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SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS - 1979

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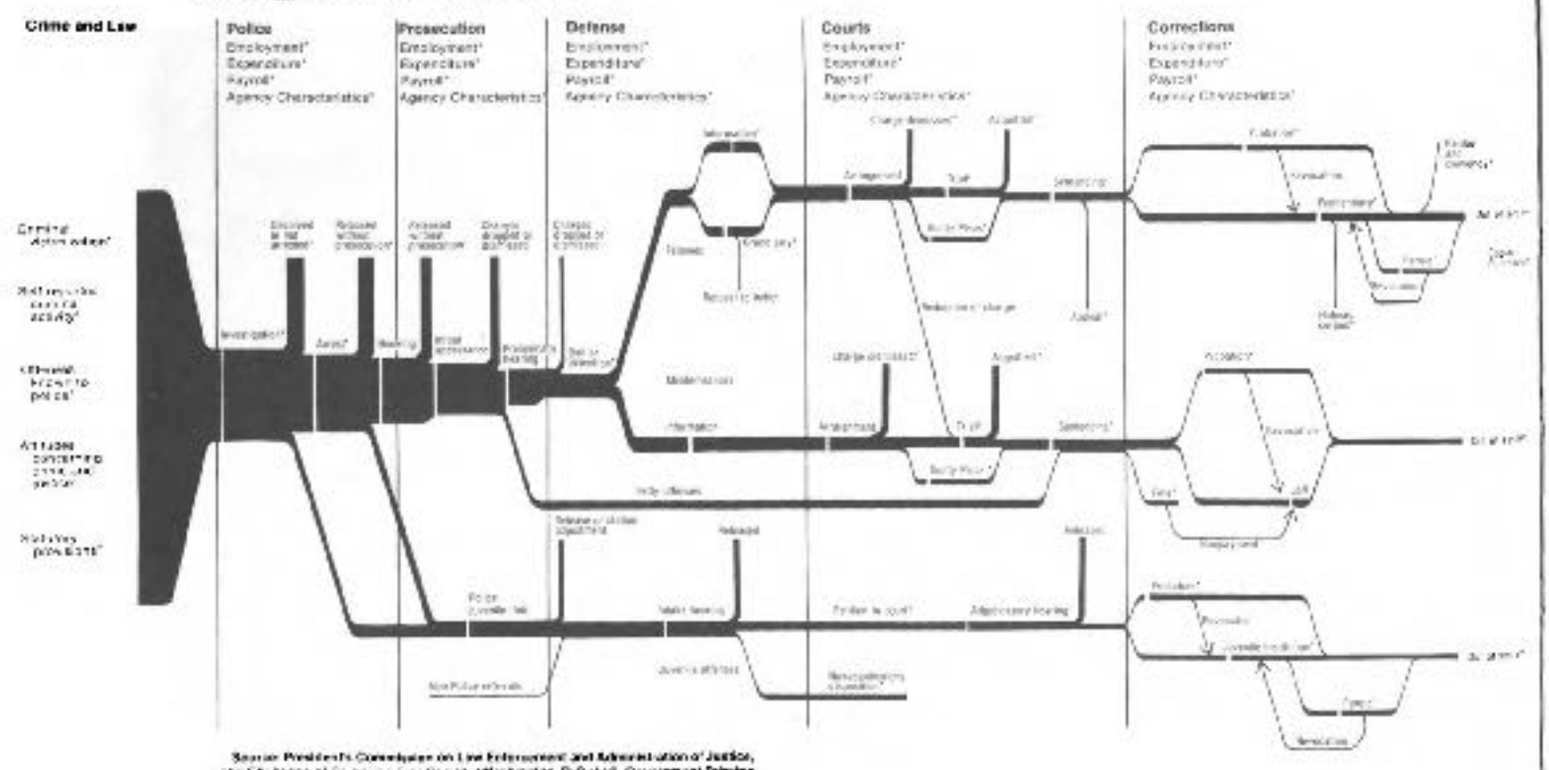
Figure A An overview of data included in the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1978*



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

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SOURCEBOOK
OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS - 1979

Edited by

Timothy J. Flanagan
Michael J. Hindelang
Michael R. Gottfredson

Criminal Justice Research Center
Albany, New York

This project was supported by Grant No. 76-SS-99-6038 awarded to the Criminal Justice Research Center, Albany, New York, by the Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended; the project, entitled "Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics," is being directed by Michael J. Hindelang and Michael R. Gottfredson and is being monitored for LEAA by Sue A. Lindgren. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the editors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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Preface

This is the seventh annual edition of the SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS. The SOURCEBOOK is a compilation of criminal justice and related statistics that are currently available from the publications of a variety of governmental and private agencies. Data included in this compilation are almost exclusively nationwide in scope, displayed by regions, States, or cities when these subdivisions are available. An effort has been made to focus on State and local data rather than on Federal data, because Federal criminal justice agencies handle only a small portion of all crime-related transactions, and these Federal transactions may not be characteristic of criminal justice transactions generally. Because the nationally coordinated collection of non-Federal criminal justice statistics is relatively rare, however—and because the aim of the SOURCEBOOK is *not* to compile data from individual States and localities, but rather to present data that have already been compiled and published by coordinating agencies—Federal data are often presented in the SOURCEBOOK because they are the only data available on particular topics or the only data adequate for some purposes.

In general, this volume focuses on the most recent data available in each substantive area of relevance to criminal justice; in some cases, data for earlier years have been included in order to provide a basis for determining trends. Unfortunately, many agencies do not maintain reasonably current publishing schedules; consequently their "most recent" reports may pertain to data that are several years old. In addition, data from some special (nonannual) reports have been included in the SOURCEBOOK. A further complication is that many tabulations are for fiscal years, which, of course, bridge 2 calendar years. As a result, it is frequently impossible to find a "common year" for which data from different sources are available, making comparisons of data from different sources difficult and somewhat imprecise. Finally, it should be noted that the fiscal year period for the Federal Government has recently been changed. Prior to and including 1976, the Federal Government operated on a fiscal year that ran from July 1 through June 30. Beginning in October 1976, the Federal fiscal year now encompasses the period Oct. 1 through Sept. 30. The period July 1–Sept. 30, 1976 is referred to as the "transition quarter." In some sources, data for the transition quarter are reported separately; in other sources, transition quarter data are included in the preceding or following fiscal year period. In still other sources, data for the transition quarter are not reported. SOURCEBOOK users are advised to consult the explanatory note attached to these tables in order to determine the time periods covered by the data.

In drawing together selections for inclusion in this edition of the SOURCEBOOK, an effort has been made to update the statistical data contained in previous editions. For annual publications such as *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System* and the *Uniform Crime Reports,* updating simply involved replacing older information with newer information. For nonannual and special publications, updating involved exhaustive searches for more recent data. Where it was deemed desirable, data from previous editions have been retained, in addition to more recent data on the same topic, to provide a perspective on trends. Furthermore, numerous tables in this volume have been developed by the SOURCEBOOK staff from previously untabulated data. Thus, many of the tables in this volume (for example, many of the National Crime Survey tables) are new to the criminal justice community. In constructing these tables, an effort has been made to present the data in ways most useful to researchers, planners, operating agency personnel, administrators, and others.

It is obvious that the data in this SOURCEBOOK cannot be any more complete or reliable than the original sources from which the data were taken. Accordingly, responsibility for the quality of the data must be borne by the original sources; responsibility for the selection and presentation of tables rests with the SOURCEBOOK personnel. An attempt has been made to present the best and most comprehensive data available in a given substantive area; in some cases, however, even the best data available have serious shortcomings.

With few exceptions, the bodies of the tables presented in the SOURCEBOOK appear unaltered from the original sources; although this involves some sacrifice in uniformity of tabular presentations, it is consistent with the major function of the SOURCEBOOK, which is to bring together data from diverse sources for presentation as originally published, rather than to transform or recompute the original data. In this edition, however, an attempt was made to present more tables that were compiled by SOURCEBOOK staff. Such tables reflect an increased desire by the SOURCEBOOK staff to present trend data and State-by-State information about various characteristics or practices of criminal justice agencies or systems determined by statute, regulation, or administrative policy. Often, these kinds of data had to be reworked into appropriate tabular form from original sources. A table is considered to have been *constructed* by SOURCEBOOK staff when: (a) the table has been generated by the SOURCEBOOK staff from machine

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readable data provided by an agency, or (b) when the table has been derived from a narrative presentation. A table is considered to have been *adapted* by SOURCEBOOK staff when non-substantive modifications have been made to the original data for presentation in SOURCEBOOK.

Each table presented in the SOURCEBOOK refers to the source from which the data were extracted. In addition, cautionary and explanatory notes have been included. These notes are of three types, all of which give background information or definitions helpful in using the tables. First, those which begin "NOTE: . . ." are written by the SOURCEBOOK personnel or are adapted by SOURCEBOOK personnel from narrative in the original. Second, there are notes in brackets immediately above the table body, which were attached to the tables, other than as footnotes, as they originally appeared in the primary source. Third, there are the footnotes to the tables as they originally appeared in the primary source. Therefore, the second and third types of notes were attached to the original source, while the first type of note usually contains information that was not attached to a specific table in the original source, but that may be necessary or useful in order to understand the data presented. Similarly, the appendices included in this volume are designed to provide some additional information and clarification regarding some of the data that have been used in the SOURCEBOOK. However, even those sources for which appendices have been provided should be consulted for more complete and detailed information.

Two other aids in using the SOURCEBOOK have evolved in the course of compiling this and previous editions. One that appeared for the first time in the 1974 edition is a list of table and figure equivalents. This list specifies, for each table and figure appearing in the present edition, whether there is an equivalent table with data from an earlier year or an identical table with data repeated from the previous edition. This list, which should aid users interested in making comparisons with data contained in earlier editions, appears as part of the list of tables and figures; its use is explained in more detail at the beginning of that list.

Another aid is the annotation of sources and references used in compiling the SOURCEBOOK. Publications from which tables or figures have been taken for presentation in the SOURCEBOOK have been annotated. These annotations, which appear before the appendices, include standard bibliographic information, plus additional elements such as periodicity of the publication, dates of tabular information appearing in the source (as many sources, even annual reports, contain data for a number of years), a short summary of the contents of the source, and the SOURCEBOOK table numbers of all tables taken or derived from the source. The addresses of the publishers follow the annotations. This list has been provided so that the reader may obtain a copy of the original document.

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

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

The data included in the SOURCEBOOK have been divided into six sections. The first, "Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems," includes data on the number and types of criminal justice agencies and employees, criminal justice expenditures, workload of agency personnel, and so on. This section also includes most of the tables that summarize statutory, regulatory, or administrative characteristics or practices of criminal justice agencies on a State-by-State basis. The next section, "Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics," contains the results of nationwide opinion polls on subjects such as fear of victimization, the death penalty, wiretaps, gun control, drug use, and evaluation of law enforcement, judicial, and correctional agency performance. In the third section, "Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses," data on several indicators of the extent of illegal activities can be found. These include proportions of persons reporting that they have used various drugs; surveys of individuals, households, and businesses that may have been victims of crimes; and law enforcement agency counts of offenses reported to them. The fourth section, "Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested," includes counts of arrestees by age, sex, race, and area; proportions of known crimes cleared by arrests; and counts of illegal goods seized. "Judicial Processing of Defendants," the fifth section, contains information on the number of juveniles and adults processed through the courts, as well as the characteristics, dispositions, and sentences of the defendants. Finally, the sixth section, "Persons Under Correctional Supervision," provides data about persons on probation and parole, population and movement of inmates of Federal institutions, and characteristics of State prison inmates. This section also presents data on offenders executed, as well as offenders currently under sentence of death. Each

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of these six major sections into which the SOURCEBOOK is divided is introduced by some brief comments giving a more detailed overview of the data contained in that section.

Each year the staff of SOURCEBOOK reviews hundreds of research reports, journals, books, agency annual reports and other sources to select data for SOURCEBOOK. Initially, the material is reviewed to determine whether the subject matter is appropriate and consistent with the purpose of SOURCEBOOK. Methodological characteristics of the source materials, such as representativeness, adequate response rates, and coverage of the data, are examined. In some cases, followup contact between SOURCEBOOK staff and authors and researchers is required to clarify procedures and to determine definitions of terms used in various studies. The result of this search is a wide variety of data sources that represent nearly all stages of the criminal justice system.

The primary sources of data on the nature and extent of criminal activity are the *Uniform Crime Reports* issued annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Crime Survey conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These data are supplemented by self-report data on gambling, drug use and other illegal activities, as well as by reports of agencies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, Postal Inspection Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Secret Service, and others. Private organizations such as the Association of American Railroads also publish data on various forms of illegal activity related to their organizational purposes.

Information on personnel and expenditures for the criminal justice system is found in a variety of sources. Government publications, such as the *Budget of the United States Government* and agency annual reports, provide data on expenditures for criminal justice-related activities. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration publication *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System* compiles data on criminal justice agency personnel, payroll, and expenditure. Various special surveys such as the *Survey of State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems,* the *Survey of State and Local Probation and Parole Systems,* and the *Census of State Correctional Facilities* contain information on personnel, source of funding, and expenditures for these segments of the criminal justice system. These sources are augmented by surveys conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, International City Management Association, National Center for State Courts, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, American Correctional Association and other groups.

Data on clearance and arrest rates are provided primarily by the *Uniform Crime Reports.* In addition, agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Administration, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and others collect data on clearances and arrests in cases under their jurisdiction.

Court-related data for the Federal system come from the Office of the Attorney General, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. While no uniform standardized court reporting system (comparable to the *Uniform Crime Reports*) currently exists at the State level, the National Center for State Courts' publication, *State Court Caseload Statistics* contains State-by-State information relating to the activities of State courts.

Data on probation systems are provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's *Survey of State and Local Probation and Parole Systems* and surveys by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the American Correctional Association. Information on correctional institutions is found in a number of sources, including the *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions* series published by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, as well as in special purpose reports such as the *Census of State Correctional Facilities* and the *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities.* Information on Federal prisoners is available in the annual *Statistical Report* of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In addition to these sources, data on prison populations, and characteristics of correctional facilities and inmates are provided by surveys conducted by the American Correctional Association, the Council of State Governments, Corrections Magazine, and numerous private research groups and individual researchers.

Statistics on parole services are collected and reported by the *Uniform Parole Reports* Program of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the American Correctional Association, and the Federal Parole Commission. Discharges from State and Federal correctional facilities are reported in the *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions* series issued by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

In the juvenile justice system, data on offenses and on juveniles taken into custody are reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's *Uniform Crime Reports.* Disposition data for cases referred to juvenile courts are provided in *Juvenile Court Statistics* by the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Juvenile correctional data are provided by a number of sources. The *Survey of State and Local Probation and Parole Systems* reports counts of the number of juveniles under probation and parole supervision. The *Children in Custody* series issued by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration reports data on the number of juveniles held in public and private juvenile correctional facilities. In addition, the American Correctional Association collects data on juvenile correctional facilities, probation and parole officers, and juveniles under correctional supervision. There is no nationwide reporting system that collects data on parole ("aftercare") outcome for juveniles.

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Figure A An overview of data included in the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1978*

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

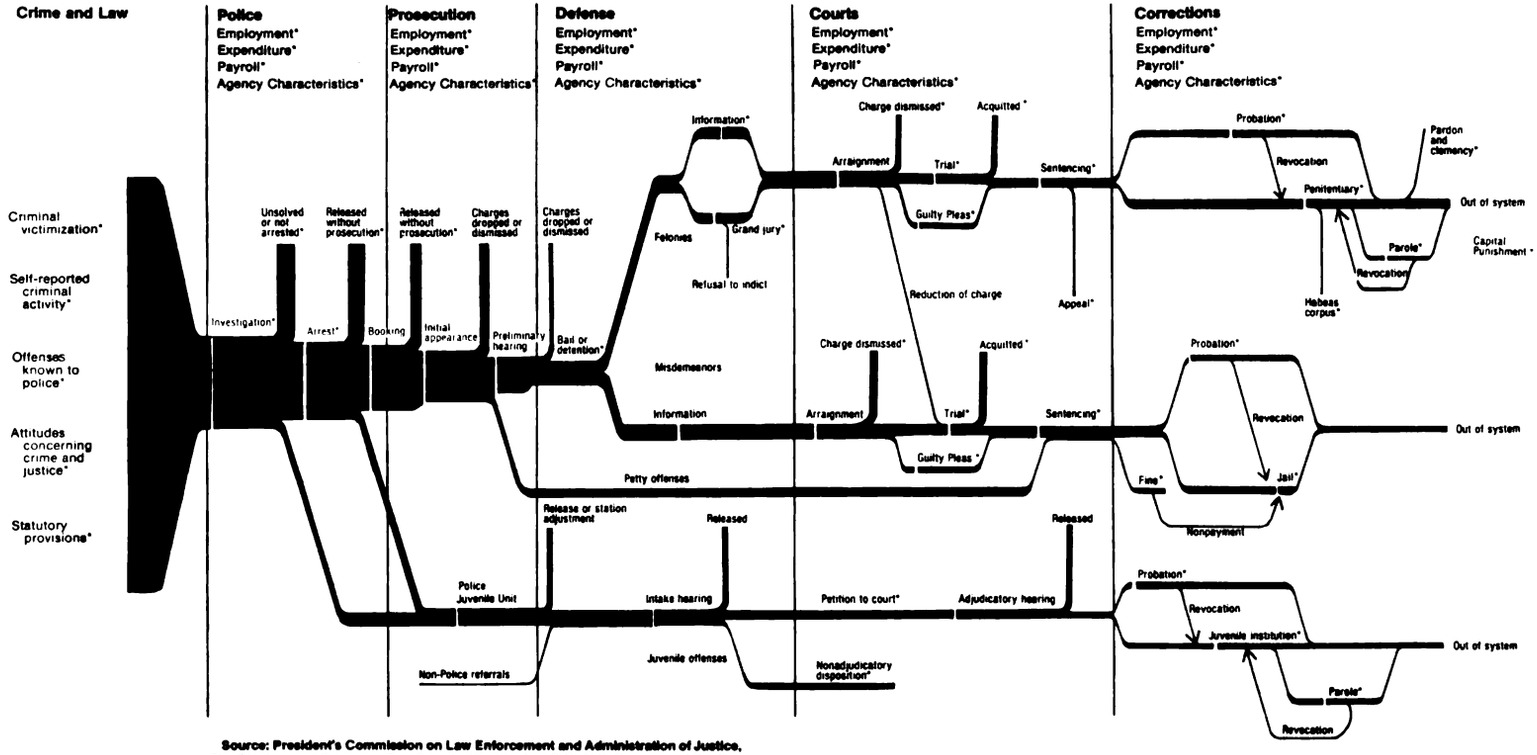

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Figure B An overview of data included in the SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS, using table of contents entries

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

CRIME AND LAW

(3) Estimated number of personal, household, and business victimizations
(3) Estimated percentage of non-reported personal, household, and business victimizations
(3) Estimated rate of personal, household, and business victimizations
(3) Estimated number of personal incidents, by specific incident characteristics
(3) Estimated number of personal and business victimizations, by specific incident characteristics
(3) Estimated rate and number of household victimizations
(3) Estimated rate and number of business victimizations
(3) Changes in rates of personal, household, and business victimizations between 1975 and 1978
(3) Family violence and child abuse
(3) Reported alcohol use
(3) Drug use among adults and youth
(3) Marihuana use among adults and youth
(3) Offenses known to the police
(3) Offenses in U.S. parks
(3) Murders known to police
(3) Robberies known to the police
(3) Aggravated assaults known to the police
(3) Burglaries known to the police
(3) Larcenies known to the police
(3) Motor vehicle thefts known to the police
(3) Property loss due to selected crimes
(3) Law enforcement officers killed
(3) Persons identified as killing law enforcement officers
(3) Assaults on law enforcement officers
(3) Bombing incidents known to the police
(3) Terrorist incidents
(3) Hijacking and other criminal acts related to air transportation
(3) Selected causes of deaths
(3) Crime insurance policies, claims, and losses
(3) Offenses against railroads
(3) Offenses committed by military personnel, dependents, and civilians subject to foreign jurisdiction
(2) Gun ownership
(1) Gun control laws
(1, 3) Federal crime insurance
(1) Child abuse and neglect legislation
(1) Legalization of gambling
(1) Statutes governing marihuana
(1) Privacy statutes
(2) Attitudes toward extent of crime
(2) Attitudes toward personal safety
(2) Attitudes toward causes of crime
(2) Attitudes toward violence
(2) Attitudes toward selected social issues
(2) Attitudes toward constitutional rights
(2) Attitudes toward laws concerning driving while intoxicated
(2) Attitudes toward the operation of the legal system
(2) Attitudes toward legalization of marihuana
(2) Attitudes toward gambling
(2) Attitudes toward pornography
(2) Attitudes toward white collar crime
(2) Attitudes toward illegal aliens
(2) Attitudes regarding terrorism
(2) Attitudes toward penalties for drug offenses
(2) Attitudes toward drugs and alcohol
(2) Attitudes toward gun control

POLICE

(1) Expenditure and salaries for police
(1) Salary range and employees of State police agencies
(1) Employees in police activities
(2) Attitudes toward performance of law enforcement
(2) Attitudes toward strikes by police
(2) Attitudes toward use of force by police
(2) Attitudes toward ethical standards of police
(4) Arrests, national estimates
(4) Number and rate of arrests
(4) Characteristics of persons arrested
(4) Arrests in cities
(4) Arrests in suburban areas
(4) Arrests in rural areas
(4) Arrest rates
(4) Clearance rates
(4) Arrests for alcohol-related offenses
(4) Arrests, self-report data
(4) Juvenile offenders taken into police custody
(4) Seizures and arrests by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
(4) Arrests for drug law violations
(4) Drug seizures
(4) Aliens apprehended, deported, and excluded from the United States
(5) Criminal investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service
(4) Seizures by the U.S. Customs Service
(4) Activities of the U.S. Secret Service
(4) Arrests for offenses against railroads
(4) Obscenity complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service
(4) Criminal investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE

(1) Employment and salaries of prosecution staff
(1) Characteristics of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies
(5) Requests for immunity by federal prosecutors
(5) Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts
(5) Interstate Commerce Commission cases filed in U.S. District Courts
(5) Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act and Energy Allocation Act cases filed in U.S. District Courts
(5) Cases referred to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution by the Securities and Exchange Commission
(5) Prosecution of violation of immigration and nationality laws
(5) Federal prosecutions in Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms cases
(5) Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors
(1) Characteristics of indigent defense activities

COURTS

(1) Employment and payrolls for judicial activities
(1) Characteristics of the judiciary of appellate and trial courts
(1) Provisions for judicial disciplinary actions
(1) Characteristics of petit and grand jury panels and service
(1) Pretrial release criteria
(1) Competency to stand trial and insanity defense
(1) Sentencing habitual criminals and sex psychopaths
(2) Public confidence in courts
(2) Attitudes toward sentencing policy
(2) Attitudes toward juvenile courts
(2) Attitudes toward severity of the courts
(5) Delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts
(5) Dependency and neglect cases disposed of by juvenile courts
(5) Voir dire practices of judges
(5) Court-authorized interception of wire or oral communications
(5) Cases filed in courts of general jurisdiction, appellate courts, and courts of last resort
(5) Cases filed in U.S. District Courts
(5) Proposed and actual time limits for judicial processing
(5) Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts
(5) Prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts
(5) Appeals filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals
(5) Petitions for writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States
(5) Executive clemency applications
(5) Dispositions and sentences of defendants charged with drug violations in U.S. District Courts
(5) Convictions for offenses against railroads
(5) Dispositions of criminal tax fraud cases
(5) Military:
  - Army personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Army General and Special Courts-Martial
  - Air Force personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Air Force General and Special Courts-Martial
  - Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Navy and Marine Corps General and Special Courts-Martial
  - Coast Guard personnel tried in U.S. Coast Guard Special Courts-Martial

CORRECTIONS

(1) Expenditure, employment, and payroll for correctional activities
(1) Administration of correctional services
(1) Characteristics of juvenile correctional facilities
(1) Staff of State correctional facilities
(1) Characteristics of State parole agencies
(1) Characteristics of revocation proceedings
(6) Adults and juveniles under probation and parole supervision
(6) Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System
(6) Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse programs
(6) Population of juvenile detention and correctional facilities
(6) Inmates in, and rates of confinement in local jails, and characteristics of jail inmates
(6) Prisoners in, rates of incarceration for, admission to, and movement of prisoners in State correctional facilities
(6) Characteristics of inmates of State correctional facilities
(6) Prison capacity and prison population
(6) Prison characteristics and prison population
(6) Prison construction
(6) Movement of, admissions to, and releases from Federal correctional facilities
(6) Population of U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps correctional facilities
(6) Releases from correctional institutions
(6) Adults and juveniles under parole supervision
(6) Federal parole decisions
(6) Parole outcome by characteristics of parolee
(6) Capital punishment:
  - (2) Attitudes toward capital punishment
  - (6) Methods of executing prisoners
  - (6) Prisoners under sentence of death
  - (6) State and Federal prisoners executed

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

From Figure A the user might be tempted to conclude that the SOURCEBOOK now includes a wide range of system-wide data, and that the gaps are becoming scarce. Such a conclusion, however, is erroneous. For some areas—such as the measurement of crime and characteristics of persons under correctional supervision—rather comprehensive data sources are available. However, for many other areas of the criminal justice system, the available data may be rather meager and of a lesser quality. In addition to fluctuations in the breadth and quality of data sources in particular areas, it should also be noted that in some instances most of the available data pertain only to the Federal system. For example, in the area of court functions, Federal data sources are more uniform than sources of State data.

A more detailed picture of the availability of data across the system is presented in Figure B. From Figure B, it can be seen that far more data are available in the "Corrections" area than in the "Prosecution" area. Moreover, a much greater variety of information than can be easily charted in Figure A is actually presented in SOURCEBOOK. When consulting these two figures, it should be understood that, as of this edition, criminal justice data are (a) lacking in a number of important areas; (b) uneven in terms of quality and comprehensiveness; and, (c) not uniformly collected at the Federal, State, and local levels. For more detailed information on the contents of the sources discussed above and on criminal justice data sources generally, readers are advised to consult the Annotated List of Sources and References in this volume.

Because the SOURCEBOOK is an annual publication, critical comments and suggested changes will be especially helpful in the preparation of subsequent editions. Of special interest are suggested sources of criminal justice-related data—preferably, but not necessarily, national in scope—that have not been included in this edition. Although some sources were intentionally excluded or were unavailable at the time that this volume went to press, there may be other sources that have been overlooked. In revising the SOURCEBOOK, it will also be helpful to know the purposes for which it was consulted and the extent to which the SOURCEBOOK was useful in achieving those purposes. A special page for comments and suggestions has been included at the end of the book, immediately following the index. When cut out, folded, and taped as indicated, the page forms a preaddressed self-mailer by which the desired information can be furnished to the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and transmitted to the editors at the Criminal Justice Research Center, Albany, New York.

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Guide to symbols used in tables

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

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

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

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Finally, the SOURCEBOOK could not have been completed without the intensive efforts made by our Research Analysts and Research Assistants to locate, review, annotate, digest, document, and organize materials to be considered for inclusion in the SOURCEBOOK. In this regard we are particularly grateful to Kenneth Adams, Marilyn A. Chandler, James A. Gilmer, Ellen Hochstedler, Mona Margarita, and Maureen McLeod.

In anticipation of public use of the SOURCEBOOK, we also gratefully acknowledge the help of those users who provide us with feedback regarding their use of the SOURCEBOOK and suggestions for additional inclusions in subsequent editions, either by using the questionnaire at the end of the book or by personal contact with the editors at the Criminal Justice Research Center, One Alton Road, Albany, New York 12203.

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List of figures and tables and list of figure and table equivalents

To aid users who are interested in making comparisons with data contained in the 1978 SOURCEBOOK, the last column in the following list of figures and tables presents the number of equivalent tables and figures in the 1978 SOURCEBOOK. Table numbers marked with an asterisk (*) contain indentical data in both the 1978 and 1979 editions. These tables have been repeated from 1978 to 1979, with possible changes in titles and notation for accuracy and consistency within this edition. The table identifiers in this column that appear without asterisks are tables for which more recent data are presented in (generally) the same format as in the listed table from the earlier (1978) edition. Tables for which dashes (—) appear in the last column have no comparable table in the 1978 edition.

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Section 2: PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE-RELATED TOPICS

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Section 1:

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

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

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

The first segment of this section begins with an overview of criminal justice agencies and is followed by segments presenting more specific data in various areas of criminal justice: law enforcement, adjudication (including information on defense and prosecution, pretrial release, the judiciary, jurors, and the role of State attorneys general in judicial processes), and corrections (including data on juvenile facilities, local jails, and State correctional facilities). Following these segments, tables summarizing statutory and administrative provisions conclude the section.

The first segment of the section—the overview of the criminal justice agencies—contains tables taken from updates of *Criminal Justice Agencies in the United States,* originally compiled in 1970 by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Following these tables are tables taken from the joint Law Enforcement Assistance Administration/Bureau of the Census surveys of criminal justice expenditure and employment. These tables show expenditure and employment data for six general activity categories (police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and "other") for various levels of government (Federal, State, and local).

The second segment of the section presents tables about police protection expenditures, employment, and characteristics of law enforcement agencies. Subsequent tables about characteristics of law enforcement agencies are taken from a variety of sources, including surveys by the International City Management Association and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Data regarding adjudication come from a variety of sources. As data are available, each subsection includes information on employment, expenditures, and characteristics of the group. Information regarding judicial salaries, qualifications, term of office, staff sizes, and methods of selection and removal is available from a variety of sources, such as the National Center for State Courts and the Council of State Governments. In addition, data on prosecutorial activities come from the National Association of Attorneys General and a Survey of Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems conducted for LEAA by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Information about correctional services, organization, and activities also comes from a large number of sources. in addition to expenditure and employment data, data on salaries and/or characteristics of correctional organizations are included. Information is specifically provided on juvenile facilities, jails, and State correctional facilities. Furthermore, a national study of paroling authorities conducted under the auspices of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency provides material on the organization and practices of parole boards.

This section concludes with tables derived from statutory or administrative sources. These tables include information in the following areas: (1) gun control laws, (2) pretrial release criteria, (3) methods of initiating criminal prosecution, (4) child abuse and neglect legislation, (5) decriminalization of marihuana, (6) provisions related to the insanity defense, (7) legalization of gambling activities, (8) sentencing of habitual offenders and sex psychopaths, (9) privacy statutes.

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Table 1.1 Federal and tribal (native American) criminal justice agencies, by type of agency or facility and location

NOTE: Between 1976 and 1978, the Bureau of the Census updated their directory of criminal justice agencies. These preliminary data summarize the results of the various surveys used to update the "Criminal Justice Directory." For a description of the "Directory," the surveys used to acquire these data, exact dates of survey data, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

State where agency or facility is located	Total	Type of agency						Type of facility	
		Prosecutor and civil attorney	Defender	Law enforcement [a]	Courts	Probation/ parole	All others	Juvenile correction	Adult correction
Federal and tribal, total	967	167	34	213	172	219	94	5	63
Alabama	15	3	0	3	3	5	0	0	1
Alaska	6	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Arizona	57	5	1	15	12	7	9	0	8
Arkansas	9	2	0	2	2	3	0	0	0
California	49	5	4	10	5	15	4	1	5
Colorado	17	1	1	4	3	2	5	1	0
Connecticut	11	3	2	1	1	3	0	0	1
Delaware	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
District of Columbia	72	18	3	20	8	4	18	0	0
Florida	24	6	1	5	3	6	0	1	2
Georgia	27	4	1	4	3	8	5	0	2
Hawaii	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Idaho	13	1	0	5	3	2	2	0	0
Illinois	26	5	1	7	4	5	1	0	3
Indiana	14	4	0	2	2	5	0	0	1
Iowa	10	3	0	2	2	3	0	0	0
Kansas	11	3	0	2	2	3	0	0	0
Kentucky	18	2	0	2	2	9	0	1	2
Louisiana	17	3	1	5	3	5	0	0	0
Maine	5	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Maryland	7	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0
Massachusetts	10	1	0	3	2	1	3	0	0
Michigan	15	3	1	3	2	4	0	0	2
Minnesota	12	2	1	2	1	2	2	0	2
Mississippi	12	2	0	3	3	3	1	0	0
Missouri	18	3	2	3	3	4	1	0	2
Montana	29	2	0	9	8	4	4	0	2
Nebraska	10	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	1
Nevada	12	2	1	3	2	2	1	0	0
New Hampshire	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
New Jersey	9	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	0
New Mexico	55	3	1	15	23	3	7	0	3
New York	35	6	1	8	6	9	2	0	3
North Carolina	28	4	0	3	3	18	0	0	0
North Dakota	19	2	0	4	5	2	4	0	2
Ohio	21	6	1	3	3	7	1	0	0
Oklahoma	15	3	0	3	3	5	0	0	1
Oregon	12	1	1	3	2	2	2	0	1
Pennsylvania	30	5	2	6	4	7	4	0	2
Rhode Island	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	9	3	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
South Dakota	28	5	0	7	6	4	4	0	2
Tennessee	17	4	1	4	3	5	0	0	0
Texas	49	10	2	8	4	15	3	0	7
Utah	10	1	0	3	2	2	1	0	1
Vermont	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Virginia	18	5	0	2	3	7	0	0	1
Washington	34	4	1	10	8	4	5	0	2
West Virginia	15	4	1	2	2	4	0	1	1
Wisconsin	9	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	1
Wyoming	9	1	0	2	2	2	1	0	0

[a] Does not include 64 district offices of the Secret Service.

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Table 1.2 State and local criminal justice agencies and facilities, by type of agency or facility and State

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.1. For an explanation of data collection, exact dates of survey data, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

State	Total	Type of agency						Type of facility	
		Prosecutor and civil attorney	Defender	Law enforcement	Courts	Probation/ parole	All others	Juvenile correction	Adult correction
State and local, total	56,339	8,543	594	19,310	16,855	3,576	1,855	1,057	4,549
Alabama	1,350	139	6	406	522	97	30	19	131
Alaska	202	37	5	40	68	16	17	2	17
Arizona	453	67	1	94	165	34	24	20	48
Arkansas	1,221	187	4	319	496	73	28	12	102
California	1,842	382	49	519	361	109	121	118	183
Colorado	888	106	20	279	325	38	28	12	80
Connecticut	454	30	29	151	173	12	39	9	11
Delaware	144	6	3	47	39	4	29	7	9
District of Columbia	69	1	1	3	2	7	18	14	23
Florida	1,225	264	29	414	145	72	53	55	193
Georgia	2,253	372	13	714	610	210	42	26	266
Hawaii	73	7	4	7	9	16	18	3	9
Idaho	432	81	17	189	47	22	22	2	52
Illinois	1,827	265	64	1,037	108	126	75	25	127
Indiana	1,430	289	24	521	293	137	42	16	108
Iowa	1,042	159	1	523	101	68	60	15	115
Kansas	1,399	247	3	414	489	99	23	15	109
Kentucky	1,530	254	12	403	593	72	33	22	141
Louisiana	1,264	93	4	412	558	44	36	14	103
Maine	296	25	0	159	64	6	22	1	19
Maryland	455	90	23	151	73	16	48	15	39
Massachusetts	979	251	10	405	109	112	46	8	38
Michigan	1,810	369	7	691	302	211	47	49	134
Minnesota	1,503	432	13	550	267	96	28	26	91
Mississippi	971	116	5	324	344	61	16	8	97
Missouri	1,955	223	14	825	534	102	48	59	150
Montana	580	113	10	149	175	43	18	9	63
Nebraska	902	241	8	304	191	29	33	5	91
Nevada	227	31	3	45	76	28	11	6	27
New Hampshire	403	24	2	240	83	27	14	2	11
New Jersey	1,831	360	21	602	631	43	83	47	44
New Mexico	494	60	6	120	200	39	20	5	44
New York	3,110	312	30	727	1,656	82	106	93	104
North Carolina	1,138	148	3	513	202	42	44	12	174
North Dakota	792	147	0	190	356	25	17	11	46
Ohio	2,483	344	16	1,041	594	200	43	56	189
Oklahoma	1,134	142	6	461	251	89	33	24	128
Oregon	811	95	7	207	295	86	46	11	64
Pennsylvania	2,493	186	61	1,293	659	123	41	31	99
Rhode Island	192	35	1	50	57	18	24	2	5
South Carolina	1,157	66	13	301	531	105	28	13	100
South Dakota	608	127	2	205	157	43	16	6	52
Tennessee	1,233	183	5	338	507	31	35	12	122
Texas	3,938	536	3	1,081	1,620	259	66	31	342
Utah	498	98	5	171	119	37	24	9	35
Vermont	213	27	9	91	48	10	16	1	11
Virginia	1,132	221	4	350	245	99	38	42	133
Washington	1,117	151	6	302	452	59	36	31	80
West Virginia	1,054	116	1	243	532	63	23	11	65
Wisconsin	1,429	244	7	591	332	117	35	13	90
Wyoming	303	44	4	98	89	19	12	2	35

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Table 1.3 State and local law enforcement agencies, by type of agency and facility, and State

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.1. For an explanation of data collection, exact dates of survey data, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

State	Total	Type of agency									
		Special police	Sheriffs			County police		Municipal police		Medical examiner/ coroner	State police
			With jail(s)	Without jail(s)	With multiple jail(s)	With jail(s)	Without jail(s)	With jail(s)	Without jail(s)		
State and local, total	19,310	1,139	2,579	438	54	6	68	713	12,562	1,696	55
Alabama	406	24	66	0	2	0	0	43	247	23	1
Alaska	40	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	25	0	2
Arizona	94	14	10	0	4	0	0	21	42	2	1
Arkansas	319	13	70	5	0	0	0	26	138	66	1
California	519	85	33	2	23	0	0	35	313	26	2
Colorado	279	11	54	8	1	0	0	13	131	60	1
Connecticut	131	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	10	1
Delaware	47	5	0	3	0	0	1	0	34	2	2
District of Columbia	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Florida	414	30	63	3	5	0	1	34	266	11	1
Georgia	714	33	147	13	0	0	13	43	302	162	1
Hawaii	7	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0
Idaho	189	5	42	2	0	0	0	8	87	44	1
Illinois	1,037	39	95	7	0	0	1	8	785	101	1
Indiana	521	16	88	3	0	1	0	5	315	91	2
Iowa	523	9	91	7	0	0	1	5	313	96	1
Kansas	414	13	92	12	0	1	1	8	232	54	1
Kentucky	403	14	2	118	0	0	8	18	213	29	1
Louisiana	412	24	62	1	1	0	0	30	235	58	1
Maine	159	11	13	2	0	0	0	0	131	1	1
Maryland	151	24	19	5	0	1	4	0	85	12	1
Massachusetts	405	33	11	0	1	0	0	0	352	7	1
Michigan	691	25	75	6	3	0	0	13	544	24	1
Minnesota	550	6	66	21	0	0	0	4	365	87	1
Mississippi	324	13	73	2	4	0	0	10	172	47	1
Missouri	825	21	107	7	0	0	1	30	550	108	1
Montana	149	4	50	6	0	0	0	11	64	13	1
Nebraska	304	6	77	16	0	0	0	7	180	17	1
Nevada	45	4	12	2	2	0	0	7	9	8	1
New Hampshire	240	3	3	7	0	0	0	0	222	4	1
New Jersey	602	32	13	7	1	0	1	5	510	22	1
New Mexico	120	10	26	6	0	1	0	12	58	6	1
New York	727	58	55	4	1	0	2	1	545	60	1
North Carolina	513	20	90	9	1	1	2	2	335	52	1
North Dakota	190	4	40	12	0	0	0	3	104	26	1
Ohio	1,041	38	87	1	0	0	0	83	780	51	1
Oklahoma	461	19	76	1	0	0	0	35	323	6	1
Oregon	207	8	31	5	0	0	0	19	133	10	1
Pennsylvania	1,293	71	37	30	0	0	3	5	1,106	40	1
Rhode Island	50	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	1	1
South Carolina	301	13	32	14	0	1	0	13	182	45	1
South Dakota	205	1	46	15	0	0	0	7	110	25	1
Tennessee	338	17	91	3	1	0	0	12	186	27	1
Texas	1,081	219	238	14	2	0	0	75	521	10	2
Utah	171	11	23	4	1	0	0	7	121	3	1
Vermont	91	3	3	11	0	0	0	1	72	0	1
Virginia	350	35	88	35	1	0	10	0	159	21	1
Washington	302	17	34	5	0	0	0	32	192	21	1
West Virginia	243	11	54	1	0	0	0	4	180	12	1
Wisconsin	591	20	69	3	0	0	14	1	412	70	2
Wyoming	98	2	23	0	0	0	0	10	39	23	1

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Table 1.4 Expenditure for criminal justice activities, by type of activity and expenditure, and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1977

NOTE: The survey of expenditure and employment is conducted annually through the joint efforts of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In general, six categories of activity are covered: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and other. Data are also collected for each of three levels of government: Federal, State, and local. Local government coverage includes all county governments, all municipalities having a 1970 population of 10,000 or more, and a sample of the remaining cities and townships under 10,000 population. The survey panel was comprised, therefore, of the Federal Government, the 50 State governments, and 9,044 local governments (3,042 county governments, 4,305 municipalities, and 1,697 townships).

Because all State and county governments were surveyed, data relating to them are not subject to sampling error (i.e., variations that might result if a different sample were used). However, data reported for local governments are estimates that are subject to sampling error. Local government estimates are accurate (at the 95 percent level of confidence) to within three-quarters of 1 percent of the totals that would have been expected if all local governments were surveyed.

Field compilation and mail canvass methods were used to obtain the data reported and were supplemented by reference to a variety of published government documents such as budgets, financial statements, and audit reports. Expenditure data are generally for the fiscal year. For the Federal Government, fiscal year 1977 refers to the period beginning Oct. 1, 1976 and ending Sept. 30, 1977; State expenditure data cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1977, except for New York (Mar. 31, 1977), Texas (Aug. 31, 1977), and Alabama and Michigan (Sept. 30, 1977). For local governments, the 1977 fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1, 1976 and June 30, 1977; most municipalities and counties ended their fiscal years on Dec. 31, 1976 or June 30, 1977. Employment data are for October 1977, for all levels of government. For details of survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

Type of activity and expenditure	Total [a]	Level of government					
		Federal [b]		State		Local [a]	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total criminal justice system [c]	$21,573,756	$3,601,647	x	$6,689,474	x	$13,027,249	x
Direct expenditure	21,573,756	2,778,710	12.9	5,812,353	26.9	12,982,693	60.2
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	822,937	x	877,121	x	164,728	x
Police protection [c]	11,864,875	1,771,922	x	1,963,975	x	8,304,366	x
Direct expenditure	11,864,875	1,765,420	14.9	1,799,725	15.2	8,299,730	69.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	6,502	x	164,250	x	80,908	x
Judicial [c]	2,638,251	289,626	x	735,829	x	1,707,783	x
Direct expenditure	2,638,251	289,626	11.0	650,559	24.6	1,698,066	64.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	—	x	85,270	x	22,583	x
Legal services and prosecution [c]	1,225,344	185,604	x	314,472	x	745,585	x
Direct expenditure	1,225,344	185,604	15.2	296,758	24.2	742,982	60.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	—	x	17,714	x	3,354	x
Public Defense [c]	403,754	140,452	x	90,393	x	185,151	x
Direct expenditure	403,754	140,452	34.8	78,365	19.4	184,937	45.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	—	x	12,028	x	1,243	x
Corrections [c]	4,934,067	338,400	x	2,974,890	x	1,814,539	x
Direct expenditure	4,934,067	298,718	6.1	2,847,020	57.7	1,788,329	36.2
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	39,682	x	127,870	x	53,338	x
Other criminal justice [c]	507,465	875,643	x	609,915	x	269,825	x
Direct expenditure	507,465	98,890	19.5	139,926	27.6	268,649	52.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	776,753	x	469,989	x	3,302	x

[a] Local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.

[b] Federal Government data are for the fiscal period beginning Oct. 1, 1976 and ending Sept. 30, 1977.

[c] The total line for each sector, and for the total criminal justice system, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation that would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount for one government is tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure lines are not totaled for the same reason.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 2.

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Table 1.5 Criminal justice expenditure "from own sources" and percent distribution, by level of government and State, fiscal year 1977

NOTE: These data were developed to comply with the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, which requires that the block grants made by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to each State be allocated between the State and local governments according to the ratio of State-to-local law enforcement expenditure from their own revenue sources. The concept of "expenditure from own sources" excludes monies expended from revenue received from other governments. Thus, to arrive at local government expenditure from their own revenue sources, the following items were deducted from the total criminal justice expenditure of local governments: revenue received directly from the Federal Government for criminal justice purposes, State payments to local governments for criminal justice purposes, and payments from local governments to other local government(s) for criminal justice purposes. Likewise, to arrive at State government expenditure from its own revenue sources, criminal justice revenue received directly from the Federal Government and local criminal justice payments to the State government were deducted from the total State expenditure for criminal justice (Source, p. 33).

See also NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State	Expenditure from own sources			Percent distribution	
	Total State-local [a]	State	Local [a]	State	Local
United States, total	$16,340,156	$5,611,155	$10,729,001	34.3	65.7
Alabama	140,894	46,110	94,784	32.7	67.3
Alaska	81,734	63,264	18,470	77.4	22.6
Arizona	225,572	65,723	159,849	29.1	70.9
Arkansas	72,494	34,732	37,762	47.9	52.1
California	2,547,326	681,176	1,866,150	26.7	73.3
Colorado	236,376	91,042	145,334	38.5	61.5
Connecticut	204,820	105,525	99,295	51.5	48.5
Delaware	49,713	40,263	9,450	81.0	19.0
District of Columbia	173,963	x	173,963	x	100.0
Florida	742,776	289,313	453,463	39.0	61.0
Georgia	318,141	128,479	189,662	40.4	59.6
Hawaii	69,438	28,952	40,486	41.7	58.3
Idaho	47,600	20,755	26,845	43.6	56.4
Illinois	921,084	234,167	686,917	25.4	74.6
Indiana	266,822	86,931	179,891	32.6	67.4
Iowa	142,772	49,189	93,583	34.5	65.5
Kansas	146,082	67,718	78,364	46.4	53.6
Kentucky	181,496	98,012	83,484	54.0	46.0
Louisiana	278,663	107,415	171,248	38.5	61.5
Maine	45,085	24,065	21,020	53.4	46.6
Maryland	382,783	238,297	144,486	62.3	37.7
Massachusetts	474,957	130,782	344,175	27.5	72.5
Michigan	732,111	220,706	511,405	30.1	69.9
Minnesota	238,830	81,053	157,777	33.9	66.1
Mississippi	95,532	39,932	55,600	41.8	58.2
Missouri	282,805	79,850	202,955	28.2	71.8
Montana	44,650	18,573	26,077	41.6	58.4
Nebraska	87,043	37,204	49,839	42.7	57.3
Nevada	90,065	30,739	59,326	34.1	65.9
New Hampshire	42,213	13,522	28,691	32.0	68.0
New Jersey	655,017	183,307	471,710	28.0	72.0
New Mexico	67,906	40,078	27,828	59.0	41.0
New York	2,001,344	556,260	1,445,084	27.8	72.2
North Carolina	305,141	185,067	120,074	60.6	39.4
North Dakota	26,100	9,722	18,378	34.6	65.4
Ohio	633,043	178,403	454,640	28.2	71.8
Oklahoma	153,719	74,086	79,633	48.2	51.8
Oregon	180,339	75,027	105,312	41.6	58.4
Pennsylvania	758,389	261,628	496,761	34.5	65.5
Rhode Island	54,807	33,108	21,699	60.4	39.6
South Carolina	131,049	65,049	66,000	49.6	50.4
South Dakota	33,458	15,947	17,511	47.7	52.3
Tennessee	237,717	95,816	141,901	40.3	59.7
Texas	676,388	204,470	471,918	30.2	69.8
Utah	65,006	30,765	34,241	47.3	52.7
Vermont	25,709	18,835	6,874	73.3	26.7
Virginia	338,774	182,370	156,404	53.8	46.2
Washington	247,269	102,793	144,476	41.6	58.4
West Virginia	72,947	40,344	32,603	55.3	44.7
Wisconsin	275,675	90,086	185,589	32.7	67.3
Wyoming	34,519	14,505	20,014	42.0	58.0

[a] Local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 1.

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Table 1.6 Criminal justice expenditure of Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity and expenditure, United States, fiscal years 1971–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[The local governments portion of all governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations. Dollar amounts in thousands.]

Type of activity and expenditure	Amount							Percent increase or decrease (-)						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
Total criminal justice system[a]	$10,517,083	$11,731,802	$13,006,721	$14,842,053	$17,248,860	$19,681,409	$21,573,756	11.5	10.9	14.1	16.2	14.1	9.6	105.1
Direct expenditure	10,517,083	11,731,802	13,006,721	14,842,053	17,248,860	19,681,409	21,573,756	11.5	10.9	14.1	16.2	14.1	9.6	105.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Police protection[a]	6,164,918	6,903,304	7,624,178	8,511,676	9,786,162	11,028,244	11,864,875	12.0	10.4	11.6	15.0	12.7	7.6	92.5
Direct expenditure	6,164,918	6,903,304	7,624,178	8,511,676	9,786,162	11,028,244	11,864,875	12.0	10.4	11.6	15.0	12.7	7.6	92.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Judicial[a]	1,358,282	1,490,649	1,579,457	1,798,153	2,067,664	2,428,472	2,638,251	9.7	6.0	13.8	15.0	17.5	8.6	94.2
Direct expenditure	1,358,282	1,490,649	1,579,457	1,798,153	2,067,664	2,428,472	2,638,251	9.7	6.0	13.8	15.0	17.5	8.6	94.2
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Legal services and prosecution[a]	491,326	580,381	663,810	770,762	933,126	1,047,929	1,225,344	18.1	14.4	16.1	21.1	12.3	16.9	149.4
Direct expenditure	491,326	580,381	663,810	770,762	933,126	1,047,929	1,225,344	18.1	14.4	16.1	21.1	12.3	16.9	149.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Public defense[a]	128,547	167,630	206,705	244,593	280,270	331,102	403,754	30.4	23.3	18.3	14.6	18.1	21.9	214.1
Direct expenditure	128,547	167,630	206,705	244,593	280,270	331,102	403,754	30.4	23.3	18.3	14.6	18.1	21.9	214.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Corrections[a]	2,291,073	2,422,330	2,740,208	3,240,396	3,843,313	4,385,512	4,934,067	5.7	13.1	18.3	18.6	14.1	12.5	115.4
Direct expenditure	2,291,073	2,422,330	2,740,208	3,240,396	3,843,313	4,385,512	4,934,067	5.7	13.1	18.3	18.6	14.1	12.5	115.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other criminal justice[a]	82,937	167,508	192,363	276,473	338,325	460,150	507,465	102.0	14.8	43.7	22.4	36.0	10.3	511.9
Direct expenditure	82,937	167,508	192,363	276,473	338,325	460,150	507,465	102.0	14.8	43.7	22.4	36.0	10.3	511.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

[a] The total line for each sector, and for the total criminal justice system, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation that would result if an intergovernmental expenditure amount were tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) ultimately expend(s) that amount. No intergovernmental expenditures are shown for the same reason.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 2.

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Table 1.7 Criminal justice expenditure of the Federal Government, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

Type of activity and expenditure	Amount							Percent increase or decrease (-)						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
Total criminal justice system	$1,448,335*	$1,876,345*	$2,260,099*	$2,601,959*	$3,018,566	$3,322,073	$3,601,647	29.6	20.5	15.1	16.0	10.1	8.4	148.7
Direct expenditure	1,214,857*	1,502,463*	1,650,881*	1,859,113*	2,187,875	2,450,229	2,778,710	23.7	9.9	12.6	17.7	12.0	13.4	128.7
Intergovernmental expenditure	233,478*	373,882*	609,218*	742,846*	830,691	871,844	822,937	60.1	62.9	21.9	11.8	5.0	-5.6	252.5
Police protection	804,514	963,108	1,089,873	1,224,586	1,464,244	1,615,714	1,771,922	19.7	13.2	12.4	19.6	10.3	9.7	120.2
Direct expenditure	803,600	962,149	1,088,854	1,221,510	1,460,625	1,611,640	1,765,420	19.7	13.2	12.2	19.6	10.3	9.5	119.7
Intergovernmental expenditure	914	959	1,019	3,076	3,619	4,074	6,502	4.9	6.3	201.9	17.7	12.6	59.6	611.4
Judicial	134,020	179,099	118,359	136,135	165,332	219,445	289,626	33.6	-33.9	15.0	21.4	32.7	32.0	116.1
Direct expenditure	134,020	179,099	118,359	136,135	165,332	219,445	289,626	33.6	-33.9	15.0	21.4	32.7	32.0	116.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal services and prosecution	88,748	107,071	123,494	117,798	177,275	149,402	185,604	20.6	15.3	-4.6	50.5	-15.7	24.2	109.1
Direct expenditure	88,748	107,071	123,494	117,798	177,275	149,402	185,604	20.6	15.3	-4.6	50.5	-15.7	24.2	109.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public defense	61,095	80,237	90,436	91,629	87,017	103,718	140,452	31.3	12.7	1.3	-5.0	19.2	35.4	129.9
Direct expenditure	61,095	80,237	90,436	91,629	87,017	103,718	140,452	31.3	12.7	1.3	-5.0	19.2	35.4	129.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corrections	121,258	146,491	189,096	237,300	243,113	285,973	338,400	20.8	29.1	25.5	2.4	17.6	18.3	179.1
Direct expenditure	110,801	133,272	170,854	214,529	216,778	256,352	298,718	20.3	28.2	25.6	1.0	18.3	16.5	169.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	10,457	13,219	18,242	22,771	26,335	29,621	39,682	26.3	38.0	24.8	15.7	12.5	34.0	279.5
Other criminal justice	238,700*	400,339*	648,841*	794,511*	881,585	947,821	875,643	67.7	62.1	22.4	11.0	7.5	-7.6	266.8
Direct expenditure	16,593*	40,635*	58,884*	77,512*	80,848	109,672	98,890	144.9	44.9	31.6	4.3	35.7	-9.8	496.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	222,107*	359,704*	589,957*	716,999*	800,737	838,149	776,753	61.9	64.0	21.5	11.7	4.7	-7.3	249.7

* Federal Government data for "total criminal justice system" and "other criminal justice" total expenditure, direct expenditure, and intergovernmental expenditure for fiscal years 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974 have been revised.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 4.

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Table 1.8 Criminal justice expenditure of State governments, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands.]

Type of activity and expenditure	Amount							Percent increase or decrease (–)						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
Total criminal justice system	$2,920,751	$3,341,507	$3,855,356	$4,536,957[a]	$5,321,378	$5,986,650	$6,639,474	14.4	15.4	17.7[a]	17.3[a]	12.5	11.7	129.0
Direct expenditure	2,681,419	2,948,091	3,303,608	3,890,570[a]	4,612,373	5,204,226	5,812,353	9.9	12.1	17.8[a]	18.6[a]	12.8	11.7	116.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	239,332	393,416	551,748	646,387	709,005	782,424	877,121	64.4	40.2	17.1	9.7	10.4	12.1	266.5
Police protection	932,234	1,048,094	1,187,470	1,382,931	1,577,889	1,789,471	1,963,975	12.4	13.3	16.5	14.1	13.4	9.8	110.7
Direct expenditure	873,493	992,801	1,132,288	1,308,455	1,512,130	1,696,460	1,799,725	13.7	14.0	15.6	15.6	12.2	6.1	106.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	58,741	55,293	55,182	74,476	65,759	93,011	164,250	– 5.9	– 0.2	35.0	– 11.7	41.4	76.6	179.6
Judicial	326,850	371,014	419,247	475,992	561,291	663,068	735,829	13.5	13.0	13.5	17.9	18.1	11.0	125.1
Direct expenditure	313,717	346,290	385,619	439,456	497,660	585,151	650,559	10.4	11.4	14.0	13.2	17.6	11.2	107.4
Intergovernmental expenditure	13,133	24,724	33,628	36,536	63,631	77,917	85,270	88.3	36.0	8.6	74.2	22.5	9.4	549.3
Legal services and prosecution	109,494	127,879	145,805	181,537	219,247	253,591	314,472	16.8	14.0	24.5	20.8	15.7	24.0	187.2
Direct expenditure	107,799	124,959	143,417	178,355	215,997	247,723	296,758	15.9	14.8	24.4	21.1	14.7	19.8	175.3
Intergovernmental expenditure	1,695	2,920	2,388	3,182	3,250	5,866	17,714	72.3	– 18.2	33.2	2.1	80.6	201.9	945.1
Public defense	17,266	25,571	41,830	58,055	73,127	78,622	90,393	48.1	63.6	38.8	26.0	7.5	15.0	423.5
Direct expenditure	16,491	23,963	37,029	51,683	65,481	70,139	78,365	45.3	54.5	39.6	26.7	7.1	11.7	375.2
Intergovernmental expenditure	775	1,608	4,801	6,372	7,646	8,483	12,028	107.5	198.6	32.7	20.0	10.9	41.8	1452.0
Corrections	1,387,331	1,467,524	1,613,049	1,895,434	2,291,749	2,589,609	2,974,890	5.8	9.9	17.5	20.9	13.0	14.9	114.4
Direct expenditure	1,323,104	1,377,776	1,533,920	1,812,529	2,193,000	2,474,783	2,847,020	4.1	11.3	18.2	21.0	12.8	15.0	115.2
Intergovernmental expenditure	64,227	89,748	79,129	82,905	98,749	114,826	127,870	39.7	– 11.8	4.8	19.1	16.3	11.4	99.1
Other criminal justice	147,576	301,425	447,955	543,008[a]	598,075	612,289	609,915	104.3	48.6	21.2[a]	10.1[a]	2.4	– 0.4	313.3
Direct expenditure	46,815	82,302	71,335	100,092[a]	128,105	129,970	139,926	75.8	– 13.3	40.3[a]	28.0[a]	1.5	7.7	198.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	100,761	219,123	376,620	442,916	469,970	482,319	469,989	117.5	71.9	17.6	6.1	2.6	– 2.6	366.4

[a] Revised.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 8.

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Table 1.9 Criminal justice expenditure of local governments, by type of activity and expenditure, fiscal years 1971-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[The local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations. Dollar amounts in thousands.]

Type of activity and expenditure	Amount							Percent increase or decrease (-)						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	1973 to 1974	1974 to 1975	1975 to 1976	1976 to 1977	1971 to 1977
Total criminal justice system	$6,662,697	$7,372,509	$8,094,225	$9,129,864	$10,501,604	$12,068,308	$13,027,249	10.7	9.8	12.8	15.0	14.9	7.9	95.5
Direct expenditure	6,620,807	7,281,248	8,052,232	9,092,370	10,448,612	12,026,954	12,982,693	10.0	10.6	12.9	14.9	15.1	7.9	96.1
Intergovernmental expenditure	75,545	91,261	90,249	115,395	144,501	133,855	164,728	20.8	– 1.1	27.9	25.2	– 7.4	23.1	118.1
Police protection	4,489,045	4,978,854	5,405,423	5,984,077	6,817,005	7,723,588	8,304,366	10.9	8.6	10.7	13.9	13.3	7.5	85.0
Direct expenditure	4,467,825	4,948,354	5,403,036	5,981,711	6,813,407	7,720,144	8,299,730	10.3	9.2	10.7	13.9	13.3	7.5	84.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	21,327	30,500	32,697	52,985	64,620	59,390	80,908	43.0	7.2	62.0	22.0	– 8.1	36.2	279.4
Judicial	912,310	973,918	1,082,257	1,227,391	1,412,763	1,633,645	1,707,783	6.8	11.1	13.4	15.1	15.6	4.5	87.2
Direct expenditure	910,545	965,260	1,075,479	1,222,562	1,404,672	1,623,876	1,698,066	6.0	11.4	13.7	14.9	15.6	4.6	86.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	5,561	8,658	13,824	11,729	17,226	18,123	22,583	55.7	59.7	– 15.1	46.9	5.2	24.6	306.1
Legal services and prosecution	295,415	350,150	398,783	476,793	542,440	653,502	745,585	18.5	13.9	19.6	13.8	20.5	14.1	152.4
Direct expenditure	294,779	348,351	396,899	474,609	539,854	650,804	742,982	18.2	13.9	19.6	13.7	20.6	14.2	152.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	787	1,799	2,553	2,627	2,967	3,142	3,354	128.6	41.9	2.9	12.9	5.9	6.7	326.2
Public defense	50,969	63,573	79,283	101,445	127,938	157,364	185,151	24.7	24.7	28.0	26.1	23.0	17.7	263.3
Direct expenditure	50,961	63,430	79,240	101,281	127,772	157,245	184,937	24.5	24.9	27.8	26.2	23.1	17.6	262.9
Intergovernmental expenditure	123	143	257	522	545	1,279	1,243	16.3	79.7	103.1	4.4	134.7	– 2.8	910.6
Corrections	895,420	961,338	1,066,000	1,240,815	1,471,470	1,678,879	1,814,539	7.4	10.9	16.4	18.6	14.1	8.1	102.6
Direct expenditure	857,168	911,282	1,035,434	1,213,338	1,433,535	1,654,377	1,788,329	6.3	13.6	17.2	18.1	15.4	8.1	108.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	47,425	50,056	40,275	46,456	58,170	49,547	53,338	5.5	– 19.5	15.3	25.2	– 14.8	7.7	12.5
Other criminal justice	19,538	44,676	62,478	99,343	129,988	221,329	269,825	128.7	39.8	59.0	30.8	70.3	21.9	1,281.0
Direct expenditure	19,529	44,571	62,144	98,869	129,372	220,508	268,649	128.2	39.4	59.1	30.9	70.4	21.8	1,275.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	321	105	643	1,076	1,007	2,374	3,302	– 67.3	512.4	67.3	– 6.4	135.7	39.1	928.7

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 10.

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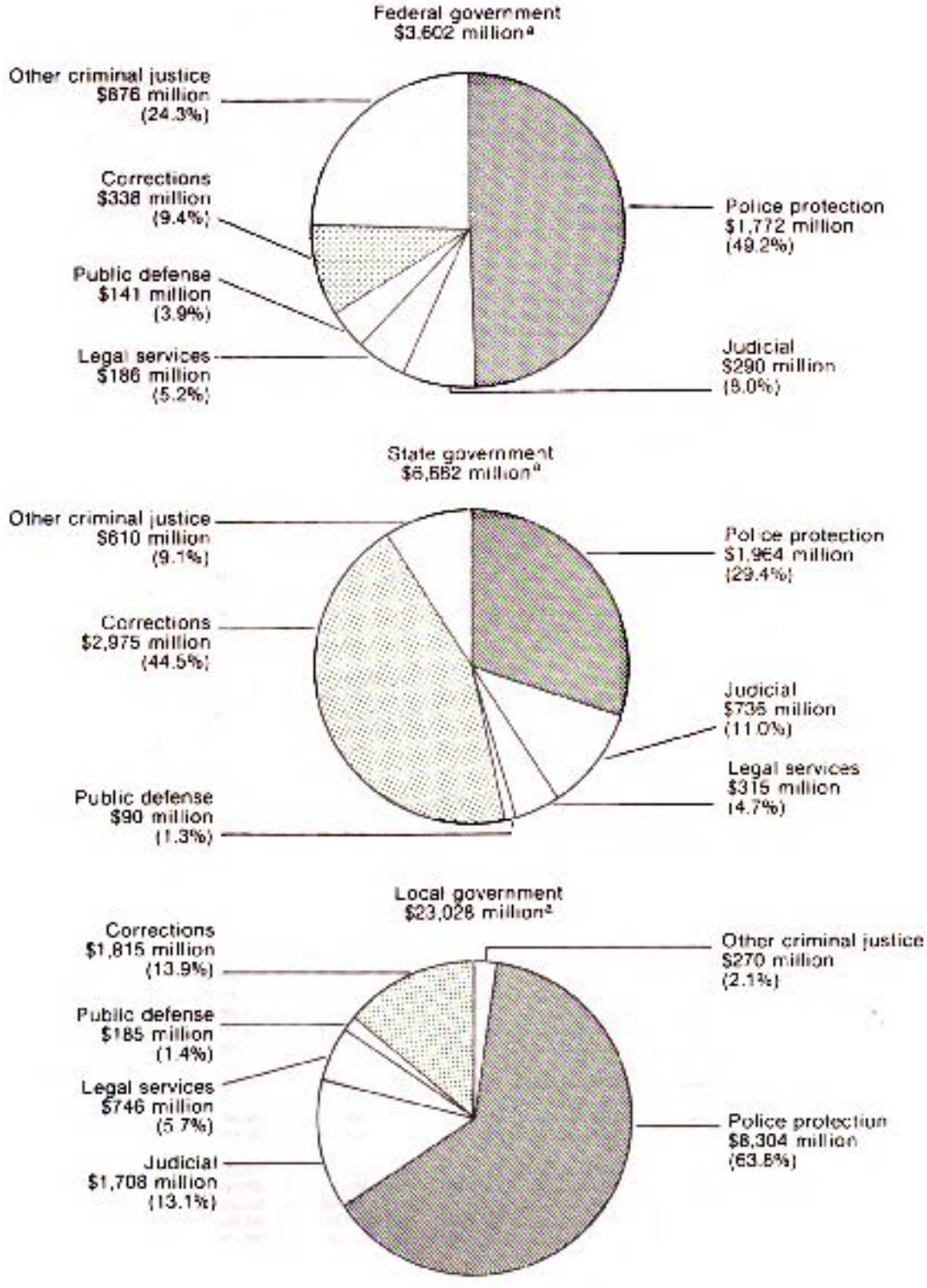
Figure 1.1 Expenditure for criminal justice activities, by level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.



* Because of rounding, detail does not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Figures 8, 10, 12. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.10 Total direct expenditure, and direct expenditure for criminal justice

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology

[Dollar amounts in thousands.

State and level of government[a]	Population in thousands	Total direct expenditure[b]	Total criminal justice system		Police protection	
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
States-local, total	x	$202,758,335	$18,795,046	9.3	$10,099,455	53.7
States	213,085	103,524,794	5,812,353	5.6	1,799,725	31.0
Local, total	x	99,233,541	12,982,693	13.1	8,299,730	63.9
Counties	189,776	38,767,706	5,067,611	13.1	1,630,460	32.2
Municipalities	170,157	60,465,836	7,915,082	13.1	6,669,270	84.3
Alabama	x	2,749,237	184,127	6.7	108,991	59.2
State	3,616	1,862,086	65,888	3.5	27,959	42.4
Local, total	x	887,151	118,239	13.3	81,032	68.5
Counties	3,616	295,629	47,774	16.2	16,557	34.7
Municipalities	2,153	591,521	70,465	11.9	64,475	91.5
Alaska	x	1,333,058	88,131	6.6	42,957	48.7
State	365	793,844	65,881	8.3	23,919	36.3
Local, total	x	539,214	22,250	4.1	19,038	85.6
Boroughs	83	156,167	1,588	1.0	1,195	75.2
Municipalities	291	383,048	20,662	5.4	17,843	86.4
Arizona	x	1,890,310	257,884	13.6	146,508	56.8
State	2,225	964,389	71,229	7.4	31,943	44.8
Local, total	x	925,921	186,655	20.2	114,565	61.4
Counties	2,225	416,490	83,774	20.1	25,481	30.4
Municipalities	1,845	509,431	102,881	20.2	89,085	86.6
Arkansas	x	1,340,657	90,944	6.8	48,051	52.8
State	2,107	947,531	39,838	4.2	13,786	34.6
Local, total	x	393,126	51,106	13.0	34,265	67.0
Counties	2,107	188,043	21,981	11.7	9,044	41.1
Municipalities	1,245	205,083	29,125	14.2	25,222	86.6
California	x	22,206,550	2,752,637	12.4	1,374,152	49.9
State	21,203	9,941,985	664,778	6.7	259,041	39.0
Local, total	x	12,266,565	2,087,859	17.0	1,115,111	53.4
Counties	20,538	7,398,499	1,198,562	16.2	314,674	26.3
Municipalities	15,990	4,868,066	889,297	18.3	800,437	90.0
Colorado	x	2,316,708	258,376	11.2	142,039	55.0
State	2,542	1,268,577	96,167	7.6	21,615	22.5
Local, total	x	1,048,131	162,209	15.5	120,424	74.2
Counties	2,057	378,126	38,915	10.3	18,893	48.5
Municipalities	1,931	670,006	123,294	18.4	101,531	82.3
Connecticut	x	3,485,899	230,343	6.6	138,283	60.0
State	3,080	1,606,986	113,885	7.1	27,428	24.1
Local, total	x	1,878,913	116,458	6.2	110,855	95.2
Municipalities	3,080	1,878,913	116,458	6.2	110,855	95.2
Delaware	x	646,717	59,993	9.3	26,925	44.9
State	579	464,104	41,908	9.0	11,713	27.9
Local, total	x	182,613	18,085	9.9	15,212	84.1
Counties	579	85,524	6,817	8.0	4,945	72.5
Municipalities	194	97,089	11,268	11.6	10,267	91.1
District of Columbia	x	1,424,014	184,640	13.0	90,345	48.9
State	712	x	x	x	x	x
Local, total	x	1,424,014	184,640	13.0	90,345	48.9
Municipalities	712	1,424,014	184,640	13.0	90,345	48.9
Florida	x	5,996,476	825,951	13.8	411,104	49.8
State	8,283	2,885,977	322,599	11.2	62,619	19.4
Local, total	x	3,110,499	503,352	16.2	348,485	69.2
Counties	7,721	1,544,978	252,874	16.4	126,519	50.0
Municipalities	4,827	1,565,521	250,478	16.0	221,966	88.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1977

and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

— represents zero or rounds to zero.]

Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
$2,348,625	12.5	$1,039,740	5.5	$263,302	1.4	$4,635,349	24.7	$408,576	2.2
650,559	11.2	296,758	5.1	78,365	1.3	2,847,020	49.0	139,926	2.4
1,698,066	13.1	742,982	5.7	184,937	1.4	1,788,329	13.8	268,650	2.1
1,286,204	25.4	456,182	9.0	155,676	3.1	1,364,858	26.9	174,230	3.4
411,861	5.2	286,800	3.6	29,260	0.4	423,470	5.4	94,420	1.2
27,187	14.8	8,076	4.4	1,819	1.0	36,642	19.9	1,412	0.8
7,321	11.1	3,763	5.7	1,559	2.4	24,190	36.7	1,096	1.7
19,866	16.8	4,313	3.6	260	0.2	12,452	10.5	316	0.3
18,074	37.8	2,893	6.1	45	0.1	10,198	21.3	6	(*)
1,792	2.5	1,420	2.0	215	0.3	2,253	3.2	310	0.4
15,166	17.2	7,975	9.0	2,002	2.3	17,315	19.6	2,716	3.1
15,047	22.8	5,817	8.8	2,002	3.0	16,384	24.9	2,712	4.1
119	0.5	2,158	9.7	—	—	931	4.2	4	(*)
14	0.9	379	23.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
106	0.5	1,779	8.6	—	—	931	4.5	4	(*)
29,819	11.6	15,224	5.9	5,448	2.1	55,551	21.5	5,335	2.1
3,884	5.5	3,114	4.4	—	—	31,131	43.7	1,157	1.6
25,935	13.9	12,110	6.5	5,448	2.9	24,420	13.1	4,178	2.2
21,470	25.6	7,998	9.5	5,326	6.4	23,344	27.9	156	0.2
4,465	4.3	4,112	4.0	122	0.1	1,076	1.0	4,022	3.9
10,564	11.6	3,601	4.0	614	0.7	23,653	26.0	4,461	4.9
2,997	7.5	996	2.5	43	0.1	18,186	45.6	3,830	9.6
7,567	14.8	2,605	5.1	571	1.1	5,467	10.7	631	1.2
6,077	27.6	1,631	7.4	505	2.3	4,584	20.9	140	0.6
1,490	5.1	974	3.3	66	0.2	883	3.0	491	1.7
314,345	11.4	205,211	7.5	62,811	2.3	751,804	27.3	44,314	1.6
36,210	5.4	25,999	3.9	3,581	0.5	334,098	50.3	5,849	0.9
278,135	13.3	179,212	8.6	59,230	2.8	417,706	20.0	38,465	1.8
265,336	22.1	140,234	11.7	57,551	4.8	399,965	33.4	20,803	1.7
12,799	1.4	38,978	4.4	1,679	0.2	17,741	2.6	17,663	2.0
36,861	14.3	18,524	7.2	3,554	1.4	51,468	19.9	5,930	2.3
27,265	28.4	4,249	4.4	3,534	3.7	37,960	39.5	1,544	1.6
9,596	5.9	14,275	8.8	20	(*)	13,508	8.3	4,386	2.7
2,636	6.8	8,427	21.7	14	(*)	6,081	15.6	2,864	7.4
6,960	5.6	5,848	4.7	6	(*)	7,426	6.0	1,522	1.2
25,961	11.3	9,996	4.3	2,789	1.2	51,419	22.3	1,877	0.8
25,734	22.6	5,940	5.2	2,775	2.4	51,225	45.0	783	0.7
247	0.2	4,056	3.5	14	(*)	194	0.2	1,094	0.9
247	0.2	4,056	3.5	14	(*)	194	0.2	1,094	0.9
10,607	17.7	2,531	4.2	674	1.1	18,345	30.6	910	1.5
8,511	20.3	1,766	4.2	663	1.6	18,345	43.8	910	2.2
2,096	11.6	765	4.2	11	0.1	—	—	—	—
1,516	22.2	345	5.1	11	0.2	—	—	—	—
580	5.2	420	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
22,224	12.0	3,969	2.2	4,254	2.3	63,062	34.2	766	0.4
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
22,224	12.0	3,969	2.2	4,254	2.3	63,062	34.2	766	0.4
22,224	12.0	3,969	2.2	4,254	2.3	63,062	34.2	766	0.4
108,766	13.2	41,199	5.0	14,120	1.7	234,034	28.3	16,726	2.0
36,636	11.4	28,200	8.7	12,177	3.8	181,175	56.2	1,793	0.6
72,133	14.3	12,999	2.6	1,943	0.4	52,859	10.5	14,933	3.0
63,372	25.1	5,883	2.3	1,831	0.7	42,142	16.7	13,127	5.2
8,761	3.5	7,116	2.8	113	(*)	10,716	4.3	1,806	0.7

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Table 1.10 Total direct expenditure, and direct expenditure for criminal justice

[Dollar amounts in thousands.

State and level of government[a]	Population in thousands	Total direct expenditure[b]	Total criminal justice system		Police protection	
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Georgia	x	$3,215,664	$ 372,517	11.6	$ 166,952	44.8
State	4,931	2,121,251	143,924	6.8	37,598	26.1
Local, total	x	1,094,413	228,593	20.9	129,354	56.6
Counties	4,771	519,241	125,489	24.2	39,817	31.7
Municipalities	2,420	575,172	103,104	17.9	89,538	86.8
Hawaii	x	1,714,112	88,908	5.2	47,542	53.5
State	868	1,313,537	36,469	2.8	1,472	4.0
Local, total	x	400,575	52,439	13.1	46,070	87.9
Counties	163	95,909	14,785	15.4	11,092	75.0
Municipalities	705	304,666	37,654	12.4	34,978	92.9
Idaho	x	670,101	57,449	8.6	27,814	48.4
State	814	464,060	23,622	5.1	6,275	26.6
Local, total	x	206,041	33,827	16.4	21,539	63.7
Counties	814	108,728	19,774	18.2	8,457	42.8
Municipalities	531	97,314	14,053	14.4	13,082	93.1
Illinois	x	9,123,563	1,044,900	11.5	638,199	61.1
State	11,206	5,703,839	255,306	4.5	69,626	27.3
Local, total	x	3,419,724	789,594	23.1	568,573	72.0
Counties	11,206	942,827	257,815	27.3	50,126	19.4
Municipalities	11,206	2,476,897	531,779	21.5	518,447	97.5
Indiana	x	3,384,761	322,339	9.5	170,882	53.0
State	5,309	1,851,494	111,642	6.0	45,465	40.7
Local, total	x	1,533,267	210,697	13.7	125,417	59.5
Counties	4,527	694,366	82,589	11.9	20,046	24.3
Municipalities	5,309	838,901	128,107	15.3	105,371	82.3
Iowa	x	2,447,172	172,100	7.0	90,779	52.7
State	2,861	1,391,845	63,312	4.5	23,838	37.7
Local, total	x	1,055,327	108,788	10.3	66,941	61.5
Counties	2,861	496,373	54,279	10.9	15,316	28.2
Municipalities	2,096	558,954	54,509	9.8	51,624	94.7
Kansas	x	1,946,956	163,762	8.4	71,119	43.4
State	2,280	1,143,066	70,654	6.2	12,413	17.6
Local, total	x	803,890	93,108	11.6	58,706	63.1
Counties	2,280	280,622	43,051	15.3	13,873	32.2
Municipalities	1,755	523,268	50,057	9.6	44,834	89.6
Kentucky	x	2,602,624	216,423	8.3	116,782	53.7
State	3,388	1,986,243	89,751	4.5	37,445	41.2
Local, total	x	616,381	126,672	20.6	79,337	62.6
Counties	3,202	229,957	59,712	26.0	20,533	34.4
Municipalities	1,651	386,424	66,960	17.3	58,804	87.8
Louisiana	x	3,503,108	314,763	9.0	158,110	50.2
State	3,804	2,294,134	115,252	5.0	38,591	33.5
Local, total	x	1,208,974	199,511	16.5	119,519	59.9
Parishes	2,933	593,128	91,748	15.5	47,256	51.5
Municipalities	2,261	615,846	107,763	17.5	72,263	67.1
Maine	x	1,003,205	53,792	5.4	30,961	57.6
State	1,064	578,367	26,052	4.5	8,740	33.5
Local, total	x	424,838	27,740	6.5	22,221	80.1
Counties	1,064	16,992	7,431	43.7	2,463	33.1
Municipalities	1,059	407,845	20,309	5.0	19,758	97.3
Maryland	x	5,756,135	417,118	7.2	215,830	51.7
State	4,122	2,112,793	187,015	8.9	45,737	24.5
Local, total	x	3,643,342	230,103	6.3	170,093	73.9
Counties	3,270	2,436,144	123,958	5.1	87,525	70.6
Municipalities	1,456	1,207,198	106,144	8.8	82,567	77.8
Massachusetts	x	7,628,547	546,423	7.2	324,679	59.4
State	5,816	3,394,864	138,466	4.1	42,664	30.8
Local, total	x	4,233,683	407,957	9.6	282,015	69.1
Counties	5,088	142,752	80,488	56.4	1,368	1.7
Municipalities	5,816	4,090,930	327,469	8.0	280,647	85.7
Michigan	x	8,646,811	860,830	10.0	464,489	54.0
State	9,131	4,800,932	224,117	4.7	76,173	34.0
Local, total	x	3,845,879	636,713	16.6	388,316	61.0
Counties	9,131	1,545,673	260,885	16.9	60,511	23.2
Municipalities	9,131	2,300,206	375,828	16.3	327,806	87.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

— represents zero or rounds to zero.]

Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
$51,592	13.8	$11,970	3.2	$2,316	0.6	$133,761	35.9	$5,926	1.6
8,303	5.8	4,255	3.0	337	0.2	91,621	63.7	1,810	1.3
43,289	18.9	7,715	3.4	1,979	0.9	42,140	18.4	4,116	1.8
39,816	31.7	6,005	4.8	1,841	1.5	37,022	29.5	988	0.8
3,472	3.4	1,709	1.7	138	0.1	5,118	5.0	3,128	3.0
13,285	14.9	5,956	6.7	1,890	2.1	16,446	18.5	3,789	4.3
13,285	36.4	2,124	5.8	1,890	5.2	15,744	43.2	1,954	5.4
—	—	3,832	7.3	—	—	702	1.3	1,835	3.5
—	—	1,243	8.4	—	—	702	4.7	1,748	11.8
—	—	2,589	6.9	—	—	—	—	87	0.2
7,739	13.5	4,228	7.4	749	1.3	11,081	19.3	5,838	10.2
4,030	17.1	1,572	6.7	—	—	9,399	39.8	2,346	9.9
3,709	11.0	2,656	7.9	749	2.2	1,682	5.0	3,492	10.3
3,398	17.2	2,056	10.4	749	3.8	1,622	8.2	3,492	17.7
311	2.2	599	4.3	—	—	60	0.4	—	—
112,208	10.7	49,004	4.7	11,479	1.1	193,460	18.5	40,550	3.9
44,598	17.5	12,344	4.8	1,487	0.6	120,412	47.2	6,839	2.7
67,610	8.6	36,660	4.6	9,992	1.3	73,048	9.3	33,711	4.3
66,940	26.0	25,551	9.9	9,967	3.9	72,752	28.2	32,478	12.6
670	0.1	11,109	2.1	24	(*)	296	0.1	1,233	0.2
38,879	12.1	16,244	5.0	2,920	0.9	70,321	21.8	23,093	7.2
8,092	7.2	6,054	5.4	759	0.7	48,816	43.7	2,456	2.2
30,787	14.6	10,190	4.8	2,161	1.0	21,505	10.2	20,637	9.8
21,885	26.5	5,003	6.1	1,956	2.4	14,302	17.3	19,397	23.5
8,903	6.9	5,186	4.0	205	0.2	7,202	5.6	1,240	1.0
25,675	14.9	9,217	5.4	2,915	1.7	42,072	24.4	1,441	0.8
7,279	11.5	2,468	3.9	9	(*)	29,167	46.1	551	0.9
18,396	16.9	6,749	6.2	2,906	2.7	12,905	11.9	890	0.8
18,326	33.8	4,851	8.9	2,904	5.3	12,275	22.6	606	1.1
70	0.1	1,898	3.5	2	(*)	630	1.2	284	0.5
21,560	13.2	11,301	6.9	2,075	1.3	47,541	29.0	10,165	6.2
6,665	9.4	3,988	5.6	1,811	2.6	38,854	55.0	6,923	9.8
14,895	16.0	7,313	7.9	264	0.3	8,687	9.3	3,242	3.5
13,215	30.7	5,476	12.7	189	0.4	7,653	17.8	2,645	6.1
1,680	3.4	1,837	3.7	75	0.1	1,034	2.1	597	1.2
35,239	16.2	12,412	5.7	1,358	0.6	44,414	20.5	6,218	2.9
12,590	13.9	5,332	5.9	977	1.1	29,490	32.9	3,917	4.3
22,649	17.9	7,080	5.6	381	0.3	14,924	11.8	2,301	1.8
19,825	33.2	4,454	7.5	331	0.6	12,464	20.9	2,105	3.5
2,824	4.2	2,627	3.9	50	0.1	2,460	3.7	196	0.3
40,841	13.0	17,917	5.7	1,690	0.5	92,878	29.5	3,328	1.1
11,258	9.8	8,348	7.2	60	0.1	55,772	48.4	1,223	1.1
29,583	14.8	9,569	4.8	1,630	0.8	37,106	18.6	2,105	1.1
17,690	19.3	4,754	5.2	1,142	1.2	20,494	22.3	414	0.5
11,893	11.0	4,815	4.5	488	0.5	16,612	15.4	1,691	1.6
7,317	13.6	2,767	5.1	129	0.2	11,792	21.9	827	1.5
5,186	19.9	1,802	6.9	—	—	9,553	36.7	771	3.0
2,131	7.7	965	3.5	129	0.5	2,239	8.1	56	0.2
2,130	28.7	415	5.6	129	1.7	2,239	30.1	56	0.8
1	(*)	550	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
39,715	9.5	16,175	3.9	6,708	1.6	132,707	31.8	5,982	1.4
21,644	11.6	2,352	1.3	6,674	3.6	107,571	57.5	3,037	1.6
18,071	7.9	13,823	6.0	34	(*)	25,136	10.9	2,945	1.3
12,073	9.7	8,321	6.7	34	(*)	15,023	12.1	982	0.8
5,998	5.7	5,502	5.2	—	—	10,113	9.5	1,964	1.9
71,741	13.1	20,034	3.7	4,292	0.8	112,467	20.6	13,210	2.4
12,818	9.3	6,969	5.0	2,298	1.7	70,930	51.2	2,787	2.0
58,923	14.4	13,065	3.2	1,994	0.	41,537	10.2	10,423	2.6
38,350	47.6	3,651	4.5	1,980	2.5	30,916	38.4	4,223	5.2
20,573	6.3	9,414	2.9	14	(*)	10,621	3.2	6,200	1.9
124,974	14.5	44,222	5.1	14,646	1.7	197,586	23.0	14,913	1.7
23,401	10.4	9,468	4.2	1,055	0.5	110,678	49.4	3,342	1.5
101,573	16.0	34,754	5.5	13,591	2.1	86,908	13.6	11,571	1.8
78,117	29.9	22,894	8.8	13,020	5.0	77,040	29.5	9,303	3.6
23,456	6.2	11,859	3.2	571	0.2	9,868	2.6	2,268	0.6

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Table 1.10 Total direct expenditure, and direct expenditure for criminal justice

[Dollar amounts in thousands.

State and level of government[a]	Population in thousands	Total direct expenditure[b]	Total criminal justice system		Police protection	
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Minnesota	x	$3,989,586	$ 280,188	7.0	$145,675	52.0
State	3,916	2,023,739	76,716	3.8	26,399	34.4
Local, total	x	1,965,847	203,472	10.4	119,276	58.6
Counties	3,916	939,953	104,939	11.2	28,006	26.7
Municipalities	3,916	1,025,894	98,534	9.6	91,270	92.6
Mississippi	x	1,816,511	114,150	6.3	64,796	56.8
State	2,343	1,135,445	47,482	4.2	22,747	47.9
Local, total	x	681,066	66,668	9.8	42,049	63.1
Counties	2,343	418,586	32,617	7.8	10,631	32.6
Municipalities	1,151	262,479	34,051	13.0	31,418	92.3
Missouri	x	2,963,297	330,828	11.2	201,035	60.8
State	4,770	1,740,828	91,877	5.3	30,729	33.4
Local, total	x	1,222,469	238,951	19.5	170,306	71.3
Counties	4,245	315,049	67,266	21.4	26,353	39.2
Municipalities	3,287	907,421	171,685	18.9	143,953	83.8
Montana	x	740,838	53,156	7.2	26,621	50.1
State	746	498,395	22,672	4.5	6,581	29.0
Local, total	x	242,443	30,484	12.6	20,040	65.7
Counties	746	131,791	17,494	13.3	8,124	46.4
Municipalities	428	110,652	12,990	11.7	11,917	91.7
Nebraska	x	1,185,589	100,202	8.5	49,827	49.7
State	1,544	680,069	41,092	6.0	13,368	32.5
Local, total	x	505,520	59,110	11.7	36,459	61.7
Counties	1,544	224,918	26,438	11.8	7,921	30.0
Municipalities	1,153	280,602	32,672	11.6	28,538	87.3
Nevada	x	685,371	102,837	15.0	46,332	45.1
State	590	353,402	34,943	9.9	6,879	19.7
Local, total	x	331,969	67,894	20.5	39,453	58.1
Counties	565	237,007	51,745	21.8	27,170	52.5
Municipalities	372	94,962	16,150	17.0	12,283	76.1
New Hampshire	x	773,498	50,202	6.5	30,481	60.7
State	812	454,893	17,967	3.9	6,393	35.6
Local, total	x	318,605	32,235	10.1	24,088	74.7
Counties	812	43,658	7,132	16.3	1,429	20.0
Municipalities	812	274,947	25,103	9.1	22,659	90.3
New Jersey	x	7,269,107	758,034	10.4	432,740	57.1
State	7,334	3,423,831	185,070	5.4	57,151	30.9
Local, total	x	3,845,276	572,964	14.9	375,589	65.6
Counties	7,334	1,626,068	193,631	11.9	25,459	13.1
Municipalities	7,334	2,219,208	379,333	17.1	350,131	92.3
New Mexico	x	958,628	86,315	9.0	47,627	55.2
State	1,144	663,604	44,896	6.8	13,609	30.3
Local, total	x	295,024	41,419	14.0	34,018	82.1
Counties	1,144	92,904	10,337	11.1	7,745	74.9
Municipalities	745	202,120	31,081	15.4	26,273	84.5
New York	x	26,853,160	2,328,250	8.7	1,344,693	57.8
State	18,075	8,175,192	512,612	6.3	115,612	22.6
Local, total	x	18,477,968	1,815,638	9.8	1,229,081	67.7
Counties	10,594	4,429,945	430,566	9.7	204,426	47.5
Municipalities	18,075	14,048,024	1,385,072	9.9	1,024,654	74.0
North Carolina	x	5,301,197	353,625	6.7	172,816	48.9
State	5,441	2,148,304	191,143	8.9	45,342	23.7
Local, total	x	3,152,893	162,482	5.2	127,474	78.5
Counties	5,441	2,535,913	66,726	2.6	34,247	51.3
Municipalities	2,408	616,980	95,756	15.5	93,226	97.4
North Dakota	x	640,807	34,237	5.3	18,570	54.2
State	643	465,463	12,488	2.7	4,356	34.9
Local, total	x	175,344	21,749	12.4	14,214	65.4
Counties	643	77,898	10,747	13.8	3,958	36.8
Municipalities	592	97,446	11,002	11.3	10,257	93.2
Ohio	x	7,944,198	768,254	9.7	393,936	51.3
State	10,735	3,943,690	202,759	5.1	53,253	26.3
Local, total	x	4,000,506	565,495	14.1	340,683	60.2
Counties	10,735	1,619,256	209,012	12.9	49,000	23.4
Municipalities	10,735	2,381,250	356,483	15.0	291,683	81.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

— represents zero or rounds to zero.]

Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
$34,868	12.4	$18,412	6.6	$4,187	1.5	$72,572	25.9	$4,475	1.6
4,954	6.5	3,844	5.0	329	0.4	38,598	50.3	2,592	3.4
29,914	14.7	14,568	7.2	3,858	1.9	33,974	16.7	1,883	0.9
29,782	28.4	9,181	8.7	3,837	3.7	33,456	31.9	677	0.6
133	0.1	5,386	5.5	21	(*)	518	0.5	1,206	1.2
15,850	13.9	4,655	4.1	912	0.8	26,011	22.8	1,926	1.7
3,360	7.1	2,597	5.5	—	—	17,108	36.0	1,670	3.5
12,490	18.7	2,058	3.1	912	1.4	8,903	13.4	256	0.4
11,690	35.8	1,165	3.6	842	2.6	8,076	24.8	214	0.7
800	2.4	893	2.6	71	0.2	828	2.4	42	0.1
40,945	12.4	14,570	4.4	2,256	0.7	68,653	20.8	3,369	1.0
13,503	14.7	2,535	2.8	1,876	2.0	41,379	45.0	1,855	2.0
27,442	11.5	12,035	5.0	380	0.2	27,274	11.4	1,514	0.6
17,618	26.2	6,078	9.0	51	0.1	16,785	25.0	381	0.6
9,824	5.7	5,957	3.5	329	0.2	10,489	6.1	1,133	0.7
5,355	10.1	3,988	7.5	639	1.2	14,911	28.1	1,642	3.1
1,384	6.1	1,098	4.8	—	—	12,097	53.4	1,512	6.7
3,971	13.0	2,890	9.5	639	2.1	2,814	9.2	130	0.4
3,491	20.0	2,397	13.7	626	3.6	2,726	15.6	130	0.7
480	3.7	493	3.8	13	0.1	88	0.7	—	—
15,121	15.1	5,951	5.9	1,187	1.2	26,329	26.3	1,787	1.8
7,304	17.8	682	1.7	—	—	18,106	44.1	1,632	4.0
7,817	13.2	5,269	8.9	1,187	2.0	8,223	13.9	155	0.3
5,902	22.3	3,719	14.1	1,187	4.5	7,708	29.2	1	(*)
1,915	5.9	1,550	4.7	—	—	515	1.6	154	0.5
11,341	11.0	7,670	7.5	1,882	1.8	35,055	34.1	558	0.5
1,877	5.4	1,558	4.5	234	0.7	23,903	68.4	492	1.4
9,464	13.9	6,112	9.0	1,648	2.4	11,152	16.4	66	0.1
7,837	15.1	4,801	9.3	1,584	3.1	10,299	19.9	53	0.1
1,627	10.1	1,311	8.1	64	0.4	853	5.3	12	0.1
6,305	12.6	2,005	4.0	278	0.6	10,304	20.5	830	1.7
1,860	10.4	994	5.5	277	1.5	7,633	42.5	810	4.5
4,445	13.8	1,011	3.1	1	(*)	2,671	8.3	20	0.1
2,932	41.1	436	6.1	—	—	2,333	32.7	1	(*)
1,513	6.0	575	2.3	1	(*)	337	1.3	19	0.1
92,544	12.2	52,792	7.0	12,379	1.6	158,387	20.9	9,191	1.2
23,560	12.7	9,260	5.0	12,031	6.5	79,568	43.0	3,500	1.9
68,984	12.0	43,532	7.6	348	0.1	78,819	13.8	5,691	1.0
54,174	28.0	33,011	17.0	182	0.1	78,677	40.6	2,129	1.1
14,810	3.9	10,521	2.8	166	(*)	142	(*)	,562	0.9
10,280	11.9	6,146	7.1	2,137	2.5	16,839	19.5	3,285	3.8
8,651	19.3	4,777	10.6	2,034	4.5	13,177	29.4	2,648	5.9
1,629	3.9	1,369	3.3	103	0.2	3,662	8.86	37	1.5
243	2.4	255	2.5	75	0.7	1,421	13.8	597	5.8
1,386	4.5	1,114	3.6	28	0.1	2,241	7.2	39	0.1
252,856	10.9	129,464	5.6	32,364	1.4	527,752	22.7	41,121	1.8
50,773	9.9	33,551	6.5	5,206	1.0	290,003	56.6	17,467	3.4
202,083	11.1	95,913	5.3	27,158	1.5	237,749	13.1	23,654	1.3
80,499	18.7	31,072	7.2	12,911	3.0	98,498	22.9	3,159	0.7
121,584	8.8	64,842	4.7	14,247	1.0	139,251	10.1	20,494	1.5
46,745	13.2	11,402	3.2	1,228	0.3	113,210	32.0	8,226	2.3
31,983	16.7	8,016	4.2	1,150	0.6	100,884	52.8	3,768	2.0
14,762	9.1	3,386	2.1	78	(*)	12,326	7.6	4,458	2.7
14,578	21.8	1,447	2.2	72	0.1	12,029	18.0	4,352	6.5
183	0.2	1,938	2.0	6	(*)	296	0.3	106	0.1
4,937	14.4	2,920	8.5	252	0.7	6,880	20.1	677	2.0
1,677	13.4	1,234	9.9	—	—	4,570	36.6	651	5.2
3,260	15.0	1,686	7.8	252	1.2	2,310	10.6	26	0.1
2,895	26.9	1,340	12.5	252	2.3	2,285	21.3	17	0.2
365	3.3	346	3.1	—	—	25	0.2	10	0.1
108,681	14.1	38,858	5.1	9,498	1.2	185,433	24.1	31,848	4.1
12,050	5.9	12,208	6.0	1,606	0.8	118,812	58.6	4,830	2.4
96,631	17.1	26,650	4.7	7,892	1.4	66,621	11.8	27,018	4.8
63,956	30.6	14,208	6.8	6,972	3.3	52,202	25.0	22,674	10.8
32,675	9.2	12,442	3.5	919	0.3	14,419	4.0	4,344	1.2

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Table 1.10 Total direct expenditure, and direct expenditure for criminal justice

[Dollar amounts in thousands.

State and level of government[a]	Population in thousands	Total direct expenditure[b]	Total criminal justice system		Police protection	
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Oklahoma	x	$2,163,411	$179,076	8.3	$91,148	50.9
State	2,711	1,400,449	90,415	6.5	27,943	30.9
Local, total	x	762,962	88,661	11.6	63,205	71.3
Counties	2,711	202,943	22,233	11.0	7,520	33.8
Municipalities	2,086	560,019	66,427	11.9	56,685	83.8
Oregon	x	2,132,399	216,931	10.2	102,238	47.1
State	2,284	1,396,790	81,528	5.8	24,865	30.5
Local, total	x	735,609	135,403	18.4	77,373	57.1
Counties	2,284	371,259	79,121	21.3	26,927	34.0
Municipalities	1,303	364,350	56,282	15.4	50,446	89.6
Pennsylvania	x	9,318,668	907,586	9.7	493,002	54.3
State	11,864	6,180,692	270,927	4.4	112,548	41.5
Local, total	x	3,137,976	636,659	20.3	380,454	59.8
Counties	10,048	918,610	161,396	17.6	14,033	8.7
Municipalities	11,862	2,219,366	475,263	21.4	366,421	77.1
Rhode Island	x	1,165,934	70,054	6.0	40,327	57.6
State	931	641,483	35,646	5.6	7,399	20.8
Local, total	—	524,451	34,408	6.6	32,928	95.7
Municipalities	931	524,451	34,408	6.6	32,928	95.7
South Carolina	x	2,058,620	164,729	8.0	87,693	53.2
State	2,816	1,559,710	74,044	4.7	27,424	37.0
Local, total	x	498,910	90,685	18.2	60,269	66.5
Counties	2,816	336,088	52,093	15.5	24,626	47.3
Municipalities	1,092	162,821	38,591	23.7	35,642	92.4
South Dakota	x	598,885	39,220	6.5	21,107	53.8
State	683	429,562	18,923	4.4	5,686	30.0
Local, total	x	169,323	20,297	12.0	15,421	76.0
Counties	683	68,255	10,158	14.9	5,691	56.0
Municipalities	596	101,068	10,140	10.0	9,731	96.0
Tennessee	x	4,147,447	263,078	6.3	136,332	51.8
State	4,175	1,833,254	96,774	5.3	25,381	26.2
Local, total	x	2,314,193	166,304	7.2	110,951	66.7
Counties	3,727	1,100,663	57,808	5.3	18,883	32.7
Municipalities	2,593	1,213,531	108,496	8.9	92,069	84.9
Texas	x	8,268,550	793,246	9.6	454,573	57.3
State	12,261	5,133,184	220,442	4.3	99,453	45.1
Local, total	x	3,135,366	572,804	18.3	355,120	62.0
Counties	12,261	1,029,361	241,910	23.5	52,756	21.8
Municipalities	9,948	2,106,005	330,894	15.7	302,364	91.4
Utah	x	1,029,892	79,728	7.7	42,426	53.2
State	1,203	750,901	33,269	4.4	12,069	36.3
Local, total	x	278,991	46,459	16.7	30,357	65.3
Counties	1,203	131,906	21,701	16.5	9,263	42.7
Municipalities	836	147,086	24,758	16.8	21,094	85.2
Vermont	x	458,725	31,210	6.8	15,718	50.4
State	472	374,524	22,317	6.0	7,724	34.6
Local, total	x	84,201	8,893	10.6	7,994	89.9
Counties	472	628	646	102.9	193	29.9
Municipalities	472	83,573	8,247	9.9	7,801	94.6
Virginia	x	5,521,282	369,471	6.7	175,836	47.6
State	4,981	2,456,330	154,814	6.3	41,395	26.7
Local, total	x	3,064,952	214,657	7.0	134,441	62.6
Counties	2,968	1,531,041	92,206	6.0	55,043	59.7
Municipalities	2,351	1,533,911	122,451	8.0	79,398	64.8
Washington	x	3,354,057	293,825	8.8	152,205	51.8
State	3,553	2,267,543	103,116	4.5	33,348	32.3
Local, total	x	1,086,514	190,709	17.6	118,857	62.3
Counties	3,553	469,403	93,492	19.9	34,423	36.8
Municipalities	1,984	617,111	97,218	15.8	84,434	86.9
West Virginia	x	1,404,751	85,235	6.1	41,261	48.4
State	1,799	1,129,224	45,069	4.0	15,157	33.6
Local, total	x	275,527	40,166	14.6	26,104	65.0
Counties	1,799	98,428	20,408	20.7	7,504	36.8
Municipalities	780	177,099	19,758	11.2	18,600	94.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

— represents zero or rounds to zero.]

Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
$19,210	10.7	$9,719	5.4	$1,016	0.6	$51,618	28.8	$6,365	3.6
9,578	10.6	6,161	6.8	—	—	45,374	50.2	1,359	1.5
9,632	10.9	3,558	4.0	1,016	1.1	6,244	7.0	5,006	5.6
7,669	34.5	1,348	6.1	882	4.0	4,789	21.5	25	0.1
1,963	3.0	2,209	3.3	134	0.2	1,455	2.2	4,981	7.5
26,636	12.3	19,170	8.8	3,918	1.8	58,355	26.9	6,615	3.0
6,938	8.5	8,922	10.9	269	0.3	39,507	48.5	1,027	1.3
19,698	14.5	10,248	7.6	3,649	2.7	18,848	13.9	5,588	4.1
17,538	22.2	8,013	10.1	3,556	4.5	18,297	23.1	4,789	6.1
2,160	3.8	2,234	4.0	92	0.2	550	1.0	799	1.4
140,714	15.5	36,907	4.1	9,723	1.1	218,992	24.1	8,248	0.9
34,107	12.6	5,954	2.2	—	—	112,367	41.5	5,951	2.2
106,607	16.7	30,953	4.9	9,723	1.5	106,625	16.7	2,297	0.4
64,533	40.0	15,178	9.4	6,051	3.7	61,176	37.9	425	0.3
42,074	8.9	15,775	3.3	3,672	0.8	45,449	9.6	1,873	0.4
10,886	15.5	3,240	4.6	623	0.9	14,426	20.6	553	0.8
10,546	29.6	2,233	6.3	623	1.7	14,417	40.4	428	1.2
340	1.0	1,007	2.9	—	—	9	(*)	125	0.4
340	1.0	1,007	2.9	—	—	9	(*)	125	0.4
18,652	11.3	6,233	3.8	1,162	0.7	48,045	29.2	2,944	1.8
2,675	3.6	3,376	4.6	607	0.8	37,633	50.8	2,329	3.1
15,977	17.6	2,857	3.2	555	0.6	10,412	11.5	615	0.7
15,065	28.9	2,107	4.0	554	1.1	9,194	17.6	547	1.0
912	2.4	750	1.9	2	(*)	1,217	3.2	68	0.2
7,209	18.4	3,559	9.1	578	1.5	6,381	16.3	385	1.0
5,836	30.8	1,839	9.7	—	—	5,177	27.4	385	2.0
1,373	6.8	1,720	8.5	578	2.8	1,204	5.9	—	—
1,337	13.2	1,395	13.7	570	5.6	1,165	11.5	—	—
36	0.4	325	3.2	9	0.1	39	0.4	—	—
37,362	14.2	10,859	4.1	2,523	1.0	72,883	27.7	3,120	1.2
10,135	10.5	6,777	7.0	1,451	1.5	51,975	53.7	1,055	1.1
27,227	16.4	4,082	2.5	1,072	0.6	20,908	12.6	2,065	1.2
21,176	36.6	1,556	2.7	742	1.3	13,961	24.2	1,491	2.6
6,051	5.6	2,526	2.3	330	0.3	6,948	6.4	574	0.5
105,021	13.2	45,802	5.8	5,473	0.7	153,175	19.3	29,201	3.7
11,423	5.2	10,112	4.6	—	—	85,822	38.9	13,632	6.2
93,598	16.3	35,690	6.2	5,473	1.0	67,353	11.8	15,569	2.7
80,984	33.5	26,408	10.9	5,411	2.2	63,454	26.2	12,897	5.3
12,614	3.8	9,283	2.8	62	(*)	3,899	1.2	2,672	0.8
9,030	11.3	4,858	6.1	658	0.8	19,812	24.8	2,944	3.7
3,024	9.1	1,189	3.6	—	—	16,033	48.2	954	2.9
6,006	12.9	3,669	7.9	658	1.4	3,779	8.1	1,990	4.3
3,760	17.3	2,768	12.8	638	2.9	3,728	17.2	1,543	7.1
2,246	9.1	901	3.6	20	0.1	51	0.2	447	1.8
3,794	12.2	1,903	6.1	990	3.2	8,256	26.5	548	1.8
3,375	15.1	1,439	6.4	990	4.4	8,241	36.9	548	2.5
419	4.7	464	5.2	—	—	15	0.2	—	(*)
415	64.3	24	3.7	—	—	13	2.0	—	0.1
4	(*)	440	5.3	—	—	2	(*)	—	—
40,820	11.0	13,469	3.6	5,273	1.4	125,933	34.1	8,141	2.2
17,889	11.6	3,145	2.0	4,938	3.2	84,926	54.9	2,521	1.6
22,931	10.7	10,324	4.8	335	0.2	41,007	19.1	5,620	2.6
12,943	14.0	4,857	5.3	115	0.1	17,873	19.4	1,376	1.5
9,988	8.2	5,467	4.5	220	0.2	23,134	18.9	4,244	3.5
31,678	10.8	18,327	6.2	5,962	2.0	83,072	28.3	2,580	0.9
6,352	6.2	5,769	5.6	320	0.3	56,401	54.7	926	0.9
25,326	13.3	12,558	6.6	5,642	3.0	26,671	14.0	1,654	0.9
20,612	22.0	8,240	8.8	4,917	5.3	24,429	26.1	871	0.9
4,715	4.8	4,318	4.4	725	0.7	2,243	2.3	783	0.8
18,266	21.4	5,171	6.1	36	(*)	19,542	22.9	961	1.1
12,067	26.8	2,142	4.8	—	—	14,930	33.1	773	1.7
6,199	15.4	3,029	7.5	36	0.1	4,612	11.5	188	0.5
5,787	28.4	2,481	12.2	6	(*)	4,592	22.5	39	0.2
411	2.1	548	2.8	30	0.2	20	0.1	149	0.8

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Table 1.10 Total direct expenditure, and direct expenditure for criminal justice

[Dollar amounts in thousands.

State and level of government[a]	Population in thousands	Total direct expenditure[b]	Total criminal justice system		Police protection	
			Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
Wisconsin	x	$4,746,812	$339,234	7.1	$197,319	58.2
State	4,577	2,088,729	100,207	4.8	25,049	25.0
Local, total	x	2,658,083	239,027	9.0	172,270	72.1
Counties	4,577	1,165,448	98,671	8.5	38,042	38.6
Municipalities	4,577	1,492,634	140,356	9.4	134,228	95.6
Wyoming	x	432,732	37,793	8.7	19,628	51.9
State	376	283,660	15,390	5.4	5,805	37.7
Local, total	x	149,072	22,403	15.0	13,823	61.7
Counties	376	84,559	12,828	15.2	5,395	42.1
Municipalities	274	64,513	9,575	14.8	8,427	88.0

[a] Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.

[b] The relation of criminal justice direct expenditure to direct expenditure is based on data for general purpose governments only and does not include data for independent school districts or special districts.

[c] Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal*

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activities, by type of activity, State, and level of government, fiscal year 1977—Continued

— represents zero or rounds to zero.]

Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Public defense		Corrections		Other criminal justice	
Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system
$37,505	11.1	$21,548	6.4	$4,519	1.3	$71,625	21.1	$6,718	2.0
9,550	9.5	7,455	7.4	733	0.7	51,031	50.9	6,389	6.4
27,955	11.7	14,093	5.9	3,786	1.6	20,594	8.6	329	0.1
26,766	27.1	9,209	9.3	3,757	3.8	20,589	20.9	308	0.3
1,188	0.8	4,884	3.5	29	(*)	5	(*)	21	(*)
3,728	9.9	2,369	6.3	396	1.0	11,080	29.3	592	1.6
1,375	8.9	971	6.3	—	—	6,647	43.2	592	3.8
2,353	10.5	1,398	6.2	396	1.8	4,433	19.8	—	—
1,763	13.7	1,021	8.0	364	2.8	4,285	33.4	—	—
590	6.2	377	3.9	32	0.3	149	1.6	—	—

Justice System 1977 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 7.

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Table 1.11 Federal criminal justice budget authorities and outlays, by type of program, fiscal years 1978, 1979–82 (estimated)

NOTE: The budget authority (actual or estimated) for each fiscal year includes appropriations for that year, as well as for future years, that have been approved by Congress. The outlays (actual or estimated) for the corresponding year are funded partially by the budget authority and partially through unspent funds allocated in previous years. "Proposed legislation" refers to legislation that is in Congress to increase or decrease scheduled allocations. The 1978 outlays figure for "protection and other activities" differs from that published in the Source. A revised figure was received from the Office of Management and Budget. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

[In millions of dollars]

Type of program	1978 actual		1979 estimate		1980 estimate		1981 estimate		1982 estimate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Federal law enforcement activities	$1,894	$1,831	$2,066	$2,071	$2,087	$2,072	$2,070	$2,070	$2,070	$2,070
General investigation	554	552	582	578	576	575	575	575	575	575
Narcotics violation investigation	188	178	194	190	194	193	194	194	194	194
Alcohol, tobacco and firearms investigation	129	128	138	136	139	137	139	139	139	139
Border enforcement activities	689	666	748	744	746	739	746	746	746	746
Protection and other activities	139	129	148	151	165	161	149	149	149	149
Other enforcement	195	178	256	272	268	267	268	267	268	267
Federal litigative and judicial activities	1,029	943	1,212	1,189	1,346	1,328	1,366	1,357	1,400	1,384
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	361	340	399	393	433	426	433	433	433	433
Proposed legislation	—	—	—	—	−6	−6	−6	−6	−6	−6
Federal judicial activities	463	445	543	535	628	627	647	639	681	666
Representation of indigents in civil cases	205	157	270	261	292	281	292	292	292	292
Federal correctional activities	308	307	350	367	334	377	351	370	356	363
Criminal justice assistance*	654	729	658	733	546	622	546	627	546	573
Existing law	654	729	658	733	181	536	181	181	181	181
Proposed legislation	—	—	—	—	366	86	366	446	366	392
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−8	−8	−10	−10	−10	−10	−10	−10	−10	−10
Total	3,877	3,802	4,276	4,351	4,304	4,388	4,323	4,413	4,362	4,379

* Includes civil as well as criminal justice programs in 1980 and subsequent years.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 276, 277. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.12 U.S. Department of Justice budget authorities and outlays, by activity and agency, fiscal years 1978, 1979, and 1980 (estimated)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.11. This table contains information on budget authority and outlays for the general and special Federal fund accounts within the Department of Justice.

[In thousands of dollars]

	1978 actual		1979 estimate		1980 estimate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
General administration:						
Salaries and expenses	$27,582	$25,702	$28,474	$28,896	$25,917	$25,197
United States Parole Commission:						
Salaries and expenses	—	—	—	—	5,555	5,430
Legal activities	360,836	340,345	383,508	386,509	432,968	425,784
General legal activities, salaries and expenses	81,653	79,573	90,550	88,400	98,119	95,695
Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses	42,371	35,749	46,377	46,054	43,592	46,661
Attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses	190,570	184,014	196,700	203,399	234,632	227,286
Support of United States prisoners	21,000	19,298	25,100	24,200	25,100	25,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses	20,050	16,906	20,000	19,701	27,052	26,683
Community Relations Service, salaries and expenses	5,192	4,805	4,781	4,755	4,473	4,459
Federal Bureau of Investigation:						
Salaries and expenses	553,954	552,001	561,341	578,030	575,608	574,927
Immigration and Naturalization Service:						
Salaries and expenses	283,087	274,681	299,350	301,319	298,817	296,952
Drug Enforcement Administration:						
Salaries and expenses	188,295	177,883	193,525	190,420	193,836*	193,108
Federal Prison System	318,326	314,043	360,400	376,911	344,011	388,594
Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses	269,576	263,134	315,200	310,058	328,167	326,838
National Institute of Corrections	9,900	4,862	9,920	9,514	9,884	11,456
Buildings and facilities	38,850	46,047	35,280	57,339	5,960	50,300
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration:						
Salaries and expenses	644,582	724,076	646,488	723,661	170,853*	524,512

*Additional authorizing legislation required.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1980* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 445–447. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.13 Federal expenditures for drug and alcohol abuse treatment activities, fiscal years 1977, 1978–79 (estimated)

NOTE: Federal funding of activities related to the treatment of drug and alcohol abuse is provided by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Veterans' Administration; the U.S. Department of Defense; and other agencies. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

[In millions of dollars]

	1977 actual	1978 estimate	1979 estimate
Alcohol abuse, total	$288	$298	$313
Services	262	270	282
Training	10	10	10
Research	16	18	21
Drug abuse, total	$357	$368	$370
Services	299	311	309
Training	14	15	15
Research	44	42	46
Alcohol and drug abuse, total	$645	$666	$683

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1979* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 250.

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Table 1.14 Allocation of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds, by budget activity, fiscal years 1969–79

NOTE: Fiscal years 1969–76 encompass the period July 1 to June 30. Fiscal years 1977–79 encompass the period Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. The data for the transition quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976, are not presented in the Source.

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget activity	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Direct assistance (formula grants):											
Planning formula grants	$19,000	$21,000	$26,000	$35,000	$50,000	$50,000	$55,000	$60,000	$60,000	$50,000	$50,000
Corrections formula grants	x	x	25,000	48,750	56,500	56,500	56,500	47,739	36,838	29,849	31,229
Juvenile justice formula grants	x	x	x	x	x	x	10,600	23,300	47,625	63,750	63,750
Criminal justice formula grants	24,650	182,750	340,000	413,695	480,250	480,250	480,000	405,412	313,123	251,049	265,439
Collateral assistance (discretionary grants and contracts):											
Criminal justice programs (Part C discretionary)	4,350	32,000	70,000	73,005	88,750	88,750	84,000	71,544	55,256	44,773	46,842
Correctional programs (Part E discretionary)	x	x	22,500	48,750	56,500	56,500	56,500	47,739	36,838	29,849	31,228
Juvenile justice programs	x	x	x	x	x	x	13,900	16,000	27,375	36,250	36,250[a]
Community anti-crime program	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	15,000	15,000	7,000
Technical assistance	—	1,200	4,000	6,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	11,000	12,000
Educational assistance and special training programs	6,500	18,000	22,500	31,000	45,000	45,000	44,500	43,250	44,300	34,218	29,168[b]
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice	3,000	7,500	7,500	21,000	31,598	40,098	42,500	32,400	27,029	21,000	25,000
Data systems and statistical assistance	—	1,000	4,000	9,700	21,200	24,000	26,000	25,622	21,522	16,290	21,290
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	29,600	15,000	2,500
Management and operations	2,500	4,487	7,454	11,823	15,568	17,428	21,500	23,632	26,936	28,079	24,792
Total	60,000	267,937	528,954	698,723	841,166	870,526	887,171	809,638	754,442	646,107	646,488
Transfer to other agencies	3,000	182	46	196	14,431	149	7,829	—	—	—	—
Total appropriated	63,000	268,119	529,000	698,919	855,597	870,675	895,000	809,638	754,442	646,107	646,488
Number of staff positions	225	343	448	546	600	691	801	822	890	900	—

[a]Includes: juvenile justice special emphasis $21,250,000, National Institute of Juvenile Justice $11,000,000, technical assistance $3,000,000, concentration of Federal effort $1,000,000.

[b]Includes: Law Enforcement Education Program $25,000,000, educational development $500,000, internship $250,000, Section 402 training $3,168,000, Section 407 training $250,000.

Source: "Carter '79 Budget Seeks Modest Change: LEAA Funding Stable," *NCCD Criminal Justice Newsletter*, Jan. 30, 1978, p. 2; "LEAA to Get $646.5 Million in FY 1979," *NCCD Criminal Justice Newsletter*, Sept. 25, 1978, p. 3; and "LEAA Budget Trimmed Slightly in Fiscal 1979," *LEAA Newsletter* 7 (October/November 1978), p. 7. Reprinted by permission. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.15 Criminal justice employment and payroll for Federal, State, and local governments, by type of activity, United States, October 1971–October 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[The local governments portion of all governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations. Dollar amounts in thousands.]

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977	Percent increase or decrease (–)						
								October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1971 to October 1977
Total criminal justice system:														
Total employees	929,473	975,531	1,024,116	1,093,609	1,128,569	1,148,262	1,197,777	5.0	5.0	6.8	3.2	1.7	4.3	28.9
Full-time employees	836,007	873,613	916,183	980,230	1,024,505	1,049,750	1,100,098	4.5	4.9	7.0	4.5	2.5	4.8	31.6
Full-time equivalent employees	861,776	898,305	945,309	1,011,205	1,050,503	1,079,892	1,131,780	4.2	5.2	7.0	3.9	2.8	4.8	31.3
October payroll	$714,873	$804,741	$912,176	$1,043,104	$1,158,872	$1,277,120	$1,426,801	12.6	13.4	14.4	11.1	10.2	11.7	99.6
Police protection:														
Total employees	575,514	596,663	623,603	653,580	669,518	670,724	685,881	3.7	4.5	4.8	2.4	0.2	2.3	19.2
Full-time employees	515,691	535,688	561,646	594,209	612,321	617,132	632,928	3.9	4.8	5.8	3.0	0.8	2.6	22.7
Full-time equivalent employees	528,594	547,555	575,142	607,913	625,045	628,347	645,015	3.6	5.0	5.7	2.8	0.5	2.7	22.0
October payroll	$445,289	$501,277	$570,871	$645,612	$708,888	$772,867	$846,147	12.6	13.9	13.1	9.8	9.0	9.5	90.0
Judicial:														
Total employees	117,554	125,970	130,526	141,094	151,534	151,074	162,900	7.2	3.6	8.1	7.4	–0.3	7.8	38.6
Full-time employees	100,491	105,140	107,712	116,597	127,940	127,736	140,737	4.6	2.4	8.2	9.7	–0.2	10.2	40.0
Full-time equivalent employees	107,129	111,686	115,490	125,129	131,988	137,451	150,546	4.3	3.4	8.3	5.5	4.1	9.5	40.5
October payroll	$88,698	$97,634	$107,916	$124,817	$141,122	$154,466	$178,918	10.1	10.5	15.7	13.1	9.5	15.8	101.7
Legal services and prosecution:														
Total employees	44,620	50,570	54,781	58,582	61,403	64,860	68,327	13.3	8.3	6.9	4.8	5.6	5.3	53.1
Full-time employees	36,888	40,433	43,067	47,374	50,323	54,473	59,302	9.6	6.5	10.0	6.2	8.2	8.9	60.8
Full-time equivalent employees	39,725	43,789	47,304	52,219	55,364	59,306	63,902	10.2	8.0	10.4	6.0	7.1	7.7	60.9
October payroll	$37,922	$43,929	$50,978	$59,585	$67,695	$77,140	$89,734	15.8	16.0	16.9	13.6	14.0	16.3	136.6
Public defense:														
Total employees	4,018	4,951	5,987	6,687	6,647	7,623	8,462	23.2	20.9	11.7	–0.6	14.7	11.0	110.6
Full-time employees	3,154	3,804	4,765	5,655	6,021	6,735	7,411	20.6	25.3	18.7	6.5	11.9	10.0	135.0
Full-time equivalent employees	3,510	4,156	5,178	6,119	6,357	7,255	8,104	18.4	24.6	18.2	3.9	14.1	11.7	130.9
October payroll	$3,439	$4,367	$5,728	$7,201	$8,213	$9,821	$12,219	27.0	31.2	25.7	14.1	19.6	24.4	255.3
Corrections:														
Total employees	184,819	191,760	203,101	226,794	232,009	246,376	262,585	3.8	6.0	11.7	2.3	6.2	6.6	42.1
Full-time employees	176,958	183,290	193,172	209,906	220,952	235,625	250,732	3.6	5.4	8.7	5.3	6.6	6.4	41.7
Full-time equivalent employees	179,961	185,793	196,279	213,197	224,520	239,293	255,008	3.2	5.6	8.6	5.3	6.6	6.6	41.7
October payroll	$136,810	$152,299	$170,405	$198,462	$224,635	$252,890	$287,924	11.3	11.9	16.5	13.2	12.6	13.9	110.5
Other criminal justice:														
Total employees	2,948	5,617	6,118	6,872	7,458	8,451	9,622	90.5	9.0	12.3	8.5	13.3	13.9	226.4
Full-time employees	2,825	5,258	5,821	6,489	6,948	8,049	8,988	86.1	10.7	11.5	7.1	15.8	11.7	218.2
Full-time equivalent employees	2,857	5,326	5,916	6,628	7,229	8,240	9,206	86.4	11.1	12.0	9.1	14.0	11.7	222.2
October payroll	$2,715	$5,235	$6,278	$7,427	$8,319	$9,935	$11,859	92.8	19.9	18.3	12.0	19.4	19.4	336.8

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 3.

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Table 1.16 Criminal justice employment and payroll for the Federal Government, by type of activity, October 1971–October 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977	Percent increase or decrease (-)						
								October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1971 to October 1977
Total criminal justice system:														
Total employees	78,133	86,733	88,560	95,252	97,623	100,771	101,547	11.0	2.1	7.6	2.5	3.2	0.8	30.0
Full-time employees	77,118	84,702	86,739	93,234	95,465	99,016	99,479	9.8	2.4	7.5	2.4	3.7	0.5	29.0
Full-time equivalent employees	77,523	85,222	87,139	93,755	96,136	99,553	100,088	9.9	2.2	7.6	2.5	3.6	0.5	29.1
October payroll	$83,457	$100,367	$113,552	$130,802	$145,110	$159,726	$170,004	20.3	13.1	15.2	10.9	10.1	6.4	103.7
Police protection:														
Total employees	56,972	62,126	64,880	69,420	70,087	72,301	72,455	9.0	4.4	7.0	1.0	3.2	0.2	27.2
Full-time employees	56,199	61,117	63,786	68,257	68,924	71,207	71,130	8.8	4.4	7.0	1.0	3.3	-0.1	26.6
Full-time equivalent employees	56,528	61,393	63,996	68,504	69,196	71,421	71,433	8.6	4.2	7.0	1.0	3.2	—	26.4
October payroll	$59,231	$70,777	$82,367	$94,705	$102,289	$113,497	$122,380	19.5	16.4	15.0	8.0	11.0	7.8	106.6
Judicial:														
Total employees	7,487	8,837	6,360	6,804	7,351	7,578	8,216	18.0	-28.0	7.0	8.0	3.1	8.4	9.7
Full-time employees	7,389	8,404	6,254	6,700	7,238	7,473	8,131	13.7	-25.6	7.1	8.0	3.2	8.8	10.0
Full-time equivalent employees	7,421	8,517	6,277	6,734	7,278	7,531	8,165	14.8	-26.3	7.3	8.1	3.5	8.4	10.0
October payroll	$8,748	$10,935	$9,319	$10,517	$13,118	$13,733	$15,363	25.0	-14.8	12.9	24.7	4.7	11.9	75.6
Legal services and prosecution:														
Total employees	5,644	6,249	6,649	7,091	7,323	7,008	7,147	10.7	6.4	6.6	3.3	-4.3	2.0	26.6
Full-time employees	5,635	5,944	6,333	6,749	6,992	6,821	6,864	5.5	6.5	6.6	3.6	-2.4	0.6	21.8
Full-time equivalent employees	5,638	6,015	6,395	6,845	7,099	6,928	6,930	6.7	6.3	7.0	3.7	-2.4	—	22.9
October payroll	$6,842	$7,619	$9,022	$10,422	$11,270	$12,427	$12,954	11.4	18.4	15.5	8.1	10.3	4.2	89.3
Public defense:														
Total employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	230	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	342.3
Full-time employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	230	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	342.3
Full-time equivalent employees	52	88	109	154	185	219	230	69.2	23.9	41.3	20.1	18.4	5.0	342.3
October payroll	$87	$100	$153	$222	$315	$407	$468	14.9	53.0	45.1	41.9	29.2	15.0	437.9
Corrections:														
Total employees	7,223	8,019	9,076	10,126	10,894	11,869	11,875	11.0	13.2	11.6	7.6	8.9	0.1	64.4
Full-time employees	7,103	7,895	8,897	9,893	10,647	11,634	11,626	11.2	12.7	11.2	7.6	9.3	-0.1	63.7
Full-time equivalent employees	7,140	7,929	8,969	9,967	10,707	11,717	11,760	11.1	13.1	11.1	7.4	9.4	0.4	64.7
October payroll	$7,692	$9,396	$10,887	$12,885	$15,693	$16,938	$16,279	22.2	15.9	18.4	21.8	7.9	3.9	111.6
Other criminal justice:														
Total employees	755	1,414	1,486	1,657	1,783	1,796	1,624	87.3	5.1	11.5	7.6	0.7	-9.6	115.1
Full-time employees	740	1,254	1,360	1,481	1,479	1,662	1,498	69.5	8.5	8.9	-0.1	12.4	-9.9	102.4
Full-time equivalent employees	744	1,280	1,393	1,551	1,671	1,737	1,570	72.0	8.8	11.3	7.7	3.9	-9.6	111.0
October payroll	$857	$1,540	$1,804	$2,051	$2,425	$2,724	$2,560	79.7	17.1	13.7	18.2	12.3	-6.0	198.7

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 5.

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Table 1.17 Criminal justice employment and payroll for State governments, by type of activity, October 1971–October 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977	Percent increase or decrease (-)						
								October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1971 to October 1977
Total criminal justice system:														
Total employees	211,785	222,273	241,765	262,735	274,319	283,049	310,358	5.0	8.8	8.7	4.4	3.2	9.6	46.5
Full-time employees	202,508	213,869	227,610	247,356	257,633	267,685	292,772	5.6	6.4	8.7	4.2	3.9	9.4	44.6
Full-time equivalent employees	205,859	216,603	232,299	252,588	263,208	272,488	298,571	5.2	7.2	8.7	4.2	3.5	9.6	45.0
October payroll	$164,719	$189,390	$218,554	$252,214	$280,593	$311,636	$370,396	15.0	15.4	15.4	11.3	11.1	18.9	124.9
Police protection:														
Total employees	72,609	78,482	88,465	97,224	100,272	97,887	101,068	8.1	12.7	9.9	3.1	-2.4	3.2	39.2
Full-time employees	67,986	73,963	79,475	87,026	89,428	89,175	92,065	8.8	7.5	9.5	2.8	-0.3	3.2	35.4
Full-time equivalent employees	69,375	75,397	81,634	89,822	92,445	90,884	93,674	8.7	8.3	10.0	2.9	-1.7	3.1	35.0
October payroll	$52,800	$65,622	$77,140	$88,426	$97,737	$105,620	$116,294	24.3	17.6	14.6	10.5	8.1	10.1	120.3
Judicial:														
Total employees	20,562	21,026	23,602	24,560	26,402	28,535	38,910	2.3	12.3	4.1	7.5	8.1	36.4	89.2
Full-time employees	19,466	19,967	21,726	22,582	24,183	25,629	34,937	2.7	8.7	4.0	7.1	6.0	36.3	79.5
Full-time equivalent employees	19,856	20,372	22,977	23,939	25,578	27,516	37,337	2.6	12.8	4.2	6.8	7.6	35.7	88.0
October payroll	$23,175	$23,878	$29,201	$33,220	$37,372	$42,786	$58,566	3.0	22.3	13.8	12.5	14.5	36.9	152.7
Legal services and prosecution:														
Total employees	8,765	9,714	11,082	12,381	13,122	13,665	15,584	10.8	14.1	11.7	6.0	4.1	14.0	77.8
Full-time employees	7,766	8,695	9,905	11,408	11,950	12,984	14,627	12.0	13.9	15.2	4.8	8.7	12.7	88.3
Full-time equivalent employees	8,133	9,035	10,490	11,776	12,334	13,227	15,068	11.1	16.1	12.3	4.7	7.2	13.9	85.3
October payroll	$8,037	$9,461	$11,648	$13,579	$15,615	$17,623	$23,147	17.7	23.1	16.6	15.0	12.9	31.3	188.0
Public defense:														
Total employees	1,030	1,432	2,161	2,710	2,602	2,912	3,245	39.0	50.9	25.4	-4.0	11.9	11.4	215.0
Full-time employees	961	1,382	2,071	2,575	2,518	2,809	3,005	43.8	49.9	24.3	-2.2	11.6	7.0	212.7
Full-time equivalent employees	995	1,406	2,102	2,625	2,547	2,843	3,175	42.7	49.5	24.9	-3.0	11.6	11.7	222.3
October payroll	$878	$1,410	$2,244	$2,950	$3,057	$3,624	$4,376	60.6	59.1	31.5	3.6	18.5	20.8	398.4
Corrections:														
Total employees	107,317	108,968	113,503	122,560	128,523	136,400	147,695	1.5	4.2	8.0	4.9	6.1	8.3	37.6
Full-time employees	104,882	107,250	111,536	120,519	126,196	133,520	144,420	2.3	4.0	8.0	4.7	5.8	8.2	37.7
Full-time equivalent employees	106,045	107,785	112,176	121,160	126,933	134,420	145,552	1.6	4.1	8.0	4.8	5.9	8.3	37.3
October payroll	$78,648	$86,710	$95,565	$110,710	$123,252	$137,928	$163,079	10.3	10.2	15.8	11.3	11.9	18.2	107.4
Other criminal justice:														
Total employees	1,502	2,651	2,952	3,300	3,398	3,650	3,856	76.5	11.4	11.8	3.0	7.4	5.6	156.7
Full-time employees	1,447	2,592	2,897	3,246	3,358	3,568	3,718	79.1	11.8	12.0	3.4	6.3	4.2	156.9
Full-time equivalent employees	1,465	2,608	2,920	3,266	3,371	3,598	3,766	78.0	12.0	11.8	3.2	6.7	4.7	157.1
October payroll	$1,181	$2,309	$2,756	$3,329	$3,561	$4,054	$4,934	95.5	19.4	20.8	7.0	13.8	21.7	317.8

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 9.

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Table 1.18 Criminal justice employment and payroll for the local governments, by type of activity, October 1971–October 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[The local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations. Dollar amounts in thousands.]

Type of activity	October 1971	October 1972	October 1973	October 1974	October 1975	October 1976	October 1977	Percent increase or decrease (–)						
								October 1971 to October 1972	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976	October 1976 to October 1977	October 1971 to October 1977
Total criminal justice system:														
Total employees	639,555	666,525	693,791	735,622	756,627	764,442	785,872	4.2	4.1	6.0	2.9	1.0	2.8	22.9
Full-time employees	556,381	575,042	601,834	639,640	671,407	683,049	707,847	3.4	4.7	6.3	5.0	1.7	3.6	27.2
Full-time equivalent employees	578,394	596,480	625,871	664,862	691,159	707,891	733,121	3.1	4.9	6.2	4.0	2.4	3.6	26.8
October payroll	$466,697	$514,984	$580,070	$660,088	$733,169	$805,719	$886,401	10.3	12.6	13.8	11.1	9.9	10.0	89.9
Police protection:														
Total employees	445,933	456,055	470,258	486,936	499,159	500,536	512,358	2.3	3.1	3.5	2.5	0.3	2.4	14.9
Full-time employees	391,506	400,608	418,385	438,926	453,969	456,750	469,733	2.3	4.4	4.9	3.4	0.6	2.8	20.0
Full-time equivalent employees	402,691	410,765	429,512	449,587	463,404	466,042	479,908	2.0	4.6	4.7	3.1	0.6	3.0	19.2
October payroll	$333,258	$364,878	$411,364	$462,481	$508,862	$553,750	$607,473	9.5	12.7	12.4	10.0	8.8	9.7	82.3
Judicial:														
Total employees	89,505	96,107	100,564	109,730	117,781	114,996	115,774	7.4	4.6	9.1	7.3	–2.4	0.7	29.3
Full-time employees	73,636	76,749	79,732	87,315	96,519	94,667	97,669	4.2	3.9	9.5	10.5	–1.9	3.2	32.6
Full-time equivalent employees	79,852	82,797	86,236	94,456	99,132	102,442	105,044	3.7	4.2	9.5	4.9	3.3	2.5	31.5
October payroll	$56,775	$62,821	$69,396	$81,080	$90,632	$97,948	$104,989	10.6	10.5	16.8	11.8	8.1	7.2	84.9
Legal services and prosecution:														
Total employees	30,211	34,607	37,050	39,110	40,958	43,304	45,596	14.6	7.1	5.6	4.7	5.7	5.3	50.9
Full-time employees	23,487	25,794	26,829	29,217	31,381	34,668	37,811	9.8	4.0	8.9	7.4	10.5	9.1	61.0
Full-time equivalent employees	25,954	28,739	30,419	33,598	35,931	39,153	41,904	10.7	5.8	10.4	6.9	9.0	7.0	61.5
October payroll	$23,043	$23,849	$30,308	$35,584	$40,810	$47,050	$53,633	16.5	12.9	17.4	14.7	15.3	14.0	132.8
Public defense:														
Total employees	2,936	3,431	3,717	3,823	3,860	4,492	4,987	16.9	8.3	2.9	1.0	16.4	11.0	69.9
Full-time employees	2,141	2,334	2,585	2,926	3,318	3,707	4,176	9.0	10.8	13.2	13.4	11.7	12.7	95.0
Full-time equivalent employees	2,473	2,662	2,967	3,340	3,625	4,193	4,699	7.6	11.5	12.6	8.5	15.7	12.1	90.0
October payroll	$2,474	$2,857	$3,331	$4,029	$4,841	$5,790	$7,375	15.5	16.6	21.0	20.2	19.6	27.4	198.1
Corrections:														
Total employees	70,279	74,773	80,522	94,108	92,592	98,107	103,015	6.4	7.7	16.9	–1.6	6.0	5.0	46.6
Full-time employees	64,973	68,145	72,739	79,494	84,109	90,471	94,686	4.9	6.7	9.3	5.8	7.6	4.7	45.7
Full-time equivalent employees	66,776	70,079	75,134	82,070	86,880	93,156	97,696	4.9	7.2	9.2	5.9	7.2	4.9	46.3
October payroll	$50,470	$56,193	$63,953	$74,867	$85,690	$98,024	$108,566	11.3	13.8	17.1	14.5	14.4	10.8	115.1
Other criminal justice:														
Total employees	691	1,552	1,680	1,915	2,277	3,005	4,142	124.6	8.2	14.0	18.9	32.0	37.8	499.4
Full-time employees	638	1,412	1,564	1,762	2,111	2,819	3,772	121.3	10.8	12.7	19.8	33.5	33.8	491.2
Full-time equivalent employees	648	1,438	1,603	1,811	2,187	2,905	3,870	121.9	11.5	13.0	20.8	32.8	33.2	497.2
October payroll	$677	$1,386	$1,718	$2,047	$2,333	$3,157	$4,365	104.7	24.0	19.1	14.0	35.3	38.3	544.8

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 11.

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Table 1.19 Salaries of selected county officials, by geographic region, county type, and form of government, United States, 1977

NOTE: The data in this table were obtained from public officials through mail questionnaires developed and administered by the Joint Data Center of the National Association of Counties (NACo) and the International City Management Association (ICMA). Of the 3,104 governmental units surveyed, 2,082 (67.1 percent) responded. Data are reported only by position title and consequently may not represent identical duties and responsibilities. "Metro" means that a county is located within a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area; "nonmetro" indicates that it is located outside the boundaries of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. "Form of government" relates to the three basic structural organizations of the legislative and executive branches of counties: commission, council-administrator, or council-elected executive. The commission form of county government is characterized by a governing board that shares the administrative and, to an extent, legislative responsibilities with several independently-elected functional officials. Counties with this form of government are designated as being without an administrator. Counties with the council-administrator form, in which an administrator is appointed by, and responsible to, the elected council to carry out directives, are designated under the form of government "with administrator." The council-elected executive form features two branches of government: the executive and the legislative. The independently-elected executive is considered the formal head of the county. This form of government is also included in the designation "with administrator" (see Source).

The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid out in salaries, the median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all salaries fall. The first quartile is the value below which 25 percent of the salaries fall and the third quartile is the value below which 75 percent of the salaries fall. Excluded from these tabulations are salaries of part-time and acting officials, those paid in whole or in part by fees, salaries for vacant positions, and all salaries below $4,000.

Title of official	Number of counties reporting	Salaries (in dollars)			
		Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile
Coroner/Medical examiner	296	$17,262	$ 7,000	$11,500	$22,452
Geographic region:					
Northeast	51	19,204	8,899	13,063	24,075
North Central	133	13,014	6,500	9,999	14,968
South	63	18,546	6,000	11,000	20,360
West	49	25,123	9,150	25,097	34,511
County type:					
Metro	174	22,614	10,671	16,885	30,474
Nonmetro	122	9,630	6,000	7,986	10,250
Form of government:					
Without administrator	166	11,918	6,000	8,400	13,000
With administrator	130	24,087	11,366	19,050	33,369
Sheriff	2,015	15,423	11,500	14,000	17,576
Geographic region:					
Northeast	140	16,718	11,000	15,750	19,906
North Central	759	14,289	11,500	13,630	16,000
South	781	15,720	12,000	15,000	17,675
West	335	16,758	11,000	13,200	20,067
County type:					
Metro	458	21,006	15,500	19,256	25,000
Nonmetro	1,557	13,780	11,000	13,200	15,870
Form of government:					
Without administrator	1,493	13,804	10,997	13,200	16,000
With administrator	522	20,054	14,440	18,000	24,000
Prosecuting attorney	750	22,704	13,891	21,000	29,773
Geographic region:					
Northeast	99	24,266	12,000	18,000	40,000
North Central	290	22,497	15,900	22,000	25,892
South	200	19,349	12,406	17,500	24,000
West	161	26,283	15,111	28,200	34,179
County type:					
Metro	263	30,060	22,000	30,000	39,628
Nonmetro	487	18,731	12,000	17,500	24,000
Form of government:					
Without administrator	495	19,725	12,026	18,190	25,500
With administrator	255	28,486	18,797	28,000	38,014
County attorney	1,072	17,242	10,000	13,000	22,500
Geographic region:					
Northeast	93	18,276	10,000	15,000	23,728
North Central	448	15,245	9,687	12,035	18,828
South	341	16,186	9,000	12,792	19,901
West	190	23,340	12,460	19,993	33,000
County type:					
Metro	287	26,322	17,543	25,000	35,073
Nonmetro	785	13,922	9,202	11,900	15,770
Form of government:					
Without administrator	795	13,993	9,600	12,000	16,532
With administrator	277	26,567	16,249	27,480	35,925

Source: National Association of Counties and International City Management Association, "Salaries of County Officials," in *The County Yearbook 1978* (Washington, D.C.: National Association of Counties and International City Management Association, 1978), p. 79. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.20 Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For additional data on police protection activities, public defense activities, legal services and prosecution activities, judicial activities, and correctional activities, see Tables 1.28, 1.34, 1.41, 1.56, and 1.75, respectively. For data on "other criminal justice" activities, see Source. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States–local, total	784,250	$634,283	813,063	$704,377	858,158	$798,624	917,450	$912,303	954,379	$1,013,762	980,379	$1,117,355	1,031,642	$1,256,797
States	205,856	167,587	216,603	189,390	232,299	218,554	252,568	252,214	263,206	280,593	272,488	311,636	298,571	370,398
Local, total	578,394	466,697	596,460	514,984	625,859	580,070	664,862	660,088	691,159	733,169	707,891	805,719	733,121	886,401
Counties	193,011	142,942	204,966	161,108	219,894	185,103	239,171	216,430	257,592	251,535	272,541	281,773	287,760	327,053
Municipalities	385,383	323,753	391,514	353,874	405,965	394,967	425,691	443,659	433,567	481,634	435,350	523,946	445,361	559,347
Alabama	9,206	5,604	9,592	6,205	10,240	6,929	11,328	8,433	12,117	9,858	12,396	10,809	12,953	12,797
State	2,501	1,697	2,470	1,784	2,664	2,115	3,073	2,456	3,343	3,065	3,582	3,386	4,006	4,718
Local, total	6,705	3,933	7,122	4,421	7,576	4,814	8,255	5,977	8,693	6,793	8,814	7,423	8,947	8,079
Counties	2,501	1,419	2,545	1,560	2,849	1,755	3,068	2,074	3,424	2,511	3,596	2,948	3,156	2,714
Municipalities	4,204	2,514	4,577	2,861	4,727	3,059	5,187	3,903	5,269	4,283	5,216	4,475	5,791	5,364
Alaska	1,667	1,895	1,945	2,473	1,953	2,213	2,108	3,033	2,304	3,865	2,541	4,727	2,773	5,431
State	1,178	1,435	1,390	1,878	1,418	1,639	1,460	2,091	1,649	2,854	1,911	3,604	1,994	3,914
Local, total	489	460	555	595	535	574	648	942	655	1,011	630	1,123	779	1,517
Boroughs	22	19	17	21	18	27	21	35	8	14	12	25	31	86
Municipalities	467	441	538	574	517	547	627	907	647	996	618	1,098	748	1,431
Arizona	7,628	5,715	8,274	6,715	9,519	8,241	10,315	9,882	11,077	11,148	11,905	13,828	12,577	15,273
State	2,109	1,682	1,947	1,708	2,490	2,256	2,697	2,675	2,865	3,066	3,026	3,380	3,378	4,135
Local, total	5,519	4,084	6,327	5,006	7,029	5,985	7,618	7,207	8,212	8,082	8,879	10,448	9,199	11,138
Counties	2,559	1,694	2,927	2,074	3,256	2,516	3,718	3,280	4,003	3,751	4,410	4,631	4,505	4,957
Municipalities	2,960	2,390	3,400	2,932	3,773	3,470	3,900	3,927	4,209	4,331	4,469	5,817	4,694	6,181
Arkansas	4,454	2,397	5,037	2,808	5,271	3,175	4,935	3,225	5,687	4,068	6,172	4,597	6,819	5,525
State	1,175	696	1,276	858	1,328	978	1,520	1,171	1,709	1,439	1,852	1,618	2,188	1,880
Local, total	3,279	1,701	3,761	1,948	3,943	2,197	3,415	2,054	3,978	2,629	4,320	2,979	4,631	3,645
Counties	947	430	1,249	554	1,210	608	1,227	680	1,632	1,018	1,758	1,181	1,872	1,315
Municipalities	2,332	1,271	2,512	1,394	2,733	1,589	2,188	1,374	2,346	1,611	2,562	1,798	2,759	2,330
California	95,948	95,848	102,063	107,996	105,947	120,183	113,180	136,606	116,214	152,789	119,910	170,924	123,582	194,839
State	21,210	20,775	24,551	24,673	24,945	27,477	26,976	31,494	26,003	33,240	26,251	36,821	26,911	40,948
Local, total	74,738	75,385	77,532	83,323	81,002	92,705	86,204	105,113	90,211	119,549	93,659	134,103	96,671	153,891
Counties	40,404	39,408	42,556	43,977	44,958	49,501	48,809	57,484	51,353	66,751	54,776	75,410	55,836	89,913
Municipalities	34,334	35,977	34,977	39,346	36,044	43,205	37,395	47,629	38,858	52,798	38,883	58,693	40,835	63,977
Colorado	8,018	6,028	8,896	7,063	9,892	8,342	11,287	10,570	12,160	12,821	12,558	14,144	12,644	14,931
State	3,157	2,465	3,433	2,798	3,650	3,268	3,912	3,900	4,063	4,713	4,235	5,205	4,080	5,243
Local, total	4,861	3,563	5,463	4,267	6,242	5,074	7,375	6,670	8,097	8,108	8,323	8,939	8,564	9,488
Counties	1,217	747	1,219	746	1,415	910	1,652	1,197	1,938	1,574	2,159	1,971	2,332	2,293
Municipalities	3,644	2,816	4,244	3,520	4,827	4,164	5,723	5,473	6,159	6,534	6,164	6,968	6,232	7,195
Connecticut	11,033	9,195	10,676	9,804	11,430	10,433	11,736	11,861	11,879	12,487	11,886	13,036	12,774	15,478
State	4,834	4,048	4,535	3,998	5,075	4,445	5,491	5,389	5,491	5,574	5,480	5,510	6,270	7,298
Local, total	6,199	5,148	6,141	5,806	6,355	5,989	6,245	6,472	6,388	6,913	6,406	7,527	6,504	8,180
Municipalities	6,199	5,148	6,141	5,806	6,355	5,989	6,245	6,472	6,388	6,913	6,406	7,527	6,504	8,180

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 1.20 Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1977—Continued

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Delaware	2,575	$1,903	2,860	$2,361	2,838	$2,330	2,741	$2,621	3,128	$3,104	3,245	$3,511	3,363	$3,792
State	1,607	1,237	1,847	1,566	1,872	1,544	1,906	1,778	2,116	2,074	2,187	2,352	2,296	2,557
Local, total	968	666	1,013	794	966	787	835	844	1,012	1,030	1,058	1,160	1,067	1,234
Counties	318	190	326	252	277	228	287	304	340	366	388	460	392	495
Municipalities	650	476	687	542	689	559	548	540	672	664	670	699	675	739
District of Columbia:														
Local, total	9,707	8,988	10,184	10,481	9,872	10,110	10,681	12,513	9,353	12,324	8,885	12,869	8,648	14,090
Florida	30,477	21,344	32,703	24,732	36,766	31,204	41,007	38,050	43,370	41,604	46,204	46,700	47,381	52,853
State	7,951	5,688	9,602	7,628	12,423	11,033	14,357	13,901	15,497	14,097	16,359	16,133	16,803	19,420
Local, total	22,526	15,664	23,101	17,104	24,343	20,172	26,650	24,149	27,873	27,507	29,845	30,568	30,578	33,432
Counties	10,975	7,349	11,381	7,875	12,401	9,779	12,713	10,608	13,536	12,623	14,286	13,612	15,470	16,031
Municipalities	11,551	8,315	11,720	9,229	11,942	10,392	13,937	13,541	14,337	14,884	15,559	16,955	15,108	17,401
Georgia	14,796	9,188	15,480	10,544	17,756	12,777	19,488	15,108	21,067	16,910	22,052	19,257	23,256	21,123
State	3,873	2,509	4,527	3,460	5,300	4,075	5,792	4,807	6,443	5,367	6,816	6,590	7,509	7,280
Local, total	10,923	6,715	10,953	7,085	12,456	8,702	13,696	10,302	14,624	11,543	15,236	12,667	15,747	13,844
Counties	5,159	3,026	5,264	3,272	6,034	4,131	6,601	4,847	7,255	5,647	7,766	6,376	8,153	7,167
Municipalities	5,764	3,688	5,689	3,813	6,422	4,571	7,095	5,454	7,369	5,896	7,470	6,291	7,594	6,676
Hawaii	3,570	3,000	3,489	3,055	3,537	3,516	3,465	3,867	3,624	4,190	4,059	5,242	4,213	5,631
State	1,065	908	944	874	988	1,022	1,030	1,141	1,050	1,260	1,457	1,885	1,553	1,940
Local, total	2,505	2,093	2,545	2,181	2,549	2,494	2,435	2,725	2,574	2,929	2,602	3,357	2,660	3,691
Counties	542	471	651	516	672	603	601	713	593	695	621	818	689	974
Municipalities	1,963	1,622	1,894	1,665	1,877	1,892	1,834	2,013	1,981	2,234	1,981	2,540	1,971	2,717
Idaho	2,276	1,401	2,463	1,573	2,678	1,772	2,837	2,120	3,024	2,455	3,337	2,953	3,658	3,538
State	733	522	805	655	955	755	879	839	919	940	1,041	1,171	1,116	1,281
Local, total	1,543	879	1,658	918	1,723	1,017	1,958	1,281	2,105	1,515	2,296	1,782	2,542	2,256
Counties	778	353	813	395	869	459	1,005	578	1,126	718	1,213	838	1,440	1,140
Municipalities	765	526	845	523	854	558	953	703	979	797	1,083	944	1,102	1,116
Illinois	45,726	41,207	46,416	43,816	47,388	48,146	49,311	52,038	50,592	58,425	53,536	63,708	54,193	70,050
State	9,889	8,892	9,941	9,709	9,807	11,047	10,470	11,596	10,664	12,946	11,159	13,989	11,423	14,586
Local, total	35,837	32,455	36,475	34,106	37,581	37,099	38,841	40,443	39,928	45,479	42,377	49,719	42,770	55,464
Counties	10,179	7,276	11,146	8,280	10,995	8,914	11,941	10,169	12,776	11,629	13,925	13,317	14,553	15,395
Municipalities	25,658	25,179	25,329	25,826	26,586	28,185	26,900	30,273	27,152	33,851	28,452	36,403	28,217	40,070
Indiana	14,143	9,320	14,786	10,200	15,848	11,460	16,908	13,030	17,605	14,863	18,426	16,616	19,697	18,640
State	3,993	2,866	3,913	3,094	4,194	3,498	4,582	4,101	4,800	4,734	4,926	5,336	5,560	6,207
Local, total	10,150	6,512	10,873	7,106	11,654	7,962	12,326	8,930	12,805	10,129	13,500	11,280	14,137	12,433
Counties	2,898	1,520	3,254	1,856	3,566	2,144	3,782	2,412	4,179	2,919	4,751	3,589	5,188	3,947
Municipalities	7,252	4,992	7,619	5,250	8,088	5,818	8,544	6,517	8,626	7,210	8,749	7,691	8,949	8,486
Iowa	7,548	4,997	7,292	5,158	7,679	5,977	8,228	6,873	8,768	8,156	9,139	9,243	10,129	11,614
State	2,472	1,785	2,393	1,897	2,434	2,237	2,461	2,475	2,664	2,936	2,888	3,399	3,165	4,676
Local, total	5,076	3,213	4,899	3,261	5,245	3,740	5,767	4,399	6,104	5,220	6,251	5,844	6,964	6,937
Counties	1,838	1,058	1,763	1,035	2,111	1,384	2,426	1,716	2,716	2,216	2,922	2,606	3,402	3,176
Municipalities	3,238	2,155	3,136	2,225	3,134	2,357	3,341	2,683	3,388	3,004	3,329	3,238	3,562	3,761

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Table 1.20 Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Kansas	7,726	$4,778	8,046	$5,098	8,530	$5,668	9,032	$6,445	9,700	$7,596	9,963	$8,395	10,781	$9,573
State	2,918	2,042	2,920	2,038	2,950	2,158	3,230	2,472	3,335	2,902	3,322	3,069	3,581	3,530
Local, total	4,808	2,736	5,126	3,060	5,580	3,510	5,802	3,973	6,365	4,696	6,641	5,327	7,200	6,043
Counties	1,800	912	1,859	945	2,130	1,152	2,359	1,404	2,782	1,838	2,959	2,099	3,460	2,547
Municipalities	3,008	1,824	3,267	2,115	3,450	2,359	3,443	2,569	3,583	2,858	3,682	3,227	3,740	3,496
Kentucky	7,788	4,830	7,879	5,403	9,112	6,883	9,808	7,632	11,335	9,747	11,560	10,868	12,705	12,195
State	2,909	1,880	2,903	2,179	3,322	2,652	3,266	2,649	3,872	3,660	4,079	4,505	4,338	4,488
Local, total	4,879	2,949	4,976	3,224	5,790	4,231	6,542	4,983	7,463	6,087	7,481	6,363	8,367	7,707
Counties	1,902	1,105	2,054	1,230	2,428	1,630	2,877	2,004	3,267	2,466	3,352	2,701	4,220	3,736
Municipalities	2,977	1,844	2,922	1,994	3,362	2,601	3,665	2,980	4,196	3,621	4,129	3,662	4,147	3,971
Louisiana	14,076	8,154	14,190	9,000	16,294	10,621	17,491	12,543	19,039	15,472	20,359	17,823	21,038	19,561
State	3,418	2,250	3,626	2,567	4,892	3,489	5,275	4,078	6,198	5,293	6,695	6,272	6,804	7,563
Local, total	10,658	5,954	10,564	6,433	11,402	7,132	12,216	8,464	12,841	10,179	13,664	11,551	14,234	11,999
Parishes	3,942	2,264	4,291	2,467	4,283	2,888	5,043	3,365	5,168	3,669	5,563	4,072	5,606	4,843
Municipalities	6,716	3,689	6,273	3,966	7,119	4,245	7,173	5,099	7,673	6,510	8,101	7,479	8,628	7,155
Maine	2,771	1,719	3,029	2,056	3,202	2,327	3,338	2,600	3,550	2,881	3,444	2,994	3,670	3,506
State	1,235	814	1,431	1,066	1,487	1,203	1,583	1,335	1,680	1,380	1,578	1,416	1,652	1,709
Local, total	1,536	905	1,598	990	1,715	1,124	1,755	1,265	1,870	1,500	1,866	1,578	2,018	1,798
Counties	381	180	369	182	424	230	482	279	497	315	430	287	523	391
Municipalities	1,155	725	1,229	808	1,291	894	1,273	986	1,371	1,185	1,436	1,291	1,495	1,407
Maryland	18,284	13,330	18,954	16,890	19,582	18,412	20,502	21,169	21,557	23,536	21,500	26,487	22,442	27,487
State	7,091	5,725	7,955	7,392	8,314	8,196	8,638	9,215	8,948	10,185	9,179	10,798	9,861	12,096
Local, total	11,193	7,605	10,999	9,497	11,268	10,216	11,864	11,954	12,609	13,351	12,321	15,689	12,581	15,391
Counties	4,591	3,795	4,680	4,303	4,968	4,921	5,556	6,115	5,839	6,656	6,072	7,517	6,363	8,300
Municipalities	6,602	3,810	6,319	5,194	6,300	5,296	6,308	5,840	6,770	6,696	6,249	8,171	6,218	7,091
Massachusetts	22,725	18,890	23,551	20,810	24,831	23,668	25,686	26,342	27,183	29,135	27,458	32,236	28,100	34,794
State	5,150	4,564	5,198	4,438	6,446	5,907	6,793	6,670	6,655	6,822	6,919	8,212	6,912	8,478
Local, total	17,575	14,326	18,353	16,372	18,385	17,761	18,893	19,672	20,528	22,313	20,539	24,024	21,188	26,315
Counties	2,646	1,889	3,016	2,492	3,197	2,795	3,695	3,465	3,935	3,832	3,956	3,950	4,069	4,410
Municipalities	14,929	12,438	15,337	13,880	15,188	14,966	15,198	16,207	16,593	18,481	16,583	20,074	17,119	21,905
Michigan	31,014	28,761	32,478	31,697	33,386	36,688	35,604	40,171	37,904	45,742	37,977	51,603	42,192	60,936
State	6,564	6,945	6,739	7,379	7,102	8,338	7,557	8,940	8,157	10,040	8,560	11,571	10,033	16,819
Local, total	24,450	21,959	25,739	24,318	26,284	28,351	28,047	31,231	29,747	35,702	29,417	40,032	32,159	44,117
Counties	8,247	6,564	8,817	7,475	9,207	8,544	10,396	10,293	11,599	12,259	11,744	13,408	12,541	15,834
Municipalities	16,203	15,394	16,922	16,843	17,077	19,807	17,651	20,938	18,148	23,444	17,673	26,624	19,618	28,283
Minnesota	10,746	8,921	11,379	10,119	11,653	10,961	12,364	12,422	13,042	13,972	13,096	15,916	14,097	19,637
State	2,750	2,176	3,038	2,818	2,587	2,645	2,846	3,037	2,956	3,226	2,992	3,886	3,193	4,700
Local, total	7,996	6,769	8,341	7,302	9,066	8,316	9,518	9,385	10,086	10,746	10,104	12,031	10,904	14,937
Counties	3,313	2,664	3,397	2,823	3,889	3,363	4,349	4,052	4,839	5,057	5,033	5,733	5,598	7,926
Municipalities	4,683	4,105	4,944	4,479	5,177	4,953	5,169	5,333	5,247	5,689	5,071	6,298	5,306	7,011

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 1.20 Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1977—Continued

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Mississippi	4,990	$2,824	5,461	$3,263	5,703	$3,651	6,316	$4,387	6,591	$4,983	6,858	$5,319	7,393	$6,057
State	1,592	1,042	1,748	1,217	2,019	1,511	2,317	1,900	2,304	2,079	2,336	2,094	2,466	2,380
Local, total	3,398	1,783	3,713	2,046	3,684	2,140	3,999	2,488	4,287	2,904	4,523	3,225	4,927	3,678
Counties	907	487	1,234	715	1,168	702	1,371	853	1,620	1,042	1,770	1,210	1,981	1,384
Municipalities	2,491	1,295	2,479	1,330	2,516	1,438	2,628	1,635	2,667	1,863	2,753	2,015	2,946	2,294
Missouri	17,511	11,123	17,559	12,546	18,375	14,407	19,711	16,373	20,600	17,458	20,844	18,945	22,295	21,810
State	3,745	2,499	4,164	2,867	4,421	3,407	4,763	3,991	4,731	4,240	4,972	4,801	5,511	5,188
Local, total	13,766	8,640	13,395	9,679	13,954	11,001	14,948	12,382	15,869	13,219	15,872	14,144	16,784	16,623
Counties	3,650	2,145	3,665	2,281	3,884	2,550	4,401	3,130	4,866	3,582	4,816	3,826	5,065	4,287
Municipalities	10,116	6,495	9,730	7,398	10,070	8,451	10,547	9,252	11,003	9,637	11,056	10,318	11,719	12,336
Montana	2,367	1,416	2,540	1,585	2,658	1,874	2,827	2,163	2,911	2,525	3,098	2,867	3,386	3,376
State	865	601	928	659	968	741	1,006	868	911	963	951	1,041	1,123	1,315
Local, total	1,502	815	1,612	926	1,690	1,133	1,821	1,295	2,000	1,562	2,147	1,825	2,263	2,061
Counties	845	400	930	475	998	629	1,055	698	1,197	871	1,311	1,055	1,392	1,214
Municipalities	657	415	682	451	692	504	766	598	803	691	836	770	871	848
Nebraska	4,338	2,953	4,771	3,344	4,972	3,819	5,244	4,281	5,659	5,087	5,689	5,483	5,936	6,457
State	1,282	923	1,442	1,036	1,695	1,353	1,862	1,600	1,950	1,849	2,001	2,090	2,133	2,441
Local, total	3,056	2,053	3,329	2,308	3,277	2,466	3,382	2,681	3,709	3,238	3,688	3,394	3,803	4,015
Counties	1,135	610	1,197	734	1,128	766	1,197	851	1,411	1,135	1,538	1,268	1,621	1,679
Municipalities	1,921	1443	2,132	1,574	2,149	1,700	2,185	1,830	2,298	2,103	2,150	2,126	2,182	2,336
Nevada	3,145	2,574	3,469	3,143	3,491	3,417	3,809	4,081	4,221	4,767	4,386	5,357	5,044	6,274
State	647	579	722	690	761	777	824	895	960	1,112	1,066	1,400	1,205	1,501
Local, total	2,498	1,995	2,747	2,454	2,730	2,641	2,985	3,186	3,261	3,655	3,320	3,957	3,839	4,772
Counties	1,335	1,031	1,492	1,205	1,957	1,866	2,126	2,272	2,363	2,618	2,422	2,895	2,872	3,522
Municipalities	1,163	964	1,255	1,249	773	774	859	914	898	1,037	898	1,063	967	1,250
New Hampshire	2,011	1,405	2,319	1,731	2,488	1,894	2,528	2,119	2,779	2,461	2,923	2,741	3,087	3,124
State	560	411	660	547	702	594	752	731	875	873	887	887	1,002	1,106
Local, total	1,451	994	1,659	1,184	1,786	1,300	1,776	1,388	1,904	1,587	2,036	1,854	2,085	2,018
Counties	245	149	334	205	298	187	338	236	413	309	478	383	446	378
Municipalities	1,206	845	1,325	960	1,488	1,113	1,438	1,152	1,491	1,278	1,558	1,471	1,639	1,640
New Jersey	32,989	27,798	35,649	31,881	36,778	34,970	39,649	40,474	41,098	44,251	42,084	47,938	45,012	54,272
State	6,637	6,266	7,460	7,005	7,801	7,978	8,557	9,380	8,528	9,319	9,151	10,939	9,957	12,196
Local, total	26,352	21,532	28,189	24,875	28,977	26,991	31,092	31,094	32,570	34,932	32,933	36,999	35,055	42,076
Counties	8,072	6,260	9,101	7,565	9,847	8,278	10,391	9,719	11,138	11,252	11,804	12,327	12,956	13,811
Municipalities	18,280	15,272	19,088	17,310	19,130	18,712	20,701	21,376	21,432	23,680	21,129	24,672	22,099	28,265
New Mexico	3,563	2,224	3,985	2,676	4,266	3,023	4,575	3,601	4,919	4,140	5,235	4,905	5,697	5,525
State	1,589	1,000	1,876	1,225	1,850	1,305	2,035	1,551	2,306	1,960	2,458	2,513	2,607	2,673
Local, total	1,974	1,224	2,109	1,451	2,416	1,718	2,540	2,049	2,613	2,180	2,777	2,391	3,090	2,851
Counties	429	235	463	250	538	329	606	422	640	451	708	554	825	687
Municipalities	1,545	990	1,646	1,201	1,878	1,389	1,934	1,627	1,973	1,729	2,069	1,838	2,265	2,164

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Table 1.20 Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
New York	110,256	$106,845	106,261	$113,675	111,741	$131,331	115,438	$145,393	113,259	$146,326	110,622	$155,092	117,799	$172,866
State	23,860	22,228	19,410	21,778	20,251	23,933	22,432	27,623	23,119	29,431	23,384	30,057	33,296	46,204
Local, total	86,396	84,618	86,851	91,896	91,490	107,399	93,006	117,770	90,140	116,895	87,238	125,035	84,503	126,662
Counties	17,710	15,256	18,374	17,485	19,887	19,788	20,447	22,253	21,097	24,648	20,929	25,387	20,302	27,106
Municipalities	68,686	69,361	68,477	74,411	71,603	87,611	72,559	95,517	69,043	92,247	66,309	99,648	64,201	99,556
North Carolina	16,464	10,579	16,818	11,441	17,644	13,029	19,595	15,925	21,133	17,462	21,696	19,918	22,882	21,980
State	8,579	5,688	8,898	6,321	9,158	7,041	10,203	8,726	10,869	9,312	11,159	10,971	11,934	11,939
Local, total	7,885	4,891	7,920	5,120	8,486	5,988	9,392	7,199	10,264	8,150	10,537	8,947	10,948	10,041
Counties	2,452	1,322	2,520	1,485	2,838	1,828	3,168	2,240	3,600	2,598	3,770	2,927	3,943	3,335
Municipalities	5,433	3,569	5,400	3,635	5,648	4,160	6,224	4,959	6,664	5,552	6,767	6,020	7,005	6,706
North Dakota	1,629	1,040	1,663	1,101	1,748	1,209	1,819	1,387	1,898	1,635	1,972	1,832	2,051	2,071
State	441	327	431	318	463	356	508	428	545	522	551	589	593	671
Local, total	1,188	713	1,232	782	1,285	853	1,311	959	1,353	1,113	1,421	1,243	1,458	1,401
Counties	530	268	548	295	583	342	629	401	673	485	714	541	717	605
Municipalities	658	445	684	487	702	511	682	558	680	628	707	702	741	795
Ohio	34,283	24,855	36,241	28,926	38,595	33,147	41,847	38,331	43,790	44,800	43,481	43,803	44,287	49,276
State	8,441	6,486	9,619	8,093	10,070	9,031	10,404	10,149	10,399	11,478	10,218	10,883	10,707	13,627
Local, total	25,842	18,595	26,622	20,833	28,525	24,116	31,443	28,181	33,391	33,322	33,263	32,920	33,580	35,647
Counties	9,216	5,632	9,437	6,135	10,230	7,236	10,974	8,194	11,363	9,224	12,331	10,336	13,475	12,235
Municipalities	16,626	12,964	17,185	14,699	18,295	16,879	20,469	19,987	22,028	24,098	20,932	22,584	20,105	23,413
Oklahoma	8,248	4,805	8,454	4,971	9,046	5,979	9,669	6,898	10,491	8,216	10,905	9,198	11,396	10,532
State	2,793	1,828	3,440	2,194	3,608	2,492	3,883	2,881	4,479	3,716	4,600	4,089	4,649	4,684
Local, total	5,455	2,978	5,014	2,777	5,438	3,487	5,786	4,017	6,012	4,500	6,305	5,109	6,747	5,848
Counties	1,769	923	1,285	658	1,443	808	1,536	892	1,580	1,029	1,669	1,105	1,801	1,279
Municipalities	3,686	2,055	3,729	2,119	3,995	2,679	4,250	3,125	4,432	3,471	4,636	4,004	4,946	4,569
Oregon	7,906	6,332	8,278	6,996	8,647	7,789	9,304	9,084	9,973	10,786	10,315	11,798	11,403	13,777
State	2,580	2,239	2,828	2,550	2,858	2,780	3,194	3,223	3,445	3,901	3,642	4,540	3,944	5,107
Local, total	5,326	4,093	5,450	4,446	5,789	5,009	6,110	5,861	6,528	6,885	6,673	7,258	7,459	8,671
Counties	2,529	1,856	2,826	2,185	3,027	2,548	3,172	2,921	3,569	3,684	3,687	3,871	4,148	4,641
Municipalities	2,797	2,238	2,624	2,261	2,762	2,461	2,938	2,940	2,959	3,201	2,986	3,387	3,311	4,029
Pennsylvania	40,260	32,807	42,960	37,506	44,624	41,241	47,728	46,227	48,580	51,456	50,016	56,797	50,922	58,590
State	9,478	8,256	10,699	10,051	10,855	11,774	11,066	13,122	11,268	13,880	11,351	15,290	11,541	16,524
Local, total	30,782	24,551	32,261	27,455	33,769	29,466	36,662	33,106	37,312	37,576	38,665	41,508	39,381	42,066
Counties	6,843	3,959	7,812	4,797	8,528	5,508	9,120	6,465	10,305	7,739	10,831	8,807	11,098	9,727
Municipalities	23,939	20,591	24,449	22,658	25,241	23,958	27,542	26,641	27,007	29,836	27,834	32,701	28,283	32,338
Rhode Island	3,137	2,389	3,310	2,714	3,404	3,125	3,624	3,426	3,624	3,704	3,919	4,292	4,202	5,101
State	1,196	934	1,278	1,127	1,369	1,379	1,585	1,663	1,554	1,761	1,726	1,959	1,878	2,439
Local, total	1,941	1,455	2,032	1,587	2,035	1,745	2,039	1,763	2,070	1,943	2,193	2,333	2,324	2,662
Municipalities	1,941	1,455	2,032	1,587	2,035	1,745	2,039	1,763	2,070	1,943	2,193	2,333	2,324	2,662

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Table 1.20 Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
South Carolina	7,189	$4,244	7,980	$4,848	8,398	$5,523	9,227	$6,728	10,525	$8,219	11,223	$9,337	11,980	$10,200
State	2,529	1,641	2,795	1,888	3,109	2,220	3,566	2,765	4,311	3,718	4,640	4,180	4,848	4,596
Local, total	4,660	2,604	5,185	2,960	5,289	3,303	5,661	3,963	6,214	4,501	6,583	5,156	6,932	5,604
Counties	2,462	1,322	2,775	1,595	2,736	1,695	2,932	2,032	3,269	2,338	3,562	2,763	3,656	2,924
Municipalities	2,198	1,281	2,410	1,365	2,553	1,608	2,729	1,931	2,945	2,163	3,021	2,393	3,276	2,680
South Dakota	1,690	998	1,789	1,143	1,797	1,250	1,918	1,447	2,183	1,876	2,414	2,040	2,297	2,140
State	553	377	551	407	516	427	508	487	980	885	1,189	1,041	986	1,014
Local, total	1,137	621	1,238	736	1,281	823	1,410	960	1,203	991	1,225	999	1,311	1,126
Counties	470	244	507	292	541	334	601	391	442	380	506	375	520	413
Municipalities	667	377	731	445	740	489	809	570	761	611	719	624	791	713
Tennessee	11,571	7,097	11,878	7,612	12,989	8,993	14,707	11,402	15,422	13,062	16,048	14,045	17,728	17,184
State	3,385	2,118	3,581	2,361	3,996	2,824	4,205	3,368	4,288	3,872	4,687	4,278	5,883	6,172
Local, total	8,186	4,980	8,297	5,251	8,993	6,169	10,502	8,034	11,134	9,189	11,361	9,767	11,845	11,012
Counties	2,496	1,427	2,574	1,560	2,916	1,863	3,434	2,385	3,787	2,826	3,928	3,166	4,043	3,522
Municipalities	5,690	3,553	5,723	3,691	6,077	4,307	7,068	5,649	7,347	6,363	7,433	6,601	7,802	7,490
Texas	34,693	22,358	34,971	24,208	39,172	29,128	42,966	34,173	45,400	40,503	46,971	46,043	51,456	51,992
State	7,263	4,623	7,067	5,151	8,905	6,933	10,392	8,245	10,708	10,282	10,626	12,043	11,469	12,446
Local, total	27,430	17,790	27,904	19,057	30,267	22,194	32,574	25,928	34,692	30,221	36,345	33,999	39,987	39,546
Counties	10,137	6,073	10,506	6,504	11,873	7,885	13,116	9,377	14,137	10,859	15,235	12,487	17,538	15,338
Municipalities	17,293	11,717	17,398	12,552	18,394	14,309	19,458	16,552	20,555	19,362	21,110	21,512	22,449	24,208
Utah	3,000	2,067	3,276	2,336	3,602	2,763	3,907	3,263	4,228	3,992	4,690	4,734	4,911	5,378
State	1,141	844	1,163	899	1,311	1,088	1,419	1,306	1,496	1,555	1,671	1,933	1,784	2,179
Local, total	1,859	1,223	2,113	1,438	2,291	1,675	2,488	1,957	2,732	2,437	3,019	2,802	3,127	3,200
Counties	643	426	793	531	936	650	1,071	789	1,117	1,007	1,295	1,239	1,381	1,428
Municipalities	1,216	797	1,320	906	1,355	1,025	1,417	1,168	1,615	1,430	1,724	1,563	1,746	1,771
Vermont	1,456	1,070	1,594	1,262	1,638	1,383	1,645	1,434	1,683	1,533	1,799	1,685	1,899	2,015
State	990	775	1,044	915	1,092	984	1,095	1,018	1,112	1,062	1,176	1,167	1,200	1,380
Local, total	466	294	550	348	546	398	550	416	571	471	623	518	699	635
Counties	2	1	12	6	11	6	24	13	24	14	52	35	51	34
Municipalities	464	293	538	342	535	392	526	403	547	457	571	483	648	600
Virginia	14,768	10,148	15,648	11,385	16,119	13,249	18,780	16,054	20,232	18,995	21,761	21,000	22,932	24,471
State	5,731	3,964	6,272	4,541	7,021	5,903	8,859	7,436	9,272	8,960	9,597	9,183	9,964	11,224
Local, total	9,037	6,233	9,376	6,843	9,098	7,346	9,921	8,618	10,960	10,035	12,164	11,816	12,968	13,247
Counties	2,917	2,187	3,046	2,373	2,993	2,632	3,456	3,235	4,170	3,958	4,851	5,060	5,279	5,811
Municipalities	6,120	4,047	6,330	4,470	6,105	4,714	6,465	5,383	6,790	6,077	7,313	6,757	7,689	7,436
Washington	12,352	10,096	12,699	10,664	13,226	11,776	13,949	13,424	13,866	15,073	14,744	17,195	15,599	19,434
State	4,318	3,585	4,352	3,640	4,255	3,804	4,378	4,189	4,546	4,995	4,572	5,423	5,042	6,437
Local, total	8,034	6,554	8,347	7,024	8,971	7,971	9,571	9,235	9,320	10,079	10,172	11,772	10,557	12,997
Counties	3,480	2,518	4,070	3,084	4,417	3,576	4,805	4,235	5,036	4,917	5,300	5,667	5,456	6,268
Municipalities	4,554	4,036	4,277	3,940	4,554	4,396	4,766	5,000	4,284	5,161	4,872	6,104	5,101	6,728

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 1.20 Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
West Virginia	3,885	$2,137	3,993	$2,404	4,310	$2,746	4,845	$3,315	4,842	$3,633	5,243	$4,295	5,913	$5,167
State	1,503	877	1,500	940	1,627	1,072	1,850	1,324	1,893	1,444	2,070	1,848	2,684	2,538
Local, total	2,382	1,268	2,493	1,465	2,683	1,673	2,995	1,992	2,949	2,189	3,173	2,447	3,229	2,629
Counties	1,116	560	1,203	636	1,273	721	1,549	940	1,441	922	1,560	1,045	1,621	1,216
Municipalities	1,266	708	1,290	829	1,410	953	1,446	1,052	1,508	1,267	1,613	1,402	1,608	1,414
Wisconsin	15,477	12,640	16,573	14,371	16,114	14,940	16,908	16,669	17,543	18,261	17,973	20,521	18,664	22,677
State	3,922	3,579	4,827	4,191	4,468	4,488	4,570	4,682	4,681	5,049	4,702	5,621	4,890	6,201
Local, total	11,555	9,132	11,746	10,180	11,646	10,452	12,338	11,987	12,862	13,212	13,271	14,900	13,774	16,476
Counties	4,160	3,154	4,323	3,539	4,275	3,664	4,612	4,167	5,000	4,769	5,179	5,447	5,491	6,089
Municipalities	7,395	5,978	7,423	6,641	7,371	6,789	7,726	7,821	7,862	8,443	8,092	9,454	8,283	10,387
Wyoming	1,170	703	1,262	786	1,403	936	1,535	1,088	1,719	1,408	1,862	1,688	2,036	1,959
State	454	298	464	322	507	384	561	458	601	563	612	670	649	750
Local, total	716	405	798	464	896	553	974	630	1,118	844	1,250	1,018	1,347	1,209
Counties	302	165	346	186	406	228	432	245	527	354	601	448	683	530
Municipalities	414	240	452	278	490	324	542	385	591	491	649	570	704	679

* Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 17.

Table 1.21 Employment and p

| Type of activity a | W(
Ag |
|---|---|
| Federal Government criminal employmen | |
| Total criminal justice system | |
| Police protection, total | |
| The Congress: | |
| U.S. Capitol Police | |
| Library of Congress Police Force | |
| Federal judiciary: | |
| Supreme Court of the United States Police | |
| Department of Agriculture: | |
| U.S. Forest Service | |
| Cooperative Law Enforcement Progra | |
| Department of the Interior: | |
| National Park Service: | |
| U.S. Park Police | |
| U.S. Park Rangers[1] | |
| Department of Justice: | |
| Drug Enforcement Administration | |
| Federal Bureau of Investigation | |
| Immigration and Naturalization Service: | |
| U.S. Border Patrol | |
| Investigations Division | |
| U.S. Marshals Service[1] | |
| Department of Transportation: | |
| Federal Aviation Administration: | |
| Airport Police | |
| U.S. Coast Guard[1] | |
| Department of the Treasury: | |
| Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms | |
| Federal Law Enforcement Training Center | |
| Internal Revenue Service: | |
| Intelligence Division | |
| Internal Security Division | |
| Office of Law Enforcement | |
| U.S. Customs Service | |
| U.S. Secret Service | |
| General Services Administration: | |
| Office of Federal Protective/Service Manage | |
| Smithsonian Institution: | |
| National Zoological Park Police | |
| Smithsonian Institution Police Force | |
| U.S. Postal Service: | |
| Postal Inspection Service | |
| Veterans Administration: | |
| Security Division | |
| Judicial, total | |
| Appellate courts, total | |
| Courts of last resort, total | |
| Supreme Court of the United States | |
| Intermediate appellate courts, total | |
| U.S. Courts of Appeals | |
| Courts of general jurisdiction, total | |
| U.S. District Courts | |
| Courts of limited jurisdiction, total | |
| U.S. Court of Claims | |
| U.S. Customs Court and Patent Appeals | |
| U.S. Tax Court | |
| Miscellaneous, total | |
| Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts | |
| Department of Justice: | |
| U.S. Marshals Service[1] | |
| Federal Judicial Center | |
| See footnotes at end of table. | |

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Table 1.21 Employment and payroll for Federal criminal justice activities, by type of activity and agency, October 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of activity and agency[a]	Number of employees			Total October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Federal Government civilian employment, all functions	2,847,911	2,608,869	2,720,024	$3,918,413
Total criminal justice system	101,547	99,479	100,088	170,004
Police protection, total	72,455	71,130	71,433	122,380
The Congress:				
U.S. Capitol Police	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,644
Library of Congress Police Force	108	108	108	145
Federal judiciary:				
Supreme Court of the United States Police Force	76	76	76	103
Department of Agriculture:				
U.S. Forest Service:				
Cooperative Law Enforcement Program	35	35	35	38
Department of the Interior:				
National Park Service:				
U.S. Park Police	667	644	657	1,083
U.S. Park Rangers[b]	1,748	1,690	1,722	1,332
Department of Justice:				
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,027	4,019	4,025	9,153
Federal Bureau of Investigation	19,312	19,310	19,311	33,517
Immigration and Naturalization Service:				
U.S. Border Patrol	2,548	2,475	2,481	4,584
Investigations Division	1,328	1,293	1,294	2,370
U.S. Marshals Service[c]	519	486	499	724
Department of Transportation:				
Federal Aviation Administration:				
Airport Police	176	175	175	287
U.S. Coast Guard[b]	3,143	3,143	3,143	3,614
Department of the Treasury:				
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	4,051	3,982	3,999	7,659
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	253	252	252	373
Internal Revenue Service:				
Intelligence Division	4,182	4,118	4,140	7,378
Internal Security Division	577	568	572	1,004
Office of Law Enforcement	11	10	10	27
U.S. Customs Service	14,259	13,378	13,518	24,678
U.S. Secret Service	3,576	3,574	3,575	7,289
General Services Administration:				
Office of Federal Protective Service Management	3,411	3,401	3,407	3,597
Smithsonian Institution:				
National Zoological Park Police	35	30	31	42
Smithsonian Institution Police Force	23	23	23	27
U.S. Postal Service:				
Postal Inspection Service	5,522	5,472	5,512	10,060
Veterans Administration:				
Security Division	1,748	1,748	1,748	1,652
Judicial, total	8,216	8,131	8,165	15,383
Appellate courts, total	1,253	1,225	1,236	2,154
Courts of last resort, total	273	245	256	451
Supreme Court of the United States	273	245	256	451
Intermediate appellate courts, total	980	980	980	1,703
U.S. Courts of Appeals	980	980	980	1,703
Courts of general jurisdiction, total	5,306	5,306	5,306	10,488
U.S. District Courts	5,306	5,306	5,306	10,488
Courts of limited jurisdiction, total	428	420	424	829
U.S. Court of Claims	92	92	92	188
U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	35	35	35	79
U.S. Customs Court	110	110	110	210
U.S. Tax Court	191	183	187	352
Miscellaneous, total	1,229	1,180	1,199	1,892
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	385	385	385	661
Department of Justice:				
U.S. Marshals Service[c]	757	708	727	1,055
Federal Judicial Center	87	87	87	176

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.21 Employment and payroll for Federal criminal justice activities, by type of activity and agency, October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of activity and agency[a]	Number of employees			Total October payroll
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Legal services and prosecution, total	7,147	6,864	6,930	$12,954
Department of Justice:				
Antitrust Division	915	852	865	1,652
Board of Immigration Appeals	39	38	38	75
Civil Division	570	540	549	1,012
Civil Rights Division	379	364	369	688
Criminal Division	573	559	561	1,192
Land and Natural Resources Division	230	226	227	472
Office of Legal Counsel	38	37	38	86
Office of Legislative Affairs	24	23	24	48
Office of Management and Finance	478	449	465	746
Office of the Attorney General	33	33	33	76
Office of the Deputy Attorney General	44	43	43	87
Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys	3,280	3,180	3,191	5,762
Office for Improvements in the Administration of Justice	34	33	33	75
Office of the Solicitor General	45	45	45	103
Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force	x	x	x	x
Tax Division	465	442	449	880
Public defense, total	230	230	230	468
Federal judiciary:				
Community defender organizations	x	x	x	x
Federal public defender organizations	230	230	230	468
Representation by court-appointed counsel	x	x	x	x
Legal Services Corporation	x	x	x	x
Corrections, total	11,875	11,626	11,760	16,279
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:				
National Institute on Drug Abuse:				
Addiction Research Center (Lexington, Ky.)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Department of Justice:				
Bureau of Prisons	8,225	8,022	8,139	13,132
Institutions	7,603	7,495	7,566	12,014
For men	5,872	5,791	5,844	9,382
For women	352	351	351	550
For juveniles	355	351	355	572
Other and combined	1,024	1,002	1,016	1,510
Administration	622	527	573	1,118
Office of the Pardon Attorney	10	9	9	19
U.S. Marshals Service[c]	692	648	665	965
U.S. Parole Commission	153	152	152	269
Federal judiciary:				
Federal Probation Service	2,795	2,795	2,795	1,894
Other criminal justice, total	1,624	1,498	1,570	2,560
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:				
National Institute of Mental Health:				
Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency	12	12	12	26
Department of the Interior:				
Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
Division of Law Enforcement Services	567	530	551	570
Department of Justice:				
Community Relations Service	115	108	109	234
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	735	666	711	1,459
U.S. Marshals Service[c]	195	182	187	271
Temporary study commissions	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)

[a]Data are based on a canvass of all Federal criminal justice agencies; see Source for data limitations.
[b]Estimated criminal justice activities only.
[c]Total employment and payroll allocated to police protection, judicial, corrections, and other criminal justice based on information supplied by the U.S. Marshals Service.
[d]All criminal justice related research programs terminated in January 1976.
[e]No criminal justice employment or payroll in 1977.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 5.

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Table 1.22 Employment and payrolls for criminal justice activities, by type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of activity	Total[a]	Level of government					
		Federal		State[b]		Local[a]	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total criminal justice system:							
Total employees	1,197,777	101,547	8.5	310,358	25.9	785,872	65.6
Full-time employees	1,100,098	99,479	9.1	292,772	26.6	707,847	64.3
Full-time equivalent employees	1,131,780	100,088	8.8	298,571	26.4	733,121	64.8
October payroll	$1,426,801	$170,004	11.9	$370,396	26.0	$886,401	62.1
Police protection:							
Total employees	685,881	72,455	10.6	101,068	14.7	512,358	74.7
Full-time employees	632,928	71,130	11.2	92,065	14.6	469,733	74.2
Full-time equivalent employees	645,015	71,433	11.1	93,674	14.5	479,908	74.4
October payroll	$846,147	$122,380	14.5	$116,294	13.7	$607,473	71.8
Judicial:							
Total employees	162,900	8,216	5.0	38,910	23.9	115,774	71.1
Full-time employees	140,737	8,131	5.8	34,937	24.8	97,669	69.4
Full-time equivalent employees	150,546	8,165	5.4	37,337	24.8	105,044	69.8
October payroll	$178,918	$15,363	8.6	$58,566	32.7	$104,989	58.7
Legal services and prosecution:							
Total employees	68,327	7,147	10.5	15,584	22.8	45,596	66.7
Full-time employees	59,302	6,864	11.6	14,627	24.7	37,811	63.8
Full-time equivalent employees	63,902	6,930	10.8	15,068	23.6	41,904	65.6
October payroll	$89,734	$12,954	14.4	$23,147	25.8	$53,633	59.8
Public defense:							
Total employees	8,462	230	2.7	3,245	38.4	4,987	58.9
Full-time employees	7,411	230	3.1	3,005	40.5	4,176	56.4
Full-time equivalent employees	8,104	230	2.8	3,175	39.2	4,699	58.0
October payroll	$12,219	$468	3.8	$4,376	35.8	$7,375	60.4
Corrections:							
Total employees	262,585	11,875	4.5	147,695	56.3	103,015	39.2
Full-time employees	250,732	11,626	4.6	144,420	57.6	94,686	37.8
Full-time equivalent employees	255,008	11,760	4.6	145,552	57.1	97,696	38.3
October payroll	$287,924	$16,279	5.7	$163,079	56.6	108,566	37.7
Other criminal justice:							
Total employees	9,622	1,624	16.9	3,856	40.1	4,142	43.0
Full-time employees	8,988	1,498	16.6	3,718	41.4	3,772	42.0
Full-time equivalent employees	9,206	1,570	17.1	3,766	40.9	3,870	42.0
October payroll	$11,859	$2,560	21.6	$4,934	41.6	$4,365	36.8

[a]Local governments data are estimates subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.
[b]Because of rounding, the detail may not add precisely to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 3.

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Table 1.23 Per capita police department expenditures in cities over 10,000 persons, by population size group, geographic region and division, city type, form of government, and type of expenditure, United States

NOTE: These data were collected in a mail survey conducted in Spring 1978 by the International City Management Association. Of the 2,478 cities surveyed, 1,450 (58.5 percent) provided the information requested concerning their police departments. "Metro status" is defined in the Source (p. 173) as follows: "Central—the city(ies) actually appearing in the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) title; Suburban—the city(ies) located within an SMSA; Independent—the city(ies) not located within an SMSA." For a list of States included in geographic divisions, see Source, p. 173. Data on expenditures reflect each police department's last fiscal year completed prior to Jan. 1, 1978.

Classification	Total expenditures			Personnel expenditures[a]			Capital outlay[b]			All other expenditures		
	Number of cities reporting	Total (thousands)	Per capita	Number of cities reporting	Total (thousands)	Per capita	Number of cities reporting	Total (thousands)	Per capita	Number of cities reporting	Total (thousands)	Per capita
Total, all cities	1,449	$4,528,968	$61.75	1,449	$4,029,746	$54.95	1,250	$110,686	$1.67	1,220	$388,591	$5.87
Population group:												
1,000,000 and over	4	1,068,107	118.97	4	1,001,546	111.56	4	25,356	2.82	4	41,205	4.59
500,000 to 999,999	12	946,358	118.14	12	879,526	109.79	10	8,595	1.26	11	58,237	7.82
250,000 to 499,999	26	542,856	59.71	26	472,176	51.93	25	16,291	1.87	25	54,389	6.23
100,000 to 249,999	73	493,284	47.98	73	425,194	41.36	67	10,286	1.09	68	57,804	6.06
50,000 to 99,999	166	487,750	42.53	166	413,183	36.03	143	12,256	1.23	146	62,311	6.20
25,000 to 49,999	355	500,601	40.34	355	424,238	34.19	317	17,073	1.55	310	59,293	5.48
10,000 to 24,999	813	490,012	37.40	813	413,883	31.59	684	20,829	1.86	656	55,352	5.20
Geographic region:												
Northeast	336	646,013	55.13	336	587,368	50.12	248	15,314	1.65	253	43,331	4.44
North Central	454	1,712,347	74.15	454	1,564,105	67.73	396	35,909	1.76	390	112,333	5.29
South	377	983,028	51.12	377	838,766	43.62	344	33,892	1.91	317	110,370	6.65
West	282	1,187,580	61.53	282	1,039,507	53.86	262	25,571	1.37	260	122,557	6.58
Geographic division:												
New England	131	162,720	43.12	131	143,042	37.91	114	6,541	2.09	102	13,137	4.27
Mid-Atlantic	205	483,293	60.83	205	444,326	55.92	134	8,773	1.43	151	30,194	4.52
East North Central	301	1,465,013	87.35	301	1,351,482	80.58	256	28,805	1.95	260	84,726	5.42
West North Central	153	247,334	39.12	153	212,623	33.63	140	7,104	1.25	130	27,607	4.91
South Atlantic	173	607,856	65.99	173	522,846	56.76	159	18,358	2.13	150	66,652	8.05
East South Central	59	105,704	42.57	59	89,785	36.16	53	4,970	2.11	45	10,949	5.34
West South Central	145	269,468	35.76	145	226,135	30.01	132	10,564	1.57	122	32,769	5.24
Mountain	64	207,292	50.30	64	171,959	41.72	57	9,257	2.34	61	26,128	6.45
Pacific Coast	218	980,288	64.58	218	867,548	57.16	205	16,314	1.10	199	96,429	6.62
Metro status:												
Central	245	3,281,971	77.14	245	2,969,126	69.79	222	68,125	1.73	223	244,720	6.10
Suburban	805	970,645	42.75	805	829,210	36.52	678	28,799	1.48	676	112,691	5.79
Independent	399	276,352	34.16	399	231,410	28.61	350	13,762	1.92	321	31,180	4.71
Form of government:												
Mayor-council	500	2,706,852	80.77	500	2,493,968	74.41	393	52,674	1.81	383	160,210	5.35
Council-manager	837	1,649,490	45.78	837	1,391,465	38.62	762	51,830	1.53	752	206,250	6.21
Commission	54	123,628	47.41	54	101,983	39.11	42	3,265	1.53	43	18,380	8.49
Town meeting	41	25,985	37.83	41	21,998	32.03	38	1,892	2.94	30	2,095	4.09
Representative town meeting	17	23,013	46.16	17	20,332	40.78	15	1,025	2.45	12	1,656	4.28

[a]Includes salaries and wages for all department personnel (uniformed and non-uniformed) and contributions for employee benefits.

[b]Including purchase and replacement equipment, purchase of land and existing structures, and construction.

Source: International City Management Association, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection and Disposal Departments: Manpower, Compensation and Expenditures," in *The Municipal Yearbook 1979* (Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1979), pp. 183–186. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.24 Entrance and maximum salaries, and mean number of years to reach maximum salary, for police officers in cities over 10,000 persons, by population size group, United States, Jan. 1, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.23. The "entrance salary" refers to salary paid during the first 12 months of employment with the department (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, and other additional compensation). The "maximum salary" refers to salary paid to personnel who do not hold any promotional rank (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or any other additional compensation). The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all the salaries fall. The first quartile salary is the salary below which 25 percent of all salaries fall, whereas the third quartile salary is the salary below which 75 percent of all the salaries fall.

Classification	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	1,437	$11,472	$9,799	$11,436	$13,032	1,424	$14,026	$12,000	$13,876	$16,078	1,276	4
Population group:												
1,000,000 and over	4	14,920	13,908	14,921	15,115	4	18,428	15,769	18,792	19,271	4	3
500,000 to 999,999	12	12,787	10,823	13,092	13,799	12	16,144	14,928	15,890	16,619	12	7
250,000 to 499,999	26	12,581	10,575	12,707	13,975	26	15,788	13,319	15,589	17,814	25	5
100,000 to 249,999	73	12,175	10,062	11,892	13,291	73	15,071	12,719	13,998	16,634	67	5
50,000 to 99,999	165	12,298	10,848	12,144	13,758	165	15,054	12,690	15,123	17,295	155	4
25,000 to 49,999	352	11,868	10,082	12,001	13,500	351	14,633	12,578	14,807	16,800	323	4
10,000 to 24,999	805	10,994	9,466	10,894	12,399	793	13,336	11,332	13,176	15,319	690	4

Source: International City Management Association, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection and Disposal Departments: Manpower, Compensation, and Expenditures," in *The Municipal Yearbook 1979* (Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1979), p. 176. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.25 Mean minimum and maximum annual salaries of police officers on Jan. 1 in cities over 100,000 persons, by city size and region, United States, 1973–78

NOTE: The data in this table are derived from a study conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, of 153 cities having a population of 100,000 or more in 1970, combined with information compiled by the International City Management Association, the Fraternal Order of Police, and the International Association of Firefighters. Minimum salary scales are base pay received by full-time police during the first 12 months of employment. When an increment in salary occurred during the first year, the mean annual scale was used. Maximum scales are the maximum base pay that could be paid to full-time police officers who did not hold promotional rank. Uniform allowances, holiday pay, hazard pay, longevity pay, and other additional compensation are not included.

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978[a]
City size:						
All cities over 100,000:						
Mean minimum salary	$9,928	$10,537	$11,180	$11,912	$12,422	$13,190
Mean maximum salary	12,309	13,081	14,007	14,932	15,603	16,664
100,000 to 249,999:						
Mean minimum salary	8,840	9,394	10,068	10,647	11,226	11,848
Mean maximum salary	10,612	11,303	12,256	13,039	13,716	14,644
250,000 to 449,999:						
Mean minimum salary	9,258	9,891	10,734	11,362	11,968	12,734
Mean maximum salary	11,065	11,907	13,028	13,826	14,521	15,414
500,000 to 999,999:						
Mean minimum salary	9,364	9,790	10,681	11,249	11,783	12,557
Mean maximum salary	11,691	12,246	13,567	14,341	15,250	16,299
Over 999,999:						
Mean minimum salary	10,870	11,595	12,054	13,078	13,497	14,321
Mean maximum salary	13,707	14,611	15,299	16,556	17,067	18,252
Region:[b]						
Northeast:						
Mean minimum salary	10,686	11,357	11,698	12,460	12,708	13,455
Mean maximum salary	12,944	13,776	14,199	15,038	15,329	16,233
North Central:						
Mean minimum salary	9,938	10,558	11,319	12,133	12,772	13,586
Mean maximum salary	12,463	13,195	14,395	15,400	16,196	17,476
South:						
Mean minimum salary	8,278	8,740	9,579	10,047	10,620	11,311
Mean maximum salary	10,569	11,168	12,479	13,158	13,877	14,870
West:						
Mean minimum salary	10,506	11,159	12,090	13,118	13,900	14,748
Mean maximum salary	13,049	13,994	15,147	16,502	17,678	18,781

[a]Data for 1978 are preliminary.

[b]The following States comprise each region: 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. However, not every State is represented.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *News*, Nov. 13, 1978, p. 5.

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Table 1.26 Salary ranges and employment characteristics for

NOTE: Surveys are sent to approximately 1,500 chiefs of police in the United

Agency	Salary (in dollars)												
	Chief		Captain		Lieutenant		Sergeant		Detective		Patrolman		
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Years from Minimum to Maximum
Alaska State Police	$41,340	$57,564	$31,932	$44,496	$29,688	$41,340	$27,720	$38,616	—	—	$19,908	$32,124	21
California State Police	—	40,764	25,356	30,504	21,132	25,356	18,444	22,116	—	—	16,512	18,864	3
Colorado State Patrol	28,128	35,892	21,000	26,784	18,144	23,148	15,672	20,004	—	—	12,276	15,672	5
Connecticut State Police	31,705	37,993	17,913	21,921	16,420	19,966	14,569	17,323	$13,219	$15,835	11,003	14,481	6
Delaware State Police	27,885	29,986	20,293	22,499	18,186	21,233	16,549	19,701	15,040	18,613	11,915	16,538	19
Georgia State Patrol	—	—	16,830	24,348	15,342	22,280	13,992	20,268	—	—	10,692	16,830	11
Idaho State Police	—	—	17,136	20,820	15,540	18,888	13,416	16,320	—	—	10,512	14,088	5
Illinois State Police	—	30,000	20,328	23,544	18,984	22,200	15,576	19,644	—	—	12,900	18,108	20
Indiana State Police	21,502	28,756	16,926	21,502	15,600	19,890	13,156	16,926	12,116	15,600	11,544	14,976	7
Iowa Highway Patrol	22,360	28,574	17,550	22,360	16,692	21,294	14,794	18,408	—	—	10,322	16,198	10½
Kansas Highway Patrol	—	—	18,096	—	16,488	—	15,024	—	—	—	10,896	13,692	5
Louisiana State Police	15,492	22,968	14,448	20,016	13,644	19,212	11,676	13,968	—	—	11,040	16,044	10
Maine State Police	—	—	14,576	19,884	13,915	18,470	13,166	17,430	—	—	10,920	14,435	7
Maryland State Police	—	36,000	17,669	23,209	16,405	21,546	14,137	18,568	—	—	11,101	14,570	7
Massachusetts State Police	25,085	26,919	18,940	20,268	18,228	18,228	15,603	15,603	15,430	19,284	10,227	12,745	6
Michigan State Police	—	38,250	22,088	30,673	17,748	25,998	16,746	20,755	14,888	—	14,052	18,124	4
Mississippi State Police	24,000	24,000	21,000	21,000	16,500	26,340	13,560	21,720	12,300	19,680	10,620	17,820	12
Missouri Highway Patrol	19,800	33,660	15,900	27,030	15,000	25,500	14,100	23,970	—	—	12,300	21,420	30
New Hampshire State Police	22,000	28,000	15,576	19,086	14,238	17,166	13,191	16,087	—	—	10,130	13,887	6
New Mexico State Police	—	33,636	19,584	20,136	17,472	17,964	15,444	15,924	11,976	16,068	10,776	14,868	10
New York State Police	47,800	47,800	24,884	24,884	23,262	23,262	16,359	21,252	16,359	22,539	11,940	16,988	5
North Carolina State Police	22,140	29,460	16,644	22,140	15,180	20,124	12,660	18,300	—	—	10,596	15,180	6
North Dakota Highway Patrol	—	—	15,768	21,132	14,292	19,164	13,608	18,252	—	—	11,196	*15,012*	12
Oklahoma Highway Patrol	13,860	19,680	10,560	16,200	9,900	15,540	9,900	14,160	—	—	9,900	*13,500*	5
Oregon State Police	27,636	35,304	21,468	27,432	19,488	24,888	16,824	21,468	—	—	14,532	18,552	6
Pennsylvania State Police	37,500	37,500	21,336	27,841	18,460	23,896	16,799	21,690	—	—	12,752	18,815	21
Rhode Island State Police	37,481	44,977	25,707	30,849	19,710	23,652	17,723	21,268	14,328	20,348	12,194	17,317	3½
Utah Highway Patrol	21,384	31,224	16,500	24,084	14,868	21,708	13,176	19,236	—	—	10,704	17,280	15
Washington State Patrol	—	41,000	24,816	26,880	21,984	24,324	19,476	21,540	19,476	21,540	14,064	19,080	20
West Virginia State Police	—	28,000	—	17,000	—	15,000	—	14,000	—	—	10,500	12,000	20
Wisconsin State Patrol	24,744	34,644	18,931	24,538	15,987	20,752	14,757	18,865	—	—	11,469	15,434	—
Wyoming Highway Patrol	24,300	32,544	17,268	23,136	15,252	20,424	13,176	17,652	—	—	11,124	14,916	7

Source: Fraternal Order of Police, *A Survey of 1978 Salaries and Working Conditions of the Police Departments in the United States* (Flint, Mich.: Fraternal Order of Police, 1978).

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selected State police and highway patrol agencies, by agency, 1978

States; States not included in this table did not respond to the survey.

Longevity pay: (Y)Yes, (N)No	Number of uniformed police and detectives	Hours per week	Annual vacation period (days) minimum to maximum	Overtime compensation: (Y)Yes, (N)No	Number of paid holidays	Annual clothing allowance	Paid hospitalization (percent)	Annual sick leave (days)	Amount (in dollars) life insurance contributed by employer	Civil service status: (Y)Yes, (N)No	Monthly pension (percentage of salary)				Minimum age required/regular pension	Minimum years service required for pension	Compulsory retirement age	Shift differential pay: (Y)Yes, (N)No	Residency required: (Y)Yes, (N)No
											After 20 years of service	After 25 years of service	After 30 years of service	After 35 years of service					
Y	392	37½	18 to 30	Y	11	100%	100	18	—	—	45	57½	70	—	55	5	0	Y	Y
N	4,135	40	11 to 21	Y	11	$250	100	12	$5,000	Y	54	68	75	75	50	5	60	N	Y
Y	557	40	12 to 21	N	12	$1,200	100	15	3,500	Y	50	55	60	65	55	20	65	N	Y
Y	908	40	12 to 20	Y	12	100%	100	15	7,500	Y	50	60	70	80	47	20	70	Y	Y
Y	425	40	15 to 25	Y	11	$500	50	15	—	N	50	—	—	—	21	20	—	N	Y
N	731	40	15 to 21	Y	12	$15	0	50%	0	Y	40	50	60	70	55	34	55	N	N
Y	186	40	12 to 21	Y	9	100%	100	12	—	N	40	50	60	—	55	25	60	N	N
Y	1,867	40	10 to 20	N	12	—	100	60	—	—	47½	61¼	75	—	50	20	60	N	N
N	1,012	40	12 to 30	N	13	0	74	90	10,000	N	50	64	90	100	45	20	55	N	N
Y	430	43	11 to 44	Y	11	0	100	18	10,000	N	50	—	—	—	55	22	65	N	Y
N	409	47	12 to 18	N	0	0	100	12	0	Y	40	50	60	66	50	20	60	N	N
Y	863	40	12 to 24	Y	7	$600	50	24	—	Y	60	75	75	75	0	20	65	N	Y
N	324	50	12 to 24	N	11	0	100	12	0	N	50	50	50	50	41	20	0	N	Y
N	1,487	40	5 to 25	Y	14	—	79	15	—	Y	—	55	61	67	—	25	60	Y	Y
N	1,030	40	10 to 20	Y	13	0	50	15	0	N	50	55	60	—	—	20	50	N	Y
Y	2,069	40	13 to 29	Y	9	$300	90	13	—	Y	40	50	50	50	46	25	56	Y	Y
N	522	58	6 to 45	N	10	$400	100	15	—	N	—	—	—	—	55	20	60	N	Y
Y	800	45	15 to 21	N	11	$300	—	15	0	N	33⅓	41⅔	50	58⅓	55	20	60	N	Y
Y	217	45	15 to 30	N	10	100%	100	15	0	Y	50	60	70	75	0	20	65	N	N
Y	335	50	15 to 24	N	11	$420	100	30	25,000	N	50	62½	75	87½	55	25	61	N	N
Y	3,500	40	20 to 25	Y	11	100%	100	13	0	N	50	58	66⅔	66⅔	41	20	55	Y	Y
Y	1,164	40	10 to 24	N	11	—	100	10	0	N	—	—	—	—	50	20	62	Y	Y
N	95	40	12 to 24	N	9	—	100	12	—	N	45	56	64	68	55	15	60	N	Y
Y	548	40	15 to 18	N	10	100%	100	15	12,000	—	50	62½	75	82½	50	20	—	N	Y
N	987	40	12 to 24	Y	9	—	—	12	40,000	N	—	—	—	—	55	—	60	Y	Y
Y	3,900	40	10 to 25	Y	14	$100	100	15	13,000	Y	40	50	60	70	31	10	60	Y	Y
Y	167	52½	21 to 28	Y	10	$400	100	100%	—	N	50	65	—	—	—	20	0	N	Y
N	410	40	12 to 18	N	12	$480	100	12	—	Y	40	50	55	60	50	25	62	N	Y
N	790	40	12 to 20	Y	11	0	100	12	5,000	Y	40	50	60	70	55	25	60	N	N
—	525	8	15 to 24	N	12	—	100	18	8,000	N	—	—	—	—	50	20	55	N	Y
Y	375	40	10 to 25	Y	8½	100%	90	13	—	Y	—	—	—	—	55	—	55	Y	Y
Y	142	40	12 to 24	Y	10	0	50	12	0	N	—	50	—	—	55	25	55	Y	N

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Table 1.27 Salary range and rank of agency heads, first line supervisors, and basic grade officers in State police agencies, fiscal year 1977

NOTE: This survey was sent to police agencies that were members of the Division of State and Provincial Police of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. No response to the survey was recieved from Rhode Island; Hawaii does not have a State police agency.

	Agency head			First-line supervisor			Basic grade officer *		
	Title	Beginning salary	Highest salary	Rank	Beginning salary	Highest salary	Rank	Beginning salary	Highest salary
Alabama	Director	$35,000	$35,000	Corporal	$14,417	$15,158	Trooper	$12,259	$14,417
Alaska	Commissioner	47,300	47,300	Corporal	26,064	31,332	Constable	20,904	25,128
Arizona	Director	37,125	37,125	Sergeant	14,316	19,176	Officer	12,360	16,572
Arkansas	Director	19,578	28,262	Sergeant	11,414	15,730	Trooper	9,906	13,650
California	Commissioner	40,764	40,764	Traffic Sergeant	18,444	22,116	Traffic Officer	16,512	18,864
Colorado	Chief	29,328	37,092	Sergeant	16,872	20,208	Patrolman	13,476	17,664
Connecticut	Commissioner	33,449	40,085	Sergeant	15,297	18,189	Trooper	12,603	15,206
Delaware	Superintendent	27,885	29,987	Sergeant	16,549	19,702	Trooper	11,916	16,539
Florida	Director	31,000	31,000	Corporal	11,943	15,889	Trooper I	10,669	14,114
Georgia	Commissioner	34,125	—	Sergeant	13,992	20,268	Trooper	10,692	15,342
Idaho	Director	—	—	Sergeant	13,416	16,320	Trooper	10,512	12,780
Illinois	Superintendent	30,000	30,000	Corporal	14,148	18,816	Trooper	12,900	18,168
Indiana	Superintendent	37,180	37,180	Sergeant	13,156	16,926	Trooper	11,544	14,976
Iowa	Commissioner	30,300	—	Sergeant	14,794	20,280	Trooper	10,322	17,550
Kansas	Superintendent	29,000	29,000	Sergeant	15,024	15,024	Trooper	10,896	13,692
Kentucky	Commissioner	32,000	32,000	Sergeant	16,056	22,584	Trooper	11,412	14,556
Louisiana	Secretary	38,400	—	Sergeant	11,676	16,368	Trooper	10,404	14,244
Maine	Chief	27,290	36,400	Sergeant	13,166	17,430	Trooper	10,920	14,435
Maryland	Superintendent	36,000	36,000	Corporal	12,188	16,003	Trooper	11,101	14,570
Massachusetts	Commissioner	—	26,011	Corporal	13,637	13,637	Trooper	10,227	12,745
Michigan	Director	38,250	38,250	Sergeant III	16,746	20,755	Trooper I	14,052	15,785
Minnesota	Chief of the State Patrol	(set by Commissioner)		Staff Sergeant	17,868	20,340	Trooper	13,464	18,204
Mississippi	Commissioner	31,000	31,000	Assistant Inspector	12,300	19,680	Patrolman	10,620	17,820
Missouri	Superintendent	19,800	33,660	Sergeant	14,100	23,970	Probationary Patrolman	12,000	12,000
Montana	Chief	23,193	27,300	Sergeant	14,748	18,617	Probationary Patrolman	12,335	12,915
Nebraska	Superintendent	26,064	—	Corporal	11,820	16,248	Trooper	11,148	15,312
Nevada	Chief	20,152	27,980	Sergeant	13,962	19,234	Special Officers	11,676	16,000
New Hampshire	Director	18,252	24,252	Corporal	9,723	12,312	Trainee	8,445	—
New Jersey	Superintendent	34,913	47,136	Sergeant	13,157	17,765	Trooper	10,823	14,616
New Mexico	Chief	33,636	—	Sergeant	14,184	15,924	Patrolman	9,900	14,868
New York	Superintendent	47,800	47,800	Sergeant	17,027	17,877	Trooper	11,940	15,657
North Carolina	Commander	—	34,008	Sergeant	—	16,644	Trooper	10,596	13,884
North Dakota	Superintendent	25,000	25,000	Sergeant	13,608	18,252	Patrolman	11,196	15,012
Ohio	Superintendent	22,838	30,638	Sergeant	12,730	15,475	Trooper	11,540	14,329
Oklahoma	Commissioner	—	28,000	2nd Lieutenant	12,540	13,200	Trooper	9,900	12,540
Oregon	Superintendent	28,740	36,726	Sergeant	17,496	22,332	Trooper	15,108	19,296
Pennsylvania	Commissioner	41,250	41,250	Corporal	15,714	20,171	Trooper	12,752	16,815
South Carolina	Director	22,373	32,025	Corporal	11,243	15,626	Patrolman	9,551	13,195
South Dakota	Colonel	16,804	25,046	Sergeant	12,503	18,175	Trooper I	10,134	14,462
Tennessee	Director	21,192	29,340	Sereant	9,828	13,164	Trooper	9,036	12,168
Texas	Director	43,700	43,700	Sergeant	15,624	15,624	Trooper I	11,616	13,248
Utah	Superintendent	—	31,224	Sergeant	—	19,236	Trooper	10,704	17,280
Vermont	Commissioner	—	—	Corporal	11,544	16,302	Trooper II	9,100	12,896
Virginia	Superintendent	33,550	33,550	Sergeant	13,728	19,600	Trooper	10,512	15,000
Washington	Chief	—	41,000	Sergeant	—	21,540	Trooper	14,064	18,060
West Virginia	Superintendent	35,000	35,000	Corporal	12,924	15,030	Trooper	11,400	14,088
Wisconsin	Administrator	—	—	Sergeant	14,758	18,865	Trooper I	11,469	14,353
Wyoming	Administrator	24,300	32,544	Sergeant	13,176	17,652	Patrolman	11,676	14,916

* Excludes non-sworn, entry-level academy trainees. For police agencies with more than one rank of basic grade officer, the salary of the lowest rank has been presented. For example, Florida has a rank of "Trooper I" and "Trooper II"; the salary for "Trooper I" appears in this table.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Bureau of Operations and Research.

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Table 1.28 Employment and payroll for police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.20. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States-local, total	472,063	$388,926	486,162	$430,500	511,146	$488,504	539,409	$550,907	555,849	$606,599	556,926	$659,370	573,582	$723,767
States	69,372	55,668	75,397	65,622	81,634	77,140	89,822	88,426	92,445	97,737	90,884	105,620	93,674	116,294
Local, total	402,691	333,258	410,765	364,878	429,512	411,364	449,587	462,481	463,404	508,862	466,042	553,750	479,908	607,473
Counties	68,847	52,588	72,547	58,667	78,949	69,177	83,068	78,380	89,273	90,874	91,817	99,632	96,635	122,434
Municipalities	333,844	280,670	338,218	306,211	350,563	342,187	366,519	384,101	374,131	417,988	374,225	454,118	383,273	485,040
Alabama	5,845	3,553	6,238	3,990	6,437	4,343	7,132	5,366	7,520	6,094	7,488	6,488	8,185	7,845
State	1,116	732	1,114	777	1,153	908	1,328	1,041	1,505	1,295	1,503	1,323	1,535	1,704
Local, total	4,729	2,821	5,124	3,214	5,284	3,435	5,804	4,325	6,015	4,799	5,985	5,165	6,650	6,141
Counties	842	506	888	576	944	623	1,056	760	1,131	842	1,199	1,033	1,273	1,150
Municipalities	3,887	2,315	4,236	2,637	4,340	2,812	4,748	3,565	4,884	3,957	4,786	4,132	5,377	4,991
Alaska	744	828	945	1,128	997	1,074	1,032	1,546	1,156	1,982	1,206	2,394	1,347	2,799
State	380	476	527	692	589	635	495	750	589	1,091	658	1,405	664	1,456
Local, total	364	352	418	435	408	439	537	796	567	891	548	989	683	1,343
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	3	4	5	25	69
Municipalities	364	352	418	435	408	439	535	793	564	888	544	984	658	1,274
Arizona	4,552	3,605	5,086	4,346	5,729	5,162	6,080	6,042	6,552	6,720	6,730	8,361	7,023	8,988
State	1,023	835	1,018	977	1,309	1,222	1,374	1,399	1,498	1,601	1,501	1,711	1,600	1,976
Local, total	3,529	2,771	4,068	3,369	4,420	3,940	4,706	4,643	5,054	5,119	5,229	6,649	5,423	7,012
Counties	896	637	1,038	756	1,031	824	1,162	1,077	1,234	1,194	1,192	1,339	1,266	1,437
Municipalities	2,633	2,134	3,030	2,613	3,389	3,117	3,544	3,566	3,820	3,925	4,037	5,310	4,157	5,575
Arkansas	3,143	1,634	3,389	1,836	3,599	2,083	3,232	2,050	3,493	2,457	3,796	2,756	4,048	3,372
State	580	319	581	366	608	418	709	524	712	597	812	687	834	734
Local, total	2,563	1,315	2,808	1,470	2,991	1,664	2,523	1,526	2,781	1,860	2,984	2,069	3,214	2,638
Counties	454	190	547	232	544	261	561	296	695	427	707	471	770	544
Municipalities	2,109	1,125	2,261	1,238	2,447	1,403	1,962	1,229	2,086	1,433	2,277	1,598	2,444	2,094
California	53,525	53,779	55,913	60,275	57,983	67,194	60,003	74,002	61,389	81,876	61,520	91,093	62,745	106,495
State	9,570	8,438	11,063	10,620	11,571	12,128	12,183	13,218	11,685	13,726	11,861	15,877	11,195	15,592
Local, total	43,955	45,341	44,850	49,655	46,412	55,066	47,820	60,784	49,704	68,150	49,659	75,216	51,550	90,903
Counties	12,103	12,087	12,493	13,243	12,979	14,986	13,250	16,671	13,766	19,335	13,884	21,091	14,105	32,008
Municipalities	31,852	33,254	32,357	36,412	33,433	40,080	34,570	44,113	35,938	48,815	35,775	54,125	37,445	58,894
Colorado	4,393	3,223	5,010	3,951	5,718	4,712	6,821	6,153	7,084	7,342	7,114	7,824	7,290	8,219
State	801	593	825	657	902	786	1,086	965	949	1,067	960	1,112	1,022	1,191
Local, total	3,592	2,630	4,185	3,294	4,816	3,926	5,735	5,188	6,135	6,275	6,154	6,712	6,268	7,028
Counties	702	399	711	407	829	504	915	625	972	777	1,031	905	1,106	1,065
Municipalities	2,890	2,230	3,474	2,887	3,987	3,421	4,820	4,563	5,163	5,498	5,123	5,807	5,162	5,963
Connecticut	7,124	5,942	7,111	6,453	7,373	6,889	7,424	7,577	7,556	8,137	7,554	8,615	7,716	9,745
State	1,089	920	1,134	986	1,217	1,080	1,346	1,270	1,346	1,403	1,360	1,310	1,418	1,791
Local, total	6,035	5,021	5,977	5,468	6,156	5,808	6,078	6,307	6,210	6,733	6,194	7,305	6,298	7,954
Municipalities	6,035	5,021	5,977	5,468	6,156	5,808	6,078	6,307	6,210	6,733	6,194	7,305	6,298	7,954
Delaware	1,329	946	1,430	1,214	1,426	1,191	1,312	1,307	1,505	1,526	1,493	1,686	1,499	1,852
State	539	383	607	543	621	515	647	613	687	668	648	721	649	821
Local, total	790	563	823	671	805	676	665	693	818	858	845	967	850	1,032
Counties	187	125	197	181	178	169	182	229	221	273	253	343	250	371
Municipalities	603	438	626	490	627	507	483	464	597	585	592	624	600	660
District of Columbia:														
Local, total	5,936	5,417	6,349	6,506	5,744	5,874	6,132	7,547	5,492	7,053	4,968	7,331	4,783	7,910
Florida	16,828	12,065	17,998	13,968	18,903	16,725	21,795	20,852	23,285	23,990	24,323	26,191	24,649	28,588
State	2,129	1,456	2,467	2,026	2,278	2,093	2,580	2,529	3,046	2,789	2,988	2,991	3,125	3,528
Local, total	14,699	10,609	15,531	11,942	16,625	14,632	19,215	18,323	20,239	21,201	21,335	23,200	21,524	25,059
Counties	4,966	3,503	5,403	3,857	6,055	5,240	6,696	5,951	7,351	7,555	7,563	7,847	7,862	9,073
Municipalities	9,733	7,106	10,128	8,085	10,570	9,392	12,519	12,371	12,888	13,646	13,772	15,353	13,662	15,987
Georgia	8,153	5,154	8,645	5,866	9,875	7,066	10,993	8,454	12,123	9,640	12,359	10,768	12,867	11,688
State	961	667	1,417	1,150	1,554	1,226	1,746	1,456	2,240	1,806	2,265	2,326	2,441	2,475
Local, total	7,192	4,486	7,228	4,716	8,321	5,840	9,247	6,998	9,883	7,832	10,094	8,442	10,426	9,213
Counties	1,890	1,120	2,032	1,241	2,474	1,695	2,727	1,997	3,191	2,516	3,330	2,763	3,537	3,160
Municipalities	5,302	3,366	5,196	3,475	5,847	4,145	6,520	5,001	6,692	5,315	6,764	5,679	6,889	6,053
Hawaii	2,351	1,922	2,380	1,999	2,373	2,267	2,233	2,467	2,434	2,728	2,503	3,186	2,537	3,486
State	34	24	30	23	33	27	10	9	6	5	94	108	96	119
Local, total	2,317	1,898	2,350	1,977	2,350	2,240	2,223	2,458	2,428	2,723	2,409	3,079	2,441	3,367
Counties	496	420	605	469	615	531	542	637	551	635	531	697	578	818
Municipalities	1,821	1,478	1,745	1,507	1,725	1,709	1,681	1,821	1,877	2,088	1,878	2,381	1,863	2,549

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 1.28 Employment and payroll for police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Idaho	1,371	$845	1,453	$865	1,551	$980	1,709	$1,235	1,779	$1,401	1,983	$1,653	2,132	$2,039
State	254	173	253	179	304	220	286	273	280	278	322	323	338	366
Local, total	1,117	672	1,200	685	1,247	760	1,423	961	1,499	1,123	1,661	1,330	1,794	1,674
Counties	391	177	413	200	436	236	518	296	559	359	640	440	749	611
Municipalities	726	496	787	485	811	524	905	665	940	764	1,021	890	1,045	1,062
Illinois	30,211	29,179	30,392	30,445	32,077	33,695	32,602	36,069	33,301	40,355	34,816	43,427	34,472	47,261
State	3,094	2,893	3,164	3,166	3,337	3,821	3,513	3,878	3,532	4,125	3,571	4,357	3,475	4,323
Local, total	27,117	26,286	27,228	27,278	28,740	29,875	29,089	32,190	29,769	36,230	31,245	39,069	30,997	42,938
Counties	1,950	1,533	2,419	1,914	2,635	2,158	2,699	2,396	3,113	2,913	3,264	3,224	3,303	3,520
Municipalities	25,167	24,753	24,809	25,364	26,105	27,717	26,390	29,795	26,656	33,317	27,981	35,845	27,694	39,417
Indiana	8,424	5,835	9,000	6,424	9,666	7,143	10,182	8,116	10,547	9,196	10,799	9,880	11,187	11,001
State	1,501	1,074	1,467	1,224	1,693	1,404	1,928	1,747	2,020	1,985	2,077	2,161	2,327	2,534
Local, total	6,923	4,761	7,533	5,200	7,973	5,739	8,254	6,369	8,527	7,210	8,722	7,719	8,860	8,467
Counties	988	570	1,090	659	1,192	761	1,228	829	1,370	1,038	1,459	1,186	1,522	1,255
Municipalities	5,935	4,190	6,443	4,541	6,781	4,978	7,026	5,541	7,157	6,173	7,263	6,533	7,338	7,212
Iowa	4,598	3,054	4,477	3,149	4,759	3,624	4,862	4,011	5,074	4,580	5,235	5,191	5,654	6,338
State	1,141	785	1,060	780	1,067	912	850	871	931	991	1,096	1,284	1,219	1,789
Local, total	3,457	2,268	3,417	2,370	3,692	2,712	4,012	3,140	4,143	3,589	4,137	3,907	4,435	4,549
Counties	559	343	600	376	699	473	779	555	864	692	930	806	997	935
Municipalities	2,898	1,926	2,817	1,993	2,993	2,238	3,233	2,586	3,279	2,897	3,207	3,102	3,438	3,615
Kansas	4,045	2,496	4,374	2,784	4,565	3,057	4,603	3,382	4,928	3,935	5,132	4,423	5,258	4,843
State	662	529	688	512	665	533	751	629	764	735	734	755	787	840
Local, total	3,383	1,967	3,686	2,272	3,900	2,524	3,852	2,753	4,164	3,201	4,398	3,669	4,471	4,003
Counties	600	294	680	339	802	418	756	445	910	600	1,034	719	1,098	822
Municipalities	2,783	1,674	3,006	1,933	3,098	2,106	3,096	2,307	3,254	2,600	3,364	2,950	3,373	3,180
Kentucky	4,811	3,079	4,936	3,491	5,499	4,325	5,951	4,805	6,781	6,051	6,864	6,616	6,847	6,961
State	1,142	809	1,303	1,024	1,441	1,174	1,513	1,221	1,840	1,782	1,941	2,157	1,906	2,074
Local, total	3,669	2,270	3,633	2,467	4,058	3,151	4,438	3,584	4,941	4,269	4,923	4,460	4,941	4,887
Counties	897	566	932	634	949	750	1,105	862	1,274	1,050	1,319	1,212	1,353	1,396
Municipalities	2,772	1,704	2,701	1,832	3,109	2,401	3,333	2,722	3,667	3,219	3,604	3,247	3,588	3,490
Louisiana	8,651	5,108	8,580	5,465	9,975	6,469	10,740	7,630	11,570	9,522	11,941	10,566	11,497	10,364
State	1,197	772	1,252	825	2,071	1,453	2,391	1,728	2,919	2,348	2,806	2,403	2,370	2,536
Local, total	7,454	4,336	7,328	4,640	7,904	5,016	8,349	5,902	8,651	7,176	9,133	8,163	9,127	7,829
Parishes	2,559	1,607	2,583	1,580	2,650	1,902	3,011	2,071	3,015	2,191	3,235	2,418	3,118	2,877
Municipalities	4,895	2,729	4,745	3,060	5,254	3,114	5,338	3,831	5,636	4,985	5,898	5,745	6,009	4,952
Maine	1,665	1,032	1,855	1,239	1,930	1,373	1,987	1,539	2,251	1,806	2,158	1,888	2,314	2,190
State	406	254	520	376	513	405	576	469	709	507	564	492	606	626
Local, total	1,259	778	1,335	863	1,417	968	1,411	1,070	1,542	1,299	1,594	1,395	1,708	1,565
Counties	117	62	123	67	147	89	158	101	191	132	173	121	232	180
Municipalities	1,142	716	1,212	796	1,270	879	1,253	969	1,351	1,167	1,421	1,275	1,476	1,385
Maryland	10,888	7,449	10,945	9,513	11,175	10,331	11,713	12,070	12,360	13,380	12,111	15,549	12,399	15,579
State	1,832	1,439	2,127	1,951	2,201	2,150	2,409	2,608	2,502	2,924	2,553	3,015	2,815	3,678
Local, total	9,056	6,010	8,818	7,561	8,974	8,181	9,304	9,461	9,858	10,456	9,558	12,535	9,584	11,901
Counties	3,588	3,026	3,530	3,328	3,721	3,788	4,120	4,714	4,295	4,995	4,512	5,721	4,600	6,203
Municipalities	5,468	2,984	5,288	4,234	5,253	4,392	5,184	4,748	5,563	5,462	5,046	6,813	4,984	5,698
Massachusetts	14,733	12,339	14,935	13,531	15,873	15,620	15,938	16,944	17,089	19,019	16,962	20,793	17,162	22,294
State	1,262	1,131	1,361	1,209	2,257	2,208	2,435	2,480	2,434	2,551	2,330	2,786	2,264	2,895
Local, total	13,471	11,207	13,574	12,322	13,616	13,412	13,503	14,463	14,655	16,469	14,632	18,007	14,878	19,399
Counties	23	16	24	17	24	19	36	32	38	33	40	36	45	40
Municipalities	13,448	11,191	13,550	12,305	13,592	13,394	13,467	14,432	14,617	16,436	14,612	17,971	14,833	19,360
Michigan	19,173	18,378	20,174	20,408	20,828	23,962	21,571	25,345	22,630	28,563	22,100	32,483	24,155	35,682
State	2,681	2,765	2,849	3,178	3,144	3,676	3,325	3,894	3,442	4,135	3,448	4,737	3,568	6,062
Local, total	16,492	15,613	17,325	17,230	17,684	20,285	18,246	21,451	19,188	24,428	18,652	27,746	20,587	29,619
Counties	1,984	1,602	2,217	1,944	2,359	2,180	2,616	2,601	2,975	3,157	2,905	3,449	3,068	3,973
Municipalities	14,508	14,011	15,108	15,287	15,325	18,105	15,630	18,850	16,213	21,271	15,747	24,296	17,519	25,646
Minnesota	6,290	5,258	6,630	5,861	6,879	6,418	7,286	7,413	7,537	8,115	7,431	8,989	7,740	11,317
State	1,006	759	884	818	800	831	1,102	1,254	1,120	1,328	1,090	1,377	1,087	1,608
Local, total	5,284	4,499	5,746	5,043	6,079	5,587	6,184	6,159	6,417	6,788	6,341	7,612	6,653	9,709
Counties	1,103	848	1,179	931	1,296	1,072	1,385	1,234	1,466	1,448	1,491	1,614	1,615	3,032
Municipalities	4,181	3,651	4,567	4,112	4,783	4,514	4,799	4,925	4,951	5,340	4,850	5,998	5,038	6,677

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 1.28 Employment and payroll for police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. —represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Mississippi	3,713	$2,028	3,891	$2,244	3,979	$2,483	4,243	$2,905	4,299	$3,229	4,428	$3,430	4,716	$3,884
State	901	565	961	657	1,027	757	1,131	960	1,097	1,014	1,090	1,005	1,116	1,111
Local, total	2,812	1,463	2,930	1,587	2,952	1,726	3,112	1,944	3,202	2,215	3,338	2,425	3,600	2,772
Counties	445	244	589	347	591	381	653	419	705	474	745	541	889	649
Municipalities	2,367	1,219	2,341	1,240	2,361	1,345	2,459	1,526	2,497	1,740	2,593	1,884	2,711	2,123
Missouri	11,646	7,505	11,070	8,369	11,463	9,466	12,182	10,670	12,519	10,977	12,526	11,968	13,425	14,066
State	1,544	1,084	1,617	1,235	1,647	1,314	1,744	1,581	1,413	1,341	1,403	1,645	1,730	1,833
Local, total	10,102	6,421	9,453	7,133	9,816	8,152	10,438	9,089	11,106	9,637	11,123	10,323	11,695	12,233
Counties	1,320	833	1,376	928	1,502	1,052	1,633	1,268	1,854	1,466	1,815	1,532	1,845	1,665
Municipalities	8,782	5,588	8,077	6,206	8,314	7,100	8,805	7,822	9,252	8,171	9,308	8,791	9,850	10,568
Montana	1,349	776	1,421	881	1,485	1,046	1,546	1,175	1,545	1,328	1,718	1,551	1,839	1,815
State	314	200	339	222	352	258	350	289	259	263	286	305	357	413
Local, total	1,035	576	1,082	659	1,133	788	1,196	886	1,286	1,065	1,432	1,246	1,482	1,402
Counties	434	201	456	249	493	329	488	334	564	436	660	536	685	617
Municipalities	601	375	626	410	640	460	708	551	722	629	772	710	797	784
Nebraska	2,589	1,827	2,908	2,037	2,882	2,200	2,940	2,391	3,106	2,810	3,131	3,016	3,337	3,493
State	457	321	558	397	548	447	560	502	587	592	645	686	758	895
Local, total	2,132	1,506	2,350	1,640	2,334	1,754	2,380	1,889	2,519	2,218	2,486	2,331	2,579	2,598
Counties	387	205	417	235	432	264	455	297	455	353	562	446	630	534
Municipalities	1,745	1,301	1,933	1,405	1,902	1,490	1,925	1,592	2,064	1,865	1,924	1,884	1,949	2,064
Nevada	1,856	1,505	1,980	1,824	1,979	1,997	2,105	2,311	2,237	2,566	2,314	2,845	2,481	3,231
State	163	139	169	151	197	222	209	229	221	247	315	377	328	415
Local, total	1,693	1,366	1,811	1,674	1,782	1,776	1,896	2,081	2,016	2,319	1,999	2,468	2,153	2,815
Counties	651	514	732	588	1,168	1,153	1,222	1,355	1,310	1,488	1,309	1,637	1,425	1,868
Municipalities	1,042	852	1,079	1,086	614	622	674	726	706	831	690	830	728	948
New Hampshire	1,372	957	1,523	1,159	1,732	1,279	1,724	1,415	1,780	1,589	1,843	1,752	1,918	1,980
State	200	142	262	227	304	237	311	293	354	357	343	338	336	404
Local, total	1,172	815	1,261	932	1,428	1,041	1,413	1,122	1,426	1,232	1,500	1,414	1,582	1,575
Counties	60	33	61	41	79	53	111	79	84	71	112	86	104	92
Municipalities	1,112	781	1,200	891	1,349	988	1,302	1,043	1,342	1,161	1,388	1,328	1,478	1,484
New Jersey	20,217	17,554	21,605	19,877	21,830	21,810	23,353	24,706	24,146	27,241	24,051	28,846	25,154	32,748
State	2,228	2,295	2,845	2,790	2,874	3,026	3,218	3,445	3,234	3,517	3,292	3,983	3,426	4,348
Local, total	17,989	15,260	18,760	17,087	18,956	18,784	20,135	21,262	20,912	23,724	20,759	24,863	21,728	28,400
Counties	1,092	828	1,150	928	1,276	1,058	1,251	1,131	1,494	1,499	1,545	1,716	1,695	1,883
Municipalities	16,897	14,431	17,610	16,159	17,680	17,725	18,884	20,130	19,418	22,225	19,214	23,147	20,033	26,517
New Mexico	2,208	1,393	2,464	1,690	2,692	1,921	2,871	2,302	3,038	2,545	3,154	2,779	3,336	3,195
State	515	347	677	436	682	474	729	537	818	683	848	773	839	851
Local, total	1,693	1,047	1,787	1,255	2,010	1,447	2,142	1,765	2,220	1,862	2,306	2,006	2,497	2,344
Counties	295	166	331	185	391	246	468	331	543	391	552	453	597	527
Municipalities	1,398	881	1,456	1,070	1,619	1,201	1,674	1,434	1,677	1,471	1,754	1,553	1,900	1,817
New York	66,640	66,062	67,817	73,351	71,307	86,812	72,024	93,947	69,432	92,076	65,870	97,460	64,733	99,577
State	6,047	5,231	5,417	5,651	5,766	7,098	6,665	7,754	6,563	8,157	6,444	7,905	6,200	8,751
Local, total	62,593	62,831	62,400	67,699	65,541	79,714	65,359	86,194	62,869	83,919	59,426	89,555	58,533	90,826
Counties	9,016	8,301	9,348	9,492	10,406	11,074	9,981	11,765	10,047	12,765	9,822	12,871	9,980	14,093
Municipalities	53,577	54,529	53,052	58,208	55,135	68,641	55,378	74,429	52,822	71,154	49,604	76,684	48,553	76,733
North Carolina	8,995	5,859	8,865	6,046	9,585	7,079	10,657	8,690	11,297	9,412	11,232	10,135	12,158	11,693
State	1,905	1,367	1,753	1,367	1,963	1,617	2,444	2,304	2,485	2,305	2,383	2,489	2,672	2,872
Local, total	7,090	4,492	7,112	4,679	7,622	5,462	8,213	6,386	8,812	7,107	8,849	7,667	9,486	8,821
Counties	1,717	968	1,793	1,104	2,035	1,365	2,049	1,494	2,224	1,647	2,183	1,757	2,556	2,216
Municipalities	5,373	3,524	5,319	3,575	5,587	4,097	6,164	4,892	6,588	5,460	6,666	5,910	6,930	6,605
North Dakota	945	596	978	651	1,029	711	1,032	796	1,043	920	1,079	1,042	1,141	1,161
State	141	89	144	91	151	104	157	124	153	149	163	192	169	194
Local, total	804	509	834	560	878	607	875	672	890	772	916	850	972	966
Counties	178	92	183	103	208	125	232	148	250	183	253	189	282	239
Municipalities	626	417	651	457	670	482	643	524	640	589	663	662	690	727
Ohio	18,801	14,450	19,275	16,372	20,592	18,860	22,854	22,098	24,277	26,458	23,038	24,914	22,207	26,160
State	2,488	1,908	2,579	2,179	2,774	2,517	2,971	2,825	2,877	3,184	2,724	3,038	2,682	3,476
Local, total	16,313	12,542	16,696	14,193	17,818	16,343	19,883	19,273	21,400	23,274	20,314	21,875	19,525	22,684
Counties	2,495	1,586	2,420	1,665	2,607	1,975	2,715	2,164	2,802	2,364	2,929	2,701	3,144	3,043
Municipalities	13,818	10,956	14,276	12,528	15,211	14,368	17,168	17,109	18,598	20,910	17,385	19,174	16,381	19,641

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 1.28 Employment and payroll for police protection activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Oklahoma	4,889	$2,730	5,150	$2,946	5,528	$3,689	5,849	$4,186	6,019	$4,645	6,253	$5,386	6,650	$6,119
State	969	606	1,216	786	1,283	955	1,440	1,075	1,505	1,242	1,582	1,467	1,575	1,604
Local, total	3,920	2,124	3,934	2,161	4,245	2,734	4,409	3,111	4,514	3,403	4,671	3,919	5,075	4,516
Counties	521	272	547	282	591	321	596	344	531	319	515	335	595	407
Municipalities	3,399	1,853	3,387	1,879	3,654	2,413	3,813	2,767	3,983	3,084	4,156	3,584	4,480	4,109
Oregon	4,289	3,464	4,310	3,680	4,807	4,368	5,153	5,152	5,277	5,975	5,390	6,367	5,830	7,431
State	947	786	984	828	1,137	1,042	1,262	1,218	1,231	1,406	1,323	1,650	1,334	1,860
Local, total	3,342	2,678	3,326	2,851	3,670	3,325	3,891	3,934	4,046	4,569	4,067	4,717	4,496	5,571
Counties	850	684	960	804	1,118	1,024	1,164	1,165	1,335	1,578	1,350	1,568	1,510	1,855
Municipalities	2,492	1,994	2,366	2,048	2,552	2,302	2,727	2,768	2,711	2,991	2,717	3,150	2,986	3,716
Pennsylvania	24,976	21,502	25,448	23,694	26,243	25,288	28,041	28,238	27,380	31,466	28,372	34,028	29,627	34,670
State	4,954	4,478	5,333	5,187	5,452	5,841	5,538	6,597	5,628	7,024	5,571	7,496	5,570	7,920
Local, total	20,022	17,024	20,115	18,507	20,791	19,447	22,503	21,640	21,752	24,442	22,801	26,532	24,057	26,750
Counties	608	406	667	473	780	576	841	683	954	807	998	902	1,132	1,057
Municipalities	19,414	16,618	19,448	18,034	20,011	18,871	21,662	20,957	20,798	23,635	21,803	25,630	22,925	25,694
Rhode Island	2,149	1,619	2,248	1,802	2,238	2,040	2,231	2,013	2,262	2,230	2,382	2,595	2,574	3,118
State	298	219	297	265	292	357	289	323	283	354	295	344	338	541
Local, total	1,851	1,400	1,951	1,537	1,946	1,683	1,942	1,690	1,979	1,875	2,087	2,251	2,236	2,577
Municipalities	1,851	1,400	1,951	1,537	1,946	1,683	1,942	1,690	1,979	1,875	2,087	2,251	2,236	2,577
South Carolina	4,103	2,435	4,555	2,726	4,835	3,151	5,154	3,793	5,778	4,519	6,156	5,093	6,424	5,819
State	929	629	1,055	728	1,178	838	1,268	1,039	1,532	1,383	1,571	1,482	1,633	1,823
Local, total	3,174	1,806	3,500	1,998	3,657	2,313	3,886	2,754	4,246	3,137	4,585	3,611	4,791	3,995
Counties	1,063	583	1,190	705	1,222	791	1,310	936	1,493	1,118	1,730	1,364	1,819	1,508
Municipalities	2,111	1,223	2,310	1,293	2,435	1,522	2,576	1,819	2,753	2,019	2,855	2,247	2,972	2,487
South Dakota	1,026	595	1,108	688	1,070	724	1,151	845	1,222	988	1,222	1,064	1,318	1,197
State	228	155	244	177	190	160	184	179	238	234	237	250	244	262
Local, total	798	440	864	512	880	564	967	666	984	754	985	815	1,074	935
Counties	168	88	171	96	193	113	216	133	246	162	286	209	302	241
Municipalities	630	352	693	416	687	451	751	532	738	592	699	605	772	694
Tennessee	7,058	4,340	6,910	4,474	7,317	5,105	8,438	6,601	8,880	7,600	8,943	7,889	9,810	9,423
State	978	668	1,066	748	1,164	841	1,217	963	1,189	1,088	1,194	1,149	1,783	1,796
Local, total	6,080	3,672	5,844	3,726	6,153	4,263	7,221	5,638	7,691	6,512	7,749	6,740	8,027	7,627
Counties	961	526	801	486	1,005	641	1,215	825	1,389	1,015	1,410	1,113	1,506	1,307
Municipalities	5,119	3,146	5,043	3,240	5,148	3,623	6,006	4,813	6,302	5,497	6,339	5,627	6,521	6,320
Texas	21,312	14,008	21,510	15,164	24,191	18,291	26,687	21,737	28,077	25,600	27,781	28,842	30,354	31,543
State	2,485	1,546	2,618	1,832	3,987	2,982	5,329	4,072	5,604	5,051	4,825	6,049	5,794	5,844
Local, total	18,827	12,462	18,892	13,332	20,204	15,309	21,358	17,665	22,473	20,549	22,956	22,793	24,560	25,699
Counties	3,059	1,731	3,107	1,867	3,486	2,225	3,671	2,504	3,926	2,910	3,778	3,007	4,096	3,381
Municipalities	15,768	10,731	15,785	11,465	16,718	13,084	17,687	15,161	18,547	17,639	19,178	19,786	20,464	22,318
Utah	1,934	1,317	2,072	1,456	2,208	1,685	2,341	1,945	2,533	2,390	2,869	2,871	3,008	3,198
State	441	321	382	297	514	421	540	498	580	609	670	803	716	852
Local, total	1,493	996	1,690	1,160	1,694	1,264	1,801	1,447	1,953	1,781	2,197	2,068	2,292	2,346
Counties	427	294	540	369	529	383	590	433	581	544	726	714	749	786
Municipalities	1,066	702	1,150	791	1,165	882	1,211	1,014	1,372	1,237	1,471	1,354	1,543	1,560
Vermont	787	532	895	617	917	746	922	778	951	856	993	924	1,067	1,103
State	332	246	355	275	388	361	397	378	405	403	410	434	408	499
Local, total	455	286	540	342	529	385	525	400	546	453	583	491	659	604
Counties	—	—	2	1	2	1	5	3	3	2	15	11	17	12
Municipalities	455	286	538	341	527	384	520	397	543	452	568	479	642	592
Virginia	8,892	6,354	9,448	7,057	9,520	7,918	10,696	9,556	11,281	10,893	10,655	10,691	11,149	11,760
State	2,519	1,749	2,765	2,040	2,754	2,266	3,396	2,991	3,383	3,415	2,232	2,183	2,286	2,341
Local, total	6,373	4,606	6,683	5,018	6,766	5,652	7,300	6,565	7,898	7,477	8,423	8,508	8,863	9,419
Counties	2,082	1,649	2,081	1,710	2,003	1,889	2,245	2,290	2,692	2,732	3,030	3,423	3,355	3,993
Municipalities	4,291	2,956	4,602	3,307	4,763	3,763	5,055	4,275	5,206	4,745	5,393	5,085	5,508	5,426
Washington	6,701	5,746	6,693	5,967	7,090	6,662	7,483	7,636	7,242	8,323	7,645	9,478	7,981	10,569
State	1,284	1,060	1,470	1,269	1,434	1,333	1,502	1,472	1,587	1,780	1,398	1,735	1,581	2,162
Local, total	5,417	4,686	5,223	4,698	5,656	5,330	5,981	6,164	5,655	6,543	6,247	7,743	6,400	8,407
Counties	1,369	1,045	1,481	1,199	1,694	1,441	1,747	1,647	1,821	1,900	1,882	2,207	1,934	2,422
Municipalities	4,048	3,642	3,742	3,499	3,962	3,889	4,234	4,517	3,834	4,644	4,365	5,535	4,466	5,985
West Virginia	2,212	1,241	2,352	1,431	2,562	1,648	2,809	1,954	2,848	2,264	2,954	2,471	3,222	2,860
State	598	364	703	429	761	481	918	646	941	739	917	791	969	958
Local, total	1,614	876	1,649	1,002	1,801	1,166	1,891	1,308	1,907	1,524	2,037	1,681	2,253	1,902
Counties	383	193	400	201	454	252	495	296	458	302	479	327	717	552
Municipalities	1,231	684	1,249	801	1,347	914	1,396	1,012	1,449	1,222	1,558	1,353	1,536	1,351
Wisconsin	9,954	7,997	10,721	9,144	10,330	9,410	10,737	10,532	10,951	11,400	11,250	12,797	11,442	14,142
State	948	806	1,726	1,187	1,320	1,235	1,303	1,160	1,297	1,249	1,312	1,406	1,244	1,480
Local, total	9,006	7,191	8,995	7,957	9,010	8,175	9,434	9,372	9,654	10,151	9,938	11,391	10,198	12,662
Counties	1,847	1,442	1,903	1,579	1,933	1,652	2,016	1,838	2,085	2,013	2,164	2,332	2,266	2,664
Municipalities	7,159	5,749	7,092	6,377	7,077	6,523	7,418	7,534	7,569	8,138	7,774	9,059	7,932	9,998
Wyoming	668	412	700	449	801	538	853	614	993	829	1,071	980	1,175	1,157
State	159	120	151	115	167	129	167	143	225	213	223	248	225	269
Local, total	509	292	549	334	634	409	686	471	768	616	848	732	950	888
Counties	124	73	137	79	192	114	195	114	242	173	271	214	333	284
Municipalities	385	219	412	255	442	295	491	356	526	443	577	518	617	604

[a] Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 19.

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Table 1.29 - Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police employees[a] in cities, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1977

NOTE: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Police officers include all "full-time, sworn personnel with full arrest powers." This excludes persons performing guard or protection duties (e.g., school crossing guards) who are not paid from police funds. "Civilian employees include persons such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter maids, stenographers, mechanics, etc." Persons not paid from police funds are excluded. Employees on leave with pay are also excluded. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 81. These data were supplied for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31,1977.*

The "interquartile range" is defined as the range of values that includes the middle 50 percent of the cases in a distribution.

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

[1977 estimated population[b]]

Geographic division	Total (8,069 cities; population 141,564,000)	Population group					
		Group I (58 cities over 250,000; population 42,157,000)	Group II (110 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 15,687,000)	Group III (258 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 17,786,000)	Group IV (625 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 21,573,000)	Group V (1,506 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 23,297,000)	Group VI (5,512 cities under 10,000; population 21,065,000)
Total: 8,069 cities; population 141,564,000:							
Number of police employees	355,091	145,268	36,648	35,843	41,699	45,970	49,663
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.4	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.4
Interquartile range	1.5-2.7	2.3-3.5	1.8-2.7	1.6-2.4	1.5-2.3	1.6-2.3	1.4-3.0
New England: 577 cities; population 10,352,000:							
Number of police employees	23,860	2,490	3,925	4,644	4,946	4,944	2,911
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0
Interquartile range	1.5-2.3	(c)	2.7-3.4	2.0-2.5	1.8-2.3	1.7-2.1	1.3-2.5
Middle Atlantic: 1,790 cities; population 30,013,000:							
Number of police employees	83,745	44,044	4,917	6,093	8,422	10,200	10,069
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	4.0	3.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9
Interquartile range	1.0-2.3	2.9-4.9	2.0-4.1	1.7-2.8	1.4-2.5	1.4-2.3	0.9-2.2
East North Central: 1,512 cities; population 28,502,000:							
Number of police employees	70,969	31,228	5,527	7,764	8,626	9,445	8,379
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	4.0	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.2
Interquartile range	1.5-2.4	2.4-4.5	1.8-2.5	1.5-2.2	1.4-2.0	1.6-2.2	1.5-2.6
West North Central: 697 cities; population 10,336,000:							
Number of police employees	21,653	7,147	2,139	1,575	2,924	3,579	4,289
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.1
Interquartile range	1.4-2.3	2.2-4.4	1.6-2.1	1.5-1.8	1.2-1.9	1.6-2.1	1.4-2.4
South Atlantic: 1,274 cities; population 15,550,000:							
Number of police employees	48,055	15,140	7,713	3,903	5,269	5,989	10,041
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	4.2	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.4
Interquartile range	2.0-3.7	2.9-4.8	2.2-2.9	2.4-3.3	2.0-2.7	2.0-3.0	2.0-4.0
East South Central: 577 cities; population 6,391,000:							
Number of police employees	14,597	4,454	1,728	665	2,099	2,160	3,491
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4
Interquartile range	1.7-3.0	2.4-2.8	2.2-2.5	1.9-2.2	1.8-2.4	1.7-2.4	1.7-3.4
West South Central: 717 cities; population 14,759,000:							
Number of police employees	31,011	13,507	3,699	3,067	2,359	3,993	4,386
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2
Interquartile range	1.6-2.6	2.2-2.8	1.6-2.3	1.7-2.0	1.5-2.1	1.6-2.1	1.6-2.9
Mountain: 333 cities; population 6,505,000:							
Number of police employees	15,386	6,065	1,859	1,427	2,060	1,621	2,354
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.8
Interquartile range	1.8-3.3	2.5-3.4	1.6-2.2	1.5-2.0	1.5-2.3	1.8-2.3	2.0-3.8
Pacific: 592 cities; population 19,156,000:							
Number of police employees	45,815	21,193	5,141	6,705	4,994	4,039	3,743
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	3.0
Interquartile range	1.9-2.9	2.4-3.2	1.9-2.4	1.6-2.1	1.6-2.0	1.8-2.5	2.3-3.4

[a] Includes civilians.
[b] Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.
[c] Only one city this size in geographic division.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 223.

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Table 1.30 Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police officers in cities, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.29. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3. The "rate range" is defined as the lowest and highest rate per 1,000 inhabitants.

[1977 estimated population [a]]

Geographic division	Total (8,069 cities; population 141,564,000)	Population group					
		Group I (58 cities over 250,000; population 42,157,000)	Group II (110 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 15,687,000)	Group III (258 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 17,786,000)	Group IV (625 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 21,573,000)	Group V (1,506 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 23,297,000)	Group VI (5,512 cities under 10,000; population 21,065,000)
Total: 8,069 cities; population 141,564,000:							
Number of police officers	293,019	119,924	29,824	29,184	34,697	38,362	41,028
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9
Rate range	0.1-7.9	1.4-6.0	0.8-4.0	0.2-3.8	0.2-4.0	0.1-4.9	0.1-7.9
New England: 577 cities; population 10,352,000:							
Number of police officers	21,076	2,166	3,341	4,150	4,479	4,459	2,481
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	3.5	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
Rate range	0.4-5.5	([b])	2.2-3.0	1.5-2.5	1.2-2.8	0.5-2.8	0.4-5.5
Middle Atlantic: 1,790 cities; population 30,013,000:							
Number of police officers	72,433	37,699	4,421	5,175	7,344	8,951	8,843
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.5	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
Rate range	0.1-6.9	2.2-4.3	1.0-4.0	0.7-3.8	0.4-4.0	0.2-4.9	0.1-6.9
East North Central: 1,512 cities; population 28,502,000:							
Number of police officers	60,409	27,551	4,707	6,337	7,150	7,784	6,880
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.5	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8
Rate range	0.1-7.4	1.9-4.3	0.8-2.3	0.2-2.4	0.2-3.1	0.1-3.8	0.2-7.4
West North Central: 697 cities; population 10,336,000:							
Number of police officers	17,413	5,594	1,671	1,333	2,416	2,884	3,515
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7
Rate range	0.2-5.6	1.5-4.1	1.1-1.8	1.0-1.8	0.9-1.9	0.3-3.5	0.2-5.6
South Atlantic: 1,274 cities; population 15,550,000:							
Number of police officers	39,022	12,325	6,177	3,074	4,265	4,904	8,277
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.8
Rate range	0.2-7.9	1.9-6.0	1.3-3.3	1.1-3.4	0.2-3.4	0.9-3.6	0.2-7.9
East South Central: 577 cities; population 6,391,000:							
Number of police officers	11,888	3,543	1,338	565	1,757	1,848	2,837
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0
Rate range	0.3-4.0	1.9-2.3	1.6-2.0	1.4-2.0	0.6-2.7	0.4-3.4	0.3-4.0
West South Central: 717 cities; population 14,759,000:							
Number of police officers	24,794	10,611	3,017	2,483	1,944	3,233	3,506
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8
Rate range	0.4-4.2	1.4-2.7	0.9-2.7	1.0-2.0	0.9-2.3	0.5-3.3	0.4-4.2
Mountain: 333 cities; population 6,505,000:							
Number of police officers	11,763	4,660	1,411	1,080	1,548	1,261	1,803
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.1
Rate range	0.2-5.7	1.7-2.7	1.1-2.1	0.8-2.7	0.6-2.2	0.6-2.9	0.2-5.7
Pacific: 592 cities; population 19,156,000:							
Number of police officers	34,221	15,775	3,741	4,987	3,794	3,038	2,886
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.3
Rate range	0.6-7.9	1.4-2.6	1.0-1.9	1.0-2.5	0.8-3.7	0.9-3.8	0.6-7.9

[a] Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.

[b] Only one city this size in geographic division.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 224.

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Table 1.31 Full-time police employees, by sex and size of place, on Oct. 31,1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.29.

[10,830 agencies; 1977 estimated population 201,390,000]

Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Other police employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total cities	355,091	87.6	12.4	293,019	97.3	2.7	62,072	41.7	58.3
Group I:									
Total (over 250,000 inhabitants)	145,268	89.2	10.8	119,924	97.0	3.0	25,344	52.5	47.5
Over 1,000,000 inhabitants	73,733	92.9	7.1	62,216	97.5	2.5	11,517	68.4	31.6
500,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants	41,671	86.3	13.7	34,029	96.3	3.7	7,642	41.8	58.2
250,000 to 500,000 inhabitants	29,864	84.1	15.9	23,679	96.7	3.3	6,185	36.0	64.0
Group II:									
100,000 to 250,000 inhabitants	36,648	85.1	14.9	29,824	97.0	3.0	6,824	33.3	66.7
Group III:									
50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	35,843	86.0	14.0	29,184	98.0	2.0	6,659	33.5	66.5
Group IV:									
25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	41,699	86.9	13.1	34,697	98.0	2.0	7,002	31.8	68.2
Group V:									
10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants	45,970	87.1	12.9	38,362	97.7	2.3	7,608	33.7	66.3
Group VI:									
Under 10,000 inhabitants	49,663	86.9	13.1	41,028	97.2	2.8	8,635	38.2	61.8
Suburban agencies	169,230	84.3	15.7	136,221	95.6	4.4	33,009	37.6	62.4
Sheriffs	126,568	81.1	18.9	98,732	92.4	7.6	27,836	40.8	59.2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 225, Table 60.

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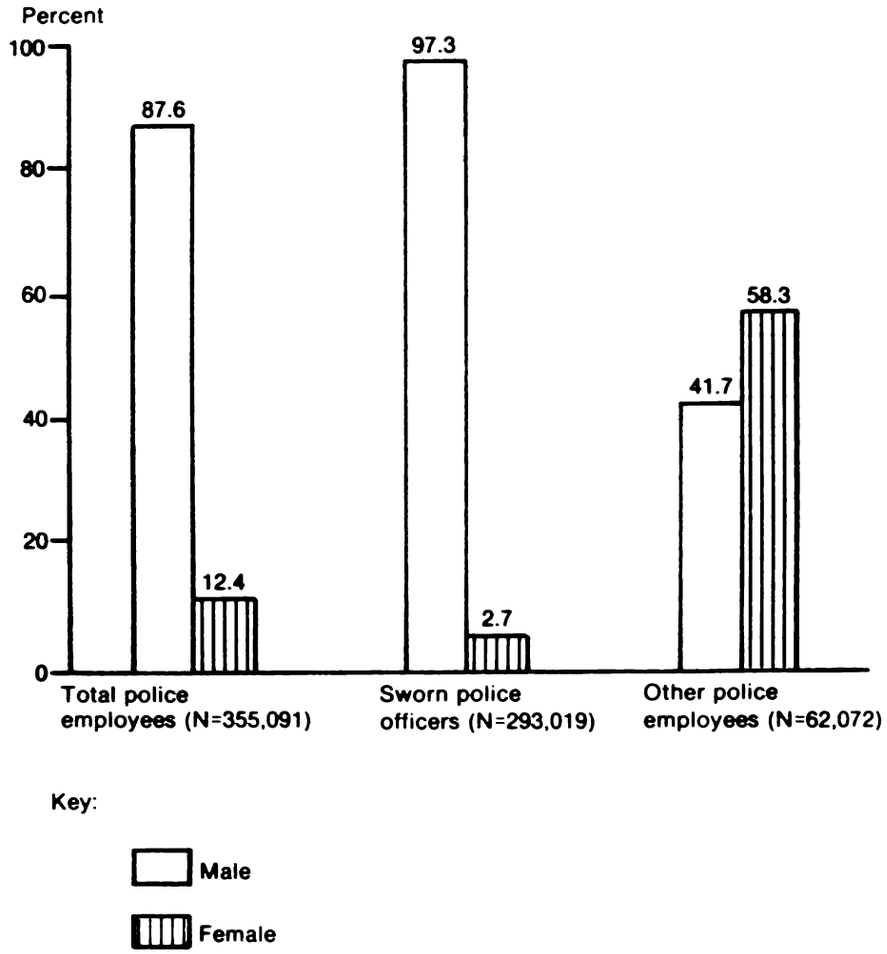
Figure 1.2 Full-time police employees, by sex, on Oct. 31, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.29 and also see Table 1.31.

[10,830 agencies; 1977 estimated population 201,390,000]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 225, Table 68. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.32 Full-time State police and highway patrol employees, highway miles per officer, and motor vehicle registrations per officer, by State, on Oct. 31, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.29. Hawaii does not have a State police agency. The responsibilities of the various State police and highway patrol agencies range from full law enforcement responsibilities to traffic patrol only. The miles of primary highway from "Highway Statistics, 1976" published by the U.S. Department of Transportation refers to highways that have been officially designated by States as the "primary system," or some similar term. The criteria for selecting these highways vary among the States (see Source, p. 226).

State	Total employees	Police officers	Civilian employees	Miles of primary highway per police officer	State motor vehicle registration per police officer*
Total	63,800	44,980	18,820	10.7	3,080
Alabama	1,057	638	419	16.6	4,037
Alaska	693	368	325	11.0	681
Arizona	1,336	877	459	6.9	1,687
Arkansas	644	489	155	32.6	2,759
California	6,930	5,130	1,800	3.0	2,791
Colorado	787	548	239	16.7	3,699
Connecticut	1,296	905	391	1.3	2,306
Delaware	559	440	119	1.0	822
Florida	1,680	1,136	544	10.8	5,148
Georgia	1,288	739	549	24.7	4,509
Idaho	190	181	9	27.6	3,766
Illinois	2,874	1,726	1,148	9.9	3,868
Indiana	1,451	946	505	11.6	3,648
Iowa	468	430	38	23.6	5,083
Kansas	536	436	100	24.0	4,296
Kentucky	1,402	924	478	5.0	2,543
Louisiana	1,056	806	250	6.1	2,906
Maine	409	318	91	12.3	2,198
Maryland	2,013	1,494	519	.8	1,677
Massachusetts	1,209	831	198	3.4	3,851
Michigan	2,950	2,009	941	4.7	2,838
Minnesota	618	504	114	24.2	5,493
Mississippi	781	540	241	20.2	2,678
Missouri	1,663	782	881	10.1	3,761
Montana	305	220	85	30.4	2,904
Nebraska	511	397	114	24.8	3,258
Nevada	212	155	57	15.6	3,280
New Hampshire	261	201	60	10.0	2,623
New Jersey	2,537	1,727	810	1.3	2,465
New Mexico	543	319	224	39.9	2,770
New York	3,701	3,193	508	5.1	2,396
North Carolina	1,430	1,136	294	12.0	3,425
North Dakota	131	93	38	75.8	6,058
Ohio	1,891	1,157	734	16.6	6,176
Oklahoma	1,070	547	523	22.3	4,048
Oregon	1,094	927	167	5.3	1,932
Pennsylvania	4,538	3,761	777	4.5	2,161
Rhode Island	201	166	35	5.5	3,527
South Carolina	830	700	130	14.2	2,529
South Dakota	195	177	18	50.9	3,060
Tennessee	1,143	787	356	12.4	3,564
Texas	4,256	2,412	1,844	29.0	3,719
Utah	419	405	14	13.7	2,166
Vermont	385	258	127	10.3	1,182
Virginia	1,625	1,149	476	8.5	2,874
Washington	1,293	775	518	8.9	3,464
West Virginia	740	514	226	11.3	1,935
Wisconsin	614	471	143	25.4	5,624
Wyoming	165	136	29	45.1	2,654

* State motor vehicle registration data include automobiles, buses, and trucks.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 226.

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Table 1.33 Characteristics of police collective

NOTE: This survey of 97 police contracts in 81 cities with populations over 100,000 was conducted jointly by the Police Executive Research Forum and the National League of Cities in June 1977. Agreements refer to those in effect for 1977 and are analyzed from the management perspective. "Management rights clauses" are those denoting the concept of unilateral power on the part of management in lawfully administering the police agency. The "strongest" of this type of clause is one in which the grievance arbitration mechanism of the collective bargaining agreement is limited. Thus, it cannot encroach on management's exercise of its enumerated rights. A "specific" clause specifies the rights retained by management with little or no mention of the applicability of grievance arbitration machinery to the exercise of such rights. The "general" clause enumerates fewer categories of rights retained solely by management, while the "residual rights" clause clearly enumerates the specific rights retained by management. When a weakest clause is incorporated into the agreement all managerial decisions are subject to the grievance arbitration process or negotiation.

The "definition" of the grievance refers to those provisions/clauses specifying the acts or omissions subject to grievance under the procedure in question. The definition also serves to establish jurisdictional boundaries for an arbitrator, if one is provided for. "Processing on employer's time" refers to provisions allowing for the filing, investigation, and processing of grievances during working hours. The "final step" in the procedure concerns the resolution of grievances that were not settled informally.

Where disciplinary provisions are specified, the authority for final decisionmaking may be vested in one of three bodies. "Third party entity review" clauses grant this authority to a police chief, mayor, city manager, or other third party. This decision is not subject to review by an arbitrator. A "grievance arbitration review" clause states that

City or county and State	Population	Bargaining agent	Description of bargaining unit	Number of employees in bargaining unit	Beginning and expiration dates	Length of contracts	Type of management rights clause					Grievance and arbitration procedures: Definition			Grievance and arbitration procedures: Processing on employer's time				
							Strongest	Specific	General	Residual rights	Weakest	Broad	Limited	Narrow	Not defined	Unmentioned	Restricted	Unrestricted	Not allowed
Albany, NY	115,876	Albany Pol. Officers Loc. Union #2841 Co. 82 AFSCME, AFL-CIO	Pol. Off.	350	6-25-76 6-24-78	2 yr.						✓					✓		
Albuquerque, NM	243,751	P.O.A.	Pol. Comm. Off.		7-1-77 6-30-79	2 yr.								✓		✓			
Allentown, PA	190,521	F.O.P.	Pol. Off.	160	1-1-76 12-31-77	2 yr.			✓				✓			✓			
Anaheim, CA	166,118	Anaheim Pol. Assoc.	Pol. Off. & Sergeants	271	10-14-77 10-9-80	2 yr.							✓			✓			
Beaumont, TX	115,965	IBPO Loc. #491	All Off. except Chief	192	10-1-77 9-30-78	1 yr.					✓		✓					✓	
Berkeley, CA	116,689	Berkeley Pol. Assoc.	Pol. & Comm. Off., Invest., Juv. Bur. Dir.	181	7-1-77 6-30-79	2 yr.						✓				✓			
Boston, MA:																			
Supervisors	641,053	Boston Pol. Superior Officer's Federation	Command Off.	380	7-1-75 6-30-76	1 yr.				✓			✓					✓	
Rank and file	641,053	Boston Pol. Patrol Off. Assoc., Inc.	Pol. Off. & Detectives	1,729	7-1-75 6-30-76	1 yr.				✓			✓					✓	
Bridgeport, CT	156,546	AFSCME AFL-CIO Loc. #1159	Pol. & Comm. Off.	450	7-1-74 6-30-77	2 yr.						✓					✓		
Buffalo, NY	425,000	P.B.A.	Pol., Detectives, Comm. Off. & Technicians	1,168	7-1-75 6-30-76	1 yr.			✓				✓					✓	
Camden, NJ:																			
Supervisors	102,551	Camden City Pol. Superior Officer's Assoc.	Comm. Off.	70	1-1-76 12-31-78	3 yr.							✓				✓	✓	
Rank and file	102,551	F.O.P. #1	Pol. Off.	200	1-1-76 12-31-78	3 yr.							✓				✓		
Cincinnati, OH	452,550	Queen City Lodge #69 F.O.P.	Pol. Off. & Comm. Off.	1,000	1-76 12-78	2 yr.					✓	✓						✓	
Columbus, OH	539,377	F.O.P. Lodge #9	Pol. Off.	1,100	4-4-76 9-30-78	2.5 yr.			✓			✓						✓	
Corpus Christi, TX	204,590	P.O.A.	Pol. Comm. Off. & Asst. Chiefs	295	12-31-75 7-31-77	1.5 yr.		✓					✓				✓		
Dade County, FL	1,267,792	Dade County P.B.A.	Pol. Off. Sergeants, Technicians, Disp., Crim.	1,778	10-1-76 9-30-78	2 yr.	✓							✓		✓			
Dayton, OH	243,459	F.O.P. John C. Post Lodge #44	Pol. Off.	402	2-28-77 3-2-80	3 yr.		✓						✓				✓	
Des Moines, IA	200,772	D.M. Pol. Protective & Burial Assoc.	Pol. Off., Matrons, Detectives, Sr. Pol. Off.	210	7-1-77 6-30-78	1 yr.			✓			✓						✓	
Detroit, MI:																			
Supervisors										✓			✓				✓		
Rank and file										✓		✓					✓		

See footnotes at end of table.

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bargaining agreements, 81 selected cities, 1977

all disciplinary decisions are ultimately reviewable by the grievance arbitration procedures of the collective bargaining agreement and are subject to potential reversal. An "employee choice" clause leaves to the employee the choice of whether the terms of the agreement will be used to review disciplinary actions of the employer. In addition to these three review clauses, agreements may include a "bill of rights" clause. Such a clause is generally characterized by detailed language concerning where, when, and how interrogation of officers can take place; whether officers have the right to union or legal representation; the use of incriminating statements; appeal rights of disciplined officers; and use of polygraph examinations in investigations.

"Specific transfer provisions" address the issue of personnel reassignment. A "job posting" clause obligates the employer to post a notice of a vacancy to afford the employees a specified time period to apply for the position. Under the "job opening" approach, vacancies are not posted for formal bidding by the employees. Rather, employees may, in accordance with contractually established procedure, indicate in writing at a specified time or intervals of time those shifts and positions that they wish to be considered for in the event that a vacancy occurs. "Reduction in force" provisions refer to the laying off and recalling of police personnel and may contain clauses pertaining to the order of layoff, order of recall, and mechanics of recall.

Population figures were derived from the 1970 U.S. Bureau of the Census data. For Flint, Michigan, the beginning and expiration dates show a two-year period, but the length of the contract is shown as 4 months. This is because for the first 20 months the contract was in arbitration. In effect, there was no contract during this time and when the matter was settled there were only 4 months left until the expiration date. These data were extracted from a larger table of information on police contracts.

Final step				Types of discipline provisions						Cost of living adjustment clauses	Type of seniority clause			Type of transfer provision			Reduction in force		Sick leave				Training and education			No strike clauses	
Binding arbitration	Advisory arbitration	Third party	Voluntary binding	Civil service	Specific disciplinary provision	Third party entity review	Grievance arbitration review	Employee choice	Bill of rights		Specific provision	Primary matters[a]	Secondary matters[b]	Specific provision	Job posting	Job opening	Specific provisions	Not reported	Rate of accrual (days per year)	Maximum accumulation (in days)	Proof of illness	Pay-out	Tuition reimbursement	Incentive pay	Education leave	Specific provision	Not reported
✓					✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓				Auto.				✓		✓
		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓			✓		12	No limit	(c)	100% Accum. leave		✓		✓	
✓					✓	✓				✓								✓	30	180	(c)	$10 unused sick leave; max. 75 days					✓
✓																	✓							✓		✓	
✓					✓		✓					✓	✓				✓		15	No limit	(c)	Full up to 90 days				✓	
✓	✓				✓		✓											✓									✓
✓																		✓				Option yearly				✓	
✓																		✓				Option yearly				✓	
✓					✓		✓		✓				✓					✓					✓			✓	
✓					✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓				✓								✓	
✓					✓	✓							✓					✓	20	No limit	(c)	50%; max. $12,000		✓			✓
✓					✓	✓							✓					✓	20	No limit	(c)	50%; max. $12,000		✓			✓
✓					✓		✓								✓											✓	
		✓			✓		✓		✓								✓		14.2	No limit	Upon request	(d)	✓				✓
			✓		✓		✓											✓						✓		✓	
✓					✓	✓						✓	✓	✓			✓		12 days yr. bonus	No limit	(c)					✓	
					✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	15 days yr. bonus	140	Upon request	1 day for 2 unused				✓	
					✓		✓					✓	✓			✓	✓		12	No limit	Upon request	50% accrued leave	✓			✓	
					✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓									✓	
					✓		✓			✓		✓	✓			✓	✓									✓	

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Table 1.33 Characteristics of police collective

City or county and State	Population	Bargaining agent	Description of bargaining unit	Number of employees in bargaining unit	Beginning and expiration dates	Length of contracts	Type of management rights clause					Grievance and arbitration procedures: Definition			Grievance and arbitration procedures: Processing on employer's time				
							Strongest	Specific	General	Residual rights	Weakest	Broad	Limited	Narrow	Not defined	Unmentioned	Restricted	Unrestricted	Not allowed
Elizabeth, NJ:																			
Supervisors	112,713	Pol. Superior Off. Assoc.	Comm. Off.	55	1-1-75 12-31-76	2 yr.		✓					✓			✓			
Rank and file	112,713	P.B.A. Elizabeth Loc. #4	Pol. Off.	240	1-1-77 12-31-78	2 yr.		✓					✓						✓
El Paso, TX	322,261	El Paso Municipal P.O.A.	Pol. Off. Comm. & Inspect.	650	9-1-77 8-31-78	1 yr.		✓					✓						✓
Erie, PA	117,560	HAAS Memorial Lodge #7 F.O.P.	Pol. Comm. Off.	214	1-1-76 12-31-77	2 yr.							✓		—			✓	
Eugene, OR	100,000	Eugene Pol. Patrol Officer's Assoc.	Pol. Off. & Agent, Records Clerk, Comm. Serv. Off. Disp.[e]	134	7-1-77 6-30-79 Wages (7-1-78)	2 yr.	✓						✓			✓			
Evansville, IN	138,690	F.O.P.	Pol. & Comm. Off., Inspect., Detectives & Assist. Chiefs	261	1-1-75 12-31-76	2 yr.		✓											
Flint, MI:																			
Lieutenants	193,380	City of Flint Lieutenants' Assoc.	Lieutenants & Captains	16	7-1-75 6-30-77	4 mo.				✓			✓			✓		✓	
Sergeants	193,380	Teamsters Local Union #214 (Sergeants)	Sergeants	88	7-1-75	2 yr.					✓		✓					✓	
Rank and file	193,380	Teamsters Local #214 Law Enf. Div.	Pol. Off.	200	5-5-76 6-30-77	1 yr.					✓		✓						
Fresno, CA	186,900	Fresno P.O.A.	Pol. Off. Specialist, & Sergeant	309	7-1-74 6-30-79	5 yr.			✓										
Garden Grove, CA	122,560	Garden Grove Pol. Assoc.	Pol. Off.	134	8-15-77 6-30-80	3 yr.													
Glendale, CA	132,664	P.O.A.	Pol. Off. Sergeant & Detective	150	8-26-77 7-30-80	3 yr.													
Grand Rapids, MI	—												✓			✓			
Hartford, CT	158,017	IBPO Loc. #308	All positions below Captain	412	7-1-75 6-30-78	3 yr.			✓				✓				✓		
Hialeah, FL	102,136	Fla. St. Lodge F.O.P.	Pol. & Comm. Off.	207	10-1-77 9-30-79	2 yr.		✓					✓			✓			
Hollywood, FL	107,012	Hollywood Lodge #21 F.O.P.	Pol. Off. Sergeants & Lieutenants	250	10-1-76 9-30-78	2 yr.		✓					✓			✓			
Honolulu, HI	629,176	St. of Hawaii Org. of Pol. Off.	Pol. Off. Supv. & Non-Supv. Off.	1,425	7-1-77 6-30-79	2 yr.				✓			✓					✓	
Huntington Beach, CA	115,988	P.O.A. Loc. #660	Pol. & Comm. Off., Deten. Off. Comm. opr.	430	7-1-76 9-30-78	2 yr.					✓								
Indianapolis, IN	744,570	F.O.P. Loc. #86	Pol. & Comm. Off., Chief & Assist.	1,084	1-1-78 12-31-78	1 yr.													
Jacksonville, FL	538,865	Consolidated Lodge #5130	Pol. & Comm. Off.	886	10-1-77 10-1-80	3 yr.					✓		✓						✓

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bargaining agreements, 81 selected cities, 1977—Continued

Final step				Types of discipline provisions						Cost of living adjustment clauses	Type of seniority clause			Type of transfer provision			Reduction in force		Sick leave				Training and education			No strike clauses	
Binding arbitration	Advisory arbitration	Third party	Voluntary binding	Civil service	Specific disciplinary provision	Third party entity review	Grievance arbitration review	Employee choice	Bill of rights		Specific provision	Primary matters[a]	Secondary matters[a]	Specific provision	Job posting	Job opening	Specific provisions	Not reported	Rate of accrual (days per year)	Maximum accumulation (in days	Proof of illness	Pay-out	Tuition reimbursement	Incentive pay	Education leave	Specific provision	Not reported
✓					✓	✓	✓	✓			✓							✓								✓	
✓					✓	✓	✓	✓			✓							✓					✓			✓	
✓									✓			✓		✓				✓	15 days yr. bonus	120	Upon request	50% accrued leave				✓	
✓					✓		✓						✓				✓		30	120	Upon request up to 4 days	$10/5 days; max. $150		✓	✓	✓	
✓					✓		✓					✓	✓	✓			✓		12	75	Upon request	None			✓	✓	
										✓								✓								✓	
✓					✓		✓										✓		12	No limit	Upon request				✓	✓	
✓					✓		✓					✓	✓		✓		✓		12	No limit	Upon request				✓	✓	
✓					✓		✓					✓	✓				✓		12	No limit	Upon request				✓	✓	
																		✓						✓		✓	
												✓	✓				✓		12	No limit	Upon request	(c)		✓	✓		✓
													✓					✓									✓
✓					✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓				✓		12	No limit	Upon request	$1 per day for each year of service (max. 80 days)	✓	✓		✓	
✓					✓		✓					✓	✓				✓		12	120 +	Upon request	50% accrued leave		✓		✓	
✓					✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓				✓								✓	
✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									✓	12		(c)	100% 400 hrs. max.				✓	
✓					✓		✓		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓									✓	
																		✓						✓			✓
																		✓									✓
	✓		✓		✓	✓							✓					✓	15	90 +	Upon request up to 4 days	50% accrued			✓	✓	

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Table 1.33 Characteristics of police collective

City or county and State	Population	Bargaining agent	Description of bargaining unit	Number of employees in bargaining unit	Beginning and expiration dates	Length of contracts	Type of management rights clause					Grievance and arbitration procedures							
												Definition			Processing on employer's time				
							Strongest	Specific	General	Residual rights	Weakest	Broad	Limited	Narrow	Not defined	Unmentioned	Restricted	Unrestricted	Not allowed
Kalamazoo, MI _____	86,661	Kalamazoo Pol. Off. Union	Pol. Off. & Technicians (sworn), airport sec. & pol. serv. off. (not sworn)	157	1-1-77 12-31-78	2 yr.				✓			✓				✓		
Lansing, MI:																			
Supervisors ____	131,638	Supv. Div. Captains, City Lodge #141 F.O.P.	Sergeants, Lieutenants, Captains	55	7-1-76	2 yr.	✓						✓				✓		
Rank and file ___	131,638	Non-Supv. Park Sec. Div. Captains Lodge #141 F.O.P.	Pol. Off. & Park Security	217	7-1-76 6-30-78	2 yr.	✓						✓				✓		
Lincoln, NE _____	149,518	Lincoln Pol. Union Loc. #544 B.P.O.	Pol. Off. Sergeants, Lieutenants & Detectives	218	9-1-77 8-31-78	1 yr.			✓				✓			✓			
Long Beach, CA ____	358,673	P.O.A.	Basic Unit, Supv. Unit	624	7-77 7-80	3 yr.				✓									
Madison, WI:																			
Supervisors ____	173,242	Assoc. of Madison Pol. Supv.	Pol. Off., Sergeants, Invest. Detectives	27	12-26-76 12-24-77	2 yr.		✓						✓			✓		
Rank and file ___	173,242	Madison Prof. P.O.A.	Lieutenants, Captains & Inspect.	269	12-25-77 12-22-79	1 yr.		✓					✓					✓	
Miami, FL _____	335,075	F.O.P. Lodge #20	Pol. Off., Sergeants, Lieutenants & Captains	721	10-1-76 9-30-78	2 yr.	✓						✓			✓			
Milwaukee, WI _____	717,124	Mil. Pol. Assoc.	Pol. Off., Detectives & non-supv. ranks	1,890	11-1-76 12-31-78	26 mo.		✓				✓						✓	
Multnomah Co., OR _	556,667	Multnomah Co. Deputy Sheriff's Assoc.	Dpty. Sheriff, Sergeants, & Invest.	207	7-1-76 6-30-77	1 yr.	✓						✓					✓	
New Bedford, MA ___	101,759	Mass. Pol. Assoc.	Command & Pol. Off.	280	7-1-75 6-30-77	2 yr.				✓			✓					✓	
Newark, NJ:																			
Supervisors ____	382,777	Superior Off. Assoc.	Comm. Off.		1-1-76 12-31-77	2 yr.			✓				✓			✓			
Rank and file ___	382.777	Patrol Off. Benefit Assoc. Loc. #3	Pol. Off. Technicians & Staff	1,522	1-1-76 12-31-77	2 yr.			✓				✓					✓	
New York, NY _____	7,894,851	P.B.A.	Pol. Off.	18,000	1-1-76 6-30-78	2.5 yr.						✓				✓			
Oklahoma City, OK __	366,734	F.O.P. Lodge #123	Pol. Off. Detectives & Comm. Off.	659	7-1-77 6-30-78	1 yr.			✓			✓				✓			

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bargaining agreements, 81 selected cities, 1977—Continued

Final step				Types of discipline provisions						Cost of living adjustment clauses	Type of seniority clause			Type of transfer provision			Reduction in force		Sick leave				Training and education			No strike clauses	
Binding arbitration	Advisory arbitration	Third party	Voluntary binding	Civil service	Specific disciplinary provision	Third party entity review	Grievance arbitration review	Employee choice	Bill of rights		Specific provision	Primary matters[a]	Secondary matters[b]	Specific provision	Job posting	Job opening	Specific provisions	Not reported	Rate of accrual (days per year)	Maximum accumulation (in days)	Proof of illness	Pay-out	Tuition reimbursement	Incentive pay	Education leave	Specific provision	Not reported
✓					✓		✓					✓			✓		✓		12		Auto.	50% accrued				✓	
✓												✓	✓				✓		12	170	Upon request	50% accrued max. 75 days				✓	
✓					✓		✓					✓	✓	✓			✓		12	150	Upon request	50% accrued max. 75 days		✓		✓	
				✓									✓					✓	12	170	Upon request	50% accrued max. 75 days					✓
																		✓									✓
✓													✓	✓				✓								✓	
✓					✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓				✓	13 days yr. bonus	150	Upon request	100% accrued max. 150 days		✓		✓	
✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓				✓								✓	
✓					✓	✓	✓					✓					✓		15	365	[c]		✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓					✓		✓										✓		approx. 11 days yr.	180	[c]	0 to 480[d] hrs.	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓					✓	✓	✓	✓										✓	12	120	Upon request	10 days accumulative (61 to 120 days)	✓	✓			✓
✓																		✓							✓	✓	
✓					✓	✓	✓	✓										✓							✓	✓	
✓									✓	✓		✓			✓			✓	[b]		[c]					✓	
✓																		✓	15 day yr. bonus		[c]			✓		✓	

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Table 1.33 Characteristics of police collective

City or county and State	Population	Bargaining agent	Description of bargaining unit	Number of employees in bargaining unit	Beginning and expiration dates	Length of contracts	Type of management rights clause					Grievance and arbitration procedures					
												Definition			Processing on employer's time		
							Strongest	Specific	General	Residual rights	Weakest	Broad	Limited	Narrow	Not defined	Unmentioned	Restricted	Unrestricted	Not allowed
Oakland Co., MI ____	907,871	AFSCME Loc. #1445 AFL-CIO Council 23	Sheriff's Deputies thru Sergeant	210	1-1-75 12-31-77 1-1-78	3 yr. Not settled 1-2 yr.				✓					✓		✓		
Oakland, CA _____	361,613	P.O.A.	Comm., Supv. Pol.Off.	685	7-1-76 6-30-79	3 yr.				✓		✓				✓			
Orlando, FL _____	98,965	Orange County P.B.A.	Pol. Off. Sergeants	400	6-6-77 1-31-79	19 mo.		✓					✓			✓			
Pasadena, CA _____	113,254	P.O.A.	Pol. Off.	159	8-1-77 6-30-79	2 yr.					✓						✓		
Paterson, NJ _____	144,830	P.B.A. Loc. #1	Pol. & Comm. Off.	425	8-1-76 7-31-78	2 yr.													
Phoenix, AZ _____	670,000	Pol. Law Enforcement Assn.	Pol. Off.	1,270	7-77 6-30-78	1 yr.	✓							✓			✓		
Pittsburgh, PA _____	520,167	F.O.P. Fort Pitt. Lodge	Pol. Off. & Rank Supr. to Captain	1,400	8-27-76 12-31-77	1.5 yr.			✓				✓						✓
Prince George's Co., MD _____	660,567	Pol. Civilian Employees Assoc.	Civilians, Pol. Employees	232	7-1-76 6-30-79	3 yr.					✓	✓						✓	
Riverside, CA _____	139,769	P.O.A.	Pol. Comm. Off.	232	7-1-77 6-30-79	2 yr.													
Rochester, NY _____	296,233	Rochester Pol. Locust Club, Inc.	Pol. & Comm. Off.	619	7-1-74 6-30-76	2 yr.			✓				✓				✓		
Rockford, IL _____	147,205	Unit of Pol. Benevolent & Protective Assoc. of Illinois	Lieutenants & below	267	1-1-77 12-31-78	2 yr.			✓										
Sacramento, CA ____	254,364	P.O.A.	Pol. Off. Sergeants & Lieutenants	460	7-2-77 6-30-78	1 yr.							✓			✓			
St. Paul, MN:																			
Supervisors ____	309,940	St. Paul Supv. Group	Pol. Off. Sergeants, Detectives & Lieutenants	4	12-31-78 12-31-79	2 yr.				✓				✓			✓		
Rank and file ___	309,940	St. Paul Pol. Federation	Dept. Pol. Chief	550	11-10-76 12-31-78	2 yr.				✓				✓			✓		
St. Petersburg, FL:																			
Supervisors ____	216,067	Pinellas County P.B.A.	Pol. Off. & Technicians	67	11-1-76 9-30-77	10 mo.		✓					✓					✓	
Rank and file ___	216,067	Pinellas County P.B.A.	Command Off.	399	11-1-76 9-30-77	10 mo.		✓					✓					✓	
San Antonio, TX ____	654,289	P.O.A.	All Cert. Peace Off. except Chief	1,149	8-1-77 7-31-78	1 yr.		✓						✓		✓			
San Bernadino, CA __	104,394	San Bernadino Pol. Chapter of the San Bernadino Public Employees Assoc.	Pol. Off. Invest. Comm. Off.	192	9-1-75 8-31-78	3 yr.													

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bargaining agreements, 81 selected cities, 1977—Continued

Final step				Types of discipline provisions						Cost of living adjustment clauses	Type of seniority clause			Type of transfer provision			Reduction in force		Sick leave				Training and education			No strike clauses	
Binding arbitration	Advisory arbitration	Third party	Voluntary binding	Civil service	Specific disciplinary provision	Third party entity review	Grievance arbitration review	Employee choice	Bill of rights		Specific provision	Primary matters[a]	Secondary matters[b]	Specific provision	Job posting	Job opening	Specific provisions	Not reported	Rate of accrual (days per year)	Maximum accumulation (in days)	Proof of illness	Pay-out	Tuition reimbursement	Incentive pay	Education leave	Specific provision	Not reported
✓																	✓						✓	✓		✓	
		✓																	60 days full pay, 60 days ½ pay bonus		(c)		✓	✓			✓
✓					✓		✓										✓		12 days yr. bonus	No limit	Upon request	None				✓	
										✓								✓					✓	✓		✓	
																		✓									✓
		✓																✓					✓			✓	
✓													✓					✓	14	112	Upon request	100% accrued leave				✓	
✓					✓		✓																			✓	
																		✓									✓
✓					✓				✓		✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	6 mo. yr.		(c)		✓	✓			✓
						✓							✓					✓								✓	
✓									✓			✓	✓		✓			✓					✓	✓			✓
✓																		✓									✓
✓																		✓									✓
									✓			✓	✓					✓	12 day yr. bonus	100	Upon request	None				✓	
									✓			✓	✓					✓	12 day yr. bonus	100	Upon request	None				✓	
✓					✓	✓						✓	✓					✓									✓	
																		✓				50% accrued max. 480 hr.	✓	✓			✓

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												Definition			Processing on employer's time					
							Strongest	Specific	General	Residual rights	Weakest	Broad	Limited	Narrow	Not defined	Unmentioned	Restricted	Unrestricted	Not allowed	
San Francisco, CA	715,674	P.O.A.	Pol. Off.	1,550	4-17-74 5-17-77	3 yr.						✓				✓				
San Jose, CA	446,504	Jose Peace Off. Assoc.	Pol. & Comm. Off. & Technicians	800	7-1-75 7-9-77	2 yr.				✓			✓					✓		
Seattle, WA	530,890	Seattle Officer's Guild	Pol. Off. up to Sergeant rank	981	9-1-75 8-31-77	2 yr.		✓				✓				✓	✓			
Spokane, WA	170,516	Spokane Pol. Guild	Pol. Off.	241	1-1-77 12-31-78	2 yr.			✓				✓				✓			
Stamford, CT	108,853	Stamford P.O.A.	Comm. & Pol. Off.	218	7-1-74 7-30-77	3 yr.						✓						✓		
Stockton, CA	107,459	P.O.A.	Pol. Off. & Pol. Sergeants	200	10-1-76 3-31-78	1.5 yr.														
Syracuse, NY	197,270	P.B.A. Benevolent	Pol. Comm. Off. & Insp.	470	1-1-75 12-31-76	2 yr.		✓					✓			✓				
Tacoma, WA	154,555	Tacoma Pol. Loc. #224	Pol. & Comm.[1] Off., Technicians & Matrons	250	1-1-78 12-31-79	2 yr.			✓				✓					✓		
Tampa, FL	278,000	Hills County	Pol. Off. Detectives, Corporals, Privates	505 budgeted	11-15-76 9-30-78	2 yr.		✓					✓				✓			
Toledo, OH:																				
Supervisors	384,015									✓					✓		✓			
Rank and file	384,015	Toledo Pol. Patrol Officer's Assoc.	Pol. Off.	545	7-1-76 6-30-79	3 yr.				✓					✓		✓			
Torrance, CA	134,507	P.O.A.	Pol. & Comm. Off.	200	7-15-78 7-31-79	2 yr.						✓						✓		
Trenton, NJ:																				
Supervisors	104,578	Trenton Supv. Off. Assoc.	Comm. Off.	65	1-1-77 12-31-78	2 yr.				✓		✓				✓				
Rank and file	104,578									✓		✓				✓				
Tulsa, OK	331,800	F.O.P. Lodge #93	Off., Corporal Sergeant, 1st line division	654	7-1-77 6-30-78	1 yr.		✓					✓				✓			
Warren, MI:																				
Supervisors	179,234	Lodge #124 Com. of Assoc.	Sergeants, Lieutenants & Inspect.	40	7-1-76 6-30-78	2 yr.						✓						✓		
Rank and file	179,234	P.O.A.	Pol. Off.	179	8-29-75 6-30-76	1 yr.			✓				✓					✓		

See footnotes at end of table.

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bargaining agreements, 81 selected cities, 1977—Continued

Final step				Types of discipline provisions						Cost of living adjustment clauses	Type of seniority clause			Type of transfer provision			Reduction in force	Sick leave				Training and education			No strike clauses	
Binding arbitration	Advisory arbitration	Third party	Voluntary binding	Civil service	Specific disciplinary provision	Third party entity review	Grievance arbitration review	Employee choice	Bill of rights		Specific provision	Primary matters[a]	Secondary matters[b]	Specific provision	Job posting	Job opening	Specific provisions	Not reported	Rate of accrual (days per year)	Maximum accumulation (in days)	Proof of illness	Pay-out	Tuition reimbursement	Incentive pay	Education leave	Specific provision	Not reported
✓					✓		✓		✓									✓								✓	
✓																		✓					✓		✓	✓	
		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓								✓	
	✓											✓		✓				✓								✓	
✓					✓		✓											✓								✓	
																		✓	15	No limit	(c)						✓
✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	1 yr. = 15 days 1-5 = 20 6-10 = 25 11-15 = 30 16 and over = 35	130 days	Upon request					✓	
✓										✓			✓	✓				✓	12	No limit	(c)	25% accrued				✓	
✓					✓		✓		✓			✓		✓			✓		12	No limit	1-3 days upon request 3 days and over auto.	50% accrued				✓	
✓					✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		15 days yr. bonus	No limit	1-3 days upon request 3 days and over auto.				✓		✓
✓					✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		15 days yr. bonus	No limit	1-3 days upon request 3 days and over auto.				✓		✓
✓									✓									✓	Long term & reg. plan 12 days yr.	LT = 100 days Rt: no limit	Upon request	Converted to income ins.; paid life ins. at death		✓		✓	
✓					✓		✓											✓								✓	
✓					✓	✓	✓	✓										✓								✓	
✓					✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	12 days yr. bonus	150 +	1-5 days upon request over 5 days auto.			✓	✓	✓	
	✓									✓			✓					✓	12	225	(c)	80% accrued		✓			✓
✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	12	225	(c)	80% accrued		✓			✓

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Table 1.33 Characteristics of police collective

City or county and State	Population	Bargaining agent	Description of bargaining unit	Number of employees in bargaining unit	Beginning and expiration dates	Length of contracts	Type of management rights clause					Grievance and arbitration procedures							
												Definition			Processing on employer's time				
							Strongest	Specific	General	Residual rights	Weakest	Broad	Limited	Narrow	Not defined	Unmentioned	Restricted	Unrestricted	Not allowed
Washington, DC ____	756,510	Loc. #442 I.B.P.O.	Pol. & Comm. Off. Detectives & Invest.	4,022	5-30-75 5-30-77	2 yr.	✓						✓				✓		
Wayne County, MI:																			
Supervisors ____	2,666,751	AFSCME, AFL-CIO Loc. #25,409, 1659, 1905, 1917, Council 23	Comm. Off. Technicians & Inspect.		7-1-76 6-30-78	2 yr.				✓		✓						✓	
Rank and file ___	2,666,751	National Union of Pol. Off. Loc. #502 AFL-CIO	Pol. Off. Detectives & Dispatch.	600	7-1-74 6-30-77	3 yr.				✓		✓						✓	
Wichita, KS _____	276,699	F.O.P. Lodge #5	Pol. Off. Detectives, Invest.	312	1-1-78 12-31-78	1 yr.			✓				✓				✓		
Worcester, MA:																			
Supervisors ____	176,603	IBPO	Comm. Off.	89	8-20-73 7-1-75	3 yr.				✓									
Rank and file ___	176,603	P.O.A.	Pol. Off.	353	7-1-77 7-1-78	2 yr.			✓						✓		✓		
Youngstown, OH ____	139,702	F.O.P. Ohio Lodge #28	Pol. Off. & Parks & Rec. Dept.	315	12-30 -77				✓				✓					✓	

[a] "Primary matters" include transfers, staff reductions, shift assignments, etc.
[b] "Secondary matters" include vacation, personal leave, etc.
[c] Not expressly required.
[d] One hour pay for each 8 hours unused sick leave up to 320 hours. One hour pay for each 4 hours unused sick leave over 320 hours up to 2,400 hours.
[e] Data clerk, dispatcher, lab technician.
[f] 25 percent of accumulated days upon retirement or on yearly basis city will bank half of unused sick leave and pay 50 cents on the dollar for remaining half accrued (only when accrued 840 hours).
[g] If at least 240 hours accumulated 20 percent hourly rate excess over 480 hours.
[h] Full pay for full period of incapacity whether or not service connected.
[i] Non-commissioned clerical, jail and identification employees are represented by Teamsters Local #461. Local #244 represents only commissioned personnel in ranks of patrol officer, investigator, sergeant, lieutenant.

Source: Steven A. Rynecki, Douglas A. Cairns, and Donald J. Cairns, *Police Collective Bargaining Agreements: A National Management Survey* (Washington, D.C.: Police Executive

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bargaining agreements, 81 selected cities, 1977—Continued

Final step				Types of discipline provisions						Cost of living adjustment clauses	Type of seniority clause			Type of transfer provision			Reduction in force		Sick leave				Training and education			No strike clauses	
Binding arbitration	Advisory arbitration	Third party	Voluntary binding	Civil service	Specific disciplinary provision	Third party entity review	Grievance arbitration review	Employee choice	Bill of rights		Specific provision	Primary matters[a]	Secondary matters[a]	Specific provision	Job posting	Job opening	Specific provisions	Not reported	Rate of accrual (days per year)	Maximum accumulation (in days)	Proof of illness	Pay-out	Tuition reimbursement	Incentive pay	Education leave	Specific provision	Not reported
✓					✓	✓			✓				✓	✓				✓			After 7 days auto.					✓	
✓					✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	12 days yr. bonus	No limit	(*)	75% accrued	✓			✓	
✓					✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		12 days yr. bonus	No limit	(*)	75% accrued	✓		✓	✓	
✓					✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		12	No limit	After 7 days auto.			✓	✓	✓	
																		✓	15	150	(*)	None				✓	
										✓								✓	15	150	(*)	None				✓	
✓					✓		✓						✓					✓	30	120	Upon request					✓	

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Table 1.34 Employment and payroll for public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.20. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States-local, total	3,458	$3,351	4,068	$4,267	5,069	$5,575	5,965	$6,979	6,172	$7,898	7,036	$9,414	7,874	$11,751
States	985	878	1,406	1,410	2,102	2,244	2,625	2,950	2,547	3,057	2,843	3,624	3,175	4,376
Local, total	2,473	2,474	2,662	2,857	2,967	3,331	3,340	4,029	3,625	4,841	4,193	5,790	4,699	7,375
Counties	2,259	2,281	2,503	2,700	2,822	3,180	3,161	3,849	3,423	4,629	3,974	5,539	4,441	7,058
Municipalities	214	193	159	155	145	151	179	180	202	212	219	251	258	317
Alabama	1	1	1	1	6	5	7	5	3	2	3	4	2	4
State	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
Local, total	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	4	1	2
Counties	1	1	—	(b)	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	1	1	—	(b)	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	2
Alaska	20	30	29	51	23	40	39	62	40	78	47	99	51	111
State	20	30	29	51	23	40	39	62	40	78	47	99	51	111
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	65	67	64	69	92	106	118	147	146	185	159	233	150	239
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	65	67	64	69	92	106	118	147	146	185	159	233	150	239
Counties	65	67	64	69	91	106	117	147	145	184	155	227	148	238
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	2	1
Arkansas	—	—	13	10	34	26	24	22	19	22	36	37	27	29
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	—	—	13	10	34	26	23	21	19	22	36	37	27	29
Counties	—	—	13	10	34	26	23	21	19	22	33	33	22	24
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	3	4	5	5
California	1,138	1,507	1,231	1,726	1,337	1,975	1,438	2,279	1,564	2,676	1,677	3,052	1,946	3,676
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	72	137	235
Local, total	1,138	1,507	1,231	1,726	1,337	1,975	1,438	2,279	1,564	2,676	1,627	2,980	1,809	3,441
Counties	1,099	1,447	1,186	1,661	1,287	1,894	1,385	2,193	1,500	2,575	1,561	2,864	1,701	3,274
Municipalities	39	61	45	65	50	81	53	86	64	101	66	115	108	167
Colorado	100	95	107	117	118	145	152	159	125	179	138	204	136	192
State	99	94	107	117	118	145	152	159	125	179	137	204	136	192
Local, total	1	1	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Counties	1	1	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Connecticut	114	97	65	73	59	76	93	116	89	127	108	140	128	183
State	114	97	62	70	57	74	91	114	89	127	108	140	128	183
Local, total	—	—	3	3	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	3	3	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	23	17	17	17	25	25	29	27	33	34	32	37	34	42
State	23	17	17	17	25	25	29	27	33	34	32	37	34	42
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia:														
Local, total	65	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	350	237	361	347	559	577	677	705	675	721	727	813	789	1,059
State	210	151	305	311	538	559	649	680	650	695	687	771	735	1,003
Local, total	140	86	56	35	21	18	28	25	25	26	40	42	54	55
Counties	102	64	50	30	19	17	21	19	20	22	32	34	54	55
Municipalities	38	22	6	5	2	2	7	6	5	4	8	8	—	—
Georgia	20	16	38	32	47	50	63	60	52	61	72	75	65	78
State	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	6	6	7	7	10	12
Local, total	20	16	38	32	44	46	60	57	46	55	65	67	55	66
Counties	19	15	38	32	37	40	56	52	39	49	61	62	50	60
Municipalities	1	2	—	—	7	6	4	5	7	8	4	5	5	6
Hawaii	22	23	26	28	30	33	40	45	46	67	51	74	57	73
State	22	23	26	28	30	33	40	45	46	67	51	74	57	73
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.34 Employment and payroll for public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Idaho	20	$10	20	$10	27	$14	23	$14	25	$21	29	$25	25	$24
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	20	10	20	10	27	14	23	14	25	21	29	25	25	24
Counties	20	10	20	10	27	14	23	14	25	21	29	25	25	24
Municipalities	—	—	—	(b)	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	220	194	232	208	387	405	474	510	506	613	626	809	727	970
State	—	—	—	—	77	91	93	106	97	116	85	104	85	107
Local, total	220	194	232	208	310	313	381	404	409	497	541	705	642	863
Counties	220	194	231	208	309	312	381	404	407	496	540	705	642	863
Municipalities	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Indiana	52	36	83	56	114	78	135	97	116	102	180	150	165	175
State	8	7	12	9	15	13	19	18	22	22	28	29	35	46
Local, total	44	29	71	47	99	65	116	79	94	80	152	122	130	129
Counties	40	24	50	35	83	56	84	63	75	62	120	99	129	128
Municipalities	4	6	21	11	16	9	32	16	19	18	32	23	1	1
Iowa	5	3	16	15	17	12	20	16	18	21	46	46	35	43
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	5	3	16	15	17	12	20	16	18	21	46	46	35	43
Counties	5	3	16	15	17	12	20	16	18	21	46	46	35	43
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	21	11	21	14	20	14	18	14	15	15	22	21	24	24
State	10	6	10	7	14	10	15	11	14	14	16	17	18	19
Local, total	11	5	11	6	6	4	3	2	1	—	6	4	6	5
Counties	11	5	11	6	6	4	3	2	—	—	3	2	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	1	—	3	2	6	5
Kentucky	—	—	5	4	41	37	61	47	58	56	70	73	67	69
State	—	—	—	—	25	25	35	30	42	44	47	56	57	60
Local, total	—	—	5	4	16	11	26	17	16	12	23	17	10	8
Counties	—	—	5	4	16	11	26	17	16	12	23	17	10	8
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	24	18	39	26	43	28	46	31	62	46	74	65	74	74
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Local, total	24	18	39	26	43	28	46	31	62	46	74	65	72	71
Parishes	—	—	9	5	9	5	15	9	12	7	22	20	22	21
Municipalities	24	18	30	22	34	23	31	22	50	39	52	45	50	49
Maine	—	—	5	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	—	—	5	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	5	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	12	11	198	196	234	244	249	313	271	368	268	357	267	383
State	—	—	193	193	233	244	249	313	270	367	265	355	264	380
Local, total	12	11	5	3	1	(b)	—	—	1	1	3	2	3	2
Counties	12	11	5	3	1	(b)	—	—	1	1	3	2	3	2
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	74	60	85	74	124	117	158	165	175	184	198	209	204	222
State	74	59	85	74	124	117	148	156	132	142	150	162	150	178
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	43	43	48	47	54	44
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	43	43	48	47	54	44
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	8	4	73	47	65	62	129	148	161	219	93	127	91	160
State	—	—	40	24	30	35	83	109	104	150	37	61	39	70
Local, total	8	4	33	23	35	27	46	39	57	68	56	66	52	90
Counties	8	4	33	23	35	27	45	38	53	64	55	65	51	89
Municipalities	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1
Minnesota	42	29	45	33	63	48	104	96	108	140	142	209	195	294
State	5	5	9	8	10	9	10	10	10	11	10	13	14	19
Local, total	37	24	36	24	53	38	94	86	98	129	132	197	181	275
Counties	33	22	35	24	53	38	94	86	98	129	132	197	181	275
Municipalities	4	2	1	1	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.34 Employment and payroll for public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Mississippi	—	—	32	$56	10	$5	20	$16	9	$5	18	$15	41	$25
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	—	—	32	56	10	5	20	16	9	5	18	15	41	25
Counties	—	—	30	55	8	4	12	13	4	3	15	13	36	23
Municipalities	—	—	2	1	2	1	8	3	5	2	3	2	5	2
Missouri	39	$35	38	36	102	98	102	97	98	98	105	106	123	125
State	—	—	—	—	102	98	100	96	98	97	104	104	123	122
Local, total	39	35	38	36	—	(b)	2	1	—	—	1	2	2	3
Counties	10	9	8	8	—	(b)	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	3
Municipalities	29	25	30	28	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	11	7	10	6	22	17	22	15	15	15	11	10	11	9
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	11	7	10	6	22	17	22	15	15	15	11	10	11	9
Counties	11	7	10	6	22	17	21	15	15	15	11	10	11	9
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	21	19	35	31	45	44	49	58	44	68	55	63	63	71
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	21	19	35	31	45	44	49	58	44	68	55	63	63	71
Counties	21	19	35	30	45	44	49	58	44	68	55	63	63	71
Municipalities	—	—	—	(b)	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	36	35	45	47	51	59	62	79	64	95	69	107	80	124
State	—	—	4	4	4	5	5	7	6	10	8	12	10	15
Local, total	36	35	41	42	47	54	57	73	58	85	61	95	70	109
Counties	36	35	41	42	47	54	57	73	58	85	61	95	72	109
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	2	1	—	(b)	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	2	1	—	(b)	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	2	1	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	(b)	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	366	355	466	454	512	547	641	762	536	643	697	938	749	1,085
State	366	355	460	448	506	539	637	760	517	629	686	931	730	1,074
Local, total	—	—	6	6	6	7	4	2	19	14	11	7	19	12
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	5	3	6	3
Municipalities	—	—	6	6	6	7	4	2	9	6	6	4	13	8
New Mexico	2	1	1	1	—	—	42	38	59	62	60	120	74	82
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	37	58	61	59	119	72	81
Local, total	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
New York	126	92	132	109	152	127	175	159	170	176	195	202	236	813
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Local, total	126	92	132	109	152	127	175	159	170	176	195	202	231	808
Counties	126	92	132	109	152	127	174	159	170	176	195	202	226	806
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
North Carolina	13	13	16	16	90	108	103	120	54	60	60	71	69	87
State	13	13	16	16	90	108	103	120	54	60	59	71	65	84
Local, total	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3
Counties	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	19	10	7	5	15	11	4	4	3	3	3	1	—	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	19	10	7	5	15	11	4	4	3	3	3	1	—	—
Counties	19	10	7	5	15	10	4	4	3	3	3	1	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	26	14	20	12	15	10	38	33	44	35	91	82	198	217
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	4	7	8	33	40
Local, total	26	14	20	12	15	10	33	28	39	31	84	74	165	177
Counties	26	13	20	12	13	7	22	16	31	24	78	70	147	152
Municipalities	—	1	—	(b)	2	2	11	12	8	7	6	4	18	25

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.34 Employment and payroll for public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Oklahoma	36	$17	6	$3	27	$23	36	$32	34	$37	30	$39	33	$43
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	36	17	6	3	27	23	36	32	34	37	30	39	33	43
Counties	36	17	6	3	25	21	34	30	32	35	28	37	31	40
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Oregon	12	11	36	25	19	15	16	18	26	29	28	29	33	36
State	8	7	11	10	12	10	10	11	17	17	12	16	17	21
Local, total	4	4	25	16	7	5	6	7	9	12	16	13	16	15
Counties	3	3	25	15	7	4	6	7	9	12	15	12	16	15
Municipalities	1	1	—	(b)	1	(b)	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Pennsylvania	222	135	265	174	326	225	355	270	410	323	459	394	492	446
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	222	135	265	174	326	225	355	270	410	323	459	394	492	446
Counties	222	135	265	174	326	225	355	270	410	323	459	394	492	446
Municipalities	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	11	10	16	16	20	19	27	30	31	35	34	39	34	45
State	11	10	16	16	20	19	27	30	31	35	34	39	34	45
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	11	6	19	13	20	13	11	9	33	29	22	20	22	19
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	11	6	19	13	20	13	11	9	33	29	22	20	22	19
Counties	11	6	19	13	20	13	11	9	33	29	22	20	22	19
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	7	3	8	5	11	8	9	6	7	6	15	11	18	12
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	7	3	8	5	11	8	9	6	7	6	15	11	18	12
Counties	7	3	8	5	11	8	9	6	7	6	15	11	18	12
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	34	24	40	32	55	40	58	58	79	91	100	105	109	123
State	—	—	—	—	9	5	10	8	21	25	30	27	38	36
Local, total	34	24	40	32	46	35	48	50	58	66	70	78	71	87
Counties	27	21	28	23	27	24	31	31	41	46	47	54	45	56
Municipalities	7	4	12	9	19	11	17	19	17	19	23	24	26	32
Texas	33	19	49	28	29	22	17	15	9	10	11	14	25	20
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	33	19	49	28	29	22	17	15	9	10	11	14	25	20
Counties	33	19	49	28	29	22	17	15	9	10	11	14	24	20
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Utah	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	4	4	4	5
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	4	4	4	5
Counties	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	4	3	4	5
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	9	9	4	4	36	38	46	46	44	50
State	—	—	—	—	9	9	4	4	36	38	46	46	44	50
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	(b)	11	10	11	9	17	11	20	21	20	25
State	—	—	—	—	11	10	11	9	11	11	19	21	17	22
Local, total	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	3	2
Counties	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Municipalities	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	2	1

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.34 Employment and payroll for public defense activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Washington	23	$16	28	$23	32	$26	39	$41	51	$53	58	$68	61	$75
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	23	16	28	23	32	26	39	41	51	53	58	68	61	75
Counties	23	16	28	21	31	26	39	41	51	53	58	68	61	75
Municipalities	—	—	—	2	1	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
West Virginia	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
Counties	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Wisconsin	8	9	17	11	21	19	19	20	20	26	28	35	68	85
State	2	3	4	4	13	15	14	16	13	17	22	30	34	46
Local, total	6	6	13	7	8	4	5	4	7	9	6	6	34	39
Counties	6	6	13	7	8	4	5	4	7	9	6	6	31	36
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Wyoming	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	14	10	17	15	4	4
State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local, total	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	14	10	17	15	4	4
Counties	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	14	10	17	15	4	4
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.

[b] Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 25.

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Table 1.35 Average payment per case to private attorneys representing indigent defendants in Federal courts, by type of court, fiscal years 1974–78, 1978–80 (estimated)

NOTE: The Federal courts are organized into District Courts, which are the trial courts, and and Courts of Appeals, which hear appeals taken from other courts. There are 11 Courts of Appeals, 1 for each of the Federal judicial circuits and 1 for the District of Columbia. In some tables the data pertain to "circuits" as the level of the court (i.e., the Court of Appeals) but in other tables "circuits" denote only a geographic division. For a list of district courts within each of the circuits, see Table 1.58.

This report reflects information received by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as of Sept. 30, 1978, and estimated final averages for fiscal years 1978 through 1980. These figures include compensation for in- and out-of-court time expended by private attorneys and their expenses, excluding monies paid for transcripts, experts, and other services. For presentation of the latter data, see Table 1.37.

Average payments for all years reported may be subject to slight revision as outstanding claims become included in the future.

In the table below, fiscal years 1974–75 encompass the period July 1 to June 30. The data presented for 1976 cover the former Federal fiscal year, plus the transition quarter period, July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The data for 1977–80 refer to the new Federal fiscal year, Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Fiscal year	Average payment to counsel	
	Courts of Appeals	District Courts
1974 [a]	$769	$312
1975 [a]	769	340
1976 [a]	796	372
1977 [a]	821	384
1978 [a]	758	286
1978 estimate	840	410
1979 estimate	850	420
1980 estimate	860	430

[a] Figures computed as of Nov. 30, 1978.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Summary of the Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act," Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C., 1979. (Mimeographed.) P. 4.

Table 1.36 Payment for representation by private attorneys and for other services for indigent defendants in Federal courts, by type of client, fiscal years 1977 and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.35. The category "2255 petitioners" refers to those persons filing motions for relief from court-imposed sentences when it is believed that the sentence was "imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or that the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or that the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack" (28 U.S.C. 2255). These data are for both U.S. District Courts and Courts of Appeals as of Nov. 30, 1978.

Type of clients	Number of persons represented by counsel		Number of cases in which counsel was paid		Payments		Average payments	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Adult defendants	19,489	15,829	17,278	11,607	$ 9,828,298.27	$5,928,727.75	$568.83	$510.78
Juvenile defendants	275	176	249	146	63,254.12	39,462.92	254.03	270.29
Appellants	1,859	1,538	1,317	459	1,250,374.04	459,537.98	949.41	1,001.17
Probation violators	1,336	1,215	1,175	972	155,540.74	121,837.16	132.37	125.34
Parole violators	477	395	419	303	69,319.66	48,461.20	165.44	159.93
Habeas petitioners [a]	802	651	548	253	259,966.90	118,751.72	474.39	469.37
2255 petitioners [a]	246	155	198	71	72,368.78	28,434.54	365.49	400.48
Material witnesses	2,131	3,447	1,946	3,026	76,727.32	82,371.41	39.42	27.22
All others	164	149	129	119	13,108.37	15,653.49	101.61	131.54
Total	26,779	23,555	23,259	16,956	$11,788,958.20	$6,843,238.17	$506.85	$403.58

[a] Includes appeals from the initial judgment on the petition.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Summary of the Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act," Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C., 1979. (Mimeographed.) Exhibits A-1, A-2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.37 Payment for services, other than counsel, for indigent defendants in Federal courts, by type of service, fiscal years 1974–77, 1978–80 (estimated)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.35. The data presented for years 1974–76 coincide with the former Federal fiscal years. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. As of 1977, the fiscal year for the Federal government is Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Type of service	1974	1975	1976 [a]	Transition quarter [b]	1977	1978 estimate [c]	1979 estimate [c]	1980 estimate [c]
Transcripts	$1,250,370	$1,359,299	$1,721,615	$430,404	$1,828,714	$1,940,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Investigators	122,648	128,499	136,870	34,217	108,414	123,000	130,000	120,000
Interpreters	50,337	51,158	78,600	19,650	63,573	74,000	77,000	90,000
Psychiatrists	105,847	142,781	152,820	38,205	169,635	220,000	252,000	256,000
Other services	76,506	90,805	90,508	22,627	108,673	125,000	148,000	151,000
Total	$1,605,708	$1,772,542	$2,180,413	$545,103	$2,279,009	$2,482,000	$2,607,000	$2,617,000

[a] Estimated obligations for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1976.
[b] Transition quarter estimate (July 1 through Sept. 30, 1976).
[c] The amounts estimated for fiscal years 1978 through 1980 for investigators, interpreters, psychiatrists and other services also include Federal public defenders' and community defenders' estimated expenditures.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Summary of the Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act," Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C., 1979. (Mimeographed.) P. 7.

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Table 1.38 Defendants in Federal courts represented by court-appointed attorneys and public defender offices, by type of court, fiscal years 1977-77, 1978-80 (estimated)

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.35 and 1.37. Representation of indigent defendents in the Federal courts is generally accomplished in two ways. Some districts have Federal defender offices that are staffed and funded as offices for the full-time representation of indigent defendents. Other districts utilize attorneys appointed by the court from a "panel" of available attorneys.

Fiscal year	U.S. Courts of Appeals			U.S. District Courts			Grand total
	Panel attorneys[a]	Defender offices	Total	Panel attorneys[a]	Defender offices	Total	
1974	2,467	427	2,894	28,182	11,393	39,575	42,469
1975	2,377	524	2,901	28,962	14,776	43,738	46,639
1976[b]	2,386	655	3,041	25,167	15,984	41,151	44,192
Transition quarter[c]	597	150	747	6,292	4,418	10,710	11,457
1977	2,204	670	2,874	24,303	18,875	43,178	46,052
1978 estimate	2,000	688	2,688	22,879	19,433	42,312	45,000
1979 estimate	2,100	955	3,055	22,424	22,521	44,945	48,000
1980 estimate	2,000	1,072	3,072	22,912	24,016	46,928	50,000

[a] These figures do not reflect cancellations, waivers, and terminations. They include the Community Defender Southern District of California (San Diego) through June 30, 1976.

[b] Estimated appointments for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1976.

[c] Transition quarter estimate (July 1 through Sept. 30, 1976).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Summary of the Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act," Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C., 1979. (Mimeographed.) P. 3.

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Table 1.39 Caseload and average hours in court per case for Federal public defenders, by district, fiscal year 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.35. Federal public defenders are salaried employees of the Federal Government, appointed by the Circuit Council of the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals. There are 32 public defender offices.

District	Pending Oct. 1, 1977	Cases opened	Cases closed			Pending Sept. 30, 1978
			Number	Total number of hours in court[a]	Average number of hours in court per case[a]	
Total	3,074	14,578	14,504	24,143	1.7	3,109
Criminal	2,106	9,500	9,594	21,599	2.3	1,971
Appeals	348	441	433	176	0.4	368
Other	620	4,637	4,477	2,371	0.5	770
Arizona	188	1,216	1,244	1,509	1.2	160
Criminal	119	910	932	1,367	1.5	97
Appeals	33	43	45	34	0.8	31
Other	36	263	267	109	0.4	32
California, Northern	180	809	861	1,329	1.5	121[b]
Criminal	112	635	668	1,192	1.8	72[b]
Appeals	25	14	21	13	0.6	19[b]
Other	43	160	172	124	0.7	30[b]
California, Eastern	136	1,008	997	927	0.9	147
Criminal	101	715	722	801	1.1	94
Appeals	6	17	11	5	0.5	12
Other	29	276	264	122	0.5	41
California, Central	426	1,636	1,727	3,440	2.0	303[b]
Criminal	344	941	1,066	3,023	2.8	185[b]
Appeals	36	33	38	6	0.2	42[b]
Other	46	662	623	411	0.7	76[b]
Colorado	78	330	308	445	1.4	100
Criminal	37	236	236	415	1.8	37
Appeals	26	14	18	4	0.2	22
Other	15	80	54	26	0.5	41
Connecticut	56	220	225	410	1.8	51
Criminal	34	134	141	324	2.3	27
Appeals	6	7	11	12	1.1	2
Other	16	79	73	74	1.0	22
Florida, Northern[c]	NA	140	110	248	2.3	30
Criminal	NA	107	86	236	2.7	21
Appeals	NA	8	5	1	0.2	3
Other	NA	25	19	10	0.5	6
Florida, Middle[d]	NA	221	139	178	1.3	82
Criminal	NA	170	120	162	1.4	50
Appeals	NA	3	0	0	0.0	3
Other	NA	48	19	16	0.8	29
Florida, Southern	316	729	775	1,853	2.4	270
Criminal	230	526	597	1,724	2.9	159
Appeals	22	47	34	0	0.0	35
Other	64	156	144	129	0.9	76
Georgia, Southern[e]	NA	390	363	448	1.2	27
Criminal	NA	372	346	421	1.2	26
Appeals	NA	0	0	0	0.0	0
Other	NA	18	17	27	1.6	1
Illinois, total[e]	NA	31	14	20	1.4	17
Criminal	NA	22	12	19	1.6	10
Appeals	NA	2	0	0	0.0	2
Other	NA	7	2	2	1.0	5
Illinois, Eastern	NA	29	13	20	1.5	16
Criminal	NA	20	11	19	1.7	9
Appeals	NA	2	0	0	0.0	2
Other	NA	7	2	2	1.0	5
Illinois, Southern	NA	2	1	(f)	0.0	1
Criminal	NA	2	1	(f)	0.0	1
Appeals	NA	0	0	0	0.0	0
Other	NA	0	0	0	0.0	0
Kansas	64	247	257	559	2.2	54
Criminal	48	202	221	536	2.4	29
Appeals	16	14	11	4	0.4	19
Other	0	31	25	19	0.8	6

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.39 Caseload and average hours in court per case for Federal public defenders, by district, fiscal year 1978—Continued

District	Pending Oct. 1, 1977	Cases opened	Cases closed			Pending Sept. 30, 1978
			Number	Total number of hours in court[a]	Average number of hours in court per case[a]	
Kentucky, Eastern	53	201	224	786	3.5	30
Criminal	29	117	133	676	5.1	13
Appeals	13	16	21	5	0.2	8
Other	11	68	70	105	1.5	9
Louisiana, Eastern	87	255	299	409	1.4	43
Criminal	68	202	238	370	1.6	32
Appeals	13	2	14	3	0.2	1
Other	6	51	47	36	0.8	10
Maryland	160	518	572	808	1.4	106
Criminal	122	368	412	763	1.9	78
Appeals	13	20	25	2	0.1	8
Other	25	130	135	43	0.3	20
Minnesota[g]	X	10	0	0	0.0	10
Criminal	X	10	0	0	0.0	10
Appeals	X	0	0	0	0.0	0
Other	X	0	0	0	0.0	0
Missouri, Western	152	1,446	1,522	992	0.7	76
Criminal	36	197	214	762	3.6	19
Appeals	13	19	25	27	1.1	7
Other[h]	103	1,230	1,283	203	0.2	50
Nevada	49	234	223	320	1.4	60
Criminal	36	150	136	253	1.9	50
Appeals	3	2	4	3	0.8	1
Other	10	82	83	63	0.8	9
New Jersey	362	635	763	2,274	3.0	234
Criminal	266	409	529	1,994	3.8	146
Appeals	19	18	23	15	0.7	14
Other	77	208	211	265	1.3	74
New Mexico	91	325	327	252	0.8	89
Criminal	20	177	173	214	1.2	24
Appeals	22	42	33	(f)	0.0	31
Other	49	106	121	38	0.3	34
Ohio, Northern	65	249	229	459	2.0	85
Criminal	47	151	151	391	2.6	47
Appeals	10	7	10	6	0.6	7
Other	8	91	68	62	0.9	31
Pennsylvania, Western	64	221	189	601	3.2	96
Criminal	41	156	142	560	3.9	55
Appeals	15	16	16	(f)	0.0	15
Other	8	49	31	41	1.3	26
Puerto Rico	11	131	117	390	3.3	25
Criminal	11	122	111	378	3.4	22
Appeals	0	3	1	0	0.0	2
Other	0	6	5	11	2.2	1
South Carolina	44	211	184	955	5.2	71
Criminal	41	176	161	937	5.8	56
Appeals	1	11	1	0	0.0	11
Other	2	24	22	18	0.8	4
Tennessee, Middle[i]	NA	69	41	66	1.6	28
Criminal	NA	59	36	63	1.8	23
Appeals	NA	1	0	0	0.0	1
Other	NA	9	5	4	0.8	4
Tennessee, Western	72	198	198	248	1.3	72
Criminal	60	156	153	223	1.5	63
Appeals	8	2	8	6	0.8	2
Other	4	40	37	19	0.5	7
Texas, Southern	95	1,025	1,005	892	0.9	115
Criminal	63	686	676	754	1.1	73
Appeals	11	14	10	2	0.2	15
Other	21	325	319	136	0.4	27
Texas, Western	121	719	700	1,032	1.5	140
Criminal	89	519	507	937	1.8	101
Appeals	16	15	14	6	0.4	17
Other	16	185	179	90	0.5	22

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.39 Caseload and average hours in court per case for Federal public defenders, by district, fiscal year 1978—Continued

District	Pending Oct. 1, 1977	Cases opened	Cases closed			Pending Sept. 30, 1978
			Number	Total number of hours in court[a]	Average number of hours in court per case[a]	
Virgin Islands	43	364	273	999	3.7	134
Criminal	37	320	245	951	3.9	112
Appeals	5	20	12	12	1.0	13
Other	1	24	16	36	2.3	9
Washington, Western	148	654	502	801	1.6	300
Criminal	104	452	340	693	2.0	216
Appeals	15	27	20	8	0.4	22
Other	29	175	142	101	0.7	62
West Virginia, Southern	13	136	116	493	4.3	33
Criminal	11	103	90	460	5.1	24
Appeals	1	4	2	2	1.0	3
Other	1	29	24	31	1.3	6

[a]Detail may not add to total due to rounding to whole hours.
[b]California, Northern and California, Central amended their pending figures during this 12-month period after completing an actual case count. Therefore, the line entries for these districts and the total will not add across to the figure reported pending for Sept. 30, 1978.
[c]Began reporting in October 1977.
[d]Began reporting in January 1978.
[e]Began reporting in May 1978.
[f]Indicates less than 1 hour.
[g]Began reporting in September 1978.
[h]Includes 853 court directed prisoner representations of inmates of the U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri.
[i]Began reporting in April 1978.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Summary of the Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act," Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C., 1979. (Mimeographed.) Exhibit I.

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Table 1.40 Caseload and average hours in court per case for community defenders, by district, fiscal year 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.35. Community defenders provide services for Federal defendants similar to those provided by Federal public defenders. However, community defenders are supported through Federal grants to private non-profit corporations. Community defender offices operate in 10 jurisdictions. The cases included under "New York, Second Circuit" represent only those cases handled by the Legal Aid Society in New York. Most of these are cases on appeal from the New York Southern and New York Eastern District Courts, although some are from the New York Western and New York Northern District Courts.

District	Pending Oct. 1, 1977	Cases opened	Cases closed			Pending Sept. 1, 1978
			Number	Total number of hours in court*	Average number of hours in court per case*	
Total	2,132	6,396	6,726	15,426	2.3	1,802
Criminal	1,426	4,382	4,688	13,714	2.9	1,159
Appeals	226	247	304	149	0.5	169
Other	441	1,767	1,734	1,562	0.9	474
California, Southern	471	1,390	1,646	3,101	1.9	215
Criminal	274	867	1,028	2,732	2.7	113
Appeals	93	55	106	27	0.3	42
Other	104	468	512	342	0.7	60
Georgia, Northern	102	351	367	947	2.6	86
Criminal	58	188	213	796	3.7	33
Appeals	20	26	18	1	0.1	28
Other	24	137	136	150	1.1	25
Illinois, Northern	255	654	654	1,198	1.8	255
Criminal	199	462	506	1,074	2.1	155
Appeals	3	19	13	6	0.5	9
Other	53	173	135	118	0.9	91
Michigan, Eastern	385	744	765	1,459	1.9	364
Criminal	255	564	568	1,383	2.4	251
Appeals	42	37	46	10	0.2	33
Other	88	143	151	66	0.4	80
Minnesota	45	61	106	275	2.6	0
Criminal	33	39	72	264	3.7	0
Appeals	1	2	3	0	0.0	0
Other	11	20	31	11	0.4	0
New York, total	524	1,942	1,870	5,079	2.7	596
Criminal	404	1,399	1,342	4,633	3.5	461
Appeals	42	74	88	80	0.9	28
Other	78	469	440	366	0.8	107
New York, Eastern	181	845	775	1,955	2.5	251
Criminal	159	676	615	1,826	3.0	220
Appeals	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Other	22	169	160	129	0.8	31
Second Circuit	46	89	101	92	0.9	34
Criminal	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Appeals	42	74	88	80	0.9	28
Other	4	15	13	12	0.9	6
New York, Southern	297	1,088	994	3,032	3.1	311
Criminal	245	723	727	2,808	3.9	241
Appeals	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Other	52	285	267	225	0.8	70
Oregon	79	308	289	899	3.1	98
Criminal	48	194	196	807	4.1	46
Appeals	11	16	16	19	1.2	11
Other	20	98	77	72	0.9	41
Pennsylvania, Eastern	271	946	1,029	2,468	2.4	188
Criminal	194	669	763	2,025	2.7	100
Appeals	14	18	14	6	0.4	18
Other	63	259	252	437	1.7	70

*Detail may not add to total due to rounding to whole hours.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Summary of the Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act," Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C., 1979. (Mimeographed.) Exhibit J.

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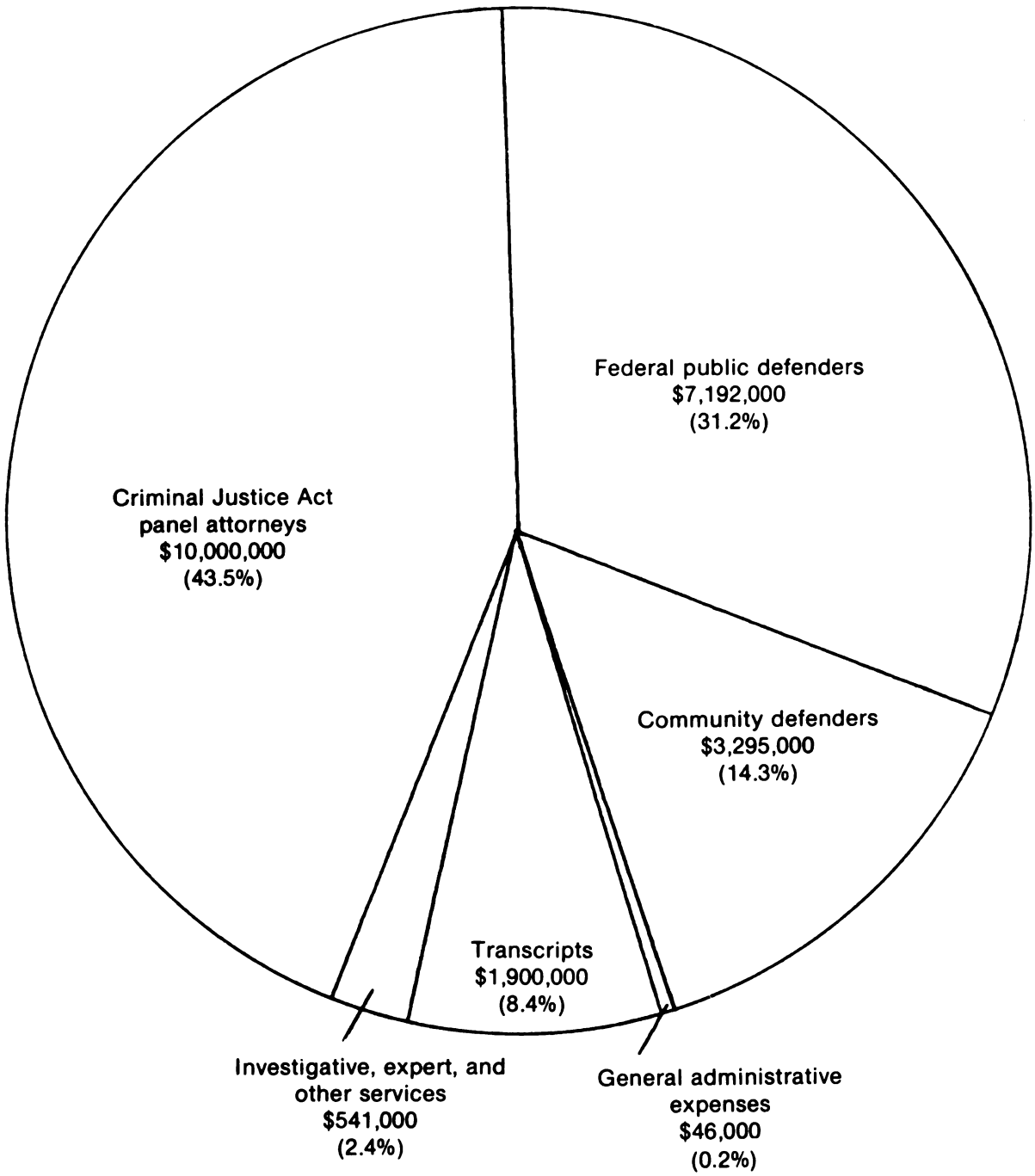
Figure 1.3 Estimated expenditures of Criminal Justice Act monies for defender services in Federal courts, by type of activity, fiscal year 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.35 and 1.38 to 1.40. The U.S. Congress appropriated $24,000,000 for "defender services" for fiscal year 1978. This amount included funds, estimated at $350,000, for the liquidation of expenditures that were carried forward from the previous fiscal year. The current estimate of obligations for fiscal year 1978 is $23,015,000; the balance of the funds appropriated, estimated at $635,000, will remain available to cover obligations in fiscal year 1979 (Source, p. 1).

The sector relating to "Investigative, expert, and other services" includes Federal public defender and community defender expenses made in this category.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Summary of the Report of the Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act," Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D.C., 1979. (Mimeographed.) Exhibit L. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.41 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.20. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States-local, total	34,087	$31,079	37,774	$36,311	40,909	$41,956	45,374	$49,163	48,265	$56,425	52,380	$64,673	56,972	$76,780
States	8,133	8,037	9,035	9,461	10,490	11,648	11,776	13,579	12,334	15,615	13,227	17,623	15,068	23,147
Local, total	25,954	23,043	28,739	26,849	30,419	30,308	33,598	35,584	35,931	40,810	39,153	47,050	41,904	53,633
Counties	16,102	13,993	17,656	16,062	18,907	18,441	21,112	22,198	23,261	26,172	25,680	30,433	27,842	35,553
Municipalities	9,852	9,050	11,083	10,787	11,512	11,866	12,486	13,386	12,670	14,638	13,473	16,617	14,062	18,080
Alabama	252	228	335	282	401	326	424	382	491	507	557	552	545	641
State	97	112	117	131	146	164	166	188	189	255	197	269	243	350
Local, total	155	116	218	151	255	162	258	194	302	252	360	283	302	291
Counties	108	66	153	93	156	90	157	110	210	164	242	200	227	206
Municipalities	47	50	65	58	99	73	101	84	92	88	118	83	75	86
Alaska	146	208	172	256	160	231	187	333	179	372	199	432	229	534
State	102	163	123	192	101	158	133	245	128	291	161	350	176	420
Local, total	44	45	49	64	59	73	54	88	51	81	38	82	53	114
Boroughs	22	19	17	21	18	27	19	32	5	11	8	20	6	17
Municipalities	22	26	32	44	41	46	35	56	46	70	30	62	47	97
Arizona	378	359	424	413	502	522	586	683	622	770	737	977	800	1,108
State	46	45	50	55	70	76	88	106	87	121	129	164	143	206
Local, total	332	315	374	358	432	445	498	577	535	649	608	812	657	903
Counties	218	201	239	222	289	289	347	393	381	452	441	571	457	620
Municipalities	114	114	135	137	143	156	151	184	154	197	167	241	200	282
Arkansas	153	124	174	136	208	171	190	168	263	233	274	229	263	247
State	46	47	45	48	48	53	53	61	62	77	41	42	46	58
Local, total	107	77	129	88	160	118	137	107	201	155	233	186	217	188
Counties	60	41	69	43	96	68	82	65	144	113	170	139	147	131
Municipalities	47	36	60	45	64	50	55	42	57	42	63	48	70	57
California	5,372	6,207	5,929	7,076	6,356	8,003	7,224	9,746	7,491	11,179	8,705	13,279	9,811	15,387
State	648	686	736	819	747	861	942	1,188	668	1,097	774	1,320	997	1,746
Local, total	4,724	5,521	5,193	6,256	5,609	7,142	6,282	8,558	6,823	10,082	7,931	11,959	8,814	13,641
Counties	3,614	4,227	4,015	4,830	4,406	5,584	5,021	6,752	5,487	7,959	6,478	9,485	7,199	10,876
Municipalities	1,110	1,294	1,178	1,426	1,203	1,558	1,261	1,806	1,336	2,122	1,453	2,474	1,615	2,765
Colorado	479	410	522	448	599	541	643	641	869	956	979	1,164	1,046	1,283
State	34	32	40	43	63	82	40	47	152	241	140	232	151	247
Local, total	445	378	482	404	536	459	603	594	717	715	839	933	895	1,035
Counties	246	200	255	197	281	216	360	322	427	379	535	557	577	625
Municipalities	199	178	227	208	255	243	243	272	290	336	304	375	318	410
Connecticut	464	449	363	377	387	402	431	523	450	543	466	591	481	656
State	358	359	235	265	238	263	282	373	304	392	330	439	334	486
Local, total	106	90	128	111	149	139	149	150	146	151	136	152	147	170
Municipalities	106	90	128	111	149	139	149	150	146	151	136	152	147	170
Delaware	85	70	84	82	98	95	112	128	125	139	136	158	148	172
State	54	47	53	54	67	68	75	85	84	91	98	116	110	128
Local, total	31	23	31	28	31	27	37	43	41	47	38	42	38	44
Counties	12	8	9	7	11	8	12	10	13	14	12	13	11	13
Municipalities	19	16	22	21	20	19	25	33	28	34	26	29	27	32
District of Columbia:														
Local, total	161	182	173	217	181	251	179	261	162	271	172	298	177	307
Florida	1,299	1,039	1,368	1,269	1,707	1,771	1,911	2,101	1,910	2,057	2,040	2,403	2,194	2,990
State	527	439	594	615	1,283	1,329	1,480	1,604	1,539	1,586	1,616	1,817	1,721	2,307
Local, total	772	599	774	654	424	442	431	497	371	470	424	586	473	683
Counties	504	370	496	402	167	182	155	177	128	178	162	242	190	298
Municipalities	268	230	278	252	257	260	276	319	243	292	262	344	283	385
Georgia	508	454	500	482	568	590	622	675	667	749	709	816	777	911
State	149	180	137	193	154	218	173	264	178	286	184	302	217	354
Local, total	359	274	363	289	414	372	449	411	489	463	525	514	560	557
Counties	304	223	305	236	328	287	354	312	390	361	439	420	465	456
Municipalities	55	51	58	53	86	86	95	99	99	102	86	94	95	101
Hawaii	189	209	190	218	197	276	220	312	215	313	252	412	270	425
State	77	76	76	78	73	101	93	129	80	117	101	183	108	168
Local, total	112	133	114	140	124	175	127	183	135	196	151	229	162	257
Counties	29	39	29	36	36	53	38	60	31	50	48	71	54	89
Municipalities	83	94	85	105	88	122	89	123	104	146	103	158	108	168

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Table 1.41 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Idaho	141	$94	168	$114	164	$115	191	$145	207	$172	261	$232	286	$298
State	32	29	36	34	27	24	32	32	37	43	60	72	76	107
Local, total	109	65	132	80	137	91	159	112	170	129	201	160	210	191
Counties	88	47	94	53	105	64	121	80	136	99	163	124	178	157
Municipalities	21	18	38	27	32	28	38	32	34	30	38	36	32	34
Illinois	1,979	1,683	2,101	1,863	1,981	1,997	2,339	2,322	2,249	2,497	2,510	3,025	2,624	3,575
State	576	443	563	456	504	486	657	522	555	548	642	723	639	730
Local, total	1,403	1,240	1,538	1,407	1,477	1,511	1,682	1,800	1,694	1,949	1,868	2,302	1,985	2,846
Counties	965	853	1,060	978	1,049	1,084	1,205	1,344	1,256	1,460	1,458	1,797	1,575	2,304
Municipalities	438	387	478	429	428	427	477	456	438	489	410	506	410	542
Indiana	726	471	862	593	925	710	989	742	1,007	839	1,061	974	1,235	1,150
State	203	166	276	239	297	293	303	310	325	353	299	363	354	442
Local, total	523	305	586	354	628	416	686	433	682	485	762	611	881	708
Counties	330	167	333	179	367	218	396	232	378	253	478	351	548	394
Municipalities	193	138	253	174	261	198	290	201	304	233	284	260	333	314
Iowa	359	256	376	281	429	376	446	417	488	500	510	556	567	664
State	48	47	61	57	76	91	87	110	102	137	111	148	132	205
Local, total	311	210	315	224	353	286	359	308	386	364	399	408	435	459
Counties	242	154	243	160	262	203	278	231	303	280	323	323	351	360
Municipalities	69	56	72	65	91	82	81	77	83	83	76	84	84	99
Kansas	359	229	474	349	513	387	577	445	622	526	632	579	698	672
State	27	25	127	137	128	137	146	134	151	153	159	168	163	184
Local, total	332	204	347	213	385	250	431	310	471	372	473	411	535	488
Counties	236	135	245	133	274	161	303	201	335	254	358	295	386	342
Municipalities	96	68	102	79	111	88	128	110	136	118	115	116	149	146
Kentucky	297	174	302	225	357	272	443	362	606	537	567	505	631	769
State	82	33	54	56	59	54	71	78	181	186	98	129	189	301
Local, total	215	141	248	169	298	217	372	284	425	352	469	376	442	468
Counties	129	82	158	102	203	140	230	171	275	234	297	242	299	330
Municipalities	86	58	90	67	95	77	142	113	150	118	172	134	143	138
Louisiana	613	394	727	520	834	624	919	731	1,014	896	1,077	990	1,276	1,174
State	237	184	247	230	322	289	361	358	403	446	431	487	460	518
Local, total	376	210	480	290	512	335	558	373	611	449	646	503	816	661
Parishes	192	99	257	144	272	156	296	177	332	220	344	238	384	293
Municipalities	184	110	223	147	240	179	262	196	279	230	302	265	432	368
Maine	61	49	98	76	121	98	141	120	135	137	139	145	156	182
State	37	36	75	61	91	90	103	94	97	109	98	113	112	143
Local, total	24	13	23	14	30	19	38	26	38	28	41	32	44	39
Counties	11	4	10	5	14	6	20	10	20	11	26	16	25	17
Municipalities	13	9	13	10	16	12	18	16	18	17	15	16	19	22
Maryland	549	522	620	630	702	749	749	877	836	1,069	861	1,141	930	1,299
State	62	75	69	90	73	95	87	116	101	140	106	147	108	165
Local, total	487	447	551	540	629	654	662	761	735	930	755	994	822	1,134
Counties	255	223	291	279	348	354	369	417	424	530	459	593	510	689
Municipalities	232	224	260	262	281	300	293	344	311	400	296	401	312	444
Massachusetts	629	492	697	573	784	681	899	811	929	950	979	1,125	1,059	1,262
State	257	216	279	244	326	293	352	321	321	354	362	496	404	600
Local, total	372	275	418	329	458	387	547	490	608	596	617	629	655	662
Counties	70	47	94	70	114	87	163	138	187	173	199	194	219	198
Municipalities	302	228	324	258	344	300	384	352	421	422	418	435	436	464
Michigan	1,114	1,241	1,236	1,369	1,290	1,593	1,589	2,011	1,687	2,303	1,704	2,503	1,818	3,060
State	186	253	206	298	225	326	260	377	304	448	312	520	339	788
Local, total	928	988	1,030	1,071	1,065	1,267	1,329	1,635	1,383	1,855	1,392	1,983	1,479	2,271
Counties	663	706	751	770	790	923	918	1,137	1,083	1,421	1,084	1,508	1,159	1,740
Municipalities	265	282	279	301	275	344	411	498	300	434	308	475	320	531
Minnesota	507	461	565	555	667	697	670	738	746	880	805	1,073	987	1,387
State	59	52	88	96	105	123	96	122	81	112	138	210	210	351
Local, total	448	409	477	458	562	574	574	616	665	768	667	863	777	1,036
Counties	293	257	296	273	352	327	383	396	473	526	491	619	559	738
Municipalities	155	152	181	186	210	247	191	220	192	241	176	245	218	298

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Table 1.41 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Mississippi	164	$126	183	$151	195	$160	250	$212	259	$236	256	$246	269	$256
State	82	73	78	79	93	96	101	117	102	124	102	133	106	149
Local, total	82	53	105	72	102	64	149	95	157	112	154	113	163	107
Counties	56	33	77	41	62	36	95	53	103	65	110	69	100	61
Municipalities	26	20	28	31	40	28	54	43	54	46	44	44	63	46
Missouri	620	492	700	537	773	645	851	745	889	827	911	867	1,038	1,031
State	66	56	73	56	76	74	74	73	85	102	94	91	149	123
Local, total	554	436	627	482	697	571	777	672	804	725	817	776	889	908
Counties	319	218	369	244	406	286	466	354	485	394	473	424	526	509
Municipalities	235	218	258	238	291	285	311	318	319	331	344	352	363	399
Montana	186	107	207	117	203	133	251	184	236	191	234	214	236	230
State	47	36	49	40	52	41	82	75	51	63	29	37	32	44
Local, total	139	72	158	78	151	91	169	109	185	128	205	178	204	187
Counties	115	55	135	60	129	72	144	88	151	104	180	155	174	164
Municipalities	24	17	23	17	22	19	25	20	34	24	25	22	30	23
Nebraska	260	203	304	257	320	286	359	304	384	368	399	423	389	674
State	16	19	30	33	30	38	33	41	45	56	49	66	36	48
Local, total	244	184	274	223	290	247	326	263	339	312	350	357	353	627
Counties	176	116	197	139	213	161	229	161	252	208	273	253	272	509
Municipalities	68	68	77	84	77	86	97	102	87	104	77	104	81	118
Nevada	212	210	262	261	272	300	296	352	348	418	363	489	429	596
State	37	46	42	54	47	64	52	70	57	63	60	103	70	118
Local, total	175	163	220	207	225	237	244	281	291	355	303	386	359	478
Counties	143	127	167	152	168	174	180	206	228	273	238	306	293	375
Municipalities	32	37	53	55	57	62	64	76	63	81	65	80	66	102
New Hampshire	53	46	66	66	75	72	72	79	85	95	99	116	109	128
State	30	30	34	36	41	43	40	48	44	54	51	61	53	67
Local, total	23	17	32	30	34	29	32	31	41	41	48	54	56	61
Counties	12	7	20	15	15	12	18	15	25	24	29	32	33	34
Municipalities	11	10	12	15	19	17	14	16	16	17	19	23	20	27
New Jersey	1,632	1,427	2,099	2,151	2,298	2,268	2,546	2,781	2,760	3,204	2,905	3,539	3,312	4,022
State	208	232	376	368	377	457	393	559	489	633	534	803	726	958
Local, total	1,424	1,195	1,723	1,783	1,921	1,810	2,153	2,222	2,271	2,571	2,371	2,736	2,586	3,064
Counties	1,094	949	1,399	1,322	1,550	1,511	1,660	1,835	1,797	2,155	1,958	2,347	2,079	2,599
Municipalities	330	246	324	461	371	300	493	387	474	416	413	390	507	466
New Mexico	162	142	200	153	224	184	246	206	291	307	323	373	367	475
State	130	112	158	113	169	133	196	157	234	232	261	290	304	382
Local, total	32	30	42	40	55	51	50	49	57	75	62	84	63	93
Counties	2	3	3	4	8	6	6	7	8	8	5	6	2	4
Municipalities	30	27	39	36	47	45	44	42	49	67	57	77	61	89
New York	4,518	4,540	4,673	5,061	5,065	5,837	5,492	6,654	5,822	7,455	6,627	8,735	6,856	9,545
State	1,007	1,237	1,031	1,313	1,090	1,483	1,190	1,668	1,430	2,080	1,528	2,200	1,836	2,843
Local, total	3,511	3,303	3,642	3,748	3,975	4,354	4,302	4,986	4,392	5,376	5,099	6,534	5,020	6,702
Counties	1,240	1,156	1,283	1,353	1,422	1,516	1,554	1,838	1,598	2,034	1,654	2,191	1,770	2,492
Municipalities	2,271	2,146	2,359	2,395	2,553	2,838	2,748	3,148	2,794	3,341	3,445	4,343	3,250	4,210
North Carolina	298	327	358	385	340	438	383	488	409	544	453	607	520	779
State	237	273	266	311	248	342	287	388	304	418	316	457	402	632
Local, total	61	54	92	75	92	96	96	100	105	126	137	150	118	148
Counties	21	17	28	22	37	36	43	38	41	42	63	59	55	57
Municipalities	40	38	64	53	55	60	53	63	64	84	74	91	63	91
North Dakota	137	89	134	94	143	108	152	118	153	136	167	153	179	205
State	25	21	29	28	40	40	35	34	37	42	40	48	41	57
Local, total	112	67	105	66	103	69	117	84	116	94	127	105	138	148
Counties	102	56	95	54	93	59	101	71	104	83	110	92	115	109
Municipalities	10	11	10	12	10	10	16	12	12	11	17	13	23	39
Ohio	1,511	1,181	1,738	1,402	1,915	1,725	2,145	2,034	2,258	2,294	2,442	2,475	2,544	2,946
State	291	236	408	355	468	456	554	562	581	662	608	659	650	868
Local, total	1,220	944	1,330	1,047	1,447	1,268	1,591	1,472	1,677	1,632	1,834	1,816	1,894	2,077
Counties	623	461	687	522	756	645	836	755	909	845	1,008	962	1,101	1,211
Municipalities	597	483	643	525	691	624	755	717	768	787	826	854	793	866

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Table 1.41 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Oklahoma	613	$472	523	$425	501	$430	524	$443	575	$583	604	$599	624	$727
State	333	264	373	315	381	325	403	335	400	396	414	424	405	501
Local, total	280	209	150	110	120	104	121	108	175	187	190	175	219	225
Counties	191	134	49	26	19	10	3	1	37	52	50	37	69	61
Municipalities	89	74	101	85	101	94	118	106	138	135	140	138	150	164
Oregon	542	481	636	573	677	665	719	734	849	922	862	1,035	1,025	1,266
State	189	205	247	252	247	277	267	306	318	380	361	475	414	547
Local, total	353	276	389	321	430	387	452	428	531	542	501	559	611	719
Counties	270	207	310	251	341	304	371	350	444	453	409	453	494	584
Municipalities	83	69	79	70	89	84	81	78	87	88	92	106	117	135
Pennsylvania	1,532	1,154	2,001	1,662	1,967	1,725	2,081	1,886	2,308	2,148	2,216	2,351	2,200	2,581
State	228	188	214	180	279	284	277	303	320	384	312	416	245	362
Local, total	1,304	966	1,787	1,482	1,688	1,441	1,804	1,583	1,988	1,764	1,904	1,934	1,955	2,219
Counties	762	500	877	612	951	696	1,064	842	1,164	950	1,150	1,078	1,146	1,215
Municipalities	542	465	910	869	737	745	740	741	824	814	754	856	809	1,003
Rhode Island	76	53	93	73	111	91	123	106	129	134	189	185	191	216
State	35	26	47	43	62	55	69	63	78	91	137	140	141	162
Local, total	41	27	46	31	49	36	54	43	51	43	52	44	50	54
Municipalities	41	27	46	31	49	36	54	43	51	43	52	44	50	54
South Carolina	107	88	146	127	175	149	208	177	235	253	273	305	391	470
State	40	40	64	68	82	83	89	83	102	136	121	158	191	265
Local, total	67	48	82	59	93	66	119	94	133	117	152	147	200	206
Counties	48	31	63	42	67	47	92	71	102	90	121	111	160	172
Municipalities	19	17	19	17	26	20	27	23	31	27	31	36	40	34
South Dakota	118	68	125	81	172	113	184	138	200	167	276	210	217	212
State	13	11	13	12	52	36	56	51	69	69	144	103	81	94
Local, total	105	57	112	69	120	77	128	87	131	98	132	107	136	118
Counties	92	46	98	57	96	60	103	68	109	80	115	91	118	100
Municipalities	13	11	14	12	24	17	25	19	22	18	17	16	18	18
Tennessee	330	292	368	322	394	425	437	507	451	547	512	706	599	867
State	199	187	211	204	234	279	257	338	257	363	304	475	374	615
Local, total	131	105	157	118	160	145	180	169	194	185	208	231	225	252
Counties	58	41	65	48	56	48	64	57	74	71	77	89	77	94
Municipalities	73	64	92	70	104	97	116	112	120	113	131	141	148	158
Texas	1,842	1,469	1,893	1,604	2,108	1,904	2,323	2,163	2,540	2,616	2,670	2,979	2,878	3,536
State	285	278	285	323	330	375	414	408	371	562	435	613	478	765
Local, total	1,557	1,191	1,608	1,282	1,778	1,529	1,909	1,756	2,169	2,053	2,235	2,366	2,400	2,971
Counties	1,153	845	1,150	889	1,278	1,087	1,397	1,251	1,647	1,488	1,709	1,779	1,895	2,122
Municipalities	404	346	458	393	500	442	512	504	522	565	526	587	505	649
Utah	169	138	206	171	217	207	255	263	253	303	239	295	284	400
State	73	63	88	77	59	65	78	94	70	97	71	109	73	122
Local, total	96	75	118	95	158	141	177	169	183	206	168	187	211	277
Counties	62	50	79	65	110	100	123	121	135	154	122	132	163	216
Municipalities	34	25	39	30	48	41	54	49	48	52	46	54	48	61
Vermont	65	65	65	61	75	83	80	86	79	89	82	95	71	103
State	59	61	65	61	67	75	74	81	76	85	77	90	63	93
Local, total	6	5	—	(b)	8	8	6	6	3	4	5	5	8	10
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
Municipalities	6	5	—	(b)	8	8	6	6	3	4	3	4	3	9
Virginia	486	421	542	503	683	679	647	696	675	809	663	798	595	2,134
State	127	144	149	174	313	342	201	258	192	278	89	122	93	1,359
Local, total	359	277	393	329	370	338	446	438	483	531	574	676	602	775
Counties	140	100	146	120	200	151	235	196	275	257	309	331	515	365
Municipalities	219	178	247	209	170	187	211	242	208	274	265	344	287	410
Washington	683	649	740	739	779	819	830	922	844	1,061	916	1,220	989	1,382
State	217	241	223	255	214	266	220	298	244	343	255	389	289	446
Local, total	466	408	517	484	565	553	610	625	600	718	661	831	700	936
Counties	321	270	359	329	388	373	421	429	432	497	466	575	487	644
Municipalities	145	138	158	155	177	180	189	196	168	221	195	256	213	292

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Table 1.41 Employment and payroll for legal services and prosecution activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
West Virginia	208	$139	228	$162	254	$192	283	$232	274	$226	294	$250	380	$395
State	51	45	53	51	55	55	60	62	57	57	64	68	140	154
Local, total	157	94	175	111	199	137	223	170	217	169	230	182	240	241
Counties	137	79	157	96	167	115	198	148	189	144	208	159	214	213
Municipalities	20	15	18	15	32	22	25	22	28	25	22	24	26	28
Wisconsin	671	642	736	717	730	763	815	874	855	987	920	1,117	1,014	1,300
State	156	157	133	162	139	174	148	197	163	224	152	241	206	316
Local, total	515	485	603	555	591	589	667	677	692	763	768	875	808	982
Counties	322	292	361	334	366	366	413	432	454	500	530	607	568	679
Municipalities	193	193	242	221	225	222	254	245	238	263	238	268	245	303
Wyoming	72	50	88	52	112	80	141	103	134	112	153	135	158	146
State	8	8	9	9	22	26	46	47	29	39	32	41	35	48
Local, total	64	42	79	43	90	54	95	56	105	73	121	93	120	99
Counties	52	33	63	33	71	43	69	42	80	55	96	74	93	73
Municipalities	12	9	16	9	19	11	26	14	25	19	25	19	27	26

[a] Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.
[b] Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 23.

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Table 1.42 Full- and part-time attorney positions authorized in attorneys general's offices, by funding source and jurisdiction, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: The data presented in this table are based on a questionnaire administered by the Committee on the Office of Attorney General to 54 jurisdictions, including the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. Data from jurisdictions not responding to the 1978 questionnaire (Arizona, Colorado, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, and Samo) were reported by the Source using information taken from questionnaires returned in a prior year and may no longer be accurate.

Jurisdiction	Total		Paid by Attorney general		Paid by other State agencies	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Alabama	116	0	81	0	35	0
Alaska	51	0	30	0	21	0
Arizona[a]	72	0	50	0	22	0
Arkansas	26	0	26	0	0	0
California	490[b]	0	490	0	0	0
Colorado[c]	88	1	83	0	5	1
Connecticut	97	0	87	0	10	0
Delaware	44	0	41	0	3	0
Florida	75	0	75	0	0	0
Georgia	60	0	60	0	0	0
Guam	21	0	18	0	3	0
Hawaii	64	0	44	0	20	0
Idaho	17	1	17	1	0	0
Illinois	169	130	165	130	4	0
Indiana	87	0	87	0	0	0
Iowa	74	0	41	0	33	0
Kansas	21	0	19	0	2	0
Kentucky[a]	32	2	32	2	0	0
Louisiana	69	3	66	2	3	1
Maine	61	0	34	0	27	0
Maryland	161	0	58	0	103	0
Massachusetts	119	0	103	0	16	0
Michigan	160	0	160	0	0	0
Minnesota	151	0	119	0	32	0
Mississippi	45	0	43	0	2	0
Missouri	67	1	67	1	0	0
Montana	13	0	13	0	0	0
Nebraska	30	0	19	0	11	0
Nevada	10	0	10	0	0	0
New Hampshire	32	0	26	0	6	0
New Jersey	303	0	264	0	39	0
New Mexico[d]	42	0	42	0	0	0
New York	515	0	515	0	0	0
North Carolina	97	0	76	0	21	0
North Dakota	12	0	12	0	0	0
Ohio	191	44	182	28	9	16
Oklahoma[d]	27	0	26	0	1	0
Oregon	108	0	108	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	126	2	106	2	20	0
Puerto Rico[e]	81	0	81	0	NA	0
Rhode Island[a]	30	0	29	0	1	0
Samoa[d]	7	0	6	0	1	0
South Carolina	50	0	50	0	0	0
South Dakota	30	0	25	0	5	0
Tennesse	42	0	38	0	4	0
Texas	175	0	150	0	25	0
Utah	50	3	50	3	0	0
Vermont	38	0	38	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	31	0	31	0	0	0
Virginia	90	0	48	0	42	0
Washington	192	1	192	1	0	0
West Virginia	47	1	44	0	3	1
Wisconsin	79	2	77	2	2	0
Wyoming	20	6[f]	20	6	NA	0

[a] Based on data for fiscal year 1976.
[b] Approximately one-fourth of the legal work is done on a reimbursement basis and other State agencies are charged.
[c] Based on data for fiscal year 1975.
[d] Based on data for calendar year 1976.
[e] Based on data for fiscal year 1973.
[f] Five of the reported part-time attorneys are interns.

Source: The National Association of Attorneys General, Committee on the Office of Attorney General, *Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General* (Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1978), pp. 55, 56. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.43 Salaries of State attorneys general, deputy attorneys general, and other staff attorneys, by jurisdiction, fiscal year 1979

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.42

Jurisdiction	Attorney general	Deputy or first assistant	Other attorneys
Alabama	$39,500	$38,500	$15,340 to 34,515[a]
Alaska	47,304	50,928	21,576 to 56,160
Arizona	35,000[b]	NA	12,982 to 36,093[b]
Arkansas	26,500	24,365	17,029 to 22,097
California	42,500[c]	46,560	17,400 to 41,844
Coloroda	32,500[d]	30,000[d]	12,000 to 24,000[d]
Connecticut	38,500	28,010	13,758 to 34,679[e]
Delaware	30,000	33,500	15,000 to 32,500
Florida	40,000[c]	36,000[c]	13,404 to 38,711
Georgia	46,000	42,480	16,200 to 40,500
Guam	29,000	NA	17,260 to 28,440
Hawaii	42,500	40,000	17,000 to 38,000
Idaho	30,000	28,891	13,350 to 28,900
Illinois	42,500	39,600	14,000 to 39,100
Indiana	34,000	30,186	13,260 to
Iowa	40,000	37,300	12,500 to 35,500
Kansas	32,500[c]	32,484	16,524 to 31,524
Kentucky	32,956[g]	30,216[g]	11,412 to 22,584[g]
Louisiana	35,000	38,900	15,000 to 25,000[h]
Maine	25,500	27,500[f]	12,500 to 25,400
Maryland	50,000	39,300	18,508 to 38,000
Massachusetts	37,500	39,375	14,767 to 34,840
Michigan	60,000[c]	40,500	19,481 to 50,592
Minnesota	49,000	42,000	16,000 to 42,000
Mississippi	41,000	35,000	13,500 to 31,000
Missouri	25,000	31,700	14,000 to 33,600
Montana	32,500	25,000	15,000 to 20,000
Nebraska	32,500[c]	35,016	14,000 to 33,672
Nevada	30,000[c]	32,677	17,000 to 30,000
New Hampshire	35,510	28,514	15,308 to 27,560
New Jersey	49,000	48,500	16,792 to 48,500
New Mexico	35,000[g]	30,200[g]	14,800 to 26,600[g]
New York	60,000	50,300	13,000 to 47,300
North Carolina	44,500	41,604	14,724 to 37,812
North Dakota	33,500	33,000	14,400 to 34,884
Ohio	38,000	37,000	14,040 to 23,254[a]
Oklahoma	27,500[b]	26,125[b]	12,500 to 24,750[b]
Oregon	39,492	32,472	15,600 to 39,456
Pennsylvania	44,000	37,497	16,078 to 37,497
Puerto Rico	28,000[g]	27,060[g]	11,160 to 18,060[g]
Rhode Island	31,875[g]	31,154[g]	15,271 to 21,765[g]
Samoa	32,000[b]	25,500[b]	12,500 to 21,500[b]
South Carolina	45,000	NA	14,597 to 39,638
South Dakota	31,500	23,307	12,500 to 27,000
Tennessee	53,667	42,000	17,004 to 36,228
Texas	45,200	39,100	14,500 to 34,200
Utah	30,000	35,796	15,852 to 40,368
Vermont	28,938	27,898	15,400 to 25,974
Virgin Islands	30,000	NA	16,278 to 24,000[f]
Virginia	45,000	38,500	14,500 to 34,060
Washington	41,200	44,100	15,000 to 43,500
West Virginia	35,000	NA	14,500 to 31,000
Wisconsin	51,248	50,624	16,752 to 42,862
Wyoming	32,544	28,680	14,112 to 24,792

[a] Salary range was derived by using figures given for attorneys with no experience and the highest figure given for salaries of department heads.
[b] Based on data for fiscal year 1976.
[c] Figure does not reflect salary increase, effective Jan. 1, 1979.
[d] Based on data for fiscal year 1975.
[e] The salary for an attorney with no prior experience is $13,800.
[f] Approximate salary.
[g] Based on data for fiscal year 1978.
[h] No salary range provided by Louisiana. The reported range is based on figures given for attorneys with no experience and attorneys with eight years experience.
[i] Midpoint in the salary range for this position.
[j] One attorney, under a special classified section, receives a salary above reported range.

Source: The National Association of Attorneys General, Committee on the Office of Attorney General, *Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General* (Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1978), pp. 45, 46, 52. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.44 Representation of women in law schools, on attorneys-general staffs, and on courts of general and limited jurisdiction, by State, 1977.

NOTE: The data on law schools were obtained from the Prelaw Handbook, *1976-77 (Washington, D.C.: Association of American Law Schools and Law School Administrative Council, 1977). The data pertaining to attorneys-general staffs were compiled from State reports, phone contacts, and letters to each personnel office. The data on female judges were collected by means of a survey questionnaire mailed to all women sitting on courts of general and limited jurisdiction. The total number of judgeships was derived from a variety of sources, including the judge directory,* The American Bench, *1st ed. (Minneapolis, Minn.: Reginald Bishop Forster and Associates, Inc., 1977). This information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the author.*

State	Percent female		Number of judgeships	Number of female judges
	Law school	Attorney-general staff		
Alabama	15.4	16.7	108	0
Alaska	(*)	16.7	18	0
Arizona	28.7	17.9	72	5
Arkansas	18.0	16.7	56	2
California	26.5	17.0	502	21
Colorado	21.8	24.2	99	3
Connecticut	25.2	6.4	45	2
Delaware	10.0	10.5	14	0
Florida	18.4	21.6	272	12
Georgia	22.8	14.5	86	1
Hawaii	31.5	5.8	39	1
Idaho	17.7	7.5	25	0
Illinois	22.4	14.3	369	10
Indiana	23.8	3.5	170	2
Iowa	17.5	15.5	92	1
Kansas	18.5	5.6	69	1
Kentucky	19.2	9.1	87	0
Louisiana	19.8	11.7	149	1
Maine	26.3	15.4	15	0
Maryland	23.4	11.6	85	2
Massachusetts	28.6	22.9	113	2
Michigan	19.4	10.9	174	8
Minnesota	24.1	9.0	72	1
Mississippi	13.0	18.9	55	2
Missouri	24.6	11.9	113	0
Montana	14.0	10.0	28	0
Nebraska	15.0	9.5	45	0
Nevada	(*)	9.5	25	0
New Hampshire	15.3	11.1	13	0
New Jersey	29.7	18.2	248	6
New Mexico	34.3	15.0	38	0
New York	27.1	11.1	445	20
North Carolina	18.7	22.5	55	0
North Dakota	19.2	7.7	19	0
Ohio	21.8	6.6	303	8
Oklahoma	18.6	11.5	141	4
Oregon	23.3	6.8	70	3
Pennsylvania	23.6	13.5	285	11
Rhode Island	(*)	8.3	17	1
South Carolina	6.7	10.5	16	0
South Dakota	19.5	20.0	37	1
Tennessee	20.9	7.4	102	0
Texas	19.7	14.1	258	7
Utah	13.2	2.5	24	0
Vermont	9.6	4.0	19	0
Virginia	17.3	7.1	103	0
Washington	10.1	8.8	101	5
West Virginia	20.4	0.0	50	1
Wisconsin	24.8	11.3	179	1
Wyoming	21.1	4.8	15	0

* No accredited law school exists in this State.

Source: Beverly Blair Cook, "Women Judges: The End of Tokenism," in Winifred L. Hepperle and Laura Crites, eds., *Women in the Courts* (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1978), pp. 100, 101. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.45 State prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of agency and State, Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: These data are from a national survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The data in this table reflect the number of agencies. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

[—represents zero]

State	Total	Attorney general	Prosecution agencies		
			Total	Criminal jurisdiction only	Civil and criminal jurisdiction
Total, State	654	50	604	456	148
Alabama	39	1	38	32	6
Alaska	7	1	6	3	3
Arizona	1	1	—	—	—
Arkansas	20	1	19	13	6
California	1	1	—	—	—
Colorado	23	1	22	15	7
Connecticut	31	1	30	28	2
Delaware	1	1	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	21	1	20	8	12
Georgia	43	1	42	37	5
Hawaii	1	1	—	—	—
Idaho	1	1	—	—	—
Illinois	1	1	—	—	—
Indiana	89	1	88	77	11
Iowa	1	1	—	—	—
Kansas	1	1	—	—	—
Kentucky	56	1	55	45	10
Louisiana	35	1	34	14	20
Maine	9	1	8	4	4
Maryland	1	1	—	—	—
Massachusetts	11	1	10	10	—
Michigan	1	1	—	—	—
Minnesota	1	1	—	—	—
Mississippi	21	1	20	17	3
Missouri	1	1	—	—	—
Montana	1	1	—	—	—
Nebraska	1	1	—	—	—
Nevada	1	1	—	—	—
New Hampshire	1	1	—	—	—
New Jersey	1	1	—	—	—
New Mexico	14	1	13	7	6
New York	1	1	—	—	—
North Carolina	32	1	31	31	—
North Dakota	1	1	—	—	—
Ohio	1	1	—	—	—
Oklahoma	28	1	27	9	18
Oregon	1	1	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	1	1	—	—	—
Rhode Island	1	1	—	—	—
South Carolina	17	1	16	16	—
South Dakota	1	1	—	—	—
Tennessee	28	1	27	21	6
Texas	99	1	98	69	29
Utah	1	1	—	—	—
Vermont	1	1	—	—	—
Virginia	1	1	—	—	—
Washington	1	1	—	—	—
West Virginia	1	1	—	—	—
Wisconsin	1	1	—	—	—
Wyoming	1	1	—	—	—

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*, No. SD-P-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 14.

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Table 1.46 County prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of agency and State, Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.45. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

[— represents zero]

State	Total	Prosecution agencies			Legal service agencies		
		Total	Criminal jurisdiction only	Criminal and civil jurisdiction	Total	Providing courtroom representation	Providing other legal services only*
Total, county	2,799	2,255	668	1,587	544	512	32
Alabama	45	40	10	30	5	5	—
Alaska	6	5	1	4	1	1	—
Arizona	14	14	4	10	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	94	57	32	25	37	36	1
Colorado	24	—	—	—	24	22	2
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	15	—	—	—	15	13	2
Georgia	203	62	58	4	141	135	6
Hawaii	5	3	2	1	2	2	—
Idaho	44	44	4	40	—	—	—
Illinois	102	102	38	64	—	—	—
Indiana	88	—	—	—	88	86	2
Iowa	99	99	17	82	—	—	—
Kansas	107	105	16	89	2	2	—
Kentucky	119	119	14	105	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	40	25	25	—	15	14	1
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	83	83	14	69	—	—	—
Minnesota	87	87	5	82	—	—	—
Mississippi	63	63	59	4	—	—	—
Missouri	116	116	22	94	—	—	—
Montana	56	56	2	54	—	—	—
Nebraska	93	93	11	82	—	—	—
Nevada	16	16	—	16	—	—	—
New Hampshire	10	10	4	6	—	—	—
New Jersey	31	21	21	—	10	10	—
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	114	101	58	43	13	13	—
North Carolina	96	—	—	—	96	89	7
North Dakota	53	53	9	44	—	—	—
Ohio	88	88	7	81	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	36	36	13	23	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	103	69	66	3	34	32	2
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	18	7	2	5	11	9	2
South Dakota	64	64	9	55	—	—	—
Tennesse	62	39	2	37	23	21	2
Texas	213	209	64	145	4	1	3
Utah	29	29	3	26	—	—	—
Vermont	14	14	9	5	—	—	—
Virginia	97	96	23	73	1	1	—
Washington	39	39	1	38	—	—	—
West Virginia	55	55	6	49	—	—	—
Wisconsin	132	110	28	82	22	20	2
Wyoming	23	23	9	14	—	—	—

* "Other legal services" include: research and investigation, giving legal opinions and advice to the executive or legislative bodies, courtroom assistance, preparing contracts, etc., short of actual courtroom representation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*, No. SD-P-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 15.

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Table 1.47 Municipal and township prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of agency and State, Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.45. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

[— represents zero]

State	Total	Prosecution agencies			Legal service agencies		
		Total	Criminal jurisdiction only	Criminal and civil jurisdiction	Total	Providing courtroom representation	Providing other legal services only[a]
Total, municipal and township	5,702	4,645	1,576	3,069	1,057	911	146
Alabama	34	33	21	12	1	1	—
Alaska	26	23	14	9	3	2	1
Arizona	47	46	11	35	1	—	1
Arkansas	210	190	41	149	20	10	10
California	240	168	15	153	72	64	8
Colorado	41	41	25	16	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
District of Columbia	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Florida	249	12	6	6	237	220	17
Georgia	179	30	18	12	149	147	2
Hawaii	2	1	1	—	1	1	—
Idaho	40	38	24	14	2	2	—
Illinois	182	173	100	73	9	7	2
Indiana	110	80	4	76	30	21	9
Iowa	59	56	24	32	3	1	2
Kansas	145	136	83	53	9	6	3
Kentucky	87	83	62	21	4	3	1
Louisiana	33	31	19	12	2	2	—
Maine	9	4	—	4	5	5	—
Maryland	76	46	5	41	30	28	2
Massachusetts	271	176	4	172	95	88	7
Michigan	351	333	38	295	18	15	3
Minnesota	447	415	261	154	32	14	18
Mississippi	43	41	38	3	2	2	—
Missouri	106	104	71	33	2	2	—
Montana	69	67	44	23	2	2	—
Nebraska	199	163	21	142	36	19	17
Nevada	11	11	1	10	—	—	—
New Hampshire	9	9	—	9	—	—	—
New Jersey	409	365	221	144	44	37	7
New Mexico	47	47	12	35	—	—	—
New York	168	130	24	106	38	33	5
North Carolina	26	—	—	—	26	23	3
North Dakota	114	110	30	80	4	2	2
Ohio	276	265	40	225	11	9	2
Oklahoma	74	67	15	52	7	7	—
Oregon	48	46	7	39	2	2	—
Pennsylvania	103	36	3	33	67	64	3
Rhode Island	33	33	2	31	—	—	—
South Carolina	34	30	23	7	4	3	1
South Dakota	73	66	16	50	7	4	3
Tennesse	139	116	21	95	23	19	4
Texas	277	265	53	212	12	8	4
Utah	91	91	14	77	—	—	—
Vermont	12	5	3	2	7	6	1
Virginia	148	118	25	93	30	26	4
Washington	116	115	23	92	1	1	—
West Virginia	96	87	73	14	9	5	4
Wisconsin	121	121	17	104	—	—	—
Wyoming	18	18	2	16	—	—	—

[a] "Other legal services" include: research and investigation, giving legal opinions and advice to the executive or legislative bodies, courtroom assistance, preparing contracts, etc., short of actual courtroom representation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*, No. SD-P-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 16.

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Table 1.48 State and local prosecution agencies, by type of case prosecuted, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.45. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total	Type of case prosecuted				
		Felony cases only	Felony cases and other criminal [a]	Other criminal [a]	Traffic only [b]	Juvenile only [b]
Total, State and local	7,547	82	2,435	4,863	109	58
State	647[c]	81	566	—	—	—
County	2,255	—	1,817	384	—	54
Municipality	4,645	1	52	4,479	109	4
Alabama	112	1	62	49	—	—
State	39	1	38	—	—	—
County	40	—	24	16	—	—
Municipality	33	—	—	33	—	—
Alaska	35	—	7	28	—	—
State	7	—	7	—	—	—
Borough	5	—	—	5	—	—
Municipality	23	—	—	23	—	—
Arizona	61	—	15	46	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	14	—	14	—	—	—
Municipality	46	—	—	46	—	—
Arkansas	210	2	18	188	2	—
State	20	2	18	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	190	—	—	188	2	—
California	226	1	58	167	—	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	57	—	57	—	—	—
Municipality	168	—	1	167	—	—
Colorado	64	1	22	41	—	—
State	23	1	22	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	41	—	—	41	—	—
Connecticut	30	4	26	—	—	—
State	30	4	26	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	7	—	1	6	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	3	—	—	3	—	—
Municipality	3	—	—	3	—	—
District of Columbia	1	—	1	—	—	—
Florida	33	—	21	12	—	—
State	21	—	21	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	12	—	—	12	—	—
Georgia	135	—	43	89	2	1
State	43	—	43	—	—	—
County	62	—	—	61	—	1
Municipality	30	—	—	28	2	—
Hawaii	5	—	5	—	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	3	—	3	—	—	—
Municipality	1	—	1	—	—	—
Idaho	83	—	45	38	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	44	—	44	—	—	—
Municipality	38	—	—	38	—	—
Illinois	276	—	103	163	10	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	102	—	102	—	—	—
Municipality	173	—	—	163	10	—
Indiana	169	1	88	78	2	—
State	89	1	88	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	80	—	—	78	2	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.48 State and local prosecution agencies, by type of case prosecuted, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976—Continued

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total	Type of case prosecuted				
		Felony cases only	Felony cases and other criminal [a]	Other criminal [a]	Traffic only [b]	Juvenile only [b]
Iowa	156	1	99	55	1	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	99	—	99	—	—	—
Municipality	56	—	—	55	1	—
Kansas	242	1	105	130	6	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	105	—	105	—	—	—
Municipality	136	—	—	130	6	—
Kentucky	258	18	114	126	—	—
State	56	18	38	—	—	—
County	119	—	76	43	—	—
Municipality	83	—	—	83	—	—
Louisiana	66	1	34	31	—	—
State	35	1	34	—	—	—
Parish	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	31	—	—	31	—	—
Maine	13	—	9	4	—	—
State	9	—	9	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	4	—	—	4	—	—
Maryland	72	1	26	44	—	1
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	25	—	25	—	—	—
Municipality	46	—	1	44	—	1
Massachusetts	186	—	14	172	—	—
State	10	—	10	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	176	—	4	172	—	—
Michigan	417	1	83	326	7	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	83	—	83	—	—	—
Municipality	333	—	—	326	7	—
Minnesota	503	—	88	405	10	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	87	—	87	—	—	—
Municipality	415	—	—	405	10	—
Mississippi	125	1	79	45	—	—
State	21	1	20	—	—	—
County	63	—	59	4	—	—
Municipality	41	—	—	41	—	—
Missouri	221	2	114	105	—	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	116	—	114	2	—	—
Municipality	104	1	—	103	—	—
Montana	124	1	56	67	—	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	56	—	56	—	—	—
Municipality	67	—	—	67	—	—
Nebraska	257	1	93	157	6	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	93	—	93	—	—	—
Municipality	163	—	—	157	6	—
Nevada	28	—	18	10	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	16	—	16	—	—	—
Municipality	11	—	1	10	—	—
New Hampshire	20	—	11	9	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	10	—	10	—	—	—
Municipality	9	—	—	9	—	—
New Jersey	387	1	21	361	4	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	21	—	21	—	—	—
Municipality	365	—	—	361	4	—

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Table 1.48 State and local prosecution agencies, by type of case prosecuted, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976—Continued

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total	Type of case prosecuted				
		Felony cases only	Felony cases and other criminal [a]	Other criminal [a]	Traffic only [b]	Juvenile only [b]
New Mexico	61	—	14	47	—	—
State	14	—	14	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	47	—	—	47	—	—
New York	232	—	64	116	5	47
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	101	—	57	—	—	44
Municipality	130	—	6	116	5	3
North Carolina	32	1	31	—	—	—
State	32	1	31	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	164	—	54	110	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	53	—	53	—	—	—
Municipality	110	—	—	110	—	—
Ohio	353	—	97	254	2	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—
County	88	—	88	—	—	—
Municipality	265	—	9	254	2	—
Oklahoma	94	—	27	67	—	—
State	27	—	27	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	67	—	—	67	—	—
Oregon	83	1	36	46	—	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	36	—	36	—	—	—
Municipality	46	—	—	46	—	—
Pennsylvania	105	—	67	38	—	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—
County	69	—	66	3	—	—
Municipality	36	—	1	35	—	—
Rhode Island	34	1	—	33	—	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	33	—	—	33	—	—
South Carolina	54	1	23	30	—	—
State	17	1	16	—	—	—
County	7	—	7	—	—	—
Municipality	30	—	—	30	—	—
South Dakota	131	—	65	59	7	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	64	—	64	—	—	—
Municipality	66	—	—	59	7	—
Tennessee	182	—	30	146	2	4
State	27	—	27	—	—	—
County	39	—	—	35	—	4
Municipality	116	—	3	111	2	—
Texas	573	36	89	433	15	—
State	99	36	63	—	—	—
County	209	—	26	183	—	—
Municipality	265	—	—	250	15	—
Utah	121	1	29	91	—	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	29	—	29	—	—	—
Municipality	91	—	—	91	—	—
Vermont	20	1	14	5	—	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	14	—	14	—	—	—
Municipality	5	—	—	5	—	—

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Table 1.48 State and local prosecution agencies, by type of case prosecuted, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976—Continued

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total	Type of case prosecuted				
		Felony cases only	Felony cases and other criminal [a]	Other criminal [a]	Traffic only [b]	Juvenile only [b]
Virginia	215	—	121	94	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	96	—	96	—	—	—
Municipality	118	—	24	94	—	—
Washington	154	—	39	109	6	—
State	—	—	—	—	—	—
County	39	—	39	—	—	—
Municipality	115	—	—	109	6	—
West Virginia	143	1	55	84	3	—
State	1	1	—	—	—	—
County	55	—	55	—	—	—
Municipality	87	—	—	84	3	—
Wisconsin	232	—	77	131	19	5
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	110	—	76	29	—	5
Municipality	121	—	—	102	19	—
Wyoming	42	—	24	18	—	—
State	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	23	—	23	—	—	—
Municipality	18	—	—	18	—	—

[a] "Other criminal" may include any of the following: felony preliminaries, misdemeanors, infractions, and municipal ordinance violations.

[b] Traffic and juvenile are included in "Other criminal" unless practiced exclusively.

[c] The total includes attorney general agencies that prosecute criminal cases; attorney general agencies that perform civil functions exclusively are excluded.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*, No. SD-P-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 17-20.

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Table 1.49 Estimated number of full- and part-time employees of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.45. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total full-time and part-time employees	Total full-time	Total part-time	Type of position											
				Attorneys		Support staff									
						Investigators		Legal support[a]		Administrative and supervisory[b]		Secretarial and clerical		Other	
				Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Total, State and local	59,388[c]	48,098	11,290	20,826	8,331	4,692	123	1,303	998	1,980	62	18,754	1,744	543	32
State	19,942	18,449	1,493	7,441	796	1,646	29	539	392	894	11	7,693	255	236	10
County	23,050	19,781	3,269	8,200	2,027	2,474	55	439	401	719	15	7,717	762	232	9
Municipality	16,396	9,868	6,528	5,185	5,508	572	39	325	205	367	36	3,344	727	75	13
Alabama	600	484	116	221	95	41	1	23	13	15	—	184	7	—	—
State	385	330	55	144	47	40	1	22	3	12	—	112	4	—	—
County	108	85	23	39	14	—	—	—	7	3	—	43	2	—	—
Municipality	107	69	38	38	34	1	—	1	3	—	—	29	1	—	—
Alaska	293	265	28	142	22	6	—	5	—	8	1	104	5	—	—
State	223	220	3	119	—	6	—	3	—	8	—	84	3	—	—
Borough	14	13	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Municipality	56	32	24	16	21	—	—	2	—	—	1	14	2	—	—
Arizona	789	709	80	350	55	43	1	8	5	20	—	286	19	2	—
State	185	185	—	87	—	6	—	6	—	12	—	74	—	—	—
County	385	359	26	171	16	33	—	1	2	6	—	148	8	—	—
Municipality	219	165	54	92	39	4	1	1	3	2	—	64	11	2	—
Arkansas	493	229	264	132	232	12	3	7	2	3	1	75	26	—	—
State	189	137	52	80	51	11	—	6	—	2	—	38	1	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	304	92	212	52	181	1	3	1	2	1	1	37	25	—	—
California	10,286	9,949	337	3,107	174	945	2	165	65	463	2	5,128	93	141	1
State	2,659	2,649	10	431	—	—	—	21	10	3	—	2,194	—	—	—
County	6,100	5,999	101	2,061	4	855	2	98	39	435	—	2,411	55	139	1
Municipality	1,527	1,301	226	615	170	90	—	46	16	25	2	523	38	2	—
Colorado	1,060	939	121	439	69	111	2	48	22	24	2	312	25	5	1
State	771	711	60	309	27	101	1	44	18	19	1	233	13	5	—
County	57	46	11	24	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	21	3	—	—
Municipality	232	182	50	106	35	9	1	4	3	5	1	58	9	—	1
Connecticut	340	304	36	164	29	37	1	—	3	9	—	93	2	1	1
State	340	304	36	164	29	37	1	—	3	9	—	93	2	1	1
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	150	141	9	56	7	22	—	15	2	3	—	45	—	—	—
State	102	101	1	44	1	7	—	11	—	3	—	36	—	—	—
County	5	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Municipality	43	36	7	10	5	15	—	4	2	—	—	7	—	—	—
District of Columbia	172	172	—	98	—	21	—	6	—	9	—	38	—	—	—
Florida	2,172	1,777	395	666	307	171	1	14	21	154	3	767	62	5	1
State	1,704	1,574	130	554	68	168	—	13	17	152	1	682	44	5	—
County	30	23	7	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Municipality	438	180	258	100	232	3	1	1	4	2	2	74	18	—	1
Georgia	1,188	888	300	419	250	78	1	7	12	18	2	365	34	1	1
State	472	451	21	209	5	59	—	3	5	14	—	166	11	—	—
County	442	343	99	166	78	14	1	3	4	3	1	157	15	—	—
Municipality	274	94	180	44	167	5	—	1	3	1	1	42	8	1	1
Hawaii	249	244	5	132	—	17	—	4	—	10	—	80	5	1	—
State	94	94	—	60	—	4	—	3	—	3	—	24	—	—	—
County	44	44	—	20	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	17	—	1	—
Municipality	111	106	5	52	—	10	—	1	—	4	—	39	5	—	—
Idaho	261	182	79	94	53	9	3	3	4	5	—	71	19	—	—
State	37	34	3	18	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	7	3	—	—
County	164	126	38	61	21	2	2	3	3	2	—	58	12	—	—
Municipality	60	22	38	15	32	1	1	—	1	—	—	6	4	—	—
Illinois	2,547	2,202	345	1,143	229	129	6	64	55	55	—	801	55	10	—
State	414	414	—	177	—	25	—	25	—	10	—	177	—	—	—
County	1,521	1,394	127	752	53	95	5	20	47	41	—	476	22	10	—
Municipality	612	394	218	214	176	9	1	19	8	4	—	148	33	—	—

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Table 1.49 Estimated number of full- and part-time employees of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976—Continued

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total full-time and part-time employees	Total full-time	Total part-time	Type of position											
				Attorneys		Support staff									
						Investigators		Legal support[a]		Administrative and supervisory[b]		Secretarial and clerical		Other	
				Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Indiana	1,303	716	587	317	444	72	11	18	60	17	1	290	70	2	1
State	872	508	364	214	266	67	10	11	43	13	1	201	43	2	1
County	185	138	47	69	37	2	1	—	6	3	—	64	3	—	—
Municipality	246	70	176	34	141	3	—	7	11	1	—	25	24	—	—
Iowa	644	338	306	188	206	18	1	3	25	11	3	115	71	3	—
State	119	104	15	71	—	10	—	—	15	3	—	17	—	3	—
County	383	175	208	83	139	5	—	3	6	6	2	78	61	—	—
Municipality	142	59	83	34	67	3	1	—	4	2	1	20	10	—	—
Kansas	806	538	268	214	180	92	1	18	30	9	3	198	53	7	1
State	160	147	13	19	—	68	1	—	8	5	—	55	4	—	—
County	412	319	93	149	43	24	—	17	18	2	2	124	30	3	—
Municipality	234	72	162	46	137	—	—	1	4	2	1	19	19	4	1
Kentucky	840	546	294	241	234	38	3	14	17	14	2	238	38	1	—
State	305	239	66	110	51	32	3	8	1	7	—	82	11	—	—
County	342	240	102	93	77	5	—	5	7	4	1	132	17	1	—
Municipality	193	67	126	38	106	1	—	1	9	3	1	24	10	—	—
Louisiana	1,087	959	128	351	73	144	3	21	33	65	—	375	15	3	4
State	952	860	92	310	41	139	3	18	32	62	—	347	12	3	4
Parish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	135	99	36	41	32	5	—	3	1	3	—	47	3	—	—
Maine	162	127	35	78	27	8	—	1	4	6	—	34	4	—	—
State	140	113	27	68	20	8	—	1	4	5	—	31	3	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	22	14	8	10	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—
Maryland	1,123	926	197	500	139	76	1	47	38	30	1	267	18	6	—
State	238	211	27	153	—	14	—	—	25	12	—	32	2	—	—
County	482	402	80	176	62	36	1	36	8	9	1	145	8	—	—
Municipality	403	313	90	171	77	26	—	11	5	9	—	90	8	6	—
Massachusetts	1,334	980	354	442	308	82	6	86	13	69	1	288	26	13	—
State	818	763	55	336	37	72	—	83	12	63	1	206	5	3	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	516	217	299	106	271	10	6	3	1	6	—	82	21	10	—
Michigan	2,153	1,652	501	824	374	112	2	35	41	51	8	618	76	12	—
State	314	295	19	168	—	16	—	6	13	5	2	100	4	—	—
County	1,033	948	85	443	44	86	1	23	18	36	1	348	21	12	—
Municipality	806	409	397	213	330	10	1	6	10	10	5	170	51	—	—
Minnesota	1,530	874	656	469	523	47	1	20	12	19	1	299	119	20	—
State	204	204	—	118	—	6	—	1	—	3	—	76	—	—	—
County	569	417	152	202	95	31	—	12	6	12	—	140	51	20	—
Municipality	757	253	504	149	428	10	1	7	6	4	1	83	68	—	—
Mississippi	331	227	104	105	80	18	1	11	6	5	1	85	16	3	—
State	142	121	21	52	18	12	—	10	2	4	—	43	1	—	—
County	118	72	46	37	28	—	1	1	3	—	—	34	14	—	—
Municipality	71	34	37	16	34	6	—	—	1	1	1	8	1	3	—
Missouri	990	723	267	357	182	58	7	5	25	14	2	286	50	3	1
State	88	73	15	39	4	3	—	—	10	4	—	25	—	2	1
County	534	399	135	183	80	32	6	4	14	10	1	169	34	1	—
Municipality	368	251	117	135	98	23	1	1	1	—	1	92	16	—	—
Montana	311	182	129	98	93	6	1	10	10	2	—	65	25	1	—
State	19	19	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—
County	199	149	50	74	27	6	1	9	4	1	—	58	18	1	—
Municipality	93	14	79	12	66	—	—	1	6	—	—	1	7	—	—
Nebraska	657	345	312	188	236	9	—	8	18	5	2	135	55	—	1
State	50	42	8	27	—	1	—	—	6	1	—	13	2	—	—
County	339	233	106	117	59	8	—	7	12	4	—	97	35	—	—
Municipality	268	70	198	44	177	—	—	1	—	—	2	25	18	—	1
Nevada	317	296	21	132	13	21	1	12	2	7	—	124	5	—	—
State	64	64	—	43	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	12	—	—	—
County	209	200	9	77	4	17	—	7	1	3	—	96	4	—	—
Municipality	44	32	12	12	9	1	1	2	1	1	—	16	1	—	—
New Hampshire	91	63	28	33	20	5	—	1	—	1	—	23	8	—	—
State	45	44	1	23	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	16	—	—	—
County	33	15	18	8	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—	—
Municipality	13	4	9	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—

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Table 1.49 Estimated number of full- and part-time employees of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976—Continued

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total full-time and part-time employees	Total full-time	Total part-time	Type of position											
				Attorneys		Support staff									
						Investigators		Legal support[a]		Administrative and supervisory[a]		Secretarial and clerical		Other	
				Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
New Jersey	3,226	2,653	573	784	485	819	2	104	25	61	8	866	49	19	4
State	704	704	—	256	—	98	—	87	—	39	—	224	—	—	—
County	1,843	1,761	82	440	57	713	2	12	18	18	—	559	5	19	—
Municipality	679	188	491	88	428	8	—	5	7	4	8	83	44	—	4
New Mexico	337	275	62	105	45	23	—	11	3	20	2	99	10	17	2
State	239	218	21	77	11	22	—	10	1	18	—	78	7	13	2
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	98	57	41	28	34	1	—	1	2	2	2	21	3	4	—
New York	5,618	5,052	566	2,580	423	404	7	126	39	194	2	1,738	95	10	—
State	1,234	1,231	3	658	2	68	—	2	—	91	—	412	1	—	—
County	1,715	1,411	304	680	214	144	3	29	24	20	—	533	63	5	—
Municipality	2,669	2,410	259	1,242	207	192	4	95	15	83	2	793	31	5	—
North Carolina	694	596	98	337	79	13	3	10	—	25	2	210	14	1	—
State	450	446	4	262	—	13	—	2	—	23	—	146	4	—	—
County	195	121	74	62	59	—	3	2	—	2	2	54	10	1	—
Municipality	49	29	20	13	20	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
North Dakota	299	137	162	68	141	16	—	—	4	2	—	51	17	—	—
State	40	40	—	12	—	14	—	—	—	2	—	12	—	—	—
County	123	83	40	44	27	2	—	—	3	—	—	37	10	—	—
Municipality	136	14	122	12	114	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	7	—	—
Ohio	2,498	1,795	703	796	511	149	12	53	83	26	2	589	93	182	2
State	567	534	33	146	16	63	3	21	12	—	—	149	2	155	—
County	1,035	791	244	391	156	73	6	18	37	16	1	290	44	3	—
Municipality	896	470	426	259	339	13	3	14	34	10	1	150	47	24	2
Oklahoma	564	454	110	221	95	23	1	32	4	8	1	170	8	—	1
State	418	380	38	180	31	23	1	23	4	6	—	148	2	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	146	74	72	41	64	—	—	9	—	2	1	22	6	—	1
Oregon	869	771	98	328	46	41	3	31	24	68	4	274	21	29	—
State	289	274	15	98	—	22	—	—	11	55	4	76	—	23	—
County	460	438	22	199	3	14	1	27	7	12	—	180	11	6	—
Municipality	120	59	61	31	43	5	2	4	6	1	—	18	10	—	—
Pennsylvania	2,223	1,844	379	640	311	203	15	117	10	295	—	586	41	3	2
State	487	473	14	108	—	—	—	19	—	137	—	209	14	—	—
County	1,056	811	245	265	207	169	13	66	9	19	—	292	14	—	2
Municipality	680	560	120	267	104	34	2	32	1	139	—	85	13	3	—
Rhode Island	196	147	49	50	46	18	—	14	—	11	—	54	3	—	—
State	131	131	—	43	—	17	—	13	—	11	—	47	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	65	16	49	7	46	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	3	—	—
South Carolina	334	244	90	102	72	35	1	19	3	13	1	74	12	1	1
State	226	190	36	78	27	27	—	19	1	12	1	53	7	1	—
County	47	34	13	16	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	1
Municipality	61	20	41	8	34	3	1	—	2	1	—	8	4	—	—
South Dakota	304	148	156	70	114	21	2	4	1	2	—	51	39	—	—
State	55	54	1	17	—	19	—	3	—	1	—	14	1	—	—
County	161	84	77	45	45	2	1	—	1	1	—	36	30	—	—
Municipality	88	10	78	8	69	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	8	—	—
Tennessee	682	452	230	249	202	45	1	3	6	4	1	151	20	—	—
State	341	309	32	174	20	41	—	1	5	2	—	91	7	—	—
County	126	75	51	37	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	8	—	—
Municipality	215	68	147	38	139	4	1	2	1	2	1	22	5	—	—
Texas	3,004	2,561	443	1,264	281	219	6	41	60	36	—	979	94	22	2
State	1,690	1,586	104	747	10	191	4	29	54	25	—	574	35	20	1
County	625	561	64	277	34	21	—	5	1	4	—	254	29	—	—
Municipality	689	414	275	240	237	7	2	7	5	7	—	151	30	2	1
Utah	396	216	180	113	134	12	1	4	23	7	—	78	22	2	—
State	89	62	27	39	8	3	—	—	15	1	—	19	4	—	—
County	177	128	49	60	36	9	1	4	5	4	—	49	7	2	—
Municipality	130	26	104	14	90	—	—	—	3	2	—	10	11	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.49 Estimated number of full- and part-time employees of State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by type of position, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976—Continued

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total full-time and part-time employees	Total full-time	Total part-time	Type of position											
				Attorneys		Support staff									
						Investigators		Legal support[a]		Administrative and supervisory[b]		Secretarial and clerical		Other	
				Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Vermont	96	82	14	45	3	5	—	5	3	2	1	25	7	—	—
State	32	30	2	15	—	3	—	2	2	1	—	9	—	—	—
County	46	39	7	20	1	2	—	3	1	1	1	13	4	—	—
Municipality	18	13	5	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Virginia	1,001	721	280	351	201	21	1	17	20	19	2	304	56	9	—
State	236	236	—	85	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	140	—	—	—
County	314	186	128	98	78	6	—	2	9	2	2	78	39	—	—
Municipality	451	299	152	168	123	15	1	9	11	12	—	86	17	9	—
Washington	1,125	852	273	504	134	36	4	24	79	28	—	257	56	3	—
State	250	233	17	160	2	9	—	3	15	5	—	56	—	—	—
County	523	429	94	224	19	12	1	15	56	17	—	158	18	3	—
Municipality	352	190	162	120	113	15	3	6	8	6	—	43	38	—	—
West Virginia	378	246	132	116	117	15	1	—	2	5	—	110	12	—	—
State	68	68	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	32	—	—	—
County	197	156	41	72	29	10	1	—	2	1	—	73	9	—	—
Municipality	113	22	91	12	88	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—
Wisconsin	1,073	761	312	355	186	103	2	9	60	24	—	265	59	5	5
State	213	174	39	72	1	67	—	—	35	5	—	30	3	—	—
County	613	485	128	222	69	34	2	7	21	19	—	198	31	5	5
Municipality	247	102	145	61	116	2	—	2	4	—	—	37	25	—	—
Wyoming	192	114	78	48	51	23	1	—	11	9	—	34	15	—	—
State	78	65	13	23	2	22	1	—	10	9	—	11	—	—	—
County	86	45	41	22	31	1	—	—	1	—	—	22	9	—	—
Municipality	28	4	24	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—

[a] Legal support employees include law clerks, legal interns, paralegal aides and others engaged in research, preparing legal memos or briefs, etc.

[b] Administrative and supervisory employees include business managers, office or case managers, administrative assistants, accountants, etc.

[c] The employment figures shown here differ from the estimates presented in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978). See Source, p. 6 for explanation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*, No. SD-P-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 26–33.

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Table 1.50 State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by method of attorney compensation, restriction on private practice, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.45. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total agencies	Number of prosecution and legal service agencies											Total agencies not responding
		Total responding agencies	Compensation of attorneys				Restriction on private practice						
			Salary	Salary and fees	Fees only	Other[a]	By titled official		By staff attorneys				
							Yes	No	Yes	No	No attorney[b]		
Total, State and local	9,155	6,250	4,218	545	1,146	341	1,129	5,121	715	2,426	3,109	2,905	
State	654	637	571	42	4	20	361	276	237	311	89	16	
County	2,799	2,299	1,894	148	74	183	431	1,868	269	881	1,149	502	
Municipality	5,702	3,314	1,753	355	1,068	138	337	2,977	209	1,234	1,871	2,387	
Alabama	118	105	80	5	4	16	42	63	24	29	52	13	
State	39	39	38	—	—	1	35	4	19	15	5	—	
County	45	45	29	2	1	13	4	41	2	4	39	—	
Municipality	34	21	13	3	3	2	3	18	3	10	8	13	
Alaska	39	27	20	1	6	—	12	15	6	10	11	12	
State	7	7	6	1	—	—	7	—	4	—	3	—	
Borough	6	6	5	—	1	—	2	4	2	1	3	—	
Municipality	26	14	9	—	5	—	3	11	—	9	5	12	
Arizona	62	48	39	5	4	—	13	35	14	15	19	14	
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
County	14	14	12	2	—	—	6	8	7	3	4	—	
Municipality	47	33	26	3	4	—	6	27	6	12	15	14	
Arkansas	230	124	66	12	41	5	15	109	5	44	75	106	
State	20	20	16	2	1	1	7	13	3	17	—	—	
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Municipality	210	104	50	10	40	4	8	96	2	27	75	106	
California	335	279	215	24	30	10	143	136	106	62	111	56	
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
County	94	93	89	—	1	3	77	16	65	11	17	1	
Municipality	240	185	125	24	29	7	65	120	40	51	94	55	
Colorado	88	71	54	7	5	5	27	44	21	19	31	17	
State	23	23	23	—	—	—	23	—	16	7	—	—	
County	24	24	16	1	3	4	1	23	1	2	21	—	
Municipality	41	24	15	6	2	1	3	21	4	10	10	17	
Connecticut	31	28	27	—	—	1	25	3	12	10	6	3	
State	31	28	27	—	—	1	25	3	12	10	6	3	
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Delaware	7	3	2	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	4	
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
County	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Municipality	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	
District of Columbia	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Florida	285	175	80	19	56	20	36	139	13	54	108	110	
State	21	21	21	—	—	—	20	1	6	14	1	—	
County	15	15	2	7	4	2	2	13	—	3	12	—	
Municipality	249	139	57	12	52	18	14	125	7	37	95	110	
Georgia	425	313	125	11	63	114	56	257	42	54	217	112	
State	43	43	41	—	1	1	43	—	37	4	2	—	
County	203	203	67	6	23	107	7	196	1	22	180	—	
Municipality	179	67	17	5	39	6	6	61	4	28	35	112	
Hawaii	8	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	1	1	
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
County	5	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	1	1	
Municipality	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	
Idaho	85	67	59	2	5	1	4	63	2	23	42	18	
State	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
County	44	44	43	—	1	—	3	41	—	18	26	—	
Municipality	40	22	16	1	4	1	—	22	1	5	16	18	
Illinois	285	219	167	17	31	4	39	180	19	94	106	66	
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
County	102	102	99	2	—	1	31	71	14	39	49	—	
Municipality	182	116	67	15	31	3	7	109	4	55	57	66	

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.50 State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by method of attorney compensation, restriction on private practice, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976—Continued

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total agencies	Number of prosecution and legal service agencies											Total agencies not responding
		Total responding agencies	Compensation of attorneys				Restriction on private practice						
			Salary	Salary and fees	Fees only	Other[a]	By titled official		By staff attorneys				
							Yes	No	Yes	No	No attorney[b]		
Indiana	287	245	210	17	4	14	28	217	4	119	122	42	
State	89	89	83	2	—	4	23	66	2	84	3	—	
County	88	82	65	7	3	7	2	80	—	15	67	6	
Municipality	110	74	62	8	1	3	3	71	2	20	52	36	
Iowa	159	141	120	9	11	1	9	132	7	66	68	18	
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
County	99	99	98	—	—	1	4	95	3	49	47	—	
Municipality	59	41	21	9	11	—	4	37	3	17	21	18	
Kansas	253	202	140	31	27	4	11	191	8	47	147	51	
State	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
County	107	101	90	9	—	2	6	95	3	30	68	6	
Municipality	145	100	50	21	27	2	4	96	4	17	79	45	
Kentucky	262	184	91	81	11	1	12	172	6	77	101	78	
State	56	56	23	31	2	—	8	48	5	31	20	—	
County	119	77	26	47	3	1	1	76	—	32	45	42	
Municipality	87	51	42	3	6	—	3	48	1	14	36	36	
Louisiana	68	59	46	4	2	7	7	52	5	38	16	9	
State	35	35	29	—	—	6	5	30	3	31	1	—	
Parish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Municipality	33	24	17	4	2	1	2	22	2	7	15	9	
Maine	18	17	14	1	2	—	10	7	5	8	4	1	
State	9	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	3	6	—	—	
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Municipality	9	8	5	1	2	—	1	7	2	2	4	1	
Maryland	117	80	46	4	27	3	17	63	9	38	33	37	
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
County	40	36	33	2	1	—	16	20	7	21	8	4	
Municipality	76	43	12	2	26	3	1	42	2	16	25	33	
Massachusetts	282	148	73	16	53	6	16	132	8	65	75	134	
State	11	11	9	1	—	1	8	3	4	6	1	—	
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Municipality	271	137	64	15	53	5	8	129	4	59	74	134	
Michigan	435	253	115	12	116	10	38	215	33	113	107	182	
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
County	83	64	62	1	—	1	20	44	19	30	15	19	
Municipality	351	188	52	11	116	9	17	171	13	83	92	163	
Minnesota	535	327	120	17	175	15	34	293	26	163	138	208	
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
County	87	69	64	4	—	1	15	54	13	45	11	18	
Municipality	447	257	55	13	175	14	18	239	12	118	127	190	
Mississippi	127	81	74	2	2	3	13	68	8	17	56	46	
State	21	20	19	1	—	—	10	10	6	7	7	1	
County	63	41	38	1	—	2	1	40	1	7	33	22	
Municipality	43	20	17	—	2	1	2	18	1	3	16	23	
Missouri	223	156	127	14	11	4	17	139	5	67	84	67	
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
County	116	88	86	1	—	1	10	78	4	38	46	28	
Municipality	106	67	40	13	11	3	6	61	1	28	38	39	
Montana	126	81	65	6	7	3	7	74	3	36	42	45	
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
County	56	41	38	1	—	2	6	35	2	25	14	15	
Municipality	69	39	26	5	7	1	—	39	—	11	28	30	
Nebraska	293	182	112	11	55	4	11	171	5	76	101	111	
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
County	93	72	68	2	1	1	2	70	2	41	29	21	
Municipality	199	109	43	9	54	3	9	100	2	35	72	90	
Nevada	28	20	18	2	—	—	5	15	4	8	8	8	
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
County	16	12	10	2	—	—	3	9	2	4	6	4	
Municipality	11	7	7	—	—	—	1	6	1	4	2	4	

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Table 1.50 State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by method of attorney compensation, restriction on private practice, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976—Continued

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total agencies	Number of prosecution and legal service agencies										Total agencies not responding
		Total responding agencies	Compensation of attorneys				Restriction on private practice					
			Salary	Salary and fees	Fees only	Other[a]	By titled official		By staff attorneys			
							Yes	No	Yes	No	No attorney[b]	
New Hampshire	20	14	14	—	—	—	4	10	2	5	7	6
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	1	4	5	—
Municipality	9	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	6
New Jersey	441	250	129	38	76	7	25	225	18	107	125	191
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	31	31	27	2	1	1	19	12	14	15	2	—
Municipality	409	218	101	36	75	6	5	213	3	92	123	191
New Mexico	61	41	23	2	15	1	17	24	9	16	16	20
State	14	14	13	1	—	—	10	4	7	7	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	47	27	10	1	15	1	7	20	2	9	16	20
New York	283	225	201	10	10	4	46	179	27	132	66	58
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	114	104	102	1	—	1	30	74	13	79	12	10
Municipality	168	120	98	9	10	3	15	105	13	53	54	48
North Carolina	154	119	51	33	19	16	38	81	35	30	54	35
State	32	32	32	—	—	—	32	—	31	—	1	—
County	96	69	11	30	13	15	1	68	—	26	43	27
Municipality	26	18	8	3	6	1	5	13	4	4	10	8
North Dakota	168	113	73	9	27	4	27	86	2	33	78	55
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	53	53	52	—	—	1	22	31	1	14	38	—
Municipality	114	59	20	9	27	3	4	55	—	19	40	55
Ohio	365	254	202	30	18	4	9	245	3	172	79	111
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
County	88	70	69	—	—	1	3	67	—	65	5	18
Municipality	276	183	132	30	18	3	5	178	3	106	74	93
Oklahoma	102	65	50	6	5	4	22	43	11	22	32	37
State	28	19	19	—	—	—	17	2	8	11	—	9
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	74	46	31	6	5	4	5	41	3	11	32	28
Oregon	85	65	50	5	7	3	33	32	22	23	20	20
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	36	30	29	—	—	1	24	6	17	9	4	6
Municipality	48	34	20	5	7	2	8	26	4	14	16	14
Pennsylvania	207	140	109	7	14	10	13	127	6	77	57	67
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
County	103	85	75	3	1	6	6	79	3	56	26	18
Municipality	103	54	33	4	13	4	6	48	3	20	31	49
Rhode Island	34	20	15	1	3	1	1	19	1	9	10	14
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	33	19	14	1	3	1	—	19	—	9	10	14
South Carolina	69	48	32	4	12	—	8	40	4	19	25	21
State	17	14	14	—	—	—	7	7	3	10	1	3
County	18	13	7	2	4	—	—	13	—	4	9	5
Municipality	34	21	11	2	8	—	1	20	1	5	15	13
South Dakota	138	85	66	10	9	—	3	82	2	30	53	53
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	64	41	39	2	—	—	1	40	1	17	23	23
Municipality	73	43	26	8	9	—	1	42	—	13	30	30
Tennessee	229	121	57	12	44	8	33	88	24	28	69	108
State	28	28	27	—	—	1	28	—	22	5	1	—
County	62	30	10	7	9	4	1	29	—	7	23	31
Municipality	139	63	20	5	35	3	4	59	2	16	45	77

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.50 State and local prosecution and legal service agencies, by method of attorney compensation, restriction on private practice, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976—Continued

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total agencies	Number of prosecution and legal service agencies										Total agencies not responding
		Total responding agencies	Compensation of attorneys				Restriction on private practice					
			Salary	Salary and fees	Fees only	Other[a]	By titled official		By staff attorneys			
							Yes	No	Yes	No	No attorney[b]	
Texas	589	389	317	10	50	12	50	339	44	122	223	200
State	99	98	94	—	—	4	15	83	19	42	37	1
County	213	144	138	2	1	3	11	133	9	32	103	69
Municipality	277	147	85	8	49	5	24	123	16	48	83	130
Utah	121	61	42	2	14	3	3	58	3	23	35	60
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
County	29	21	19	—	2	—	1	20	2	11	8	8
Municipality	91	39	22	2	12	3	2	37	—	12	27	52
Vermont	27	23	18	—	5	—	11	12	8	2	13	4
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	14	11	11	—	—	—	10	1	7	1	3	3
Municipality	12	11	6	—	5	—	—	11	—	1	10	1
Virginia	246	164	127	3	27	7	28	136	23	62	79	82
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	97	76	74	1	1	—	4	72	2	35	39	21
Municipality	148	87	52	2	26	7	23	64	20	27	40	61
Washington	156	118	92	13	12	1	35	83	21	57	40	38
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	39	32	32	—	—	—	24	8	14	16	2	7
Municipality	116	85	59	13	12	1	10	75	6	41	38	31
West Virginia	152	74	57	7	7	3	2	72	1	32	41	78
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	55	34	32	1	—	1	1	33	—	23	11	21
Municipality	96	39	24	6	7	2	—	39	—	9	30	57
Wisconsin	254	191	158	10	21	2	63	128	40	54	97	63
State	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	132	98	98	—	—	—	50	48	34	14	50	34
Municipality	121	92	59	10	21	2	12	80	5	40	47	29
Wyoming	42	27	22	3	2	—	1	26	1	17	9	15
State	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
County	23	15	15	—	—	—	—	15	—	13	2	8
Municipality	18	11	7	2	2	—	—	11	—	4	7	7

[a] Other compensation includes hourly payments or other special arrangements.

[b] Not applicable because there are no staff attorneys within the agency.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*, No. SD-P-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 34–37.

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Table 1.51 Selected characteristics of local prosecutors with criminal jurisdiction, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: Information in this table is derived primarily from questionnaires sent to the 50 State attorney general offices and correspondence with selected States. According to the Source, six jurisdictions (Alaska, Delaware, Guam, Rhode Island, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands) have no local prosecutors; in these jurisdictions, the Attorney General handles all prosecutions.

Jurisdiction	Title	Area of jurisdiction	Number of prosecutorial districts	Method of selection	Term (years)
Alabama	District attorney	Judicial district	37	Elected	4
Alaska	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	County attorney	County	14	Elected	4
Arkansas	Prosecuting attorney	Judicial district	19	Elected	2
California	District attorney	County	58	Elected	4
Colorado	District attorney	Judicial district	22	Elected	4
Connecticut	State attorney	County or judicial district	9	Appointed by superior court	4
	Chief state's attorney	Statewide	1	Appointed by chief justice	4
Delaware	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	State attorney	Judicial district	20	Elected	4
Georgia	District attorney	Judicial district	43	Elected	4
Guam	X	X	X	Elected	4
Hawaii	County or city attorney	County	4	Elected or appointed	4
Idaho	Prosecuting attorney	County	44	Elected	2
Illinois	State's attorney	County	102	Elected	4
Indiana	Prosecuting attorney	Judicial district	87	Elected	4
Iowa	County attorney	County	99	Elected	2
Kansas	County attorney	County	105	Elected	2
Kentucky	County attorney	County	120	Elected	4
	Commonwealth attorney	Judicial district	56	Elected	6
Louisiana	District attorney	Judicial district	34	Elected	6
Maine	District attorney	Judicial district	8	Elected	4
Maryland	State's attorney	County and State	24	Elected	4
Massachusetts	District attorney	Judicial district	9	Elected	4
Michigan	Prosecuting attorney	County	81	Elected	4
Minnesota	County attorney	County	87	Elected	4
Mississippi	District attorney	Judicial district	20	Elected	4
	County prosecuting attorney	County	60	Elected	4
Missouri	Prosecuting attorney	County	115	Elected	2
Montana	County attorney	County	54	Elected	4
Nebraska	County attorney	County	93	Elected	4
Nevada	District attorney	County	17	Elected	4
New Hampshire	County attorney	County	10	Elected	2
New Jersey	County prosecutor	County	21	Governor with consent of Senate	5
New Mexico	District attorney	Judicial district	13	Elected	4
New York	District attorney	County	62	Elected	3
North Carolina	District attorney	Judicial district	31	Elected	4
North Dakota	State's attorney	County	53	Elected	4
Ohio	Prosecuting attorney	County	88	Elected	4
Oklahoma	District attorney	Judicial district	27	Elected	4
Oregon	District attorney	County	36	Elected	4
Pennsylvania	District attorney	County	67	Elected	4
Puerto Rico	District attorney	Judicial district	NA	Governor	NA
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X
Samoa	X	X	X	X	X
South Carolina	Solicitor	Judicial district	16	Elected	4
South Dakota	State's attorney	County	67	Elected	2
Tennessee	District attorney general	Judicial district	26	Elected	8
Texas	State's attorney	County	222	Elected	4
	District attorney	District	91	Elected	4
Utah	County attorney	County	29	Elected	4
Vermont	State's attorney	County	14	Elected	2
Virgin Islands	Assistant attorney general	Virgin Islands	X	Attorney general	Indefinite
Virginia	Commonwealth attorney	County or city	122	Elected	4
Washington	Prosecuting attorney	County	39	Elected	4
West Virginia	Prosecuting attorney	County	55	Elected	4
Wisconsin	District attorney	County	72	Elected	2
Wyoming	County and prosecuting attorney	County	23	Elected	4

Source: National Association of Attorneys General, Committee on the Office of Attorney General, *The Attorney General's Role in Prosecution* (Raleigh, N.C.: National Association of Attorneys General, 1977), pp. 2-5. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.52 Availability of court caseload data in courts of last resort, by type and category of data, and State, 1975

NOTE: Data on statewide statistics were obtained from central sources in 44 States. Most frequently relied upon as the prime source of 1975 statistics were the annual reports published by court administrators in 42 States. Included in the published annual reports were 6 from judicial councils or judicial departments whose executive secretaries are also the State court administrators in their States. These statistical reports were supplemented with other published and unpublished materials. It should be noted that there are some variations among States in case definitions, counting, and classification. In 1975, there were 53 courts of last resort in 51 jurisdictions; there are more courts than States because Oklahoma and Texas have separate courts of last resort for civil and criminal appeals. The key to the letter code indicating which information is available is as follows: B—pending at beginning of year; F—filings; D—dispositions; E—pending at end of year; BFDE—pending at beginning of year, filings, disposition, and pending at end of year; FD—filings and dispositions; DE—dispositions and pending at end of year; and so on for the various combinations.

State	Gross volume data				Appeals			Category of data			
	Pending at beginning of year	Filings	Dispositions	Pending at end of year	Civil	Criminal	Total	Original proceedings	Requests to appeal	Rehearing requests	Other matters
Total number of courts	34	50	48	36	38	38	51	35	26	19	35
Alabama	✓	✓	✓	✓			BFDE		BFDE		BFDE
Alaska	✓	✓	✓	✓	FE	FE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE
Arizona	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE			FD
Arkansas	✓		✓	✓	BDE	BDE	BDE	D	D	D	D
California		✓	✓		D	FDE	FDE	FD	FD	D	D
Colorado	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	F	F	F	F		F
Connecticut			✓		D	D	D				D
Delaware	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE				
District of Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	F	FD	FD			FD
Florida		✓	✓				FD	FD	FD	FDE	FD
Georgia		✓			F	F	F		F		
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE	BFDE
Idaho	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		FD	FD
Illinois	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE
Indiana											
Iowa	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE				FD
Kansas	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE			BFDE
Kentucky		✓	✓		F	F	F		F	FD	F
Louisiana		✓	✓		F	F	FD	FD		FD	FD
Maine		✓	✓	✓	FDE	FDE	FDE				D
Maryland	✓	✓	✓	✓	BE	BE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		FD
Massachusetts		✓	✓		FD	FD	FD	FD			FD
Michigan	✓	✓	✓	✓					BFDE		
Minnesota		✓	✓		D	D	D	FD	FD		D
Mississippi	✓	✓	✓	✓	BD	BD	BFDE			DE	DE
Missouri	✓	✓	✓	✓	D	D	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE	BFDE
Montana		✓			F	F	F	F			
Nebraska		✓	✓				FD				
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	F	F	F		FDE	F
New Hampshire	✓	✓	✓	✓			F	F			F
New Jersey	✓	✓	✓	✓			BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE
New Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	F	FD	FD	FD		F
New York		✓	✓		D	D	BFDE		FD		FD
North Carolina		✓	✓	✓			FDE		FDE		FDE
North Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE	
Ohio		✓	✓				FD	FD	FD		FD
Oklahoma:											
Supreme Court	✓	✓	✓	✓	FD		FD	FD	FD		
Court of Criminal Appeals	✓	✓	✓	✓		FD	FD	FD			
Oregon	✓	✓	✓	✓			BFDE		BFDE	BFDE	
Pennsylvania		✓					F		F		F
Rhode Island	✓	✓	✓	✓	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD		FD
South Carolina		✓			F	F	F	F			
South Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓			FDE	FD	FD	FD	FD
Tennessee		✓	✓		F	F	FD		FD		
Texas:											
Supreme Court	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE		BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE
Court of Criminal Appeals	✓	✓	✓	✓		BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE	
Utah		✓	✓		F	F	FD				FD
Vermont	✓	✓	✓	✓	FD	FD	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE	
Virginia	✓	✓	✓	✓	F	F	BFDE	DE	BFDE	FD	
Washington	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		
West Virginia	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE	
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	FD		FD	FD
Wyoming	✓	✓	✓	✓			BFDE				

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, *State Court Caseload Statistics: The State of the Art*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), Figure 27.

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Table 1.53 Availability of court caseload data for criminal cases in courts of general jurisdiction, by type and category of data, and State, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.52. The key to the letter code indicating which information is available is as follows: B—pending at beginning of year; F—filings; D—dispositions; E—pending at end of year; BFDE—pending at beginning of year, filings, dispositions, and pending at end of year; FD—filings and dispositions; DE—dispositions and pending at end of year; and so on for the various combinations.

State	Gross volume data				Category of data						
	Pending at beginning of year	Filings	Dispositions	Pending at end of year	Felony	Misdemeanor	Traffic	Other criminal	Appeals	Extraordinary writs	Preliminary hearing cases
Total number of States	31	44	44	33	29	19	7	20	23	6	3
Alabama	✓	✓	✓	✓				F	F		
Alaska	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE					
Arizona	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE			BFDE		
Arkansas	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE					
California		✓	✓		FD				FD		
Colorado	✓	✓	✓	✓	F			F	F		
Connecticut	✓	✓	✓	✓				BFDE			
Delaware	✓	✓	✓	✓							
District of Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE			BFDE
Florida	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE				BFDE		
Georgia											
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE			
Idaho		✓	✓	✓	FDE	FDE	FDE		FDE		FDE
Illinois		✓	✓		FD	FD	FD	FD			
Indiana											
Iowa	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE			BFDE
Kansas	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE		
Kentucky	✓	✓	✓	✓				F	F		
Louisiana		✓	✓								
Maine	✓	✓	✓					BFD			
Maryland		✓	✓					FD	FD	FD	
Massachusetts	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE				BFDE		
Michigan	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE		F	BFDE		
Minnesota	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Mississippi		✓	✓					FD	FD		
Missouri	✓	✓	✓	✓	D	D			D		
Montana											
Nebraska		✓	✓		FD				FD		
Nevada											
New Hampshire	✓	✓	✓	✓				BFE	BFE		
New Jersey	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE				BFDE	BFDE	
New Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓							
New York		✓	✓					FD			
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓	F				F		
North Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓				F	F		
Ohio	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE						
Oklahoma	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE	FD	
Oregon	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE						
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	✓	✓				BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	
Rhode Island		✓			F	F			F		
South Carolina											
South Dakota			✓		D	D					
Tennessee		✓	✓	✓	FDE	FDE					
Texas	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE		BFDE		BFDE	
Utah	✓	✓	✓	✓				FD	FD		
Vermont	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE			BFDE	
Virginia		✓	✓	✓	FDE	FDE					
Washington		✓	✓					F	F		
West Virginia											
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓	✓	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE	BFDE			
Wyoming		✓	✓		FD						

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, *State Court Caseload Statistics: The State of the Art*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), Figure 21.

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Table 1.54 Availability of court disposition data for civil and criminal cases in courts of general jurisdiction, by type of disposition and State, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.52. "Total conviction" refers to those States reporting the total number of convictions, as distinguished from States with data on convictions after trial. "ARD" is the term used by Pennsylvania to refer to the diversionary disposition of criminal cases to a rehabilitation program. "No paper" is the term used by the District of Columbia to indicate that formal criminal charges were not filed in a case.

State	Type of civil disposition						Type of criminal disposition																				
	States reporting type of civil disposition data	Jury	Non-jury	Directed verdict	Trial	Trial or contest	States reporting type of criminal disposition data	Jury	Non-jury	Directed verdict	Trial	Trial or contest	Acquittal	Trial conviction	Total conviction	ARD (Rehabilitation program)	Dismissed	Dismissed/ quashed	Dismissed/ nolle prosequi	Nolle prosequi	Nolled, withdrawn, transfer	No information	No paper	Plea	Transfer	Conditional discharges
Total number of States	34	29	26	1	4	1	39	32	30	1	5	1	12	11	4	1	18	1	1	9	1	1	1	25	2	1
Alabama	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓										✓					✓		
Alaska							✓				✓		✓	✓	✓		✓							✓		
Arizona	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓								✓							✓		
Arkansas	✓																									
California	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓								✓							✓	✓	
Colorado																										
Connecticut	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			✓			✓			✓		
Delaware							✓	✓	✓				✓	✓						✓				✓		
District of Columbia							✓	✓	✓								✓			✓			✓	✓		
Florida	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		
Georgia																										
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓																	
Idaho *	✓				✓		✓				✓															
Illinois	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓							✓		
Indiana																										
Iowa	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓																	
Kansas	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓							✓		
Kentucky																										
Louisiana	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓															✓		
Maine	✓				✓		✓				✓															
Maryland	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓																	
Massachusetts							✓				✓															
Michigan	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓																	
Minnesota	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓								✓							✓		
Mississippi							✓						✓	✓			✓			✓				✓		
Missouri	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓								✓			✓				✓		
Montana																										
Nebraska																										
Nevada																										
New Hampshire	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓											✓				✓		
New Jersey	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓							✓		✓
New Mexico							✓	✓																		
New York	✓	✓	✓				✓				✓		✓	✓			✓							✓		
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓																✓		
North Dakota	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓																	
Ohio	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓								✓			✓					✓	
Oklahoma *	✓					✓	✓					✓														
Oregon	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓																	
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓							✓				✓				✓		
Rhode Island																										
South Carolina																										
South Dakota	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓							✓		
Tennessee	✓	✓																								
Texas *	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓							✓		
Utah	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓								✓							✓		
Vermont	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓											✓				✓		
Virginia	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓																	
Washington	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓																	
West Virginia																										
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓							✓		
Wyoming	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓								✓							✓		

* Courts of general jurisdiction in 3 States report separately types of disposition for juvenile cases: Texas reports jury, non-jury and directed verdicts for juvenile cases; Oklahoma and Idaho report trials.

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, *State Court Caseload Statistics: The State of the Art*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), Figure 23.

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Table 1.55 Direct current expenditure for State judicial activities, by type of court and State, fiscal year 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State*	Total direct current expenditure	Appellate courts			Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
		Total	Courts of last resort	Intermediate appellate courts			
Total	$635,329	$121,093	$59,325	$61,768	$292,541	$117,256	$104,439
Alabama	7,272	1,651	993	658	2,988	—	2,633
Alaska	14,396	981	981	—	8,125	1,108	4,182
Arizona	3,767	2,349	1,102	1,247	1,175	—	243
Arkansas	2,988	503	503	X	2,216	—	269
California	35,985	11,188	2,473	8,715	20,697	—	4,100
Colorado	26,421	1,626	817	809	18,161	4,125	2,509
Connecticut	24,601	657	657	X	8,944	11,579	3,421
Delaware	8,318	281	281	X	1,776	5,226	1,035
Florida	36,068	4,833	2,119	2,714	22,525	—	8,710
Georgia	8,233	2,168	1,038	1,130	4,687	—	1,378
Hawaii	12,917	706	706	X	5,625	4,503	2,083
Idaho	3,779	1,023	1,023	X	2,626	X	130
Illinois	40,201	10,969	2,705	8,264	19,653	X	9,579
Indiana	7,955	1,829	737	1,092	5,560	—	566
Iowa	7,251	1,316	1,106	210	5,214	X	721
Kansas	6,526	1,630	1,324	306	4,435	—	461
Kentucky	11,787	1,874	974	900	3,671	169	6,073
Louisiana	11,258	4,208	1,656	2,552	5,964	768	318
Maine	5,069	332	332	X	2,225	1,961	551
Maryland	21,220	1,928	810	1,118	3,376	14,456	1,460
Massachusetts	12,818	2,566	1,692	874	2,476	6,108	1,668
Michigan	23,401	7,468	2,705	4,763	3,940	4,832	7,161
Minnesota	4,867	1,628	1,628	X	2,683	—	556
Mississippi	3,253	831	831	X	2,151	—	271
Missouri	13,044	3,599	1,736	1,863	3,617	4,356	1,472
Montana	1,329	404	404	X	811	—	114
Nebraska	7,232	318	318	X	1,789	3,562	1,563
Nevada	1,846	736	736	X	844	—	266
New Hampshire	1,805	500	500	X	888	270	147
New Jersey	23,443	3,203	1,050	2,153	6,460	—	13,780
New Mexico	8,457	1,029	594	435	4,166	1,539	1,723
New York	50,653	12,455	3,141	9,314	18,453	6,120	13,625
North Carolina	31,739	1,452	710	742	18,807	7,905	3,575
North Dakota	1,637	839	839	X	765	—	33
Ohio	11,757	3,680	1,153	2,527	7,425	203	449
Oklahoma	9,220	2,220	1,781	439	6,999	—	1
Oregon	6,938	2,544	1,942	602	4,255	128	11
Pennsylvania	34,104	6,369	3,426	2,943	15,462	12,008	265
Rhode Island	10,159	1,346	1,346	X	3,083	4,113	1,617
South Carolina	2,616	647	647	X	1,737	—	232
South Dakota	5,705	591	591	X	5,028	X	86
Tennessee	9,091	2,777	1,426	1,351	5,301	—	1,013
Texas	11,407	4,447	1,735	2,712	6,463	—	497
Utah	2,946	321	321	X	1,500	1,125	—
Vermont	3,338	310	310	X	1,343	1,351	334
Virginia	17,720	1,738	1,738	X	3,467	12,496	19
Washington	6,214	2,517	1,182	1,335	1,791	—	1,906
West Virginia	11,797	890	890	X	2,756	7,245	906
Wisconsin	9,454	1,125	1,125	X	7,654	—	675
Wyoming	1,327	491	491	X	784	—	52

* Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government shown; see Source for data limitations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 31.

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Table 1.56 Employment and payroll for judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For data required to compute percentages based on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.20. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
States-local, total	99,706	$79,950	103,169	$86,700	109,213	$98,597	118,395	$114,300	124,712	$128,004	129,958	$140,734	142,381	$163,554
States	19,856	23,175	20,372	23,878	22,977	29,201	23,939	33,220	25,578	37,372	27,516	42,786	37,337	58,566
Local, total	79,852	56,775	82,797	62,821	86,236	69,396	94,456	81,080	99,132	90,632	102,442	97,948	105,044	104,989
Counties	56,421	37,947	58,880	42,438	61,814	47,182	68,727	56,425	72,761	64,488	75,941	70,654	78,851	77,411
Municipalities	23,431	18,828	23,917	20,383	24,422	22,214	25,729	24,655	26,371	26,144	26,501	27,294	26,193	27,577
Alabama	1,666	1,080	1,386	1,002	1,594	1,115	1,690	1,251	1,803	1,528	1,932	1,737	1,547	1,786
State	332	354	209	290	258	309	296	341	326	428	363	476	605	1,009
Local, total	1,334	752	1,177	712	1,336	806	1,394	910	1,476	1,100	1,569	1,261	942	777
Counties	1,217	683	1,075	643	1,209	721	1,232	791	1,344	994	1,412	1,135	772	649
Municipalities	117	69	102	69	127	84	162	119	132	106	157	126	170	129
Alaska	368	415	352	470	377	451	394	502	462	709	538	906	541	944
State	336	394	336	458	353	432	371	483	456	703	534	903	539	942
Local, total	32	21	16	12	24	19	23	20	6	5	4	2	2	3
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	32	21	16	12	24	19	23	20	6	5	4	2	2	3
Arizona	1,239	786	1,218	838	1,313	1,011	1,399	1,160	1,483	1,315	1,596	1,561	1,685	1,742
State	281	279	118	122	129	165	132	189	145	227	164	255	166	284
Local, total	958	559	1,100	716	1,184	846	1,267	971	1,338	1,089	1,432	1,306	1,519	1,458
Counties	804	457	933	588	994	693	1,079	807	1,127	901	1,232	1,106	1,252	1,202
Municipalities	154	102	167	128	190	153	188	163	211	187	200	200	267	256
Arkansas	477	316	680	405	580	392	568	398	709	540	718	628	777	661
State	81	105	90	125	83	135	85	139	88	155	131	238	111	208
Local, total	396	212	590	280	497	257	483	259	621	385	587	391	666	453
Counties	276	134	452	201	360	172	364	190	491	298	454	301	514	342
Municipalities	120	77	138	79	137	85	119	68	130	87	133	90	152	111
California	9,030	8,973	9,755	10,394	10,455	11,750	12,170	14,429	12,932	16,840	13,462	18,790	14,665	20,754
State	763	1,664	767	1,452	798	1,679	835	1,940	906	2,347	938	2,667	1,237	2,825
Local, total	8,267	7,620	8,988	8,942	9,657	10,071	11,335	12,488	12,026	14,493	12,524	16,123	13,429	17,929
Counties	7,732	7,054	8,446	8,349	9,095	9,422	10,741	11,804	11,452	13,788	11,977	15,390	12,800	17,029
Municipalities	535	565	542	593	562	649	594	684	574	705	547	733	629	900
Colorado	1,318	1,019	1,459	1,168	1,524	1,320	1,572	1,686	1,692	1,812	1,751	2,031	1,825	2,193
State	878	717	1,042	858	1,077	967	1,067	1,249	1,082	1,258	1,146	1,429	1,198	1,539
Local, total	440	302	417	310	447	353	505	437	610	554	605	602	627	654
Counties	120	71	92	56	85	56	94	63	180	147	166	148	161	159
Municipalities	320	231	325	254	362	297	411	374	430	407	439	454	466	495
Connecticut	1,201	999	970	831	1,194	1,073	1,036	1,057	1,125	1,174	1,115	1,142	1,510	1,686
State	1,200	997	967	829	1,189	1,069	1,031	1,054	1,121	1,169	1,112	1,137	1,504	1,678
Local, total	1	1	3	2	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	6	8
Municipalities	1	1	3	2	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	6	8
Delaware	545	368	621	467	616	480	587	502	645	610	711	738	769	770
State	398	288	462	372	486	395	454	395	492	485	536	587	590	611
Local, total	147	80	159	95	130	84	133	107	153	125	175	151	179	158
Counties	119	57	120	64	88	51	93	64	106	80	123	104	131	111
Municipalities	28	23	39	31	42	33	40	43	47	45	52	46	48	47
District of Columbia:														
Local, total	894	922	793	823	994	1,065	1,004	1,178	917	1,184	773	1,184	773	1,234
Florida	4,592	3,395	4,426	3,405	5,674	4,924	5,640	5,170	5,389	5,224	5,803	5,707	6,117	6,738
State	350	590	349	587	1,192	1,831	1,301	1,978	1,160	1,961	1,185	2,049	1,269	2,643
Local, total	4,242	2,812	4,077	2,819	4,482	3,093	4,339	3,192	4,229	3,263	4,618	3,658	4,848	4,095
Counties	3,362	2,219	3,400	2,328	3,926	2,721	3,762	2,772	3,630	2,786	3,998	3,144	4,410	3,711
Municipalities	880	593	677	491	556	371	577	420	599	477	620	514	438	383
Georgia	2,207	1,394	2,222	1,582	2,267	1,749	2,461	2,016	2,478	2,235	2,673	2,509	2,903	2,872
State	248	244	357	359	378	430	410	482	342	509	368	573	410	650
Local, total	1,959	1,186	1,865	1,223	1,889	1,319	2,051	1,535	2,136	1,726	2,305	1,936	2,493	2,222
Counties	1,732	1,019	1,619	1,046	1,646	1,131	1,801	1,335	1,881	1,498	2,035	1,696	2,222	1,977
Municipalities	227	167	246	177	243	188	250	200	255	228	270	240	271	245
Hawaii	563	433	450	411	479	474	503	528	534	604	594	752	658	843
State	563	433	450	411	479	474	503	528	534	604	594	752	658	843
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.56 Employment and payroll for judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Idaho	306	$188	348	$276	366	$291	414	$359	454	$410	438	$440	520	$519
State	74	86	131	181	155	193	166	227	180	254	165	262	172	283
Local, total	232	102	217	95	211	98	248	132	274	156	273	178	348	236
Counties	216	91	201	85	204	93	241	128	271	154	255	164	329	221
Municipalities	16	11	16	10	7	4	7	4	3	2	18	14	19	15
Illinois	6,088	4,859	6,206	5,334	5,946	5,556	6,336	6,127	6,458	7,143	6,623	7,279	6,672	7,737
State	1,208	1,856	1,232	1,970	1,283	2,128	1,328	2,276	1,373	2,893	1,562	3,109	1,422	2,952
Local, total	4,880	3,143	4,974	3,364	4,663	3,428	5,008	3,851	5,085	4,250	5,061	4,170	5,250	4,785
Counties	4,870	3,138	4,968	3,360	4,657	3,422	4,995	3,843	5,051	4,223	5,031	4,145	5,217	4,757
Municipalities	10	5	6	4	6	6	13	8	34	27	30	25	33	28
Indiana	1,857	1,133	1,942	1,261	2,034	1,377	2,223	1,530	2,308	1,769	2,649	2,164	3,026	2,413
State	240	352	268	337	278	354	305	377	294	459	387	598	468	627
Local, total	1,617	839	1,674	924	1,756	1,024	1,918	1,153	2,014	1,310	2,262	1,566	2,558	1,786
Counties	998	489	1,120	615	1,087	622	1,180	710	1,326	862	1,541	1,060	1,755	1,225
Municipalities	619	350	554	308	669	401	738	443	688	449	721	506	803	561
Iowa	994	680	886	627	866	705	1,047	967	1,142	1,191	1,160	1,285	1,340	1,711
State	123	178	132	194	136	247	225	403	229	468	241	517	241	710
Local, total	871	503	754	433	730	458	822	564	913	723	919	769	1,099	1,002
Counties	605	333	511	272	708	446	812	559	913	723	919	769	1,097	999
Municipalities	266	170	243	161	22	12	10	5	—	—	—	—	2	3
Kansas	895	576	946	608	1,047	706	1,217	871	1,334	1,040	1,398	1,144	1,716	1,506
State	158	188	165	197	178	219	180	254	191	296	217	318	298	509
Local, total	737	388	781	411	869	487	1,037	617	1,143	744	1,181	826	1,418	996
Counties	651	333	670	339	758	409	893	521	1,000	643	1,035	711	1,265	876
Municipalities	86	55	111	72	111	78	144	97	143	101	146	115	153	120
Kentucky	933	644	833	602	1,199	850	1,263	978	1,604	1,348	1,584	1,468	2,058	1,896
State	162	226	174	245	294	317	141	257	284	423	380	597	329	526
Local, total	771	418	659	356	905	533	1,122	721	1,320	925	1,204	871	1,729	1,369
Counties	675	351	556	280	798	449	999	621	1,082	743	983	700	1,490	1,176
Municipalities	96	67	103	76	107	83	123	100	238	182	221	171	239	193
Louisiana	2,339	1,306	2,245	1,457	2,352	1,623	2,572	1,943	2,664	2,108	2,959	2,697	2,971	2,879
State	371	403	359	422	368	429	323	462	345	494	374	820	378	887
Local, total	1,968	952	1,886	1,035	1,984	1,195	2,249	1,482	2,319	1,614	2,585	1,877	2,593	1,992
Parishes	883	399	1,025	526	930	577	1,231	806	1,222	852	1,318	958	1,330	1,062
Municipalities	1,085	553	861	510	1,054	618	1,018	676	1,097	762	1,267	919	1,263	929
Maine	296	189	304	196	337	247	366	276	357	293	352	312	330	324
State	151	125	179	141	183	174	200	191	208	211	274	265	260	276
Local, total	145	63	125	55	154	74	166	85	149	82	78	47	70	48
Counties	145	63	125	55	153	73	164	83	147	80	78	47	70	48
Municipalities	—	—	(b)	(b)	1	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Maryland	1,703	1,421	1,703	1,485	1,947	1,879	2,116	2,174	2,134	2,416	2,061	2,634	2,226	2,717
State	827	797	893	860	989	1,085	1,059	1,232	1,098	1,390	1,140	1,669	1,189	1,572
Local, total	876	624	810	626	958	794	1,057	942	1,036	1,026	921	965	1,037	1,146
Counties	413	298	448	361	563	493	665	614	633	641	520	564	642	726
Municipalities	463	326	362	265	395	301	392	329	403	385	401	401	395	420
Massachusetts	2,533	2,159	2,898	2,552	2,921	2,791	3,253	3,308	3,488	3,578	3,459	3,694	3,775	4,303
State	459	505	504	523	533	614	574	720	600	736	632	817	648	887
Local, total	2,074	1,654	2,394	2,030	2,388	2,177	2,679	2,587	2,888	2,842	2,827	2,877	3,127	3,416
Counties	1,318	1,001	1,535	1,239	1,618	1,389	1,846	1,702	1,907	1,817	1,862	1,822	1,881	2,021
Municipalities	756	653	859	790	770	788	833	885	981	1,025	965	1,055	1,246	1,395
Michigan	5,056	4,126	5,139	4,561	5,235	5,133	5,608	5,799	5,925	6,490	6,118	7,199	6,508	8,076
State	466	907	461	805	515	927	525	958	590	1,086	658	1,322	623	1,400
Local, total	4,590	3,362	4,678	3,755	4,720	4,206	5,083	4,841	5,335	5,404	5,460	5,877	5,885	6,677
Counties	3,525	2,574	3,447	2,781	3,541	3,162	3,824	3,636	4,111	4,137	4,222	4,491	4,580	5,185
Municipalities	1,065	788	1,231	974	1,179	1,043	1,259	1,205	1,224	1,267	1,238	1,386	1,305	1,491
Minnesota	1,210	1,066	1,339	1,264	1,440	1,429	1,547	1,569	1,685	1,937	1,717	2,087	1,818	2,363
State	122	207	124	241	135	281	127	261	139	305	144	304	161	409
Local, total	1,088	884	1,215	1,023	1,305	1,149	1,420	1,308	1,546	1,631	1,573	1,783	1,657	1,954
Counties	937	759	1,101	918	1,204	1,040	1,348	1,229	1,542	1,628	1,573	1,783	1,640	1,949
Municipalities	151	125	114	105	101	108	72	80	4	3	—	—	17	5

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.56 Employment and payroll for judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Mississippi	488	$350	562	$391	547	$409	627	$522	754	$625	829	$715	858	$760
State	94	138	102	149	100	148	107	197	116	221	117	225	123	238
Local, total	394	212	460	242	447	260	520	325	638	404	712	490	735	521
Counties	334	177	436	226	384	224	469	294	575	362	652	441	646	453
Municipalities	60	35	24	16	63	36	51	31	63	42	60	49	89	68
Missouri	2,344	1,413	2,498	1,682	2,544	1,936	2,877	2,257	3,025	2,541	3,114	2,724	3,170	2,885
State	491	430	720	616	725	781	845	900	883	1,032	935	1,087	822	998
Local, total	1,853	999	1,778	1,065	1,819	1,154	2,032	1,357	2,142	1,510	2,179	1,636	2,348	1,887
Counties	1,247	651	1,133	645	1,128	676	1,357	863	1,468	989	1,494	1,085	1,578	1,234
Municipalities	606	348	645	421	691	478	675	495	674	521	685	551	770	653
Montana	262	179	307	197	331	242	362	286	402	324	386	351	400	408
State	46	68	46	68	49	70	47	82	49	87	53	89	71	142
Local, total	216	111	261	129	282	172	315	204	353	237	333	262	329	266
Counties	190	91	236	111	260	153	287	183	321	210	301	231	292	231
Municipalities	26	20	25	18	22	19	28	21	32	27	32	31	37	35
Nebraska	634	412	628	467	753	595	804	691	867	832	848	868	859	990
State	109	160	128	162	425	384	459	439	431	488	437	515	454	604
Local, total	525	276	500	305	328	212	345	251	436	344	411	353	405	386
Counties	434	215	402	239	235	154	248	175	339	259	297	251	288	264
Municipalities	91	61	98	66	93	57	97	76	97	85	114	102	117	122
Nevada	266	212	298	252	293	265	361	349	418	428	474	518	641	691
State	41	64	47	75	48	78	56	90	62	114	70	133	79	135
Local, total	225	148	251	177	245	187	305	260	356	314	404	385	562	556
Counties	182	111	191	128	177	130	225	190	272	239	304	289	439	419
Municipalities	43	37	60	48	68	57	80	70	84	74	100	97	123	137
New Hampshire	205	166	264	214	244	234	258	246	333	311	346	330	332	352
State	62	73	75	86	72	97	73	104	85	124	85	121	95	142
Local, total	143	93	189	128	172	138	185	143	248	187	261	210	237	210
Counties	71	48	95	68	73	48	83	63	137	104	135	113	129	110
Municipalities	72	46	94	60	99	90	102	80	111	83	126	97	108	100
New Jersey	4,366	3,412	4,813	3,901	4,869	4,233	5,198	4,931	5,443	5,303	5,446	5,549	5,920	6,213
State	570	703	629	775	699	985	799	1,145	810	1,130	799	1,167	951	1,347
Local, total	3,796	2,709	4,184	3,125	4,170	3,248	4,399	3,786	4,633	4,173	4,647	4,382	4,969	4,866
Counties	2,753	2,122	3,050	2,452	3,116	2,582	3,121	2,961	3,183	3,198	3,274	3,348	3,551	3,708
Municipalities	1,043	587	1,134	673	1,054	666	1,278	825	1,450	974	1,373	1,035	1,418	1,158
New Mexico	396	273	499	346	483	352	537	424	618	529	622	733	663	650
State	307	214	394	282	386	292	415	340	487	424	479	621	522	535
Local, total	89	59	105	64	97	60	122	84	131	105	143	112	141	114
Counties	28	20	16	10	14	9	29	24	23	18	23	18	21	18
Municipalities	61	39	89	54	83	50	93	59	108	86	120	94	120	97
New York	10,829	11,847	11,715	13,562	12,011	14,549	12,678	16,795	12,889	17,410	12,969	17,480	18,911	27,141
State	1,673	2,571	1,587	2,730	1,644	2,898	1,815	3,766	1,951	3,887	2,039	4,090	9,719	15,456
Local, total	9,156	9,277	10,128	10,832	10,367	11,651	10,863	13,029	10,938	13,523	10,930	13,390	9,192	11,684
Counties	2,957	2,648	3,015	2,997	3,044	3,114	3,496	3,833	3,712	4,265	3,747	4,454	2,589	3,428
Municipalities	6,199	6,629	7,113	7,835	7,323	8,538	7,367	9,196	7,226	9,258	7,183	8,936	6,603	8,256
North Carolina	2,150	1,361	2,216	1,480	2,272	1,679	2,486	1,951	2,670	2,143	2,903	3,006	2,775	2,608
State	2,028	1,299	2,093	1,410	2,126	1,593	2,122	1,686	2,210	1,804	2,307	2,525	2,374	2,237
Local, total	122	62	123	70	146	86	364	265	460	339	596	481	401	371
Counties	102	54	111	65	146	86	364	265	460	339	596	481	401	371
Municipalities	20	8	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	249	161	297	188	287	211	320	249	345	301	335	309	342	349
State	48	57	52	59	52	74	54	80	64	100	52	93	76	127
Local, total	201	104	245	129	235	136	266	170	281	201	283	216	266	222
Counties	182	90	225	114	216	120	246	151	256	175	256	189	239	194
Municipalities	19	15	20	16	19	16	20	19	25	26	27	27	27	28
Ohio	6,340	4,012	6,257	4,240	6,833	4,905	7,256	5,733	7,220	6,224	7,583	6,607	7,857	7,432
State	407	655	334	444	332	459	400	712	373	744	397	741	466	973
Local, total	5,933	3,562	5,923	3,796	6,501	4,447	6,856	5,020	6,847	5,479	7,186	5,865	7,391	6,459
Counties	4,304	2,462	4,184	2,588	4,719	3,102	4,920	3,439	4,801	3,723	5,106	3,988	5,177	4,396
Municipalities	1,629	1,121	1,739	1,208	1,782	1,344	1,936	1,580	2,046	1,756	2,080	1,877	2,214	2,063

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.56 Employment and payroll for judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Oklahoma	1,208	$830	979	$721	1,028	$800	1,161	$938	1,238	$1,052	1,331	$1,159	1,320	$1,367
State	373	406	381	401	386	429	405	501	425	530	450	570	428	700
Local, total	835	425	598	320	642	371	756	437	813	522	881	589	892	667
Counties	720	352	461	232	497	272	605	331	634	391	677	434	675	466
Municipalities	115	73	137	88	145	99	151	106	179	131	204	156	217	200
Oregon	1,060	856	1,099	917	1,046	920	1,119	1,089	1,286	1,288	1,339	1,465	1,469	1,728
State	162	248	170	264	198	330	196	369	217	425	233	492	240	563
Local, total	898	608	929	653	848	590	923	720	1,069	863	1,106	973	1,229	1,164
Counties	762	510	845	604	753	533	818	654	949	785	984	889	1,083	1,045
Municipalities	136	98	84	50	95	57	105	66	120	78	122	83	146	120
Pennsylvania	6,842	5,125	7,211	5,646	7,796	6,855	8,339	7,663	8,961	8,398	9,131	9,619	8,516	9,201
State	934	1,156	1,063	1,373	1,029	1,781	1,070	1,887	1,085	1,921	1,132	2,339	1,133	2,315
Local, total	5,908	3,969	6,148	4,273	6,767	5,074	7,269	5,775	7,896	6,477	7,999	7,280	7,385	6,886
Counties	3,250	1,790	3,671	2,115	3,926	2,382	4,083	2,690	4,545	3,194	4,710	3,587	4,775	3,837
Municipalities	2,658	2,178	2,477	2,158	2,841	2,692	3,206	3,086	3,351	3,283	3,289	3,693	2,610	3,049
Rhode Island	435	301	415	352	454	392	481	463	478	489	524	565	563	660
State	404	285	390	337	421	372	447	442	438	464	487	530	534	637
Local, total	31	16	25	14	33	19	34	21	40	25	37	25	29	23
Municipalities	31	16	25	14	33	19	34	21	40	25	37	25	29	23
South Carolina	796	529	943	630	946	667	1,159	889	1,253	966	1,283	1,117	1,369	1,283
State	58	92	59	89	63	101	88	127	87	132	116	191	264	438
Local, total	738	438	884	541	883	566	1,071	763	1,166	836	1,167	926	1,105	845
Counties	700	412	843	505	830	524	988	702	1,072	768	1,071	848	1,013	779
Municipalities	38	26	41	36	53	42	83	60	94	68	96	78	92	66
South Dakota	181	130	202	158	200	170	251	219	392	432	450	378	409	427
State	30	45	35	49	39	60	43	77	376	338	426	359	404	422
Local, total	151	86	167	109	161	110	208	143	16	94	24	19	5	5
Counties	131	74	146	94	136	92	177	125	16	93	23	18	5	5
Municipalities	20	12	21	15	25	18	31	18	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tennessee	1,464	1,004	1,692	1,158	1,899	1,352	2,153	1,827	2,199	1,967	2,282	2,231	2,304	2,404
State	222	229	268	256	310	285	312	471	322	495	350	604	394	684
Local, total	1,242	776	1,424	902	1,589	1,067	1,841	1,356	1,877	1,473	1,932	1,627	1,910	1,720
Counties	894	523	1,004	620	1,134	734	1,291	928	1,359	1,046	1,418	1,172	1,421	1,264
Municipalities	348	253	420	282	455	333	550	428	518	427	514	455	489	457
Texas	4,772	3,164	4,963	3,397	5,416	4,035	6,200	4,790	6,567	5,569	7,227	6,396	8,451	7,952
State	436	620	420	645	430	772	447	786	458	962	467	1,027	555	1,309
Local, total	4,336	2,599	4,543	2,752	4,986	3,263	5,753	4,004	6,109	4,607	6,760	5,369	7,896	6,643
Counties	3,583	2,164	3,735	2,267	4,137	2,717	4,822	3,380	5,082	3,869	5,691	4,531	6,716	5,675
Municipalities	753	434	808	485	849	546	931	624	1,027	738	1,069	838	1,180	968
Utah	267	202	276	224	360	288	372	321	505	451	575	547	529	583
State	116	110	109	116	110	128	113	135	116	161	120	182	143	227
Local, total	151	92	167	109	250	160	259	186	389	290	455	365	386	355
Counties	39	24	40	25	115	64	109	82	199	152	251	211	235	208
Municipalities	112	68	127	83	135	96	150	104	190	138	204	153	151	147
Vermont	165	140	180	154	179	173	197	195	174	181	197	201	206	244
State	164	138	170	148	172	170	180	186	156	170	166	181	175	223
Local, total	1	1	10	5	7	4	17	9	18	11	31	21	31	21
Counties	1	1	10	5	7	4	17	9	18	11	31	21	31	21
Municipalities	—	1	—	(*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	2,049	1,372	1,891	1,378	1,760	1,614	1,920	1,860	2,438	2,376	2,797	2,794	2,507	2,814
State	529	504	601	482	936	1,020	1,031	1,189	1,397	1,505	1,624	1,761	1,449	1,869
Local, total	1,520	916	1,290	895	824	594	889	672	1,041	871	1,173	1,032	1,058	945
Counties	378	259	444	312	388	289	473	362	568	495	689	637	567	521
Municipalities	1,142	657	846	584	436	305	416	310	473	376	484	396	491	424
Washington	1,417	984	1,486	1,134	1,583	1,304	1,703	1,491	1,719	1,713	1,805	1,899	1,874	2,155
State	204	241	207	221	214	257	224	281	227	343	251	369	282	449
Local, total	1,213	786	1,279	914	1,369	1,047	1,479	1,210	1,492	1,370	1,554	1,530	1,592	1,706
Counties	990	645	1,034	743	1,090	850	1,217	1,004	1,263	1,142	1,321	1,304	1,317	1,424
Municipalities	223	141	245	171	279	197	262	205	229	228	233	227	275	283

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.56 Employment and payroll for judicial activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
West Virginia	459	$296	519	$337	499	$354	678	$484	673	$478	818	$692	1,083	$964
State	95	107	90	106	91	124	93	128	96	128	216	307	619	661
Local, total	364	197	429	232	408	229	585	356	577	350	602	385	464	303
Counties	351	189	408	220	379	214	561	339	547	329	572	362	420	270
Municipalities	13	8	21	11	29	15	24	17	30	20	30	23	44	33
Wisconsin	1,627	1,344	1,693	1,452	1,652	1,540	1,729	1,717	1,886	1,991	1,915	2,191	2,051	2,390
State	423	622	394	506	405	588	413	632	424	700	412	718	425	761
Local, total	1,204	791	1,299	945	1,247	952	1,316	1,086	1,462	1,291	1,503	1,473	1,626	1,629
Counties	1,161	756	1,210	903	1,178	908	1,262	1,044	1,407	1,249	1,424	1,410	1,523	1,545
Municipalities	43	35	89	42	69	43	54	42	55	42	79	64	103	84
Wyoming	127	86	145	104	165	131	183	139	216	182	245	210	268	238
State	39	44	39	50	46	70	47	71	50	81	51	85	63	104
Local, total	88	42	106	54	119	61	136	68	166	101	194	125	205	134
Counties	79	35	91	46	102	51	115	57	139	84	160	105	162	100
Municipalities	9	7	15	8	17	10	21	11	27	16	34	20	43	34

[a]Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.

[b]Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 21.

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Table 1.57 Salaries of judges of appellate and general trial courts and dates of last salary change, by type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 31, 1979

NOTE: The salaries reported for the highest appellate courts refer to salaries paid to associate justices, as opposed to chief justices for the highest court and intermediate appellate courts. National averages for the highest and general trial courts are based on figures for the 50 States. For intermediate appellate courts, the average is based on the 28 States that have such courts. Salaries including supplements are shown in parentheses immediately beneath the figures for State-paid salaries. Supplements may include payments for travel and other business expenses, and locally authorized salary increments.

Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change
	Highest court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Alabama	$39,500	$38,000	$27,500 (42,200)	4/25/78
Alaska	52,992 to 60,410	X	48,576 to 57,076	7/1/78
Arizona	47,500	45,500	43,500	1/1/79
Arkansas	36,023	X	33,510	7/1/78
California	66,082	61,952	51,624	7/1/78
Colorado	45,600	41,500	38,350	1/1/79
Connecticut	40,000	X	38,500	1/1/79
Delaware	42,000	X	39,000	7/1/75
Florida	45,350	43,050	40,850	1/1/79
Georgia	46,000	45,500	38,500 (52,900)	2/1/78
Hawaii	45,000	X	42,500	1/1/76
Idaho	38,000	X	35,000	7/1/78
Illinois	58,000	53,000	50,500	12/1/78
Indiana	38,100	38,100	26,500 to 31,500	6/1/75
Iowa	45,000	42,500	40,000	7/1/77
Kansas	36,250	35,000	32,625 (34,125)	1/1/79
Kentucky	39,000	37,000	35,000	6/30/76
Louisiana	54,000	51,300	45,900 (48,600)	7/1/78
Maine	32,000	X	31,500	7/1/78
Maryland	47,800	44,900	42,500	7/1/78
Massachusetts	46,638	43,621	42,053	7/1/78
Michigan	56,500	51,500	30,850 (51,850)	1/1/79
Minnesota	49,000	X	42,000	7/1/77
Mississippi	46,000	X	41,000	7/1/78
Missouri	50,000	47,500	45,000	1/1/78
Montana	36,000	X	35,000	7/1/77
Nebraska	43,000	X	39,500 (41,000)	1/1/79
Nevada	47,250	X	43,000	1/1/79
New Hampshire	40,810	X	39,750	6/16/78
New Jersey	56,000	53,000	48,000	1/1/78
New Mexico	38,165	36,456	35,317	7/1/78
New York	60,575	51,627	48,998	7/1/74
North Carolina	47,000	44,500	39,500	7/1/78
North Dakota	36,800	X	34,500	7/1/77
Ohio	51,000	47,000	33,000 to 43,500	5/1/78
Oklahoma	39,200	36,200	22,080 to 33,200	7/1/78
Oregon	45,707	44,619	41,461	12/1/78
Pennsylvania	55,000	53,000	45,000	7/1/76
Rhode Island	41,300 to 49,560	X	39,100 to 46,920	7/2/78
South Carolina	49,140	X	49,140	1/1/79
South Dakota	35,000	X	33,000	7/1/78
Tennessee	53,667	49,195	44,722	7/1/78
Texas	51,400	45,400 (50,400)	35,700 (49,400)	9/1/78
Utah	35,500	X	33,500	5/10/77
Vermont	33,655	X	31,800	7/2/78
Virginia	50,000	X	44,500	7/1/78
Washington	45,000	42,000	39,000	7/1/77
West Virginia	35,000	X	31,500	7/1/76
Wisconsin	48,920	44,868	36,151 (42,957)	8/1/78
Wyoming	45,000	X	42,500	3/10/78
National average	45,248	45,278	38,971	X
District of Columbia	51,750	X	49,050	2/20/77
Federal system	72,000	57,500	54,500	3/1/77
American Samoa	51,244	X	X	1/22/78
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	32,000	X	26,000	7/31/74
Virgin Islands	X	X	45,000	1/10/79

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1979), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.58 Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, by district, years ending June 30, 1969-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.35. For the years ending June 30, 1976 and 1977, U.S. District Courts have included 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 (P.L. 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 1976-78 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 1976-78 data more comparable to previous years' data that did not include most minor offense cases.

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

District	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
FIRST CIRCUIT										
Maine	57	93	143	126	91	89	103	80	74	80
Massachusetts	53	69	90	108	62	63	100	78	62	70
New Hampshire	57	90	80	74	65	48	56	41	30	40
Rhode Island	41	39	41	59	57	63	77	49	46	35
Puerto Rico	128	80	59	136	87	62	92	71	68	62
SECOND CIRCUIT										
Connecticut	66	66	72	85	90	91	85	76	52	41
New York:										
North	72	74	79	154	122	84	64	65	67	61
East	58	72	144	158	126	99	99	95	83	65
South	42	34	50	55	46	42	49	47	43	35
West	81	67	65	81	196	109	95	76	62	50
Vermont	16	29	32	51	49	69	53	40	41	28
THIRD CIRCUIT										
Delaware	23	24	26	43	37	32	64	47	45	19
New Jersey	70	54	78	79	75	57	70	53	66	48
Pennsylvania:										
East	33	35	42	38	37	37	41	39	29	25
Middle	50	41	39	48	58	68	49	46	54	29
West	39	32	29	33	31	38	38	33	30	32
Virgin Islands	227	134	111	163	120	133	192	245	199	194
FOURTH CIRCUIT										
Maryland	109	71	71	90	91	101	124	99	82	85
North Carolina:										
East	149	118	100	117	107	121	104	125	134	115
Middle	138	131	155	175	192	174	206	164	154	133
West	155	149	152	178	120	141	158	133	101	101
South Carolina	65	62	66	97	78	92	116	81	69	55
Virginia:										
East	129	131	161	163	151	159	180	141	102	83
West	77	86	120	120	110	127	162	110	96	79
West Virginia:										
North	109	112	89	76	73	57	46	46	70	49
South	122	77	85	70	70	74	96	101	84	62
FIFTH CIRCUIT										
Alabama:										
North	136	88	95	107	96	109	128	145	144	132
Middle	126	125	116	155	161	121	147	117	88	83
South	113	48	48	67	70	62	78	80	83	54
Florida:										
North	102	125	127	124	132	124	105	102	70	71
Middle	109	96	113	112	111	112	106	87	81	90
South	318	238	279	275	310	290	120	119	115	82
Georgia:										
North	167	102	103	126	123	121	106	84	85	66
Middle	107	157	158	148	127	125	106	86	116	67
South	233	188	138	179	152	143	285	340	109	75
Louisiana:										
East	60	56	59	63	69	66	83	47	77	41
Middle	x	x	x	102	97	96	86	77	104	85
West	111	167	96	65	66	71	104	123	53	46
Mississippi:										
North	78	66	69	43	62	50	73	40	57	36
South	43	56	52	47	56	32	40	35	51	38
Texas:										
North	111	103	99	119	109	112	113	100	106	100
East	96	55	46	69	55	68	58	57	64	46
South	273	291	374	411	202	140	135	159	141	166
West	448	417	384	674	287	250	220	153	161	190
Canal Zone	103	128	187	296	295	384	409	322	275	240
SIXTH CIRCUIT										
Kentucky:										
East	200	145	159	187	212	184	178	93	90	81
West	99	78	66	108	117	116	116	117	122	154
Michigan:										
East	79	88	102	144	166	162	172	140	118	78
West	55	81	79	176	162	105	149	131	120	96
Ohio:										
North	67	104	113	125	113	98	100	94	79	61
South	96	81	69	94	72	57	77	75	67	63

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 1.58 Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, by district, years ending June 30, 1969–78—Continued

District	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Tennessee:										
East	95	122	90	89	98	92	70	55	71	48
Middle	123	135	126	149	144	163	157	132	84	121
West	119	103	86	102	91	74	65	57	61	72
SEVENTH CIRCUIT										
Illinois:										
North	69	48	73	73	74	65	62	68	59	42
East	48	93	100	88	131	81	104	74	68	96
South	81	94	90	89	89	104	74	46	47	52
Indiana:										
North	59	84	83	95	120	124	150	107	80	61
South	82	101	120	110	90	86	74	62	54	51
Wisconsin:										
East	52	66	59	73	99	66	90	53	70	53
West	70	141	141	140	94	112	90	78	70	59
EIGHTH CIRCUIT										
Arkansas:										
East	99	145	107	137	138	133	171	128	125	123
West	70	58	40	44	45	42	59	42	34	44
Iowa:										
North	52	37	54	68	44	59	80	53	90	41
South	56	67	86	76	85	95	107	101	61	86
Minnesota	57	83	106	187	102	96	97	61	74	65
Missouri:										
East	97	75	103	77	97	78	96	67	82	57
West	78	89	109	142	139	177	307	73	58	67
Nebraska	92	75	67	70	74	70	72	46	48	44
North Dakota	57	37	42	58	39	78	50	59	70	52
South Dakota	67	81	96	70	128	159	211	200	173	99
NINTH CIRCUIT										
Alaska	76	74	77	125	122	153	117	85	78	54
Arizona	210	244	286	290	305	246	274	252	221	158
California:										
North	98	82	111	131	75	63	75	59	66	47
East	206	221	321	303	323	309	400	288	178	167
Central	152	134	137	141	136	109	124	109	96	81
South	1,460	565	470	374	409	502	479	286	197	141
Hawaii	57	97	81	92	98	83	80	72	304*	52
Idaho	80	63	55	47	49	51	67	57	70	71
Montana	104	105	103	108	99	77	87	96	107	100
Nevada	146	122	95	102	97	119	130	130	96	66
Oregon	107	133	96	106	86	86	104	84	90	73
Washington:										
East	62	104	101	64	98	84	141	84	107	101
West	96	104	122	127	132	132	161	117	112	103
Guam	32	51	60	52	63	104	34	32	24	50
Northern Mariana Islands	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
TENTH CIRCUIT										
Colorado	148	91	81	103	100	129	101	73	87	77
Kansas	88	112	113	110	114	112	106	112	99	82
New Mexico	157	111	99	101	166	129	128	101	85	96
Oklahoma:										
North	69	100	72	128	94	106	120	116	96	88
East	67	43	45	37	50	47	39	40	55	56
West	82	128	95	118	94	84	95	81	103	70
Utah	83	68	51	79	54	57	72	75	74	59
Wyoming	69	158	173	146	113	115	133	107	143	122
District of Columbia	147	144	154	174	89	56	59	56	53	48

* 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.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Management Statistics for United States Courts, 1974* and *1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.59 Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts, by type of activity and level of court, years ending June 30, 1972-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.35. Some entries differ from the original document; corrected information was received from the Source.

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Judges:							
Circuit	91	93	95	96	94	87	95
District	388	384	378	383	375	373	381
Special courts	21	20	21	21	21	19	20
Territorial courts	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
Retired/resigned	154	159	169	163	166	181	179
Total	658	660	667	667	660	663	678
Circuit executives	4	8	9	9	9	10	10
Staff to circuit executives	1	8	8	10	15	11	15
Secretaries to judges	506	532	547	568	533	510	544
Secretary-law clerks to judges	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Secretaries to retired judges	112	129	120	128	155	153	140
Court (staff) secretaries	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	41	56	62
Law clerks to judges	554	541	586	638	607	598	689
Law clerks to retired judges	84	109	113	105	124	148	160
Senior law clerks	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	32	11	11
Court (staff) law clerks	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	20	80	73
Total personnel for clerks' offices	1,864	1,952	2,140	2,246	2,557	2,788	2,917
Members of probation staffs:							
Probation officers	618	784	1,124	1,423	1,522	1,632	1,673
Probation officers' assistants	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	19	30	30
Pretrial services officers	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	79	86	91
Clerks	460	558	744	952	1,010	1,105	1,108
Total	1,078	1,342	1,868	2,375	2,630	2,853	2,902
Members of bankruptcy staffs:							
Referees	203	201	212	210	224	228	232
Clerks	883	901	1,844	796	1,070	1,077	1,018
Total	1,086	1,102	1,056	1,006	1,294	1,305	1,250
U.S. magistrates	518	514	517	452	450	454	455
Staff to U.S. magistrates	137	162	193	211	285	298	325
Federal public defenders and assistants	43	56	72	94	111	124	136
Staff to Federal public defenders	41	45	69	90	118	121	139
Court criers (including court crier-law clerks)	401	410	430	442	435	411	436
Court reporters	410	403	399	394	390	403	443
Court reporter/secretaries	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Supporting personnel of the special courts	222	227	212	216	220	222	219
Miscellaneous personnel in the District of Columbia	83	57	26	30	23	24	20
Messengers	15	14	10	10	9	8	7
Librarians	34	34	36	39	40	48	48
Nurses	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Interpreters	9	10	9	10	12	12	13
Temporary emergency Court of Appeals	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5	3	5
Members of the staff of the Administrative Office	258	272	279	337	437	408	444
Members of the staff of the Federal Judicial Center	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)	98	117
Members of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Jury Commissioner's staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Speedy Trial Planning Groups Reporters	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total [d]	8,123	8,592	9,371	10,082	11,217	11,825	12,279

[a] Position was not counted separately in previous years.
[b] Position was created by Speedy Trial Act.
[c] In 1976, this total was included in the members of the staff of the Administrative Office total.
[d] Permanent and temporary personnel are included in the above totals.

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

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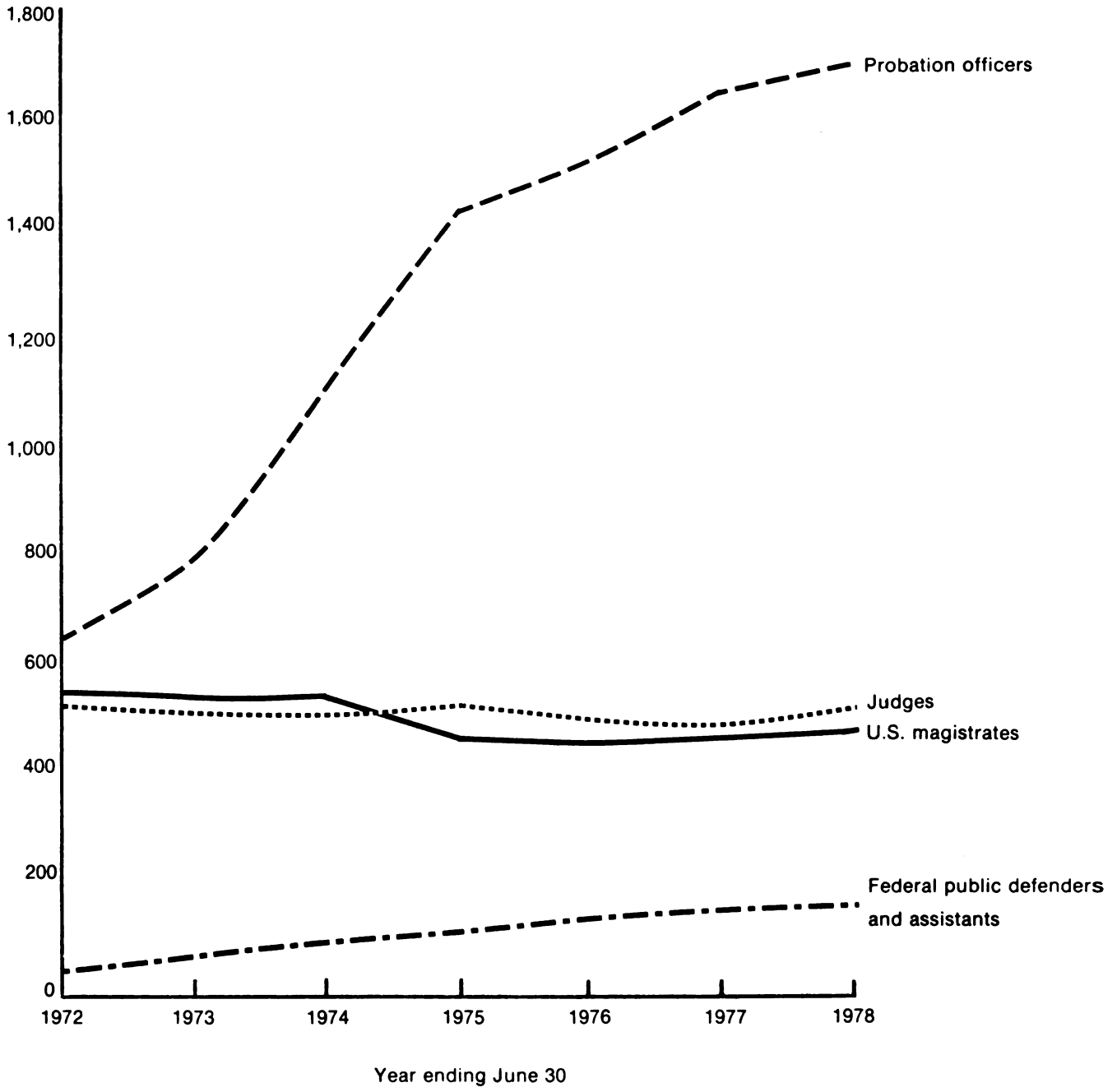
Figure 1.4 Selected personnel of the Federal courts, years ending June 30, 1972–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.35. This figure presents data on active judges in Federal circuit, district, special, and territorial courts (data on judges who have retired or resigned have been excluded); probation officers; U.S. magistrates; and Federal public defenders and assistants. See also Table 1.59.



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

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Table 1.60 Characteristics of presidential nominees and appointees to U.S. Court judgeships, by Presidential administration, 1963 to Aug. 27, 1978

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

Law firms are categorized according to membership size: five or more members for a large firm; three or four for medium firms; and one or two for small firms. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some nominees and appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

Data for Carter nominees do not include one that was subsequently withdrawn.

[Percent]

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 (N = 122)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N = 179)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N = 52)	President Carter's nominees 1977-August 1978 (N = 45)
Sex:				
Male	98.4	99.4	98.1	86.7
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	13.3
Race:				
White	96.7	97.2	90.4	91.1
Black	3.3	2.8	5.8	8.9
Asian-American	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0
Education, undergraduate:				
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	46.7
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	33.3
Ivy League	16.4	19.5	17.3	17.8
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0.0	2.2
Education, law school:				
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	37.8
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	33.3
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	28.9
Occupation at nomination or appointment:				
Politics or government	21.3	10.7	21.2	4.4
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	42.2
Law firm, large	21.3	39.7	34.6	40.0
Law firm, medium	4.9	11.7	5.8	2.2
Law firm, small or individual practice	18.0	6.7	3.9	8.9
Other	3.3	2.8	0.0	2.2
Occupational experience:				
Judicial	34.3	35.1	42.3	46.7
Prosecutorial	45.8	41.9	50.0	33.3
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	33.3
Region:				
Protestant	57.4	72.1	73.1	57.8
Catholic	31.9	18.9	17.3	31.1
Jewish	10.7	8.9	9.6	11.1
Political party:				
Democrat	94.8	7.8	21.2	95.6
Republican	5.2	92.2	78.8	4.4

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "A Profile of Carter's Judicial Nominees," *Judicature* 62 (November 1978), p. 248. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.61 Characteristics of presidential nominees and appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeships, by Presidential administration, 1963 to Aug. 27, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.60. Percent subtotals for the occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some nominees and appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

[Percent]

	President Johnson's appointees 1963–68 (N = 40)	President Nixon's appointees 1969–74 (N = 45)	President Ford's appointees 1974–76 (N = 12)	President Carter's nominees 1977–August 1978 (N = 12)
Sex:				
Male	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race:				
White	95.0	97.8	100.0	66.7
Black	5.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Asian-American	0.0	2.2	0.0	8.3
Education, undergraduate:				
Public-supported	32.5	40.0	50.0	41.7
Private (not Ivy League)	40.0	35.6	41.7	41.7
Ivy League	17.5	20.0	8.3	16.7
None indicated	10.0	4.4	0.0	0.0
Education, law school:				
Public-supported	40.0	37.8	50.0	41.7
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25.0	33.3
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25.0	25.0
Occupation at nomination or appointment:				
Politics or government	10.0	4.4	8.3	0.0
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75.0	41.7
Law firm, large	20.0	24.4	16.7	25.0
Law firm, medium	2.5	6.7	0.0	16.7
Law firm, small or individual practice	7.5	2.2	0.0	0.0
Other	2.5	8.9	0.0	16.7
Occupational experience:				
Judicial	65.0	57.8	75.0	58.3
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25.0	41.7
Other	20.0	17.8	25.0	25.0
Religion:				
Protestant	60.0	75.6	58.3	83.3
Catholic	25.0	15.6	33.3	8.3
Jewish	15.0	8.9	8.3	8.3
Political party:				
Democrat	95.0	6.7	8.3	91.7
Republican	5.0	93.3	91.7	0.0
None	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "A Profile of Carter's Judicial Nominees," *Judicature* 62 (November 1978), p. 251. Reprinted by permission.

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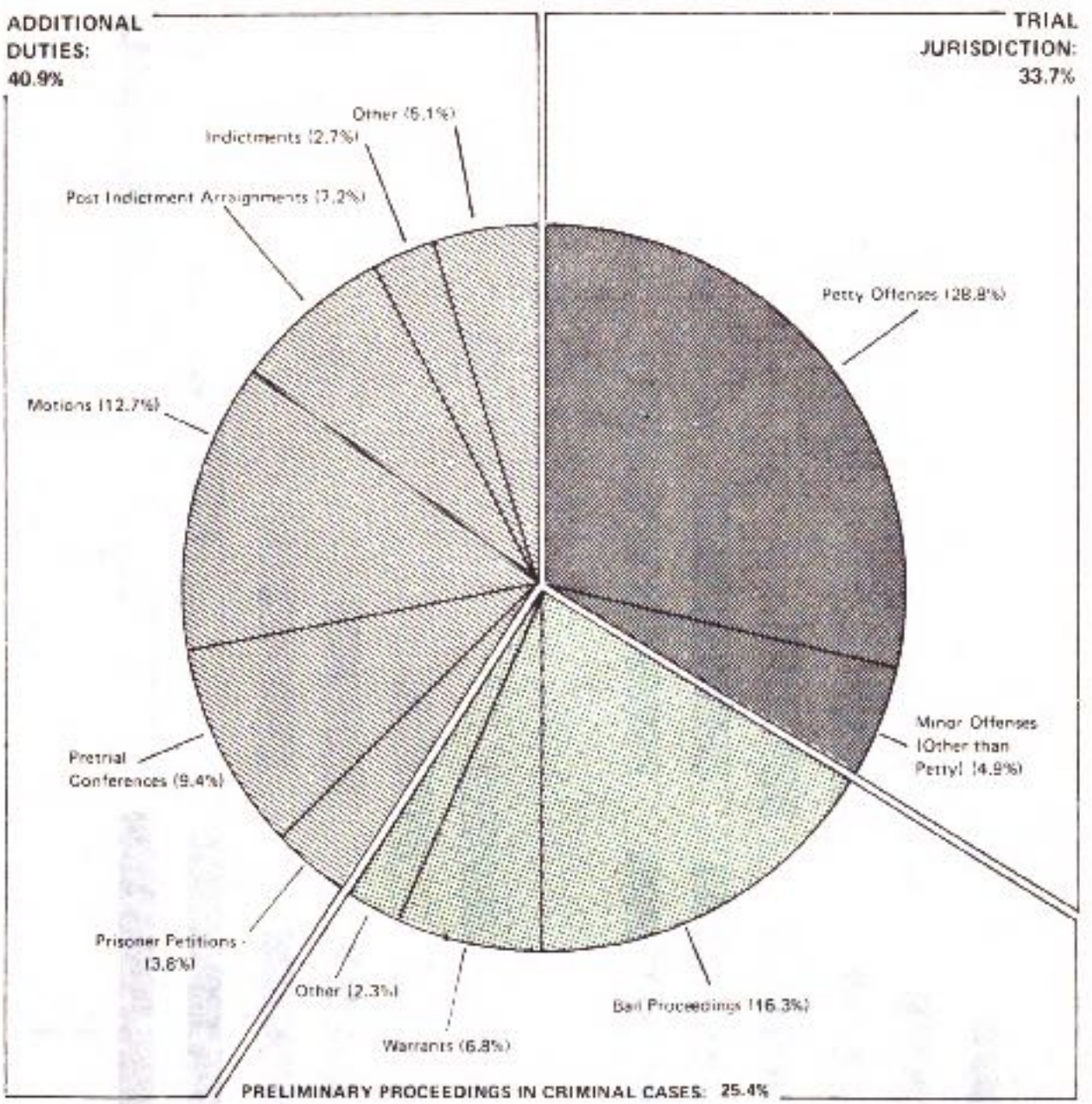
Figure 1.5 Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts, year ending June 30, 1978

NOTE: The Federal Magistrates Act (28 U.S.C. 636(b)) provided the authority under which magistrates have assisted the 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 made clear the ability of the parties of a civil case to consent to reference of the case to a magistrate for trial as a special master. The changes also empowered magistrates to conduct evidentiary hearings in prisoner petitions. 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 66 districts. See Source, pp. 9–11 for more detail on the other duties performed by U.S. magistrates.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978). (Preliminary Report).

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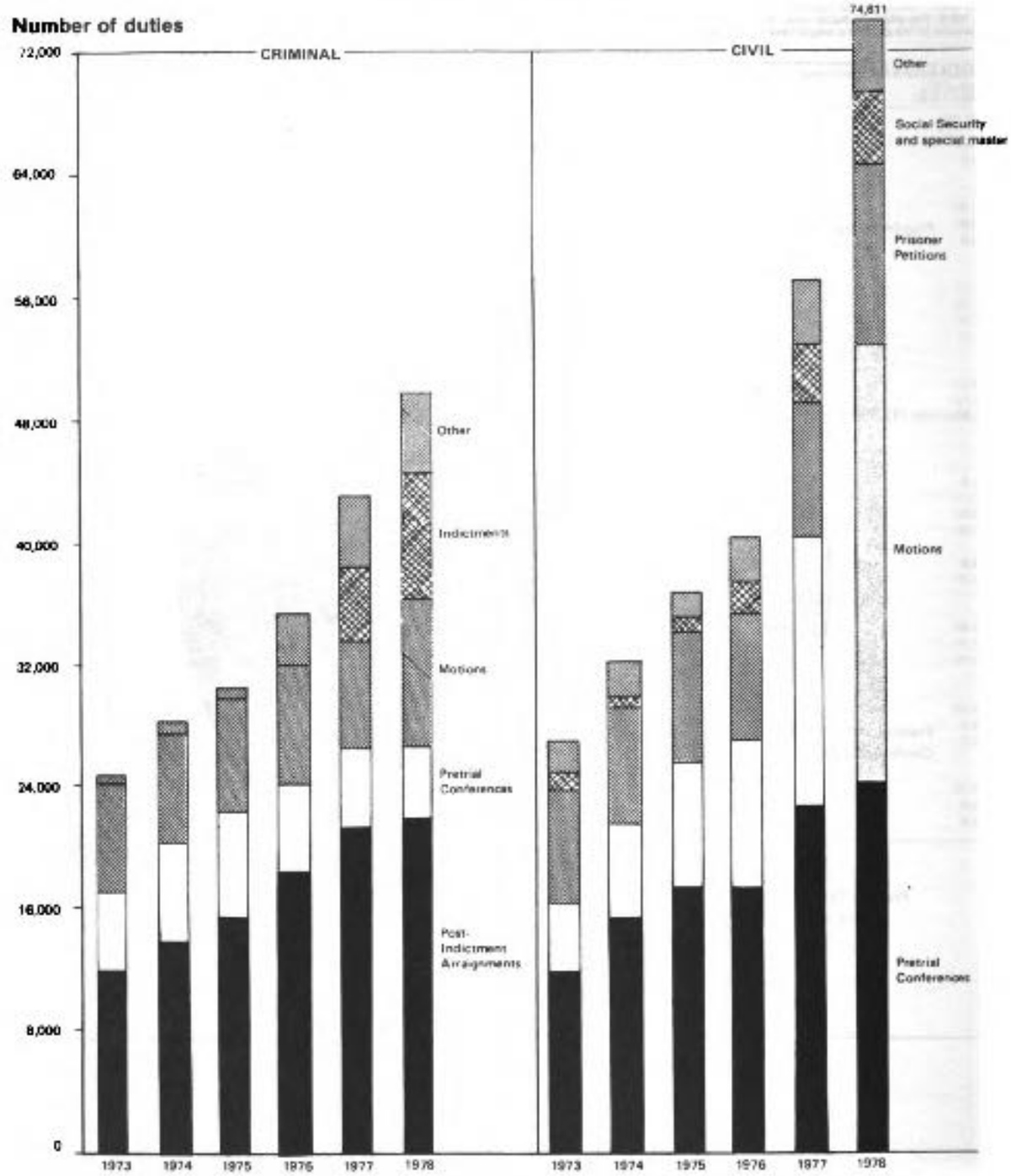
Figure 1.6 Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1973–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.5.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978). (Preliminary Report).

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Table 1.62 Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1977

NOTE: These data were derived from a mail survey conducted by the Council of State Governments.

State or other jurisdiction	Appellate courts						Major trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
	Court of last resort	Number of judges	Term (in years)	Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)			
Alabama	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	Circuit courts	108	6
				Court of Civil Appeals	3	6			
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	Superior courts	20	6
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	Superior courts	73	4
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	Chancery and probate courts	27	6
							Circuit courts	29	4
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Courts of Appeal	56	12	Superior courts	542	6
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	10	8	District Court	99	6
Connecticut	Supreme Court	6[a]	8	X	X	X	Superior Court	112[a]	8
Delaware	Supreme Court	3	12	X	X	X	Court of Chancery	3	12
							Superior Court	11	12
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District courts of appeal	28	6	Circuit courts	287	6
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior courts	86	4 to 8
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	Circuit courts	18	10
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	27	4
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	34[b]	10	Circuit courts	650[c]	6[c]
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	9	10	Circuit courts	88	6
							Superior courts	80	6
							Criminal courts	4	4
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	5	6	District Court	299[d]	6[d]
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	7	4	District courts	209[e]	4
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	87	8
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	Courts of Appeals	32	10	District courts	143	6
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior Court	14	7
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts of counties	68	15
							Courts of Supreme Bench of Baltimore City	22	15
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	6	To age 70	Superior Court	46	To age 70
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	18	6[f]	Circuit courts	147	6[f]
							Recorder's Court (Detroit)	23	6[f]
Minnesota	Supreme Court	9	6	X	X	X	District courts	72	6
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X[e]	Chancery courts	36	4
							Circuit courts	30	4
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	24	12	Circuit courts	116	6
Montana	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	29	6
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	X	X	X	District courts	45	6
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District Courts	26	6[g]
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	13	To age 70
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7[h]	Appellate division of Superior Court	22	7[h]	Superior Court	120	7[h]
							County courts	108	5
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	5	8	District courts	40	6
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14[i]	Appellate divisions of Supreme Court[j]	24[k]	5[k]	Supreme Court	257	14
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	66	8
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	19	6
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Courts of appeals	44	6	Courts of common pleas	313	6[m]
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	6	6	District courts	189	4[n]
	Court of Criminal Appeals	3	6						
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit courts	75	6
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court	7	10	Courts of common pleas	285	10
				Commonwealth Court	7	10			
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior Court	17	Life
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	Circuit Court	25	6
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	Circuit courts	36	8
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	9	8	Chancery courts	27	8
				Court of Criminal Appeals	9	8	Circuit courts	58	8
							Criminal courts	25	8
							Law-equity courts	4	8
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Civil Appeals	42	6	District courts	305	4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6						
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	24	6
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts	8	6[o]
							District courts	11	6
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	107	8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	Superior courts	111	4
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	58	8
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	X	X	X	Circuit courts	53	6
							County courts	128	6
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	15	6
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	X	X	X	Superior Court	44	15
American Samoa	High Court: Appellate	8[p]	(q)	X	X	X	High Court: Trial	8[p]	(q)
Guam[r]	Supreme Court	3	5	X	X	X	Superior Court	5	5
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	8	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	89	12

[a]Does not include senior judges, i.e., judges between the ages of 65 and 70 who are eligible for assignment to judicial duties but who have retired from full-time service as a judge.
[b]Elective judgeships. Retired and sitting circuit judges are assigned full time to appellate court as needed.
[c]Composed of circuit and associate judges who have full jurisdiction of circuit court. Associate judges serve 4 years.
[d]A unified system with 92 district court judges who possess full jurisdiction of the court. An additional 16 district associate judges, 23 full-time judicial magistrates, and 299 part-time judicial magistrates have limited jurisdiction. District associate judges and full-time judicial magistrates serve 4 years; part-time magistrates, 2 years.
[e]Sixty-nine district judges, 62 associate district judges, and 78 district magistrate judges.
[f]Terms for new judgeships are for 10, 8, or 6 years; elected thereafter for 6-year terms.
[g]Effective January 1979.
[h]With reappointment to age 70.
[i]To age 70; judges may be certificated thereafter as supreme court judges (intermediate appellate court) for 2-year terms up to age 76.
[j]The appellate divisions may establish appellate terms to hear appeals from local courts. County courts, although basically trial courts, may hear appeals from certain local courts.
[k]Twenty-four justices permanently authorized; in addition, as of December 31, 1976, 20 justices and certificated retired justices had been temporarily assigned.
[l]To age 70; judges may be certificated thereafter for 2-year terms up to age 76.
[m]Presided over by county judge (court of limited jurisdiction) who serves term of 4 years.
[n]Special district judges serve at pleasure of district judges by whom they are appointed.
[o]Six years for superior judges; 4 years for assistant judges.
[p]Chief justice and associate justice sit in all divisions as well as court of last resort except in matai cases; trial court judges sit in all divisions of the High Court by designation of the chief justice.
[q]Appointed. See Source, p. 9, for details.
[r]Reflects 1976 survey.

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Table 1.63 Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.62. "Appellate" refers to judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. "Trial" refers to judges of trial courts of general jurisdiction. In some instances, information on length of time for requirements was not supplied.

State or other jurisdiction	U.S. citizenship		Years of minimum residence: In State		Years of minimum residence: In district		Minimum age		Learned in the law		Years of legal experience		Other	
	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial
Alabama	✓	✓	5	5	—	1	25	25	✓[a]	✓[a]	—	—	—	—
Alaska	✓	✓	3	3	—	—	—	—	✓[a]	✓[a]	8	5	—	—
Arizona	✓	✓	10[b]	5	✓[c]	—	30[c]	30	✓[a]	✓[a]	10[b]	5	(1)	(1)
Arkansas	✓	✓	2	2	—	—	30	28	✓	✓	98	6	(1)	(1)
California	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	28	28	✓[a]	✓[a]	10	10	—	—
Colorado	✓	✓	1	1	—	✓	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓[a]	✓[a]	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	✓	✓	—	—	(1)	(1)
Florida	✓	✓	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	✓[a]	✓[a]	—	—	—	—
Georgia	✓	✓	3	3	—	—	30	30	✓	✓	7	7	—	—
Hawaii	✓	✓	1	1	—	—	—	—	✓[a]	✓[a]	10	10	—	—
Idaho	✓	✓	1	1	—	1	—	30	✓[a]	✓	—	5	(1)	(1)
Illinois	✓	✓	—	—	✓	✓	—	—	✓[a]	✓[a]	—	—	—	—
Indiana	✓	✓	5	✓	✓	✓	21	21	✓[a]	✓[a]	10[h]	—	—	—
Iowa	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓[i]	—	—	(1)	(1)
Kansas	✓	✓	—	✓	—	✓	30	30	✓	✓[a]	10	5	—	—
Kentucky	✓	✓	2	2	2	2	—	—	✓	✓	8	8	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	✓[a]	✓[a]	5	5	—	—
Maine	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	—	—	(1)	(1)
Maryland	✓	✓	5	5	✓	✓	30	30	✓[a]	✓[a]	—	—	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓[a]	✓[a]	—	—	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	21	✓	✓	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	5	5	—	—	30	26	✓	✓	✓	5	—	(1)
Missouri	✓	✓	9[g]	3[g]	✓	✓	30	30	✓	✓	—	—	(1)	(1)
Montana	✓	✓	2	2	—	—	—	—	✓[a]	✓[a]	5	5	—	—
Nebraska	✓	✓	3	3	✓	✓	30	30	✓[a]	✓[a]	—	—	—	—
Nevada	✓	✓	2	—	—	—	25	25	✓[a]	✓[a]	—	—	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Jersey	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	28	28	✓[a]	✓[a]	10	10	—	—
New Mexico	✓	✓	3	3	—	✓	30	30	✓	✓	3	3	—	—
New York	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	18	18	✓[a]	✓[a]	10	10	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	✓	✓	1 month	1 month	—	✓	21	21	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
North Dakota	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	—	—	—	—
Ohio	✓	✓	1	—	—	1	—	—	✓[a]	✓[a]	6	6	—	—
Oklahoma	✓	✓	—	1	1	6 months	30	18[f]	✓	✓	5	4[k]	(1)	(1)
Oregon	✓	✓	—	—	—	✓	21	21	✓[a]	✓[a]	—	—	(1)	—
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	1[e]	1[e]	—	1	21	21	✓[a]	✓[a]	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	✓	✓	2	2	—	—	21	21	—	✓	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	✓	✓	5	5	—	✓	26	26	—	✓	5	5	—	—
South Dakota	✓	✓	✓	1	1	✓	18	18	✓[a]	✓[a]	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	5	5	—	1	35[v]	30	✓	✓	—	—	—	—
Texas	✓	✓	(1)	(1)	—	2	35	25	—	—	10	4	—	—
Utah	—	—	5	3	—	✓	30	25	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—
Vermont	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	5[w]	5[w]	—	—
Virginia	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	21	21	✓[a]	✓[a]	5	5	(1)	(1)
Washington	✓	✓	1	1	—	—	21	21	✓[a]	✓[a]	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	✓	✓	5	5	—	—	30	30	—	—	10	5	(1)	(1)
Wisconsin	✓	✓	6 months	6 months	—	✓	25	25	✓[a]	✓[a]	5	5	(1)	(1)
Wyoming	✓	✓	3	2	—	—	30	28	✓	✓	9	5	(1)	(1)
District of Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
American Samoa	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓[a]	✓[a]	—	—	—	—
Guam [s]	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	✓	✓	5	—	—	—	—	25	✓[a]	✓[a]	10	—	—	—

[a] Member of or admitted to bar. Alabama—licensed to practice law in the State. Connecticut, Illinois, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, Washington—shall not engage in private practice. Montana, Virginia, Washington (for appellate courts). Wisconsin—member of bar at least 5 years.
[b] For court of appeals, 5 years.
[c] For court of appeals.
[d] Good character. Maryland—integrity and wisdom. New York—persons who by their character, temperament, professional aptitude and experience are well qualified to hold such judicial office.
[e] State citizenship.
[f] There must be one judge residing in each of State's three counties.
[g] No more than two justices can be of same major political party; at least one justice must be of other major political party.
[h] No more than bare majority of judges can be of same major political party; remainder of judges must be of other major political party.
[i] Qualified voter. Nevada—qualified elector in State for supreme court justices; in State and district for trial court judges. Oregon—qualified elector in county of residence for court of appeals judges.
[j] Judges must be under 70 at time of election or appointment.
[k] Member of State bar 10 years, or 5 years a trial judge.
[l] Part-time judicial magistrates not required to be learned in law, but like full-time magistrates, must be an elector of the county of appointment, less than 72 years of age, and retire upon attaining that age.
[m] Justices of supreme court, judges of court of appeals, and district court judges, at time of appointment must be of age that will permit them to serve an initial and one regular term before reaching age 72. Magistrates must be of an age which will permit them to serve a full term of office before reaching age 72.
[n] District and associate district judges must be regularly admitted to the bar; district magistrate judges need not be admitted to the bar, but if not, they must be certified by the supreme court as qualified to serve.
[o] Sobriety of manner.
[p] No legal qualifications in State constitution.
[q] Required number of years as qualified voter.
[r] No legal qualifications.
[s] Residence or principal law office in State.
[t] Associate district judges required to be licensed to practice in the State; 2 years of practice required, age not specified.
[u] Shall continue to be licensed attorney while holding office.
[v] Thirty years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.
[w] Five out of 10 years preceding appointment or election.
[x] Shall not seek or accept nonjudicial elective office, or hold any other office of public trust, or engage in any other incompatible activity.
[y] Shall have practiced law in State at least 1 year immediately preceding election or appointment.
[z] Reflects 1976 survey.

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Table 1.64 Method of selection of justices and term of chief justice of courts of last resort, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.62. For details on method of selection of judges, see Source, pp. 90, 91.

State or other jurisdiction	Name of court [a]	Justices chosen		Chief justice [b]	
		At large	By district	Method of selection	Term
Alabama	S.C.	✓		Popular election	6 years
Alaska	S.C.	✓ [c]		By court	3 years [d]
Arizona	S.C.	✓		By court	5 years
Arkansas	S.C.	✓		Popular election	8 years
California	S.C.	✓ [c]		First appointed by governor, then subject to approval by popular election	12 years
Colorado	S.C.	✓ [c]		By court	Pleasure of court
Connecticut	S.C.	✓ [e]		Nominated by governor; appointed by legislature	8 years
Delaware	S.C.	✓ [f]		Appointed by governor; confirmed by senate	12 years
Florida	S.C.	✓		By court	2 years
Georgia	S.C.	✓		Appointed by court	Remainder of term as justice
Hawaii	S.C.	✓ [f]		Appointed by governor with consent of senate	10 years
Idaho	S.C.	✓		Justice with shortest time to serve	Remainder of term as justice
Illinois	S.C.		✓	By court	3 years
Indiana	S.C.	✓		Judicial Nominating Commission	5 years
Iowa	S.C.	✓ [c]		By court	Remainder of term as justice
Kansas	S.C.	✓ [c]		Seniority of service	Remainder of term as justice
Kentucky	S.C.		✓	By court	4 years
Louisiana	S.C.		✓	Seniority of service	Remainder of term as justice
Maine	S.J.C.	✓ [f]		Appointed by governor, with consent of senate	7 years
Maryland	C.A.		✓ [c]	By governor	Remainder of term as judge
Massachusetts	S.J.C.	✓ [f]		Appointed by governor; with consent of council	To age 70
Michigan	S.C.	✓		By court	2 years
Minnesota	S.C.	✓		Popular election	6 years
Mississippi	S.C.		✓	Seniority of service	Remainder of term as justice
Missouri	S.C.	✓ [c]		By court rotation	2 years
Montana	S.C.	✓		Popular election	8 years
Nebraska	S.C.		✓ [c]	By governor	6 years
Nevada	S.C.	✓		Justice whose commission is oldest—rotation	2 years
New Hampshire	S.C.	✓ [f]		Appointed by governor and council	To age 70
New Jersey	S.C.	✓ [f]		Appointed by governor, with consent of senate	7 years, reappointed to age 70
New Mexico	S.C.	✓		Justice with shortest time to serve	Remainder of term as justice
New York	C.A.	✓ [f]		Appointed by governor, with consent of senate	14 years
North Carolina	S.C.	✓		Popular election	8 years
North Dakota	S.C.	✓		By supreme and district court judges sitting together	5 years or until expiration of term as justice, whichever is first
Ohio	S.C.	✓		Popular election	6 years
Oklahoma	S.C.		✓ [c]	By court	2 years
	C.C.A.		✓ [c]	By court	2 years
Oregon	S.C.	✓		By court	6 years
Pennsylvania	S.C.	✓		Seniority of service	Remainder of term as justice
Rhode Island	S.C.	✓ [g]		By legislature	Life
South Carolina	S.C.	✓ [g]		By legislature	10 years
South Dakota	S.C.		✓	By court	4 years
Tennessee	S.C.	✓ [h]		By court	Pleasure of court
Texas	S.C.	✓		Popular election	6 years
	C.C.A.	✓		Popular election	6 years
Utah	S.C.	✓ [c]		Justice with shortest time to serve on a regularly elected term	Remainder of term as justice
Vermont	S.C.	✓		By governor	6 years
Virginia	S.C.	✓ [g]		Seniority of service	Remainder of term as justice
Washington	S.C.	✓		Judge with shortest time to serve [i]	2 years
West Virginia	S.C.A.	✓		By court	Pleasure of court
Wisconsin	S.C.	✓		Seniority of service	Remainder of term as justice
Wyoming	S.C.	✓ [j]		By court	Pleasure of court
District of Columbia	C.A.	✓		By Judicial Nomination Commission	4 years
American Samoa	H.C.	✓ [k]		By U.S. Secretary of Interior	Life
Guam [l]	S.C.	✓		By governor	5 years
Puerto Rico	S.C.	✓ [f]		Appointed by governor; with consent of senate	To age 70

[a] S.C.—Supreme Court; S.J.C.—Supreme Judicial Court; C.A.—Court of Appeals; C.C.A.—Court of Criminal Appeals; S.C.A.—Supreme Court of Appeals; H.C.—High Court.
[b] Title is Chief Justice, except Chief Judge in Maryland and New York and Presiding Judge in Oklahoma and Texas (Court of Criminal Appeals), and South Dakota.
[c] Justices originally appointed by governor, subsequently stand for retention on their records.
[d] A justice may serve more than one term as chief justice but may not serve consecutive terms in that office.
[e] Justices nominated by governor, appointed by legislature.
[f] Justices appointed by governor, with consent of senate. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, with consent of council.
[g] Justices elected by legislature.
[h] Justices chosen at large (each voter may vote for five), but not more than two may reside in any one of the three geographical regions of the State.
[i] Senior judge next up for election who has not yet served as chief justice. Must have served a full term to be eligible for chief justice.
[j] Justices appointed by governor from a list of three submitted by nominating committee.
[k] Appointed by U.S. Secretary of the Interior.
[l] Reflects 1976 survey.

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Table 1.65 Characteristics of constitutional and legislative provisions for judicial discipline and removal, by State, as of 1976

NOTE: This Table accompanied the testimony of Robert W. Meserve, representing the American Judicature Society, at hearings before the Subcommittee on Improvements in Judiciary Machinery of the Committee on the Judiciary, United State Senate, Mar. 10, 1976. Data for Arkansas, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia were not presented in the Source.

State	Name of board, commission or court	Date of establishment		Constitutional revisions		Other methods of removing judges
		Constitution	Legislation	Date	Topics	
Alabama	Judicial Inquiry Commission	Dec. 27, 1973	None	None	None	None
	Court of the Judiciary [a]	Dec. 27, 1973	None	None	None	None
Alaska	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Aug. 27, 1968	Sept. 13, 1971	None	None	None
Arizona	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Nov. 3, 1970	None	None	None	Recall, impeachment
California	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Nov. 8, 1960	May 27, 1961	1966	Censure and conduct prejudicial [b]	Impeachment, recall, election
Colorado	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Jan. 17, 1967	None	None	None	Election, impeachment
Delaware	Delaware Court on the Judiciary	Apr. 24, 1969	None	None	None	Impeachment
District of Columbia	Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	No response	July 29, 1970	None	None	Impeachment by Congress
Florida	Judicial Qualifications Commission [c]	1966	None	Twice	No response	Impeachment, suspension by Governor
Georgia	Georgia Judicial Qualification Commission	Mar. 30, 1972	None	None	None	None [d]
Hawaii	Commission on Judicial Qualification	None	July 14, 1969	None	None	None
Idaho	Judicial Council	Nov. 5, 1968	Apr. 8, 1967	None	None	Magistrates (lower courts) hearing-judge together
Illinois	Judicial Inquiry Board	July 1, 1971	None	None	None	Impeachment
	Illinois Courts Commission	July 1, 1971	None	None	None	No response
Indiana	Commission on Judicial Qualification	Jan. 1, 1972	Jan. 1, 1972	None	None	Impeachment
Iowa	Commission on Judicial Qualification	Nov. 7, 1972	Jan. 1, 1974	None	None	Impeachment
Kansas	Commission on Judicial Qualification	Jan. 1, 1974	None	None	None	Impeachment, nominating commission on showing of disability
Louisiana	Judiciary Commission of Louisiana	Nov. 5, 1968	Nov. 5, 1968	1974	Membership enlarged; censure/suspension added	Impeachment, taxpayers' suit
Maryland	Commission on Judicial Disabilities	Nov. 8, 1966	July 1, 1965	1969, 1970, 1974	Each amendment strengthened the commission	Conviction of incompetency; willful neglect of duty; misbehavior, removal by Governor
Michigan	Judicial Tenure Commission	Aug. 6, 1968	None	None	None	Impeachment, removal [e]
Minnesota	State Board on Judicial Standards	None	July 1, 1971	1973, 1974	Expand classes of judges; alter membership composition	Compulsory retirement; removal
Missouri	Commission on Retirement, Removal, and Discipline of Judges [f]	Jan. 1, 1972	Jan. 1, 1972 [f]	None	None	Impeachment
Montana	Judicial Standards Commission	June 6, 1972	July 1, 1973	None	None	No response
Nebraska	Nebraska Commission on Judicial Qualifications	1966	May 17, 1967	None	None	Impeachment
New Jersey	Advisory Commission on Judicial Conduct [g]	None	July 23, 1974 [g]	None	None	Removal initiated by either house of representatives or Governor
New Mexico	Judicial Standards Commission	Nov. 7, 1967	March 1968	None	None	Impeachment
New York	Temporary State Commission on Judicial Conduct	Sept. 1, 1976 (effective)	June 6, 1974 (temporary commission)	No response	No response	By legislature
North Carolina	Judicial Standards Commission	Jan. 1, 1973	Jan. 1, 1973	None	None	Impeachment
North Dakota	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Nov. 5, 1974	Mar. 27, 1975	None	None	Impeachment
Ohio	Board of Commissioners on Grievances and Discipline	Not established by the constitution		No response	No response	By government of bar
Oklahoma	Court on the Judiciary, Trial Division	May 3, 1966	No response	None	None	Impeachment by senate
Oregon	Judicial Fitness Commission	None	1967	Simultaneously	Minor changes re removal	Supreme court has sole removal power
Pennsylvania	Judicial Inquiry and Review Board	Apr. 23, 1968	None	None	None	Impeachment
Rhode Island	Commission on Judicial Tenure and Discipline	None	May 8, 1974	None	None	Impeachment
South Dakota	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Nov. 7, 1972	July 1, 1973	None	None	No response
Tennessee	Judicial Standards Commission	None	Apr. 27, 1971	None	None	Only legislature has power to remove; Commission can only recommend
Texas	Judicial Qualifications	Nov. 19, 1965	June 14, 1967, amended June 8, 1971 and Sept. 1, 1975	November 1970	Put all courts under Commission; granted power of censure	Impeachment by legislature, address to Governor, petition to supreme court

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.65 Characteristics of constitutional and legislative provisions for judicial discipline and removal, by State, as of 1976—Continued

State	Name of board, commission or court	Date of establishment		Constitutional revisions		Other methods of removing judges
		Constitution	Legislation	Date	Topics	
Utah	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Nov. 5, 1968	May 13, 1969	None	None	Impeachment
Vermont	Vermont Supreme Court	None	None	Apr. 9, 1974	No response	Impeachment, suspension
Virginia	Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission	July 1, 1971	Mar. 16, 1971	None	None	None
Wisconsin	Judicial Commission	Jan. 1, 1972	No response	No response	No response	Impeachment, recall
Wyoming	Judicial Supervisory Commission	Mar. 31, 1973	Mar. 31, 1973	None	None	None

[a]Appeal may be taken to Alabama Supreme Court.
[b]Six-year statute of limitations.
[c]Suspension is applicable to county judges only; must be confirmed by Senate.
[d]No decision; impeachment by the general assembly is probably still available.
[e]For reasonable cause not sufficient for impeachment.
[f]Supreme Court rule procedure.
[g]Supreme Court rule.

Source: U.S. Congress Senate, Committee on Judiciary, *Judicial Tenure Act, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery on S. 1110.* 94th Cong., 2d sess., 1976, pp. 172, 173.

Table 1.66 Sanctions and cause for judicial disciplinary action of State court judges, by State, United States, as of 1976

NOTE: Data for this table were obtained, in part, from Glenn R. Winters and R. Stanley Lowe, eds., Judicial Disability and Removal Commissions, Courts and Procedures *(Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1973) and Edward J. Schoenbaum, ed.,* Resource Materials for 5th National Conference of Judicial Disciplinary Commissions *(Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1976). In addition, State constitutions and various judicial commission reports were consulted to update the accuracy of the above materials.*

The data represent the 31 States that have modeled their judicial disciplinary commissions after the 1960 California Commission on Judicial Qualifications and the 8 States (Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, New York, Ohio, and Oklahoma) that have created unique review boards to deal with judicial impropriety.

"Disability" refers to impairments of a physical nature that would be cause for removal from the bench, while "incompetency" refers to the mental fitness of a judge as cause for removal. "Habitual intemperance" is a term contained in the State statutes, although it was not defined with any specificity in such provisions.

State	Sanctions available						Cause					
	Retire (disability)	Reprimand	Discipline	Censure	Suspend	Remove	Disability	Willful misconduct[a]	Failure to perform duties[b]	Habitual intemperance	Prejudicial conduct[c]	Incompetency
Alabama	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Alaska	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Arizona	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
California	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Colorado	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Connecticut	✓					✓	✓					
Delaware	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Florida	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			✓	
Georgia	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hawaii	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Idaho	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Illinois	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Indiana	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Iowa	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kansas	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Louisiana	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Maryland	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Michigan	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Minnesota	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Missouri	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Montana	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Nebraska	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
New Jersey	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
New Mexico	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		
New York	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Carolina	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
North Dakota	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ohio	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Oklahoma	✓					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Oregon	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Pennsylvania	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Rhode Island	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
South Dakota	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tennessee	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓			
Texas	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	
Utah	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Virginia	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Wisconsin	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wyoming	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

[a] Willful misconduct includes willful and persistent violation of the Canons of Judicial Ethics.
[b] Failure to perform duties includes neglect of duties.
[c] Prejudicial conduct includes: (1) conduct unbecoming to a member of the judiciary, (2) reprehensible conduct, (3) gross partiality, (4) oppression in office, and (5) conduct that discredits the judiciary.

Source: John H. Culver and Randal L. Cruikshanks, "Judicial Misconduct: Bench Behavior and the New Disciplinary Mechanisms," *State Court Journal* 2 (Spring 1978), p. 35. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.67 Selected characteristics of court administrative offices, by jurisdiction, 1976

Jurisdiction	Official title	Appointed by [a]	Salary	Office budget (fiscal year 1975-76)	Professional staff	Funding source (in percent)	
						Federal	State
Alabama	Administrative Director of the Courts	CJ	$26,650	$35,000	1	X	100
Alaska	Administrative Director	CJ [b]	50,715	1,848,300	13	1	99
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	Executive Secretary, Judicial Department	CJ	25,064	242,766	7	70	30
California	Administrative Director of the Courts	JC	45,504	4,785,078	43	31	69
Colorado	State Court Administrator	SC	32,000	320,731	40	30	70
Connecticut	Chief Court Administrator [c]	([d])	38,000	713,095	21	4	96
Delaware	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	CJ	28,500	130,000	3	X	100
Florida	State Courts Administrator	SC	32,000	1,234,903	20	35	65
Georgia	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	JC	24,500	972,000	19	80	20
Hawaii	Administrative Director	CJ	40,000	662,082	15	X	100
Idaho	Administrative Director of the Courts	SC	29,000	150,000	4	X	100
Illinois	Administrative Director	SC	45,000	694,475	8	X	100
Indiana	Executive Director, Division of State Court Administration	CJ	23,000	NA	1	X	100
Iowa	Court Administrator	SC	23,540	337,230	6	43.5	56.7
Kansas	Judicial Administrator of the Courts	SC	27,500	([e])	3	10	90
Kentucky	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	CJ	26,000	105,000	2	X	100
Louisiana	Judicial Administrator	SC	39,500	229,000	5	40	60
Maine	State Court Administrator	CJ	24,500	NA	([f])	90	10
Maryland	State Court Administrator	CJ	39,200	NA	13	X	100
Massachusetts	Executive Secretary	SC	30,591	464,000	3	65	35
Michigan	State Court Administrator	SC	40,799	1,685,100	52	32	68
Minnesota	State Court Administrator	SC	32,000	112,000 [g] (estimated)	3	29	71
Mississippi	Executive Assistant to Supreme Court [h]	SC	NA	([e])	1	X	100
Missouri	State Courts Administrator	SC	27,025	98,878	11	82	18
Montana	Court Administrator	CJ	14,000	30,000	1	90	10
Nebraska	State Court Administrator	CJ	30,000	150,000	5	30	70
Nevada	Court Planning and Coordinating Office [h]	SC	22,500	32,000	NA	90	10
New Hampshire	Clerk of the Supreme Court [i]	SC	21,875	NA	1	17	83
New Jersey	Administrative Director of the Courts	CJ	37,770 [j]	1,400,000	122	X	100
New Mexico	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	SC	26,292	2,551,700	10	1	99
New York	State Administrator (or State Administrative Judge)	CJ [k]	57,000	5,358,547	102	X	100
North Carolina	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	CJ	32,500	965,000	30	8	92
North Dakota	Secretary, Judicial Council	SC	28,800	350,000	5	1	99
Ohio	Administrative Director of the Courts	SC	34,000	([e])	4	X	100
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	State Court Administrator	SC	35,600	2,388,124 [l]	7	10	90
Pennsylvania	Court Administrator	SC	40,000	868,000	11	30	70
Rhode Island	Court Administrator	CJ	20,584 [m]	250,000	5	5	95
South Carolina	Director, South Carolina Court Administration	CJ	29,930	114,314	3	X	100
South Dakota	State Court Administrator	SC	22,500	5,800,000	6	1	99
Tennessee	Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court	SC	36,502	550,000	2	20	80
Texas	Executive Director of the Texas Judicial Council	JC	30,000	261,000	5	84	16
Utah	State Court Administrator	SC	27,500	180,000	3	X	100
Vermont	Court Administrator	SC	25,800	100,000	2	2	98
Virginia	Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Appeals	SC	30,524	339,965	11	25	75
Washington	Office of Administrator for the Courts	SC [n]	30,825	799,484 [o]	12	20	80
West Virginia	Director, Administrative Office of the Supreme Court of Appeals	SC	30,000	185,000	2	X	100
Wisconsin	Administrator of Courts	SC	38,000	1,080,000 [p]	6	33	67
Wyoming	Court Administrator	CJ	21,721	75,000	1	X	100
District of Columbia	Executive Officer	([q])	37,800	([e])	5	NA	NA
Puerto Rico	Administrative Officer of the Courts	CJ	30,600	2,419,960	63	2	98

[a]Symbols: SC—State's court of last resort; CJ—Chief Justice or Chief Judge of the State's court of last resort; JC—Judicial Council.
[b]With approval of the Supreme Court.
[c]Also is Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.
[d]Appointed by General Assembly.
[e]The Administrator's budget is not separated from the budget of the Supreme Court; or the State judicial budget.
[f]No breakdown of professional and clerical presented; 7 total staff.
[g]Mississippi does not have a unified court system, and therefore does not have a State court administrator. The Executive Assistant performs some of the functions traditionally performed by State court administrators.
[h]The Court Planning and Coordinating Officer performs functions commonly undertaken by a court administrator.
[i]New Hampshire does not have a State court administrator position.
[j]Salary range is $37,770 to $50,993.
[k]With advice and consent of Administrative Board.
[l]Biennial figure, includes budget for court, administration and library.
[m]Salary range is $20,584 to $23,478.
[n]Selected from a list supplied by the Governor.
[o]Budget for two year period, 1975-77.
[p]The Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts nominates at least three persons; the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration, with the concurrence of the Chief Judges of the District of Columbia courts makes the final selection.
[q]Executive officer's budget is not listed separately.

Source: Rachel N. Doan and Robert A. Shapiro, *State Court Administrators: Qualifications and Responsibilities* (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1976), pp. 18–125, 136, 137. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.68 Clerks of appellate and general trial jurisdiction, by method of selection, term of office, salary, court, and State, 1976

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Research and Information Service of the National Center for State Courts from the following sources: State constitutions and statutes; specific inquiry; Administrative Office of the Kentucky Courts, Issues and Recomendations on Implementation of the Judicial Article. *(Frankfort, Ky.: Administrative Office of the Kentucky Courts, 1976); Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts,* Report *(Philadelphia, Pa.: Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts, 1975); Institute of Judicial Administration,* Appellate Courts of Pennsylvania, *(New York: Institute of Judicial Administration, 1972); W. Kramer,* Outline of Basic Appellate Court Structure in the United States, 1975, *(St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co., 1976). Courts of general jurisdiction have various titles, such as Circuit Court, District Court, and Common Pleas Court.*

State and court	Selection method[a]	Term of office[b]	Salary
Alabama:			
Supreme Court	A	I	$27,170
Court of Criminal Appeals	A	I	27,170
Court of Civil Appeals	A	I	27,170
Circuit Court	E	6 years	(c)
Alaska:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	42,000
Superior Court	A	CP	(d)
Arizona:			
Superior Court	A	CP	21,825
Court of Appeals	A	CP	20,284
Superior Court	E	4 years	$16,100 or $19,600
Arkansas:			
Supreme Court	A	6 years	16,880
Circuit Court	E	2 years	(d)
Chancery Courts	(e)	(e)	(e)
California:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	36,270
Court of Appeals	A	CP	$27,414 to $29,829
Superior Courts	E[f]	4 years	(d)
Colorado:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	$21,576 to $28,908
Court of Appeals	A	CP	$13,896 to $18,624
District Court	A	CP	(g)
Connecticut:			
Supreme Court	A	2 years	$22,500 to $27,500
Appellate Session Superior Court	A	2 years	(d)
Superior Court	A	2 years	(d)
Delaware:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	14,450
Court of Chancery		4 years	(d)
Superior Court	E	4 years	(d)
Florida:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	31,000
District Court of Appeals	A	CP	25,200
Circuit Court	E	4 years	$14,000 to $31,500[h]
Georgia:			
Supreme Court	A	6 years	28,000
Court of Appeals	A	6 years	25,000
Superior Court	E	4 years	$7,000 to $16,000
Hawaii:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	21,500
Circuit Court	A	CP	(i)
Idaho:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	23,172
District Court	E	4 years	(j)
Illinois:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	27,500
Appellate Court	A	CP	$25,000 to $27,000
Circuit Court	E	4 years	(k)
Indiana:			
Supreme Court	E	4 years	16,000
Court of Appeals	(l)	(l)	(l)
Circuit Court	E	4 years	(i)
Superior Court	(m)	(m)	(m)

State and court	Selection method[a]	Term of office[b]	Salary
Iowa:			
Supreme Court	A	4 years	$21,008
District Court	E	4 years	(i)
Kansas:			
Supreme Court	A	2 years	$28,128
District Court	E	2 years	(k)
Kentucky:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	27,900
Court of Appeals	A	CP	22,000
Circuit Court	E	6 years	(k)
Louisiana:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	33,000
Court of Appeals	A	CP	22,500
District Court	E	4 years	20,880 31,200[n]
Maine:			
Supreme Judicial Court	A	CP	21,000
Superior Court	A	CP	$6,000 to $11,000
Maryland:			
Court of Appeals	A	CP	27,761
Court of Special Appeals	A	CP	24,277
Circuit Court	E	4 years	$20,000 to $25,000
Massachusetts:			
Supreme Judicial Court	A	5 years	28,000
Appeals Court[o]	E	6 years	2,500
Superior Court	E	6 years	(d)
Michigan:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	$34,431 to $42,616
Court of Appeals	A	CP	$34,431 to $42,616
Circuit Court	E[d]	4 years	(i)
Minnesota:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	25,445
District Court	A	CP	(e)
Mississippi:			
Supreme Court	E	4 years	22,500
Circuit Court	E	4 years	(e)
Chancery Court	E	4 years	(e)
Missouri:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	28,675
Court of Appeals	A	CP	21,600
Circuit Court	E	4 years	(k)
Montana:			
Supreme Court	E	6 years	14,000
District Court	E	4 years	(i)
Nebraska:			
Supreme Court	A	6 years	22,500
District Court	E	4 years	(k)
Nevada:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	24,504
District Court	E[d]	4 years	(g)
New Hampshire:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	$19,713 to $21,875
Superior Court	A	CP	(p)

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.68 Clerks of appellate and general trial jurisdiction, by method of selection, term of office, salary, court, and State, 1976

State and court	Selection method[a]	Term of office[b]	Salary
New Jersey:			
Supreme Court	A	5 years	$27,338 to $36,907
Superior Court			
Appellate Division	A	CP	$23,615 to $31,882
Superior Court	A	5 years	$27,338 to $36,907
County Court	(c)	(c)	(c)
New Mexico:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	17,136
Court of Appeals	A	CP	16,320
District Court	A	CP	$9,540 to $17,136
New York:			
Court of Appeals	A	CP	48,370
Appellate Division			
Supreme Court	A	CP	$42,600 to $43,583
Supreme Court	E[f]	3 years	(d)
North Carolina:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	(e)
Court of Appeals	A	CP	(e)
Superior Court	E	4 years	$9,900 to $24,000
North Dakota:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	21,600
District Court	E	4 years	(d)
Ohio:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	29,182
Court of Appeals	(f)	(f)	(f)
Common Pleas Court	E	6 years	(d)
Oklahoma:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	18,000
Court of Criminal Appeals	(g)	(g)	(g)
Court of Appeals	(g)	(g)	(g)
District Court	E	4 years	(d)
Oregon:			
Supreme Court	A[h]	CP	36,000
Court of Appeals	A[h]	(i)	(i)
Circuit Court	E[h]	4 years	(d)
Pennsylvania:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	(j)
Superior Court	A	CP	(j)
Commonwealth Court	A	CP	(j)
Court of Common Pleas	E[k]	4 years	$8,000 to $24,000 (d)
Rhode Island:			
Supreme Court	A	5 years	$22,000
Superior Court	A	5 years	(l)
South Carolina:			
Supreme Court	A	4 years	22,000
Circuit Court	E	4 years	(m)
South Dakota:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	17,971
Circuit Court	A	CP	(l)
Tennessee:			
Supreme Court	A	6 years	33,517
Court of Criminal Appeals	A	6 years	33,517
Court of Civil Appeals	A	6 years	33,517
Circuit Courts	E	4 years	(n)
Chancery Courts	A	6 years	(n)
Texas:			
Supreme Court	A	4 years	20,100
Court of Criminal Appeals	A	4 years	20,100
Court of Civil Appeals	A	2 years	18,900
District Court	E	4 years	(n)
Utah:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	$23,100 to $27,500
District Court	E[d]	4 years	(d)
Vermont:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	25,800
Superior Court	A[d]	CP	(l)
Virginia:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	34,987
Circuit Court	E[d]	8 years	10,000[o]
Washington:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	30,240
Court of Appeals	A	CP	$13,200 to $24,876
Superior Court	E[d]	4 years	(p,q)
West Virginia:			
Supreme Court of Appeals	A	CP	31,600
Circuit Court	E	6 years	(r)
Wisconsin:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	24,780
Circuit Court	E	2 years	(r)
County Court	(s,t)	(s,t)	(s,t)
Wyoming:			
Supreme Court	A	CP	15,000
District Court	E[u,v]	4 years	(r)

[a] Symbols: A, appointed; E, elected.
[b] Symbols: I, serves for indefinite period; CP, serves at court's pleasure.
[c] Beginning Jan. 16, 1977, each circuit clerk will be compensated by the State in the amount of $18,750, plus a supplemental in some counties.
[d] The salary provisions are listed in the statute according to county by name only, not a formula based on population or valuation.
[e] The clerk of the Circuit Court serves as the Chancery Court in all counties except Pulaski County.
[f] The county clerk is the ex officio of the court.
[g] Based on county or district classification.
[h] Based on county population.
[i] Based on judicial department salary schedule.
[j] Set by board of county commissioners or county board of supervisors.
[k] The clerk of the Supreme Court serves as the clerk of the court(s) of appeals.
[l] Based on county population and valuation.
[m] The clerk of the Circuit Court serves as the clerk of the Superior Court.
[n] The clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County acts as the clerk of the Appeals Court. He receives $2,500 for performing this additional function.
[o] Based on fees.
[p] Set by court.
[q] The county clerk serves as the clerk of the County Court Law Division and the county surrogate serves as the clerk of the Probate Division.
[r] The county clerk is the ex officio clerk of the Supreme Court except in New York City, where the clerks are appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.
[s] Fixed by Administrative Office of the Courts.
[t] The clerk of the Court of Common Pleas acts as the clerk of the Court of Appeals for that county.
[u] The State Court Administrator serves as the clerk of the court.
[v] The clerks of the appellate courts in Pennsylvania are compensated by fees only.
[w] The prothonotary in Philadelphia is appointed by the court to serve at its pleasure.
[x] Set by governor.
[y] In some counties the clerks receive a salary; in others, they are compensated by fees alone.
[z] Maximum; exceptions for cities.
[aa] Based on county valuation.
[ab] The clerk of the Circuit Court serves as the clerk of the County Court.
[ac] In other than counties of the first and second class, the county clerk serves as the clerk of the District Court.

Source: "Selection and Salaries of Clerks of Courts of Appellate and General Jurisdiction." ***State Court Journal 1*** **(Winter 1977), pp. 30–32. Reprinted by permission.**

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Table 1.69 Selected characteristics of law clerks and their duties in courts of last resort, by jurisdiction, 1977

State or other jurisdiction	Number		Selected by		Qualifications		Replacement		Duties						Salary
										Prepare memoranda on					
	Serving	Authorized	Court	Individual judge	Law degree	Years of experience	Annual	Discretionary	Clerical and mechanical	Entire cases	Special problems	Preliminary drafts	Refine drafts	Other	
Alabama	9	9	—	✓	✓	—	Usually	—	Clerical	✓	✓	✓	—	—	$11,800
Alaska	10	10	—	✓	✓	—	Usually	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	20,544 to 23,796
Arizona	10	10[a]	—	✓	✓[b]	—	Usually	—	✓	✓	✓	(c)	—	—	14,880
Arkansas	7	7[a]	—	✓	✓[b]	—	Usually	—	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—	12,000
California	33	33	—	✓	✓[d]	—	—	✓[e]	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	15,876 to 46,044
Colorado	8	8	—	✓	✓	—	Usually	—	—	✓	✓	✓	—	—	14,928
Connecticut	6	6	—	✓	✓	—	Usually	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	15,000
Delaware	3	3	✓	—	✓	—	✓	—	—	✓	✓	✓	—	—	13,412
Florida	14	14	✓[g]	✓[g]	✓[h]	—	—	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	—	(i)	16,057 to 28,603[j]
Georgia	14[k]	14[k]	✓	✓	✓[l]	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(m)	9,923 to 21,389
Hawaii	11	12	—	✓	✓	—	—	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	—	—	13,812
Idaho	10	10	—	✓	✓	—	✓	—	—	✓	✓	✓	—	—	11,500 to 13,000
Illinois	14	14	—	✓	✓[b]	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	19,000 to 20,000
Indiana	8	10	—	✓	2 years law school		—	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—	10,400 to 16,400
Iowa	9	9	—	✓	✓	—	—	✓	—	✓	✓	—	—	(n)	13,786
Kansas	7	7	—	✓	✓[b]	—	2 years	—	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—	15,000 to 16,000
Kentucky	7	7[a]	—	✓[g]	✓[l]	—	—	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	—	—	11,976[o]
Lousiana	17	17	—	✓	✓	—	—	✓	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	16,942
Maine	7	7	—	✓	✓	—	✓	—	—	✓	—	✓	—	—	12,000
Maryland	8	8	—	✓	✓[q]	—	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	14,200
Massachusetts	8	No limit	—	✓[g]	(r)	—	✓	—	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	—	14,875
Michigan	17	17	—	✓	✓	—	2 years	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	17,121 to 21,087
Minnesota	10	10	—	✓	✓[r]	—	Usually	—	—	✓	✓	—	—	—	17,205
Mississippi	12	No limit	✓[t]	—	✓[b,r]	—	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	—	12,000
Missouri	7	25	—	✓	✓	—	—	✓	(u)	(u)	(u)	(u)	(u)	(u)	12,000
Montana	10	8	✓[v]	✓[v]	✓[r]	—	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	13,500
Nebraska	7	7	—	✓	✓	—	—	✓	(w)	(w)	(w)	(w)	(w)	(w)	12,981
Nevada	6[a,w]	6[a,w]	—	✓[x]	✓	—	✓	—	(w)	(w)	(w)	(w)	(w)	(w)	16,000 to 19,000
New Hampshire	5	5	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	—	—	✓	✓	—	—	—	12,530
New Jersey	15	15	—	✓	✓[b]	—	✓	—	—	✓	✓	(y)	(y)	(y)	16,682
New Mexico	5	5	—	✓	✓	—	✓	—	—	✓	✓	✓	—	—	12,792 to 17,988
New York	22	22	7[z]	15	✓	—	2 years	✓	—	✓[z]	✓[z]	✓[z]	✓[z]	✓[z]	19,948 to 30,349
North Carolina	8	8	—	✓	✓	—	✓	—	—	✓	✓	—	—	—	14,520
North Dakota	5	5	✓	—	✓[l]	—	✓	—	(aa)	(aa)	(aa)	(aa)	(aa)	(aa)	14,400
Ohio	7[ab]	7	—	✓	✓[ac]	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓[ad]	✓	✓	—	15,500 to 18,800
Oklahoma[ae]	9[k]	9[k]	—	✓	✓	4	—	✓[af]	✓	(ag)	(ag)	✓[ag]	✓	—	23,350
Oregon	9	9	—	✓[g]	✓	—	Usually	—	—	✓	✓	—	✓	(i)	13,800
Pennsylvania	20	20[a,h]	—	✓	✓	—	(ah)	(ai)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	(p)	16,000 to 17,500
Rhode Island	11[aj]	11	—	✓	✓[ak]	—	✓	—	—	✓	✓	—	—	—	11,429
South Carolina	5	5	—	✓	✓	—	—	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	12,000 to 20,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.69 Selected characteristics of law clerks and their duties in courts of last resort, by jurisdiction, 1977—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Number		Selected by		Qualifications		Replacement		Duties						
									Prepare memoranda on						
	Serving	Authorized	Court	Individual judge	Law degree	Years of experience	Annual	Discretionary	Clerical and mechanical	Entire cases	Special problems	Preliminary drafts	Retire drafts	Other	Salary
South Dakota	5	5	—	✓	✓	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	13,500
Tennessee	22	23	—	✓	✓	—	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13,610
Texas															
Supreme Court	10	10	✓	—	✓	—	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	14,148
Court of Criminal Appeals	9	9	—	✓	✓[1]	—	Usually	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	14,148
Utah	5	5	—	✓	✓	✓[2]	[3]	[3]	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	12,000 to 25,000
Vermont	5	5	—	—	✓	—	Usually	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	—	10,400 to 14,000
Virginia	8	8	—	✓	✓[4]	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓[5]	14,503 to 15,083
Washington	10	10	—	✓	✓	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	18,044 to 20,640
West Virginia	10	10	[6]	✓	✓	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	25,363
Wisconsin	7	7	—	✓	✓[7]	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	—	16,800
Wyoming	5	[8]	✓	—	✓	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,076 to 15,700
District of Columbia	24	24	—	✓[9]	✓	—	—	✓	✓[10]	✓[10]	✓[10]	✓[10]	✓[10]	✓[10]	16,258
American Samoa	1	2	✓	—	—	—	✓	—	✓[11]	✓[11]	✓[11]	✓[11]	✓[11]	✓[11]	16,000
Guam[12]	1	2	✓	—	—	—	✓	—	✓[13]	✓[13]	✓[13]	✓[13]	✓[13]	✓[13]	16,000
Puerto Rico	8	10[14]	—	✓	✓	—	—	✓	✓[15]	✓[15]	✓[15]	✓[15]	✓[15]	✓[15]	10,290 to 12,600

[1] In addition: Arizona—court may select staff attorney who should have 5 years' experience (chief staff attorney at $30,844 and four staff attorneys up to $27,760) and works for the court in screening, drafting, analyzing petitions for review, etc. Arkansas—criminal justice coordinator ($16,500). Kentucky—Supreme Court has three senior staff attorneys. Nevada—chief legal advisor ($29,000), legal advisor ($23,000), and two special assistants ($16,000) serve as staff attorneys in screening habeas corpus appeals, post-conviction relief, and other extraordinary writs. Oregon—court may select two research assistants and employs two professional career staff attorneys. Virginia—court selects special assistant ($30,090) and two deputy assistants have been hired in this office which analyzes petitions and reviews records.
[2] From approved or accredited school.
[3] As directed.
[4] Good law school record; law review experience preferred.
[5] About two-thirds of court's research attorneys are career employees.
[6] Legal research and prepare legal memo as judge directs.
[7] Subject to confirmation by court.
[8] Minimum requirement.
[9] General research.
[10] A regular aide makes $16,057 and $21,894, and must be a member of the Florida bar. A senior aide makes between $20,892 and $28,603, and must be a member of the bar and have at least 3 years' experience.
[11] Law or legal assistants.
[12] Admission to State bar: Kentucky, admission to practice by examination; Texas, by November 1; Puerto Rico, admission to practice by Supreme Court.
[13] As individual judge directs.
[14] Law clerk to chief justice receives $12,576 annually.
[15] Duties vary with individual judge.
[16] Graduating class prior to commencement of September term with law degree and upper 10 percent standing.
[17] One judge initially screens applicants. Selection is made by individual judges when applicants are third-year law students who have not yet received their degrees.
[18] But some night law school students are employed.
[19] Entire group selected by court, assignment by lot.
[20] In upper 25 percent of class.
[21] Selection by a committee of the court, appointed by the chief justice. Committee interviews students of Montana's only law school who are about to graduate. Any member of the court is free to join the committee at interviews; court accepts recommendation of committee and assigns to individual judges as agreed and consented to.
[22] Ordinarily, recent law school graduate.
[23] Includes senior law clerk selected by the court who has at least 1 year's experience as a law clerk.
[24] Recommendation of law school placement clerk.
[25] Each judge has two law clerks; the chief judge has three; seven law clerks perform legal research services for the entire court. In addition, there are nine other court clerk positions which require law degree and admission to the bar; these clerks involved in court administration and court processes.
[26] Usually writing preliminary drafts of memoranda on cases and motions or specific problems; varies with individual judges.
[27] Research law and assist judge as directed.
[28] Size of legal staff is fixed by the court. It may be increased or reduced as deemed necessary.
[29] High scholastic standing.
[30] Also prepares digest of points involved in discretionary appeals.
[31] Report does not include eight court referees, who, in addition to referee work, handle procedural matters and write opinions. Each of these receives a salary of $21,790.
[32] At pleasure of judge, until judge's next term; then court reapproval.
[33] Writes opinions for judge's approval and submission to court.
[34] In addition, four part-time persons authorized.
[35] Term of service discretionary with each judge, but must change law clerks annually.
[36] Also four additional clerks, part of clerk pool who are available to judges of inferior courts upon request.
[37] Must also take and pass next ensuing bar exam.
[38] Law clerks are usually fourth-year or graduate students, two judges have two part-time each serving a kind of internship; three have full-time clerks.
[39] Examination of authorities.
[40] Three of the 10 clerks are selected by the entire court and are assigned to the entire court. Salary varies.
[41] Normally from top 10 percent of class; also must be admitted to Wisconsin bar and must be Wisconsin resident.
[42] Three authorized by legislative appropriation and two obtained through LEAA funds.
[43] Chief judge responsible for selecting three law clerks (motions clerks) and two law clerks who served all retired judges.
[44] General research and assistance.
[45] Reflects 1976 survey.
[46] Chief justice appoints two law clerks.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *State Court Systems, Revised 1978* (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1978), pp. 30, 31. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.70 Selection process and statutory requirements for trial jury service, by jurisdiction, as of 1976

NOTE: The information presented was collected by the author from relevant State statutes and through personal communication with court personnel.

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Source(s) of names	Age requirements	Other special requirements
Federal courts	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	None
Alabama	Discretion, exercised by a 3-member citizen jury commission.	List of voters, tax rolls, telephone directories, city directories, civic organizations.	21 to 65	"Esteemed in their community for their integrity, good character, and sound judgment." Must read English or be a householder (*Ala. Code*, Title 30, sec. 21).
Alaska	Random selection.	List of actual voters, tax rolls, list of persons with trapping, hunting, and fishing licenses, and sometimes drivers' license lists.	19	None
Arizona	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	None
Arkansas	Discretion exercised by a 3 to 12 member citizen jury commission appointed by a circuit judge.	List of registered voters.	18	"Good character or approved integrity," "sound judgment or reasonable information," "good behavior" (*Ark. Stat.*, sec. 39-102).
California	Random selection.	List of registered voters, supplemented in some counties with the drivers' license lists.	18	"Fair character and approved integrity," "sound judgment" (*C.C.P.*, sec. 205).
Colorado	Random selection (Uniform Jury Selection Act).	Registered voters lists, lists of drivers' licenses, city directories.	18	None
Connecticut	Discretion, exercised by town civil servants.	List of registered voters and city directories.	21	"Esteemed in their community as persons of good character, approved integrity, sound judgment and fair education" (*Conn. Stat.*, sec. 51-217).
Delaware	Random selection, but from districts that are not uniform, and favor rural areas over urban areas.	List of registered voters; volunteers are accepted.	18	"Sober and judicious" (10 *Del. C.*,sec. 4505).
District of Columbia	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	None
Florida	Discretion, exercised by county commissioner or 2-citizen jury commissions. (In Dade County [Miami] and a number of other counties, random selection from voter lists.)	No particular source.	18	"Law abiding citizens of approved integrity, good character, sound judgment and intelligence" (*Fla. Stat. Ann.*, sec. 40.01).
Georgia	Discretion, exercised by a 6-member citizen jury commission, appointed by a judge.	List of voters, plus other appropriate sources, including the tax digest and personal acquaintances.	18	"Intelligent and upright citizens" (*Ga. Code Ann.*, sec. 59-106 [1965]).
Hawaii	Random selection.	List of registered voters, plus optional supplemental lists, including taxpayers' and drivers' license lists. In Honolulu, the voter list is supplemented with a small selection from the telephone book.	18	None
Idaho	Random selection (Uniform Jury Selection Act).	Registered voters list, drivers' license lists, electric utility's list.	18	None
Illinois	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	"Of fair character, of approved integrity, of sound judgment, well-informed"*Ill. Rev. Stat.*, Ch. 78, sec. 2 [1965]).
Indiana	Random selection.	List of registered voters, occasionally supplemented by the tax rolls. The legislature passed the Uniform Jury Selection Act (which required supplementation) for Lake County (Gary) in 1973, but the State supreme court interpreted the statute to eliminate the requirement of supplementation.	18	Jurors must be free-holders (*Ind. Stat. Ann.*, sec. 4-7115 [1968]), "good repute and honesty" (*Ind. Stat. Ann.*, sec. 4-7101).
Iowa	Random selection	List of actual voters.	18	"Good moral character, sound judgment" (*Iowa Code Ann.*, sec. 607.1).
Kansas	Random selection.	Lists of registered voters or state census rolls, or both.	18	None
Kentucky	Discretion, exercised by a 3-member citizens' jury commission appointed by a judge.	List of registered voters and tax lists.	18	"Sober, temperate, discreet, and of sound demeanor" (*Ken. Rev. Stat.*, sec. 29.025).
Louisiana	Discretion, exercised by a 5-member citizen jury commission appointed by a judge. (In Orleans Parish, they are appointed by the governor.)	No particular source.	18	None
Maine	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	None
Maryland	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	None
Massachusetts	Discretion, exercised by town officials and county officials followed by personal interviews.	Police census lists.	18 to 70	"Sound judgment," "good moral character" (*Mass. Gen. Laws. Ann.*, Ch. 234, sec. 4 [Supp. 1972]).
Michigan	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	None
Minnesota	Random selection.	List of registered voters and sometimes the city directory.	18	None
Mississippi	Random selection.	Lists of registered voters.	21	None
Missouri	Random selection in the major cities, discretion in the less populated counties.	List of registered voters, tax rolls, other sources.	21	"Sober and intelligent, of good reputation" (*Vernon's Ann. Mo. Stat.*, sec. 494.010).
Montana	Random selection.	Tax rolls.	18	None
Nebraska	Random selection.	List of actual or registered voters.	21 to 70	"Of fair character, of approved integrity, well-informed . . . of sound mind and discretion" (*Neb. Stat.*, sec. 25-1601).
Nevada	Random selection.	List of registered voters, sometimes supplemented.	18	None
New Hampshire	Discretion, exercised by town selectmen.	No particular sources.	18	None

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Table 1.70 Selection process and statutory requirements for trial jury service, by jurisdiction, as of 1976—Continued

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Source(s) of names	Age requirements	Other special requirements
New Jersey	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	21 to 75	"Impartial," "best qualified" (*N.J.S.A.*, sec. 2A:75-2).
New Mexico	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	None
New York	A permanent jury list is maintained, added to by random selection, followed by a personal interview.	Lists of registered voters, telephone books, tax rolls, and other sources. Volunteers are accepted.	(21 to 75 in counties with fewer than 100,000 and New York City; 21 to 72 elsewhere).	"Intelligent, of sound mind and good character, well-informed" (*Judiciary Law.*, sec. 596).
North Carolina	Discretion, exercised by a 3-member citizen jury commission, appointed by 3 local officials.	Lists of registered voters and tax rolls.	18	None
North Dakota	Random selection (Uniform Jury Selection Act).	Lists of actual voters and drivers' licenses.	18	None
Ohio	Random selection, followed by personal interviews conducted by a 2-member citizen jury commission, appointed by judges and representing the 2 major political parties.	List of registered voters.	18	None
Oklahoma	Discretion, exercised by a jury commission composed of civil servants, or—at the discretion of the presiding judge—random selection. Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties now both select randomly from the voter list.	List of registered voters.	18	"Sound mind and discretion," "good moral character" (*Okla. Stat.*, sec. 38-28).
Oregon	Random selection.	List of registered voters. (Statute also authorizes use of tax lists.)	18	"Most competent" (*Ore. Rev. Stat.*, sec. 10.110).
Pennsylvania	Random selection, followed (in Philadelphia) by some personal interviews.	List of registered voters.	18	"Mentally fit and morally strong" (*Pa. Stat.*, sec. 1252). "Sober, intelligent and judicious" (17 *Penn. Stat.*, sec. 942).
Rhode Island	Random selection, followed by personal interviews.	List of registered voters	21	"Good moral character," "sound judgment" (*Gen. Law. R.I.*, sec. 9-9-23).
South Carolina	Discretion, exercised by a jury commission composed of civil servants.	List of registered voters.	21 to 65	"Good moral character," "sound judgment" (*S.C. Code*, sec. 38-52).
South Dakota	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18 to 70	None
Tennessee	Discretion, exercised by a jury commission composed of civil servants.	Various lists.	18	"Upright and intelligent persons known for their integrity, fair character and sound judgment" (*Tenn. Code Ann.*, sec. 22-228.
Texas	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	"Of good moral character, of sound judgment, well-informed" (*V. Ann. Civ. St.*, Art. 2110).
Utah	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	21	"Sound mind and discretion," "must be a taxpayer" (*Utah Code Ann.*, 78-46-8).
Vermont	Discretion, exercised by town officials.	Various lists.	18	"Mentally, morally and physically qualified" (*Vt. Stat.*, sec. 12-1401).
Virginia	Discretion, exercised by 2- to 9-member citizen jury commission, appointed by a judge. Counties can use a random selection method at the discretion of the chief judge of the circuit court.	No particular sources.	18	"Well qualified" (*Code Va.*, sec. 8-208.10).
Washington	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18	Must be a taxpayer (Sec. 1, ch. 57, *Laws of 1911*, as amended, 1975).
West Virginia	Discretion, exercised by a 2-member citizen jury commission (representing the 2 major political parties).	No particular sources.	18 to 65	"Sound judgment," "good moral character." Paupers are excluded. (*W. Vir. Code*, ch. 52, art. 1, sec. 24 [Michie 1966]).
Wisconsin	Random selection, followed by personal interviews conducted by a 3-member citizen jury commission.	List of registered voters.	18	"Esteemed in their community as of good character and sound judgment" (*Wisc. Stat.*, sec. 225.01).
Wyoming	Random selection.	List of registered voters.	18 to 72	"Competent and well-qualified" (*Wyo. Stat.*, sec. 1-83).

Source: Jon M. Van Dyke, *Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment to Representative Panels* (Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977), pp. 258-262. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.71 Compensation for and length of service of jurors, by jurisdiction, as of 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.70.

Jurisdiction	Fee paid to juror per day	Length of required service
Federal courts	$25	On-call up to 4 months; cannot be forced to serve more than 30 court days unless a trial is in progress
Alabama	$6	1 week
Alaska	$21	3 months
Arizona	$12 for Superior Court; $4 for Justice Court or inquest	5 to 20 days; on-call for 60 to 120 days
Arkansas	$7.50; $5 if not selected to serve on a trial	24 days of actual service or on-call for 6 months, whichever is shorter
California	$3 to $10, varies by county; $5 in San Francisco (including mileage); $5 in Los Angeles	4 to 20 court days; on-call for 3 months to a year. San Francisco—20 court days, Los Angeles—30 calendar days
Colorado	$6 if selected to serve on a trial; $3 if not	2 to 4 weeks
Connecticut	$10	4 weeks; on-call for one year
Delaware	$15	5 to 6 weeks
District of Columbia	$25	Subject to call over a 2-month period. Average 10 to 15 days of service; 1 month in the Superior Court
Florida	$10; $25 for state wide grand juries	1 week
Georgia	$5 to $25; $15 in Fulton County (Atlanta)	Maximum of 4 weeks; 4 days in Fulton County (Atlanta)
Hawaii	$20	30 calendar days
Idaho	$10; $5 for half day	10 court days or 60 calendar days, whichever comes first
Illinois	$4 to $10; $10 in Cook County (Chicago)	2 weeks
Indiana	$7.50; $5 in city courts; $20 in Lake County only	On-call for 3 months (usually less than 2 weeks of actual service)
Iowa	$5	Minimum of 2 trials; maximum of 2 months in counties with more than 50,000 people, 3 months in less populated counties
Kansas	$10	2 weeks
Kentucky	$5	1 month
Louisiana	$8	1 week
Maine	$20	15 court days
Maryland	$5 to $15. Prince George's County and City of Baltimore pay $10; Montgomery County pays $15	Generally 2 to 4 weeks; in Prince George's County; 5 weeks of service over a 6-month period
Massachusetts	$14 to $22, depending on the type of case	Varies from county to county; 20 days in Suffolk County (Boston)
Michigan	$15; $7.50 for half day	1 term of court (3 months); 1 day or 1 trial in Wayne County (Detroit)
Minnesota	$10; $6 in some counties	30 calendar days; 10 court days in Hennepin County (Minneapolis)
Mississippi	$8	1 week
Missouri	$12—City of St. Louis; $6 elsewhere	2 weeks in counties of fewer than 200,000; 1 week in more populous counties
Montana	$12	90 days to 1 year
Nebraska	$10	2 weeks
Nevada	$15 for actual service, $9 for reporting to duty	Reno: 3 to 8 court days; on call for 6 months
New Hampshire	$15	Terms of court are 2½ to 3½ months; no one is obliged to serve more than 30 actual days
New Jersey	$5	1 session (varies by county); 10 days in Essex County (Newark)
New Mexico	$1.60 per hour	30 calendar days (average of 12 appearances)
New York	$12	2 weeks to 1 year
North Carolina	$8	1 week
North Dakota	$20; $8 in lower courts	10 days
Ohio	Set by County Board not to exceed $10; $5 in Cuyahoga County (Cleveland)	2 to 3 weeks
Oklahoma	$7.50	3 weeks, subject to a 6-day extension
Oregon	$10	4 weeks
Pennsylvania	$9	2 to 3 weeks
Rhode Island	$15	2 weeks
South Carolina	$2 to $10	1 week
South Dakota	$20	One term of court (varies by county)
Tennessee	$10	Usually 2 to 4 weeks (varies by county)
Texas	$4 to $10 (usually $5)	1 to 2 days, one trial per juror
Utah	$8	Once a week for 3 months
Vermont	$15	90 calendar days
Virginia	$12	An average of 7 to 10 days, on-call for 1 to 2 months
Washington	$10	4 weeks
West Virginia	$5 to $8	Varies by county
Wisconsin	$4 to $16 ($12 in Milwaukee)	1 to 2 months
Wyoming	$12; $6 for half day	On-call for 6 months to 1 year

Source: Jon M. Van Dyke, *Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment to Representative Panels* (Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977), pp. 116–118. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.72 Size of trial juries and number of votes required for a jury verdict, by jurisdiction, as of 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.70. Certain information in this table has been amended from the published Source; revised information was received from the author.
The change in mandated jury size was in response to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Ballew v. Georgia *46 U.S.L.W. 4217 (1978), which requires that all criminal juries have six members. This ruling affected only the States of Georgia, Louisiana, and Virginia, which had used juries of fewer persons in some cases.*

[The information in parentheses refers to the vote required for a jury verdict; U means that a unanimous vote is needed for a verdict. In many States, the number of jurors listed here can be reduced by agreement of all the parties involved in the litigation.]

Jurisdiction	Criminal trials		Civil trials
	Felonies	Misdemeanors	
Alabama	12 (U)	12 (U)	12 (U)
Alaska	12 (U)	6 (U)	12; 6 if the amount in controversy is less than $3,000 (5/6)
Arizona	12 in capital cases and if the potential punishment is 30 years or more; 8 in all other cases (U)	8 (U)	8 (3/4); 6 in courts not of record (5/6)
Arkansas	12 (U)	12; 6 in Justice-of-the-Peace courts (U)	12 (3/4)
California	12 (U)	12 (U)	12 (3/4)
Colorado	12 (U)	12 in the most serious misdemeanors; 6 in all others (U)	6 in district courts; 3 in county courts (controversy concerns less than $500) (U)
Connecticut	12 in capital cases or if the potential punishment is life imprisonment; 6 in all other cases (U)	6 (U)	6 (U)
Delaware	12 (U)	12 (U)	12 (U)
District of Columbia	12 (U)	12 (U)	6 (U)
Florida	12 in capital cases; 6 in all others (U)	6 (U)	6 (U)
Georgia	12 (U)	6 to 12 depending on the county (U)	12 (U)
Hawaii	12 (U)	12 (U)	12 (5/6)
Idaho	12 (U)	6 (5/6)	12; 6 if the amount in controversy is $500 or less (3/4)
Illinois	12 (U)	12 (U)	12 (U)
Indiana	12 (U)	12 (U)	12; 6 if the amount in controversy is $500 or less (U)
Iowa	12 (U)	12; 6 in municipal courts which have jurisdiction over crimes punishable by 1 year or less or $500 fine or both	12; 6 if the amount in controversy is $500 or less (U)
Kansas	12 (U)	12; 6 in magistrate courts (U)	12; 6 if the amount in controversy is $3,000 or less (U)
Kentucky	12 (U)	12; 6 in inferior courts with jurisdiction over crimes punishable by one year or $500 fine (U)	12 (3/4); 6 in inferior courts that have jurisdiction over controversies of $500 or less (5/6)
Louisiana	12 (capital crimes: U; other felonies: 3/4)	6 (U)	12 (3/4)
Maine	12 (U)	12 (U)	6 (3/4)
Maryland	12 (U)	12 (U)	12 (U)
Massachusetts	12 in superior courts; 6 in district courts (trials de novo) (U)	12 in superior courts; 6 in district courts (trials de novo)(U)	12 (5/6)
Michigan	12 (U)	12 (U)	6 (5/6); but 12 in cases involving civil commitment (U)
Minnesota	12 (U)	12 for "gross misdemeanors"; 6 for others (U)	6 (A 5/6 verdict can be accepted, but only after 6 hours of deliberation)
Mississippi	12 (U)	6 if punishable in county jail; otherwise 12 (U)	12; 6 if amount in controversy is less than $200
Missouri	12 (U)	12 (U, except for courts not of record: 2/3)	12 (courts of record: 3/4; courts not of record: 2/3)
Montana	12 (U)	12; 6 in Justice-of-the-Peace courts or police courts (2/3)	12; 6 if matter in controversy is less than $10,000 (2/3)
Nebraska	12 in district courts; 6 in county courts (U)	12 in district courts; 6 in county courts and police magistrate's maximum punishment of 6 months in jail (U)	12 in district courts; 6 in county courts—less than $2,000 in controversy (5/6 verdict can be accepted, but only after 6 hours of deliberation)
Nevada	12 (U)	12 (U)	8 (3/4)
New Hampshire	12 (U)	12; 6 if no prison term over one year can result from conviction (U)	12 (U)
New Jersey	12 (U)	12 (U)	12 (5/6)
New Mexico	12 (U)	12; 6 in magistrate's courts—maximum punishment of 6 months in jail (U)	12 (5/6)
New York	12 (U)	6 (U)	6 (5/6)
North Carolina	12 (U)	12; 6 in justices' courts (U)	12; 6 in justices' courts (U)
North Dakota	12 (U)	12 (U)	12; 6 if amount in controversy is $200 or less (U)
Ohio	12 (U)	8 (U)	8; 6 in municipal and county courts (3/4)
Oklahoma	12 (U)	12; 6 for violations of city ordinances 3/4)	12; 6 if amount in controversy is less than $2,500 (3/4)
Oregon	12; 6 in district and county courts—maximum punishment of one year or less (1st degree murder; U, all others: 5/6)	12; 6 in district and county courts—maximum punishment of 1 year or less (5/6)	12; 6 in district and county courts (3/4)
Pennsylvania	12 (U)	12 (U)	12; 6 before Justices of the Peace (5/6)
Puerto Rico	12 (3/4)		
Rhode Island	12 (U)	12 (U)	12 (U)
South Carolina	12 (U)	12; 6 in magistrate's courts that have jurisdiction over crimes with a potential punishment of less than 30 days in jail or $100 fine (U)	12; 6 in county courts that have jurisdiction over controversies involving $1,000 or less (U)

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Table 1.72 Size of trial juries and number of votes required for a jury verdict, by jurisdiction, as of 1976—Continued

[The information in parentheses refers to the vote required for a jury verdict; U means that a unanimous vote is needed for a verdict. In many States, the number of jurors listed here can be reduced by agreement of all the parties involved in the litigation.]

Jurisdiction	Criminal trials		Civil trials
	Felonies	Misdemeanors	
South Dakota	12 (U)	12; 6 in matters before Justices of the Peace (U)	12 (5/6); 6 in matters before Justices of the Peace (3/4)
Tennessee	12 (U)	6 (U)	6 (U)
Texas	12 (U)	12 in district courts; 6 in county courts (3/4)	12; 6 in matters before Justices of the Peace (3/4)
Utah	12 in capital cases; 8 in all others (U)	8; 4 in inferior courts (U)	8; 4 in inferior courts (3/4)
Vermont	12 (U)	12; 6 in justices' courts (U)	12; 6 in justices' courts (U)
Virginia	12 (U)	5 (U)	12 in "special" cases; 7 in most others; 5 if the amount in controversy is less than $300 (U)
Washington	12 (U)	12; 6 in Justice-of-the-Peace courts—maximum punishment of 6 months in jail (U)	12; 6 in Justice-of-the-Peace courts—$3,000 or less (5/6)
West Virginia	12 (U)	12 (U)	12; 6 in Justice-of-the-Peace courts (U)
Wisconsin	12 (U)	12 (U)	12 (5/6)
Wyoming	12 (U)	12 in district courts; 6 in county courts (U)	12 in district courts; 6 in county courts (U)

Source: Jon M. Van Dyke, *Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment to Representative Panels* (Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977), pp. 286–289. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.73 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, as of 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.70 and 1.72. A grand jury reviews whether the government's evidence is sufficient to justify a trial. If the grand jury determines that the evidence is sufficient, an indictment or "true bill"—the charging document—is returned. If the evidence is deemed insufficient, a "no true bill" is returned.

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Number of grand jurors	Number needed to indict	Scope of activities	Is a grand jury indictment essential for all felony prosecutions (unless waived by the accused)?
Federal courts	Random selection from registered voters followed by questioning by a judge and the U.S. Attorney.	23	12	Criminal indictments and investigation into organized crime and conspiratorial criminal activity.	All with a potential sentence of more than a year.
Alabama	Discretion, exercised by a 3-member citizen jury commission.	18	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs.	Yes
Alaska	Random selection from the lists of actual voters, tax rolls, and lists of trapping, hunting, and fishing licenses.	12 to 18	Majority	Criminal indictments and investigations of local government affairs.	Yes
Arizona	Randomly selected from registered voter lists then questioned and selected by judges. Statute authorizes statewide grand juries.	12 to 16 16 in Mariposa County (Phoenix)	9	Criminal indictments.	No
Arkansas	Discretion exercised by a 3- to 12-member citizen commission appointed by a circuit judge.	16	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs.	Yes
California	Discretion exercised by the superior court judges, except in a few counties, including San Francisco, where the selection is random from the list of registered voters.	19 in all counties except Los Angeles, where it is 23.	12/19 or 14/23	Investigates local governmental affairs and considers indictments in fewer than 5 percent of all felony matters. Serves one year.	No
Colorado	Random selection from the list of registered voters, driver's license lists and city directories, followed by questioning by the judge and district attorney. Statewide grand juries can be assembled.	Usually 12, occasionally as large as 23.	9/12 or 12/23	Investigate controversial crimes, like police shootings and governmental corruption.	No
Connecticut	Discretion, exercised by the county sheriff.	18	12	All crimes with sentence of death or life imprisonment, occasional investigations.	Only for crimes with a potential sentence of death or life imprisonment.
Delaware	Discretion, exercised by jury commissioners who pick grand jurors according to geographical districts.	10 to 15	7/10 or 9/15	Criminal indictments, investigations; serves for one year.	Yes, with certain constitutional and statutory exceptions.
District of Columbia	Random selection from the list of registered voters, followed by questioning by a judge and sometimes by the U.S. Attorney.	23	12	Criminal indictments. Serves at least 2 months. Frequently 9 or 10 are operating at once.	All crimes with a potential sentence of a year or more.
Florida	Discretion, exercised by county commissions or jury commission (appointed by governor). Statewide grand juries can be impaneled.	15 to 18	12	Criminal indictments, investigations of county offices.	Capital offenses only.
Georgia	Discretion, exercised by commissioners, appointed by judge.	16 to 23	Majority	Criminal indictments, investigations of local government affairs, inspections; sets salary for certain jobs.	Yes
Hawaii	Random selection from the list of registered voters, which may be supplemented with some names from other lists.	18 to 23	12	Criminal indictments.	Yes
Idaho	Random selection from registered voter list, utility list, and drivers' license list.	16	12	Public offenses.	No
Illinois	Usually, random selection from the registered voter list, followed by questioning about the time involved.	23 (20 on supplemental panel).	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of official misconduct.	Yes
Indiana	Random selection from the registered voter list, followed by questioning by a judge and prosecutor for bias and time.	6	5	Criminal indictments (major felony cases).	No
Iowa	Random selection from the list of actual voters.	7	5	Criminal indictments, investigations of prisons, conduct of public officials, highways.	Yes
Kansas	Random selection from the list of registered voters and/or census list.	15	12	All public offenses.	No
Kentucky	Discretion, exercised by a 3-member citizen jury commission appointed by a judge.	12	9	Criminal indictments.	Yes
Louisiana	Discretion, exercised by citizen jury commission.	12	9	Criminal indictments.	Capital offenses only.
Maine	Random selection from voter registration lists followed by questioning by a judge and the district attorney.	13 to 23	12	Criminal indictments. In Cumberland County (Portland), the grand jury serves for one year and meets for 5 to 10 days three times a year.	Yes
Maryland	Random selection from voter registration lists screened to see who can spare the time.	23	12	Criminal indictments. Also inspects government agencies. Meets every day for four months.	No

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 1.73 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, as of 1976—Continued

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Number of grand jurors	Number needed to indict	Scope of activities	Is a grand jury indictment essential for all felony prosecutions (unless waived by the accused)?
Massachusetts	35 names are randomly drawn from the trial jury list, which is assembled by discretion, then a judge selects 23 persons.	23	12	Criminal indictments.	Yes
Michigan	Random selection from the list of registered voters.	13 to 17 (Also 1 person [judge] grand juries.)	9	Criminal indictments (infrequently) and investigations.	No
Minnesota	Random selection from the list of registered voters (separate list maintained).	16 to 23	16	Criminal indictments, investigations of prisons and public officials.	No
Mississippi	Discretion, exercised by the local boards of supervisors.	15 to 20	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs.	No
Missouri	Randomly selected names are screened carefully by the judges who make the final selection.	12	9	Criminal indictments, investigations, inspections, inquiries into government fiscal matters.	No
Montana	Random selection from tax rolls.	11	10	Criminal indictments, investigations, public officials, prisons.	No
Nebraska	Random selection of 40 names from the list of actual or registered voters, and from that list of 40, 16 are picked by the judge and jury commissioner.	16	12	Criminal indictments, county jail.	No
Nevada	36 persons are nominated by the county commissioners and one judge; 17 are then drawn by lot.	17	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs.	No
New Hampshire	Random selection from the trail jury list, which is assembled by the discretion of town officials.	23	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of subversive activities. Meets about 4 days every 2 to 3 months.	Yes
New Jersey	Random selection from the list of registered voters. Statute authorizes statewide grand juries.[a]	23	12	Criminal indictments, investigations.	Yes
New Mexico	Random selection from the voter registration list followed by questioning by a judge.	12	8	Criminal indictments, investigations. In Bernalillo County (Albuquerque), grand juries meet once a week for a 6-month term. Elsewhere, they are called infrequently.	No
New York	Specially selected from persons who have been qualified as trial jurors and who pass a police investigation.	16 to 23	12	Criminal indictments, investigations into prisons and misconduct of public officials. Serves for 1 month.	Yes
North Carolina	Discretion, exercised by a 3-member citizen jury commission, appointed by 3 local officials.	9	Majority	Criminal indictments, inspections.	Yes
North Dakota	Random selection from lists of actual voters and holders of drivers' licenses.	8 to 11	6	Criminal indictments, prisons, public officials. Only rarely assembled.	No
Ohio	Random selection from the registered voter list followed by questioning.	9	7	Criminal indictments.	Yes
Oklahoma	Varies by county.	12	9	Criminal indictments and investigations of local governmental affairs. Can be called by petition of citizens.	No
Oregon	Random selection from list of registered voters.	7	5	Criminal indictments and investigations of public prisons and offices pertaining to courts of justice.	No
Pennsylvania	Selected from voter registration lists, and sometimes interviewed by jury clerk, and jury masters.	15 to 23	12	Criminal indictments and investigations.	Counties are authorized to abolish indicting grand juries and many have done so.
Rhode Island	Random selection from voter registration list followed by an interview. Statewide grand juries are authorized.	13 to 23	12	Criminal indictments.	Only for offenses punishable by death or life imprisonment.
South Carolina	Discretion, exercised by a jury commission composed of civil servants.	18	12	Criminal indictments.	Yes
South Dakota	Random selection from the list of registered voters.	8	5	Criminal indictments, investigations of governmental misconduct.	No
Tennessee	Randomly selected from the trial jury lists that are compiled by jury commissioners without guidelines. Same person may serve as foreperson for several years.	13	12	Criminal indictments and investigations of prisons, elections, and governmental affairs.	Yes
Texas	Discretion exercised by citizen jury commissioners, appointed by a judge.	12	9	Criminal indictments, investigations.	Yes
Utah	Random selection from voter registration list; potential grand jurors are screened by the judges.	7	5	Criminal indictments, investigations, inspections (public prisons, willful and corrupt misconduct of public officials).	No
Vermont	Jury commissioners select names.	18	12	Criminal indictments.	Only for offenses punishable by death or life imprisonment.

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 1.73 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, as of 1976—Continued

Jurisdiction	Selection process	Number of grand jurors	Number needed to indict	Scope of activities	Is a grand jury indictment essential for all felony prosecutions (unless waived by the accused)?
Virginia	Judges choose names.	5 to 7	4	Criminal indictments.	Yes
Washington	Random selection from voter registration list.	12 to 18; 17 to 18 in King County (Seattle)	3/4	Criminal indictments and investigations of governmental affairs.	No
West Virginia	Discretion, exercised by a 2-member citizen jury commission (representing the 2 major political parties).	16	12	Criminal indictments.	Yes
Wisconsin	Names selected by jury commissioners and then screened by the judges. In Milwaukee County, random selection from the registered voter list.	17	12	Criminal indictments.	No
Wyoming	Random selection from the voter registration list. Statewide grand juries can be assembled.	12 to 16	9	Criminal indictments, inspections, investigations.	No

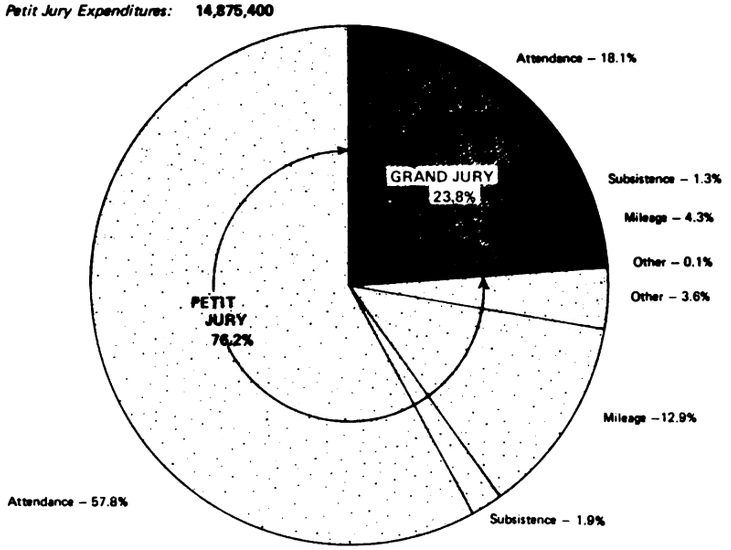
* The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, in *Zicarelli v. New Jersey*, said that the use of statewide grand juries in New Jersey was unconstitutional because it deprived defendants of their right to a grand jury selected from the local vicinity. *New York Times*, Nov. 21, 1975, pp. 1, 45 (city ed.).

Source: Jon M. Van Dyke, *Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment To Representative Panels* (Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977), pp. 264–270. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 1.7 Grand and petit juror expenditures in U.S. District Courts, by type of expenditure, year ending June 30, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.73. "Petit jurors" refer to persons engaged by the court to hear civil or criminal trials. Federal jurors are selected from a group of those available to serve—the jury venire*—for a given day. Of those selected from this initial group, however, some will be excluded after the* voir dire *procedure—questioning under oath by the judge. Based upon responses to this questioning, which provides an opportunity to assess any prejudice, bias, or beliefs that might impair the juror's impartiality, each party to the trial may offer "challenge for cause." The judge then decides whether the "cause" constitutes sufficient grounds to uphold the challenge and excuse the prospective juror. Both parties are also allowed a number of "peremptory challenges," by which objection may be raised, and a prospective juror excluded without the necessity of giving a reason. The number of peremptory challenges varies under certain circumstances (e.g., for capital offenses the number is higher than for noncapital offenses), and is set out in Rule 24 (b,c) of the* Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. *An individual who is excused after the* voir dire *has therefore attended court and is considered to have been "used" by the court although he/she has not actually "served" on a jury.*

Total Juror Expenditures: **$19,520,800**
Grand Jury Expenditures: **4,645,400**
Petit Jury Expenditures: **14,875,400**



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1978 Juror Utilization in United States District Courts* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 28.

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Table 1.74 Direct current expenditure for State correctional activities, by type of activity and State, fiscal year 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amount in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State*	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions					Corrections administration	Probation, parole, and pardon	Miscellaneous
		Total	For men	For women	For juveniles	Other and combined			
Total	$2,561,067	$1,949,462	$1,282,123	$58,895	$473,170	$135,274	$205,584	$340,524	$65,497
Alabama	22,511	16,416	11,896	772	3,748	—	1,123	4,895	77
Alaska	16,181	12,770	3,908	227	4,651	3,984	763	2,157	491
Arizona	26,921	16,531	2,353	523	4,570	9,085	1,429	6,836	2,125
Arkansas	15,485	12,049	7,435	180	4,434	—	1,634	537	1,265
California	322,032	223,134	153,246	7,152	62,736	—	34,699	42,638	21,561
Colorado	37,051	27,018	17,444	NA	9,574	—	1,778	8,255	—
Connecticut	48,669	30,799	22,378	2,007	4,228	2,186	10,279	7,591	—
Delaware	12,871	11,061	6,525	258	3,688	590	957	739	114
Florida	136,681	101,723	72,795	763	23,027	5,138	2,553	32,405	—
Georgia	61,121	42,574	27,471	1,285	13,818	—	3,427	14,313	807
Hawaii	12,618	8,354	3,571	—	1,243	3,540	605	3,075	584
Idaho	8,676	5,768	4,053	26	1,689	—	344	2,564	—
Illinois	114,020	79,504	61,691	2,457	15,356	—	15,474	13,509	5,533
Indiana	45,051	37,233	27,898	1,520	7,815	—	2,768	2,128	2,922
Iowa	26,925	23,139	16,934	715	5,490	—	325	2,162	1,299
Kansas	35,677	32,802	16,099	1,139	5,470	10,094	1,405	1,365	105
Kentucky	25,913	19,721	12,666	996	5,743	316	1,104	3,622	1,466
Louisiana	53,435	32,642	24,655	754	7,233	—	9,138	11,655	—
Maine	9,354	7,823	5,112	—	2,711	—	109	898	524
Maryland	100,158	71,078	43,996	1,923	20,492	4,667	8,630	20,243	207
Massachusetts	67,895	56,673	34,961	2,291	15,873	3,548	6,143	5,079	—
Michigan	98,830	85,390	65,573	3,416	16,401	—	5,323	8,117	—
Minnesota	36,783	28,536	16,657	777	7,736	3,366	3,730	4,272	245
Mississippi	15,880	13,642	—	—	3,019	10,623	—	1,911	327
Missouri	38,253	26,959	16,934	703	9,322	—	2,882	6,102	2,310
Montana	11,543	8,839	5,420	43	2,441	935	1,014	1,690	—
Nebraska	16,644	10,936	7,733	631	2,572	—	554	3,299	1,855
Nevada	12,664	9,729	6,139	—	3,021	569	679	2,256	—
New Hampshire	7,047	5,686	3,811	—	1,875	—	—	1,278	83
New Jersey	71,066	61,043	31,115	4,208	13,251	12,469	2,358	5,405	2,260
New Mexico	12,183	8,769	5,750	66	2,953	—	452	2,847	115
New York	246,258	208,185	155,802	4,023	25,249	23,111	17,978	16,772	3,323
North Carolina	90,478	72,950	49,758	2,492	19,499	1,201	4,177	13,351	—
North Dakota	4,227	3,703	1,951	—	1,752	—	—	524	—
Ohio	117,328	89,258	45,446	3,110	30,363	10,339	15,669	11,133	1,268
Oklahoma	31,126	19,247	14,193	725	4,329	—	8,293	3,061	525
Oregon	37,958	27,446	13,965	573	12,908	—	979	6,418	3,115
Pennsylvania	110,949	97,598	66,465	3,156	26,248	1,729	2,680	10,059	612
Rhode Island	14,366	9,491	7,679	NA	1,812	—	2,038	2,119	718
South Carolina	35,816	24,435	17,516	564	6,355	—	3,741	3,917	3,723
South Dakota	5,036	4,361	—	—	2,322	2,039	631	44	—
Tennessee	47,075	41,326	30,254	1,043	9,339	690	1,206	4,543	—
Texas	73,995	62,364	48,652	1,807	11,905	—	5,218	4,905	1,508
Utah	14,846	10,157	—	366	3,943	5,848	163	4,197	329
Vermont	7,922	5,825	3,043	—	2,754	28	283	1,267	547
Virginia	78,757	54,355	39,881	1,742	12,732	—	11,223	11,678	1,501
Washington	54,298	42,948	26,625	2,554	—	13,769	1,972	7,738	1,640
West Virginia	14,073	11,810	5,669	313	3,929	1,899	116	2,133	14
Wisconsin	50,609	30,572	16,212	1,585	9,264	3,511	7,310	12,328	399
Wyoming	5,812	5,090	2,793	10	2,287	—	228	494	—

* Data are based on a field compilation from records of each State government; see Source for data limitations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 47.

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Table 1.75 Employment and payroll for correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.4. For data required to compute percentages on total criminal justice full-time equivalent employees and total criminal justice payroll, see Table 1.20. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2.

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
State-local, total	172,821	$129,119	177,864	$142,905	187,298	$159,518	203,230	$185,577	213,813	$208,942	227,576	$235,952	243,248	$271,845
States	106,045	78,648	107,785	86,710	112,176	95,565	121,160	110,710	126,933	123,252	134,420	137,928	145,552	163,079
Local, total	66,776	50,470	70,079	56,193	75,122	63,953	82,070	74,867	86,880	85,690	93,156	98,024	97,696	108,566
Counties	49,261	36,028	53,014	40,958	56,905	46,742	62,482	55,027	67,942	64,478	73,796	74,270	77,682	82,087
Municipalities	17,515	14,442	17,065	15,235	18,217	17,211	19,588	19,840	18,938	21,213	19,360	23,753	20,014	26,479
Alabama	1,425	730	1,590	892	1,763	1,103	2,036	1,393	2,171	1,676	2,371	1,973	2,627	2,458
State	939	486	1,003	563	1,066	695	1,243	850	1,281	1,042	1,482	1,271	1,583	1,599
Local, total	486	244	587	330	697	409	793	544	890	634	889	703	1,044	859
Counties	333	163	414	234	536	319	620	411	736	508	743	578	884	710
Municipalities	153	81	173	95	161	90	173	132	154	125	146	124	160	150
Alaska	380	401	442	559	385	403	445	571	455	701	533	862	587	1,006
State	335	364	370	476	341	360	412	534	424	667	493	814	546	948
Local, total	45	37	72	83	44	43	33	37	31	33	40	49	41	57
Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	45	37	72	83	44	43	33	37	31	33	40	49	41	57
Arizona	1,374	881	1,450	1,020	1,845	1,403	2,099	1,811	2,237	2,110	2,629	2,624	2,866	3,120
State	745	512	744	539	950	761	1,070	943	1,103	1,075	1,200	1,203	1,435	1,619
Local, total	629	369	706	481	895	642	1,029	868	1,134	1,035	1,429	1,421	1,431	1,501
Counties	576	334	649	437	847	601	1,013	856	1,115	1,018	1,381	1,377	1,376	1,451
Municipalities	53	35	57	44	48	41	16	13	19	17	48	44	55	49
Arkansas	665	313	761	405	821	479	892	561	1,148	766	1,279	883	1,636	1,144
State	452	215	543	306	560	348	643	420	792	560	813	597	1,137	819
Local, total	213	98	218	99	261	132	249	141	356	206	466	286	499	324
Counties	157	65	165	67	176	80	197	107	283	157	380	227	411	262
Municipalities	56	33	53	32	85	51	52	34	73	49	86	59	88	63
California	26,754	25,266	29,039	28,329	29,589	31,039	31,996	35,768	32,572	39,914	34,240	44,356	33,749	47,643
State	10,159	9,925	11,891	11,687	11,714	12,691	12,807	14,913	12,704	16,017	12,590	16,832	13,304	20,493
Local, total	16,595	15,342	17,148	16,643	17,875	18,348	19,189	20,855	19,868	23,896	21,650	27,524	20,445	27,150
Counties	15,802	14,543	16,310	15,806	17,094	17,528	18,321	19,963	19,014	22,938	20,712	26,387	19,510	26,000
Municipalities	793	799	838	836	781	820	868	892	854	959	938	1,137	935	1,150
Colorado	1,710	1,265	1,778	1,360	1,910	1,601	2,053	1,884	2,331	2,453	2,474	2,802	2,281	2,770
State	1,327	1,012	1,399	1,101	1,470	1,268	1,535	1,443	1,702	1,896	1,802	2,156	1,544	2,034
Local, total	383	253	379	259	440	333	518	441	629	556	672	646	737	736
Counties	148	76	161	87	217	131	280	184	353	264	410	347	451	409
Municipalities	235	177	218	172	223	202	238	258	276	292	262	299	286	328
Connecticut	2,058	1,660	2,087	1,806	2,312	1,907	2,703	2,542	2,593	2,446	2,538	2,451	2,843	3,116
State	2,048	1,654	2,087	1,806	2,312	1,907	2,701	2,539	2,593	2,446	2,533	2,446	2,838	3,110
Local, total	10	6	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	5	5	6
Municipalities	10	6	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	5	5	6
Delaware	583	493	690	565	654	522	683	637	791	760	831	844	872	904
State	583	493	690	565	654	522	683	637	791	760	831	844	872	904
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Counties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia:														
Local, total	2,625	2,390	2,850	2,917	2,922	2,883	3,333	3,486	2,741	3,766	2,932	4,000	2,878	4,594
Florida	7,367	4,572	8,472	5,674	9,827	7,116	10,816	9,058	11,861	9,362	13,023	11,274	13,189	13,003
State	4,698	3,019	5,831	4,037	7,065	5,157	8,274	7,035	9,022	6,985	9,812	8,423	9,885	9,849
Local, total	2,669	1,553	2,641	1,637	2,762	1,959	2,542	2,024	2,839	2,377	3,211	2,851	3,304	3,153
Counties	2,037	1,188	2,031	1,256	2,219	1,603	1,999	1,615	2,268	1,937	2,372	2,166	2,645	2,560
Municipalities	632	365	610	381	543	357	543	409	571	440	839	685	659	593
Georgia	3,896	2,164	4,050	2,561	4,970	3,294	5,315	3,867	5,695	4,158	6,164	4,999	6,576	5,494
State	2,503	1,412	2,593	1,736	3,183	2,170	3,427	2,566	3,637	2,713	3,949	3,324	4,394	3,742
Local, total	1,393	752	1,457	824	1,787	1,124	1,888	1,301	2,058	1,445	2,215	1,675	2,182	1,752
Counties	1,214	649	1,269	717	1,548	978	1,662	1,151	1,753	1,222	1,889	1,424	1,864	1,498
Municipalities	179	103	188	108	239	145	226	150	305	223	326	252	318	254
Hawaii	434	400	432	384	444	450	453	494	380	454	637	788	650	751
State	358	337	351	320	360	371	372	412	371	446	597	740	611	702
Local, total	76	62	81	64	84	79	81	82	9	8	40	47	39	49
Counties	17	13	17	11	20	18	17	12	9	8	40	47	39	49
Municipalities	59	49	64	53	64	61	64	69	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 1.75 Employment and payroll for correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Idaho	425	$253	458	$293	542	$346	469	$337	531	$420	602	$574	673	$632
State	360	223	369	245	441	292	364	276	394	334	471	486	508	501
Local, total	65	30	89	48	101	54	105	61	137	86	131	88	165	131
Counties	63	29	85	46	97	52	102	59	135	85	125	85	159	126
Municipalities	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	2	2	1	6	4	6	4
Illinois	7,161	5,213	7,391	5,865	6,877	6,340	7,437	6,855	7,914	7,624	8,804	8,959	9,489	10,273
State	4,959	3,634	4,910	4,031	4,502	4,380	4,767	4,668	4,981	5,102	5,180	5,525	5,712	6,366
Local, total	2,202	1,579	2,481	1,834	2,375	1,960	2,670	2,186	2,933	2,522	3,624	3,434	3,777	3,907
Counties	2,165	1,549	2,459	1,815	2,337	1,931	2,654	2,175	2,923	2,516	3,618	3,429	3,760	3,892
Municipalities	37	29	22	20	38	29	16	12	10	6	6	5	17	15
Indiana	3,042	1,812	2,828	1,818	3,024	2,085	3,284	2,461	3,480	2,827	3,621	3,322	3,927	3,747
State	1,999	1,234	1,856	1,257	1,869	1,397	1,969	1,598	2,072	1,847	2,065	2,105	2,310	2,476
Local, total	1,043	578	972	560	1,155	688	1,315	863	1,408	980	1,556	1,217	1,617	1,271
Counties	542	271	644	356	836	485	880	566	977	661	1,115	856	1,169	895
Municipalities	501	307	328	204	319	202	435	298	431	319	441	362	448	377
Iowa	1,563	979	1,508	1,059	1,549	1,209	1,806	1,417	2,005	1,814	2,145	2,118	2,470	2,785
State	1,134	752	1,115	843	1,131	964	1,271	1,061	1,377	1,307	1,409	1,416	1,546	1,937
Local, total	429	227	393	216	418	245	535	356	628	507	736	702	924	848
Counties	424	223	389	211	412	240	527	349	617	499	698	658	889	807
Municipalities	5	4	4	4	6	5	8	7	11	8	38	44	35	41
Kansas	2,379	1,445	2,208	1,326	2,300	1,445	2,570	1,694	2,713	2,011	2,698	2,155	2,985	2,434
State	2,045	1,280	1,911	1,171	1,945	1,241	2,114	1,422	2,194	1,682	2,176	1,791	2,292	1,955
Local, total	334	165	297	155	355	204	456	272	519	328	522	364	693	479
Counties	297	143	252	127	290	159	400	233	484	302	482	333	647	447
Municipalities	37	23	45	28	65	45	56	39	35	26	40	31	46	32
Kentucky	1,710	903	1,763	1,048	1,971	1,358	2,032	1,389	2,286	1,754	2,351	2,076	2,756	2,194
State	1,487	784	1,332	819	1,458	1,040	1,448	1,011	1,525	1,224	1,513	1,457	1,664	1,336
Local, total	223	120	431	229	513	318	584	377	761	530	838	620	1,092	858
Counties	201	106	403	210	462	279	517	332	620	427	714	519	926	719
Municipalities	22	14	28	19	51	39	67	45	141	103	124	101	166	134
Louisiana	2,395	1,292	2,556	1,499	3,043	1,838	3,146	2,155	3,639	2,823	4,224	3,430	5,104	4,925
State	1,582	867	1,742	1,070	2,095	1,289	2,139	1,486	2,466	1,959	3,021	2,514	3,530	3,553
Local, total	813	425	814	429	948	549	1,007	669	1,173	864	1,203	916	1,574	1,372
Parishes	308	159	417	214	422	248	490	303	578	386	636	428	738	554
Municipalities	505	266	397	215	526	301	517	366	595	478	567	488	836	818
Maine	737	439	751	529	785	583	806	631	780	621	760	617	836	776
State	629	388	641	474	672	519	668	548	639	529	610	514	640	629
Local, total	108	51	110	55	113	64	138	83	141	92	150	102	196	146
Counties	108	51	106	53	109	61	138	83	141	92	150	102	196	146
Municipalities	—	—	4	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	5,095	3,896	5,323	4,902	5,356	5,041	5,522	5,559	5,800	6,113	6,028	6,597	6,458	7,293
State	4,336	3,385	4,508	4,136	4,652	4,454	4,683	4,773	4,822	5,176	4,960	5,419	5,328	6,094
Local, total	759	512	815	767	704	586	839	786	978	937	1,068	1,178	1,130	1,199
Counties	320	236	406	333	333	284	400	367	485	487	564	624	604	671
Municipalities	439	276	409	433	371	303	439	419	493	450	504	554	526	528
Massachusetts	4,670	3,772	4,709	3,883	4,966	4,312	5,273	4,937	5,381	5,278	5,714	6,274	5,724	6,512
State	3,016	2,587	2,895	2,315	3,100	2,578	3,187	2,885	3,085	2,950	3,362	3,850	3,336	3,805
Local, total	1,654	1,185	1,814	1,568	1,866	1,734	2,086	2,052	2,296	2,327	2,352	2,424	2,388	2,707
Counties	1,235	825	1,363	1,166	1,441	1,301	1,640	1,583	1,760	1,765	1,807	1,851	1,870	2,108
Municipalities	419	360	451	402	425	433	446	469	536	562	545	572	518	599
Michigan	5,575	4,924	5,782	5,228	5,903	5,850	6,613	6,754	7,420	8,063	7,883	9,180	9,522	13,792
State	3,178	2,963	3,132	3,013	3,143	3,310	3,312	3,538	3,659	4,146	4,049	4,848	5,401	8,375
Local, total	2,397	1,961	2,650	2,215	2,760	2,540	3,301	3,217	3,761	3,917	3,834	4,332	4,121	5,417
Counties	2,063	1,675	2,354	1,945	2,464	2,229	2,970	2,853	3,361	3,458	3,464	3,876	3,664	4,821
Municipalities	334	287	296	270	296	311	331	363	400	459	370	457	457	596
Minnesota	2,670	2,084	2,671	2,283	2,544	2,314	2,635	2,500	2,848	2,779	2,882	3,415	3,233	4,127
State	1,534	1,132	1,811	1,536	1,494	1,361	1,442	1,329	1,524	1,387	1,524	1,877	1,633	2,204
Local, total	1,136	952	860	747	1,050	953	1,193	1,171	1,324	1,393	1,358	1,538	1,600	1,924
Counties	944	776	779	671	975	877	1,118	1,089	1,249	1,313	1,334	1,506	1,590	1,916
Municipalities	192	176	81	75	75	76	75	82	75	80	24	32	10	7
Mississippi	595	297	760	397	927	558	1,122	688	1,213	836	1,277	865	1,453	1,080
State	485	242	578	311	754	473	924	581	933	669	976	684	1,078	838
Local, total	110	55	182	86	173	84	198	107	280	167	301	181	375	242
Counties	72	34	102	45	123	57	142	74	232	136	248	145	299	191
Municipalities	38	21	80	40	50	27	56	33	48	32	53	36	76	51

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 1.75 Employment and payroll for correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll*													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Missouri	2,833	$1,650	3,229	$1,896	3,467	$2,237	3,669	$2,572	4,030	$2,974	4,138	$3,229	4,456	$3,627
State	1,630	916	1,744	946	1,847	1,115	1,972	1,312	2,217	1,631	2,402	1,837	2,656	2,078
Local, total	1,203	735	1,485	950	1,620	1,122	1,697	1,259	1,813	1,343	1,736	1,392	1,801	1,549
Counties	742	424	768	448	848	536	944	645	1,059	733	1,024	777	1,077	849
Municipalities	461	311	717	502	772	586	753	615	754	609	712	615	724	700
Montana	538	329	556	349	587	408	609	463	665	615	700	683	841	844
State	437	279	455	294	485	344	490	382	507	500	536	557	617	660
Local, total	101	50	101	54	102	65	119	81	158	115	164	126	224	185
Counties	95	46	93	49	94	59	115	77	143	105	158	121	217	179
Municipalities	6	4	8	5	8	6	4	4	15	10	6	5	7	5
Nebraska	823	483	870	533	909	639	1,022	773	1,210	984	1,233	1,088	1,260	1,195
State	689	416	707	427	669	465	780	590	859	684	852	805	862	868
Local, total	134	67	163	106	240	174	242	182	351	281	381	284	398	327
Counties	117	55	146	91	203	143	216	160	307	238	351	254	368	301
Municipalities	17	13	17	15	37	31	26	23	44	42	30	30	30	26
Nevada	767	607	842	721	876	776	958	963	1,110	1,217	1,145	1,374	1,391	1,607
State	398	325	418	367	445	389	477	475	572	637	596	755	697	794
Local, total	369	282	424	354	431	388	481	488	538	580	550	620	694	814
Counties	323	244	361	294	397	355	440	446	493	530	507	564	644	750
Municipalities	46	38	63	60	34	33	41	42	45	50	43	55	50	64
New Hampshire	367	226	454	283	425	296	457	363	561	447	596	505	691	624
State	256	158	277	189	274	206	311	271	374	321	371	331	481	452
Local, total	111	68	177	94	151	91	146	93	187	126	225	174	210	172
Counties	100	60	158	81	130	73	126	79	167	109	202	152	180	142
Municipalities	11	8	19	13	21	18	20	13	20	17	23	22	30	30
New Jersey	6,383	5,025	6,573	5,406	7,119	5,962	7,700	7,078	7,995	7,640	8,734	8,799	9,584	9,995
State	3,243	2,660	3,082	2,553	3,252	2,863	3,398	3,340	3,362	3,274	3,727	3,912	4,023	4,332
Local, total	3,140	2,364	3,491	2,853	3,867	3,099	4,302	3,737	4,633	4,366	5,007	4,888	5,561	5,553
Counties	3,133	2,360	3,485	2,849	3,863	3,096	4,287	3,731	4,605	4,347	4,979	4,870	5,505	5,506
Municipalities	7	4	6	4	4	3	15	7	28	19	28	18	56	47
New Mexico	780	404	802	469	823	534	835	593	860	647	1,011	831	1,146	1,014
State	624	317	633	382	590	388	617	445	658	511	746	642	814	761
Local, total	156	86	169	87	233	146	218	147	202	136	265	189	332	252
Counties	102	45	108	46	104	53	97	56	66	33	128	76	152	94
Municipalities	54	41	61	41	129	93	121	92	136	103	137	113	180	158
New York	25,797	21,874	20,512	20,214	21,733	22,336	23,550	26,026	23,284	27,348	23,102	29,017	25,322	33,687
State	15,124	13,181	10,632	11,490	10,999	11,799	11,959	13,664	12,299	14,468	12,470	14,991	14,587	18,156
Local, total	10,673	8,693	9,880	8,724	10,734	10,537	11,591	12,363	10,985	12,880	10,632	14,026	10,725	15,531
Counties	4,367	3,053	4,559	3,501	4,830	3,927	5,213	4,627	5,471	5,287	5,381	5,521	5,612	6,147
Municipalities	6,306	5,640	5,321	5,223	5,904	6,610	6,378	7,735	5,514	7,593	5,251	8,505	5,113	9,384
North Carolina	4,989	3,005	5,332	3,491	5,300	3,682	5,905	4,620	6,563	5,187	6,872	5,943	7,196	6,654
State	4,377	2,722	4,744	3,197	4,682	3,341	5,196	4,180	5,722	4,644	6,000	5,356	6,323	6,015
Local, total	612	283	588	294	618	341	709	440	841	543	872	587	873	639
Counties	612	283	583	291	612	337	702	436	836	540	867	584	868	636
Municipalities	—	—	5	3	6	3	7	4	5	3	5	3	5	3
North Dakota	267	174	233	151	259	156	296	208	336	258	368	305	372	337
State	215	152	192	129	205	125	247	178	274	215	276	235	290	273
Local, total	52	23	41	22	54	31	49	30	62	43	92	70	82	64
Counties	49	20	38	19	51	28	46	27	59	40	92	70	81	62
Municipalities	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	—	1	1
Ohio	7,563	5,163	8,881	6,839	9,155	7,562	9,447	8,319	9,903	9,695	10,166	9,524	11,284	12,265
State	5,220	3,656	6,246	5,064	6,427	5,526	6,389	5,952	6,476	6,790	6,402	6,321	6,767	8,110
Local, total	2,343	1,507	2,635	1,775	2,728	2,035	3,058	2,368	3,427	2,905	3,764	3,203	4,517	4,155
Counties	1,766	1,108	2,120	1,346	2,126	1,500	2,476	1,816	2,820	2,267	3,140	2,540	3,838	3,358
Municipalities	577	399	515	429	602	536	582	552	607	638	624	663	679	797
Oklahoma	1,465	726	1,759	846	1,927	1,004	2,004	1,212	2,533	1,809	2,607	1,926	2,716	2,218
State	1,081	523	1,435	666	1,526	753	1,603	942	2,108	1,511	2,113	1,586	2,201	1,835
Local, total	384	203	324	180	401	250	401	271	425	297	494	341	515	383
Counties	301	148	222	115	311	183	298	186	346	232	399	263	429	304
Municipalities	83	55	102	65	90	68	103	84	79	66	95	79	86	79

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 1.75 Employment and payroll for correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971-October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
Oregon	1,990	$1,507	2,094	$1,702	2,060	$1,780	2,248	$2,036	2,472	$2,500	2,638	$2,820	2,999	$3,249
State	1,262	981	1,394	1,172	1,236	1,090	1,427	1,283	1,631	1,633	1,677	1,852	1,909	2,069
Local, total	728	526	700	530	824	690	821	752	841	867	961	968	1,090	1,179
Counties	643	451	643	478	802	678	812	745	832	857	925	941	1,035	1,130
Municipalities	85	75	57	52	22	13	9	7	9	10	36	27	55	50
Pennsylvania	6,592	4,809	7,855	6,198	8,139	6,996	8,739	7,980	9,299	8,892	9,638	10,172	9,834	11,364
State	3,269	2,354	3,946	3,199	3,944	3,717	4,008	4,143	4,054	4,342	4,172	4,828	4,351	5,609
Local, total	3,323	2,456	3,909	2,999	4,195	3,279	4,731	3,838	5,245	4,550	5,466	5,344	5,483	5,755
Counties	1,998	1,126	2,318	1,414	2,543	1,628	2,797	1,980	3,211	2,446	3,481	2,825	3,547	3,166
Municipalities	1,325	1,329	1,591	1,585	1,652	1,651	1,934	1,858	2,034	2,104	1,985	2,519	1,936	2,589
Rhode Island	440	390	519	458	563	565	739	790	694	787	719	848	799	1,014
State	440	390	519	458	563	565	739	790	694	787	719	848	798	1,013
Local, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
South Carolina	2,024	1,077	2,267	1,310	2,345	1,491	2,616	1,784	3,144	2,363	3,401	2,705	3,476	2,697
State	1,354	772	1,576	965	1,715	1,150	2,048	1,445	2,514	1,987	2,751	2,257	2,677	2,170
Local, total	670	306	691	345	630	340	568	338	630	376	650	448	799	527
Counties	640	290	660	330	597	320	531	314	567	332	611	417	630	437
Municipalities	30	16	31	16	33	21	37	24	63	45	39	32	169	90
South Dakota	341	188	329	198	332	222	312	229	331	258	403	336	335	292
State	265	154	242	157	224	160	214	170	266	219	334	288	257	236
Local, total	76	35	87	41	108	61	98	59	65	39	69	48	78	56
Counties	72	33	84	40	104	59	96	58	64	38	67	46	77	55
Municipalities	4	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Tennessee	2,665	1,422	2,844	1,608	3,278	2,035	3,570	2,366	3,754	2,804	4,136	3,043	4,818	3,840
State	1,966	1,019	2,015	1,137	2,247	1,388	2,379	1,562	2,464	1,872	2,755	1,974	3,242	2,543
Local, total	699	403	829	471	1,031	647	1,191	803	1,290	932	1,381	1,069	1,576	1,297
Counties	556	317	673	381	684	408	823	536	913	637	960	721	978	788
Municipalities	143	86	156	90	347	240	368	267	377	295	421	348	598	509
Texas	6,565	3,601	6,451	3,921	7,181	4,696	7,460	5,230	7,927	6,458	8,865	7,483	9,216	8,376
State	3,898	2,094	3,679	2,285	4,080	2,721	4,124	2,890	4,203	3,604	4,826	4,242	4,508	4,350
Local, total	2,667	1,507	2,772	1,636	3,101	1,975	3,336	2,340	3,724	2,854	4,039	3,241	4,708	4,027
Counties	2,300	1,304	2,432	1,435	2,777	1,741	3,019	2,090	3,288	2,442	3,710	2,946	4,440	3,777
Municipalities	567	204	340	202	324	233	317	250	436	412	329	295	268	249
Utah	612	397	683	457	767	544	901	701	904	820	975	989	1,057	1,163
State	499	341	552	386	587	441	653	549	699	661	780	810	826	950
Local, total	113	56	131	71	180	103	248	152	205	159	195	179	231	213
Counties	113	56	131	71	179	102	246	151	201	157	192	177	227	210
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	1	(b)	2	1	4	2	3	2	4	3
Vermont	439	333	438	418	437	352	420	350	422	349	449	388	485	484
State	435	330	438	418	435	351	418	349	418	347	445	386	484	484
Local, total	4	2	—	(b)	2	1	2	1	4	2	4	2	1	—
Counties	1	—	—	(b)	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	2	1	—
Municipalities	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Virginia	3,320	1,981	3,732	2,431	4,092	2,976	5,430	3,862	5,735	4,818	7,479	6,548	8,356	7,520
State	2,535	1,548	2,722	1,830	2,958	2,218	4,159	2,932	4,229	3,688	5,539	5,000	6,038	5,537
Local, total	785	434	1,010	601	1,134	758	1,271	930	1,506	1,131	1,940	1,548	2,318	1,983
Counties	317	178	375	231	399	299	488	374	611	451	784	628	988	871
Municipalities	468	256	635	371	735	459	783	557	895	680	1,156	920	1,330	1,112
Washington	3,510	2,686	3,718	2,773	3,697	2,928	3,851	3,288	3,955	3,859	4,258	4,458	4,595	5,126
State	2,597	2,301	2,427	1,875	2,369	1,932	2,408	2,112	2,457	2,487	2,632	2,885	2,857	3,332
Local, total	913	655	1,291	898	1,328	996	1,443	1,176	1,498	1,372	1,626	1,572	1,738	1,794
Counties	775	540	1,159	785	1,193	866	1,362	1,095	1,445	1,303	1,547	1,486	1,631	1,679
Municipalities	138	115	132	113	135	130	81	81	53	69	79	86	107	115

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.75 Employment and payroll for correctional activities, by State and level of government, October 1971–October 1977—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands. — represents zero or rounds to zero.]

State and level of government	Employment and payroll[a]													
	October 1971		October 1972		October 1973		October 1974		October 1975		October 1976		October 1977	
	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll	Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll
West Virginia	983	$443	867	$454	949	$519	1,040	$617	1,004	$631	1,134	$842	1,190	$911
State	736	343	628	335	676	379	744	459	759	486	836	647	919	730
Local, total	247	100	239	119	273	140	296	158	245	145	298	195	271	182
Counties	245	99	237	118	271	139	295	157	244	144	295	193	270	181
Municipalities	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
Wisconsin	3,188	2,625	3,362	3,009	3,340	3,169	3,571	3,486	3,787	3,809	3,805	4,318	4,024	4,677
State	2,365	1,968	2,526	2,292	2,550	2,436	2,657	2,640	2,740	2,812	2,752	3,165	2,919	3,516
Local, total	823	657	836	717	790	732	914	847	1,047	998	1,053	1,153	1,105	1,161
Counties	823	657	836	717	790	732	914	847	1,047	998	1,053	1,091	1,105	1,161
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—
Wyoming	292	148	313	167	309	176	342	219	350	264	364	335	420	402
State	239	120	254	140	260	150	288	187	286	221	294	282	312	317
Local, total	53	28	59	30	49	27	54	32	64	44	70	53	108	85
Counties	45	23	50	24	37	19	50	29	51	31	57	41	91	70
Municipalities	8	5	9	6	12	7	4	4	13	12	13	12	17	15

[a] Data for municipalities, and the local governments totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variation; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variation; see Source for data limitations.
[b] Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 27.

Table 1.76 Probation and parole officers, by type of agency, United States, selected years 1957–76

Type of agency	Officers				
	1957	1962	1967	1970	1976
Federal	469	520	547	608	1,516
State	2,233	3,348	4,511	6,126	11,188
Local	6,618	9,204	12,366	18,024	23,884
Total	9,320	13,072	17,424	24,758	36,588

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, *Probation and Parole Directory*, 17th ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1976), p. v. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.77 Parole and probation officers, by jurisdiction, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: These data have been collected by the Uniform Parole Reports Program that publishes information voluntarily supplied to it by paroling agencies. They are part of the annual aggregate parole data survey conducted in 1978 by the Uniform Parole Reports staff and represent a survey of the paroling authorities from all 50 States, the U.S. Parole Commission, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Only three States, Minnesota, Georgia, and Arizona, were unable to provide complete data for the construction of this table. An effort was made to limit this survey to caseload-carrying parole or parole/probation agents. In some instances, agencies were unable to so limit their data in reporting; thus, figures include full- and/or part-time supervisors, parole aides, trainees, and/or other personnel not carrying full caseloads (Source, p. 61). Because of revisions, data presented in this table differ from those in the Source. These data were provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center. For information on the reporting procedures of specific agencies, survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Jurisdiction	Parole or parole/probation officers		Officers authorized to parole only	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
United States, total	7,755	8,491	—	—
Federal, total	1,200	1,346	0	0
State, total	6,555	7,145	—	—
Alabama	104	103	0	0
Alaska	51.5	51.5	0	0
Arizona	—	37	—	37
Arkansas	42	58	—	—
California:				
California Department of Corrections	407	420	257	268
California Youth Authority	249	234	249	234
Colorado	40	40	40	40
Connecticut	21	21	21	21
Delaware	35	37	0	0
District of Columbia	39	39	39	39
Florida	568	568	0	0
Georgia	—	80	—	80
Hawaii	17	18	17	18
Idaho	34	34	0	0
Illinois	112	117	112	117
Indiana	36	36	36	36
Iowa	64	64	0	0
Kansas	52	54	0	0
Kentucky	140	140	0	0
Louisiana	119	170	0	0
Maine	42	48	0	0
Maryland	219	265	0	0
Massachusetts	67	58	58	58
Michigan	263	311	62	62
Minnesota	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	41	59	0	0
Missouri	291	288	0	0
Montana	29	33	0	0
Nebraska	14	14	14	14
Nevada	53	72	0	0
New Hampshire	6	7	6	7
New Jersey	118	136	118	136
New Mexico	107	109	0	0
New York	358	358	358	358
North Carolina	505	530	0	0
North Dakota	15	15	0	0
Ohio	206	222	0	0
Oklahoma	169	169	0	0
Oregon	103	146	0	0
Pennsylvania	258	243	0	0
Puerto Rico	159	159	63	63
Rhode Island	34	34	5	5
South Carolina	135	135	0	0
South Dakota	14	11	14	11
Tennessee	150	150	0	0
Texas	108	216	108	216
Utah	100	100	12	0
Vermont	54	56	0	0
Virginia	238	270	0	0
Washington	183	187	0	0
West Virginia	30	31	0	0
Wisconsin	341	367	0	0
Wyoming	23	25	0	0

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977* (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1978), pp. 50, 51.

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Table 1.78 Workload of Federal probation officers, years ending June 30, 1972–78

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" amounts to fewer than 180 days, then release occurs without supervision.

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

Years ending June 30	Probation officer positions	Presentence investigations	Officers required for presentence investigation	Officers available for supervision	Supervision cases	Average supervision cases per officer
1972	549	27,558	215	334	49,023	147
1973	717	29,736	232	485	54,346	112
1974	1,057	29,492	230	827	59,615	72
1975	1,377	31,740	248	1,129	64,261	57
1976	1,452	32,193	252	1,200	64,246	54
1977	1,578	29,678	232	1,346	64,427	48
1978	1,604	27,278	213	1,391	66,681	48

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1977* (Preliminary Report), p. 19; *1978*, (Preliminary Report), p. 17 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.79 Investigative reports by Federal probation officers, by type of investigation, years ending June 30, 1973–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.78.

Type of investigation	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total	71,260	77,146	91,863	102,334	101,725	102,706
Presentence investigation	29,736	29,492	31,740	32,193	29,678	27,278
Limited or selective presentence investigation	1,915	1,943	2,202	2,255	3,060	3,231
Collateral investigation for another district	8,470	9,203	11,932	14,526	16,483	17,476
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	632	862	953	1,645	2,022	2,137
Postsentence investigation for institution	553	658	650	746	1,043	1,661
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	7,650	8,603	9,870	10,563	10,568	10,073
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	5,895	6,630	8,581	10,351	10,810	10,813
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	6,780	6,965	8,805	7,112	7,089	8,396
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	2,921	4,628	6,010	5,065	5,478	5,838
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	556	1,140	2,770	3,175	5,460	5,721
Parole supervision reports	5,187	5,895	7,030	12,931	8,846	8,828
Parole revocation hearing reports	965	1,127	1,320	1,732	1,188	1,254

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1974*, p. VIII-3; *1976* (Preliminary Report), p. 16; *1978* (Preliminary Report), p. 16 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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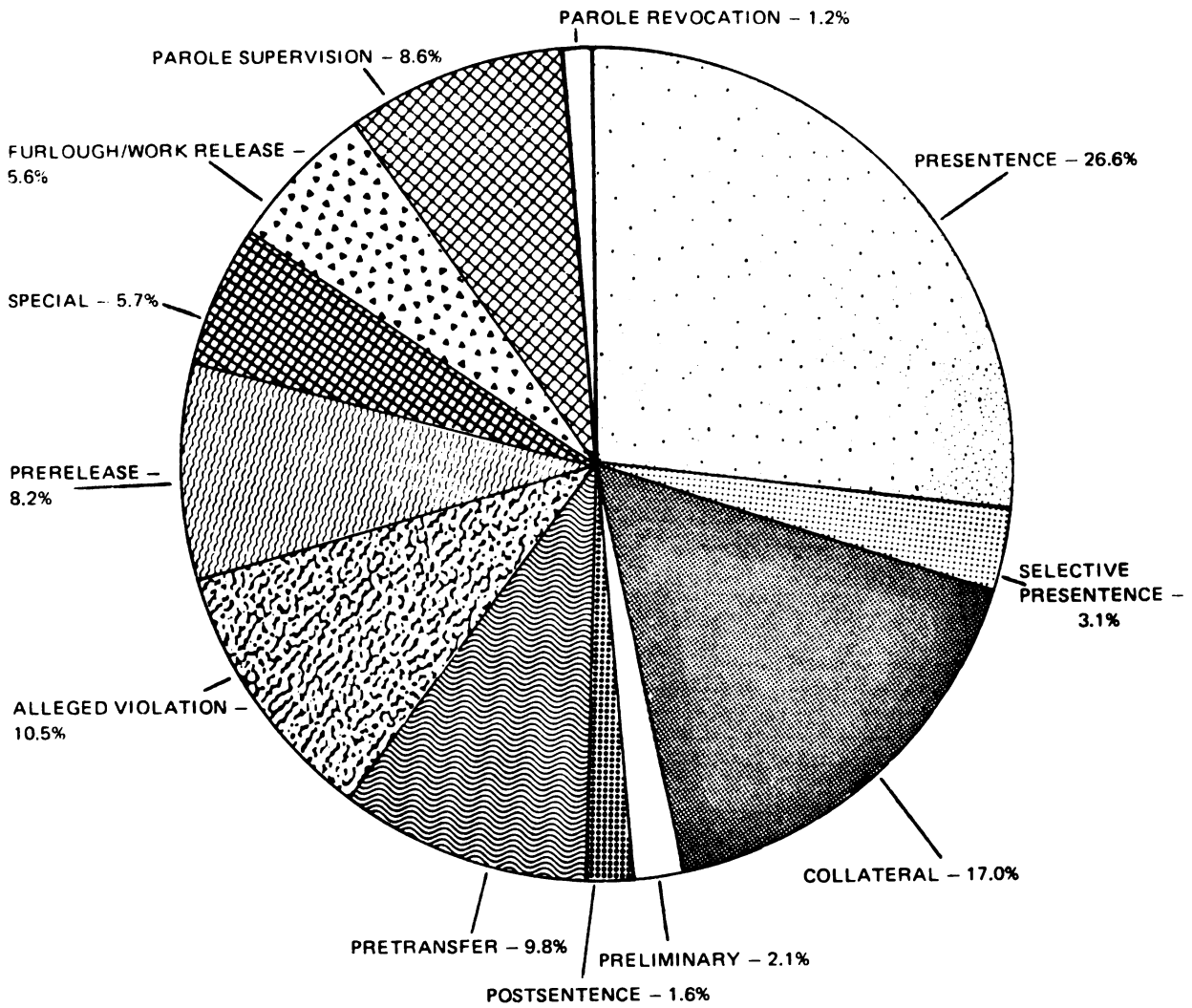
Figure 1.8 Investigative reports by Federal probation officers, by type of investigation, year ending June 30, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.78. "Collateral" refers to investigations made by Federal probation officers for another district. See also, Table 1.79.

[Total investigative reports = 102,706]



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978). (Preliminary Report)

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Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976

NOTE: These data are from a national survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Information was obtained from parole-granting authorities and probation and parole agencies administered by State and local levels of government only. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

State and name of agency	Branch of government		Agency function				Authority granting probation/parole	
	Executive	Judicial	Adult probation	Juvenile probation	Adult parole	Juvenile parole/ aftercare	To juveniles	To adults
Alabama:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons and Paroles	✓		✓		✓			✓
Local agencies:								
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓[a]		✓[a]		
Jefferson County Parole Board		✓			✓			✓
Birmingham Municipal Court Probation Office		✓	✓		✓			
Alaska:								
State agencies:								
Board Parole Board	✓							✓
Department of Health and Social Services and Institutions:								
Division of Corrections:								
Probation and Parole Field and Juvenile Institutional Services	✓		✓	✓	✓	(b)		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons and Parole	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Youth Hearing Board	✓						✓	
Division of Community Services	✓		✓[c]	✓[c]	✓	✓		
Local agencies:								
County probation departments		✓	✓	✓				
Arkansas:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons	✓						✓	
Juvenile Training School Board	✓						✓	
Department of Corrections:								
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Youth Services Section	✓					✓		
Local agencies:								
Circuit court probation offices		✓	✓					
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓				
Municipal court probation offices		✓	✓	✓				
California:								
State agencies:								
Health and Welfare Agency:								
Department of Corrections:								
Adult Authority	✓							✓
Women Board of Terms and Parole	✓							✓
Parole and Community Services Division	✓				✓			
Department of Youth Authority	✓					✓		
Youth Authority Board Office	✓						✓	
Local agencies:								
County probation departments		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Colorado:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Juvenile Parole Board	✓						✓	
Department of Institutions:								
Division of Parole	✓		✓[d]	✓[d]	✓			
Division of Youth Services	✓					✓		
District probation departments		✓	✓	✓				
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Adult Parole Division	✓				✓			
Department of Adult Probation	✓		✓					
Department of Children and Youth Services	✓					✓	✓	
Juvenile court probation offices		✓		✓				
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976—Continued

State and name of agency	Branch of government		Agency function					
							Authority granting probation/parole	
	Executive	Judicial	Adult probation	Juvenile probation	Adult parole	Juvenile parole/ aftercare	To juveniles	To adults
Delaware:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Bureau of Adult Corrections:								
Office of Community Services	✓		✓		✓			
Bureau of Juvenile Corrections:								
Juvenile Aftercare Unit	✓					✓		
Family Court Probation Office		✓		✓				
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
District of Columbia:								
State agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Local agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Youth and Adult Parole Division	✓				✓			
Department of Human Resources:								
Bureau of Youth Services:								
Aftercare Services Division	✓					✓		
Social Services Division of the Superior Court		✓	✓	✓				
Florida:								
State agencies:								
Parole and Probation Commission	✓							✓
Department of Offender Rehabilitation	✓		✓		✓			
Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services:								
Division of Youth Services	✓			✓		✓		✓
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons and Paroles	✓							✓
Department of Offender Rehabilitation:								
Division of Offender Rehabilitation	✓		✓		✓			
Department of Human Resources:								
Division of Youth Services	✓			✓		✓	✓	
Local agencies:								
Juvenile probation departments		✓		✓				
Hawaii:								
State agencies:								
Department of Social Services and Housing:								
Board of Paroles and Pardons	✓							✓
Field parole service offices	✓				✓			
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Services for the Blind	✓					✓		
Circuit court probation divisions		✓	✓	✓				
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho:								
State agencies:								
Commission for Pardons and Paroles	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Bureau of Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Department of Health and Welfare:								
Youth Services Division	✓			✓		✓	✓	
Local agencies:								
County probation departments		✓		✓				
Illinois:								
State agencies:								
Parole and Pardon Board	✓						✓	✓
Department of Corrections:								
Adult Division	✓				✓			
Juvenile Division	✓					✓		
Local agencies:								
Circuit court probation departments		✓	✓*	✓*				
Indiana:								
State agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓

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Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976—Continued

State and name of agency	Branch of government		Agency function				Authority granting probation/parole	
	Executive	Judicial	Adult probation	Juvenile probation	Adult parole	Juvenile parole/ aftercare	To juveniles	To adults
Indiana—Continued								
Department of Corrections:								
Youth Authority Parole Committee	✓						✓	
Adult Authority	✓				✓			
Youth Authority	✓					✓		
Division of Probation	✓		✓*	✓*				
Local agencies:								
County probation departments		✓	✓*	✓*				
City court probation departments		✓	✓					
Marion County Criminal Court Probation Department		✓	✓					
Marion County Municipal Court Probation Department		✓	✓					
Marion County Juvenile Court Probation Department		✓		✓				
Iowa:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Department of Social Services:								
Division of Correctional Institutions:								
Bureau of Community Correctional Services	✓		✓		✓			
Division of Community Services:								
Bureau of Child Advocacy	✓					✓	✓	
Probation services offices		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas:								
State agencies:								
Kansas Adult Authority	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Local agencies:								
County probation and parole offices		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Kentucky:								
State agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓
Bureau of Corrections:								
Division of Community Services:								
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Department of Human Resources:								
Bureau of Social Services:								
Division of Field Services	✓			✓		✓	✓	
Local agencies:								
County juvenile probation offices		✓		✓		✓		
Louisiana:								
State agencies:								
Department of Corrections:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Health and Human Resources Administration:								
Division of Youth Services	✓			✓		✓		
Local agencies:								
City court probation offices		✓	✓					
Family and juvenile court probation offices		✓		✓		✓		
Maine:								
State agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓[1]
Department of Mental Health and Corrections:								
Bureau of Corrections:								
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976—Continued

State and name of agency	Branch of government		Agency function					
							Authority granting probation/parole	
	Executive	Judicial	Adult probation	Juvenile probation	Adult parole	Juvenile parole/ aftercare	To juveniles	To adults
Maryland:								
State agencies:								
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services:								
Parole Commission	✓						✓	
Division of Parole and Probation	✓		✓		✓			
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene:								
Juvenile Services Administration	✓			✓		✓		
Local agencies:								
Probation Department of Baltimore County		✓	✓[g]					
Massachusetts:								
State agencies:								
Department of Corrections:								
Parole Board	✓				✓			✓
Department of Youth Services	✓					✓	✓	
Commission of Probation	✓		✓[h]	✓[h]				
Local agencies:								
Superior court probation offices		✓	✓					
District court probation offices		✓	✓	✓				
Juvenile court probation offices		✓		✓				
Boston Municipal Court Probation Office		✓	✓					
Michigan:								
State agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Bureau of Field Services	✓		✓		✓			
Department of Social Services:								
Youth Parole and Review Board	✓						✓	
Office of Children and Youth Services	✓					✓		
District court probation departments		✓	✓					
Local agencies:								
Wayne County Circuit Court Probation Department		✓	✓					
Detroit Recorders Court Probation Department		✓	✓					
Juvenile probation departments		✓		✓		✓		
Municipal court probation departments		✓	✓					
Minnesota:								
State agencies:								
Minnesota Corrections Board	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Community Services Division	✓		✓[i]	✓[i]	✓[i]	✓[i]		
Local agencies:								
Community corrections offices		✓	✓[e]	✓[e]	✓[e]	✓[e]		
Court services offices		✓	✓[e]	✓[e]		✓[e]		
Hennepin County Municipal Court Probation Office		✓	✓		✓			
Mississippi:								
State agencies:								
Probation and Parole Board	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
Department of Youth Services:								
Division of Community Services	✓			✓		✓		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri:								
State agencies:								
Department of Social Services:								
Board of Probation and Parole	✓							✓
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Division of Youth Services	✓					✓		
Circuit court juvenile probation offices		✓		✓				
Local agencies:								
City court probation and parole offices		✓	✓		✓			
Montana:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons	✓							✓
Department of Institutions:								
Division of Corrections:								
Bureau of Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Bureau of Aftercare	✓					✓		
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓				
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976—Continued

State and name of agency	Branch of government		Agency function					
							Authority granting probation/parole	
	Executive	Judicial	Adult probation	Juvenile probation	Adult parole	Juvenile parole/ aftercare	To juveniles	To adults
Nebraska:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Department of Correctional Services:								
Division of Community Centered Services:								
Office of Parole Administration	✓				✓	✓		
Office of Probation Administration		✓	✓	✓				
Local agencies:								
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓				
County probation offices		✓	✓	✓				
Nevada:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole Commissioners	✓							✓
Department of Parole and Probation	✓		✓		✓			
Department of Human Resources:								
Juvenile parole services offices	✓					✓		
Local agencies:								
Juvenile probation departments		✓		✓				
New Hampshire:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓				✓			✓
Youth Development Center	✓					✓	✓	
Board of Probation	✓		✓[1]	✓[1]				
Department of Probation	✓		✓	✓				
Local agencies:								
District court probation offices		✓	✓	✓				
New Jersey:								
State agencies:								
Department of Institutions and Agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓
Division of Correction and Parole:								
Bureau of Parole	✓				✓	✓		
Division of Youth and Family Services	✓					✓		
Boards of Trustees	✓						✓[k]	✓[k]
Local agencies:								
County probation departments		✓	✓	✓				
New Mexico:								
State agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Field Services Division	✓		✓		✓	✓		
Juvenile probation departments		✓		✓				
Local agencies:								
Albuquerque Municipal Court Probation Division		✓	✓					
New York:								
State agencies:								
Department of Correctional Services:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Parole and Community Services Division	✓				✓			
Executive Department:								
Division for Youth	✓					✓	✓	
Division of Probation	✓		✓[l]	✓[l]				
Local agencies:								
Local probation departments	✓		✓	✓				
New York City Probation Department	✓		✓	✓				
North Carolina:								
State agencies:								
Department of Corrections:								
Parole Commission	✓							✓
Division of Adult Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Division of Juvenile Services	✓			✓		✓		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Dakota:								
State agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓
Board of Pardons:								
Parole and Probation Department	✓		✓		✓			
Social Services Board:								
Division of Community Services:								
Youth Authority	✓			✓		✓		

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Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976—Continued

State and name of agency	Branch of government		Agency function				Authority granting probation/parole	
	Executive	Judicial	Adult probation	Juvenile probation	Adult parole	Juvenile parole/ aftercare	To juveniles	To adults
North Carolina—Continued								
Juvenile probation departments		✓		✓				
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio:								
State agencies:								
Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections:								
Division of Parole and Community Services:								
Adult Parole Authority	✓		✓		✓			✓ [m]
Youth Commission	✓					✓	✓	
Local agencies:								
County probation departments		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Municipal court probation departments		✓	✓		✓			
Oklahoma:								
State agencies:								
Pardon and Parole Board	✓							✓ [n]
Department of Corrections:								
Division of Community Services	✓		✓		✓			
Department of Institutions Social and Rehabilitative Services:								
Division of Court Related and Community Services	✓			✓		✓	✓	
Local agencies:								
Juvenile Bureaus		✓		✓				
Oregon:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Department of Human Resources:								
Corrections Division:								
Parole and Probation Field Services Section	✓		✓		✓			
Childrens Service Division:								
Juvenile Parole and Community Services Office	✓					✓		
Local agencies:								
County court probation offices		✓	✓ [o]					
County juvenile probation departments		✓		✓				
Pennsylvania:								
State agencies:								
Board of Probation and Parole	✓		✓ [o]		✓ [o]	(*)		✓
Local agencies:								
County probation and parole departments		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Rhode Island:								
State agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Carolina:								
State agencies:								
Probation, Parole, and Pardon Board	✓		✓		✓			✓
Board of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare	✓						✓	
Department of Corrections:								
Youth Offender Division	✓				✓			
Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare	✓					✓		
Local agencies:								
Juvenile probation departments		✓		✓ [o]				
South Dakota:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons and Paroles	✓						✓	✓
Department of Social Services:								
Division of Corrections:								
Office of Adult Correction	✓		✓		✓			
Office of Youth Services	✓					✓		
Circuit court probation offices		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons and Paroles	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Local agencies:								
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓				

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Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976—Continued

State and name of agency	Branch of government		Agency function				Authority granting probation/parole	
	Executive	Judicial	Adult probation	Juvenile probation	Adult parole	Juvenile parole/ aftercare	To juveniles	To adults
Texas:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons and Paroles	✓							✓
Division of Parole Supervision	✓				✓			
Texas Youth Council	✓					✓		
Local agencies:								
Adult and juvenile probation offices		✓	✓*	✓*				
Utah:								
State agencies:								
Board of Pardons	✓							✓
Department of Social Services:								
Division of Corrections:								
Adult Probation and Parole Section	✓		✓		✓			
Division of Family Services	✓					✓		
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓				
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Division of Probation and Parole	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia:								
State agencies:								
Parole Board	✓							✓
Department of Corrections:								
Division of Probation and Parole Services	✓		✓		✓			
Division of Youth Services	✓			✓		✓		
Local agencies:								
None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Washington:								
State agencies:								
Board of Prison Terms and Paroles	✓							✓
Department of Social and Health Services:								
Community Services Division:								
Bureau of Juvenile Rehabilitation	✓					✓		
Juvenile Review Board	✓						✓	
Division of Adult Corrections:								
Office of Adult Probation and Parole	✓		✓		✓			
Local agencies:								
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓*				
County probation departments		✓	✓*					
Municipal court probation departments		✓	✓					
West Virginia:								
State agencies:								
Board of Probation and Parole	✓							✓
Department of Public Institutions:								
Division of Corrections	✓		✓		✓	✓		
Department of Welfare:								
Youth Services Division	✓			✓				
Local agencies:								
Adult probation offices		✓	✓					
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓				
Wisconsin:								
State agencies:								
Department of Health and Social Services:								
Parole Board	✓						✓*	✓*
Division of Corrections:								
Bureau of Probation and Parole	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Local agencies:								
Juvenile probation offices		✓		✓				
Wyoming:								
State agencies:								
Board of Parole	✓							✓
Board of Charities and Reform	✓						✓	
Department of Probation and Parole	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Local agencies:								
Natrona County Probation Department		✓		✓		✓		
Municipal court probation offices		✓		✓				

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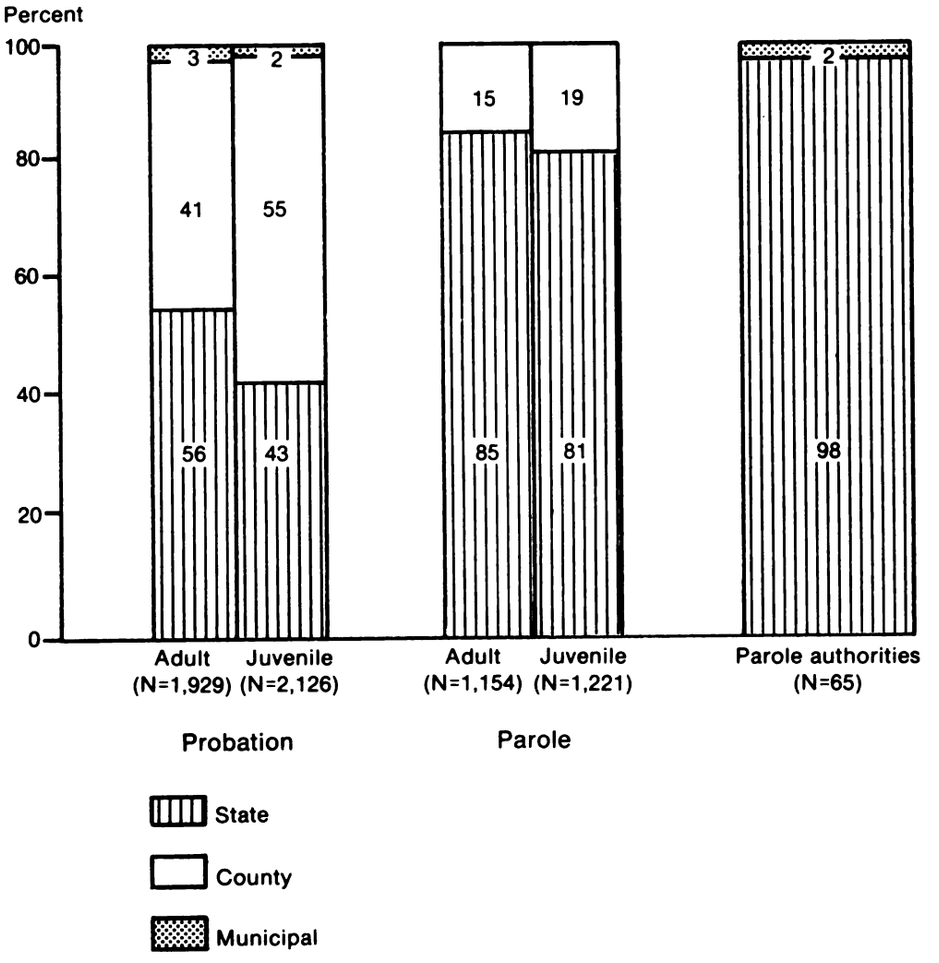
Table 1.80 State and local probation and parole agencies, by branch and level of government, agency function, and State, 1976—Continued

[a] Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington—For the purpose of this survey, probation and/or parole agencies serving more than one county are assigned to State level of government.
[b] Alaska and Pennsylvania—Upon release from institutions, juveniles are placed on probation, not parole or aftercare.
[c] Arizona—The Division of Community Services supervises all adult and juvenile interstate compact probation clients; all other probation clients are supervised by county probation departments.
[d] Colorado—The Division of Parole supervises all adult and juvenile interstate compact probation clients; all other probation clients are supervised by district probation departments.
[e] Indiana—The Division of Probation exercises general supervision over the administration of adult and juvenile probation services in the State.
[f] Maine—Adults sentenced under the new criminal code, effective in March 1976, have straight sentences and no parole; adults sentenced under the State's old criminal code will still be eligible for parole consideration.
[g] Maryland—The Probation Department of Baltimore County became part of the State Division of Parole and Probation on July 1, 1977, after the September 1, 1976, reference date of this report.
[h] Massachusetts—The Commission of Probation establishes standards and supervises the work of all probation offices in the State.
[i] Minnesota—The Community Services Division exercises general supervision over the administration of probation and parole services and provides financial assistance to community corrections offices and court services offices.
[j] New Hampshire—The Board of Probation supervises the operation of the Department of Probation.
[k] New Jersey—There are three boards of trustees—one for the Youth Correctional Institution Complex, one for the Correctional Institution for Women, and one for the Training School Complex; they grant parole to youths, women, and juveniles, respectively.
[l] New York—The Division of Probation exercises general supervision over the administration of adult and juvenile probation services provided by the New York City Probation Department and other local probation departments. In addition, the division provides direct probation supervision of clients in three counties, which do not have their own local probation departments.
[m] Ohio—The Adult Parole Authority exercises general supervision over the work of all county and municipal court probation officers. The authority also provides direct supervision for adults placed on probation in counties that have not established their own adult probation departments or have requested State assistance in supervising adult probation caseload.
[n] Oklahoma—The Pardon and Parole Board makes recommendations to the Governor on applications for parole for adults committed to State correctional institutions; the Governor has ultimate authority to grant parole.
[o] Pennsylvania—The Board of Probation and Parole supervises all adults placed on parole in the State. In addition, the board supervises adult probation clients in seven counties, which do not have their own probation and parole departments.
[p] Wisconsin—The Parole Board recommends to the secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services those adults, youthful offenders, and juveniles who should be granted parole. After review of the board's recommendations, the secretary decides who will be paroled.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 11-20.

Figure 1.9 Probation and parole agencies, by level of government and agency function, United States, Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.80. Agencies that have multiple functions (e.g., juvenile and adult probation) were counted by the Source in more than one category. The number of municipal agencies with responsibility for administering parole for adults was five, and for juveniles, two; both percents of the State and local total rounded to zero. There are no county paroling authorities. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 2, Table C. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.81 Probation and parole agencies, by source of payroll and nonpayroll funding, and level of government, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.80. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Level of government	Total agencies [a]	Source of funding				
		Federal	State	County	Municipal	Other [b]
Payroll:						
State and local, total	3,868	1,252	2,465	1,637	123	119
State	2,364	723	1,806	283	33	106
County	1,430	504	652	1,328	38	13
Municipal	74	25	7	26	52	—
Nonpayroll:						
State and local, total	3,868	1,040	2,435	1,676	123	133
State	2,364	625	1,932	338	33	118
County	1,430	394	498	1,312	38	15
Municipal	74	21	5	26	52	—

[a] Detail will not add to total as agencies financed by more than one government were counted only once in the total column. Also, detail does not include 302 State agencies for which data were not available.

[b] Other sources may include a combination of governments of the same type that provide funding (e.g., two or more counties or municipalities) or private organizations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 7, Tables L and N. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.82 Employees of probation and parole agencies, by type of position, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.80. These data include full-time, part-time, and shared employees. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total [a]	Administrative		Direct counseling and supervision		Clerical		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
State and local, total	55,807	5,307	10	33,248	60	15,459	28	1,793	3
State	24,164	3,007	12	14,237	59	6,480	27	440	2
County	28,104	2,078	7	16,736	60	7,988	28	1,302	5
Municipality	3,539	222	6	2,275	64	991	28	51	1
Alabama	562	55	10	293	53	176	32	28	5
State	276	31	11	123	45	98	36	24	9
County	267	23	9	164	61	76	28	4	1
Municipality	9	1	11	6	67	2	22	—	—
Alaska	78	11	14	57	73	9	12	1	1
State	78	11	14	57	73	9	12	1	1
Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	878	51	6	531	60	254	29	42	5
State	106	8	8	67	63	25	24	6	6
County	772	43	6	464	60	229	30	36	5
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	297	51	17	175	59	61	21	10	3
State	103	23	22	58	56	22	21	—	—
County	186	28	15	111	60	37	20	10	5
Municipality	8	—	—	6	75	2	25	—	—
California	11,903	703	6	7,313	61	3,136	26	751	6
State	1,189	173	15	719	60	279	23	18	3
County	10,264	518	5	6,286	61	2,758	27	702	7
Municipality	450	12	3	308	68	99	22	31	7
Colorado	502	33	7	343	68	123	25	3	1
State	502	33	7	343	68	123	25	3	1
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	523	40	8	329	63	138	26	16	3
State	523	40	8	329	63	138	26	16	3
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	311	29	9	128	41	141	45	13	4
State	311	29	9	128	41	141	45	13	4
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	400	49	12	251	63	90	23	10	3
Florida	2,028	259	13	1,099	54	652	32	18	1
State	2,028	259	13	1,099	54	652	32	18	1
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	1,135	103	9	651	57	321	28	60	5
State	834	69	8	425	51	284	34	56	7
County	301	34	11	226	75	37	12	4	1
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	231	26	11	131	57	74	32	—	—
State	231	26	11	131	57	74	32	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	211	18	9	140	66	50	24	3	1
State	186	17	9	123	66	44	24	2	1
County	25	1	4	17	68	6	24	1	4
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	1,441	158	11	924	64	326	23	33	2
State	542	83	15	308	57	133	25	18	3
County	899	75	8	616	69	193	21	15	2
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	851	106	12	512	60	206	24	27	3
State	169	35	21	65	38	61	36	8	5
County	499	51	10	320	64	109	22	19	4
Municipality	183	20	11	127	69	36	20	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.82 Employees of probation and parole agencies, by type of position, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976—Continued

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total *	Administrative		Direct counseling and supervision		Clerical		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Iowa	538	37	7	375	70	106	20	20	4
State	538	37	7	375	70	106	20	20	4
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	560	86	15	328	59	136	24	10	2
State	182	43	24	107	59	32	18	—	—
County	378	43	11	221	58	104	28	10	3
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	977	52	5	823	84	101	10	1	—
State	864	35	4	749	87	80	9	—	—
County	113	17	15	74	65	21	19	1	1
Municipality	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	592	47	8	323	55	178	30	44	7
State	376	36	10	198	53	131	35	11	3
Parish	170	9	5	92	54	36	21	33	19
Municipality	46	2	4	33	72	11	24	—	—
Maine	56	5	9	35	63	16	29	—	—
State	56	5	9	35	63	16	29	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	1,335	130	10	831	62	354	27	20	1
State	1,307	128	10	813	62	348	27	18	1
County	28	2	7	18	64	6	21	2	7
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1,844	229	12	901	49	703	38	11	1
State	515	130	24	192	36	185	35	8	1
County	1,005	69	7	539	54	394	40	3	—
Municipality	324	30	9	170	52	124	38	—	—
Michigan	2,489	271	11	1,519	61	673	27	26	1
State	1,278	123	10	820	64	331	26	4	(*)
County	1,202	147	12	693	58	340	28	22	2
Municipality	9	1	11	6	67	2	22	—	—
Minnesota	1,222	146	12	734	60	247	20	95	8
State	202	27	13	115	57	53	26	7	3
County	1,020	119	12	619	61	194	19	88	9
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	188	12	6	120	64	55	29	1	1
State	188	12	6	120	64	55	29	1	1
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	1,386	135	10	853	62	347	25	51	4
State	1,344	128	10	829	62	336	25	51	4
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	42	7	17	24	57	11	26	—	—
Montana	152	12	8	102	67	35	23	3	2
State	152	12	8	102	67	35	23	3	2
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	217	18	8	133	61	64	29	2	1
State	179	13	7	107	60	57	32	2	1
County	38	5	13	26	68	7	18	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	275	40	15	170	62	62	23	3	1
State	275	40	15	170	62	62	23	3	1
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	139	19	14	68	49	52	37	—	—
State	113	18	16	51	45	44	39	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	26	1	4	17	65	8	31	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.82 Employees of probation and parole agencies, by type of position, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976—Continued

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total [a]	Administrative		Direct counseling and supervision		Clerical		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Jersey	2,264	156	7	1,287	57	781	35	40	2
State	344	79	23	172	50	85	25	8	2
County	1,920	77	4	1,115	58	696	36	32	2
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	254	29	11	147	58	77	30	1	(b)
State	233	27	12	1331	57	72	31	1	(b)
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	21	2	10	14	67	5	24	—	—
New York	4,461	368	8	2,489	56	1,565	35	39	1
State	991	112	11	588	59	291	29	—	—
County	2,352	208	9	1,223	52	889	38	32	1
Municipality	1,118	48	4	678	61	385	34	7	1
North Carolina	921	67	7	709	77	132	14	13	1
State	921	67	7	709	77	132	14	13	1
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	100	25	25	52	52	23	23	—	—
State	100	25	25	52	52	23	23	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	2,782	371	13	1,484	53	862	31	65	2
State	797	212	27	397	49	180	23	8	1
County	1,915	153	8	1,041	54	664	35	57	3
Municipality	70	6	9	46	66	18	26	—	—
Oklahoma	592	55	9	392	66	124	21	21	4
State	511	47	9	343	67	104	20	17	3
County	81	8	10	49	60	20	25	4	5
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	836	127	14	494	59	191	23	24	3
State	283	60	21	152	54	71	25	—	—
County	553	67	12	342	62	120	22	24	4
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	2,467	253	10	1,523	62	657	27	34	1
State	534	107	20	280	52	146	27	1	(b)
County	1,222	108	9	748	61	333	27	33	3
Municipality	711	38	5	495	70	178	25	—	—
Rhode Island	114	13	11	62	54	39	34	—	—
State	114	13	11	62	54	39	34	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	642	80	12	313	49	231	36	18	3
State	351	51	15	174	50	121	34	5	1
County	291	29	10	139	48	110	38	13	4
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	138	14	10	78	57	46	33	—	—
State	138	14	10	78	57	46	33	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	616	65	11	395	64	119	19	37	6
State	434	51	12	288	66	92	21	3	1
County	113	13	12	47	42	19	17	34	30
Municipality	69	1	1	60	87	8	12	—	—
Texas	2,181	212	10	1,334	61	607	28	28	1
State	707	84	12	379	54	240	34	4	1
County	1,474	128	9	955	65	367	25	24	2
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	388	70	18	175	45	141	36	2	1
State	388	70	18	175	45	141	36	2	1
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.82 Employees of probation and parole agencies, by type of position, level of government, and State, Sept. 1, 1976—Continued

[— represents zero]

State and level of government	Total [a]	Administrative		Direct counseling and supervision		Clerical		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Vermont	85	13	15	50	59	22	26	—	—
State	85	13	15	50	59	22	26	—	—
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	1,323	147	11	788	60	367	28	21	2
State	1,323	147	11	788	60	367	28	21	2
County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	1,181	181	15	593	50	287	24	120	10
State	576	111	19	270	47	155	27	40	7
County	566	67	12	293	52	126	22	80	14
Municipality	39	3	8	30	77	6	15	—	—
West Virginia	211	33	16	118	56	56	27	4	2
State	169	28	17	89	53	48	28	4	2
County	42	5	12	29	69	8	19	—	—
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	879	82	9	546	62	230	26	21	2
State	474	51	11	279	59	142	30	2	(b)
County	405	31	8	267	66	88	22	19	5
Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	61	15	25	27	44	16	26	3	5
State	44	14	32	21	48	9	20	—	—
County	3	—	—	2	67	1	33	—	—
Municipality	14	1	7	4	29	6	43	3	21

[a] The employment figures shown here differ from the estimates presented in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978). See Source, pp. 8, 9 for explanation.

[b] Percent rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 50–53.

Table 1.83 Employees of probation and parole agencies, by employment status, level of government, and type of position, United States, Sept. 1. 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.80. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[— represents zero]

Level of government and type of position	Employment status							
	Total		Full-time		Part-time		Shared	
	Number	Percent[a]	Number	Percent[a]	Number	Percent[a]	Number	Percent
State and local, total	55,807	100	51,633	100	2,779	100	1,395	100
Administrative	5,307	10	4,992	10	254	9	61	4
Counseling	33,248	60	30,761	60	1,484	53	1,003	72
Clerical	15,459	28	14,366	28	811	29	282	20
Other	1,793	3	1,514	3	230	8	49	4
State, total	24,164	100	22,132	100	1,033	100	999	100
Administrative	3,007	12	2,779	13	200	19	28	3
Counseling	14,237	59	13,051	59	397	38	789	79
Clerical	6,480	27	5,942	27	366	35	172	17
Other	440	2	360	2	70	7	10	1
County, total	28,104	100	26,086	100	1,659	100	359	100
Administrative	2,078	7	1,995	8	52	3	31	9
Counseling	16,736	60	15,528	60	1,019	61	189	53
Clerical	7,988	28	7,457	29	431	26	100	28
Other	1,302	5	1,106	4	157	9	39	11
Municipal, total	3,539	100	3,415	100	87	100	37	100
Administrative	222	6	218	6	2	2	2	5
Counseling	2,275	64	2,182	64	68	78	25	68
Clerical	991	28	967	28	14	16	10	27
Other	51	1	48	1	3	3	—	—

[a] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 4, Table F; p. 5; p. 6, Table I. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.84 Salary range for probation and parole officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1978

NOTE: These data pertain to salaries of State or territorial employees and do not include salaries of county or municipal personnel. The reported information was collected from a survey conducted by the U.S. Civil Service Commission under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970. The U.S. Civil Service Commission regional staff worked with officials of the States, territories, and District of Columbia in standardizing job categories and reporting salary ranges. The categorization of State titles for reporting purposes was determined according to the elements listed in the job descriptions. These descriptions follow a standard format (i.e. summary definition, degree of supervision and responsibility, examples of duties, and usual qualification requirements) and are reprinted with the tables. Descriptive language has also been standardized; experience requirements have the following interpretation: "some" experience—less than 2 years; "considerable" experience—2 to 5 years; "extensive" experience—over 5 years. If a State has no position within the scope of the description, that State is listed as having no comparable class. Because the number of jurisdictions reporting on a given position varies, the number of ranks that are given will also vary accordingly.

A probation or parole officer is "the professional beginning level in correctional work, involving juvenile or adult probationers and parolees. Incumbents in this class are responsible for making routine pre-sentence and pre-hearing investigations for the use of judicial or correctional officials in probation and parole proceedings. Work also involves supervising released offenders, preparing periodic reports on their activities, and recommending remedial action when appropriate. Work is performed under the general supervision of judicial or correctional officials. This class usually requires the equivalent of graduation from college with some specialized study in corrections, sociology, or a related field" (Source, p. 94).

[Mean minimum salary-$11,358. Mean maximum salary-$14,963.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank according to minimum salary
Alabama	$11,141	$13,468	29
Alaska[a,b]	17,364	20,796	2
Arizona	11,551	14,776	21
Arkansas	9,282	13,520	49
California	17,820	21,480	1
Colorado	11,700	15,672	19
Connecticut[a]	13,233	15,909	7
Delaware[a]	10,393	14,178	38
District of Columbia	9,959	12,947	40
Florida	9,584	12,591	47
Georgia	10,944	14,742	32
Hawaii[a]	10,344	12,960	39
Idaho[a,c]	10,512	12,780	35
Illinois	11,268	16,644	24
Indiana[d]	11,570	15,106	20
Iowa	12,698	17,167	12
Kansas[a]	10,644	13,380	34
Kentucky[a]	8,520	11,976	51
Louisiana	9,648	16,216	46
Maine	11,939	15,829	15
Maryland	9,651	12,584	45
Massachusetts	13,224	17,265	8
Michigan[a,e]	13,050	13,551	11
Minnesota	12,612	15,681	14
Mississippi	9,660	15,420	44
Missouri	10,512	13,632	36
Montana[a]	11,731	15,012	18
Nebraska	11,253	15,400	25
Nevada	11,165	15,282	27
New Hampshire[a,f]	13,984	17,054	4
New Jersey	11,933	16,109	16
New Mexico[a]	9,444	13,308	48
New York[g]	14,850	18,780	3
North Carolina[a,h]	11,064	14,724	31
North Dakota	11,928	15,984	17
Ohio[a]	11,149	13,146	28
Oklahoma[a]	9,840	12,960	42
Oregon	11,088	14,148	30
Pennsylvania	12,664	16,399	13
Rhode Island[a]	13,700	16,051	5
South Carolina	9,944	13,724	41
South Dakota	11,269	16,870	23
Tennessee	9,672	12,960	43
Texas[i]	13,248	16,692	6
Utah	11,412	16,656	22
Vermont	10,920	16,380	33
Virginia	10,512	14,328	37
Washington	11,184	14,268	26
West Virginia	8,868	14,460	50
Wisconsin	13,058	16,823	10
Wyoming[a,j]	13,128	17,616	9
Puerto Rico[k]	6,178	7,620	53
Virgin Islands	7,966	10,014	52

[a] Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
[b] Additional salary for cost-of-living is paid in remote areas.
[c] All ranges reported include step E of the compensation plan. Advancement to step F (10 percent) may be granted for "commendable performance," to step G (10 percent) for "exemplary and distinguished service."
[d] This class has no probation-type duties.
[e] A general salary increase, effective Oct. 1, 1978, added 6 percent of base salary plus $.07 per hour to State salaries. Also, a new classification system changed some matches in job titles.
[f] Reported salary includes 416 hours of built-in overtime.
[g] In accord with employee contract negotiations, employees on payroll prior to Apr. 1, 1977, received a 9 percent increase in 1977 (5 percent in April and 4 percent in October), which is reflected only in the maximum of the reported range. The range includes a 5 percent increase effective Apr. 1, 1978. A number of employees were hired as trainees at a salary of $10,624.
[h] Trainees for this position were hired at the annual salary of $9,864.
[i] Effective Sept. 1, 1978, all covered classes received a 3.4 percent increase.
[j] Minimum qualifications are significantly higher than those defined.
[k] Salary range includes a Christmas bonus given all employees.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Intergovernmental Personal Programs, *State Salary Survey, August 1, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. ix, x, 94. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.85 Salary range for senior probation and parole officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.84. A senior probation or parole officer performs "the first line of direct supervision over employees performing professional corrections work. Incumbents in this class assign cases to subordinate professionals, critically review case reports, assist in the resolution of difficult probation and parole problems, and train new staff in professional corrections techniques. The work involves considerable public contact with judges, local law enforcement officers, individual probationers and parolees, and social welfare agencies. Work is performed under the general direction of a professional superior. This class usually requires the equivalent of graduation from college with some specialized study in corrections, sociology, or a related field and considerable experience in professional corrections work" (Source, p. 95).
No comparable class within the scope of this definition could be found for Hawaii.

[Mean minimum salary-$14,403. Mean maximum salary-$19,115]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank according to minimum salary
Alabama	$13,468	$16,744	33
Alaska[a,b]	24,984	30,048	1
Arizona	15,467	20,318	16
Arkansas	10,608	15,418	50
California	21,480	25,920	2
Colorado	18,144	24,300	4
Connecticut[a]	15,298	18,190	17
Delaware[a]	14,799	20,286	24
District of Columbia	18,258	23,739	3
Florida	11,943	15,890	42
Georgia[a]	12,966	17,580	35
Idaho[a,c]	15,540	18,888	14
Illinois	14,880	22,224	23
Indiana[d]	12,714	16,380	36
Iowa	14,300	19,318	28
Kansas[a]	12,228	15,384	40
Kentucky[a]	10,344	14,556	51
Louisiana	12,048	17,616	41
Maine	13,166	17,430	34
Maryland	13,746	18,050	32
Massachusetts	15,499	20,267	15
Michigan[a,e]	17,058	21,402	7
Minnesota	16,896	20,940	8
Mississippi	12,300	19,680	39
Missouri	14,892	19,500	22
Montana[a]	13,947	17,868	31
Nebraska	12,659	17,402	38
Nevada	13,957	19,226	30
New Hampshire[a,f]	15,092	18,196	21
New Jersey	15,231	20,564	18
New Mexico[a]	12,672	17,820	37
New York[g]	17,365	21,883	5
North Carolina[a]	11,736	16,092	45
North Dakota	14,508	19,428	24
Ohio[a]	14,456	17,472	26
Oklahoma[a]	11,820	15,660	44
Oregon	15,600	19,944	13
Pennsylvania	16,763	21,849	9
Rhode Island[a]	16,111	18,220	10
South Carolina	11,693	16,251	46
South Dakota	15,740	24,281	12
Tennessee	11,040	14,592	47
Texas[h]	15,108	19,044	20
Utah	14,040	20,508	29
Vermont	14,430	22,100	27
Virginia	10,992	15,000	48
Washington	15,756	20,088	11
West Virginia	11,892	19,368	43
Wisconsin	17,284	24,192	6
Wyoming[a]	15,216	20,388	19
Puerto Rico[i]	10,200	13,080	52
Virgin Islands[j]	10,634	13,409	49

[a] Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
[b] Additional salary for cost-of-living is paid in remote areas.
[c] All ranges reported include step E of the compensation plan. Advancement to step F (10 percent) may be granted for "commendable performance," to step G (10 percent) for "exemplary and distinguished service."
[d] This class has no probation-type duties.
[e] A general salary increase, effective Oct. 1, 1978, added 6 percent of base salary plus $.07 per hour to State salaries. Also, a new classification system changed some matches in job titles.
[f] Reported salary includes 416 hours of built-in overtime.
[g] In accord with employee contract negotiations, employees on payroll prior to Apr. 1, 1977, received a 9 percent increase in 1977 (5 percent in April and 4 percent in October), which is reflected only in the maximum of the reported range. The range includes a 5 percent increase effective Apr. 1, 1978.
[h] Effective Sept. 1, 1978, all covered classes received a 3.4 percent increase.
[i] Salary range includes a Christmas bonus given all employees.
[j] Minimum qualifications are significantly higher than those defined.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, *State Salary Survey, August 1, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. ix, x, 95. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.88 Salary range for probation and parole officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.84. A director of probation or parole services performs "highly responsible administrative and professional corrections work in directing a statewide program of probation and maintenance of uniform methods and procedures in the administration of probation and parole services, including the promulgation of agency standards for investigation, supervision, case workload, recordkeeping, and activity report content. General direction is received from high-level judicial and corrections/ authorities with respect to broad policies and programs. This class typically requires the equivalent of college graduation with some specialized study in corrections, sociology, or a related field and extensive experience in professional corrections work" (Source, p. 96).

No comparable class within the scope of this definition could be found for Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, South Dakota and West Virginia.

[Mean minimum salary–$22,841. Mean maximum salary–$28,913.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank according to minimum salary
Alabama	$16,878	$24,232	33
Alaska[a,b]	33,528	40,320	2
Arizona	21,722	28,497	22
Arkansas	16,131	—	36
California	32,220	37,872	5
Colorado	25,512	34,188	12
District of Columbia	36,171	47,025	1
Florida	20,892	28,083	25
Georgia	21,018	—	25
Illinois	26,292	30,960	29
Iowa	19,318	27,196	32
Kansas[a]	16,110	20,310	43
Kentucky	20,484	33,312	27
Louisiana	17,352	24,828	40
Maine	18,096	24,066	38
Maryland	32,500	—	4
Massachusetts	21,419	28,919	23
Michigan[a,c]	29,211	35,883	6
Mississippi	26,000	—	10
Missouri	20,388	26,856	28
Montana[a]	$19,796	$24,180	30
Nebraska	17,029	23,645	41
Nevada	24,059	—	16
New Hampshire[a]	18,632	21,096	34
New Jersey	26,053	35,175	9
New Mexico[a]	19,644	27,636	31
North Carolina	32,754	—	3
North Dakota	22,488	30,132	21
Ohio[a]	23,254	29,598	19
Oklahoma	16,380	24,000	42
Oregon[a]	25,440	32,472	13
Pennsylvania	24,978	32,704	14
Rhode Island[a]	21,318	24,264	24
South Carolina	28,014	—	8
Tennessee	17,904	25,668	39
Texas[d]	23,196	29,208	20
Utah	23,988	35,016	17
Vermont	18,122	28,108	37
Virginia	25,800	32,000	11
Washington	24,720	31,548	15
Wisconsin	28,988	40,582	7
Wyoming[a]	23,004	31,020	18
Puerto Rico[e]	11,400	16,200	44
Virgin Islands	18,626	23,528	35

[a] Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
[b] Additional salary for cost-of-living is paid in remote areas.
[c] A general salary increase, effective Oct. 1, 1978, added 6 percent of base salary plus $.07 per hour to State salaries. Also, a new classification system changed some matches in job titles.
[d] Effective Sept. 1, 1978, all covered classes received a 3.4 percent increase.
[e] Salary range includes a Christmas bonus given all employees.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, *State Salary Survey, August 1, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. ix, x, 96. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.87 Agency responsible for administering correctional institution services, by jurisdiction, 1975

Jurisdiction	Juvenile detention	Juvenile institutions	Local adult institutions and jails	Adult institutions
Alabama	Local	Dept. of Youth	Local	Board or Corrections
Alaska	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Dept. of Health and Social Services
Arizona	Local	Dept. of Corrections	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Arkansas	Local	Dept. of Social and Rehabilitation Services	Local	Dept. of Correction
California	Local	Health and Welfare Agency	Local	Health and Welfare Agency
Colorado	Local	Dept. of Institutions	Local	Dept. of Institutions
Connecticut	Juvenile Court	Dept. of Children Youth Services	Dept. of Correction	Dept. of Correction
Delaware	Local	Dept. of Correction	Dept. of Correction	Dept. of Correction
District of Columbia	Dept. of Human Resources	Dept. of Human Resources	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections
Florida	Local	Dept. of Offender Rehabilitation	Local	Dept. of Offender Rehabilitation
Georgia	Dept. of Human Resources and Local	Dept. of Human Resources	Local	Dept. of Corrections Offender Rehabilitation
Hawaii	Local	Dept. of Social Services	Local	Dept. of Social Services
Idaho	Dept. of Health and Welfare and Local	Dept. of Health and Welfare	Local	Board of Correction
Illinois	Local	Dept. of Corrections	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Indiana	Local	Dept. of Correction	Local	Dept. of Correction
Iowa	Local	Dept. of Social Services	Local	Dept. of Social Services
Kansas	Local	Dept. of Social and Rehabilitation Services	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Kentucky	Local	Dept. for Human Resources	Local	Dept. of Justice
Louisiana	Local	Health and Human Resources Administration	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Maine	Local	Dept. of Mental Health and Corrections	Local	Dept. of Mental Health and Corrections
Maryland	Dept. of Health and Mental Hygiene	Dept. of Health and Mental Hygiene	Local	Dept. of Public Safety and Correctional Services
Massachusetts	Human Services Administration	Human Services Administration	Local	Human Services Administration
Michigan	Local	Dept. of Social Services	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Minnesota	Local	Dept. of Corrections	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Mississippi	Local	Dept. of Youth Services	Local	Dept. of Correction
Missouri	Local	Dept. of Social Services	Local	Dept. of Social Services
Montana	Local	Dept. of Institutions	Local	Dept. of Institutions
Nebraska	Local	Dept. of Correctional Services	Local	Dept. of Correctional Services
Nevada	Local	Dept. of Human Resources	Local	Board Prison Commissioners
New Hampshire	Youth Development Center	Youth Development Center	Local	Board of Trustees
New Jersey	Local	Dept. of Institutions and Agencies	Local	Dept. of Institutions and Agencies
New Mexico	Local	Dept. of Corrections	Local	Dept. of Corrections
New York	Local	Dept. of Correctional Services	Local	Dept. of Correctional Services
North Carolina	Local	Dept. of Human Resources	Dept. of Correction	Dept. of Correction
North Dakota	Local	Dept. of Institutions	Local	Dept. of Institutions
Ohio	Local	Youth Commission	Local	Dept. of Rehabilitation and Correction
Oklahoma	Local	Dept. of Institutions	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Oregon	Local	Dept. of Human Resources	Local	Dept. of Human Resources
Pennsylvania	Local	Dept. of Public Welfare	Dept. of Justice and Local	Dept. of Justice
Rhode Island	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections
South Carolina	Local	Dept. of Youth Services	Local	Dept. of Corrections
South Dakota	Local	Board of Charities and Corrections	Local	Board of Charities and Corrections
Tennessee	Local	Dept. of Correction	Local	Dept. of Correction
Texas	Local	Youth Council	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Utah	Local	Dept. of Social Services	Local	Dept. of Social Services
Vermont	Agency of Human Services	Agency of Human Services	Agency of Human Services	Agency of Human Services

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Table 1.87 Agency responsible for administering correctional institution services, by jurisdiction, 1975—Continued

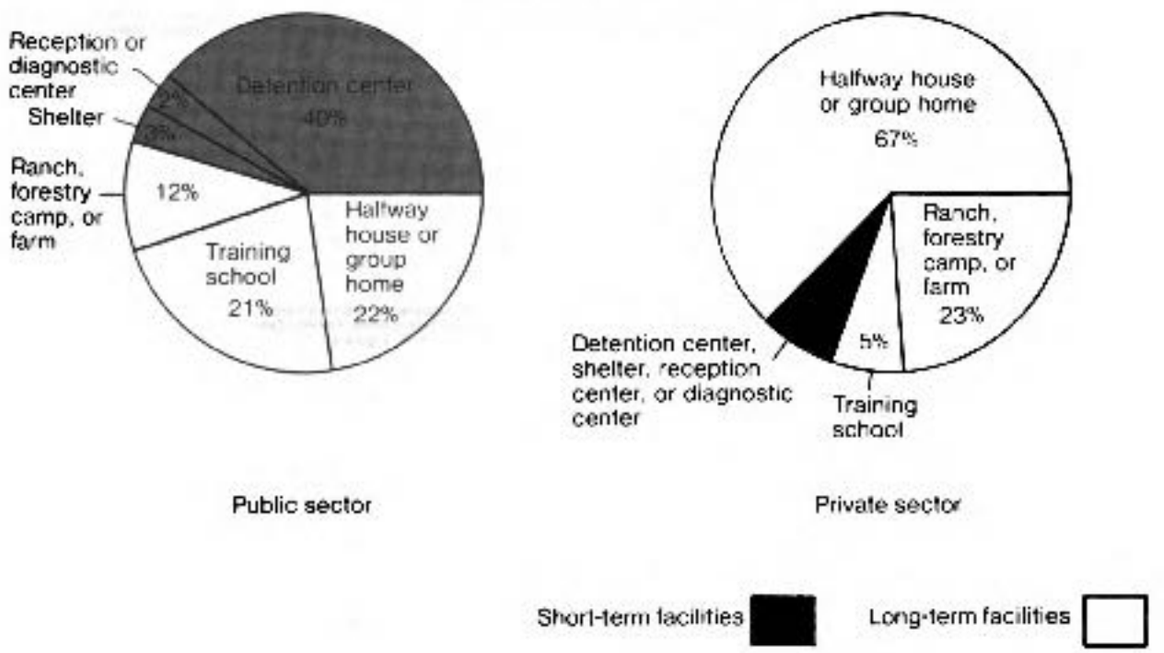
Jurisdiction	Juvenile detention	Juvenile institutions	Local adult institutions and jails	Adult institutions
Virginia	Local	Dept. of Corrections	Local	Dept. of Corrections
Washington	Local	Dept. of Social and Health Services	Local	Dept. of Social and Health Services
West Virginia	Local	Dept. of Public Institutions	Local	Dept. of Public Institutions
Wisconsin	Local	Dept. of Health and Social Services	Local	Dept. of Health and Social Services
Wyoming	Local	Board of Charities and Reform	Local	Board of Charities and Reform
Canal Zone	Chief of Police	Chief of Police	Chief of Police	Chief of Police
Puerto Rico	Local	Dept. of Social Services	Administration of Correction	Administration of Correction
Local	43	0	43	0
State (District of Columbia) (Territories)	8	50	8	53
State/local	2	0	1	0

Source: American Correctional Association, *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1975), pp. 250–257.

Figure 1.10 Public and private juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by type of facility, United States, June 30, 1975

NOTE: These data are from the fourth census of State and local juvenile detention and correctional facilities. The censuses (1971, 1973, 1974, and 1975) were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Data for 1972 are not available. The first two censuses, in 1971 and 1973, were restricted to public facilities, but the 1974 and 1975 censuses were expanded to include private facilities. Most public facilities reported data on the basis of a fiscal year. However, most private facilities reported data on the basis of a calendar year. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

(Public facilities, N = 374; Private facilities, N = 1,277)



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), Figure 1.

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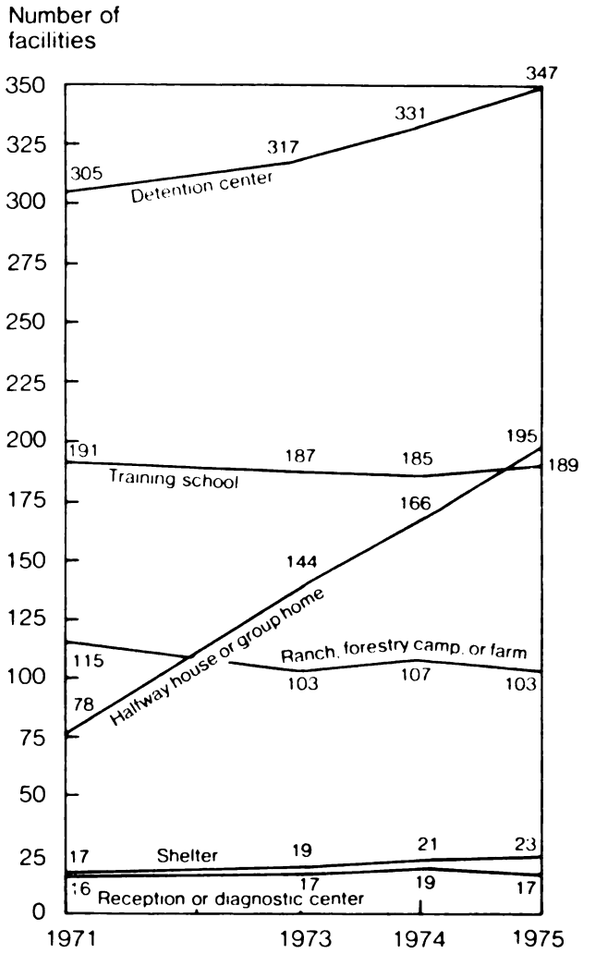
Figure 1.11 Public juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by type of facility, United States, June 30, 1971, 1973–75

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.10. Data for 1972 are not available, and thus, the changes in the number of facilities of each type between 1971 and 1973 are not necessarily distributed evenly over the 2-year period. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Figure 2.

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Table 1.88 Public and private juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by type of facility, sex of persons admitted, and State or local administration of public facilities, United States, June 30, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.10. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of facility and State or local administration of public facilities	Public				Private			
	Total	Accept males only	Accept females only	Accept both sexes	Total	Accept males only	Accept females only	Accept both sexes
All facilities	874	326	92	456	1,277	637	304	336
Short-term	387	17	2	368	66	7	14	45
Detention center	347	9	1	337	3	(*)	0	(*)
Shelter	23	6	1	16	58	(*)	(*)	40
Reception or diagnostic center	17	2	0	15	5	0	(*)	(*)
Long-term	487	309	90	88	1,211	630	290	291
Training school	189	95	30	64	65	32	16	17
Ranch, forestry camp, or farm	103	88	7	8	295	165	36	94
Halfway house or group home	195	126	53	16	851	433	238	180
State-administered facilities	423	233	65	125	NA	NA	NA	NA
Short-term	69	5	1	63	NA	NA	NA	NA
Detention center	53	2	1	50	NA	NA	NA	NA
Shelter	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reception or diagnostic center	15	2	0	13	NA	NA	NA	NA
Long-term	354	228	64	62	NA	NA	NA	NA
Training school	156	82	25	49	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ranch, forestry camp, or farm	57	51	1	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Halfway house or group home	141	95	38	8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Locally-administered facilities	451	93	27	331	NA	NA	NA	NA
Short-term	318	12	1	305	NA	NA	NA	NA
Detention center	294	7	0	287	NA	NA	NA	NA
Shelter	22	5	1	16	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reception or diagnostic center	2	0	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Long-term	133	81	26	26	NA	NA	NA	NA
Training school	33	13	5	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ranch, forestry camp, or farm	46	37	6	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Halfway house or group home	54	31	15	8	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Data not shown to preserve confidentiality guarantees.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Appendix I, Table 14.

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Table 1.89 Public juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by type of facility and State, June 30, 1974 and 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.10. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

State	All facilities			Detention center			Shelter			Reception or diagnostic center			Training school			Ranch, forestry camp, or farm			Halfway house or group home		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	829	874	+5	331	347	+5	21	23	+10	19	17	−11	185	189	+2	107	103	−4	166	195	+17
Alabama	11	16	+45	7	8	14	0	1	(*)	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	+300
Alaska	2	3	+50	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	(*)	0	0	0
Arizona	15	15	0	8	9	−13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	4	3	−25
Arkansas	9	7	−22	2	1	−50	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	−100
California	111	113	+2	44	45	+2	0	0	0	4	4	0	17	18	+6	43	43	0	3	3	0
Colorado	11	10	−9	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	−100
Connecticut	5	5	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	6	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
District of Columbia	11	12	+9	1	1	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	+100
Florida	49	51	+4	21	22	+5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	4	4	0	18	19	+6
Georgia	22	24	+9	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	+20	0	0	0	4	5	+25
Hawaii	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	2	+100	0	1	(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	25	23	−8	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	−13	6	5	−17	1	1	0
Indiana	13	14	+8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	+33	1	1	0	1	1	0
Iowa	10	9	−10	3	2	−33	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
Kansas	15	15	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Kentucky	16	16	0	5	5	0	0	1	(*)	2	1	−50	1	3	+200	6	5	−17	2	1	−50
Louisiana	14	13	−7	7	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	−100
Maine	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	13	13	0	1	2	+100	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	−33	4	4	0	4	4	0
Massachusetts	7	6	−14	4	2	−50	0	1	(*)	0	0	0	0	2	(*)	1	1	0	2	0	−100
Michigan	48	46	−4	17	16	−6	4	5	+25	1	1	0	5	5	0	3	3	0	18	16	−11
Minnesota	12	12	0	3	4	+33	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	−20	1	1	0	3	3	0
Mississippi	8	8	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0

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Missouri	39	44	+13	9	8	−11	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	6	6	0	19	25	+32
Montana	3	5	+67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	[a]
Nebraska	4	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	6	6	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	28	30	+7	16	18	+13	1	0	−100	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	1	−50	6	8	−33
New Mexico[b]	4	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	56	74	+28	7	9	+29	1	0	−100	0	0	0	10	10	0	5	5	0	35	50	+43
North Carolina	14	15	+7	7	8	+14	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota[c]	6	7	+17	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	−100	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	+67
Ohio	39	46	+18	19	25	+32	0	0	0	1	1	0	12	12	0	2	2	0	5	6	+20
Oklahoma	10	10	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	10	11	+10	5	6	+20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	29	31	+7	19	21	+11	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	3	2	−33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	−50	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	6	8	+33	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	+200
South Dakota	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	11	11	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Texas	22	21	−5	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	−14	0	0	0	2	2	0
Utah	11	9	−18	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	−67
Vermont	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	34	37	+9	14	15	+7	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	7	+40	2	0	−100	12	14	+17
Washington	26	27	+4	14	14	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	5	6	+20
West Virginia	9	9	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	11	12	+9	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	2	+100
Wyoming	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[a] Increase not definable.

[b] Data for two State forestry camps in New Mexico were reported with those for a State training school in both 1974 and 1975.

[c] Data for three State group homes in North Dakota were reported with those for a State training school in 1974.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 20, 21.

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Table 1.90 Type of expenditure, average population, and per capita operating expenditures of public juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by State, 1974 and 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.10. Most public facilities reported expeditures on the basis of a fiscal year. "Per capita operating expenditures" refer to the cost to confine one juvenile for a year. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Data generally reported for a fiscal year. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Percent change based on unrounded estimates.]

State	All expenditures (in thousands)			Capital expenditures (in thousands)			Operating expenditures (in thousands)			Average population			Per capita operating expenditures		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	$508,630	$594,146	+17	$24,536	$34,510	+41	$484,094	$559,636	+16	46,753	48,794	+4	$10,354	$11,469	+11
Alabama	4,118	5,988	+45	227	900	+296	3,891	5,088	+31	548	513	−6	7,100	9,917	+40
Alaska	1,951	2,985	+53	18	26	+41	1,933	2,959	+53	92	120	+30	21,006	24,656	+17
Arizona	5,613	8,060	+44	1,252	1,315	+5	4,360	6,745	+55	499	624	+25	8,737	10,808	+24
Arkansas	3,635	4,031	+11	1,020	800	−22	2,615	3,231	+24	455	383	−16	5,747	8,435	+47
California	115,025	139,274	+21	1,696	4,104	+142	113,329	135,170	+19	11,074	10,987	−1	10,233	12,302	+20
Colorado [a]	446	8,508	+1,809	15	40	+167	431	8,468	+1,867	492	512	+4	875	16,539	+1,790
Connecticut	3,391	4,391	+29	23	30	+28	3,368	4,361	+30	145	181	+25	23,224	24,095	+4
Delaware	2,375	3,122	+31	285	187	−34	2,090	2,934	+40	230	228	−1	9,088	12,870	+42
District of Columbia	7,468	8,580	+15	28	0	−100	7,439	8,580	+15	536	664	+24	13,879	12,921	−7
Florida	19,859	22,596	+14	445	482	+8	19,414	22,115	+14	2,150	2,563	+19	9,029	8,628	−4
Georgia	11,668	11,685	(*)	552	227	−59	11,116	11,458	+3	1,446	1,425	−1	7,687	8,040	+5
Hawaii	1,355	1,557	+15	1	1	0	1,354	1,556	+15	112	132	+18	12,091	11,790	−2
Idaho	1,504	2,461	+64	64	772	+1,101	1,440	1,690	+17	135	183	+36	10,667	9,234	−13
Illinois	23,382	24,151	+3	762	1,096	+44	22,620	23,055	+2	1,353	1,131	−16	16,718	20,384	+22
Indiana	6,691	9,585	+43	785	1,744	+122	5,906	7,842	+33	918	1,037	+13	6,433	7,561	+18
Iowa	5,474	5,910	+8	246	107	−56	5,230	5,803	+11	395	448	+13	13,239	12,952	−2
Kansas	6,749	6,939	+3	1,619	674	−58	5,131	6,265	+22	490	573	+17	10,470	10,933	+4
Kentucky	4,218	5,386	+28	47	500	+958	4,171	4,886	+17	483	520	+8	8,635	9,395	+9
Louisiana	7,927	9,649	+22	250	154	−39	7,676	9,495	+24	1,193	1,122	−6	6,434	8,462	+32
Maine	3,712	3,795	+2	186	147	−21	3,527	3,648	+3	220	236	+7	16,030	15,457	−4
Maryland	11,121	14,599	+31	633	3,501	+453	10,488	11,098	+6	1,182	1,235	+4	8,873	8,986	+1
Massachusetts	2,743	2,334	−15	18	34	+86	2,726	2,300	−16	179	141	−21	15,226	16,311	+7
Michigan	21,283	23,497	+10	528	201	−62	20,755	23,296	+12	1,610	1,624	+1	12,891	14,344	+11
Minnesota	10,204	8,834	−13	256	554	+116	9,948	8,280	−17	730	608	−17	13,626	13,618	(*)
Mississippi	2,333	2,523	+8	223	54	−76	2,110	2,469	+17	589	633	+7	3,582	3,900	+9

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Missouri	9,252	10,038	+8	725	416	−43	8,528	9,623	+13	1,088	1,226	+13	7,837	7,848	([b])
Montana	2,197	2,746	+25	53	32	−41	2,144	2,715	+27	242	246	+2	8,860	11,035	+25
Nebraska	2,180	2,694	+24	31	37	+19	2,149	2,657	+24	194	241	+24	11,077	11,024	([c])
Nevada	3,710	5,054	+36	243	507	+109	3,467	4,547	+31	328	399	+22	10,568	11,396	+8
New Hampshire	1,888	2,373	+26	0	88	([d])	1,888	2,285	+21	206	192	−7	9,164	11,900	+30
New Jersey	15,175	16,594	+9	465	1,465	+215	14,710	15,129	+3	972	990	+2	15,133	15,281	+1
New Mexico	2,813	3,135	+11	98	80	−18	2,715	3,055	+13	329	316	−4	8,252	9,668	+17
New York	30,404	36,367	+20	366	2,939	+704	30,038	33,428	+11	1,852	2,088	+13	16,219	16,009	−1
North Carolina	10,229	9,676	−5	2,121	260	−88	8,108	9,416	+16	1,072	1,078	+1	7,563	8,735	+15
North Dakota	1,157	1,121	−3	29	138	+375	1,128	983	−13	119	118	−1	9,478	8,330	−12
Ohio	29,908	36,864	+23	206	743	+260	29,702	36,121	+22	3,014	3,390	+12	9,854	10,655	+8
Oklahoma	4,583	5,158	+13	852	922	+8	3,730	4,236	+14	460	473	+3	8,109	8,956	+10
Oregon	7,057	6,805	−4	236	240	+2	6,821	6,766	−4	504	465	−8	13,534	14,119	+4
Pennsylvania	26,478	28,566	+8	5,184	5,414	+4	21,294	23,153	+9	1,300	1,444	+11	16,380	16,033	−2
Rhode Island	2,048	2,588	+26	10	6	−46	2,038	2,582	+27	131	128	−2	15,555	20,173	+30
South Carolina	4,271	4,731	+11	254	185	−27	4,017	4,546	+13	618	733	+19	6,499	6,201	−5
South Dakota	921	1,106	+20	52	205	+291	869	901	+4	108	121	+12	8,046	7,446	−7
Tennessee	9,377	10,767	+15	569	770	+35	8,808	9,997	+13	1,247	1,224	−2	7,063	8,167	+16
Texas	15,471	16,260	+5	382	295	−23	15,089	15,965	+6	1,462	1,516	+4	10,321	10,531	+2
Utah	2,728	2,821	+3	51	81	+57	2,677	2,741	+2	301	286	−5	8,892	9,582	+8
Vermont	1,527	1,494	−2	83	62	−25	1,444	1,433	−1	89	93	+4	16,227	15,403	−5
Virginia	11,513	13,260	+15	853	842	−1	10,600	12,417	+16	1,350	1,513	+12	7,896	8,206	+4
Washington	15,506	17,564	+13	49	245	+397	15,457	17,319	+12	1,144	1,259	+10	13,511	13,756	+2
West Virginia	2,547	3,219	+26	101	653	+549	2,446	2,565	+5	403	417	+3	6,069	6,151	+1
Wisconsin	10,244	11,437	+12	216	79	−63	10,028	11,357	+13	846	897	+6	11,853	12,661	+7
Wyoming	1,200	1,268	+6	129	157	+22	1,072	1,112	+4	118	118	0	9,080	9,420	+4

[a] Data for nine Colorado facilities were lacking in 1974.
[b] Less than +0.5 percent.
[c] Less than −0.5 percent.
[d] Increase not definable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Appendix 11, Table 67.

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Table 1.91 Private juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by State, June 30, 1974 and 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.10. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

State	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	1,337	1,277	−4
Alabama	9	8	−11
Alaska	8	13	+63
Arizona	46	45	−2
Arkansas	11	20	+82
California	243	249	+2
Colorado	33	32	−3
Connecticut	28	24	−14
Delaware	0	0	0
District of Columbia	3	3	0
Florida	20	16	−20
Georgia	16	13	−19
Hawaii	4	5	+25
Idaho	9	9	0
Illinois	29	26	−10
Indiana	28	22	−21
Iowa	23	25	+9
Kansas	29	36	+24
Kentucky	11	8	−27
Louisiana	16	18	+13
Maine	14	18	+29
Maryland	40	31	−23
Massachusetts	61	45	−26
Michigan	45	42	−7
Minnesota	50	46	−8
Mississippi	6	6	0
Missouri	30	26	−13
Montana	5	8	+60
Nebraska	10	11	+10
Nevada	4	4	0
New Hampshire	13	13	0
New Jersey	8	11	+38
New Mexico	9	7	−22
New York	96	84	−13
North Carolina	10	8	−20
North Dakota	4	5	+25
Ohio	35	31	−11
Oklahoma	24	17	−29
Oregon	41	46	+12
Pennsylvania	50	42	−16
Rhode Island	7	7	0
South Carolina	6	7	+17
South Dakota	13	13	0
Tennessee	15	9	−40
Texas	50	54	+8
Utah	13	11	−15
Vermont	6	9	+50
Virginia	11	6	−45
Washington	64	57	−11
West Virginia	4	6	+50
Wisconsin	25	24	−4
Wyoming	2	1	−50

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 23.

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Table 1.92 Type of expenditure, average population, and per capita operating expenditures of private

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.10. Most private facilities reported expeditures on the basis of a calendar year. "Per capita operating expenditures" refer to the cost

[Data generally reported for a calendar year. Detail may not add to total shown

State	All expenditures (in thousands)			Capital expenditures (in thousands)		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	$294,036	$273,644	−7	$25,905	$19,173	−26
Alabama	259	488	+88	(*)	(*)	(*)
Alaska	905	1,374	+52	(*)	40	(*)
Arizona	5,515	6,548	+19	529	432	−18
Arkansas	1,682	2,428	+44	(*)	574	(*)
California	44,709	40,708	−9	3,073	2,733	−11
Colorado	3,844	5,125	+33	163	114	−30
Connecticut	5,570	4,197	−25	483	106	−78
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)
Florida	6,301	6,131	−3	780	95	−88
Georgia	3,906	1,662	−57	516	101	−80
Hawaii	877	801	−9	(*)	(*)	(*)
Idaho	1,262	1,032	−18	(*)	(*)	(*)
Illinois	9,141	9,972	+9	912	754	−17
Indiana	6,748	5,824	−14	1,108	476	−57
Iowa	2,420	3,023	+25	224	88	−61
Kansas	2,405	3,123	+30	153	210	+37
Kentucky	1,106	902	−18	34	(*)	(*)
Louisiana	2,272	2,751	+21	503	300	−40
Maine	2,215	1,808	−18	393	171	−56
Maryland	5,677	4,523	−20	(*)	138	(*)
Massachusetts	11,959	8,872	−26	668	567	−15
Michigan	17,078	16,833	−1	1,659	1,407	−15
Minnesota	7,687	7,831	+2	1,670	819	−51
Mississippi	1,336	598	−55	175	154	−12
Missouri	5,827	4,582	−21	251	314	+25
Montana	(*)	583	(*)	(*)	49	(*)
Nebraska	3,515	4,049	+15	171	278	+63
Nevada	246	263	+7	(*)	135	+631
New Hampshire	2,054	2,388	+16	136	138	+1
New Jersey	1,955	2,249	+15	206	235	+14
New Mexico	909	1,096	+21	(*)	(*)	+149
New York	58,927	51,593	−12	3,301	2,011	−39
North Carolina	1,403	1,641	+17	13	86	+540
North Dakota	1,147	1,065	−7	(*)	143	(*)
Ohio	6,860	6,857	(*)	396	375	−5
Oklahoma	3,073	2,583	−16	434	293	−33
Oregon	6,314	4,864	−23	919	146	−84
Pennsylvania	18,639	18,401	−1	1,286	1,561	+21
Rhode Island	1,777	531	−70	(*)	(*)	−81
South Carolina	854	932	+9	107	(*)	(*)
South Dakota	1,247	1,470	+18	91	40	−56
Tennessee	1,601	679	−58	(*)	(*)	−88
Texas	10,393	11,794	+13	1,750	2,340	+34
Utah	1,866	998	−47	239	84	−65
Vermont	217	563	+160	(*)	31	+398
Virginia	2,704	1,693	−37	575	(*)	(*)
Washington	7,337	6,642	−9	664	351	−47
West Virginia	340	184	−46	(*)	20	(*)
Wisconsin	8,661	9,142	+6	350	393	+12
Wyoming	(*)	(*)	−75	(*)	(*)	−93

* Data not shown to preserve confidentiality guarantees.

[b] Less than +0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975*

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juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by State, 1974 and 1975

to confine one juvenile for a year. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

because of rounding. Percent change based on unrounded estimates.]

Operating expenditures (in thousands)			Average population			Per capita operating expenditures		
1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
$268,131	$254,471	−5	31,384	16,740	−15	$8,544	$9,516	+11
(*)	(*)	(*)	76	60	−21	(*)	(*)	+125
(*)	1,334	(*)	109	105	−4	(*)	12,704	(*)
4,986	6,116	+23	813	901	+11	6,133	6,787	+11
(*)	1,855	(*)	370	486	+31	(*)	3,815	(*)
41,635	37,975	−9	4,584	3,840	−16	9,082	9,889	+9
3,682	5,011	+36	620	639	+3	5,938	7,841	+32
5,087	4,091	−20	519	388	−25	9,801	10,544	+8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(*)	(*)	−1	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
5,521	6,035	+9	871	766	−12	6,338	7,879	+24
3,390	1,562	−54	572	255	−55	5,926	6,123	+3
(*)	(*)	−4	50	59	+18	(*)	(*)	−18
(*)	(*)	(*)	107	102	−5	(*)	(*)	−21
8,230	9,218	+12	1,006	946	−6	8,180	9,743	+19
5,641	5,348	−5	932	716	−23	6,052	7,469	+23
2,196	2,935	+34	268	251	−6	8,193	11,691	+43
2,252	2,913	+29	346	425	+23	6,508	6,853	+5
1,072	(*)	(*)	256	171	−33	4,186	(*)	(*)
1,769	2,450	+39	448	431	−4	3,948	5,685	+44
1,822	1,636	−10	314	315	(*)	5,803	5,194	−10
(*)	4,396	(*)	651	433	−33	(*)	10,128	(*)
11,291	8,305	−26	1,043	770	−26	10,825	10,785	(*)
15,420	15,425	(*)	1,360	1,271	−7	11,338	12,136	+7
6,018	7,012	+17	741	686	−7	8,120	10,221	+26
1,160	444	−62	183	117	−36	6,340	3,792	−40
5,576	4,268	−23	764	543	−29	7,298	7,859	+8
(*)	535	(*)	(*)	127	(*)	(*)	4,211	(*)
3,344	3,771	+13	646	573	−11	5,176	6,581	+27
(*)	128	(*)	109	60	−45	(*)	2,136	(*)
1,918	2,251	+17	273	301	+10	7,024	7,477	+6
1,750	2,013	+15	182	177	−3	9,613	11,375	+18
(*)	(*)	+11	192	167	−13	(*)	(*)	+27
55,626	49,582	−11	3,949	3,357	−15	14,086	14,769	+5
1,390	1,555	+12	224	207	−8	6,203	7,514	+21
(*)	922	(*)	119	108	−9	(*)	8,541	(*)
6,464	6,482	(*)	801	712	−11	8,069	9,103	+13
2,639	2,290	−13	631	403	−36	4,182	5,682	+36
5,395	4,718	−13	551	466	−15	9,791	10,124	+3
17,353	16,840	−3	1,816	1,555	−14	9,555	10,829	+13
(*)	(*)	−69	120	56	−53	(*)	(*)	−34
746	(*)	(*)	74	99	+34	10,086	(*)	(*)
1,156	1,430	+24	232	239	+3	4,983	5,984	+20
(*)	(*)	−54	232	141	−39	(*)	(*)	−25
8,643	9,453	+9	1,769	1,421	−20	4,886	6,652	+36
1,627	914	−44	215	125	−42	7,566	7,311	−3
(*)	532	(*)	47	83	+77	(*)	6,410	(*)
2,129	(*)	(*)	335	159	−53	6,354	(*)	(*)
6,673	6,292	−6	1,018	875	−14	6,554	7,190	+10
(*)	164	(*)	53	30	−43	(*)	5,469	(*)
8,310	8,749	+5	624	576	−8	13,317	15,189	+14
(*)	(*)	−59	(*)	(*)	−60	(*)	(*)	+1

* Less than −0.5 percent.

(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Appendix II, Table 69.

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Table 1.93 Staff of public and private juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by employment status of public facility staff and State, June 30, 1974 and 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.10. This table includes payroll and nonpayroll staff. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

State	Public facilities									Private facilities		
	Total staff			Full-time staff			Part-time staff			Total staff		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	46,276	52,534	+14	39,391	41,156	+4	6,885	11,378	+65	28,612	27,651	−3
Alabama	592	665	+12	518	549	+6	74	116	+57	[a]	[a]	[a]
Alaska	144	165	+15	132	159	+20	12	6	−50	[a]	[a]	[a]
Arizona	441	666	+51	409	524	+28	32	142	+344	[a]	744	[a]
Arkansas	319	368	+15	309	338	+9	10	30	+200	[a]	355	[a]
California	9,109	10,338	+13	7,259	7,719	+6	1,850	2,619	+42	4,032	4,037	[a]
Colorado	348	444	+28	329	407	+24	19	37	+95	480	568	+18
Connecticut	368	420	+14	275	325	+18	93	95	+2	[a]	404	[a]
Delaware	255	327	+28	252	229	−9	3	98	+3,167	0	0	0
District of Columbia	488	479	−2	484	460	−5	4	19	+375	[a]	[a]	[a]
Florida	1,970	1,948	−1	1,852	1,903	+3	118	45	−62	553	576	+4
Georgia	1,154	1,170	+1	1,096	1,088	−1	58	82	+41	368	[a]	[a]
Hawaii	123	124	+1	117	110	−6	6	14	+133	[a]	[a]	[a]
Idaho	110	148	+35	109	134	+23	1	14	+1,300	[a]	[a]	[a]
Illinois	1,782	2,018	+13	1,649	1,558	−6	133	460	+246	[a]	867	[a]
Indiana	740	1,179	+59	672	808	+20	68	371	+446	650	558	−14
Iowa	518	545	+5	469	474	+1	49	71	+45	238	247	+4
Kansas	646	728	+13	577	624	+8	69	104	+51	303	394	+30
Kentucky	544	551	+1	516	509	−1	28	42	+50	[a]	[a]	[a]
Louisiana	1,037	1,027	−1	846	897	+6	191	130	−32	297	494	+66
Maine	316	357	+13	282	289	+2	34	68	+100	[a]	193	[a]
Maryland	909	925	+2	866	814	−6	43	111	+158	[a]	514	[a]
Massachusetts	278	213	−23	250	199	−20	28	14	−50	1,247	821	−34
Michigan	1,704	2,014	+18	1,417	1,477	+4	287	537	+87	[a]	1,429	[a]
Minnesota	826	804	−3	681	526	−23	145	278	+92	742	885	+19
Mississippi	321	344	+7	285	304	+7	36	40	+11	[a]	[a]	[a]
Missouri	1,121	1,216	+8	902	936	+4	219	280	+28	[a]	532	[a]
Montana	206	281	+36	180	231	+28	26	50	+92	[a]	110	[a]
Nebraska	238	238	0	205	213	+4	33	25	−24	[a]	391	[a]
Nevada	288	349	+22	274	334	+22	12	15	+25	[a]	[a]	[a]
New Hampshire	165	159	−4	153	145	−5	12	14	+17	189	239	+26
New Jersey	1,555	2,046	+32	1,245	1,271	+2	310	775	+150	[a]	199	[a]
New Mexico	258	251	−2	246	241	−2	12	10	−17	[a]	126	[a]
New York	2,482	2,632	+6	2,076	2,181	+5	406	451	+11	[a]	4,370	[a]
North Carolina	803	895	+11	742	759	+2	61	136	+123	[a]	[a]	[a]
North Dakota	110	104	−5	96	87	−9	14	17	+21	[a]	[a]	[a]
Ohio	2,976	4,073	+37	2,469	2,756	+12	507	1,317	+160	901	1,092	+21
Oklahoma	537	523	−3	424	482	+14	113	41	−64	548	460	−16
Oregon	602	765	+27	506	542	+7	96	223	+132	663	667	+1
Pennsylvania	1,959	2,183	+11	1,436	1,576	+10	523	607	+16	1,872	1,683	−10
Rhode Island	181	188	+4	167	145	−13	14	43	+207	[a]	68	[a]
South Carolina	411	446	+9	387	423	+9	24	23	−4	[a]	[a]	[a]
South Dakota	100	100	0	70	79	+13	30	21	−30	[a]	168	[a]
Tennessee	901	1,123	+25	855	870	+2	46	253	+450	222	178	−20
Texas	1,687	1,951	+16	1,577	1,618	+3	110	333	+203	[a]	1,143	[a]
Utah	353	390	+10	224	222	−1	129	168	+30	[a]	[a]	[a]
Vermont	167	187	+12	102	109	+7	65	78	+20	[a]	87	[a]
Virginia	1,326	1,510	+14	1,144	1,223	+7	182	287	+58	[a]	[a]	[a]
Washington	1,570	1,570	0	1,171	1,143	−2	399	427	+7	902	810	−10
West Virginia	297	305	+3	260	262	+1	37	43	+16	[a]	[a]	[a]
Wisconsin	838	982	+17	734	787	+7	104	195	+88	[a]	789	[a]
Wyoming	105	100	−5	95	97	+2	10	3	−70	[a]	[a]	[a]

[a] Data not shown to preserve confidentiality guarantees.

[b] Less than −0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 34, 35. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.94 Jails, by size of jail population and State, 1972

NOTE: The tables taken from this Source were derived from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The survey consisted of two primary efforts: (1) solicitation of information from jail officials about characteristics, personnel, facilities, and programs of the Nation's jails on the basis of a 100 percent census of local jails (defined as "locally administered adult institutions with authority to hold persons suspected or convicted of a crime for longer than 48 hours," thereby excluding Federal and State correctional institutions, juvenile detention centers, drunk tanks and lockups, and State-operated jails such as those in Connecticut, Delaware, Rhode Island, and Vermont); and (2) a systematic stratified random sample of inmates in these jails designed to obtain interview data from inmates.

Almost all of the data reported in these tables were taken from the first survey effort, the institutional survey. Subsequent reports are planned to provide detailed information about the characteristics of the inmates of these jails. The Source should be consulted for a more complete description of the elements of the survey and other definitions.

State	All jails	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates	Jails with 21 to 249 inmates	Jails with 250 or more inmates
Total	3,921	2,901	907	113
Alabama	107	70	36	1
Alaska	7	6	1	0
Arizona	38	21	14	3
Arkansas	104	92	12	0
California	152	59	63	30
Colorado	76	66	10	1
Connecticut	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Delaware	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
District of Columbia	6	0	2	4
Florida	164	97	59	8
Georgia	239	164	72	3
Hawaii	4	3	1	0
Idaho	59	51	8	0
Illinois	103	83	18	2
Indiana	90	72	17	1
Iowa	93	82	8	0
Kansas	123	110	13	0
Kentucky	137	117	19	1
Louisiana	98	63	33	2
Maine	14	9	5	0
Maryland	22	11	10	1
Massachusetts	18	1	13	2
Michigan	80	59	27	3
Minnesota	76	67	9	0
Mississippi	98	81	17	0
Missouri	141	126	12	3
Montana	66	63	3	0
Nebraska	100	95	5	0
Nevada	24	20	4	0
New Hampshire	11	7	4	0
New Jersey	33	6	24	3
New Mexico	39	27	12	0
New York	76	23	40	13
North Carolina	98	63	34	1
North Dakota	47	46	1	0
Ohio	161	114	42	5
Oklahoma	107	89	17	1
Oregon	65	52	12	1
Pennsylvania	77	41	31	5
Rhode Island	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
South Carolina	97	59	35	0
South Dakota	57	55	2	0
Tennessee	116	82	30	3
Texas	318	259	52	7
Utah	33	30	2	1
Vermont	4	4	0	0
Virginia	96	64	30	2
Washington	75	56	15	4
West Virginia	59	45	14	0
Wisconsin	75	61	12	2
Wyoming	33	31	2	0

(*) No locally operated jails.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *The Nation's Jails: A Report on the Census of Jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975), p. 22.

Table 1.95 Jails, by size of jail population and type of detention arrangements, 1972

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.94.

Type of arrangement (by selected types of inmates)	All jails *	Jails with fewer than 21 inmates *	Jails with 21 to 249 inmates *	Jails with 250 or more inmates *
Total	3,921	2,901	907	113
Pretrial inmates from sentenced inmates				
Detained separately	1,400	940	396	65
Not detained separately	2,008	1,508	376	34
Not available or not applicable	513	383	135	14
Drunk traffic offenders from all other inmates				
Detained separately	1,801	1,315	442	43
Not detained separately	1,812	1,392	371	48
Not available or not applicable	308	194	94	21
Mental patients from all other inmates				
Detained separately	2,872	2,122	666	85
Not detained separately	240	191	43	6
Not available or not applicable	809	588	199	22
Work release inmates from all other inmates				
Detained separately	715	436	249	29
Not detained separately	596	483	104	9
Not available or not applicable	2,610	1,982	554	75
First offenders from repeater offenders				
Detained separately	919	689	202	27
Not detained separately	2,614	1,918	620	77
Not available or not applicable	388	294	86	9
Juveniles from all other inmates				
Detained separately	3,329	2,493	672	85
Not detained separately	79	64	12	3
Not available or not applicable	513	345	223	44

* Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *The Nation's Jails: A Report on the Census of Jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975), p. 28.

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Table 1.96 Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of inmates in jails, number of full- and part-time jail employees, and ratio of inmates to employees, by State, 1972

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.94.

State	Number of inmates[a]	Inmates per 100,000 population[b]	Number of employees[a]			Ratio of inmates to employees	
			Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total employees	Full-time employees
Total	141,588	68.0	44,298	39,627	4,671	3.2	3.6
Alabama	2,972	84.4	770	676	93	3.9	4.4
Alaska	87	26.8	53	42	11	1.6	2.1
Arizona	1,754	89.4	351	300	51	5.0	5.9
Arkansas	941	46.9	407	326	81	2.3	2.9
California	25,348	124.2	4,815	4,505	310	5.3	5.6
Colorado	1,427	60.4	532	479	52	2.7	3.0
Connecticut	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Delaware	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
District of Columbia	4,215	560.5	1,131	1,122	9	3.7	3.8
Florida	8,104	110.3	2,202	2,028	174	3.7	4.0
Georgia	6,243	131.9	1,643	1,446	198	3.8	4.3
Hawaii	124	15.2	88	73	15	1.4	1.7
Idaho	411	54.4	271	202	69	1.5	2.0
Illinois	4,894	43.5	1,772	1,598	174	2.8	3.1
Indiana	2,017	38.2	647	599	48	3.1	3.4
Iowa	537	18.6	416	334	82	1.3	1.6
Kansas	870	38.4	587	454	133	1.5	1.9
Kentucky	1,896	57.4	589	488	101	3.2	3.9
Louisiana	3,340	89.4	839	778	61	4.0	4.3
Maine	247	24.1	110	92	18	2.2	2.7
Maryland	2,218	54.8	714	667	17	3.1	3.3
Massachusetts	1,847	31.9	977	926	50	1.9	2.0
Michigan	4,148	46.0	1,296	1,159	137	3.2	3.6
Minnesota	1,071	27.6	586	489	96	1.8	2.2
Mississippi	1,498	66.4	504	448	56	3.0	3.3
Missouri	2,246	47.3	1,092	1,010	82	2.1	2.2
Montana	281	39.2	231	191	40	1.2	1.5
Nebraska	742	48.6	443	351	92	1.7	2.1
Nevada	656	123.1	272	223	49	2.4	2.9
New Hampshire	283	36.6	160	126	34	1.8	2.3
New Jersey	3,517	47.9	2,043	1,914	129	1.7	1.8
New Mexico	899	83.6	279	255	24	3.2	3.5
New York	15,190	82.7	5,468	5,092	376	2.8	3.0
North Carolina	2,155	47.0	667	603	63	3.7	4.1
North Dakota	125	19.7	213	189	24	0.6	0.7
Ohio	4,804	44.8	1,898	1,592	306	2.5	3.0
Oklahoma	1,808	68.7	625	547	78	2.9	3.3
Oregon	1,185	51.2	486	398	88	2.4	3.0
Pennsylvania	6,274	52.7	2,169	1,932	236	2.9	3.2
Rhode Island	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
South Carolina	2,424	90.2	706	608	97	3.4	4.0
South Dakota	295	43.4	206	168	38	1.4	1.8
Tennessee	3,372	82.8	787	720	67	4.3	4.7
Texas	9,802	84.5	2,112	1,807	305	4.6	5.4
Utah	475	42.1	178	134	44	2.7	3.5
Vermont	4	0.9	21	5	16	0.2	0.8
Virginia	3,119	65.5	949	872	77	3.3	3.6
Washington	2,410	70.5	834	736	98	2.9	3.3
West Virginia	1,054	58.7	271	239	32	3.9	4.4
Wisconsin	1,767	39.0	697	532	165	2.5	3.3
Wyoming	192	55.5	193	150	43	1.0	1.3

[a] Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[b] Rate of inmates per 100,000 population based on Bureau of the Census population estimates as of July 1, 1972.
[c] No locally operated jails.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *The Nation's Jails: A Report on the Census of Jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975), p. 23, 24.

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Table 1.97 Number of State correctional institutions and number of inmates, by type of institution and State, 1974

NOTE: The Census of State Correctional Facilities was conducted in January 1974, to obtain basic administrative, environmental, and program characteristics for all of the adult or youthful offender correctional facilities operated or funded by State governments. To have been considered for inclusion in the census, a facility must have been (1) operational on Jan. 31, 1974; (2) administratively capable of providing a unique inmate count, staffing pattern, payroll figure, and budgetary information; and (3) defined as a State correctional facility for adults or youthful offenders, or a non-State-operated facility where the clear majority of residents were State inmates. Federal, military, county, local, and municipal correctional institutions, except as noted above, were not included in the census. However, certain of the surveyed facilities housed some non-State inmates, such as Federal prisoners or presentenced offenders, but these inmates comprised only a small percentage of the total inmate population.

Following these criteria, State representatives initially submitted 700 institutions for inclusion in the census. Of this total, 608 eligible facilities remained after it was determined that some functionally distinct units were not able to separate themselves administratively from parent institutions.

Data were obtained through a mail canvass in which the warden or designated representative was requested to complete a questionnaire. Telephone calls were made to obtain missing data items or to clarify inconsistent entries. Responses were received from all facilities except for two in Georgia and a majority of institutions in Massachusetts. The two Georgia facilities were small, and the missing data could not have materially altered State totals for Georgia. Beause more than half of Massachusetts' institutions failed to respond, it was decided not to publish any data for the State, as the incomplete information could be misleading.

"Special function" facilities include correctional institutions self-classified as youthful offender institutions, drug treatment centers, vocational training centers, honor camps, reformatories, and in Alaska and Connecticut, State-operated jails. For more information on the census, see U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Census of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report, *National Prisoners Statistics Report No. SD-NPS-SR-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975).*

State	All institutions		Prison		Prison Farm		Classification or medical center		Road camp		Forestry camp		Special-function facility		Community center	
	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates	Institutions	Inmates
Total	592	187,982	172	118,708	41	25,402	33	9,766	80	6,369	41	2,483	67	16,279	158	8,975
Alabama	20	3,995	3	1,670	3	1,187	1	503	10	469	0	0	1	102	2	64
Alaska	8	466	1	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	394	1	16
Arizona	6	1,756	1	1,417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	131	4	208
Arkansas	3	1,755	2	468	1	1,287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	35	22,923	11	19,224	0	0	2	604	1	67	15	933	2	1,939	4	160
Colorado	7	2,070	2	1,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	89	1	46	3	83
Connecticut	12	2,731	4	1,674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1,037	1	20
Delaware	4	683	3	657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26
District of Columbia	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Florida	46	10,334	8	6,466	0	0	1	1,025	13	812	0	0	5	1,136	19	895
Georgia[b]	30	7,593	8	3,950	0	0	2	1,027	13	957	0	0	4	1,522	3	137
Hawaii	5	303	1	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	57	3	46
Idaho	1	489	1	489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	15	5,843	7	5,240	0	0	2	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	133
Indiana	10	4,071	4	3,174	1	628	1	133	0	0	2	58	0	0	2	78
Iowa	9	1,462	3	1,203	0	0	1	93	0	0	1	26	0	0	4	140
Kansas	7	1,446	3	1,251	0	0	1	114	0	0	0	0	3	81	0	0
Kentucky	8	2,886	4	2,626	1	82	0	0	0	0	2	66	1	112	0	0
Louisiana	7	4,063	2	607	1	3,138	0	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	3	299
Maine	6	465	3	368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	97
Maryland	12	6,489	4	3,879	0	0	1	462	1	135	0	0	2	1,264	4	749
Massachusetts	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Michigan	21	8,104	6	5,861	0	0	1	987	0	0	10	756	1	186	3	314
Minnesota	6	1,401	3	1,288	1	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	1	14
Mississippi	1	1,736	0	0	1	1,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	9	3,449	2	1,579	2	322	1	174	0	0	0	0	3	1,342	1	32
Montana	1	336	1	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	1,010	1	647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	329	1	34
Nevada	1	790	1	790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	2	279	1	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
New Jersey	13	5,655	4	3,587	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	91	5	1,903	2	74
New Mexico	2	775	1	703	1	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	23	14,311	10	11,259	0	0	4	1,595	0	0	3	260	5	1,165	1	32
North Carolina	76	11,809	20	4,646	3	855	5	1,041	15	1,939	0	0	4	342	29	2,986
North Dakota	2	176	1	154	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	11	7,873	6	7,237	1	257	2	201	0	0	0	0	2	178	0	0
Oklahoma	11	3,175	3	1,893	1	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	857	4	191
Oregon	12	1,686	3	1,443	1	71	0	0	0	0	1	33	0	0	7	139
Pennsylvania	22	6,065	7	4,845	0	0	1	122	0	0	0	0	1	664	13	434
Rhode Island	1	569	1	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	17	3,615	4	2,412	1	68	2	237	0	0	0	0	4	487	6	411
South Dakota	1	233	1	233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	10	3,504	3	2,282	2	666	1	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	354
Texas	14	17,136	2	2,611	10	13,187	1	493	0	0	0	0	1	845	0	0
Utah	3	599	1	559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	40
Vermont	7	368	1	85	0	0	1	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	240
Virginia	38	5,394	3	2,033	3	965	1	48	27	1,990	0	0	1	124	3	234
Washington	14	2,592	4	2,138	0	0	1	192	0	0	1	80	0	0	8	182
West Virginia	4	1,051	2	646	1	388	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
Wisconsin	12	2,183	4	1,875	4	163	0	0	0	0	2	72	0	0	2	73
Wyoming	3	281	1	255	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15

[a] District of Columbia correctional facilities are considered to be local institutions.
[b] Excludes two institutions that did not submit data.
[c] No data are given for the 14 institutions in Massachusetts because of a lack of response from a majority of these institutions.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration from the 1974 Census of State Correctional Facilities.

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Table 1.98 State correctional institutions, by ratio of inmates to full-time employees and type of institution, United States, 1974

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.97.

Ratio of inmates to full-time employees	All institutions	Prison	Prison farm	Classification medical center	Road camp	Forestry camp	Special-function facility	Community center
Total	592	172	41	33	80	41	67	158
No full-time employees	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Less than 1:1	20	12	0	2	0	0	2	4
1:1 to less than 2:1	70	31	1	5	2	2	12	17
2:1 to less than 3:1	131	55	8	7	14	4	19	24
3:1 to less than 4:1	119	36	5	5	30	6	16	21
4:1 to less than 5:1	84	21	7	1	19	2	6	28
5:1 to less than 6:1	51	6	4	3	7	2	6	23
6:1 to less than 7:1	38	7	3	1	3	5	2	17
7:1 to less than 8:1	27	3	7	2	4	3	2	6
8:1 to less than 9:1	13	0	0	1	0	6	0	6
9:1 to less than 10:1	15	1	3	2	0	2	2	5
10:1 or more	23	0	3	4	1	9	0	6
Median ratio	3.6:1	2.8:1	4.9:1	3.5:1	3.8:1	6.9:1	3.0:1	4.4:1

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration from the 1974 Census of State Correctional Facilities.

Table 1.99 Full- and part-time employees of State correctional facilities, by type of position and institution, United States, 1974

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.97.

Type of position	All institutions	Prison	Prison farm	Classification or medical center	Road camp	Forestry camp	Special-function facility	Community center
All employees	60,604	42,520	4,367	3,716	1,719	503	5,700	2,079
Full-time	59,286	41,806	4,294	3,652	1,593	434	5,552	1,955
Part-time	1,318	714	73	64	126	69	148	124
Warden	527	179	38	27	77	20	56	130
Full-time	526	178	38	27	77	20	56	130
Part-time	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assistant warden	614	310	40	27	72	13	70	82
Full-time	614	310	40	27	72	13	70	82
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Custodial employees	38,157	26,447	3,288	2,257	1,313	329	3,346	1,177
Full-time	37,929	26,357	3,247	2,253	1,277	329	3,335	1,131
Part-time	228	90	41	4	36	0	11	46
Clerical and maintenance employees	11,716	8,923	555	749	87	68	1,088	246
Full-time	11,616	8,890	555	745	87	42	1,077	220
Part-time	100	33	0	4	0	26	11	26
Professional specialists	6,928	4,857	292	486	123	62	856	252
Full-time	6,059	4,337	268	431	36	20	746	221
Part-time	869	520	24	55	87	42	110	31
Academic teacher	1,597	1,167	68	34	52	21	241	14
Full-time	1,386	1,037	67	33	13	5	220	11
Part-time	211	130	1	1	39	16	21	3
Vocational teacher	1,254	928	100	27	9	3	186	1
Full-time	1,203	902	99	26	3	2	17	1
Part-time	51	26	1	1	6	1	16	0
Correctional counselor	437	242	6	19	7	1	39	123
Full-time	428	235	6	19	6	1	39	122
Part-time	9	7	0	0	1	0	0	1
Social worker	1,341	918	43	105	14	25	163	73
Full-time	1,300	909	39	100	9	11	160	72
Part-time	41	9	4	5	5	14	3	1

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration from the 1974 Census of State Correctional Facilities.

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Table 1.100 Number of correctional officers and inmates, and ratio of correctional officers to inmates, by State, 1977

NOTE: Data were collected through a mail survey of departments of correction during November and December 1976 and reflect ratios calculated as of January 1977. A follow-up telephone survey was used to reduce the nonresponse rate.

State	Number of correctional officers	Number of inmates	Ratio of correctional officers to inmates
Alabama	482	3,096	1 to 6
Alaska	105	543	1 to 5
Arizona	651	3,072	1 to 5
Arkansas	315	2,445	1 to 8
California	2,888	20,914	1 to 7
Colorado	157	2,324	1 to 15
Connecticut	819	3,186	1 to 4
Delaware	187	953	1 to 5
District of Columbia	1,220	2,617	1 to 2
Florida	2,620	18,229	1 to 7
Georgia	1,161	11,423	1 to 10
Hawaii	253	413	1 to 2
Idaho	142	725	1 to 5
Illinois	1,162	10,002	1 to 9
Indiana	980	4,430	1 to 5
Iowa	482	1,956	1 to 4
Kansas	439	2,126	1 to 5
Kentucky	500	3,659	1 to 7
Louisiana	1,206	4,695	1 to 4
Maine	224	622	1 to 3
Maryland	1,233	6,860	1 to 6
Massachusetts	1,198	2,701	1 to 2
Michigan	1,169	12,462	1 to 11
Minnesota	675	1,684	1 to 2
Mississippi	390	2,135	1 to 5
Missouri	485	4,748	1 to 10
Montana	92	500	1 to 5
Nebraska	294	1,339	1 to 5
Nevada	210	953	1 to 5
New Hampshire	100	297	1 to 3
New Jersey	1,351	5,987	1 to 4
New Mexico	107	1,359	1 to 13
New York	5,209	17,791	1 to 3
North Carolina	1,723	13,261	1 to 8
North Dakota	64	242	1 to 4
Ohio	1,603	12,626	1 to 8
Oklahoma	662	4,106	1 to 6
Oregon	262	2,848	1 to 11
Pennsylvania	1,318	7,584	1 to 6
Rhode Island	250	544	1 to 2
South Carolina	835	6,985	1 to 8
South Dakota	80	521	1 to 7
Tennessee	1,200	5,350	1 to 4
Texas	2,123	20,708	1 to 10
Utah	135	827	1 to 6
Vermont	74	386	1 to 5
Virginia	1,819	7,001	1 to 4
Washington	611	3,767	1 to 6
West Virginia	378	1,216	1 to 3
Wisconsin	624	3,340	1 to 5
Wyoming	57	355	1 to 6

Source: CONtact, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: CONtact, Inc., May 1977), p. 2.

Table 1.101 Salary range for correctional officers, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.84. A correctional officer performs "correctional work in maintaining order and directing the conduct of inmates in a State correctional institution. An incumbent escorts inmates within the area of an institution, conducts searches of inmates and their living quarters for control of contraband and for cleanliness and sanitation, and stands watch on an armed post or patrols grounds. Supervision is received through regulations and oral instructions of supervising officers who review work by inspections. This class usually requires some work experience and the equivalent of a high school education" (Source, p. 24).

[Mean minimum salary-$10,086. Mean maximum salary-$13,031.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank according to minimum salary
Alabama[a]	$10,049	$12,272	26
Alaska[b,c]	17,364	20,796	1
Arizona	10,832	13,829	18
Arkansas	7,696	11,154	51
California	14,472	16,620	2
Colorado	12,000	16,092	8
Connecticut[b]	12,012	14,550	7
Delaware[b]	8,990	12,073	35
District of Columbia	11,101	14,431	15
Florida	8,623	11,275	43
Georgia[b]	8,976	11,934	36
Hawaii[b]	9,588	12,000	30
Idaho[b,d]	9,540	11,592	31
Illinois	10,512	13,668	20
Indiana	10,166	13,260	25
Iowa	10,550	14,329	19
Kansas[b]	8,856	11,172	38
Kentucky[b]	7,716	10,872	50
Louisiana	8,640	13,332	41
Maine	7,821	10,296	49
Maryland	10,900	—	17
Massachusetts	11,078	14,345	16
Michigan[b,e]	11,735	13,447	9
Minnesota	12,799	15,911	3
Mississippi	8,820	13,980	39
Missouri	9,324	12,156	32
Montana[b]	9,896	12,622	28
Nebraska	10,049	13,711	29
Nevada	10,227	13,957	23
New Hampshire[b,f]	10,327	12,074	21
New Jersey	11,365	15,347	11
New Mexico[b]	8,640	11,976	42
New York[b,g]	12,580	13,109	4
North Carolina[b]	9,048	12,276	34
North Dakota	10,308	13,812	22
Ohio[b]	8,445	9,651	46
Oklahoma[b]	8,280	10,740	47
Oregon	11,640	14,148	10
Pennsylvania	12,122	15,669	6
Rhode Island[b]	11,346	12,989	12
South Carolina	8,480	11,718	45
South Dakota	8,771	12,831	40
Tennessee	9,672	12,480	29
Texas[b,h]	8,916	11,232	37
Utah	10,212	14,904	24
Vermont	8,242	12,402	48
Virginia	9,168	12,000	33
Washington	11,184	14,268	14
West Virginia[i]	7,296	11,892	52
Wisconsin	11,261	13,582	13
Wyoming[b,j]	12,504	16,776	5
Puerto Rico[k]	5,803	7,200	53
Virgin Islands	8,603	10,979	44

[a] Correctional officers receive $5.00 per day hazardous duty pay, not included in the reported range.
[b] Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
[c] Additional salary for cost-of-living is paid in remote areas.
[d] All ranges reported include step E of the compensation plan. Advancement to step F (10 percent) may be granted for "commendable performance," to step G (10 percent) for "exemplary and distinguished service."
[e] A general salary increase, effective Oct. 1, 1978, added 6 percent of base salary plus $.07 per hour to State salaries. Also, a new classification system changed some matches in job titles.
[f] Reported salary includes hazardous duty pay of $25.00 weekly.
[g] In accord with employee contract negotiations, employees on the payroll prior to Apr. 1, 1977, received a 9 percent increase in 1977 (5 percent in April and 4 percent in October), which is reflected only in the maximum of the reported range. The range includes a 5 percent increase effective Apr. 1, 1978.
[h] Effective Sept. 1, 1978, all covered classes received a 3.4 percent increase.
[i] Minimum qualifications are significantly lower than those defined.
[j] Minimum qualifications are significantly higher than those defined.
[k] Salary range includes a Christmas bonus given all employees.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, *State Salary Survey, August 1, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. ix, x, 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.102 Salary range for correctional sergeants, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.84. A correctional sergeant performs "the first line of direct supervision over employees who maintain order and direct the conduct of inmates in a State correctional institution. The correctional sergeant is responsible for supervising the maintenance of security and the direction of activities of a portion of a correctional institution's population during an assigned watch. An incumbent may have charge of small but difficult areas of custodial activities relating to the correctional facility. This class usually requires some work experience in corrections" (Source, p. 25).
No comparable class within the scope of this definition could be found for the Virgin Islands.

[Mean minimum salary-$11,635. Mean maximum salary-$15,263.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank according to minimum salary
Alabama [a]	$16,692	$18,906	2
Alaska [b,c]	20,016	24,096	1
Arizona	12,349	15,827	19
Arkansas	8,736	12,688	49
California	15,876	19,092	3
Colorado	13,236	17,736	8
Connecticut [b]	13,233	15,909	9
Delaware [b]	9,766	13,165	42
District of Columbia	15,090	19,617	5
Florida	9,083	11,902	45
Georgia [b]	10,098	12,966	39
Hawaii [b]	11,460	14,388	27
Idaho [b,d]	11,040	13,416	31
Illinois	11,700	15,084	24
Indiana	10,634	13,806	33
Iowa	13,156	17,524	10
Kansas [b]	10,644	13,380	32
Kentucky [b]	8,520	11,976	50
Louisiana	9,648	15,216	43
Maine	8,757	11,565	48
Maryland	12,767	16,758	14
Massachusetts	11,739	15,262	22
Michigan [b,e]	12,799	15,890	13
Minnesota	12,444	15,430	18
Mississippi	11,160	17,820	30
Missouri	10,092	13,044	40
Montana [b]	11,731	15,012	23
Nebraska	11,253	15,400	29
Nevada	12,200	16,737	21
New Hampshire [b,f]	11,524	13,645	26
New Jersey	12,530	16,913	17
New Mexico [b]	9,048	12,540	46
New York [b]	14,877	17,301	6
North Carolina [b]	9,864	13,428	41
North Dakota	13,812	18,504	7
Ohio [b]	10,338	12,043	38
Oklahoma [b]	9,000	11,820	47
Oregon	12,816	16,404	12
Pennsylvania	15,669	20,426	4
Rhode Island [b]	12,594	14,573	16
South Carolina	10,487	14,480	36
South Dakota	10,366	15,400	37
Tennessee	10,560	14,040	34
Texas [b,g]	11,616	16,692	25
Utah	11,412	16,656	28
Vermont	9,100	13,676	44
Virginia	10,512	13,728	35
Washington	12,336	15,756	20
West Virginia	7,656	12,492	51
Wisconsin	12,647	16,829	15
Wyoming [b,h]	13,128	17,616	11
Puerto Rico [i]	7,200	9,120	52

[a] Correctional officers receive $5.00 per day hazardous duty pay, not included in the reported range.
[b] Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
[c] Additional salarly for cost-of-living is paid in remote areas.
[d] All ranges reported include step E of the compensation plan. Advancement to step F (10 percent) may be granted for "commendable perfomance," to step G (10 percent) for "exemplary and distinguished service."
[e] A general salary increase, effective Oct. 1, 1978, added 6 percent of base salary plus $.07 per hour to State salaries. Also, a new classification system changed some matches in job titles.
[f] Reported salary includes hazardous duty pay of $25.00 weekly.
[g] Effective Sept. 1, 1978, all covered classes received a 3.4 percent increase.
[h] Minimum qualifications are signifcantly higher than those defined.
[i] Salary range includes a Christmas bonus given all employees.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, *State Salary Survey, August 1, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. ix, x, 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.103 Salary range for correctional superintendents, by jurisdiction, as of Aug. 1, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.84. A correctional superintendent performs "high level administrative work of unusual difficulty in planning, organizing, and directing all activities carried on within a large adult correctional institution. The incumbent assumes responsibility for the security and welfare of all residents and employees of the institution. Work is performed under administrative direction and is reviewed for compliance with laws, policies, and agency objectives. This class usually requires the equivalent of college level training and extensive experience in corrections, including some responsible supervisory experience" (Source, p. 26)
No comparable class within the scope of this definition could be found for West Virginia.

[Mean minimum salary-$23,532. Mean maximum salary-$30,661.]

Jurisdiction	Minimum salary	Maximum salary	Rank according to minimum salary
Alabama [a]	$19,864	$24,505	38
Alaska [b,c]	28,932	34,800	8
Arizona	26,105	35,440	17
Arkansas	18,668	27,196	47
California	29,112	35,208	6
Colorado	28,908	38,724	9
Connecticut [b]	26,208	32,082	16
Delaware [b,d]	19,697	27,309	39
District of Columbia	36,171	47,025	2
Florida	22,091	29,921	30
Georgia [b]	20,100	27,432	37
Hawaii [b]	18,732	23,700	43
Idaho [b,e]	27,900	—	13
Illinois	23,280	35,376	26
Indiana	27,378	36,452	14
Iowa [f]	21,294	30,004	32
Kansas [b]	24,360	30,468	23
Kentucky [b]	18,588	26,124	48
Louisiana	18,692	28,224	46
Maine	17,368	23,088	49
Maryland	25,181	33,076	20
Massachusetts	22,362	28,037	28
Michigan [b,g]	29,211	35,683	5
Minnesota	25,432	34,494	19
Mississippi	38,000	—	1
Missouri	20,388	26,856	34
Montana [b]	28,280	33,048	11
Nebraska	20,362	28,405	35
Nevada	22,104	30,748	29
New Hampshire [b]	24,496	26,857	22
New Jersey	26,053	35,175	18
New Mexico [b]	21,108	24,496	33
New York [h]	31,500	44,635	3
North Carolina [b]	16,092	22,392	50
North Dakota	23,616	31,644	25
Ohio [b]	22,838	30,638	27
Oklahoma [b]	18,900	25,200	42
Oregon	28,044	35,820	12
Pennsylvania	23,922	31,257	24
Rhode Island [b]	30,589	35,145	4
South Carolina	18,732	26,623	44
South Dakota	22,000	—	31
Tennessee	19,632	28,440	40
Texas [b,i]	20,340	29,208	36
Utah	26,832	39,180	15
Vermont	19,188	28,288	41
Virginia	18,700	25,600	45
Washington	28,620	36,528	10
Wisconsin	28,987	40,582	7
Wyoming [b]	24,792	33,192	21
Puerto Rico [j]	11,400	16,200	52
Virgin Islands	12,540	15,968	57

[a] Correctional officers receive $5.00 per day hazardous duty pay, not included in the reported range.
[b] Longevity payments are authorized but not included in the range reported.
[c] Additional salary for cost-of-living is paid in remote areas.
[d] Minimum qualifications are significantly lower than those defined.
[e] All ranges reported include step E of the compensation plan. Advancement to step F (10 percent) may be granted for "commendable perfomance," to step G (10 percent) for "exemplary and distinguished service."
[f] Full maintenance is added to this salary.
[g] A general salary increase, effective Oct. 1, 1978, added 6 percent of base salary plus $.07 per hour to State salaries. Also, a new classification system changed some matches in job titles.
[h] In accord with employee contract negotiations, employees on the payroll prior to Apr. 1, 1977, received a 9 percent increase in 1977 (5 percent in April and 4 percent in October), which is reflected only in the maximum of the reported range. The range includes a 5 percent increase effective Apr. 1, 1978.
[i] Effective Sept. 1, 1978, all covered classes received a 3.4 percent increase.
[j] Salary range includes a Christmas bonus given all employees.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, *State Salary Survey, August 1, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. ix, x, 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.104 Selected characteristics of State correctional officers, by State, 1976

NOTE: These data are from a national survey of all 50 States' and the District of Columbia's correctional departments.

State	Number of State correction officers as of July 1, 1976	Annual turnover rate for correction officers (in percent)	Starting salary	Do correction officers receive overtime pay?	Minimum entrance requirements for correction officers[a]	Percentage of racial minorities among officers	Violent deaths among correction officers from Jan. 1, 1974 to July 1, 1976
Alabama	482	25	$7,111	No	21, High school	22	2
Alaska	105	X	15,744	Yes	High school, 4 years work experience	X	0
Arizona	651	25	9,771	Compensatory time	None, personal evaluation	17	1
Arkansas	315	30	6,942	No	18, High school	33	0
California	2,888	10	13,164	Yes	Equivalent to High school, 2 years work experience	28	1
Colorado	157	9 to 12	10,368	Yes	None	X	0
Connecticut	819	4	9,383	Yes	None	30	0
Delaware	187	25	7,218	Yes	High School	28	0
Florida	2,620	29	7,976	Yes	18, High school	X	X
Georgia	1,161	X	7,278	No	High school	13	X
Hawaii	253	32	10,476	Yes	Equivalent to High school	X	0
Idaho	142	20	8,940	Compensatory time	2 years work	3	0
Illinois	1,162	32	9,912	Yes	Equivalent to High school	17	3
Indiana	980	17	8,918	Yes	High school or GED[b]	13	0
Iowa	482	40	8,476	Yes	High school or GED	4	X
Kansas	439	X	8,016	Yes	21, High school or GED	9	0
Kentucky	500	30	7,914	Yes	High school	12	0
Louisiana	1,206	74	6,348	Yes	18, exam	20	0
Maine	224	20	6,240	Yes	High school	0	0
Maryland	1,233	7	9,300	Yes	High school or GED, 3 years work	29	0
Massachusetts	1,198	12	10,228	Yes	19, High school or equivalent	6	0
Michigan	1,169	15 to 20	10,795	Yes	21, High school	4	0
Minnesota	675	40	10,476	Yes	None, oral exam	7	0
Mississippi	390	54	7,716	No	21, High school or GED, 1 year work	48	0
Missouri	485	27	7,536	Yes	High school, 2 years work	8	1
Montana	92	60	9,022	Yes	High school	4	0
Nebraska	294	34	7,956	Compensatory time	High school, or equivalent	6	0
Nevada	210	24	8,801	Yes	High school, 2 years work	7	0
New Hampshire	100	20	7,098	Yes	20, High school or GED	X	0
New Jersey	1,351	20	9,813	Yes	18	28	0
New Mexico	107	65	7,476	Yes	High school or GED	78	0
New York	5,209	4	11,410	Yes	20, High school	18	0
North Carolina	1,723	X	8,016	Yes	20, High school or GED	27	0
North Dakota	64	20	8,364	Yes	High school or GED	3	0
Ohio	1,603	14	8,819	Yes	4th grade	6	0
Oklahoma	662	29	7,680	Compensatory time	High school or GED	11	X
Oregon	262	36	10,152	Yes	High school or GED	10	0
Pennsylvania	1,318	7	9,869	Yes	High school or equivalent	9	0
Rhode Island	250	X	9,386	Yes	High school	X	0
South Carolina	835	31	7,355	No	High school and certificate	43	0
South Dakota	80	2.5	8,322	Yes	18, High school or GED	4	0
Tennessee	1,200	40	6,852	No	18, High school	30	0
Texas	2,123	36	8,640	No	18, High school or GED	24	0
Utah	135	30	9,252	Yes	21, High school, 4 years work	5	0
Vermont	74	63	7,072	Yes	High school and 2 years work	0	0
Virginia	1,819	30	7,680	Yes	High school or 8th grade with experience	23	1
Washington	611	25	9,612	Yes	High school or GED	20	0
West Virginia	378	X	7,296	Compensatory time	10 years education and work experience	2	0
Wisconsin	624	X	9,506	Yes	18 or High school	X	0
Wyoming	57	30	8,796	Yes	None	3	1
Washington, D.C.	1,220	18	9,946	Yes	College graduate, or 3½ years counseling, supervising	57	0

[a] Some States may not have listed all requirements.

[b] High school equivalency.

Source: Edgar May, "Prison Guards in America," *Corrections Magazine* 2 (December 1976), p. 36. Reprinted by permission.

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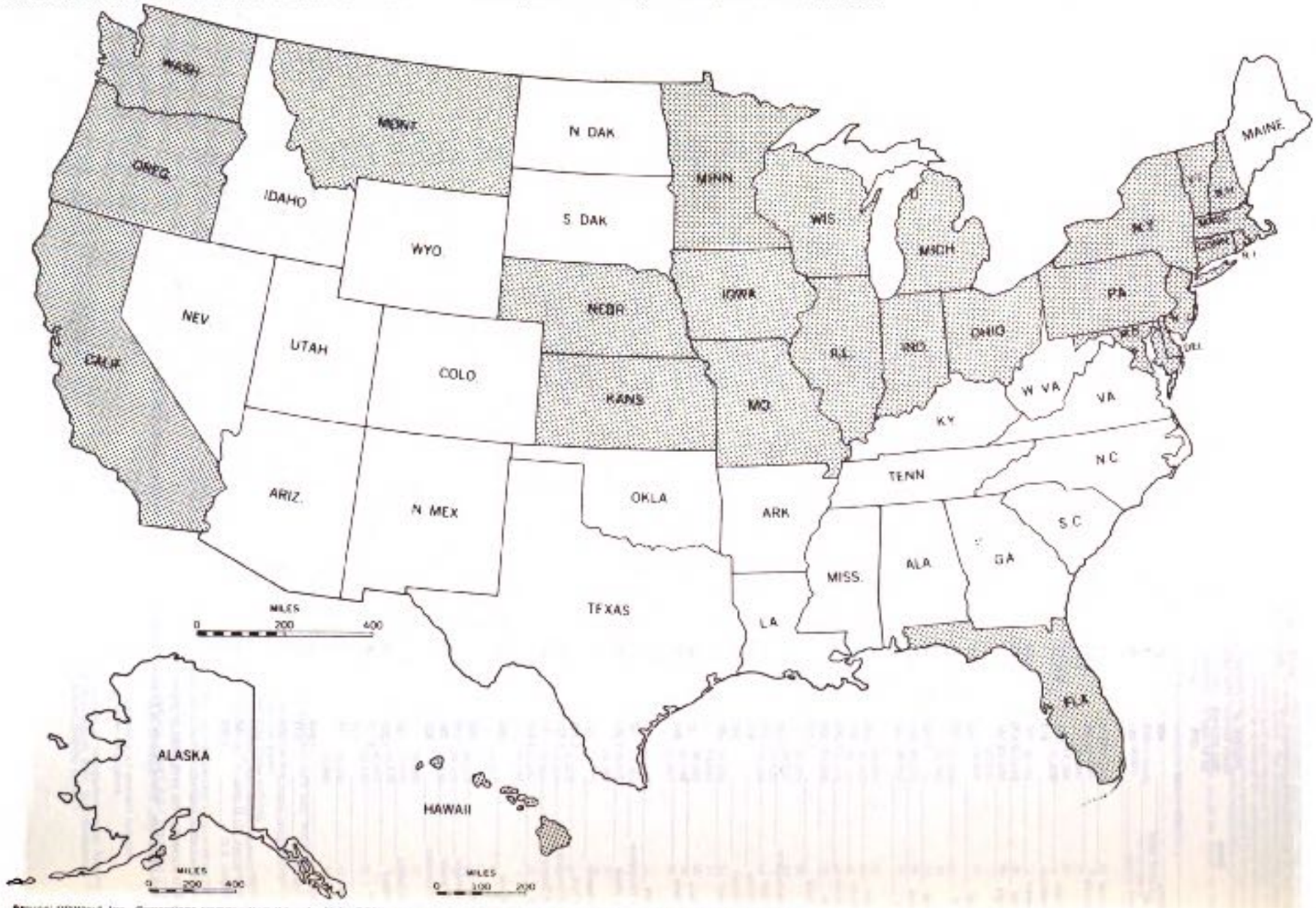
Figure 1.12 State correctional officer unions, by State, 1977

NOTE: These data were collected through a mail survey of departments of corrections in each State and the District of Columbia. The survey sought information on the existence of unions for "State custodial officer personnel in correctional institutions." The table indicates those States that have correctional officer unions. In addition, the Source provided explanatory notes for the following States: Indiana—State employees' union only; Missouri—40 percent represented by a union; New Hampshire—employee union is optional; Ohio—four separate unions, must maintain 30 percent of total department employment to be recognized as official bargaining body; Vermont—State employees' union only.



Source: [illegible], Inc., Corrections compendium (Lincoln, Neb.: CONtact, Inc., January 1979), pp. 2, 5. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.105 Prison grievance procedures and ombudsmen, by State, 1977

NOTE: These data were gathered in response to a questionnaire sent to the departments of correction in each State and the District of Columbia in February 1977.

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

[a] State-wide.
[b] Under evaluation.
[c] In developmental process.
[d] Advocate.
[e] Legislative corrections ombudsman.
[f] Revising administrative regulations.
[g] Mediator.
[h] Two males/one female.
[i] Hearing officer.
[j] At one facility.
[k] Corrections complaint manager.

Source: CONtact, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: CONtact, Inc., August 1977), pp. 1, 2.

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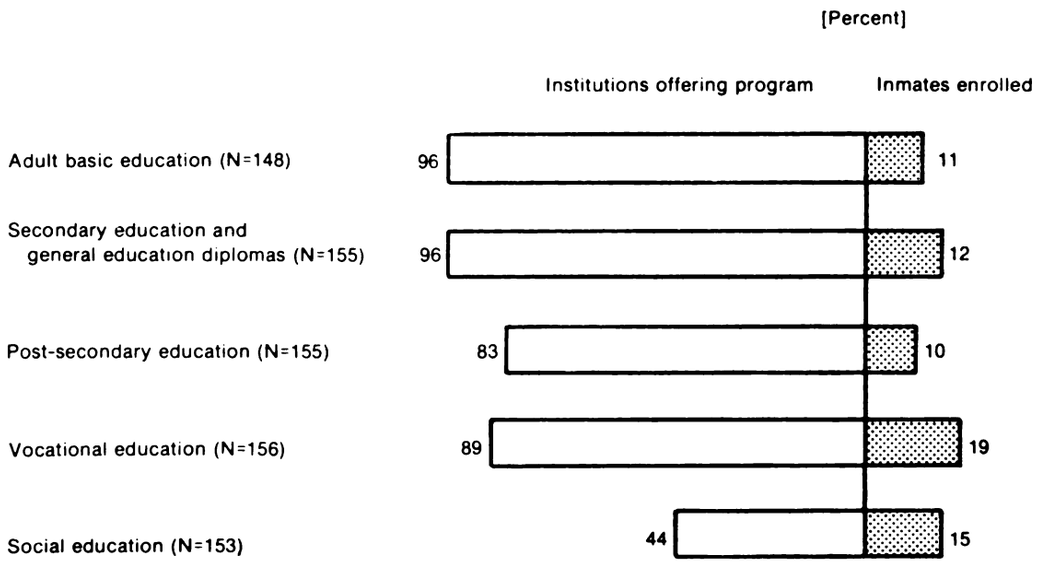
Figure 1.13 Correctional institutions offering educational programs, by type of program and inmate enrollment, United States, 1977

Note: These data were compiled by means of a questionnaire, telephone interviews, and site visits to 20 representative institutions. In addition, a questionnaire was mailed to the directors of education in 200 institutions, which were randomly selected from a population of 327 Federal and State prisons in the continental United States, excluding Alaska. Institutions whose inmate population was less than 100 were excluded because it was believed they would be less likely to have independant, on-going educational programs. The institutions that received site visits were selected on the basis of region, size and nature of institutions. One hundred and sixty-three institutions responded to the questionnaire. Social education programs are those that prepare the inmate for reintegration into society. These programs provide instruction in such areas as decisionmaking, problem-solving, job interviewing, interpersonal relations and communication (Source, p. 6)



Source: Raymond T. Bell et al., National Evaluation Program, *Phase I Summary Program: Correctional Education Programs for Inmates*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Bethlehem, Pa.: Lehigh University, School of Education, 1977), Table 2, p. 18. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.106 Characteristics of prison visiting schedules, by State, 1976

NOTE: These data were collected through a mail survey of 230 State adult correctional facilities in the United States. These institutions represent the listing of facilities in the American Correctional Association, Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities *(College Park, Md: American Correctional Association, 1975) excluding Federal, county, and local facilities; juvenile institutions; and conservation camps. A total of 168 institutions in 45 States responded. No responses were received from institutions in Alaska, Mississippi, Nevada, South Dakota, and Wyoming, The response rate for each State is not available.*

State	Number of institutions responding	Range of total visiting hours (per week)	Range of number of visits (per resident per month)	Range of permitted length of visit (hours)
Alabama	4	6½ to 16	4	6½ to 7
Arizona	4	14 to 22	No response	2 to 9
Arkansas	1	4	2 to 4	4
California	8	30 to 42	4 to 18	¾ to 48 [a]
Colorado	3	24 to 32½	4 to unlimited	2 to 8
Connecticut [b]	4	19 to 35	5 to 16	1 to 3
Delaware [b]	1	49	4 to 5	1
Florida	8	12	4	6
Georgia	7	6 to 16	8 to 16	2 to 4
Hawaii	3	12 to 16	8 to 10	1 to 3
Idaho	1	45½	Unlimited	3 to 3½
Illinois	3	44½ to 48	3 to 4	1 to 5
Indiana	4	12 to 50¼	3 to 4	1 to 4
Iowa	3	21 to 47½	Unlimited	3 to 4
Kansas	2	36 to 48	3 to 13	2 to 2¾
Kentucky	5	21 to 52½	4 to unlimited	1½ to 7
Louisiana	4	8 to 56	NA	1¼ to 4
Maine	1	42	12	1 to 2
Maryland	1	56	5	2
Massachusetts	4	18 to 56	12 to 16	1 to 8
Michigan	4	49 to 89	4 to unlimited	3 to 12
Minnesota	5	21 to 50	5 to 10	1 to 3
Missouri	7	22 to 49	4 to 10	4 to 6½
Montana	1	42	20	3
Nebraska	2 [c]	20 to 43½	4 to NA	3 to 7
New Hampshire	1	40	8	2
New Jersey	5	3½ to 42	4 to unlimited	1 to 6
New Mexico	1	40	4	2
New York	12	42 to 52½	4 to 15	6 to 14
North Carolina	3	4 to 6	4 to 8	1 to 4
North Dakota	1	28	4	2
Ohio	4	30 to 56	2 to 4	2½ to 7½
Oklahoma	9	11 to 48	2 to 8	1 to 7½
Oregon	4	6 to 39½	N.A.	3 to 6½
Pennsylvania	7	42 to 89	3 to 12	2 to 12
Rhode Island	1	28	15	2
South Carolina	5	7½ to 12	2 to 8	2 to 6
Tennessee	3	16 to 37½	8 to 13	2 to 6
Texas	1	16	2	2
Utah	3	6 to 24½	4 to 21	1½ to 8
Virginia	6	12 to 26½	4 to 12	1 to 8
Vermont [b]	3	3 to 5	12	1 to 2
Washington	4	6 to 39½	8 to unlimited	3 to 6
West Virginia	1	18	4	1½
Wisconsin	6	18 to 52½	8 to 30	3 to 6

[a] California permits family visits for as long as a weekend.
[b] States assume responsibility for felons and misdemeanants and pretrial detainees.
[c] State has one penal complex that contains more than one unit, each with different policies.

Source: N.E. Schaefer, "Prison Visiting: A Background for Change," *Federal Probation* 43 (September 1976), p. 48.

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Table 1.107 Maximum legal cash gratuities for prison releasees, by jurisdiction, 1961, 1971, and 1975[a]

NOTE: In 46 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Prison System, prison releasees are granted lump sum financial assistance to provide for transportation, shelter, food, and other needs on a short-term basis. This gratuity is commonly referred to as "gate money." These data refer to the maximum allowable amounts of gate money available to prison releasees according to statute and regulation. Not all inmates receive the maximum gratuity amount designated by statute or regulation. In 1961, for example, 17 jurisdictions regularly distributed less than the full amount. Also, in many jurisdictions, corrections officials may decide how much each releasee is entitled to. In the Federal Prison System, due to this discretion, only 6,076 individuals out of 14,630 inmates released from Federal insitutions in 1974 received any gratuity (Source, p. 3). In addition to any gate money provided to prison releasees, clothing and/or transportation may be furnished on the day of release, see Source for additional information.

Jurisdiction	1961	1971	1975
Alabama	$2 per year served [b]	$2 per year served	$2 per year served
Alaska	$30	0	0
Arizona	$12.50	$50	$50
Arkansas	0	$10	$25
California	Discharge $40; parole limit sent at official discretion	$68 [c]	$200 [c]
Colorado	$25	$25	$100
Connecticut	$20	$20 [c]	$75 [c]
Delaware	0	0	0
District of Columbia	$30	Felons $50; misdemeanants $10	Felons $50; misdemeanants $10
Florida	$15	$75	$100
Georgia	0	$25 (felons only)	Felons $150; misdemeanants $25
Hawaii	$10	$100	$100
Idaho	$15 [c]	$15	$15
Illinois	$50	$50	$100
Indiana	$25	$50	Felons $75; misdemeanants $30
Iowa	Discharge $25; parole $5	$100	$100
Kansas	$25	$.05/day earnings saved	$250
Kentucky	$10	$5	$20
Louisiana	Served under 2 years, $10; served 2 years or more $20	Served under 2 years, $10; served 2 years or more $20	Served under 2 years, $10; served 2 years or more $20
Maine	$25	$25	$50
Maryland	$20	$20	$20
Massachusetts	$50	$50	$50
Michigan	$25	$25	$25
Minnesota	$25	$100	$100
Mississippi	Discharge $10; parole 0	Served 1 year or less $5, 1 to 10 years $25, 10 to 20 years $75, over 20 years $100	Served 1 year or less $5, 1 to 10 years $25, 10 to 20 years $75, over 20 years $100
Missouri	$25	$25	$100
Montana	$25	$25	$25
Nebraska	$30	$50	$100
Nevada	$25	$50	$50
New Hampshire	$20	$30	$100
New Jersey	$25	$150 [c]	$150 [c]
New Mexico	$25	$100	$100
New York	$20	$40	$40
North Carolina	$25	$25	$25
North Dakota	0	$5	0
Ohio	$25	—	$50
Oklahoma	$5	$25	$50
Oregon	Discharge $50; parole $25	$100	$100
Pennsylvania	$10	$10	$10
Rhode Island	$20	$20	$20
South Carolina	0	0	0
South Dakota	$15	$20	$25 [c]
Tennessee	$1.50	Discharge $75; parole $20	Discharge $75; parole $30
Texas	Discharge $100; parole $5	$50	$200
Utah	$25	$25	$25
Vermont	$100	$200 [c]	$200 [c]
Virginia	0	$25	$25
Washington	$40	$40	$40 or $1430 [d]
West Virginia	$5	—	$50
Wisconsin	$10	$10	$50 [c]
Wyoming	Discharge $35; parole 0	$70	$50
Federal	$30	$100	$100

[a] Applies to all releasees from State correctional institutions unless a different practice is noted.
[b] For all 3 years, Alabama qualifies this gate money provision with a $10 minimum.
[c] California, Connecticut, Idaho, New Jersey, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin are jurisdictions in which the limit is not statutorily set. In each case the corrections department is delegated authority to determine the ceiling amount. The amount shown for 1975 is the figure in effect on December 31.
[d] $1,430 is the maximum which may be given a releasee under a stipend program.

Source: Robert Horowitz, ***Back on the Street—From Prison to Poverty: The Financial Resources of Released Prisoners*** **(Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1976), pp. 4, 5. Reprinted by permission.**

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Table 1.108 Method used to determine amounts of cash gratuities to prison releasees, by jurisdiction, as of 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.107.

Jurisdiction	Legislatively fixed amounts	Formula based upon length of incarceration	Legislatively fixed amounts with variances for releasee's status as a parolee or dischargee; misdemeanant or felon	Supplement an inmate's institutional savings account by a fixed amount	Amounts set by discretion of corrections officials	Amounts set by discretion of corrections officials with statutory maximums
Alabama		✓				
Alaska					✓	
Arizona						✓
Arkansas					✓	
California					✓	
Colorado			✓			
Connecticut					✓	
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia			✓			
Florida	✓					
Georgia						✓
Hawaii						✓
Idaho					✓	
Illinois						✓
Indiana			✓			
Iowa						✓
Kansas						✓
Kentucky	✓					
Louisiana		✓				
Maine						✓
Maryland				✓		
Massachusetts						✓
Michigan			✓			
Minnesota				✓		
Mississippi		✓				
Missouri						✓
Montana						✓
Nebraska	✓					
Nevada						✓
New Hampshire						✓
New Jersey					✓	
New Mexico						✓
New York	✓					
North Carolina						✓
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio				✓		
Oklahoma				✓		
Oregon				✓		
Pennsylvania	✓					
Rhode Island						✓
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota					✓	
Tennessee			✓			
Texas	✓					
Utah						✓
Vermont					✓	
Virginia				✓		
Washington	✓					
West Virginia	✓					
Wisconsin					✓	
Wyoming	✓					
Federal						✓

Source: Robert Horowitz, *Back on the Street—From Prison to Poverty: The Financial Resources of Released Prisoners* (Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1976), p. 10. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.109 U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload, by type of hearing and region, 1975–77

NOTE: As referred to here, 1975 covers the period from October 1974 to September 1975; 1976 covers the period from October 1975 to September 1976, and 1977 covers the period October 1976 to September 1977. "Initial hearing" refers to the initial parole determination hearing for an eligible prisoner. For further information, see 28 C.F.R. 2.12 (1976). "One-third hearing" is covered under 28 C.F.R. 2.14(e) (1976). The section provides that a prisoner sentenced under Youth Corrections Act or Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act or 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 shall not be continued past one-third of the maximum sentence at an initial hearing without a further hearing upon completion of one-third of the maximum sentence. "Pre-hearing record review" is covered under 28 C.F.R. 2.14 (b). This section provides that during the month preceding a regularly scheduled institutional review hearing, the case file may be reviewed by an examiner, including a current institutional progress report. If the recommendation is to grant parole, and the regional commissioner concurs, no hearing shall be conducted. "Review hearing" refers to subsequent parole determination hearings intended to focus on any developments or changes in the prisoner's status. For further information see 28 C.F.R. 2.14 (d). "Recision hearing" is covered under 28 C.F.R. 2.34. This section provides that if a prisoner has been granted parole and has subsequently been charged with institutional misconduct sufficient to become a matter of record, the parole grant may be retarded and the case scheduled for a recision hearing, the purpose of which is to determine whether cancellation of the parole grant is warranted. For information on the local revocation hearing and institutional revocation hearing, see NOTES, Tables 1.118, 1.119 and 1.120, and also see 28 C.F.R. 2.48–2.52 (1976).

Region	Type of hearing								
	Initial hearing	One-third hearing [a]	Pre-hearing record reviews [b]	Review hearings	Recision hearings	Local hearings	Institutional revocation hearings	Other hearings [c]	Total decisions
Northeast:									
1975	2,685	320	1,330	565	120	35	214	135	5,404
1976	2,369	336	1,086	513	131	81	262	98	4,876
1977	1,960	272	1,043	725	138	46	330	79	4,593
North Central:									
1975	2,857	403	1,419	1,129	112	34	328	202	6,484
1976	2,556	398	1,134	971	112	44	353	162	5,730
1977	2,329	350	839	691	89	44	368	196	4,906
West:									
1975	2,292	395	1,262	620	116	41	259	37	5,022
1976	2,309	448	1,011	553	127	72	399	37	4,956
1977	1,920	444	777	412	129	76	434	60	4,252
South Central:									
1975	1,809	191	1,127	594	109	10	191	82	4,113
1976	1,697	219	781	537	123	36	263	53	3,709
1977	1,481	225	642	446	81	44	292	42	3,253
Southeast:									
1975	2,413	290	1,435	549	59	14	209	46	5,015
1976	2,625	372	1,295	699	103	23	283	55	5,455
1977	2,319	262	1,040	559	141	20	348	51	4,470
Total:									
1975	12,065	1,599	6,573	3,457	516	134	1,201	502	26,038
1976	11,556	1,773	5,307	3,273	596	256	1,560	405	24,726
1977	10,009	1,553	4,341	2,833	578	230	1,772	428	21,744

[a] Prior to August 1975, these were designated as interim reviews and were conducted on the record, except where a hearing had been ordered by a court. In August 1975, the Commission decided as a matter of policy to provide hearings in these cases.

[b] Pre-hearing reviews are not conducted for cases where the continuance was limited by policy. Original jurisdiction cases are also excluded.

[c] Includes reopened cases, mandatory parole hearings (conducted since May 1976), and dispositional revocation hearings (conducted since May 1976); does not include dispositional hearings in the North Central or South Central region conducted under court order prior to May 1976.

Source: Barbara Meierhoefer, *Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights, October 1974 to September 1977*, U.S. Parole Commission, Research Unit, Report 18 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Parole Commission, 1977), pp. 1–5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.110 State paroling authorities, by organizational setting, United States, 1966, 1972, and 1976

NOTE: These data were collected in three nationwide surveys of adult parole authorities sponsored by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. The 1966 survey was originally presented in the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, National Survey of Corrections *(1966) and the 1972 survey appeared in Vincent O'Leary and Joan Nuffield,* The Organization of Parole Systems in the United States *(Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1972). It should be noted that the 1972 publication contained information on two specialized boards that were not contacted in 1976. These two boards have been deleted from the summary tables on parole organization and practices over time (Source, p. 5).*

Organizational setting	Number of jurisdictions		
	1966	1972	1976
Autonomous agency	40	20	25
Larger State agency or Department of Correction	10	30	25
Total	50	50	50

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), p. 9.

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Table 1.111 Characteristics of adult paroling authorities, by jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: This information was collected through a mail survey sent to the director of each State department of correction. Questionnaires may have been forwarded to another office.

Jurisdiction	Name of agency	Administrator of parole field services	Independent agency	Number of board members	Full-time board
Alabama	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Parole Board	Yes	3	Yes
Alaska	Board of Parole	Division of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Arizona	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Arkansas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
California	Community Release Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	9	Yes
Colorado	State Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Connecticut	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	11	No[a]
Delaware	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No[a]
District of Columbia	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Florida	Parole and Probation Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Georgia	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Offender Rehabilitation	Yes	5	Yes
Hawaii	Paroling Authority	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	No[a]
Idaho	Commission for Pardons and Parole	Board of Corrections	No	5	No
Illinois	Prisoner Review Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	10	Yes
Indiana	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	No	5	Yes
Iowa	Board of Pardons	Bureau of Community Correctional Services	Yes	5	No
Kansas	Adult Authority	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Kentucky	Parole Board	Bureau of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Louisiana	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Maine	Parole Board	Bureau of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Maryland	Parole Commission	Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	No	7	Yes
Massachusetts	Parole Board	Parole Board	Yes	7	Yes
Michigan	Adult Parole Board	Correctional Department	No	7	Yes
Minnesota	Corrections Board	Department of Corrections	No	5	Yes
Mississippi	Parole Board	Parole Board	Yes	5	No[a]
Missouri	Board of Probation and Parole	Board of Probation and Parole	Yes	5	Yes
Montana	Board of Pardons	Department of Institutions	Yes	3	No
Nebraska	Board of Parole	Department of Correctional Services	No	5	No[b]
Nevada	Board of Parole Commissioners	County Probation/Parole Services	Yes	3	Yes
New Hampshire	Board of Parole	Parole Board	Yes	3	No
New Jersey	State Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
New Mexico	Adult Parole Board	Corrections Division	Yes	3	Yes
New York	Board of Parole	Division of Parole	Yes	12	Yes
North Carolina	Parole Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
North Dakota	Parole Board	Probation and Parole Department	Yes	3	No
Ohio	Adult Parole Authority	Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections	No	7	Yes
Oklahoma	Pardon and Parole Board	Department of Corrections	No	5	No
Oregon	Board of Parole	Corrections Division	Yes	5	Yes
Pennsylvania	Board of Probation and Parole	Board of Probation and Parole	Yes	5	Yes
Rhode Island	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
South Carolina	Probation, Parole and Pardons Board	Probation, Parole and Pardons Board	Yes	7	No
South Dakota	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	No
Tennessee	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Texas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	3	Yes
Utah	Board of Pardons	Department of Corrections	No	3	No
Vermont	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Virginia	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Washington	Board of Prison Terms and Parole	Corrections Division	Yes	7	Yes
West Virginia	Board of Probation and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Wisconsin	Parole Board	Department of Health and Social Services	No	10	Yes
Wyoming	Adult Parole Board	Department of Probation and Parole	Yes	3	No
Federal	Parole Commission	Federal District Courts	Yes	9	Yes

[a] The chairman serves full-time; members serve part-time.

[b] The chairman and two members serve full-time; two members serve part-time.

Source: American Correctional Association, *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1979), p. xiv. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.112 State parole boards, by size of board, United States, 1966, 1972, and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.110.

Board size	Number of jurisdictions		
	1966	1972	1976
3	24	21	15
4	1	0	1
5	16	18	23
6	1	1	0
7	7	6	6
8	0	0	0
9 and over	1	4	5
Total number of board members	221	240	259

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, ***Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures***, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), p. 12.

Table 1.113 Adult parole boards, by employment status, United States, 1966, 1972, and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.110. These data include the U.S. Parole Commission and the District of Columbia.

Employment status	Number of jurisdictions		
	1966	1972	1976
Full-time	24	28	30
Part-time	25	18	18
Mixed	3[a]	6[b]	4[c]
Total	52	52	52

[a] No information is available on those boards.
[b] Connecticut, Delaware, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey: the chairperson serves full-time, members serve part-time.
[c] Connecticut, Delaware, Mississippi: the chairperson serves full-time, members serve part-time; Nebraska: chairperson and two members serve full-time, two members serve part-time.

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, ***Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures***, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), p. 11.

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Table 1.114 Appointment procedure, statutory qualifications for membership, and length of term for members of paroling authorities, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.110.

Jurisdiction	Member appointed by	Statutory qualifications for membership	Length of term (years)
Alabama	Governor	None	6
Alaska	Governor	Chairman only: training or experience in field of probation and parole.	4
Arizona	Governor	Broad professional or educational experience with an interest in corrections.	3
Arkansas	Governor	None	5
California Adult	Governor	Broad background in the appraisal of law offenders and the circumstances which bring them to prison.	4
Colorado	Governor	Knowledge of parole, rehabilitation and kindred subjects.	6
Connecticut	Governor	Shall be qualified by training and experience for the consideration of matters before them.	4
Delaware	Governor	Chairman: graduate degree in social work, sociology, psychology, criminology or corrections, and 5 years experience in corrections. Member: demonstrated interest in corrections, treatment or social welfare. One member must be an attorney and one must be a psychologist or psychiatrist.	4
District of Columbia	Mayor of District of Columbia	Knowledge or experience in the field of corrections, law or behavioral science.	6
Florida	Governor	Knowledge of penology and social welfare.	6
Georgia	Governor	None	7
Hawaii	Governor	None	4
Idaho	Board of Correction	One must have experience and qualifications in business administration; one must have experience as a peace officer or trained penologist; one must have training and experience as a psychiatrist.	5
Illinois	Governor	Five years experience in penology, corrections, law enforcement, sociology, law, education, social work or medicine. Two of the 3 panel members who hear juvenile cases must have 3 years' experience in juvenile corrections.	Mixed [a]
Indiana	Governor	Prepared by "knowledge, training, and experience" to perform their duties.	4
Iowa	Governor	One member must be a practicing attorney.	6
Kansas	Governor	One member must be a practicing attorney; two members must be drawn from the fields of psychiatry, psychology, sociology or medicine.	4
Kentucky	Governor	Members must demonstrate a knowledge of and experience in correctional treatment or crime prevention.	5
Louisiana	Governor	None	6
Maine	Governor	Special training or experience in law, sociology, psychology or related branches of the social sciences.	4
Maryland	Secretary of Public Safety and Corrections Services	Training or experience in law, sociology, psychology, education, criminology or social services.	6
Massachusetts	Governor	B.A. plus 5 years' experience in parole, psychology, law, sociology, or a related field. Must try to include a psychiatrist, attorney, psychologist and a member of parole staff.	5
Michigan	Civil Service	Career service in corrections; civil service examination.	Life
Minnesota	Governor	Knowledge or experience in corrections or related fields; sound judgment and the ability to consider both the needs of the offender and the safety of the public. Members must include one woman, one man and one member of a racial minority.	6
Mississippi	Governor	Persons who by knowledge and experience are prepared to perform effectively the duties of the Board.	4
Missouri	Director of the Department of Social Services	Recognized integrity and honor, known to possess ability, experience and other qualifications fitting them to the position.	6
Montana	Governor	Academic training or experience in criminology, psychiatry, law, education, social work or related fields. At least one member must have particular knowledge of Indian culture and problems.	4
Nebraska	Governor	Good character and judicious temperament. At least one member must be of a minority race, and one member must have professional experience in corrections.	6
Nevada	Governor	None	4
New Hampshire	Governor	None	5
New Jersey	Governor	Of recognized ability in the field of penology, with special training or experience in law, sociology, psychology or related social science fields.	6
New Mexico	Governor	None	3
New York	Governor	None	6
North Carolina	Governor	Recognized ability, training, experience and character.	4
North Dakota	Governor	One member must be a licensed attorney, one experienced in law enforcement and one qualified by education and experience in the field of criminology or behavioral science.	3
Ohio	Civil Service	Required to have education and experience in corrections, law or social work.	Life
Oklahoma	Mixed [b]	None	Coterminous with governor
Oregon	Governor	Competent persons. At least one member must be a woman.	4
Pennsylvania	Governor	Good moral character.	6
Rhode Island	Governor	One: a physician qualified in psychiatry or neurology; one: an attorney; one: a professional trained in corrections or related social work fields. Two members must show an interest in social and welfare problems.	5
South Carolina	Governor	None	6
South Dakota	Mixed [c]	None	4
Tennessee	Governor	Experience or education in the criminal justice system.	6
Texas	Mixed [d]	Good character.	6
Utah	Board of Corrections	None	6
Vermont	Governor	Knowledge and experience in correctional treatment, crime prevention or related fields.	6
Virginia	Governor	None	4
Washington	Governor	None	5
West Virginia	Governor	Experience in the field of social sciences or the administration of penal institutions and familiarity with the principles and practice of those fields.	Pleasure of the governor
Wisconsin	Civil Service	Master's degree in social work, sociology, psychology, correctional administration, or a related field or a degree in law; six years of progressively responsible relevant work or upper level consultative responsibility either in social service programs or in programs primarily oriented to the needs or problems of adults or juvenile offenders. An equivalent combination of training and experience may be considered.	Life
Wyoming	Governor	None	6
U.S. Parole Commission	President	None	6

[a] Members serve terms of either 2, 4, or 6 years.
[b] Three members are appointed by the governor, one by the presiding judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals, and one by the chief justice of the State Supreme Court.
[c] One member is appointed by the governor; one by the State Supreme Court, and the attorney general appoints the assistant attorney general to the board.
[d] One member is appointed by each of the following: the governor, the chief justice of the Supreme Court and the presiding justice of the Court of Criminal Appeals.

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), pp. 21-24.

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Table 1.115 Adult paroling authorities, by agency administering parole field services, United States, 1966, 1972, and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.110. These data include the U.S. Parole Commission and the District of Columbia.

Agency administering parole field services	Number of jurisdictions		
	1966	1972	1976
Paroling authority	31	18	13
Other agency	21	34	39
Total	52	52	52

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), p. 10.

Table 1.116 Average number of cases heard per day by paroling authorities, United States, 1972 and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.110. These data include the U.S. Parole Commission and the District of Columbia.

[In those cases where the average number of cases varies considerably, an average of the range was taken]

Average number of cases	Number of jurisdictions	
	1972	1976
No hearings	3[a]	2[b]
1 to 19	10	17
20 to 29	13	13
30 to 39	15	12
40 and over	11	8
Total	52	52

[a] Georgia, Hawaii, Texas.
[b] Georgia, Texas.

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), p. 35, Table 12.

Table 1.117 Characteristics of parole release hearings, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.110.

Jurisdiction	Attorney permitted	Attorney appointed	Witnesses permitted	When informed of the decision	Oral explanation of decision	Written explanation of decision	Verbatim record	Appeal permitted
Alabama	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Alaska	Yes	Yes	No[a]	Immediately after hearing by institutional staff	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Arizona	Yes	No	Yes	In writing, within 5 days	No	Yes	No	No
Arkansas	Yes	X	Yes	In writing, within 48 hours	Yes	Yes	No	No
California Adult	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes[b]	No	Yes
Colorado	No	X	No	In writing, as soon as the full board considers the case	No	No[c]	Yes	No
Connecticut	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes[b]	Yes[b]	Yes	No
Delaware	No	X	No	In writing, at the end of the hearing day	No	Yes	No	No
District of Columbia	No	X	No	In writing within 7 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Georgia	X	X	X	X	Yes	Yes[b]	X	Yes
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 30 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Idaho	Yes	No	Yes	Immediately and in person	Yes	No	Yes	No
Illinois	Yes	No	Yes	In writing, following the hearing	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	No
Iowa	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes[d]	Yes	No	Yes
Kansas	Yes	No	Yes[e]	In writing within a few days	No	Yes	No	Yes
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	No[f]	In writing, same day	No	Yes	No	No
Louisiana	Yes	No	Yes	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Maine	No	X	Yes	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Maryland	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes[b]	No	Yes
Michigan	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	No
Minnesota	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	No
Mississippi	No	X	Yes	By mail, after the hearing	No	Yes	Yes	No
Missouri	No	X	No	By mail, within 4 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	No	X	No	In writing, immediately after hearing	No	Yes	No	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	No	Yes	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Nevada	No	X	No	Same day, institutional counselor	Yes	No	No	No
New Hampshire	Yes	No	Yes	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Jersey	Yes	No	No	In writing, within 3 to 4 weeks	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
New Mexico	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
New York	No	X	No	In writing, within 24 hours	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	No	Yes	Within 1 to 3 weeks	No	Yes	No	No
North Dakota	Yes	No	Yes	Same day, by board members	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ohio	No	X	No	End of hearing, by board members	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Oklahoma	Yes	No	Yes	Immediately after hearing, institutional counselor	No	No	No	No
Oregon	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Pennsylvania	No	X	No	Same day, board members	Yes	Yes	No	No
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	No	Same day, classification officer	Yes	Yes	No	No
South Carolina	Yes	No	Yes	By mail, after the hearing	No	Yes	Yes	No
South Dakota	Yes	No	Yes	In writing, after the hearing	No	No	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	No	Yes	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Texas	X	X	X	X	Yes	Yes	X	No
Utah	No	X	Yes	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virginia	No	X	No	In writing, after the hearing	No	Yes	No	Yes
Washington	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	No	No
West Virginia	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Wisconsin	No	X	No	Immediately and in person	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes	In writing after the hearing	No	Yes	Yes	No
U.S. Parole Commission	No	X	No	Tentative—immediately and in person; final—within 21 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

[a] Generally not without the advance permission of the board.
[b] Denial only.
[c] Denials are accompanied by a memo to staff; staff may then suggest to the inmate the reasons for the decision.
[d] If parole is granted.
[e] With advance permission from the Authority.
[f] Unusual, but sometimes permitted, with the permission of the board.

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), pp. 42-47, Summary Tables 5 and 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.118 Characteristics of parole revocation procedures, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.110. In 1972, the United States Supreme Court decided Morrissey v. Brewer, *408 U.S. 471(1972), which established the minimum procedural requirements for revocation of parole. Together with* Gagnon v. Scarpelli, *411 U.S. 778 (1973), these cases revised the process of parole revocation hearings across the United States. The first stage of the revocation process consists of a preliminary hearing held at or reasonably near the site of the alleged parole violation. The second stage, the final revocaton hearing, is held to evaluate the contested facts and determine if the facts warrant revocation. With respect to conducting the hearings, the 52 parole authorities were asked if they permitted parolees to waive the preliminary and/or the final revocation hearing and, if so, to estimate the percentage of parolees who avail themselves of that procedure.*

Jurisdiction	Warrant required to arrest parolee	Bail permitted pending hearing	Waiver of revocation hearings			
			Preliminary hearing		Final hearing	
			Waiver permitted	Percent of cases in which hearing is waived	Waiver permitted	Percent of cases in which hearing is waived
Alabama	No	No	Yes	70	No	X
Alaska	No	No	Yes	10	Yes	5
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	Yes	1
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	33	No	X
California	No	No	Yes	30	No	X
Colorado	No	No	Yes	10	Yes	10
Connecticut	Yes[a]	Yes	Yes	60	Yes	10 to 15
Delaware	No	No	Yes	10	Yes	0
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	Yes	15
Florida	No	Yes	Yes	30	No	X
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	8 to 10	Yes	5
Hawaii	Yes	No	Yes	5	Yes	0
Idaho	No	No	Yes	85	No	X
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	50 to 60	Yes	0 to 5
Indiana	Yes	Yes	No	X	No	X
Iowa	No	Yes	Yes	20	Yes	20
Kansas	No	Yes	Yes	90	No	X
Kentucky	No	No	No	X	No	X
Louisiana	No	No	Yes	15	No	X
Maine	Yes	Yes	No	X	No	X
Maryland	Yes	No[b]	Yes	1	No	X
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 to 10	Yes	0
Michigan	No	No	Yes	64	No	X
Minnesota	No	Yes	Yes	10	Yes	5
Mississippi	No	No	No	X	No	X
Missouri	No	No	Yes	40	Yes	60
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	90	No	X
Nebraska	No	No	No	X	No	X
Nevada	No	Yes	Yes	10	Yes	10
New Hampshire	Yes	No	Yes	75	No	X
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	1 to 5	Yes	1 to 3
New Mexico	Yes	No	Yes	5	Yes	1
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	No	X
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	50
North Dakota	No	Yes	Yes	25	No	X
Ohio	No	Yes	Yes	80	No	X
Oklahoma	No	Yes	No	X	Yes	10
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	5
Pennsylvania	No	Yes[c]	Yes	35	Yes	0
Rhode Island	No	No	Yes	75	No	X
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	Yes	25
South Dakota	No	No	Yes	70 to 75	No	X
Tennessee	Yes	No	Yes	10 to 20	No	X
Texas	No	Yes	Yes	0 to 10	Yes	30
Utah	No	Yes[d]	Yes	5	No	X
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	No	X
Virginia	No	No	Yes	Very rare	No	X
Washington	No	No[e]	Yes	10 to 15	Yes	20
West Virginia	No	No[f]	Yes	0 to 1	Yes	0 to 1
Wisconsin	No	Yes	Yes	50	Yes	50
Wyoming	No	No	Yes	5	No	X
U.S. Board of Parole	Yes	No[g]	No	X	No	X

[a] Usually. However, the request of the commissioner of corrections, his representative, the board or its chairman is sufficient to arrest and detain a parolee.
[b] There is no provision for bail of parolees charged with violation. However, the preliminary hearing officer is authorized to withdraw the arrest warrant and issue a subpoena.
[c] However, the board may act to prevent his release on bail pending a new charge against him if violation of parole rules have occured, or if the new charges are serious.
[d] At the board's descretion.
[e] The parolee is permitted bail only if the board reinstates the parolee with a special condition permitting bail.
[f] Unless the board recommends that the parolee be entitled to bail.
[g] There is no provision for bail. However, in some cases the warrant may be withdrawn and a summons issued.

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), pp. 61-63.

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Table 1.119 Characteristics of preliminary parole revocation hearings, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.110 and 1.118. The following procedural safeguards were mandated by the Supreme Court in the Morrissey *decision: conducting the hearing, written notice of the hearing and the alleged violations, presentation of witnesses and evidence in the parolee's behalf, confrontation or cross-examination of adverse witnesses, and preparation of a summary of the proceedings. If probable cause is established, the parolee may be returned to the institution to await the final revocation hearing. In* Gagnon, *the Supreme Court established a "case-by-case" method for determining if attorneys should be permitted or appointed for indigent parolees.*

Jurisdiction	Written notice	Attorney permitted	Attorney appointed	Witnesses permitted	Confrontation permitted	Allowed access to official reports	Summary prepared
Alabama	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Alaska	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(a)	✓
Arizona	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Arkansas	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
California Adult	✓	(b)	(b)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colorado	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Connecticut	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delaware	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
District of Columbia	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Florida	✓	✓	(c)	✓	✓	(d)	✓
Georgia	✓	✓	(c)	✓	✓		✓
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Idaho	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Illinois	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Indiana	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Iowa	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓		✓
Kansas	✓	✓		✓	✓	(d)	✓
Kentucky	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Louisiana	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maryland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Massachusetts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Michigan	✓			✓	✓		✓
Minnesota	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mississippi	✓	(b)		✓	✓		✓
Missouri	✓	(b)		✓	✓	✓	✓
Montana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nebraska	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Hampshire	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
New Jersey	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
New Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New York	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓		✓
North Carolina	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓		✓
North Dakota	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Ohio	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Oklahoma	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Oregon	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓		✓
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Rhode Island	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
South Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tennessee	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Texas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Utah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vermont	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Virginia	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓		✓
Washington	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Virginia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Wisconsin	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓		✓
Wyoming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
U.S. Parole Commission	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

[a] Violation reports only.
[b] If the parolee meets the requirements of *Gagnon v. Scarpelli,* or similar criteria.
[c] Under some circumstances.
[d] If the parole board feels it is advisable.
[e] However, attorneys may be appointed if certain criteria are met.

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures,* 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), pp. 64, 65.

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Table 1.120 Characteristics of final parole revocation hearings, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.110 and 1.118. In addition to the procedural safeguards discussed in NOTE, Table 1.119, the final revocation hearing must be conducted by a "neutral and detached hearing body" such as the parole board, and the fact finders must issue "a written statement as to the evidence relied upon and the reasons for revoking parole."

Jurisdiction	When informed of decision	Oral explanation	Written explanation	Verbatim record	Appeal	Attorney permitted	Attorney appointed	Witnesses permitted	Permitted to confront	Allowed access to official reports
Alabama	Immediately	✓	(a)		✓	✓		✓	✓	
Alaska	Later the same day as the hearing	✓	(b)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(c)
Arizona	Within 5 days		✓			✓		✓	✓	
Arkansas	At end of hearings	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
California Adult	At hearing	✓	✓	✓	✓	(d)	(d)	✓	✓	✓
Colorado	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Connecticut	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delaware	Immediately after hearing	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓
District of Columbia	Sometime after hearing		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Florida	By written notice within 30 days		✓	✓		✓	(e)	✓	✓	✓
Georgia	Immediately and in person	✓	✓	✓		✓	(f)	✓	✓	
Hawaii	At hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Idaho	At hearing	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓
Illinois	Within 3 days		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Indiana	Immediately after hearing	✓	(g)					✓	✓	✓
Iowa	At end of hearings	✓	✓	✓		✓	(d)	✓	✓	
Kansas	Immediately after hearing		✓		✓	(h)		✓	✓	
Kentucky	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Louisiana	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(d)	✓	✓	✓
Maine	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maryland	Immediately and in person	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Massachusetts	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Michigan	Within 30 days		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Minnesota	Immediately after hearing	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mississippi	Within 2 weeks		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Missouri	Within 5 working days	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Montana	Within 3 days		(i)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nebraska	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nevada	After the hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Hampshire	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
New Jersey	Within 30 days		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Mexico	After the hearing		✓	✓	✓	✓	(d)	✓	✓	✓
New York	Within 24 hours		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Carolina	Within 2 weeks		✓	✓		✓	(d)	✓	✓	
North Dakota	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
Ohio	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Oklahoma	Immediately after hearing	✓		(j)	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Oregon	Within 15 to 30 days		✓			✓	(k)	✓	✓	✓
Pennsylvania	Within 2 weeks	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Rhode Island	After the hearing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
South Carolina	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Dakota	After the hearing	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tennessee	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Texas	Within 10 days	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Utah	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vermont	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Virginia	Within 10 days		✓	✓		✓	(l)	✓	✓	
Washington	Immediately after hearing	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
West Virginia	Within 2 weeks		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wisconsin	Within 5 days		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wyoming	Within 10 days		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
U.S. Parole Commission	Tentatively at hearing; finally within 21 days	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

[a] Only if the parolee is notified of the decision after the hearing.
[b] If the decision is to revoke parole.
[c] Violation reports only.
[d] If the parolee meets the requirements of *Gagnon v. Scarpelli*, or similar criteria.
[e] In some cases.
[f] However, attorneys may be appointed if certain criteria are met.
[g] If the parolee was charged with a new crime.
[h] With advance permission from the Authority.
[i] The notice of the decision is accompanied by the violation report.
[j] Unless the parolee requests a verbatim record.

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), pp. 67-72, Tables 9 and 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.121 Parole conditions in the United

NOTE: These data were collected from statutes and rules of the parole boards of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and the Federal

KEY: 1. Must have permission 2. Prohibited 3. Compulsory 4. Allowed but not to excess

Conditions of parole	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	California—women	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Federal Board of Parole	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts
Liquor usage			4	4					4		4	4	4	4			2			2				
Association or correspondence with undesirables	2		2	2		1	2		2		1	2	2	2		1	2		2	2	2			2
Change of employment or residence	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	6	1	6	6	1	1	1	1		1	6	1	1	1	1	1	6
Periodic reports	3			3			3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3		
Out-of-State travel	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
Contracting new marriage	1		1	1				6	1			1		1	1		1		1	1				6
First arrival report	3		3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3		3		3		3	3	3		3	
Operation and ownership of a motor vehicle			1	1					1			1	1		1		1	1	1					
Narcotic usage	2			2	2	2			1	2	2	2	2				2			2			2	
Support dependents	3	3		3				3		3	3	3	3	3		3	3		3	3	3			
Possession, use, or sale of weapons			2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2			2	2	2	2	2	2		2	
Travel out of county and community				1			1			1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1			
Agree to waive extradition	3							3				3	3						3		3			
Indebtedness			1	1					1				1	1		1			1					
Curfew													1-12 am	1-11 pm										
Civil rights																								
Street time credit if parole violator																								
Gambling																								
Airplane license																								
Report if arrested				3				3	3	3	3			3				3					3	3
Keep lawful occupation	3	3	3	3				3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3			3	3	3		3	3
Obey the law	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Allow home and work visit	3						3	3				3								3				
Search home, car, and person							3																	
Not inform										3				3										
Treatment and alcohol/drug testing			7	7	7	7	7					7									7			
No common law marriage			2																					
Register with police			3																					
Follow parole officer/board instructions		3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3		3	3			3				3				
Special conditions		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

Source: William Parker, *Parole (Origins, Development, Current Practices and Statutes)*, Parole Corrections Project Resource Document No. 1 (College Park, Md.: American Correctional

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States' jurisdictions and in Canada, 1975

Board of Parole. Statutory information was supplemented with data provided by correctional officials in some jurisdictions.

5. Reasonable hour 6. Notify 7. Upon request 8. May be applied

Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming	Canada
		2		4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4			2			2	2	2	4	2		4	4		4			
2		2	2		1	2	2	2	1	1				2			2	2	2	2	2	2							
			6																										
6	6	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	6
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1			6		1	1		1	1	6	1		1			1		1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3				3	3			3
	1	1	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	2	2	2		2		2			
		3		3	3		3	3	3	3	3			3		3		3			3	3	3	3		3			
2		1		2	2	2	1	1	2	2		1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1		1	1	2	1
	2	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1			1		1	1		1	1	1			1		1			1
	3	3					3			3	3			3			3	3			3							1	
	1				1		1	1	1			1							1	1		1					1	1	1
							5			7								5				5							
						2																							
																			2										
3			3		3				3	3	3					3				3				3		3			3
3		3		3	3		3		3	3	3					3		3		3	3	3		3		3			3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3		3	3	3
							3		3	3	3			3			3	3		3	3	3		3				3	
					3					3																			
											3																		
						7			7												7								
	3		3		3	3			3	3		3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3			3		3	3		3	
8	8		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		8	8		8		8	8	8	8	8	8

Association, 1975), pp. 202-205. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.122 Executive clemency and misdemeanant parole functions of adult parole boards, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.110. Executive clemency refers to the authority to grant pardons and commutations of sentences. In most jurisdictions, final authority to grant clemency is vested in the governor or other chief executive.

Jurisdiction	Clemency function of parole board			Misdemeanant parole authority
	Board conducts investigations	Board makes recommendations	Board grants clemency	
Alabama			✓	Yes
Alaska				Yes
Arizona	✓	✓		No
Arkansas	✓	✓		No
California Adult	✓	✓		No
Colorado	✓	✓		No
Connecticut				Yes [a]
Delaware		✓		Yes
District of Columbia				Yes [b]
Florida	✓	✓		Yes [c]
Georgia			✓	Yes
Hawaii	✓	✓		No
Idaho			✓ [d]	No
Illinois	✓	✓		No
Indiana	✓	✓		No
Iowa		✓		No
Kansas	✓	✓		No
Kentucky	✓	✓		No [e]
Louisiana				No
Maine	✓	✓		Yes [f]
Maryland	✓	✓		Yes
Massachusetts	✓	✓		Yes [g]
Michigan	✓	✓		Yes [h]
Minnesota				No
Mississippi	✓	✓		No
Missouri	✓	✓		No [i]
Montana		✓		No
Nebraska	✓	✓		Yes [j]
Nevada				No
New Hampshire		✓		No
New Jersey	✓	✓		Yes [c]
New Mexico	✓	✓		No
New York	✓	✓		Yes [k]
North Carolina	✓	✓		Yes
North Dakota	✓	✓		No
Ohio	✓	✓		No
Oklahoma	✓	✓ [l]		Yes
Oregon	✓	✓		Yes [b]
Pennsylvania	✓	✓		No
Rhode Island	✓	✓		No
South Carolina			✓	Yes [b]
South Dakota		✓		No
Tennessee	✓	✓		No
Texas	✓	✓ [l]		No
Utah	✓		✓	Yes
Vermont	✓	✓		Yes
Virginia	✓	✓		Yes [c]
Washington	✓	✓		No
West Virginia	✓	✓		Yes
Wisconsin		✓		Yes [c]
Wyoming		✓		No
U.S. Parole Commission				Yes [c]

[a] If the misdemeanant is confined in a reformatory.
[b] If the sentence is in excess of 180 days.
[c] If the sentence is equal to, or more than, 1 year.
[d] The governor may grant clemency, but not beyond the next session of the Commission which must affirm the governor's action.
[e] Misdemeanants are paroled by county judges in the county where they are confined.
[f] If committed to the State prison or the men's or women's correctional centers.
[g] Except for offenders sentenced by the District Court for less than 1 year; they are paroled by county commissioners.
[h] If confined in the State prison system with a maximum of more than 1 year.
[i] Misdemeanants may be paroled by circuit courts or magistrate courts.
[j] The board must have the positive recommendation of the sentencing judge, district attorney, and the county sheriff.
[k] If the sentence is in excess of 90 days.
[l] The governor may not grant clemency without the positive recommendation of the board (Oklahoma and Texas).

Source: Vincent O'Leary and Kathleen J. Hanrahan, *Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures*, 3rd ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977), pp. 28-30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.123 Types of clemency available and clemency-granting authority, by State, as of September 1977

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Research and Information Service of the National Center for State Courts, and derived from a survey of the following sources: State constitutions, statutes, and rules; law review articles and treatises; and comments of State officials involved in the administration of clemency. A "pardon" is an act of grace and mercy that exempts the grantee from the punishment inflicted by law. One form of pardon may be absolute or unconditional, in which case it releases the grantee from the consequence of conviction without any conditions. Other forms include: pardons with a subsequent condition that remain valid as long as the recipient adheres to the specified terms and conditions; and pardons with a precedent condition that are inoperative until the designated act is satisfactorily performed by the grantee. A "commutation" is the substitution of a lesser type of punishment for the original sentence. A "reprieve or respite" is an action providing a postponement of the execution of a sentence for a set interval of time (Source, pp. 91, 92).

The key to the letter code is as follows: B—authority to grant type of clemency belongs to specialized board or commission; G—authority to grant type of clemency belongs to governor; L—authority to grant type of clemency belongs to State legislature or assembly.

In most States grants of clemency to offenders for crimes of treason and/or impeachment may be made only by the State legislature. See Source for details.

State	Pardon	Commutation	Reprieve or respite	Remission or suspension of fines, forfeitures, or penalties	Restoration of civil or political rights
Alabama	B[a]	G[b]	G[b]	B[a]	B[a]
Alaska	G	G	G	G	
Arizona	G[c]	G[c]	G[c]		G[c,d]
Arkansas	G	G	G	G[e]	
California	G[f]	G[f]	G[f]		G[f,g]
Colorado	G	G	G		([h])
Connecticut	B	B	G		
Delaware	G[i]	G[i]	G[i]	G	
Florida	G[j]	G[j]	G[k]	G[j]	G[j]
Georgia	B	B	B,G[l]		B
Hawaii	G	G	G		
Idaho	B	B	G[m]	B	
Illinois	G	G	G		
Indiana	G	G	G	G	
Iowa	G[n]	G[n]	G	G	G
Kansas	G	G	G[b]		
Kentucky	G	G	G	G	
Louisiana	G[o,p]	G[o]	G	G[o]	
Maine	G	G	G	G	
Maryland	G	G	G	G	
Massachusetts	G[q,r]	G			
Michigan	G	G	G		
Minnesota	B[s]	B[s]	B[s]		B[s,t]
Mississippi	G	G,L[u]	G	G[v]	G[w]
Missouri	G	G	G		G
Montana	G	G	G	G	G[x]
Nebraska	B[s]	B[s]	B[s]	B[s]	B[s]
Nevada	B[s]	B[s]	G[y]	G[y],B[s]	B
New Hampshire	G	G[b]	G[b]		
New Jersey	G	G[b]	G	G	G
New Mexico	G	G	G		G
New York	G	G	G[b]		G,B
North Carolina	G	G	G		
North Dakota	B[s]	B[s]	B[s],G[b]	B[s]	B[s]
Ohio	G	G	G[b]		G[z]
Oklahoma	G[c]	G[c]	G[aa]	([ab])	G
Oregon	G	G	G	G	
Pennsylvania	G[m]	G[m]	G[m]	G[m]	
Rhode Island	G[ac]		G[ac,ad]		L
South Carolina	B	G[b]	G		([ae])
South Dakota	G[c,af]	G[c]	G[c]	G[c]	
Tennessee	G[ag]	G	G		([ah])
Texas	G[c]	G[c]	G[c]	G[c]	
Utah	B	B	G[ai]	B	
Vermont	G			G	
Virginia	G	G[b]	G	G	G
Washington	G	G[b]	G	G	G,B
West Virginia	G	G[b]	G	G[aj]	
Wisconsin	G	G	G		
Wyoming	G	G	G	G	G

See footnotes on following page.

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Table 1.123 Types of clemency available and clemency-granting authority, by State, as of September 1977—Continued

[a] Excludes capital cases.
[b] Capital cases only.
[c] Governor may not exercise clemency authority in absence of recommendation by the Board of Pardons and Paroles.
[d] Restored only by pardon grants.
[e] Criminal and penal cases only.
[f] May grant clemency to persons twice convicted of a felony only upon receipt of affirmative recommendation of four members of the California Supreme Court.
[g] Only after full unconditional pardon or certificate of rehabilitation.
[h] Colorado provides for the automatic restoration of most civil rights following release from prison.
[i] Board of Pardons' recommendation required for pardons or reprieve actions extending beyond 6 months, and all commutation actions.
[j] May exercise clemency authority only with the approval of three cabinet members.
[k] Reprieve may not exceed 60 days.
[l] Governor has authority to suspend temporarily a sentence of capital punishment until Board of Pardons and Paroles is able to consider clemency action.
[m] Does not extend beyond the next legislative session of the Commission of Pardons and Paroles.
[n] Following felony convictions, neither pardons nor commutations may be granted by the governor without first obtaining the advice of the Board of Parole.
[o] Governor's clemency action requires recommendation of the Board of Pardons.
[p] First felony offenders are automatically pardoned upon completion of sentence without any action by either the governor or the Board of Pardons.
[q] With the advice and consent of the executive council.
[r] In felony cases, the General Court has authority to prescribe terms and conditions upon which pardons may be granted.
[s] Governor is a member of the Board of Pardons.
[t] Pardons *extraordinary* have the effect of restoring all civil rights and nullifying the conviction; may be granted to offenders who have completed their sentences and are found by the Board of Pardons to be of good character and reputation.
[u] Legislature has authority to commute sentence for good behavior only.
[v] In forfeiture cases, the governor can stay the collection until the end of the next legislative session. With the consent of the State senate, the governor can remit forfeitures.
[w] Persons convicted of the following crimes can have civil and political disabilities removed only through a full pardon by the governor: arson, bigamy, bribery, embezzlement, forgery, obtaining goods or money under false pretenses, perjury, and theft.
[x] Convictions, in the absence of express stipulation by the sentencing judge, do not deprive the offender of any civil or constitutional rights.
[y] The governor has the authority to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures and to grant reprieves for a period not exceeding 60 days from the date of conviction.
[z] An unconditional pardon relieves a person from all disabilities arising out of the conviction.
[aa] Even in the absence of Board approval, governor may grant reprieves or leaves of absence under 60 days.
[ab] A mayor can grant pardons for the violation of city ordinances, and may also remit fines and costs upon the recommendation of the city judge.
[ac] With the advice and consent of the State senate.
[ad] Reprieves may extend only until the end of the next session of the State legislature.
[ae] All voting disqualificaions are removed by a pardon.
[af] An exceptional pardon may be granted to a convict who (1) has been released for 5 years, (2) was convicted of only one felony that was not punishable by life imprisonment or death, and (3) has made application to the Board for Pardon. No pardon can be recommended by the Board for a person convicted of the following crimes, unless a full hearing by the Board proves that the person convicted was actually innocent of the crime: murder, kidnapping, possession of ransom money, threatening kidnapping and demanding ransom.
[ag] Governor's authority to pardon includes temporary suspension of the execution of sentences. A judge may suspend the execution of a sentence to allow an application for pardon to be filed.
[ah] A petitioner convicted of manslaughter who later receives a full pardon from the governor has his former citizenship rights automatically restored.
[ai] A grant of respite or reprieve by the governor does not extend beyond the next session of the Board of Pardons, at which time the Board can continue or end the respite or reprieve. Further, the Board may commute or pardon the original offense.
[aj] Governor may remit fines or penalties only in cases of (1) contempt of court, (2) court martial, and (3) fines payable to the State upon a showing of good cause or on recommendation of the judge or jury.

Source: Samuel P. Stafford II, *Clemency: Legal Authority, Procedure, and Structure* (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1977). Reprinted by permission. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.124 Departments of corrections' policies regarding employment of ex-offenders, by State, 1978

NOTE: These data were collected through a mail survey sent to the public information officer of the department of corrections in each State,. The questionnaire may have then been forwarded to another office for completion.

State	What is your department's policy on hiring ex-offenders?	If you hire ex-offenders, do you have restictions on the positions they can hold?	Does the hiring require special approval of a director, parole/probation officer, or other?	On your State employment application, is a question asked regarding: A) previous convictions only; B) previous arrests only; C) both convictions and arrests
Alabama	Are hired; State uses a merit system	No law enforcement positions	If incarcerated in State prison system, commissioner obtains clearance from board	A
Alaska	May be hired after 10 years (felony); 5 years (misdemeanor)	No	Director's approval	A
Arizona	Are hired	No jobs directly relating to security or records	Director's approval	A
Arkansas	Are hired	No	Assistant director for institutional services	C
California	Considered on merit	No positions as peace officers	—	A
Colorado	Considered on merit	Individually considered	Executive Director	A
Connecticut	Considered on equal terms with nonoffenders	No	No	A
Delaware	Prohibited by law	—	—	—
District of Columbia	Are hired	No positions as correctional officers	No	A
Florida	Considered on merit	Individually reviewed	Institution superintendent, regional director, and secretary of department	A
Georgia	Are considered	No positions with police powers	Commissioner	C
Hawaii	Considered on merit	No positions requiring firearms handling	Director	A
Idaho	Considered on merit	—	Director	C
Illinois	Only on request from institution, facility, or unit	No	Director	A
Indiana	Are hired at institutions other than where ex-offender was incarcerated	No	Director	A
Iowa	After one year	No	—	No
Kansas	No written policy	No	Director	C
Kentucky	Considered on merit	Individually reviewed	No	A
Louisiana	Considered on merit	Must have full pardon with right to carry arms to be correctional officers	No	C
Maine	Considered on merit	No	No	A
Maryland	Considered on merit	No custody positions	Warden	A
Massachusetts	Are hired	No positions as correctional officers	Yes	A
Michigan	Not at facility where ex-offender was incarcerated	No	Director	A
Minnesota	Considered on merit	Individually reviewed	Institution supervisor	A
Mississippi	Only as alcohol or drug counselors	Yes	Yes	C
Missouri	Considered on merit	No	Review committee, deputy directors, personnel officers	A
Montana	Are hired	No jobs involving security or custody	Director	A
Nebraska	Considered on merit	No	Director	A
Nevada	Considered on merit	No positions as correctional officers	Director	A
New Hampshire	Considered on merit	No	Warden	C
New Jersey	Are hired if sufficiently rehabilitated	No positions involving custody	Bureau of Internal Affairs, Department of Corrections	A
New Mexico	Are hired	No custodial positions	Director	A
New York	Considered on merit	No custodial positions	Deputy Commissioner	C
North Carolina	Considered on merit	(*)	Secretary, Department of Corrections	Felony convictions
North Dakota	Considered on merit	No	No	B
Ohio	Are hired	Must have relief from court if carrying firearms is required	No	A—in last 5 years
Oklahoma	Considered on merit	No probation/parole officers	No	A
Oregon	Considered on merit	Individually reviewed	Division administrator	No
Pennsylvania	Considered on merit	No	No	A
Rhode Island	Are hired	Yes	Yes	C
South Carolina	Only with special permission from Director	Not at facility where family is	Yes	C
South Dakota	Are hired	No	Supervisor	No
Tennessee	Considered on merit	Not at same prison where previously incarcerated	No	B
Texas	Rarely hired	—	—	B
Utah	Are hired	No	No	A
Vermont	Considered on merit	No	No	A

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.124 Departments of corrections' policies regarding employment of ex-offenders, by State, 1978—Continued

State	What is your department's policy on hiring ex-offenders	If you hire ex-offenders, do you you have restictions on the positions they can hold?	Does the hiring require special approval of a director, parole/probation officer, or other?	On your State employment application, is a question asked regarding: A) previous convictions only; B) previous arrests only; C) both convictions and arrests?
Virginia	Considered on merit	Must be able to carry firearms for job as correctional officer	Division director	A
Washington	Considered on merit	No	No	A
West Virginia	Are hired	Yes [b]	Yes	No—Department of Corrections conducts a Criminal Investigation Bureau and FBI investigation
Wisconsin	Considered on merit	Individually reviewed	No	No
Wyoming	Are hired	No	Yes	No

[a] Not in city or county where crime was committed. Not in a facility where relatives or friends are incarcerated.

[b] Not in facility where incarcerated. No direct inmate contact for 6 months.

Source: CONtact, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: CONtact, Inc., December 1978) pp. 2, 3.

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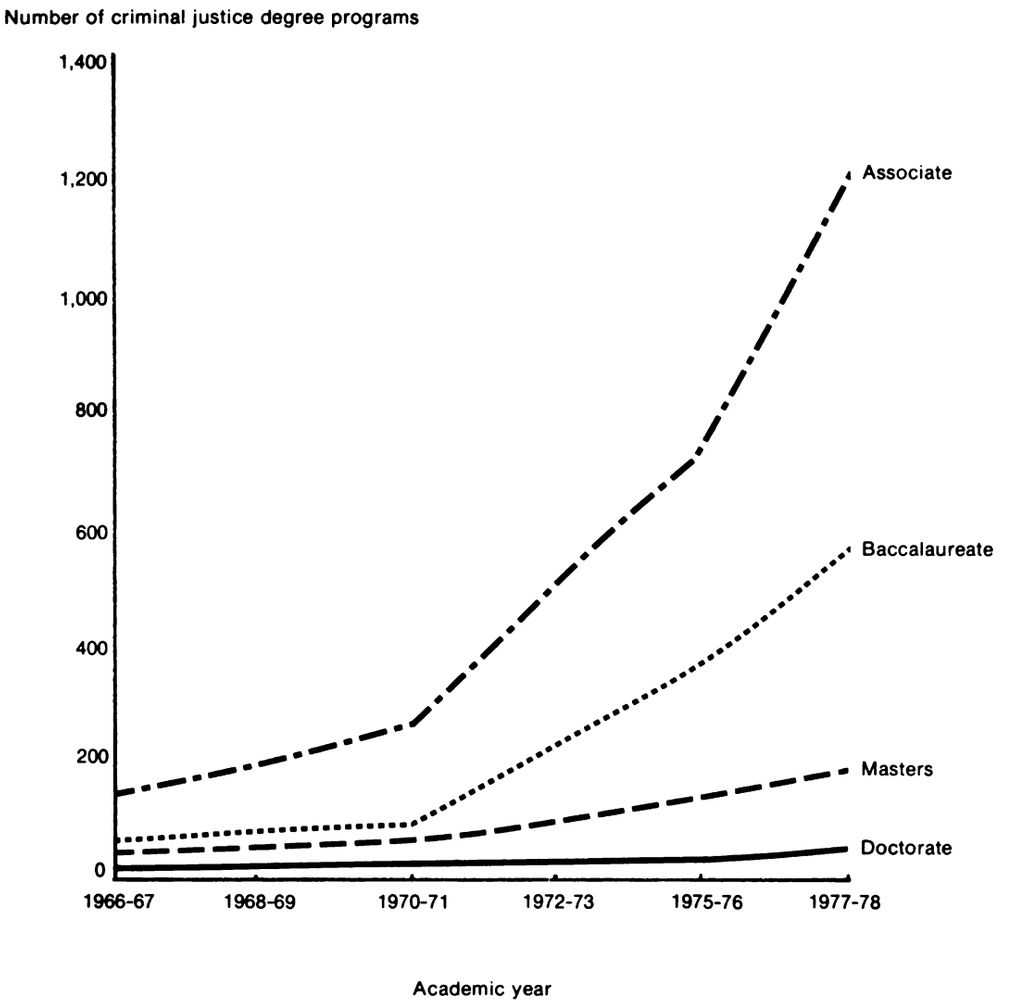
Figure 1.14 Colleges and universities with criminal justice degree programs, by type of degree, United States and Canada, academic years 1966-67 to 1977-78

NOTE: The 1966—67 survey was based on questionnaires circulated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to various schools that had appeared on one or more lists of those offering a criminal justice program as part of their curricula. Other programs were verified through previous survey responses plus the records of other associations and organizations having access to such information. Followup surveys were conducted in 1968-69, 1970-71, and 1972-73. For the 1975-76 and 1977-78 surveys, questionnaires were mailed to every college and university in the United States and to those colleges and universities known to be offering criminal justice degree programs in Canada. Nonrespondents were mailed a second questionnaire. The number of colleges and universities with criminal justice programs for the following academic years is: 1966-67, 184; 1968-69, 234; 1970-71, 292; 1972-73, 515; 1975-76, 664; 1977-78, 816.

Associate of Sciences, Associate of Applied Sciences, and Associate of Arts degrees are included in "Associate;" Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Sciences are included in "Baccalaureate;" and Master of Sciences, Master of Arts, and Master of Public Administration are included in "Masters." Each degree given is counted once for each program subdivision, such as Administration of Justice, Corrections, Criminology, or Police Science.



Source: Richard W. Kobetz, *Criminal Justice Education Directory 1978-80* (Gaithersburg, Md.: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1978), p. 1. Reprinted by permission. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.125 Colleges and universities with criminal justice degree programs, by type of degree and jurisdiction, academic year 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.14. Certificates of training are subject to specifications of the college or university sponsoring the program.

Jurisdiction	Number of colleges and universities with criminal justice degree programs	Number of criminal justice degree programs				
		Certificate of training	Associate	Baccalaureate	Masters	Doctorate
Alabama	20	3	31	31	19	0
Alaska	4	1	20	1	0	0
Arizona	13	6	21	9	9	0
Arkansas	6	2	6	2	1	0
California	80	79	180	31	21	3
Colorado	12	12	10	4	6	1
Connecticut	10	3	19	6	3	0
Delaware	5	1	11	2	0	0
District of Columbia	1	0	2	2	2	0
Florida	33	22	71	16	11	1
Georgia	19	1	20	16	4	0
Guam	1	2	2	2	1	0
Hawaii	5	0	4	3	0	0
Idaho	2	3	3	0	0	0
Illinois	40	19	40	29	9	0
Indiana	9	1	20	12	4	0
Iowa	15	4	16	9	0	0
Kansas	16	3	30	12	6	0
Kentucky	8	0	16	17	6	2
Louisiana	9	1	7	6	2	0
Maine	4	0	6	1	0	0
Maryland	12	16	21	2	2	2
Massachusetts	18	2	14	12	4	2
Michigan	27	6	41	24	5	2
Minnesota	14	2	10	9	2	0
Mississippi	13	3	9	8	3	1
Missouri	28	13	44	41	7	1
Montana	3	0	2	2	1	1
Nebraska	9	1	9	7	3	0
Nevada	4	2	8	2	0	0
New Hampshire	3	2	4	3	0	0
New Jersey	18	3	23	11	1	1
New Mexico	5	0	6	2	0	0
New York	48	10	64	43	13	2
North Carolina	36	2	50	12	1	0
North Dakota	1	0	3	0	0	0
Ohio	32	6	38	25	3	0
Oklahoma	16	7	22	15	2	0
Oregon	11	4	20	8	8	1
Pennsylvania	34	23	51	33	12	2
Puerto Rico	1	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island	3	0	2	3	1	0
South Carolina	16	1	12	6	1	0
South Dakota	5	0	4	5	1	0
Tennessee	12	0	13	15	3	0
Texas	44	16	71	30	7	1
Utah	2	1	3	5	2	0
Vermont	2	0	1	1	0	1
Virgin Islands	1	0	2	0	0	0
Virginia	22	17	31	7	2	0
Washington	22	7	46	19	7	0
West Virginia	9	2	10	5	1	0
Wisconsin	21	8	12	21	1	0
Wyoming	6	0	16	2	0	0
United States, total	810	317	1,198	589	197	24
Canada	6	9	11	0	1	0
Total	816	326	1,209	589	198	24

Source: Richard W. Kobetz, *Criminal Justice Education Directory 1978-80* (Gaithersburg, Md.: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1978), p. 9. Reprinted by permission.

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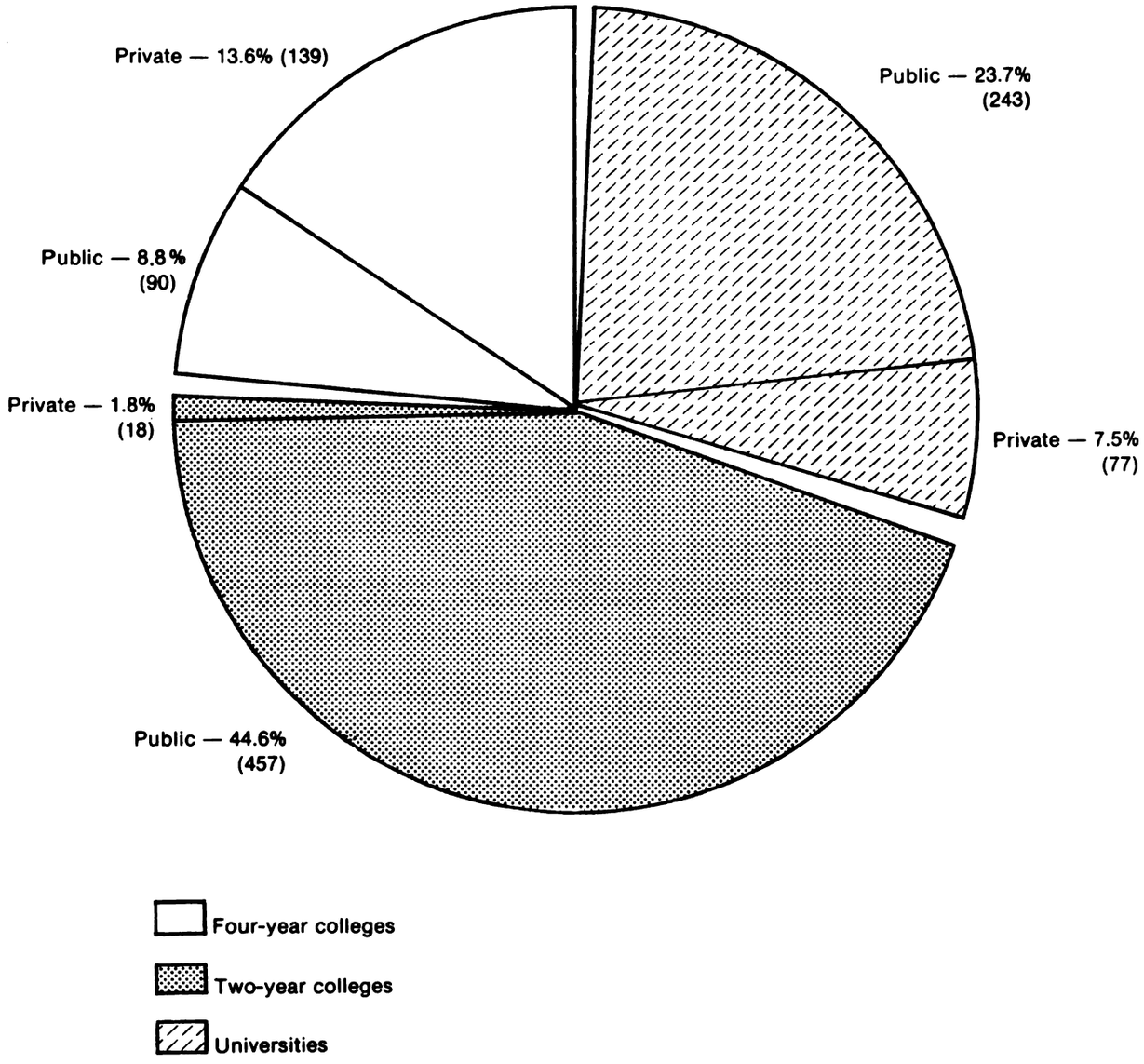
Figure 1.15 Academic institutions receiving funding from the Law Enforcement Education Program, by type of institution, United States, academic year 1975–76

NOTE: The Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) was mandated by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as a means of strengthening law enforcement by raising the educational level of law enforcement personnel. Subsequent amendments, in 1970, extended the coverage of the program to all criminal justice personnel. Financial assistance in the form of student grants and loans is provided to individuals for higher education in criminal justice or related studies. This table is based on data supplied in LEEP application forms submitted to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in 1976 for use in making LEEP funding allocations.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *The National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System—Volume Five: Criminal Justice Education and Training* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 171. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.126 Criminal justice-related courses and training-type courses offered by institutions receiving funding from the Law Enforcement Education Program, by course emphasis, United States, academic year 1975–76

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.15.

Course emphasis	All courses related to criminal justice[a]	Training-type courses[b]	Training courses as percentage of all courses
Law enforcement	4,771	1,666	34.9
Corrections	1,267	123	9.7
Judicial administration	109	12	11.0
Probation/parole	210	7	3.3
Juvenile justice	690	25	3.6
Security	195	25	12.8
Criminal justice	1,912	220	11.5
Other	5,486	54	1.0
Total	14,640	2,132	14.6

[a] Courses listed by LEEP institutions as directly related to criminal justice and other are identifiable as belonging to one of the field emphasis categories. Courses related to criminal justice but not exclusively related to one of the field emphases (e.g., criminal law) are classified under "other." Only courses whose titles or descriptions imply that a system-wide approach is taken are classified under the emphasis category "criminal justice."

[b] Each course was assigned an academic emphasis classification. Only courses that appeared to be unambiguously training in nature are listed in this category. Courses coded as training include: traffic control techniques, report writing, polygraph, defensive techniques, and correctional operations and procedures. Courses that may or may not be primarily skill training depending on how they are taught (e.g., techniques of criminal investigation and correctional custody) are excluded from this category.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *The National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System—Volume One: Summary Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 91.

Table 1.127 Major areas of emphasis and types of degrees in criminal justice programs at institutions receiving funding from the Law Enforcement Education Program, United States, academic years 1971–72 to 1975–76

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.15.

	Academic year									
	1971–72		1972–73		1973–74		1974–75		1975–76	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All degree programs	1,233	100.0	1,235	100.0	1,333	100.0	1,509	100.0	1,633	100.0
Major areas of curriculum emphasis:										
Law enforcement	712	57.7	618	50.0	612	46.0	641	42.5	602	36.9
Corrections	186	15.0	189	15.3	192	14.4	210	13.9	256	15.7
Judicial administration	12	1.0	10	0.8	12	0.9	11	0.7	12	0.7
Criminal justice	133	10.8	197	16.0	280	21.0	273	24.9	516	31.6
Juvenile justice	8	0.6	9	0.7	11	0.8	11	0.7	7	0.4
Criminology	52	4.2	58	4.7	57	4.3	57	3.8	48	2.9
Other criminal justice related	130	10.5	154	12.5	169	12.7	206	13.7	165	10.1
Type of degree:										
Certificate programs	199	16.1	55	4.5	51	3.8	47	3.1	41	2.5
Associate degree	602	48.8	665	53.8	716	53.7	795	52.7	820	50.2
Bachelor's degrees	302	24.5	358	29.0	390	31.7	463	30.7	526	32.2
Master's degrees	105	8.5	132	10.7	152	11.4	179	11.8	214	13.1
Doctorates	25	2.0	25	2.0	24	1.8	25	1.7	32	2.0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *The National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System—Volume Five: Criminal Justice Education and Training* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 84.

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Table 1.128 Faculty members in criminal justice programs of academic institutions receiving funding from the Law Enforcement Education Program, by type of institution and employment status, United States, academic year 1975–76

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.15.

Institutional characteristics	Status of faculty members				Percent of courses taught by full-time faculty members[a]
	Total	Part-time	Full-time	Percent full-time	
All institutions	6,929	4,032	2,897	41.8	64
Public	5,151	2,963	2,188	42.5	65
Private	1,778	1,069	709	39.9	63
Two-year colleges, total	2,972	2,134	838	28.2	50
Public	2,902	2,086	816	28.1	49
Private	70	48	22	31.4	53
Four-year colleges, total	1,087	587	500	46.0	68
Public	368	131	237	64.4	82
Private	719	456	263	36.5	59
Universities, total	2,870	1,311	1,559	54.3	75
Public	1,881	746	1,135	60.3	79
Private	989	565	424	42.9	65

[a] Calculated on the assumption that each full-time faculty member teaches 2.5 times as many courses as each part-time faculty member.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *The National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System—Volume Five: Criminal Justice Education and Training* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 160.

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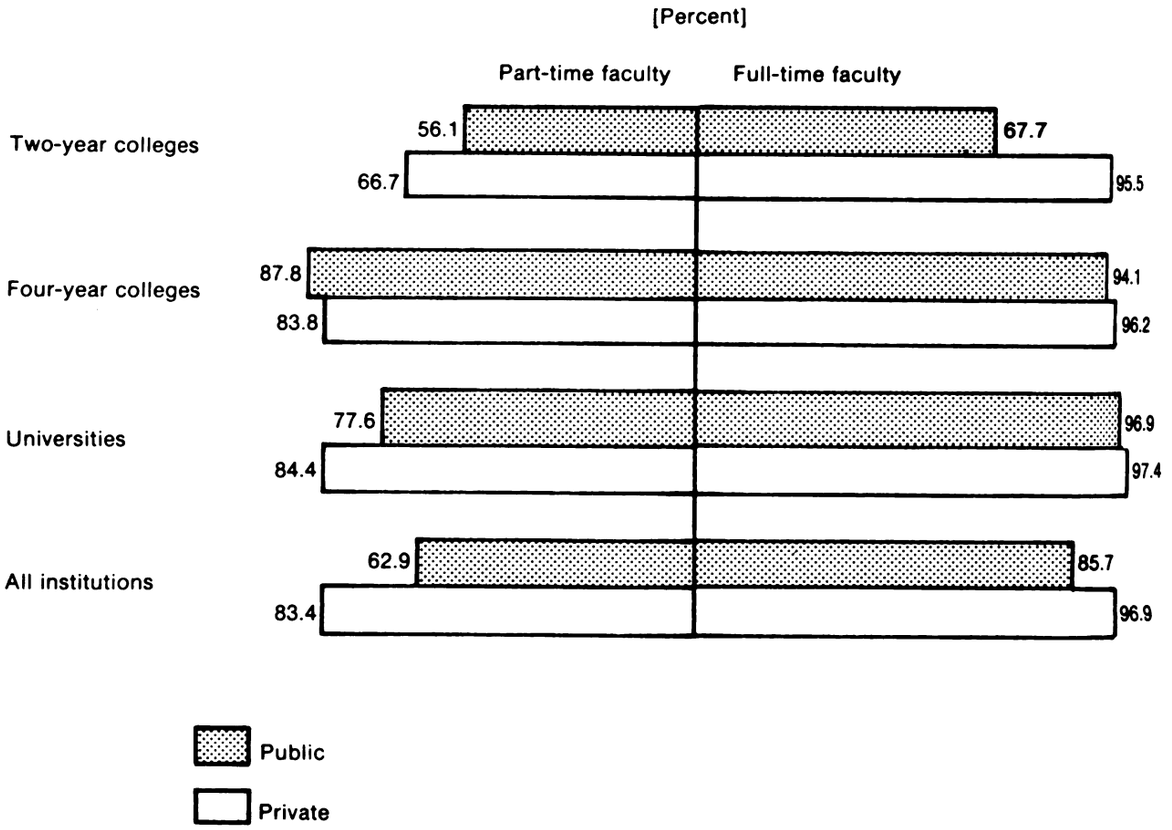
Figure 1.16 Faculty members with master's degrees in criminal justice programs at institutions receiving funding from the Law Enforcement Education Program, by type of institution and employment status, United States, academic year 1975–76

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.15.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *The National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System—Volume Five: Criminal Justice Education and Training* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 155, 156. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 1.129 Minimum educational standards for entry into selected criminal justice positions, by type of agency, United States, 1975–76

NOTE: These data are based on responses to the National Manpower Executive Surveys conducted between November 1975 and June 1976. Questionnaires were distributed to executives of State and local corrections and "large" (serving jurisdictions with a population of 17,000 and over) law enforcement agencies that were identified in available directory sources, a supplementary sample of "small" (serving jurisdictions of less than 17,000 population) police and sheriff agencies, and all State general jurisdiction and appellate courts. Two followup mailings raised the average response rate to 60 percent for executives in all agency categories with 10 or more employees.

[Percent. Detail may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.].

Minimum educational level	Police agencies [a] (sworn officers) (N = 2,639)	Sheriff agencies [a] (deputy sheriffs) (N = 550)	Adult corrections institutions (custodial officers) (N = 213)	Juvenile corrections institutions (child care workers) (N = 576)
No minimum requirement	11.2	13.1	10.3	12.1
Less than high school diploma	2.1	2.7	12.7	7.1
High school diploma	81.3	81.8	77.0	52.0
One year of college	1.9	1.1	0.0	3.1
Two or three years of college	3.3	0.9	0.0	14.8
Bachelor's degree	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[a] Weighted averages, by size of agency.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *The National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System—Volume One: Summary Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 65.

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Table 1.130 Characteristics of law enforcement training standards, by State, 1976

NOTE: In some States, minimum training standards for law enforcement personnel are promulgated by a council on law enforcement standards and training.

State	Training required by		Hours of basic training required	Average hours of basic training received	Time allowed to get training (months)	Number of recruits trained in 1975	Percent of agencies complying with standards
	Statute	Commission					
Alabama	✓		240	240	9	704	90
Alaska		✓	270	270	12	200	100
Arizona		✓	280	560	6	500	95
Arkansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California		✓	200	545	—	3,460	99
Colorado		✓	264	264	12	320	95
Connecticut		✓	400	400	12	241	100
Delaware	✓		350	420	12	89	96
Florida		✓	320	378	4	2,957	100
Georgia		✓	240	216	12	1,437	NA
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho		✓	260	260	5 weeks	171	90
Illinois	✓		240	240	6	1,326	80
Indiana		✓	400	400	12	492	100
Iowa	✓		240	250	—	212	100
Kansas	—	—	160	200	12	674	90
Kentucky		✓	400	450	12	380	95
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine		✓	393	370	12	200	100
Maryland		✓	350	NA	12	1,170	100
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	✓		256	300	0	1,865	75
Minnesota		✓	280	NA	2	450	98
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana		✓	280	440	12	180	100
Nebraska		✓	302	300	12	155	85
Nevada		✓	120	120	12	155	95
New Hampshire		✓	295	295	6 weeks	168	100
New Jersey	✓		280	424	12	1,420	100
New Mexico	✓		120	240	6 weeks	300	90
New York		✓	285	351	6	970	100
North Carolina		✓	160	224	12	1,350	100
North Dakota		✓	200	200	12	120	NA
Ohio		✓	280	NA	12	2,363	100
Oklahoma	—	—	160	240	12	521	100
Oregon		✓	330	338	12	300	100
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island		✓	500	500	12	8	100
South Carolina		✓	320	320	12	NA	95
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	✓		240	240	24	600	98
Texas		✓	240	NA	12	NA	NA
Utah	✓	✓	320	320	18	270	95
Vermont		✓	250	250	12	80	95
Virginia		✓	204	357	12	1,288	100
Washington		✓	440	440	12	229	NA
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin		✓	240	400	24	800	100
Wyoming		✓	150	150	24	180	100

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training.

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Table 1.131 · Hours of basic training required by law enforcement training standards, by subject area and State, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.130.

State	Basic curriculum hours												
	Introduction to criminal justice system	Agency policies and procedures	Legal subjects	Juvenile	Patrol procedures	Criminal evidence investigative procedures	Community and human values/ problems	Traffic	Physical training	Emergency medical training (first aid)	Weapons	Detention	Other
Alabama	6	22	28	6	19	46	14	48	4	8	24	3	12
Alaska	29	17	35	—	16	54	—	13	17	10	8	—	71
Arizona	10	8	74	4	39	39	14	39	—	14	25	—	14
Arkansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California	10	0	28	8	40	34	20	20	14	10	12	0	4
Colorado	5	2	47	8	15	34	12	15	18	24	20	4	60
Connecticut	21	—	86	8	85	43	26	62	10	28	32	—	—
Delaware	9	4	57	4	18	103	16	56	27	21	35	—	—
Florida	13	12	51	6	18	79	22	32	28	20	39	—	—
Georgia	10	3	45	2	45	33	14	28	18	14	20	0	10
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	7	—	30	4	62	36	19	20	35	18	22	—	27
Illinois	20	21	58	8	2	19	49	20	15	8	10	18	0
Indiana	13	18	85	8	5	98	16	20	30	16	49	2	40
Iowa	23	24	31	4	6	36	25	31	18	20	16	0	16
Kansas	6	5	19	3	43	39	6	14	25	10	30	0	0
Kentucky	15	27	80	7	32	55	32	35	44	24	35	6	8
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	17	20	59	—	35	71	19	24	34	40	24	43	7
Maryland	12	18	58	9	32	55	18	55	27	40	28	—	7
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	7	11	52	6	40	30	12	28	28	14	24	3	—
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	3	8	37	8	58	56	16	8	22	16	45	3	—
Nebraska	15	20	55	5	27	69	17	31	20	10	22	2	9
Nevada	1	4	38	4	8	32	6	8	0	0	14	0	5
New Hampshire	4	37	44	4	6	68	16	36	40	12	22	—	6
New Jersey	7	—	50	6	30	19	30	22	32	10	25	3	41
New Mexico	6	—	13	—	12	6	10	13	10	8	20	3	—
New York	8	8	50	4	27	36	16	25	14	10	23	—	64
North Carolina	12	—	66	6	12	21	8	8	9	10	3	—	5
North Dakota	6	10	51	2	20	28	7	60	0	10	4	2	4
Ohio	9	3	5	6	67	97	16	21	16	14	26	—	—
Oklahoma	18	6	24	6	16	8	16	24	0	14	24	4	—
Oregon	11	18	47	6	24	50	31	39	28	8	26	0	50
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	9	35	125	5	90	52	10	65	60	20	25	4	—
South Carolina	10	12	52	5	70	30	28	40	50	8	30	—	—
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	5	8	32	8	25	32	7	22	41	20	40	—	—
Texas	11	12	42	4	38	38	12	34	10	10	19	2	8
Utah	3	12	26	40	25	38	23	44	32	20	24	—	33
Vermont	5	12	25	8	15	40	—	40	35	40	30	—	—
Virginia	2	9	29	4	5	48	5	15	9	14	24	—	40
Washington	31	11	73	6	43	85	51	54	28	30	24	4	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	6	19	16	8	35	36	22	34	8	14	22	0	20
Wyoming	4	4	20	4	28	36	6	18	8	10	12	0	—

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training.

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Table 1.132 Restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of handguns, by State, as of 1977

NOTE: The data represent handgun restrictions levied by State law in addition to Federal restrictions imposed by the 1968 Gun Control Act. Because of the inconsistencies in the intrastate and interstate applicability of purchasing restrictions to cerain classes of persons (e.g., felons, minors, subjects of narcotics and alcohol abuse, etc.), references to these class-specific laws have been excluded.

State	Restrictions on: Purchase: Dealer licensed by State	Purchase: Dealer must keep record of sales	Purchase: Application and waiting period	Purchase: License or permit to purchase	Purchase: Registration	Purchase: Record of sales sent to State or local government	Carrying: Carrying openly prohibited	Carrying: Carrying concealed prohibited	Carrying: License to carry openly	Carrying: License to carry concealed	Owning: License to own or identification card
Alabama	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	
Alaska								✓			
Arizona								✓			
Arkansas							✓[a]	✓[a]			
California	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	
Colorado		✓								✓	
Connecticut	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	
Delaware	✓	✓								✓	
District of Columbia	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	
Florida									✓	✓	
Georgia	✓							✓	✓		
Hawaii	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Idaho										✓	
Illinois		✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	
Indiana	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	
Iowa	✓	✓				✓				✓	
Kansas								✓			
Kentucky								✓			
Louisiana	✓							✓			
Maine		✓								✓	
Maryland	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	
Massachusetts	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
Michigan		✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	
Minnesota									✓	✓	
Mississippi		✓			✓	✓				✓	
Missouri		✓		✓		✓		✓			
Montana										✓	
Nebraska								✓			
Nevada										✓	
New Hampshire	✓	✓				✓				✓	
New Jersey	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	
New Mexico								✓[b]			
New York	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
North Carolina	✓	✓		✓				✓			
North Dakota	✓[c]	✓		✓[d]		✓			✓	✓	
Ohio		✓				✓		✓[a]			
Oklahoma							✓	✓			
Oregon	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	
Rhode Island	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	
South Carolina	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	
South Dakota	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	
Tennessee	✓		✓			✓	✓[a]	✓[a]			
Texas	✓	✓					✓	✓			
Utah							✓[b]			✓	
Vermont		✓					✓[a]	✓[a]			
Virginia	✓	✓[f]		✓[f]						✓	
Washington	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	
West Virginia	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	
Wisconsin			✓					✓			
Wyoming		✓								✓	

[a] "With intent to injure" or "with intent to go armed" or "as a weapon".
[b] Loaded.
[c] Local option.
[d] License to carry.
[e] Except if for defense.
[f] Certain counties.

Source: Comptroller General of the United States, *Handgun Control: Effectiveness and Costs* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1978), p. 5.

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Table 1.133 Provisions used in bail and pretrial

NOTE: These data were derived from a survey of State constitutions, statutes, rules of criminal procedure, and court rules. These data are current as of December 1978 for all States except Arizona. Arizona revisions were not available at the time of review; instead, Arizona provisions are accurate as of October 1976.

"Excessive bail clause" refers to the eighth amendment of the U.S. Constitution that states that "excessive bail shall not be required." This clause appears verbatim in many State constitutions. "Right to bail" refers to a specific right to have some form of bail set for defendants accused in criminal cases. It should be noted that a "right to bail" does not imply a "right to pretrial release." In many State constitutions, the "right to bail"—where specified—is not extended to defendants charged in capital cases "where proof is evident and the presumption is great." Release on own recognizance (ROR) is release before adjudication of defendants with the requirement only of a promise that they appear at court proceedings as required—as opposed to release on cash bail. Release on least restrictive conditions is a principle espoused by the Federal Bail Reform

	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland
"Excessive bail" clause	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A	A	AB	A
Right to bail, except in capital cases	AB	A	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB	B	A			AB	A	AB		AB	A	AB	A	
Right to bail, other exclusions				B[a]						B[b]	B[c]	B[d]		B[e]	B[f]					B[g]	B[g]
Not when proof is evident and presumption is great (in capital cases or other exclusions)	AB	A	AB	A	AB	AB	A	AB		AB			AB	A	AB	A	A	A	AB	AB	
Purpose (stated or implied): to assure appearance	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B			B		B		B	B	B	B
Purpose (stated or implied): to protect the community from dangerous defendants	B	B		B		B		B	B									B			
Policy against unnecessary detention stated		B															B			B	
Preference expressed for release on own recognizance		B	B	B			B	B	B					B		B	B	B		B	
Mandates release on least restrictive conditions			B	B					B							B	B	B			
Prosecutor's recommendation or approval important				B		B															
Bail schedule used	B				B																
Ten percent bail		B		B					B					B		B		B		B[g]	

[a] In Arkansas, bail is granted as a matter of discretion for murder, manslaughter, or any capital offense.

[b] Bail is granted as a matter of discretion in Florida, South Carolina, Rhode Island, and West Virginia in capital cases and for offenses punishable by life imprisonment.

[c] In Georgia, there is no right to bail in cases of rape; armed robbery; murder; perjury; aircraft hijacking; treason; or selling, giving, offering for sale or bartering of narcotics.

[d] Bail cannot be set in Hawaii or Maryland in cases where the offense charged is punishable by life imprisonment without parole. Bail is discretionary in Hawaii when the offense is punishable by between 20 years and life imprisonment with parole. In all other cases, bail is a right.

[e] In Illinois, bail is discretionary not only in capital cases generally, but in murder, aggravated kidnapping, and treason cases specifically.

[f] In Indiana, Nebraska, and Oregon, bail is discretionary not only in capital cases generally, but in murder and treason cases specifically.

[g] Bail is discretionary in Maine for offenses punishable by life imprisonment. Rather than 10 percent bail, a 50 percent plan is available in Maine.

[h] By popular referendum, the Michigan constitution was amended (November 1978) to permit denial of bail not only for murder and treason defendants, but for other categories of seriously charged defendants as well. These include persons charged with violent felonies having prior convictions for violent felonies, persons charged with criminal sexual conduct of the first degree, robbery, kidnapping with the intent to extort, and other categories of defendants.

Source: John S. Goldkamp, *Two Classes of Accused: A Study of Bail and Detention in American Justice* (Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1979), Table 4.1. Reprinted by permission.

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release decisions, by State, as of December 1978

Act of 1966 (18 U.S.C.A. 3141-3152), wherein a preference for release before trial under nonfinancial arrangements is stressed. Money-bailed release or part-time detention (e.g., evenings or weekends) is considered the most restrictive pretrial disposition. A "bail schedule" is a listing of fixed amounts of bail based on charged offenses. "Ten percent" bail is an innovation in cash bail meant to replace the bondsmen in the pretrial decision-making. Under 10 percent bail, rather than paying a nonrefundable 10 percent fee to a bondsman so that he/she may act as the surety and put up the required amount with the court, a defendant deposits 10 percent of the amount set to the court. If the defendant appears as required, the entire deposit is returned.

The key to the letter codes is as follows:

A—These provisions were included in State constitutions.

B—These provisions were included in State statutes or rules.

See also Table 1.134

Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B		A	A	A	AB		AB	B	AB	A		A	A	A	AB		AB	B	AB	A	AB			A		AB	B	AB	AB
	AB[h]					AB[f]					B[i]	A				AB[f]		A[b]	B[b]			A[j]	A[h]				B[b]		
	AB	A	A	A	AB		AB	B	AB	A			A	A	A	AB	A	A	A	A	AB	A	AB	A		AB		A	A
	B	B		B	B	B			B	B	B	B	B	B		B	B		B	B	B	B		B	B[i]	B		B	
	A[h]	B						B		B		B		B[m]		B	B		B					B	B[i]	B			
									B							B												B	
B				B		B				B			B			B			B	B				B	B	B		B	B
B				B		B				B		B	B	B		B			B	B	B			B	B	B		B	B
											B[i]																		
																					B[j]							B[n]	
		B		B		B				B				B		B	B[o]			B				B				B	

[i] In New York, when a defendant is charged with a Class A felony or has two previous felony convictions, bail cannot be set by courts of original jurisdiction and is discretionary in higher courts. In lesser felony cases, bail may not be set by any court without hearing from the district attorney and having the official version of the defendant's prior record of convictions and arrests.

[j] In Texas, in addition to persons charged with capital offenses, persons charged in any felony having two prior felony convictions may be held without bail after a detention hearing and a showing of probable guilt.

[h] In Utah, bail is discretionary not only for persons charged in capital cases, but when the defendant has been accused of any felony while on probation or parole, or while on pretrial release pending adjudication of a felony.

[f] In Virginia's statutes it is implied that a defendant need not be admitted to bail (i.e., may be detained) if there is "probable cause to believe that: he will not appear at trial . . . or, his liberty will constitute an unreasonable danger to himself or the public." (Code of Va. Ann. 19.2:120.)

[m] In Ohio's Rules of Criminal Procedure the dangerousness concept is mentioned only in relation to misdemeanors.

[n] Use of bail schedules are authorized by statute for defendants charged in misdemeanors only.

[o] The 10 percent option is not available on a Statewide basis in Pennsylvania, but operates in a number of major jurisdictions.

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Table 1.134 Criteria used in bail and pretrial

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.133. The key to the letter code is as follows: A—These provisions were included

Decision criteria	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland
Legal factors:																					
Nature of charge	B	B		B	B	B		B	B		B			B		B	B	B	B	B	
Probability of conviction		B		B		B			B								B	B	B		
Possible penalty				B				B				B									
Prior criminal record	B			B	B	B		B	B	B				B		B	B	B	B	B	
Prior arrests																					
Prior record of court appearance (failure to appear)		B		B				B	B	B						B	B			B	
On probation or parole when presently charged																				B	
On pretrial release for a previous charge						B														B	
Community ties factors:																					
General community ties						B															
Age	B																				
Residence, length of residence	B	B		B		B		B	B	B						B	B			B	
Family ties	B	B		B		B		B	B	B						B	B			B	
Employment, employment history	B	B		B		B		B	B	B						B	B			B	
Defendant's financial resources	B	B		B				B	B	B		B		B		B	B	B	B	B	
Character		B		B		B		B	B	B						B	B	B		B	
Reputation				B		B															
Mental condition		B						B	B	B						B	B				
Past conduct								B													
Persons to assist accused in attending court				B		B															
Addiction to drugs or alcohol																					
Dangerousness factors:																					
General consideration of dangerousness																					
Danger to self																					
Danger to others (other persons, witnesses)	B	B				B			B												
Danger to community (public)		B						B	B												
Likelihood of violation of law if released				B		B												B			
General considerations:																					
Risk of nonappearance			B		B	B		B		B				B				B	B	B	B
"Not oppressive" but "sufficient" bail						B								B				B			
Total	8	11	1	13	3	15	0	12	13	9	1	2	0	5	0	9	10	8	5	11	1

Source: John S. Goldkamp, *Two Classes of Accused: A Study of Bail and Detention in American Justice* (Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1979), Table 4.2. Reprinted by permission.

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release decisions, by State, as of December 1978

in State constitutions. B—These provisions were included in State statutes or rules.

Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming	Number of States having criterion
B	AB	B		B	B	B	B			B	B	B	B	B		B	B		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	39
	A	B		B						B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B			B	B	23
											B						B				B									7
B	AB	B		B	B	B				B	B	B	B	B		B	B		B	B		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	36
											B																			1
B				B		B				B	B	B	B	B		B	B		B	B				B	B	B		B	B	25
	A																						B							3
	A																						B					B		5
									B							B					B					B				5
																	B													2
B		B		B		B		B	B	B	B	B	B	B		B	B		B	B	B			B	B	B			B	30
B		B		B	B	B		B	B	B	B	B	B	B		B	B		B	B	B			B	B	B			B	31
B		B		B	B	B			B	B	B	B	B	B		B	B		B	B	B			B	B	B			B	30
B		B		B	B	B	B			B	B	B	B	B		B	B		B	B	B	B		B	B	B	B		B	35
B		B		B			B	B		B	B	B	B				B							B	B	B		B	B	25
B											B										B					B		B		7
B		B		B		B		B		B	B	B		B			B		B	B	B			B		B			B	22
																														1
																B					B					B				5
										B							B													2
	A											B							B											3
								B						B			B								B	B				5
	A											B		B			B									B				10
		B						B											B					B	B	B				9
										B						B										B				6
	B	B							B	B		B				B	B					B			B		B			20
					B																	B								5
10	8	11	0	10	6	8	3	6	5	14	13	13	9	11	0	11	15	0	10	9	11	6	5	11	12	16	4	8	10	

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Table 1.135 Method of initiating criminal prosecution, by State, as of 1976

NOTE: The two principal methods of initiating a criminal prosecution are an indictment and an information. An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the prosecutor. In States where prosecution may be made by indictment or information, the decision is made by the prosecutor. In some States, a defendant may waive the right to a grand jury indictment.

State	Indictment or information[a]	Grand jury indictment is a right for serious offenses	Grand jury indictment required in capital cases
Alabama		✓[b]	✓
Alaska		✓	
Arizona	✓		
Arkansas	✓		
California	✓		
Colorado	✓		
Connecticut	✓		✓
Delaware		✓[b]	✓
Florida	✓		✓
Georgia		✓[b]	✓
Hawaii	✓		✓
Idaho	✓		
Illinois	✓		
Indiana	✓		
Iowa		✓	
Kansas	✓		
Kentucky		✓	
Louisiana	✓		✓
Maine		✓[b]	
Maryland	✓		
Massachusetts		✓	✓
Michigan	✓		
Minnesota	✓		✓
Mississippi		✓[b]	
Missouri	✓		
Montana	✓		
Nebraska	✓		
Nevada	✓		
New Hampshire		✓[b]	✓
New Jersey		✓	✓
New Mexico	✓		
New York		✓[b]	✓
North Carolina		✓[b]	✓
North Dakota	✓		
Ohio		✓[b]	✓
Oklahoma	✓		
Oregon		✓	✓
Pennsylvania		✓	✓
Rhode Island	✓		✓
South Carolina		✓	
South Dakota	✓		
Tennessee		✓	
Texas		✓[b]	✓
Utah	✓		
Vermont	✓		
Virginia		✓[b]	
Washington	✓		
West Virginia		✓	
Wisconsin	✓		
Wyoming	✓		

[a] For non-capital offenses.
[b] Right limited to felonies.

Source: U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary, *Federal Grand Jury, Hearings before the Subcommittee on the Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law on H.J. Res. 46, H.R. 1277 and Related Bills.* 94th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 716, 717. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.136 State attorney general's authority to initiate local prosecutions, by jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.51. Respondents were asked if the attorney general could initiate local prosecutions. For additional information regarding attorney general's authority in initating local prosecutions, see Source.

Jurisdiction	Yes	No
Alabama	✓[a]	
Alaska	✓[b]	
Arizona	✓[c]	
Arkansas		✓
California	✓[a]	
Colorado	✓[c]	
Connecticut		✓[d]
Delaware	✓[b]	
Florida		✓[e]
Georgia	✓[f]	
Guam	✓[b]	
Hawaii	✓[g]	
Idaho		✓[h]
Illinois	✓[i]	
Indiana		✓
Iowa	✓[a]	
Kansas	✓[j]	
Kentucky	✓[k]	
Louisiana	✓[l]	
Maine	✓[a]	
Maryland	✓[m]	
Massachusetts	✓	
Michigan	✓[n]	
Minnesota	✓[o]	
Mississippi	✓[p]	
Missouri		✓[q]
Montana		✓[r]
Nebraska	✓[s]	
Nevada	✓[t]	
New Hampshire	✓[u]	
New Jersey	✓[v]	
New Jersey	✓[f]	
New York	✓[w]	
North Carolina	✓[i]	
North Dakota	✓[x]	
Ohio	✓[c]	
Oklahoma	✓[m]	
Oregon	✓[y]	
Pennsylvania	✓	
Puerto Rico	✓	
Rhode Island	✓[b]	
Samoa	✓[b]	
South Carolina	✓[a]	
South Dakota	✓[a]	
Tennessee		✓[z]
Texas	✓[i]	
Utah	✓[aa]	
Vermont	✓	
Virgin Islands	✓[b]	
Virginia	✓[f]	
Washington	✓[i]	
West Virginia		✓
Wisconsin	✓[ab]	
Wyoming	✓[ac]	

[a] On own initiative.
[b] No local prosecutor.
[c] Only on request of Governor.
[d] Attorney General has no jurisdiction in criminal matters.
[e] But Attorney General may initiate quo warranto proceedings.
[f] On own initiative when the offense involved dealings with the State or the public contact of a State officer or at direction of the Governor.
[g] On own initiative or at direction or request of Governor.
[h] Except for child protection statutes.
[i] Under some circumstances.
[j] Only under certain statutes.
[k] Under some statutes for specific crimes, or upon approval of Prosecutor Advisory Council.
[l] When authorized by the court after showing of cause, or on request of district attorney.
[m] On request of Governor or Legislature.
[n] May initiate and conduct criminal proceedings.
[o] At request of Governor; assists county attorney on request.
[p] When required by public service or directed by Governor.
[q] Except in offenses against morals.
[r] Except in crimes reported by the Legislative Auditor.
[s] Has concurrent power with county attorney.
[t] On own initiative; at request of Governor,(but only through grand jury proceedings).
[u] On own initiative; direction of Governor, Legislature, or local prosecutors.
[v] When interest of State requires it.
[w] Under certain statutes on own initiative; at request of Governor, to supersede a district attorney in specified cases; at request of State agency in matters within its jurisdiction.
[x] On own initiative, or request of State's attorney, twenty-five citizens, or county commission or when ordered by district judge or Governor.
[y] Only on request of Governor or for election law violations.
[z] But Governor may appoint extra counsel at district attorney's request.
[aa] On default of local prosecutor, or on his request.
[ab] On request of Governor or local prosecutor, and on own initiative in environmental and consumer protection matters and certain other specified areas.
[ac] If county and prosecuting attorney refuses to act, the district judge or Governor may request Attorney General to do so.

Source: National Association of Attorneys General, Committee on the Office of Attorney General, *The Attorney General's Role in Prosecution* (Raleigh, N.C.: National Association of Attorneys General, 1977), pp. 6, 7. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.137 Classification of juveniles subject to court intervention, by State, as of 1977

NOTE: The information was collected for this report by (1) a review of States' juvenile statutes; (2) written inquiries to States' legislative reference bureaus; (3) telephone interviews and correspondence with State planning agencies, juvenile justice program staff, legislators, and judges; (4) attendance at the National Conference on Juvenile Court Reform: Legislative Advocacy, St. Louis, Missouri, Dec. 8-10, 1976, sponsored by the National Juvenile Law Center; (5) a review of States' 1977 Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Action Grants; and (6) a comprehensive search of available literature. "Status offenses" refers to acts that would not be criminal offenses if committed by an adult (e.g., truancy, running away, ungovernability). For definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
Delinquent child category	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Adult type criminal offense	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Child only status offense			✓	✓																				✓																	✓										✓		
Truancy							✓	✓							✓									✓	✓																	✓										✓		
Ungovernability, etc.							✓	✓		✓					✓										✓														✓		✓										✓		
Runaway							✓																		✓																✓										✓		
Endangers self								✓																	✓																										✓		
Multiple status offender adjudication										✓							✓																																				
Violation of court order				✓	✓	✓					✓																✓		✓			✓			✓		✓	✓								✓						
And needs care or rehabilitation	✓								✓		✓										✓								✓		✓								✓			✓											
Status offense child category	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓			✓			✓	✓		✓	✓						✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓						✓	✓
Truancy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓			✓				✓		✓	✓						✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓						✓	✓
Ungovernability, etc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓			✓	✓		✓	✓						✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓							✓	✓
Runaway			✓	✓		✓					✓						✓				✓								✓						✓		✓				✓			✓							✓
Endangers self		✓	✓		✓	✓											✓			✓										✓					✓	✓	✓						✓							✓	
Miscellaneous status offense	✓								✓		✓								✓		✓						✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓			✓							
Violation of court order											✓			✓			✓																																			
Delinquent act provision											✓																✓			✓											✓										
And needs care or rehabilitation	✓								✓		✓								✓		✓									✓		✓											✓								
Dependent child category	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Deprivation; neglect	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Status offense																																																			
Truancy	✓									✓																													✓										✓		
Ungovernability, etc.										✓					✓																															✓		✓		
Runaway										✓				✓																																					
Endangers self		✓	✓											✓	✓								✓																										✓	✓	
Violation of court order																																																		
And needs care or rehabilitation	✓																																																	
No labels												✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓											✓							✓	✓					
Adult type criminal offense												✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓											✓							✓	✓					
Truancy												✓					✓	✓		✓	✓		✓				✓																			✓	✓					
Ungovernability, etc.												✓					✓	✓		✓	✓		✓				✓											✓							✓	✓					
Runaway																		✓		✓	✓		✓				✓											✓								✓					
Endangers self												✓						✓		✓	✓		✓				✓											✓							✓	✓					
Miscellaneous status offense													✓					✓		✓	✓		✓				✓																									
Violation of court order																																																			
Traffic offense																										✓	✓																									
Deprivation; neglect												✓	✓				✓									✓	✓											✓							✓	✓					
And needs care or rehabilitation																										✓																									

Source: Christine F. Kiejbuk and Beth Rosenberg, *The Juvenile Status Offender and the Law* (Harrisburg, Pa.: Pennsylvania Joint Council on the Criminal Justice System, 1977), p. 13.

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Table 1.138 Status of preadjudicatory detention of juveniles with adults, by State, as of 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.137. In addition to the requirements noted in the table below, Florida and Vermont require that the juvenile be an alleged felon if place in an adult detention facility (Source, p. 16). For definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
Prohibited			✓				✓																													✓				✓										
Permitted	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Permitted only if:																																																		
Child shall have no contact with adult detainees	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Child shall not be in same cell with adult detainees				✓																		✓			✓	✓									✓																
No juvenile facilities are available		✓			✓	✓					✓										✓			✓			✓	✓			✓			✓	✓			✓				✓								
By court order								✓			✓					✓											✓											✓												
Child is menace to community									✓						✓	✓								✓		✓	✓	✓										✓												
Child is awaiting transportation																																																	
Child is over 14						✓																		✓																										
Child is over 15																			✓				✓																												
Child is over 16														✓																																✓				
Child is over 17																					✓																													

Source: Christine F. Kiejbuk and Beth Rosenberg, *The Juvenile Status Offender and the Law* (Harrisburg, Pa.: Pennsylvania Joint Council on the Criminal Justice System, 1977), p. 17.

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Table 1.139 Selected provisions of legal codes governing juvenile delinquency proceedings, by State, as of 1977

NOTE: These data update an earlier survey of juvenile codes by Mark M. Levin and Rosemary Sarri entitled Juvenile Delinquency: A Comparative Analysis of Legal Codes in the United States, *National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections (Ann Arbor, Mich.: The University of Michigan, 1974). The information presented below was collected using material available in law libraries in May 1977.*

State	Maximum age	Age determining jurisdiction		Juvenile records			
						Expungement	
		Age at proceeding	Age at offense	Court records confidential	Police records confidential	Mandatory	Discretionary or child must petition
Alabama	16		✓	✓	✓		
Alaska	17		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Arizona	17	✓					✓
Arkansas	17	✓		✓			
California	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Colorado	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Connecticut	15	✓		✓			✓
Delaware	17	✓		✓			✓
District of Columbia	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Florida	17		✓	✓			✓
Georgia	16		✓	✓	✓		✓
Hawaii	17		✓	✓	✓		
Idaho	17		✓				✓
Illinois	16		✓	✓	✓		
Indiana	17		✓	✓			✓
Iowa	17		✓				
Kansas	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Kentucky	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Louisiana	16		✓	✓			✓
Maine	17		✓	✓			
Maryland	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Massachusetts	16		✓	✓	✓		
Michigan	16		✓	✓			
Minnesota	17	✓		✓	✓		
Mississippi	17	✓					
Missouri	16		✓	✓	✓		✓
Montana	17		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nebraska	17		✓	✓			✓
Nevada	17		✓	✓			✓
New Hampshire	17		✓	✓			
New Jersey	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
New Mexico	17		✓	✓			✓
New York	15		✓	✓	✓		
North Carolina	15	✓		✓			
North Dakota	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Ohio	17		✓	✓			✓
Oklahoma	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Oregon	17	✓		✓			✓
Pennsylvania	17		✓	✓	✓		
Rhode Island	17		✓	✓			✓
South Carolina	16		✓	✓	✓		
South Dakota	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Tennessee	17	✓		✓	✓		
Texas	16		✓	✓	✓		✓
Utah	17		✓	✓			✓
Vermont	15		✓	✓	✓		✓
Virginia	17		✓	✓	✓		✓
Washington	17	✓		✓			✓
West Virginia	17		✓				
Wisconsin	17	✓		✓	✓		
Wyoming	18	✓		✓	✓		✓

Source: Joseph Austin, Richard Levi, and Philip J. Cook, "A Summary of State Legal Codes Governing Juvenile Delinquency Proceedings." Preliminary edition. Center for the Study of Criminal Justice Policy, Duke University, 1977. (Mimeographed.) Table II.

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Table 1.140 Status of post-adjudicatory disposition

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.137. The symbol "A" indicates that such a disposition is allowed by statute; "P" indicates that the disposition is prohibited by statute; a blank means that

Post-adjudicatory disposition	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland
Dismiss the case:																					
Status offender									A							A			A	A	
Delinquent									A							A			A	A	
Remain at home:																					
Status offender	A		A	A			A	A	A	A	A				A					A	
Delinquent	A		A	A			A	A	A	A	A				A					A	
Protective supervision:																					
Status offender	A					A		A		A	A	A		A	A	A		A	A		A
Delinquent						A		A			A				A	A		A	A		
Probation:																					
Status offender	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A[a]	A		A		A		A	A	A	A	
Delinquent	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Excuse from school:																					
Status offender	A																				
Delinquent	A																				
Fine or restitution:																					
Status offender	A			A	A	A		A												A	
Delinquent	A			A	A	A		A		A								A		A	
Supervised work program:																					
Status offender						A	A														
Delinquent						A	A											A			
Placement with friend or relative:																					
Status offender		A	A	A	A	A	A			A					A		A		A		
Delinquent			A	A	A	A	A			A					A		A		A		
Placement in foster home:																					
Status offender															A						
Delinquent															A						
Placement in institution for dependent children:																					
Status offender					A		A		A	A		A				A					
Delinquent					A		A			A											
Placement in institution for delinquent children:																					
Status offender	A[c]	P			A	A[d]	A		A	A[e]	A	P				P	A[f]			A	P
Delinquent	A	P			A	A	A		A	A	A	A					A			A	A
Placement in institution for adult offenders:																					
Status offender	P		P						A	P			A							A	P
Delinquent	P		P						A	P			A							A	P
Placement with private agency:																					
Status offender	A		A	A	A	A	A				A				A		A				
Delinquent	A		A	A	A	A	A				A				A		A				
Transfer legal custody to friend or relative:																					
Status offender	A				A	A		A			A					A					
Delinquent	A				A	A		A			A					A					
Transfer legal custody to private agency:																					
Status offender	A				A	A		A			A	A	A		A	A		A	A		
Delinquent	A				A	A		A			A	A	A		A	A		A	A		
Transfer legal custody to public agency or institution:																					
Status offender	A														A						
Delinquent	A														A						
Transfer legal custody to probation department:																					
Status offender																					
Delinquent																A					
Transfer legal custody to county department of welfare:																					
Status offender						A									A	A					
Delinquent						A									A	A					
Transfer legal custody to State Department of Welfare-Youth Services:																					
Status offender	A	A				A	A	A		A	A[g]	A		A		A	A	A		A	
Delinquent		A				A	A	A			A			A		A	A	A		A	
Transfer legal custody to State Department of Justice-Corrections:																					
Status offender	A		A		A[h]					A[e]											
Delinquent	A		A		A				A	A		A		A					A		

[a] A juvenile twice found ungovernable *may* be adjudged delinquent, and, therefore, there is the possibility of probation, commitment to the Division of Youth Services or institutionalization.

[b] Ungovernables can have the same dispositions as delinquent children. By statute, a delinquent child may be detained, committed or placed in an adult facility when a juvenile facility is not available.

[c] A Child in Need of Supervision (CHINS) shall not be committed to a delinquent institution *unless* the court finds the child is not amenable to treatment under any prior disposition *or* such child is alleged again to be a CHINS and the court so finds.

[d] A violation of the terms and conditions of probation by a Child in Need of Supervision (CHINS) is not a violation of a "lawful order of court" made under the delinquent child provisions of the children's code. By statute, CHINS may not be placed initially in institutions for juvenile delinquents, but they may be transferred by the director of institutions to such institutions with prior approval of the court. The precedent setting case of *People in Interest of D.R.*, 487 P. 2d 824 (1971) establishes, contrary to written statute, that a CHINS may not, under any circumstances, be transferred nor placed in an institution for delinquent children. Colorado does maintain, however, intake diagnostic and receiving centers for the initial placement of both CHINS and delinquent children.

[e] A ninth-time status offender can be adjudicated a delinquent and hence be institutionalized.

Source: Christine F. Klejbuk and Beth Rosenberg, *The Juvenile Status Offender and the Law* (Harrisburg, Pa.: Pennsylvania Joint Council on the Criminal Justice System, 1977), pp. 23-27.

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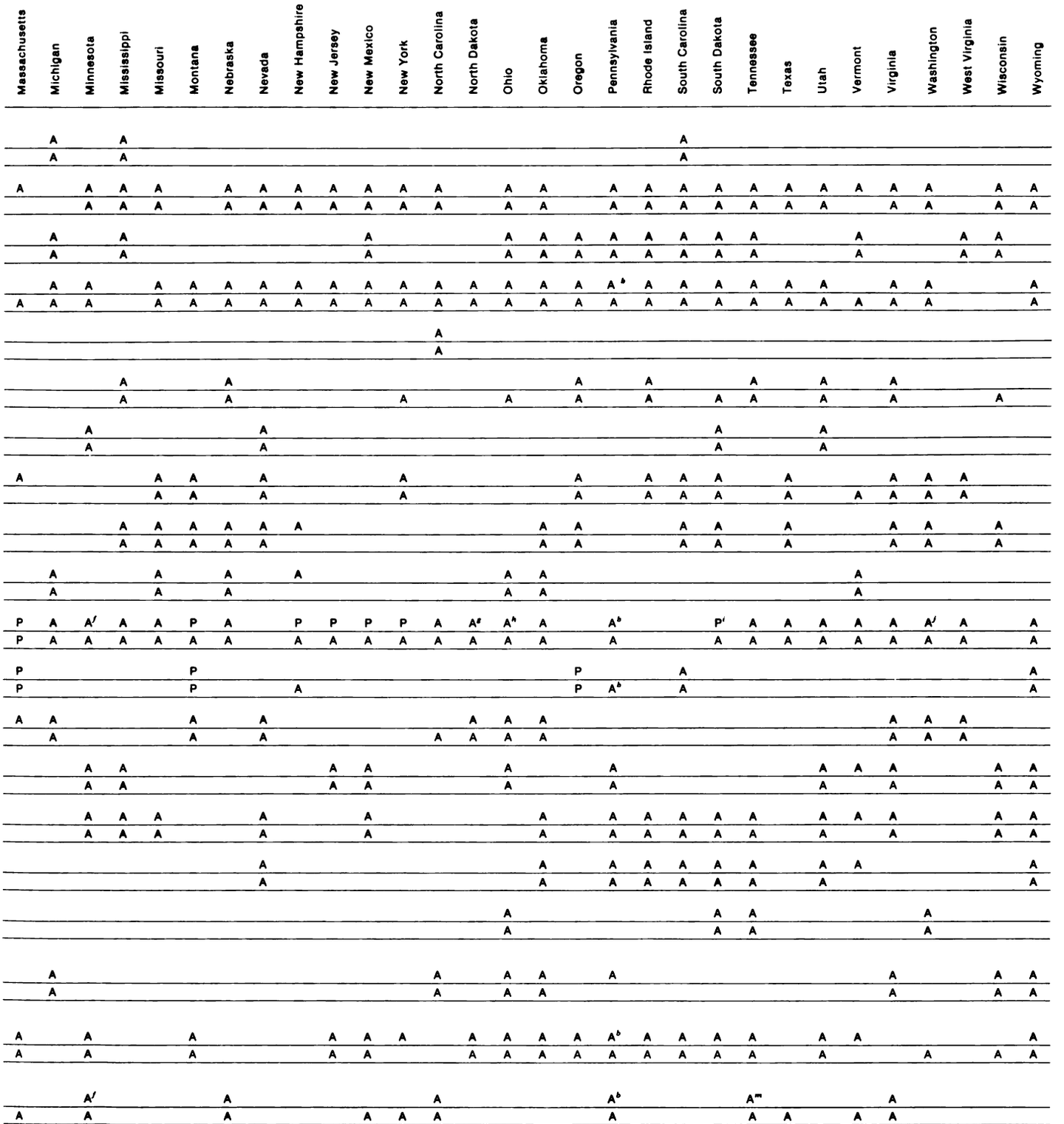
of juveniles, by State, as of 1977

the disposition is neither prescribed nor proscribed by law. For definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.



[f] Truants and ungovernables cannot be committed to the Commissioner of Corrections or to a county institution for delinquents, unless the child is a repeat offender.

[g] An unruly child can only be committed to a State industrial school upon failure of the original disposition order to provide treatment and rehabilitation.

[h] If an unruly child is unamenable to treatment within stated dispositions, the court may then use dispositions available for delinquents.

[i] The statute states that Children in Need of Supervision (CHINS) shall not be placed in institutions for delinquents; however, an opinion from the attorney general states that CHINS can be placed in delinquent institutions if other provisions have failed.

[j] A status offender should not be placed in an institution for delinquents unless previous treatment has failed, at which time he/she may be committed to such an institution but must be separated from adults. Any status offender, however, may be placed up to 4 days in a delinquent institution for diagnostic evaluation.

[k] For an unruly child to be committed to the Division of Children and Youth, the court shall first find that the child is not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation by delinquent dispositions that do not require such treatment.

[l] A status offender who violates a court order may be adjudicated a delinquent; hence, a status offender could be committed to the youth authority.

[m] The statute prohibits commitment of an unruly child to the Department of Corrections unless he/she is not amenable to prior treatment.

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Table 1.141 Characteristics of child abuse and neglect legislation

NOTE: "Reportable conditions" refers to the type of conditions to which the child abuse legislation applies. "Permissive reports" means that reports from persons who have "reasonable cause to believe" that child abuse has occured are encouraged, but not mandated (Source, p. 6). "Abrogation of privileged communications" means that the privilege protecting communication between doctor and patient or between husband and wife is

[This information covers the legal provisions or requirements in child abuse and neglect reporting State statutes, and the Federal P.L. 93-247 as of November 1978.

	Federal P.L.93-247	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland
Reportable conditions:																						
Nonaccidental physical injury	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Neglect	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sexual molestation	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
Emotional/mental injury	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Threatened abuse or neglect		✓		✓			✓							✓					✓	✓	✓	
Separate definition section, including "abuse" and/or "neglect"		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Persons required to report:																						
Medical personnel		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Educational personnel		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Day care personnel		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Social service workers		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Law enforcement personnel		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Any person		✓						✓	✓		✓			✓		✓			✓	✓		✓
Permissive report		✓	✓		✓		✓					✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	
Form of report: *																						
Oral		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Written		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
When report must be made: [b]																						
Immediately		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
"Promptly, as soon as possible"	✓																	✓				✓
Longer						✓		✓					✓	✓	✓							✓
Contents of report:																						
Present facts		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Previous abuse		✓			✓		✓					✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Provisions for photos and x-rays to preserve evidence				✓	✓		✓				✓				✓	✓	✓				✓	
Confidentiality of records	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Penalties for failure to report:																						
Criminal		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Civil					✓		✓									✓	✓					
Fine only																						
Interagency cooperation	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓									✓		✓			
Training provided for persons mandated to report cases of child abuse	✓					✓	✓	✓									✓					
Responsibility for public education	✓					✓					✓						✓					
Provisions for appointment of guardian ad litem	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Provisions for temporary protective custody		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓			✓		✓		✓
Central registry of abuse/neglect reports		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
Abrogation of priviledged communications		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓

* Only required reports are included in the chart. The State may permit other forms of reporting.

[b] Refers to oral report.

Source: Education Commission of the States, Child Abuse and Neglect Project, *Trends in Child Protection Laws—1977*, Report No. 108 (Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the

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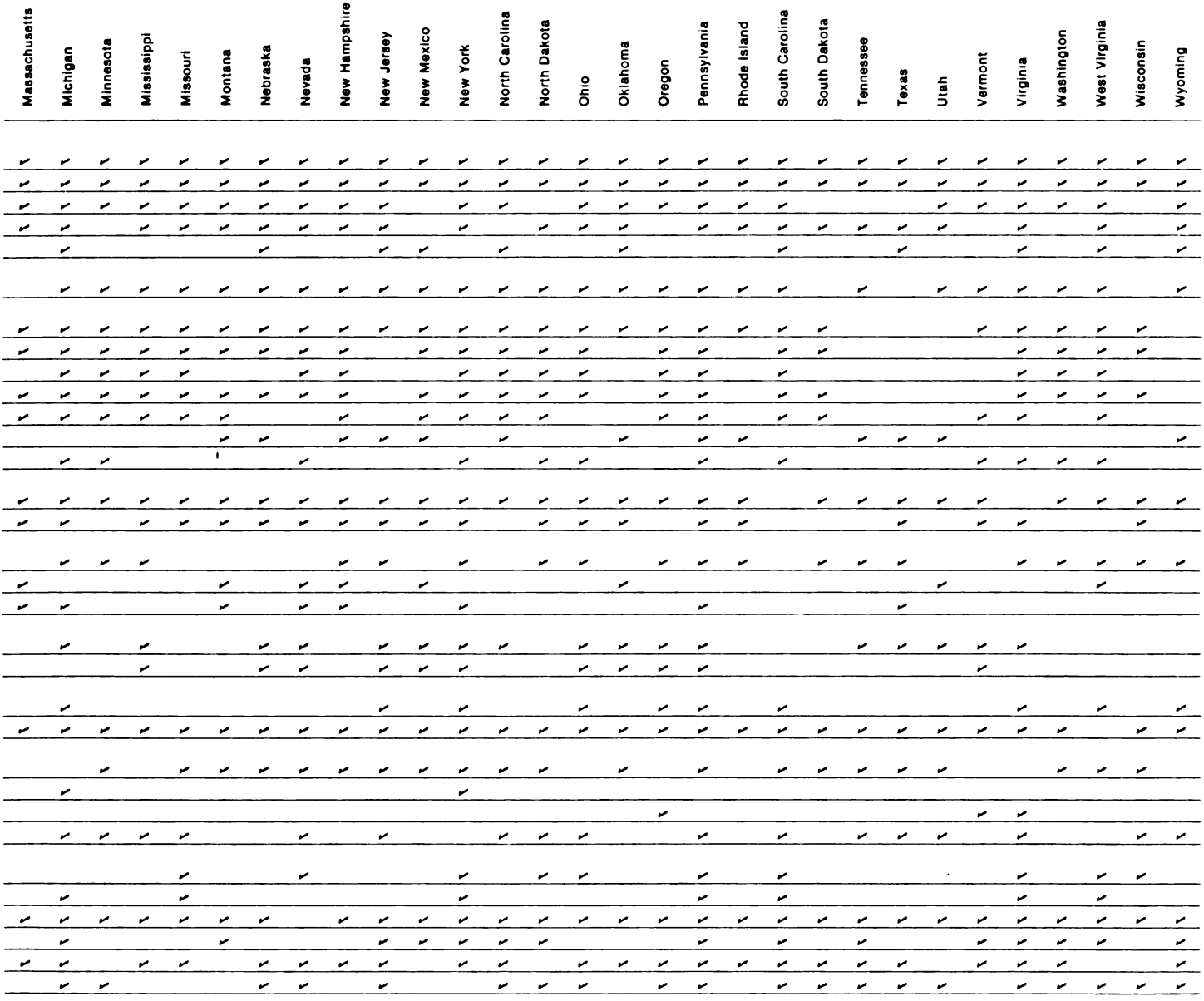
and procedure, by jurisdiction, as of November 1976

eliminated when either is called to testify in a child abuse or neglect action (Source, p. 14). Federal Public Law 93-247, "Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act" was enacted to provide financial assistance for demonstration program for prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect, to establish a National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, and for other purposes.

In some States internal procedures have been developed to cover elements not specifically mandated by the laws in those States, particularly the central registry.]



States, 1978), pp. 18–21.

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Table 1.142 Selected provisions of habitual criminal sentencing statutes, by jurisdiction, as of 1975

NOTE: This table includes the 38 States and 2 jurisdictions that had some sort of habitual criminal law in effect as of Dec. 31, 1975. A dash indicates that the State has no provisions in the category.

Jurisdiction	Present offense	Number of previous offenses	Previous offense	Previous sentence[a]	Required penalty[b]	Allowed penalty[b]
Alabama	—	1	Same offense	—	Sentence must be at least ¼ longer than first sentence unless this would exceed maximum	—
Alaska	Felony	1	Felony	—	Not less than minimum for offense	Up to twice maximum for offense
	Felony	2	Felonies	—	Not less than minimum	Up to twice maximum for second offense
	Felony	3	Felonies	—	20 years	Up to life
	Petty larceny, misdemeanor with element of fraud	3	Burglary, certain larcenies	—	1 year	—
Arkansas	Felony	1	Felony	—	Life term (not clear whether required or allowed)	—
	Murder, rape, carnal abuse, kidnaping	2	Murder, rape, carnal abuse, kidnaping	—	Life term (or death, if prescribed for offense)	—
Arizona	Any crime	1	Petty theft, molesting a child under 16, contributing to delinquency of minor, offense involving lewd and lascivious conduct, or any felony	—	If normal penalty is less than 5 years, then not more than 10 years; if normal penalty is more than 5 years, then not less than 10 years	—
California	Robbery, first-degree burglary, burglary with explosives, rape with force or violence, arson, murder, assault with intent to commit murder, train wrecking, felonious assalt with a deadly weapon, extortion, kidnaping, escape from a state prison by use of force or dangerous or deadly weapons, rape or fornication or sodomy or carnal abuse of a child under 14, lewd or lascivious act with a child, or conspiracy to commit any of the above	2	Robbery, burglary, burglary with explosives, rape with force or violence, arson, murder, assault with intent to commit murder, grand theft, bribery of a public official, perjury, subornation of perjury, train wrecking, feloniously receiving stolen goods, felonious assault with a deadly weapon, extortion, kidnaping, mayhem, escape from a state prison, rape or fornication or sodomy or carnal abuse of a child under the age of 14 years, lewd and lascivious act with a child, or conspiracy to commit any of the above	Terms served	Life sentence (Court has descretion to reverse finding that defendant is habitual criminal within 60 days. If it does, the life term is not imposed).	—
Colorado	Felony	2	Felonies	—	Not less than maximum for offense	Up to 3 times maximum
	Felony	3	Felonies	—	Life term	—
Connecticut	Misdemeanor theft	1	Misdemeanor theft	—	—	Up to 3 years
	3rd- or 4th-degree larceny	2	Larceny	—	—	Up to 5 years if court finds in public interest
	Felony	1	Felony	Term in State prison	—	Up to twice maximum for current offense
	Felony	1	Felony	Sentence of 1 year to life	—	Sentence for next more serious felony if court finds longer sentence in public interest
	Manslaughter, arson, rape, kidnaping, or second-degree robbery, first-degree assault	1	Manslaughter, arson, rape, first- or second-degree robbery, first-degree assault, murder, kidnaping, attempt at any of the above	Sentence of 1 year to life	—	Life, if court finds it in public interest

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Table 1.142 Selected provisions of habitual criminal sentencing statutes, by jurisdiction, as of 1975—Continued

Jurisdiction	Present offense	Number of previous offenses	Previous offenses	Previous sentence [a]	Required penalty [b]	Allowed penalty [b]
Delaware	Felony	3	Felony	—	—	Life term
	First and second degree murder, first-degree arson, first- or second-degree burglary, kidnaping, first-degree assault, first-degree robbery, rape, sodomy	2	First or second degree murder, first-degree arson, first- or second-degree burglary, kidnaping, first-degree assault, first-degree robbery, rape, sodomy	—	Life term	—
Florida	Felony or attempted felony	1	Felony or attempted felony	—	Maximum for offense	Up to twice maximum
	Felony or attempted felony	3	Felony or attempted felony	—	Life term	—
Georgia	Felony	3	Felonies	—	Must serve maximum set by judge or jury	—
Idaho	Felony	2	Felonies	—	Not less than 5 years	Up to life
Indiana	Felony	2	Felonies	Time served	Life term	—
Iowa	Petty larceny (persons over 18)	3	Petty larceny	—	Up to 3 years	—
	Felony	2	Felonies	Commitment to prison on sentence of 3 years or more	—	Up to 25 years
	Burglary, robbery, counterfeiting, forgery, larceny over $20, breaking and entering with intent to commit public offense	2	Burglary, robbery, forgery, larceny over $20, breaking and entering with intent to commit public offense, counterfeiting	—	—	Up to 40 years
Kansas	Felony	1	Felony	—	—	Indeterminate sentence with minimum not less than least minimum nor more than twice greatest minimum for offense and maximum of not less than regular maximum nor more than twice regular maximum
	Felony	2	Felonies	—	—	Indeterminate sentence with minimum not less than least minimum nor more than three times greatest minimum for offense and maximum of not less than regular maximum nor more than life
Kentucky	Class A felony	2	Felonies	Imprisonment on sentences of 1 year or more	—	Indeterminate term with maximum of life
	Class B felony	2	Felonies	Imprisonment on sentences of 1 year or more	—	Indeterminate term with maximum of not less than 20 years nor more than life
	Class C or D felony	2	Felonies	Imprisonment on sentences of 1 year or more	—	Indeterminate term with maximum of not less than 10 years nor more than 20 years
Louisiana	Felony	1	Felony	—	⅓ of maximum for offense	Up to twice maximum
	Felony	2	Felonies	—	½ of maximum for offense	Up to twice maximum
	Felony	3	Felonies	—	Maximum for offense; not less than 20 years	Up to life
Maine	Felony	1	Felony	—	—	Any term of years

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.142 Selected provisions of habitual criminal sentencing statutes, by jurisdiction, as of 1975—Continued

Jurisdiction	Present offense	Number of previous offenses	Previous offense	Previous sentence [a]	Required penalty [b]	Allowed penalty [b]
Michigan	Felony	1	Felony	—	—	If penalty is less than life, then any sentence from probation to 1½ times maximum; if penalty is life, then any term up to life
	Felony	2	Felonies	—	—	If penalty is less than life, up to twice maximum; if penalty is life, up to life term
Minnesota	Felony	1	Felony within last 10 years	—	—	Maximum for offense multiplied by number of previous convictions; not to exceed 40 year (requires trial court finding that defendant has propensity for future crimes of violence)
Missouri	Felony	1	Felony or attempted felony	—	Defendant will be designated as habitual criminal, but no penalties listed	—
Montana	Felony	1	Felony	—	At least 5 years	Up to 100 years
Nebraska	Felony	2	Felonies	Commitment on sentence of 1 year or more	10 years	Up to 60 years; if longer sentence is provided for offense it prevails
New Jersey	Misdemeanor or high misdemeanor	1	High misdemeanor	—	—	Up to twice maximum for offense
	Misdemeanor or high misdemeanor	2	High misdemeanor	—	—	Up to 3 times maximum for offense
	Misdemeanor or high misdemeanor (c)	3	High misdemeanor	—	—	Any term up to life
New Mexico	Felony	1	Felony	—	Half of maximum for offense	Up to twice maximum
	Felony	2	Felonies	—	Maximum for offense	Up to 3 times maximum
	Felony	3	Felonies	—	Life term	—
New York	Felony	2	Felonies	Imprisonment on sentence of more than 1 year	—	Sentence for Class A-1 felony; minimum 15 to 25 years, maximum life (requires finding by sentencing court that history and character of defendant and nature and circumstances of criminal conduct indicate that extended incarceration and lifetime supervision will best serve public interest)
Nevada	Felony, petty larceny or any crime with element of fraud or intent to defraud	2 3	Felonies *or* petty larcenies or misdemeanors or gross misdemeanors with element of fraud or intent to defraud	—	10 years	Up to 20 years
	Felony, petty larceny or any crime with element of fraud or intent to defraud	3 5	Felonies *or* petty larcenies or misdemeanors or gross misdemeanors with element of fraud or intent to defraud	—	Life term	—
North Carolina	Felony	2	Felonies	—	20 years	Up to life (calculated at 40 years for parole purposes) (Not eligible for parole until 75 percent of term served. Sentence cannot be suspended. Term cannot be reduced below 75 percent for good behavior or other reason.)

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.142 Selected provisions of habitual criminal sentencing statutes, by jurisdiction, as of 1975—Continued

Jurisdiction	Present offense	Number of previous offenses	Previous offense	Previous sentence [a]	Required penalty [b]	Allowed penalty [b]
Oklahoma	Petty larceny, attempted felony	1	Felony	—	—	Up to 5 years
	Felony	1	Felony	—	If penalty is 5 years or more, not less than 10 years	If penalty is 5 years or less, up to 10 years
Rhode Island	Felony	2	Felonies	With prison sentences	—	Up to 25 years in addition to present sentence (not eligible for parole until 5 of 25 years served)
South Carolina	Murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape, armed robbery, highway robbery, assault with intent to ravish, bank robbery, arson, burglary, safecracking, attempt at any of above	3	Same offenses	—	Maximum for offense	—
	Same as above	4	Same as above	—	Life term	—
South Dakota	Felony	1	Felony or attempted felony	—	—	Up to twice maximum for offense
	Felony	3	Felonies	—	—	Life term
Tennessee	Capital crime; assault with intent to commit murder; malicious shooting or stabbing; assault with intent to commit rape; mayhem; abduction of female from parents; or manufacturing, selling, or delivering Schedule I drugs	2	Same offenses	—	Life term with no suspension, parole, or reduction for good behavior	—
Texas	3rd-degree felony	1	Felony	—	Sentence for 2nd-degree felony	—
	2nd-degree felony	1	Felony	—	Sentence for 1st-degree felony	—
	1st-degree felony	1	Felony	—	15 years	Up to 99 years
	Felony	2	Felonies	—	Life term	—
Vermont	Felony	3	Felonies or attempted felonies	—	—	Life term
Washington	Felony, petty larceny, misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor with element of fraud or intent to defraud	1 2	1 felony *or* 2 petty larcenies, misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor with element of fraud or intent to defraud	—	Not less than 10 years	Sterilization
	Same as above	2 4	2 felonies *or* 4 of above misdemeanors	—	Life term	Sterilization
West Virginia	Felony	1	Felony	—	If penalty is definite term, 5 additional years; if indeterminate term, 5 years added to maximum	—
Wisconsin	Any offense	1	Felony within 5-year period	—	—	If maximum is 1 year or less up to 3 years; if maximum 1 to 10 years increase as much as 6 years; if maximum more than 10 years, increase as much as 10 years
	Any offense	3	Misdemeanors within 5-year period	—	—	If maximum 1 year or less, up to 3 years, if maximum 1 year or more, increase as much as 2 years
Wyoming	Felony	2	Felonies	—	10 years	Up to 50 years
	Felony	3	Felonies	—	Life term	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 1.142 Selected provisions of habitual criminal sentencing statutes, by jurisdiction, as of 1975—Continued

Jurisdiction	Present offense	Number of previous offenses	Previous offense	Previous sentence [a]	Required penalty [b]	Allowed penalty [b]
District of Columbia _____	Any offense under D.C. law	1	Same offense as presently charged	—	—	Fine of 1½ times regular fine and prison term of 1½ times maximum for offense
	Any offense under D.C. law	2	Same offense as presently charged	—	—	Fine of 3 times regular fine and prison term of 3 times maximum for offense
	Felony	2	Felonies punishable by terms of more than 2 years	—	—	Any term up to life, if court finds that such sentence will best serve public interest
Puerto Rico _____	Petty larceny or attempt at crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary	1	Same offenses	—	—	Up to 5 years
	Any offense (except petty larceny or attempt at crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary)	1	Petty larceny or attempt at offense punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary	—	—	If penalty would be life in discretion of court, then life; if penalty would be less than life, then maximum for first offense
	Petty larceny or attempt at crime punishable by 5 years or less	1	Offense punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary	—	—	Up to 5 years
	Any offense (except petty larceny or attempt at crime punishable by 5 years or less)	1	Offense punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary	—	—	If penalty is more than 5 years, then not less than 10 years; if 5 years or less, then not more than 10 years
	Felony	2	Felonies	Imprisonment in Puerto Rico for 5 or more years	15 years	—

[a] This column includes information on the requirement of a few State statutes that the defendant must have actually served a sentence for the previous offense in order for the enhanced penalty to be imposed.

[b] Difficulties arose in categorizing whether the penalty was required or allowed in habitual criminal statutes. Most sentencing statutes state that a trial court "shall" impose the authorized sentence; nevertheless, usually the court has the power to suspend all or part of the sentence. Mandatory sentencing statutes, on the other hand, remove this discretion from the trial court. The column headed "required penalty" includes all sentences that the statute says the court "shall" impose. Also included are sentencing provisions that specify that no suspension is authorized. The column headed "allowed penalty" includes all sentences that the statute says the trial court "may" impose.

[c] No penalties cited for felony repeaters.

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Table 1.143 Selected characteristics of sexual psychopath statutes, by State, as of 1975

NOTE: This table presents information for the 25 States and the District of Columbia that had sexual psychopath statutes in effect as of Dec. 31, 1975. Sexual psychopath statutes represent a concerted attempt to deal with certain offenders thought to be especially dangerous by isolating them and trying to cure them of their dangerous qualities. The statutes generally have these characteristics: (1) they are based on a definition involving mental abnormality, propensity for commission of criminal offenses, and danger to others; (2) they provide for commitment, often indeterminate, to a mental treatment facility; (3) they rely more on psychiatric diagnosis of mental conditions than on the fact-finding procedures of criminal trial; and (4) the stated emphasis of confinement is therapeutic rather then punitive, with release conditioned on improvement in mental condition.

The Minnesota Psychopathic Personality (PP) statute operates exactly like a civil commitment statute in the sense that any "reputable person" may file a petition alleging that the subject is a psychopathic personality, even though no criminal charges have been filed. The Minnesota Sex Offenders Act (SOA) applies only to persons who have commited sex offenses.

State	When invoked				By whom invoked				Decisionmaker on commitment			Nature of commitment			Releasing official		
	After charged	After conviction	After sentencing	After commitment	Court	Prosecutor	Defendant	Other	Court	Jury	Examiners	Mandatory	Discretionary	Commitment or outpatient treatment required	Court	Parole board	Other
Alabama		✓[a]				✓		✓[b]	✓			✓					✓[c]
California		✓[d]	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓[e]		
Colorado		✓[a]			✓	✓	✓		✓			✓				✓	
Connecticut		✓[a]			✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓[f]		
Florida	✓[g]	✓[h]			✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓		
Georgia				✓[i]				✓[j]			✓	✓				✓	
Illinois	✓							✓[b,k]	✓	✓		✓			✓		
Indiana		✓[a]			✓	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓[e]		✓[l]
Iowa	✓					✓[m]			✓	✓			✓		✓[e]		
Kansas		✓[n]			✓				✓				✓		(i)	(i)	(i)
Maryland			✓	✓[o]	NA	NA	NA	NA	✓	✓		✓			✓[p]		
Massachusetts		✓[a]		✓[q]	✓	✓[r]			✓					✓	✓		
Minnesota (PP)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)				✓[t]	✓				✓				✓[u]
Minnesota (SOA)		✓[a]			✓				✓					✓			✓[t,v]
Missouri	✓					✓			✓	✓		NA	NA	NA	✓[e]		
Nebraska	✓[w]	✓[a]			✓	✓[x]	✓[w]		✓	✓		NA	NA	NA	✓		
New Hampshire		✓[a]			✓				✓			✓			✓		
New Jersey		✓[a]			✓[y]						✓			✓		✓[z]	
Ohio		✓[a]			✓				✓				✓		✓[aa]		
Oregon	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)				✓[ab]	✓				✓		✓		
Tennessee			✓	✓				✓[ac]			✓			✓	✓[e]		
Utah		✓[a]			✓						✓	✓				✓	
Vermont		✓[a]			✓	✓		✓[ad]	✓			✓			✓		
Washington	✓					✓			✓	✓		✓			✓		
Wisconsin		✓[a]			✓[ae]						✓			✓			✓[af]
Wyoming		✓[a]			✓[ag]				✓				✓		✓[ah]		
District of Columbia	✓[ai]	✓[a]	✓[af]		✓[ak]			✓[al]	✓[am]	✓[am]		✓					✓[an]

[a] Before sentencing.
[b] Attorney general.
[c] Director or superintendant of institution.
[d] Before or after sentencing.
[e] After hearing.
[f] After recieving a report from superintendant.
[g] Noncapital crime.
[h] Capital crime.
[i] Sixty days before parole or prison release.
[j] Chairman of State board of pardon and parole.
[k] State's attorney.
[l] Statute provides an absolute time limit on commitments; at end of the authorized period, the subject must be released, regardless of the medical staff's assessment of his condition. There may be additional procedures allowing earlier release.
[m] On own initiative or on receiving information from any reputable person.
[n] As part of presentence investigation.
[o] Any time up to 6 months before release from prison.
[p] On recommendation of institutional board of review.
[q] During confinement in prison.
[r] Prosecutor may act for prisoner or director of institution.
[s] No criminal charge required.
[t] County attorney, if convinced by allegations of others.
[u] Superintendant of hospital on order of commissioner of public welfare, after favorable recommendation from special review board.
[v] Commissioner of public welfare.
[w] Defendant may invoke Act after charge, if psychiatric report gives probable cause.
[x] If psychiatric report gives probable cause.
[y] Referral apparently required for specified offenses.
[z] Discharge may be allowed only after a term on parole.
[aa] On recommendation or department, and after hearing.
[ab] District attorney.
[ac] Required upon conviction.
[ad] Commissioner of mental health.
[ae] Examination required for some offenses, discretionary for others.
[af] Generally, department of health and social services; however, in less than 2 years without approval of the committing court.
[ag] Referral required, unless court states reasons for not making referral.
[ah] Committing court, on recommendation of hospital director.
[ai] Before trial.
[ak] While subject is on probation (if criminal charge is filed).
[al] Any criminal court may direct prosecutor to file petition.
[am] U.S. attorney.
[an] Jury possible, but court makes decision.
[ao] Superintendant of hospital; if subject was charged with a crime, notice must be given to court.

Source: Reprinted by permission of the publisher, from Linda Sieffel, *The Law and the Dangerous Criminal: Statutory Attempts at Definition and Control* (Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, Copyright 1977, D.C. Heath and Company), pp. 67, 68, 70, 76, 77.

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Table 1.144 Selected provisions of statutes concerning incompetence to stand trial, by jurisdiction, as of 1975

NOTE: The standard definition of incompetence to stand trial is the mentally impaired defendant's inability to understand the nature of the criminal proceedings or to cooperate with counsel in his/her own defense. Indiana, Massachusetts, New Mexico, North Carolina, Vermont, and Puerto Rico had no definition.

Jurisdiction	Standard definition	Definition includes: Specific mention of mental illness	Specific mention of insanity	Specific mention of mental defect	Other definition of incompetence
Alabama			✓		Insanity of those charged, in confinement awaiting trial
Alaska	✓	✓		✓	
Arizona	✓	✓		✓	
Arkansas			✓		Insanity, not knowing difference between right and wrong
California	✓				
Colorado	✓	✓		✓	
Connecticut	✓		✓	✓	
Delaware	✓	✓		✓	
Florida			✓		Same as insanity
Georgia	✓				
Hawaii			✓		Defendant is insane
Idaho	✓	✓		✓	
Illinois	✓				
Iowa			✓		Same as insanity
Kansas	✓				
Kentucky	✓				
Louisiana	✓	✓		✓	
Maine		✓		✓	"Competence to stand trial" mentioned but not defined
Maryland	✓				
Michigan	✓				
Minnesota	✓				
Mississippi			✓	✓	Defendant was insane at time of offense and still is insane to such an extent as not to be responsible for act or omission
Missouri	✓				
Montana	✓				
Nebraska					Statute refers to incompetence to stand trial but doesn't define it
Nevada					Same as insanity
New Hampshire					Statute refers to incompetence to stand trial but doesn't define it
New Jersey			✓		Insanity at time of hearing
New York	✓	✓		✓	
North Dakota	✓	✓		✓	
Ohio			✓		Insanity during criminal proceedings
Oklahoma			✓		Present insanity (case notes indicate that test is standard definition)
Oregon	✓	✓		✓	
Pennsylvania	✓				
Rhode Island	✓				
South Carolina	✓				
South Dakota		✓			Statute says only that a mentally ill person can't be tried
Tennessee		✓			"Incompetent to stand trial because of mental illness"
Texas			✓		Present insanity
Utah			✓		Insanity
Virginia	✓				
Washington [a]					
West Virginia	✓				
Wisconsin	✓	✓		✓	
Wyoming	✓	✓		✓	
Federal	✓		✓		
District of Columbia	✓				Incompetence defined in standard terms, but provisions of statute apply both to persons who are incompetent and those of "unsound mind"

[a] No statute.

Source: Reprinted by permission of the publisher, from Linda Sieffel, *The Law and the Dangerous Criminal: Statutory Attempts of Definition and Control* (Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, Copyright 1977, D.C. Heath and Company), pp. 108,109.

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Table 1.145 Provisions relating to the insanity defense in criminal trials, by State, as of 1975

NOTE: The information provided here synopsizes statutory and case law on the insanity defense. However, the reader should refer to the Source for a fuller description of the insanity tests and the relevant statutory and case law in each jurisdiction.

State	Type of insanity test			Burden of proof required		Compulsory mental exam required	
	M'Naghten [a]	Durham [b]	A.L.I. [c]	Beyond a resonable doubt to prove sanity on prosecution	Preponderance of evidence to prove insanity on defendant	To determine competency to stand trial	To determine criminal responsibility
Alabama	✓[d]				✓	✓[e]	✓[e]
Alaska			✓	✓		✓	✓
Arizona	✓			✓		✓	✓
Arkansas	✓[d]				✓	✓	✓
California	✓				✓		✓
Colorado	✓[d]			✓		✓	✓
Connecticut			✓	✓		✓	
Delaware	✓[d]				✓		
Florida	✓			✓		✓	✓
Georgia	✓[d]				✓	—	—
Hawaii	✓[d]			✓			✓
Idaho			✓	✓		✓	✓
Illinois			✓	✓		—	—
Indiana			✓	✓		✓	✓
Iowa	✓			✓			
Kansas	✓			✓		✓	✓
Kentucky			✓		✓		✓[f]
Louisiana					✓	✓	✓
Maine		✓			✓	✓	✓
Maryland			✓	✓		✓	✓
Massachusetts			✓	✓		✓	✓
Michigan	✓[d]			✓		✓	
Minnesota					✓	—	—
Mississippi	✓			✓		✓	
Missouri			✓		✓	✓	✓
Montana			✓		✓	✓	✓
Nebraska	✓			✓		✓	
Nevada	✓				✓	✓	
New Hampshire		✓		✓		✓	✓
New Jersey	✓				✓	—	—
New Mexico	✓[d]			✓		✓	
New York			✓			✓	
North Carolina	✓			✓	✓	✓	
North Dakota	✓				✓	✓	✓
Ohio			✓		✓	✓	✓
Oklahoma	✓			✓		✓	
Oregon			✓		✓	✓	✓
Pennsylvania	✓				✓	✓	
Rhode Island	✓				✓	✓	
South Carolina	✓				✓	✓	✓
South Dakota				✓			✓
Tennessee	✓			✓		✓	✓
Texas			✓		✓	✓	✓
Utah	✓[d]			✓			✓
Vermont			✓	✓		✓	✓
Virginia	✓[d]				✓	✓	
Washington	✓				✓	—	—
West Virginia			✓		✓	✓	✓
Wisconsin	✓[g]		✓	✓		✓	✓
Wyoming	✓[d]			✓[h]	✓[h]	✓	✓

[a] The M'Naghten test provides that a defendant is not criminally responsible if he does not know the nature and quality of the act or if he does not know the act is wrong (Source, p. 12).

[b] The Durham test provides that a defendant is not criminally responsible if the unlawful act was the product of mental disease or defect (Source, p. 14).

[c] The American Law Institute (A.L.I.) test provides that the defendant is not criminally responsible if at the time of such conduct, as a result of mental disease or defect, he lacks substantial capacity either to appreciate the criminality of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of law (Source, p. 17).

[d] In these States, the irresistible impulse test supplements the M'Naghten formulation. Under the irresistible impulse test, a defendant is not criminally responsible if he had a mental disease that kept him from controlling his conduct, despite the knowledge of the nature and quality of his act and awareness that it was wrong (Source, p. 13).

[e] Compulsory mental exam required in capital offenses only.

[f] Compulsory mental exam required only where the defendant has been previously convicted of two felonies.

[g] The test in Wisconsin is A.L.I. but the defendant has the opinion to choose M'Naghten.

[h] The burden of proof is on the defendant to prove insanity by a preponderance of the evidence if the defendant chooses the A.L.I. test. The burden of proof is on the prosecution to prove sanity beyond a reasonable doubt if the defendant chooses M'Naghten test.

Source: Reprinted by permission of the publisher, from Grant H. Morris, *The Insanity Defense: A Blueprint for Legislative Reform* (Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, Copyright 1975, D.C. Heath and Company), pp. 89–92.

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Table 1.146 Confinement provisions upon acquittal by reason of insanity, by State, as of 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.145.

State	Confinement provisions upon acquittal by reason of insanity			
	Automatic confinement	Specific findings necessary for confinement	Discretionary confinement by judge	Civil proceedings instituted if defendant is to be confined
Alabama		✓[a]		
Alaska		✓[b]		
Arizona				✓
Arkansas	✓			
California		✓[a]		
Colorado	✓			
Connecticut		✓[b]		
Delaware			✓	
Florida		✓[b]		
Georgia	✓			
Hawaii		✓[a]		
Idaho	✓[c]			✓[c]
Illinois		✓[d]		
Indiana				✓
Iowa		✓[b]		
Kansas	✓			
Kentucky		✓[e]		
Louisiana	✓[f]	✓[f]		✓[f]
Maine	✓			
Maryland	✓[g]		✓[g]	
Massachusetts			✓	
Michigan	✓[h]			✓[h]
Minnesota	✓			
Mississippi	✓	✓[i]		
Missouri				
Montana	✓[j]			✓[j]
Nebraska	✓			
Nevada	✓			
New Hampshire			✓	
New Jersey				✓
New Mexico				
New York	✓[k]			✓[k]
North Carolina				✓
North Dakota		✓[b]		
Ohio	✓			
Oklahoma		✓[l]		
Oregon		✓[m]		
Pennsylvania			✓	
Rhode Island	✓[n]	✓[n]		
South Carolina				✓
South Dakota			✓	
Tennessee				✓
Texas		✓[o]		
Utah				✓
Vermont				✓
Virginia		✓[b]		
Washington		✓[e]		
West Virginia				✓
Wisconsin				✓
Wyoming				✓

[a] Confinement is required if the judge finds that the defendant's insanity continues.
[b] Confinement is required if the judge finds that release would be dangerous to the public.
[c] A civil commitment procedure occurs after 6 months.
[d] Confinement is required if the trial judge or jury finds the defendant's insanity continues.
[e] Confinement is required if a second jury, impaneled after the acquittal, finds that release would be dangerous to the public.
[f] Civil commitment proceedings must be instituted if the defendant is to be retained after acquittal. However, there is a statutory provision requiring automatic commitment upon acquittal by reason of insanity in capital case and it requires commitment in other cases if the judge finds that release would be dangerous to the public.
[g] Confinement is automatic in capital cases.
[h] Confinement is automatic, but only for 60 days for an examination of the person's mental condition to consider whether civil commitment is appropriate.
[i] Confinement is required if trial jury finds the person is still insane and that release would be dangerous to the public.
[j] Confinement is automatic, but a hearing must be held within 50 days to determine the person's present mental condition and to determine whether the person may be released without danger to others.
[k] Commitment is automatic, but only for an examination of the person's present mental condition to consider whether civil commitment is appropriate.
[l] Confinement is required if the trial jury finds that release would be dangerous to the public.
[m] Confinement is required if the judge finds that release would be dangerous to the defendant or to the public.
[n] Confinement is automatic for up to 60 days to determine whether the person is dangerous. Thereafter, if the judge finds the person dangerous, commitment is required.
[o] Confinement is required if the trial jury finds the defendant's insanity continues or that the defendant is "so liable to the relapse or recurrence of the insane or mentally irresponsible condition as to be an unsafe person at large . . . ."

Source: Reprinted by permission of the publisher, from Grant H. Morris, *The Insanity Defense: A Blueprint for Legislative Reform* (Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, Copyright 1975, D.C. Heath and Company), pp. 93, 94.

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Table 1.147 Legalized gambling, by type of activity and State, as of 1977

NOTE: Data were collected by the Public Gaming Research Institute through ongoing statutory research, survey questionnaires, and when necessary, personal communications. Data are current as of August 1977. Keno is a bingo-like game.

State	Lottery	Numbers	Sports betting	Off-track betting	Horse racing	Dog racing	Jai alai	Casinos	Card games	Bingo	Other
Alabama						✓					
Alaska										✓	
Arizona					✓	✓				✓	
Arkansas						✓					
California					✓				✓	✓	
Colorado					✓	✓				✓	
Connecticut	✓	✓		✓	✓[a]	✓	✓			✓	
Delaware	✓				✓		✓[a]			✓	
Florida					✓	✓	✓			✓	
Georgia										✓	
Hawaii											
Idaho					✓						
Illinois	✓				✓					✓	
Indiana					✓[a]						
Iowa									✓	✓	
Kansas										✓	
Kentucky					✓						
Louisiana					✓					✓	
Maine	✓				✓					✓	
Maryland	✓	✓			✓					✓	
Massachusetts	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	
Michigan	✓	✓			✓					✓	
Minnesota										✓	
Mississippi											
Missouri											
Montana			✓		✓				✓	✓	
Nebraska					✓					✓	
Nevada			✓[b]	✓[b]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓[c]
New Hampshire	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	
New Jersey	✓	✓			✓			✓[a]		✓	
New Mexico					✓					✓	
New York	✓			✓	✓					✓	
North Carolina										✓	
North Dakota										✓	
Ohio	✓				✓					✓	
Oklahoma										✓	
Oregon					✓	✓			✓	✓	
Pennsylvania	✓	✓			✓						
Rhode Island	✓	✓			✓		✓			✓	
South Carolina										✓	
South Dakota					✓	✓				✓	
Tennessee										✓	
Texas											
Utah											
Vermont	✓[a]				✓					✓	
Virginia										✓	
Washington					✓				✓	✓	
West Virginia					✓						
Wisconsin										✓	
Wyoming					✓					✓	

[a] Legislation has passed, game is still in the planning state.
[b] Bookmakers.
[c] Keno.

Source: Linda Bailey and Elaine Knapp, "Gambling," *State Government News* 20(September 1977), p. 5.

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Table 1.148 Statutory penalties for cultivation, sale, and possession of

NOTE: This national survey of marihuana legislation, summarizing statutory penalty structures, was conducted by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co. for the National Governor's Conference, Center for Policy Research and Analysis. Where the amount of marihuana is not specified, penalties are assumed to apply to any quantity. Penalties for hashish are the

Jurisdiction	Regulatory classification	Cultivation		Sale				
					1st offense		2nd offense	
		Term	Fine	Amount	Term	Fine	Term	Fine
Alabama	Hallucinogen	2-15 years	$25,000	—	2-15 years	$25,000	2-30 years	$50,000
Alaska	Hallucinogen	(a)		—	0-25 years	$20,000	0-life	$25,000
Arizona	Narcotic	0-1 year or 1-10 years	$1,000 or $50,000	—	5 years-life [e]	$50,000	5 years-life [f]	$50,000
Arkansas	Marihuana	3-10 years	$15,000	—	3-10 years	$15,000	3-20 years	$30,000
California	Hallucinogen	1-10 years [j]		(a)	5 years-life [e]	$20,000	5 years-life [f]	$20,000
Colorado	Dangerous drug	1-14 years	$1,000	(a)	1-14 years	$1,000	5-30 years	$5,000
Connecticut	Hallucinogen	0-7 years	$1,000 [p]	< 1 kilogram	0-7 years	$1,000	0-15 years	$5,000
		5-20 years [q]		> 1 kilogram	5-20 years [k]		10-25 years [k]	
Delaware	Hallucinogen	0-10 years	$1,000-$10,000	(a)	0-10 years	$1,000-$10,000	3-15 years [m]	$1,000-$10,000
Florida	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	$5,000	(a)	0-5 years	$5,000	0-10 years	$5,000
Georgia	Controlled substance	1-10 years		—	1-10 years		(d)	
Hawaii	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	$5,000	< 2 ounces marihuana	0-1 years	$1,000	(d)	
				> 2 ounces marihuana < 1/8 ounce hashish	0-5 years	$5,000	(d)	
				> 1/8 ounce hashish	0-10 years	$10,000	(d)	
Idaho	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	$15,000	—	0-5 years	$15,000	0-10 years	$30,000
Illinois	Hallucinogen	0-1 year	$1,000	< 2.5 grams [k]	0-6 months	$500	(d)	
				2.5-10 grams	0-1 year	$1,000	(d)	
				10-30 grams	1-3 years [k]	$10,000	(d)	
				30-500 grams	1-10 years [k]	$10,000	(d)	
				> 500 grams	1-20 years [k]	$10,000	(d)	
Indiana	Marihuana	0-1 year	$5,000	< 30 grams marihuana < 2 grams hashish	0-1 year	$5,000	0-1 year	$5,000 or
		2-4 years	$10,000	> 30 grams marihuana, > 2 grams hashish	0-1 year or 2-4 years	$5,000 or $10,000	2-4 years	$10,000
							(d)	
Iowa	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	$1,000	(a)	0-5 years	$1,000	0-15 years	$3,000
Kansas	Hallucinogen	0-1 year	$2,500	(a)	10 years [r]	$5,000	(d)	
Kentucky	Hallucinogen	0-1 year	$500	(a)	0-1 year	$500	1-5 years	$3,000-$5,000
Louisiana	Hallucinogen	0-10 years	$15,000	—	0-10 years	$15,000	0-20 years	$30,000
Maine	Marihuana	(a)		Marihuana	0-1 year	$500	(d)	
				Hashish [k]	0-5 years	$1,000		
Maryland	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	$15,000	—	0-5 years	$15,000	0-10 years	$30,000
Massachusetts	Hallucinogen	0-2 years	$5,000	—	0-2 years	$5,000	2-5 years	$10,000
Michigan	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	$5,000	(a)	0-4 years	$2,000	0-8 years	$4,000
Minnesota	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	$15,000	(a)	0-5 years	$15,000	1-10 years	$30,000
Mississippi	Hallucinogen	0-10 years	$15,000	(a)	0-20 years	$30,000	0-40 years	$60,000
Missouri	Hallucinogen	6 months-1 year or 0-20 years		(a)	5 years-life		10 years-life	
Montana	Hallucinogen	1 year-life		—	1 year-life		—	

See footnotes at end of table.

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marihuana and hashish, by amount and jurisdiction, as of 1976

same as for marihuana unless otherwise noted. Fines are represented as maximum fines unless two amounts are indicated.

Sale to minor		Possession with intent to distribute				Possession				
		1st offense		2nd offense			1st offense		2nd offense	
Term	Fine	Term	Fine	Term	Fine	Amount	Term	Fine	Term	Fine
2-30 years	$50,000	(a)		(a)		—	0-1 year	$1,000	2-15 years	$25,000
0-life	$25,000	(a)		(a)		< 1 ounce [c]		$100	(a)	
						> 1 ounce		$1,000	(a)	
10 years-life [f]	$50,000	2-10 years [g]	$50,000	5-15 years [f]	$50,000	—	0-1 year or 1-10 years	$1,000 or $50,000	2-20 years	$50,000 [h]
3-20 years	$15,000	(a)		(a)		< 1 ounce	0-1 year	$250	0-2 years	$500
						> 1 ounce [i]	3-10 years	$15,000	3-20 years	$30,000
10 years-life [i]	$20,000	2-10 years [g]		5-15 years [m]		< 1 ounce	0-6 months	$100	(a)	
						> 1 ounce	0-1 year	$500	(a)	
						—hashish	1-5 years	$500	(a)	
3-14 years	$10,000 [n]	(a)		(a)		< 1 ounce	0-15 days	$100 or $100 [o]		
						> 1 ounce or hashish	0-1 year	$500	0-2 years	$500-$1,000
—		(a)		(a)		< 4 ounces	0-1 year	$1,000	0-5 years	$3,000
						> 4 ounces	0-5 years	$2,000	0-10 years	$5,000
0-15 years	(a)	(a)		(a)		—	0-2 years	$500	0-7 years	$500
0-15 years	$10,000	(a)		(a)		< 5 grams	0-1 year	$1,000	0-5 years	$5,000
						> 5 grams	0-5 years	$5,000	0-10 years	$5,000
(a)		(a)		(a)		< 1 ounce	0-1 year	$1,000	(a)	
						> 1 ounce	1-10 years		(a)	
0-5 years	$5,000 marihuana	(a)		(a)		< 1 ounce	0-30 days	$500	(a)	
0-10 years	$10,000 hashish					1 ounce-1 kilogram marihuana, < 1/8 ounce hashish	0-1 year	$1,000	(a)	
						1 kilogram marihuana, 1/8-1 ounce hashish	0-5 years	$5,000	(a)	
						1 ounce hashish	0-10 years	$10,000	(a)	
0-10 years	$15,000	(a)		(a)		< 3 ounces	0-1 year	$1,000	0-2 years	$2,000
						> 3 ounces	0-5 years	$15,000	0-10 years	$30,000
0-1 year	$500	(a)		(a)		< 2.5 grams	0-30 days	$250	(a)	
0-2 years	$1,000					2.5-10 grams	0-6 months	$500	(a)	
1-6 years	$10,000					10-30 grams	0-1 year	$1,000	1-3 years [j]	$10,000
1-20 years	$10,000					30-500 grams	1-3 years [j]	$10,000	1-10 years [j]	$10,000
1-40 years	$10,000					> 500 grams	1-10 years [j]	$10,000	1-10 years [j]	$10,000
2-4 years	$10,000	(a)		(a)		< 30 grams marihuana, < 2 grams hashish	0-1 year	$5,000	2-4 years	$10,000 [p]
2-8 years	$10,000					> 30 grams marihuana, > 2 grams hashish	2-4 years	$10,000 [p]	2-4 years	$10,000 [p]
0-7½ years	$1,000	(a)		(a)		—	0-6 months	$1,000	0-18 months	$3,000
(a)		(a)		(a)		—	0-1 year	$2,500	10 years [r]	$5,000
(a)		(a)		(a)		—	0-90 days	$250	(a)	
0-20 years	$30,000	(a)		(a)		—	0-6 months	$500	0-5 years	$2,000
0-5 years	$1,000 marihuana [t]	(a)		(a)		< 1½ ounces	0-1 year	$200	(a)	
0-10 years	$1,000 hashish					> 1½ ounces	0-1 year	$500		
(a)		(a)		(a)		—	0-1 year	$1,000	0-2 years	$2,000
(a)		(a)		(a)		—	0-6 months	$500	0-2 years	$2,000
0-8 years	$2,000	(a)		(a)		< 2 ounces	0-1 year	$1,000	0-2 years	$2,000
						> 2 ounces [i]	0-4 years	$2,000	0-8 years	$4,000
0-10 years	$15,000	(a)		(a)		< 1½ ounces		$100	0-90 days	$300
						> 1½ ounces, or —hashish	0-3 years	$3,000	0-6 years	$6,000
0-40 years	$30,000	0-10 years	$15,000	0-20 years	$30,000	< 1 ounce	0-1 year	$1,000	0-2 years	$2,000
						> 1 ounce, or —hashish	0-3 years	$3,000	0-6 years	$6,000
—		(a)		(a)		< 35 grams marihuana, < 5 grams hashish	0-1 year	$1,000	0-5 years	$1,000
						> 35 grams marihuana, > 5 grams hashish	0-5 years	$1,000	5 year-life	
—		0-20 years [n]		(a)		< 60 grams marihuana < 1 gram hashish	0-1 year	$1,000	0-3 years	$1,000
						>60 grams marihuana >1 gram hashish	0-5 years		(a)	

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Table 1.148 Statutory penalties for cultivation, sale, and possession

Jurisdiction	Regulatory classification	Cultivation		Sale				
					1st offense		2nd offense	
		Term	Fine	Amount	Term	Fine	Term	Fine
Nebraska	Hallucinogen	0-6 months 1-5 years	$2,000 or $2,000	—	0-6 months 1-5 years	$2,000 or $2,000	0-1 year 2-10 years	$4,000 or $4,000
Nevada	Hallucinogen	1-6 years	$2,000	—	1-20 years	$5,000	Life [y]	$5,000
New Hampshire	Controlled drug	0-15 years	$2,000	—	0-15 years	$2,000	0-15 years	$2,000
New Jersey	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	$15,000	—	0-5 years	$15,000	0-10 years	$30,000
New Mexico	Hallucinogen	10-50 years	$10,000	—marihuana	1-5 years	$5,000	2-10 years [c]	$5,000 [k]
				—hashish	2-10 years	$5,000	10-50 years	$10,000
New York	Hallucinogen	0-1 year		—	1-15 years		6-15 years [y]	
North Carolina	Marihuana	0-5 years	$5,000	(k)	0-5 years	$5,000	0-10 years	$10,000
North Dakota	Hallucinogen	0-10 years	$10,000	—	0-10 years	$10,000	0-10 years	$10,000
Ohio	Hallucinogen	6 months-5 years	$2,500	< 20 grams [k]		$100	0-60 days	$500
				< 200 grams marihuana, < 10 grams hashish	6 months-5 years	$2,500	1-10 years	$5,000
				200-600 grams marihuana, 10-30 grams hashish	1-10 years	$5,000	2-15 years	$7,500
				> 600 grams marihuana, > 30 grams hashish	2-15 years [ee]	$7,500	2-15 years [k]	$7,500
Oklahoma	Hallucinogen	2-10 years	$5,000	—	2-10 years	$5,000	2-20 years [k]	$10,000
Oregon	Narcotic	0-10 years	$2,500	—	0-10 years	$2,500	—	
Pennsylvania	Marihuana	0-5 years	$15,000	(k)	0-5 years	$15,000	0-10 years	$30,000
Rhode Island	Hallucinogen	0-20 years		—	0-30 years	$50,000	0-60 years	$100,000
South Carolina	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	$5,000	(k)	0-5 years	$5,000	0-10 years	$10,000
South Dakota	Hallucinogen	(k)		< 1 ounce [k]	0-1 year	$1,000	—	
				1-16 ounces	0-2 years	$2,000	—	
				> 16 ounces	0-5 years	$5,000	—	
				—hashish	0-10 years	$10,000	—	

See footnotes at end of table.

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of marihuana and hashish, by amount and jurisdiction, as of 1976—Continued

Sale to minor		Possession with intent to distribute				Possession				
		1st offense		2nd offense			1st offense		2nd offense	
Term	Fine	Term	Fine	Term	Fine	Amount	Term	Fine	Term	Fine
—		(a)		(a)		< 16 ounces	0-7 days	$500	0-14 days	$1,000
						> 16 ounces	0-6 months or 1 year	$500	0-1 year or 2 years	$1,000
Life [w]	$5,000	(b)		(a)		< 1 ounce [z]	0-1 year	$1,000	1-6 years	$2,000
						> 1 ounce	1-6 years	$2,000	1-10 years	$2,000
(a)		(b)		(a)		< 16 ounces	0-1 year	$1,000	0-7 years	$2,000
						> 16 ounces	0-7 years	$2,000	0-15 years	$2,000
0-10 years	$15,000	(a)		(a)		< 25 grams marihuana, < 5 grams hashish	0-6 months	$500	(a)	
						> 25 grams marihuana, > 5 grams hashish	0-5 years	$15,000	(a)	
2-10 years	$5,000 marihuana	(a)		(a)		< 1 ounce	15 days	$50-$100	0-1 year	$100-$1,000
10-50 years	$10,000 hashish					1-8 ounces	0-1 year	$100-$1,000	(a)	
						> 8 ounces	1-5 years	$5,000	(a)	
						—hashish	30 days-1 year	$500-$1,000	(a)	
—		0-7 years		3-7 years [y]		< ¼ ounce	0-1 year		0-1 year	
						¼-1 ounce	0-7 years [x]		3-7 years [y]	
						> 1 ounce	1-15 years [x]		6-15 years [y]	
5-30 years		(a)		(a)		< 1 ounce marihuana, < 1/10 ounce hashish	0-6 months	$500	0-2 years	$2,000
						> 1 ounce marihuana, > 1/10 ounce hashish	0-5 years	$5,000	0-10 years	$10,000
—		—		—		—	0-1 year	$1,000	(a)	
6 months-5 years [x]	$2,500	(a)		(a)		< 100 grams marihuana, < 5 grams hashish		$100	(a)	
						100-200 grams marihuana, 5-10 grams hashish	0-30 days	$250	(a)	
						200-600 grams marihuana 10-30 grams hashish	6 months-5 years	$2,500	1-10 years	$5,000
						> 600 grams marihuana, > 30 grams hashish	1-10 years	$5,000	2-15 years	$7,500
2-20 years	$10,000	(a)		(a)		—	0-1 year		2-10 years	
0-20 years	$2,500	(a)		(a)		< 1 ounce		$100	(a)	
						> 1 ounce, or —hashish	0-10 years	$2,500	(a)	
0-10 years	(r)	(a)		(a)		< 30 grams marihuana, < 8 grams hashish	0-30 days	$500	(a)	
						> 30 grams marihuana, > 8 grams hashish	0-1 year	$5,000	(a)	
0-60 years	$50,000	(a)		(a)		—	0-1 year	$500	0-2 years	$1,000
0-10 years	$10,000	(a)		(a)		< 1 ounce marihuana, < 10 grams hashish	0-3 months	$100	0-6 months	$200
						> 1 ounce marihuana, > 10 grams hashish	0-6 months	$1,000	0-1 year	$2,000
(a)		(b)		(b)		< 1 ounce		$20	(a)	
						1-16 ounces	0-1 year	$1,000	(a)	
						> 16 ounces or hashish [e]	0-2 years	$2,000	(a)	

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Table 1.148 Statutory penalties for cultivation, sale, and possession

Jurisdiction	Regulatory classification	Cultivation		Sale				
					1st offense		2nd offense	
		Term	Fine	Amount	Term	Fine	Term	Fine
Tennessee	Marihuana	1-5 years	$3,000	< ½ ounce	0-1 year	$1,000	1-2 years	
				> ½ ounce	1-5 years	$3,000	0-10 years	$6,000
Texas	Hallucinogen	[b]		[a]	2-10 years	$5,000	2-20 years	$10,000
Utah	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	$5,000	[a]	0-5 years	$5,000	[d]	
Vermont	Regulated drug	0-5 years	$10,000	[a]	0-5 years	$10,000	0-25 years	$25,000
Virginia	Hallucinogen	5-40 years	$25,000	[a]	5-40 years	$25,000	[d]	
Washington	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	$10,000	—	0-5 years	$10,000	0-10 years	$20,000
West Virginia	Hallucinogen	1-5 years	$15,000	[a]	1-5 years	$15,000	1-10 years	$15,000
Wisconsin	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	$15,000	—	0-5 years	$15,000	0-10 years	$30,000
Wyoming	Hallucinogen	0-6 months	$1,000	—	0-10 years	$10,000	0-20 years	$20,000
District of Columbia	Narcotic	0-1 year	$100-$1,000	—	0-1 year	$100-$1,000	0-10 years	$500-$5,000
Guam	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	$5,000	—	0-5 years	$5,000	0-10 years	$10,000
Puerto Rico	Hallucinogen	5-20 years	$20,000	—	5-20 years	$20,000	10-40 years	$30,000
Virgin Islands	Hallucinogen	0-5 years	$5,000	[a]	0-5 years	$15,000	0-10 years	$30,000

[a] Penalties are the same as for sale.
[b] Penalties are the same as for possession. There is no separate offense.
[c] Includes any amount for private personal use.
[d] Same penalty as for simpler related offense.
[e] Minimum of 3 years to be served before parole.
[f] Minimum of 5 years to be served before parole. The term must be served and/or the fine paid.
[g] Minimum of 2 years to be served before parole.
[h] The term must be served and/or fine paid.
[i] Amount indicated constitutes a prima facie case (rebuttable presumption) of possesion with intent to distribute.
[j] Minimum of 1 year to be served before parole.
[k] There is a lesser penalty for distributing (nonprofit or free) as opposed to commercial sale.
[l] Minimum of 5 years to be served before parole.
[m] Minimum of 3 years to be served before parole. The term must be served.

Source: National Governors' Conference, Center for Policy Research and Analysis, *Marijuana: A Study of State Policies and Penalties*, Vol. 3 (Washington, D.C.: National Governors'

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of marihuana and hashish, by amount and jurisdiction, as of 1976—Continued

Sale to minor		Possession with intent to distribute				Possession				
		1st offense		2nd offense			1st offense		2nd offense	
Term	Fine	Term	Fine	Term	Fine	Amount	Term	Fine	Term	Fine
1-10 years	$6,000	(a)		(a)		—	0-1 year	$1,000	1-2 years	
(d)		(b)		(b)		< 2 ounces	0-180 days	$1,000	30-180 days	$1,000
						> 2 ounces	0-1 year	$2,000	90 days-1 year	$2,000
						4 ounces, or hashish	2-10 years	$5,000	2-20 years	$10,000
0-10 years	$5,000	(a)		(a)		—	0-6 months	$299	0-1 year	$1,000
(d)		0-3 years	$3,000	(a)		< ½ ounce	0-6 months	$500	0-2 years	$2,000
						½-2 ounces	0-3 years	$3,000	(d)	
						> 2 ounces	0-5 years	$5,000	(d)	
10-50 years	$50,000	(a)		(a)		—	0-1 year	$1,000	(d)	
0-10 years	$10,000	(a)		(a)		< 40 grams	0-90 days	$250	(d)	
						> 40 grams	0-5 years	$10,000	0-10 years	$10,000
1-10 years	$50,000	(a)		(a)		—	3-6 months	$1,000	3-12 months	$2,000
0-10 years	$15,000	0-5 years	$15,000	0-10 years	$30,000	—	0-1 year	$250	0-2 years	$500
0-20 years	$10,000	(a)		(a)		—	0-6 months	$1,000	(d)	
(d)		(a)		(a)		—	0-1 year	$100-$1,000	0-10 years	$500-$5,000
0-10 years	$5,000	(a)		(a)		—	0-3 months	$500	0-6 months	$1,000
10-40 years	$40,000	(a)		(a)		—	1-5 years	$5,000	2-10 years	$10,000
0-10 years	$30,000	(a)		(a)		—	0-1 year	$5,000	0-2 years	$10,000

[a] For no more than one ounce.
[b] Penalty applies only to public display or consumption. The term must be served and/or the fine paid.
[c] Applies only to cultivation of less than 1 kilogram.
[d] Applies only to cultivation of more than 1 kilogram. The term must be served.
[e] Fine may be any amount.
[f] Whether to impose the increased penalty is within the court's discretion.
[g] Minimum of 1 to 3 years to be served before parole.
[h] For any amount of hashish, or more than 1 kilogram of marihuana.
[i] The term must be imposed and the minimum for a life term must be served before parole.
[j] Minimum of 7 years to be served before parole.
[k] Applies only to minors.
[l] Minimum of one-half of sentence to be served before parole.
[m] Minimum of 3 months to be served before parole.
[n] Minimum of 6 months to be served before parole.

Conference, 1977), pp. 98–104.

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Table 1.149 Characteristics of marihuana laws in States that have decriminalized possession of marihuana, 11 States, as of 1978

NOTE: Distribution of marihuana by gift or for no remuneration is treated as simple possession in California, Colorado, Minnesota, and Ohio (for up to 20 grams). Mississippi has mandatory minimum fines of $100 for first offense and $250 for second offense within a two-year period, but State judges can suspend payment of these fines. Subsequent offenses are subject to increased penalties in Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, and North Carolina.

State	Maximum fine imposed	Maximum amount possessed	Classification of offense	Effective date
Alaska	$100	Any amount in private for personal use or 1 ounce in public [a]	Civil	Sept. 2, 1975
California	$100	1 ounce	Misdemeanor—no permanent criminal record	Jan. 1, 1976
Colorado	$100	1 ounce	Class 2 petty offense—no criminal record	July 1, 1975
Maine	$200	Any amount [b] for personal use	Civil	Mar. 1, 1976
Minnesota	$100	1½ ounces	Civil	Apr. 10, 1976
Mississippi	$250	1 ounce	Civil	July 1, 1977
Nebraska	$100	1 ounce	Civil	July 1, 1978
New York	$100	25 grams (approximately ⅞ ounce)	Violation—no criminal record	July 29, 1977
North Carolina	$100	1 ounce	Minor misdemeanor	July 1, 1977
Ohio	$100	100 grams (approximately 3½ ounces)	Minor misdemeanor—no criminal record	Nov. 22, 1975
Oregon	$100	1 ounce	Civil	Oct. 5, 1973

[a] The Supreme Court of Alaska ruled in 1975 that the constitutional right of privacy protects the possession of marihuana for personal use in the home by adults. This decision invalidates the $100 fine for simple possession in the home.

[b] There is a rebuttable presumption that possession of less than 1½ ounces is for personal use and possession of more than 1½ ounces indicates an intent to distribute.

Source: National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, *The Marijuana Issue* (Washington, D.C.: National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, 1978), p. 15. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.150 State and Federal privacy statutes, by area of privacy protected and jurisdiction, as of 1978

NOTE: The information presented was compiled by means of a survey of State and Federal laws conducted in 1975 and updated in 1977, and in 1978. All States have constitutional provisions similar to the first and fourth amendments to the United States Constitution; only a few have written into their State constitutions specific language protecting the right to privacy, but several have statutes protecting one or more specific areas of privacy. "Privacy statutes" refers to statutes or sections of a State's constitution indicating a general or specific right to privacy. "Privilege" refers to information that is private because of a particular relationship (e.g., communication between a person and a psychologist or clergyman). Because of the universal nature of lawyer-client and husband-wife privilege, these statutes were not included in the section on privilege.

Jurisdiction	Area of privacy protected														
	Arrest	Bank	Credit	Criminal justice information	Data bank	Employment	Medical	Miscellaneous	Polygraph	Privacy statutes	Privilege	School	Social Security Number	Tax	Wiretap
Alabama		✓					✓	✓			✓				✓
Alaska		✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Arizona	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Arkansas				✓	(a)		✓						✓		✓
California	✓	✓	✓	✓ [b]	(a,b)	✓	✓	✓ [b]	✓	✓		✓			✓
Colorado				✓			✓				✓	✓		✓	✓
Connecticut	✓		✓		(a)	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓
Delaware	✓						✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
District of Columbia	✓						✓								✓
Florida	✓	✓ [c]	✓ [b]				✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
Georgia				✓			✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Hawaii	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Idaho		(c)		✓			✓		✓		✓	✓			
Illinois	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
Indiana	✓			✓	(a)		✓	✓			✓		✓		
Iowa		✓		✓			✓	✓				✓			✓
Kansas			✓	✓			✓							✓	✓
Kentucky			✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
Louisiana	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
Maine			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Maryland	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Massachusetts	✓		✓	✓	(a)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Michigan				✓			✓		✓		✓	✓			✓
Minnesota	✓			✓	(a)		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Mississippi							✓				✓	✓			
Missouri	✓						✓				✓				
Montana			✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Nebraska								✓		(d)	✓	✓		✓	✓
Nevada	✓						✓				✓	✓			✓
New Hampshire			✓	✓	✓		✓								✓
New Jersey	✓	(c)					✓		✓		✓	✓			✓
New Mexico	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓				✓
New York	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
North Carolina		(c)		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓
North Dakota							✓	✓				✓		✓	✓
Ohio	✓				(a,b)		✓				✓			✓	✓
Oklahoma			✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oregon	✓						✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Pennsylvania							✓		✓						✓
Rhode Island	✓								✓	(d)	✓	✓		✓	✓
South Carolina	✓		✓	✓						✓				✓	
South Dakota							✓				✓	✓		✓	✓
Tennessee	✓			✓			✓				✓	✓		✓	
Texas			✓		(b)		✓			(d)	✓	✓			
Utah	✓	✓		✓	(c)		✓			✓	✓			✓	
Vermont							✓	✓	✓					✓	
Virginia			✓	✓	(a)		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Washington	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
West Virginia	✓						✓							✓	
Wisconsin							✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Wyoming							✓				✓	✓			
Federal		✓	✓	✓	(a)			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓

[a] "Fair Information Practices Act."
[b] Local ordinance within the State.
[c] Significant court decision affecting privacy.
[d] Court decision diminishing right to privacy.

Source: Robert Ellis Smith, *Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws* (Washington, D.C.: Privacy Journal, 1978), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.51 State regulations on the privacy and security of

NOTE: This information was collected through a statutory survey conducted in 1977 under the auspices of the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS). The data presented refer primarily to State legislation, although some entries were derived from State agency regulations or executive orders governing State agencies when they implemented or were in lieu of legislation (Source, p. 1). Local government ordinances or other proposals that do not have the force of law, and traffic laws or regulations and State licensing laws that do not have direct reference to access to criminal justice information were excluded by the Source in the presentation of this data.

Type of legislation	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan
State regulatory authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Privacy and security council	✓									✓	✓			✓		✓						✓	
Regulation of dissemination	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Right to inspect	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Right to challenge	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Judicial review of challenged information	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				✓			✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Purging of information:																							
Non-conviction	✓	✓					✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓
Conviction		✓		✓			✓			✓									✓				
Sealing of information:																							
Non-conviction					✓	✓	✓			✓		✓							✓		✓	✓	✓
Conviction			✓	✓		✓				✓		✓					✓			✓	✓	✓	
Removal of disqualifications			✓	✓		✓				✓		✓					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Right to state non-existence of a record							✓	✓		✓		✓					✓				✓	✓	
Researcher access		✓			✓											✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Accuracy and completeness	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dedication		✓									✓		✓										
Civil remedies		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓					✓		✓		✓		✓	
Criminal penalties	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public records	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Separation of files		✓			✓	✓				✓	✓				✓	✓			✓			✓	
Regulation of intelligence information:																							
Collection	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓	✓				✓								
Dissemination	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Security	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Transaction logs	✓				✓		✓				✓		✓		✓	✓			✓			✓	
Training of employees		✓		✓	✓					✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
Listing of information systems				✓		✓									✓								
Open records:																							
Includes criminal justice information				✓		✓	✓				✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Excludes criminal justice information			✓		✓	✓		✓								✓		✓	✓				

[a] Statutory language is unclear, although the legislation regulating access to public records (Freedom of Information laws) appears to include access to criminal justice information.

[b] Statutory language is unclear, although the legislation regulating access to public records (Freedom of Information laws) appears to exclude access to criminal justice information.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information: Compendium of State Legislation* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 8–25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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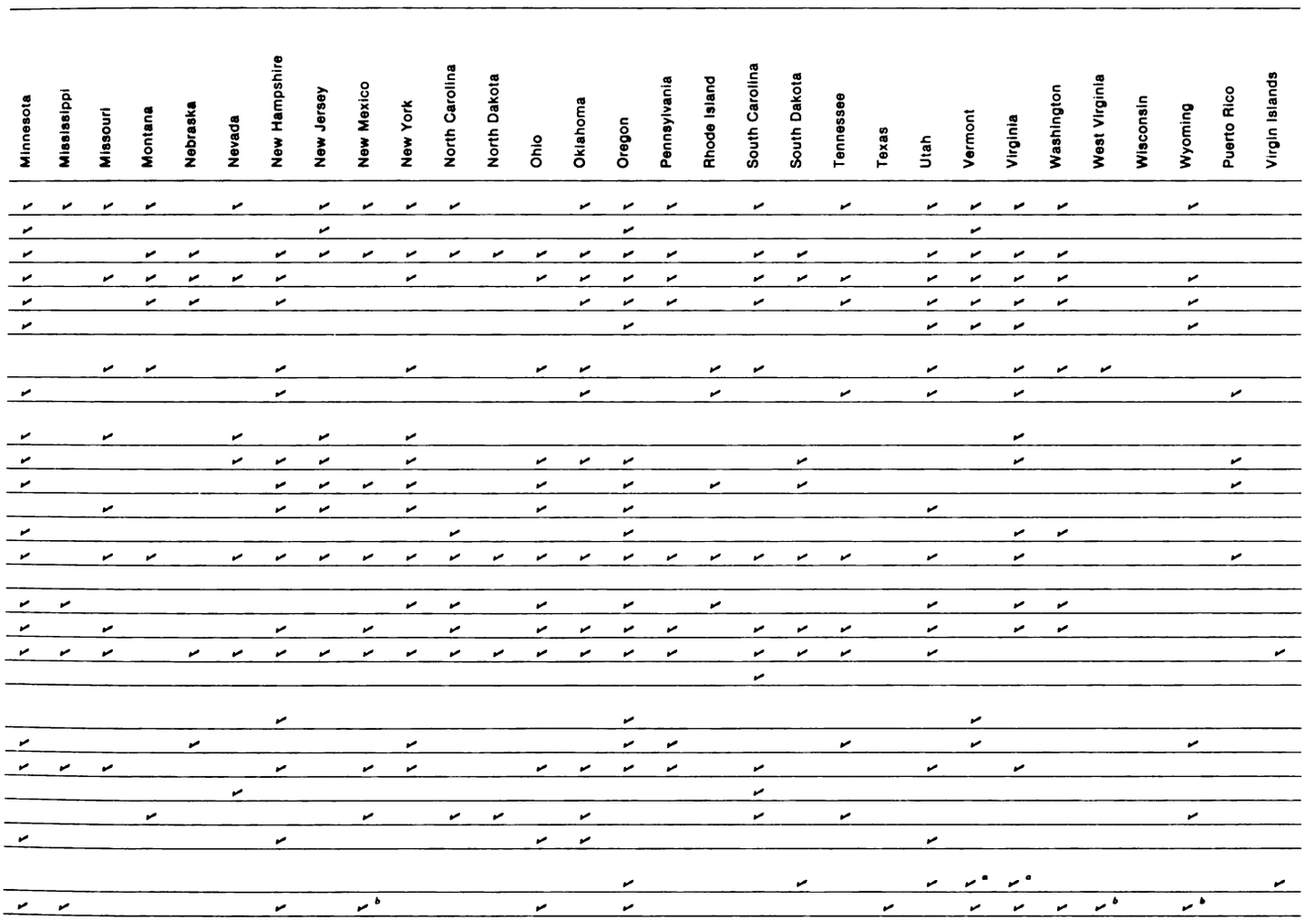
criminal history information, by jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1978

Additionally, the Source notes, that, "It is not pretended that every existing piece of State legislation that may bear on the question of confidentiality or security of State criminal justice information has been identified . . . " (Source, p. 1). For more detailed information and the full text of State statutes, refer to the Source.

Information for South Dakota and Tennessee differs from that presented in the Source because of corrected information received from the Source.

For definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.



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Section 2:
PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE-RELATED TOPICS

During the past decade, a large number of surveys of public opinion, on a variety of criminal justice topics, have been conducted in the United States. Many of these surveys have been conducted by public opinion researchers in connection with political campaigns and for other more general purposes; some others—such as the Louis Harris and Associates' survey on the quality of community life were conducted for governmental agencies or commissions concerned with specific problem areas. In addition, raw data provided by the National Opinion Research Center from its General Social Surveys were tabulated by the SOURCEBOOK staff for inclusion in this edition.

The majority of the opinion surveys contained in this section drew samples of households designed to be representative of households in the continental United States. Respondents were then selected from these households and interviewed. For a detailed description of the general survey sampling procedures of the American Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup Poll), the National Opinion Research Center, and Louis Harris and Associates, see Appendix 10.

The wide range of topics examined in these opinion surveys includes fear of crime and victimization, public attitudes about the causes of crime and violence, various rights and freedoms, the dangers and effects of drugs and alcohol, gun ownership and gun control, law enforcement officers' performance, the legalization of various offenses, suggested penalties for selected offenses, the death penalty, and the performance of the Supreme Court of the United States. In addition, attitudes of selected groups—urban police, lawyers and juvenile and family court officials—are presented on several topics.

The survey results are generally broken down by background characteristics of respondents—such as race, sex, age, and income—enabling comparisons across important social dimensions. Finally, because some of the same questions have been asked repeatedly over the years, many trend tables have been constructed by the SOURCEBOOK staff and are presented in this section.

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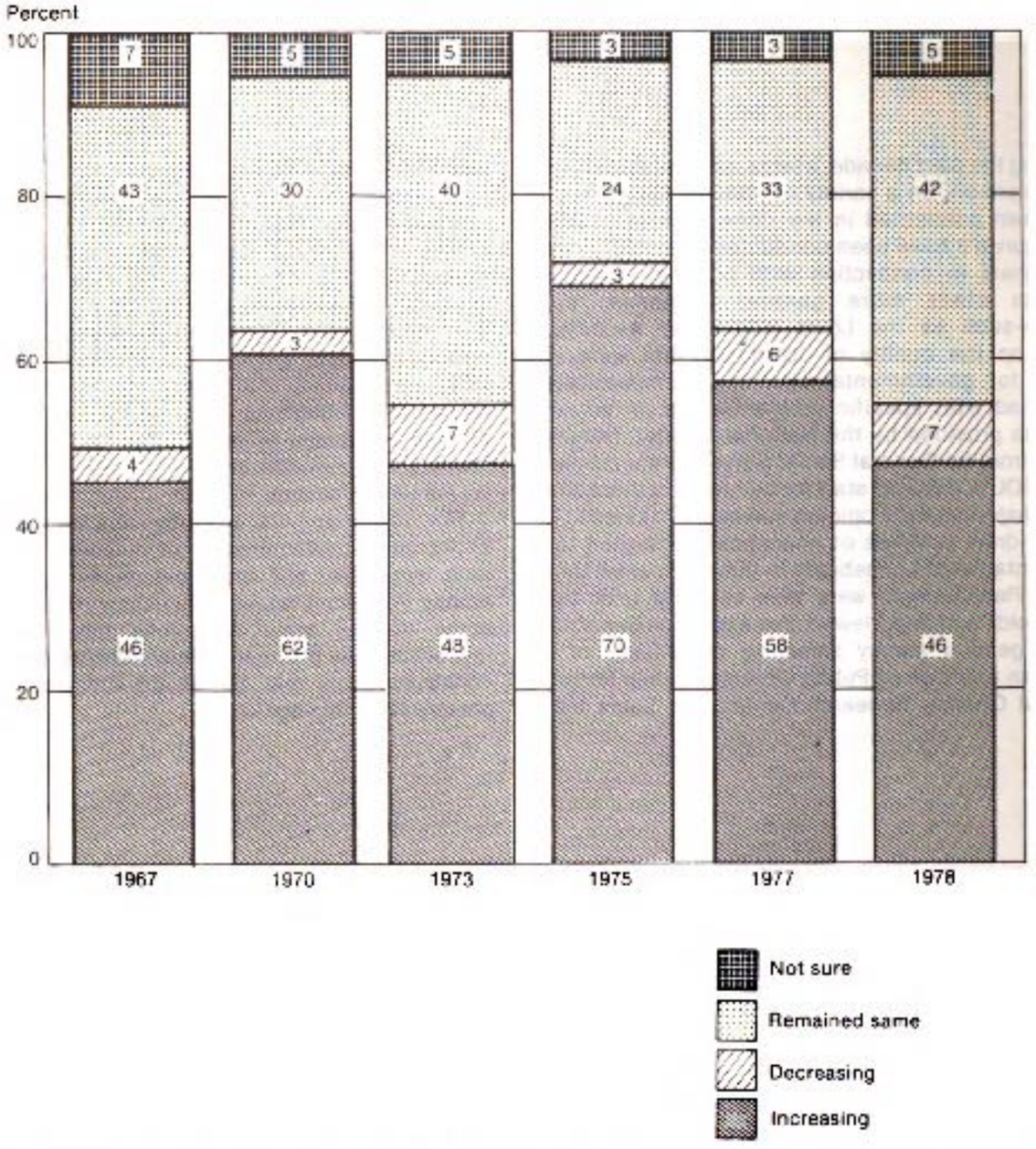
Figure 2.1 Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area, United States, selected years 1967–78

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "In the past year, do you feel the crime rate in your own area has been increasing, decreasing or has remained the same as it was before?"



Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey*, May 9, 1977, p. 1; *The ABC News-Harris Survey*, May 17, 1978, p. 3 [Chicago: The Chicago Tribune]. Reprinted by permission. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 2.1 Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area, by type of crime, United States, 1975 and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Now let me ask you about different kinds of crime. Do you feel that in this area in the past year the number of (READ LIST) has been increasing, decreasing, or has it remained the same as it was before?"

[Percent]

Type of crime	Increasing		Decreasing		Remained same		Not sure	
	1975	1977	1975	1977	1975	1977	1975	1977
Robberies, house break-ins	82	73	2	3	12	19	4	5
Crimes by teenagers	(*)	68	(*)	4	(*)	22	(*)	6
Assaults, muggings, physical attacks	65	61	2	4	26	28	7	7
Assaults against elderly people	(*)	60	(*)	3	(*)	27	(*)	10
Frauds, bad check passing, shoplifting	70	59	2	3	16	25	12	13
Rapes	51	53	3	4	34	31	12	12
Murders	50	47	4	6	39	39	7	8

* Not asked.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 9, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.2 Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area compared to a year ago, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Is there more crime in this area than there was a year ago, or less?"

[Percent]

	More	Less	Same	No opinion
National	43	17	32	8
Sex:				
Male	40	17	34	9
Female	45	17	30	8
Race:				
White	42	17	33	8
Nonwhite	49	18	22	11
Education:				
College	41	17	30	12
High school	42	18	33	7
Grade school	48	15	31	6
Occupation:				
Professional and business	38	18	32	12
Clerical and sales	39	20	34	7
Manual workers	43	18	31	8
Nonlabor force	47	14	32	7
Income:				
$20,000 and over	41	21	30	8
$15,000 to $19,999	40	17	33	10
$10,000 to $14,999	42	16	32	10
$7,000 to $9,999	44	17	34	5
$5,000 to $6,999	46	15	33	6
$3,000 to $4,999	43	15	34	8
Under $3,000	50	15	25	10
Age:				
Total under 30 years	43	19	27	11
18 to 24 years	41	19	30	10
25 to 29 years	46	19	22	13
30 to 49 years	40	18	33	9
50 years and older	45	13	36	6
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	39	17	37	7
500,000 to 999,999	36	19	38	7
50,000 to 499,999	38	18	32	12
2,500 to 49,999	53	19	20	8
Under 2,500, rural	46	14	33	7
Region:				
East	42	19	33	6
Midwest	41	15	34	10
South	43	17	31	9
West	44	17	29	10
Religion:				
Protestant	44	17	31	8
Catholic	43	18	31	8
Politics:				
Republican	41	21	32	6
Democrat	43	15	33	9
Independent	43	17	32	8

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 154 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, May 1978), p. 26. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.3 Public perceptions of communities having the least crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: Louis Harris and Associates conducted this survey on the quality of community life for the Policy Studies Division of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Between Dec. 1, 1977 and Jan. 10, 1978, 7,074 one-hour interviews were conducted with adults, 18 years and older, across the country. A "city" was defined in accord with the definitions used by the Bureau of the Census as a central city of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA); 3,298 interviews, or 31 percent of the weighted sample, were with city inhabitants. A "suburb" was defined as a place within an SMSA, excluding central cities; 3,229 interviews, or 39 percent of the weighted sample, were with suburban respondents. "Town" and "rural" areas included cities, towns, and villages with a 1970 population of 2,500 or less not located within an SMSA; 547 interviews were categorized as town/rural, comprising 30 percent of the weighted sample.

Question: "If you had to pick only one of the places on that card [large city; medium-sized city in the suburbs; medium-sized city not in the suburbs; small city, town or village in the suburbs; small city, town or village not in the suburbs; and rural area] which would you say offers the least crime?"

[Percent]

	Large city	Medium city in suburbs	Medium city not in suburbs	Small city in suburbs	Small city not in suburbs	Rural area	No difference	Not sure
National	1.4	3.4	2.4	11.0	17.7	51.4	4.6	8.1
Sex:								
Male	1.2	4.0	2.4	10.3	19.1	52.2	4.0	6.8
Female	1.6	2.8	2.4	11.7	16.4	50.8	5.0	9.4
Race:								
White	1.1	3.1	2.1	10.5	18.6	53.6	4.3	6.6
Black	3.0	4.6	4.5	13.7	11.9	40.4	4.8	17.1
Hispanic	1.7	6.1	5.1	13.8	12.2	36.2	8.3	16.6
Education:								
Postgraduate	1.8	3.8	2.2	9.1	18.7	58.0	2.8	3.5
College graduate	0.8	3.1	2.0	11.0	16.1	60.9	2.8	3.3
Some college	0.8	3.1	2.0	11.2	18.1	55.5	3.4	5.9
High school graduate	1.6	3.5	2.9	11.5	16.6	51.6	4.9	7.4
Some high school	1.2	3.0	2.5	12.8	18.2	44.7	5.4	12.2
Grade school or less	2.6	3.9	2.4	8.4	18.8	43.4	6.5	14.1
Occupation:								
Professional	1.0	3.1	2.1	10.5	17.6	58.8	2.8	4.1
Manager	1.4	3.9	1.6	11.3	18.3	52.6	4.5	6.4
Sales/clerical	1.0	3.5	2.7	12.1	18.3	45.6	6.4	10.4
Craftsman	2.0	3.8	2.6	10.8	17.1	51.7	4.8	7.2
Service/unskilled	1.7	2.8	2.8	11.8	19.8	47.8	4.2	9.2
Farmer	0.0	2.4	1.8	4.2	9.0	69.4	5.7	7.4
Income:								
$30,000 and over	1.4	4.9	2.0	9.9	14.6	62.1	2.3	2.9
$20,000 to $29,999	1.3	3.6	1.8	13.4	18.6	52.3	3.5	5.6
$15,000 to $19,999	0.8	2.7	2.2	9.9	17.4	57.1	4.5	5.3
$10,000 to $14,999	1.3	2.9	3.0	10.8	17.9	50.2	5.0	8.8
$5,000 to $9,999	1.7	3.4	2.8	11.3	18.2	46.4	5.5	10.6
Under $5,000	2.1	3.5	2.4	9.8	18.0	43.2	5.8	15.3
Age:								
18 to 24 years	1.0	2.7	3.1	11.5	17.6	51.5	4.3	8.3
25 to 34 years	1.7	2.7	2.7	11.3	15.6	57.1	3.6	5.3
35 to 44 years	1.3	3.7	1.6	10.5	14.9	57.9	3.6	6.5
45 to 64 years	1.6	3.6	2.1	10.8	19.4	48.9	5.3	8.3
65 years and older	1.3	4.3	2.5	11.1	20.4	41.7	5.7	13.1
Region:								
Northeast	1.3	4.0	2.5	14.8	10.3	50.5	6.4	10.1
North Central	1.2	3.1	2.0	9.0	21.6	52.6	3.6	6.9
South	1.6	2.9	2.9	9.6	17.9	53.6	3.5	8.0
West	1.5	3.7	2.0	11.5	21.8	46.9	5.2	7.4
Community size:								
Urban	1.9	3.7	3.8	11.0	15.5	44.4	6.7	12.9
Suburban	0.9	4.8	2.6	13.2	15.7	52.3	4.1	6.4
Town/rural	1.6	1.1	0.7	8.2	22.5	57.4	3.0	5.6

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp.100-105.

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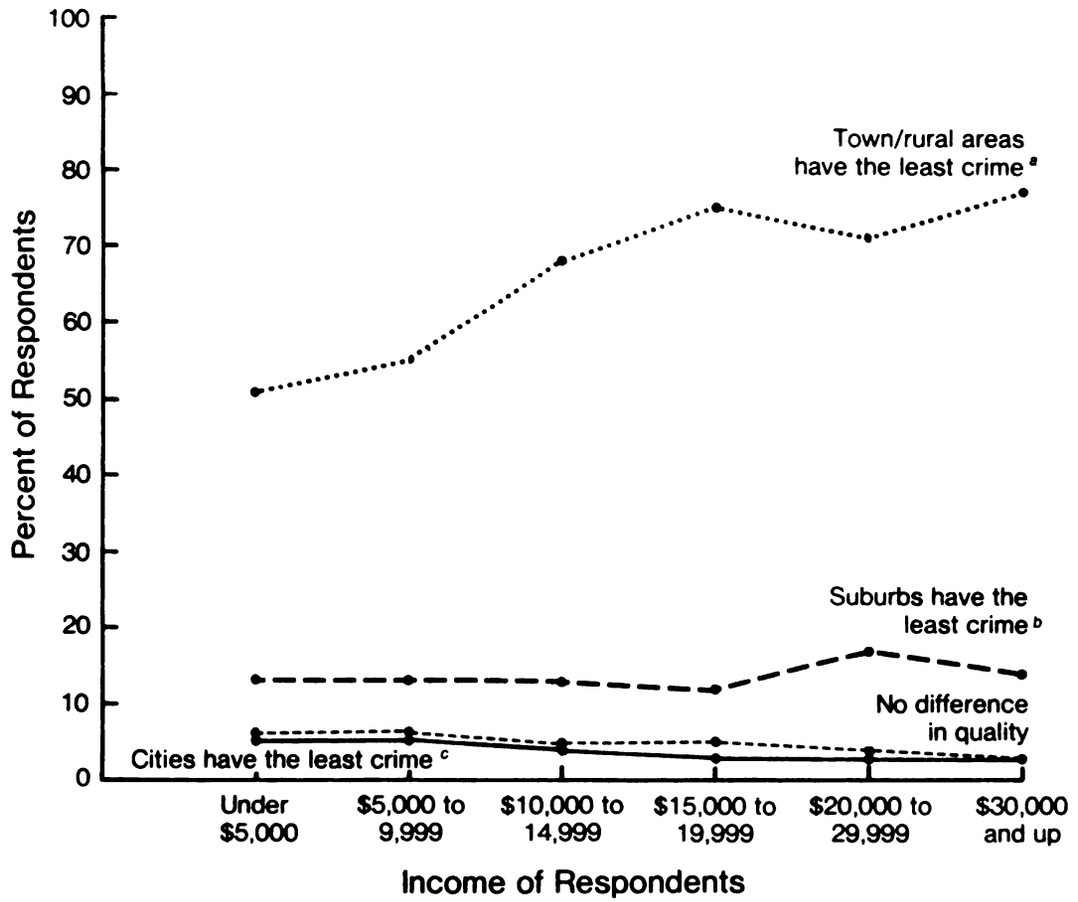
Figure 2.2 Public perceptions of communities having the least crime, by income, United States, 1977–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3.

Question: "If you had to pick only one of the places on that card [large city; medium-sized city in the suburbs; medium-sized city not in the suburbs; small city, town or village in the suburbs; small city, town or village not in the suburbs; and rural area] which would you say offers the least crime?"



[a] Includes reference to small city not in suburbs and rural area.
[b] Includes reference to medium or small city in the suburbs.
[c] Includes reference to large city or medium city not in the suburbs.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development), 1978, p. 63.

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Table 2.4 Public perceptions of communities having the most crime, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3.

Question: "If you had to pick only one of the places on that card [large city; medium-sized city in the suburbs; medium-sized city not in the suburbs; small city, town or village in the suburbs; small city, town or village not in the suburbs; and rural area) which would you say offers the most crime?"

[Percent]

	Large city	Medium city in suburbs	Medium city not in suburbs	Small city in suburbs	Small city not in suburbs	Rural area	No difference	Not sure
National	91.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.2	3.8
Sex:								
Male	91.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.8	3.6
Female	90.8	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.5	4.0
Race:								
White	92.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.8	3.0
Black	82.8	1.5	1.6	0.4	1.6	0.4	3.4	8.2
Hispanic	84.9	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.2	4.3	6.7
Education:								
Postgraduate	95.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.4
College graduate	94.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	2.3
Some college	93.5	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.1	1.8
High school graduate	91.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.3	3.1
Some high school	89.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.5	5.9
Grade school or less	84.2	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.9	3.0	8.5
Occupation:								
Professional	95.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.8
Manager	92.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.4	2.7
Sales/clerical	90.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	3.2	4.5
Craftsman	91.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.0	2.3	2.9
Service/unskilled	90.6	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.9	4.4
Farmer	92.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Income:								
$30,000 and over	96.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.8
$20,000 to $29,999	93.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.7	2.0	1.6
$15,000 to $19,999	92.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	2.4	2.2
$10,000 to $14,999	91.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	2.3	3.5
$5,000 to $9,999	90.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.1	5.0
Under $5,000	83.9	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	3.2	10.0
Age:								
18 to 24 years	92.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.8	3.0
25 to 34 years	92.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.9	2.5
35 to 44 years	93.3	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.3	1.9
45 to 64 years	90.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.2	4.7
65 years and older	87.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	2.7	7.0
Region:								
Northeast	91.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.3	3.7
North Central	91.0	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	2.1	4.5
South	92.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.4	3.8
West	90.4	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	3.4	3.0
Community size:								
Urban	87.7	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	3.5	5.0
Suburban	92.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	2.3	2.7
Town/rural	93.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	4.0

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp.100-105.

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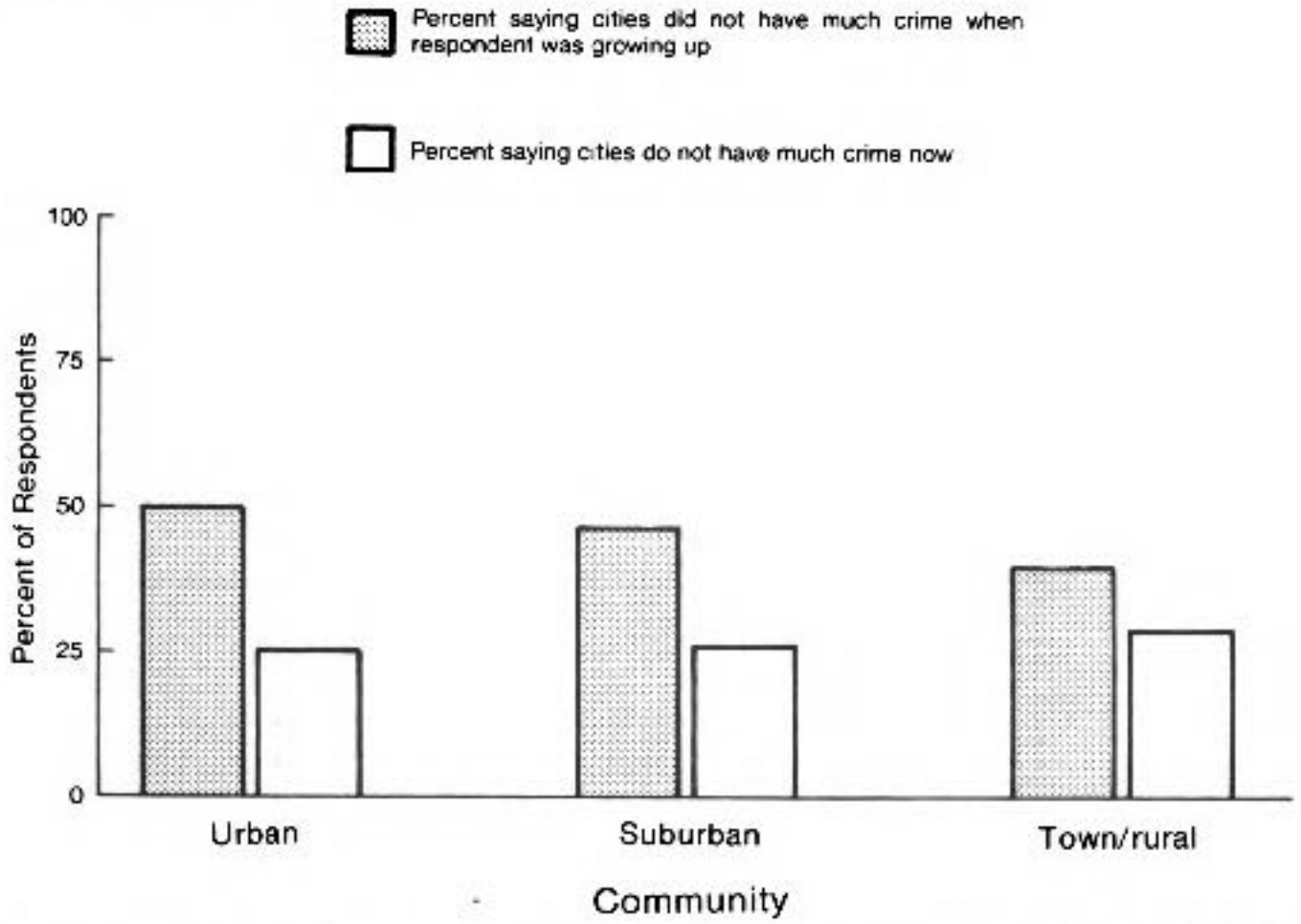
Figure 2.3 Public perceptions of amount of crime in large cities, by community size, United States, 1977–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3. Respondents were first asked: "Think back for a moment to when you were growing up. I'd like to compare some things about cities and city life then, with the way they are now. Consider large cities here—that is, those having a population of 250,000 or more. When you were growing up would you say there wasn't much crime in the city?" Respondents were then asked: "Would you say this is still the case?"



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), p. 186.

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Table 2.5 Attitudes toward changes in the amount of crime in cities, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3 and Figure 2.4. Respondents were first asked the two questions presented in Figure 2.4 and then the question below.

Question: "Have things in the city changed for the better or worse in this respect [There wasn't much crime in the city]?"

[Percent]

	Better	Worse	Same	Not sure
National	3.5	81.3	8.9	6.3
Sex:				
Male	3.7	80.5	10.1	5.7
Female	3.3	82.1	7.7	6.9
Race:				
White	3.2	82.5	8.7	5.6
Black	5.8	74.2	10.6	9.4
Hispanic	3.2	78.4	7.4	11.0
Education:				
Postgraduate	2.1	83.0	11.2	3.7
College graduate	3.1	83.3	9.9	3.6
Some college	3.2	83.7	8.4	4.7
High school graduate	4.2	82.1	8.3	5.3
Some high school	2.7	79.2	10.6	7.5
Grade school or less	4.2	75.4	7.0	13.3
Occupation:				
Professional	2.6	85.4	9.2	2.8
Manager	2.1	84.4	8.1	5.4
Sales/clerical	3.4	81.7	9.3	5.5
Craftsman	4.1	81.8	8.3	5.8
Service/unskilled	4.3	76.7	10.1	8.9
Farmer	3.2	80.0	6.7	10.2
Income:				
$30,000 and over	1.5	86.5	9.1	2.9
$20,000 to $29,999	2.4	84.0	8.9	4.7
$15,000 to $19,999	4.0	84.8	7.0	4.2
$10,000 to $14,999	4.2	79.2	10.8	5.8
$5,000 to $9,999	4.6	80.2	7.6	7.6
Under $5,000	3.1	73.1	9.9	13.9
Age:				
18 to 24 years	4.3	76.5	12.1	7.0
25 to 34 years	4.2	80.4	11.0	4.3
35 to 44 years	3.0	84.1	7.7	5.3
45 to 64 years	3.1	82.7	7.5	6.7
65 years and older	2.8	82.8	6.0	8.4
Region:				
Northeast	2.4	84.6	8.5	4.5
North Central	2.5	83.3	7.9	6.2
South	5.4	77.0	9.3	8.3
West	3.0	81.6	10.1	5.3
Community size:				
Urban	4.1	79.8	10.2	6.0
Suburban	2.7	84.9	7.7	4.7
Town/rural	4.0	78.0	9.2	8.8

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978, pp. 194-199.

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Table 2.6 Fear of victimization, by type of victimization, race, and sex, United States, 1977

NOTE: These data were derived from a nationwide random telephone survey of 1,447 adults conducted in July 1977. "Not at all" and "No opinion" were not presented by race and sex. Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Question: "How much do you worry about being the victim of each of the crimes I am going to read you? Do you worry a lot, a little, or not at all about (READ LIST)?"

[Percent]

	Total				Race				Sex			
					Black		White		Male		Female	
	A lot	A little	Not at all	No opinion	A lot	A little	A lot	A little	A lot	A little	A lot	A little
A person forcing his way into your home and stealing some of your possessions	27	44	27	1	52	32	23	47	24	44	30	45
A person pointing a gun at you on the street and robbing you	25	33	41	2	46	31	21	33	25	32	25	34
A man raping (you or) someone in your family	37	33	28	2	58	22	34	35	32	24	41	32
A person selling heroin to youngsters in your neighborhood	54	25	19	2	66	17	52	26	53	26	55	24
Being cheated by corporations	30	35	32	3	46	29	28	36	32	33	28	37
A government official illegally tapping telephones or opening mail	22	30	45	2	28	32	21	31	23	30	22	31

Source: CBS News, "CBS News/New York Times Poll—Part II," New York, 1977. (Mimeographed.) P. 9. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.7 Attitudes toward safety in own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3.

Question: "How would you feel about this [city/suburb/town] as a place to live if you considered only your safety?"

[Percent]

	Delighted	Pleased	Mostly satisfied	Mixed	Mostly dissatisfied	Unhappy	Terrible	Not sure
National	13.6	33.0	24.4	13.5	6.4	4.3	3.9	0.8
Sex:								
Male	13.5	36.7	23.2	13.1	5.5	4.2	3.1	0.8
Female	13.8	29.6	25.6	13.9	7.3	4.4	4.7	0.7
Race:								
White	15.0	34.6	24.5	13.1	5.3	3.6	3.2	0.7
Black	5.6	24.3	22.0	16.3	15.0	7.9	7.9	1.1
Hispanic	5.5	22.6	32.0	13.8	8.6	10.2	5.5	1.8
Education:								
Postgraduate	17.6	35.4	25.4	14.9	3.5	1.6	1.4	0.1
College graduate	14.2	31.2	28.2	15.7	5.8	2.0	2.6	0.3
Some college	14.1	33.9	24.2	14.2	5.6	4.0	3.6	0.4
High school graduate	12.9	32.1	25.4	13.8	6.7	4.0	4.4	0.6
Some high school	12.7	31.3	21.7	12.2	8.2	7.3	5.5	1.0
Grade school or less	13.1	35.5	23.6	10.6	7.0	4.6	3.8	1.8
Occupation:								
Professional	14.7	35.2	25.5	14.6	4.7	2.3	2.5	0.6
Manager	16.4	34.0	24.3	12.5	5.7	3.4	3.4	0.3
Sales/clerical	12.8	29.2	24.2	15.6	6.9	6.3	4.7	0.4
Craftsman	13.6	34.8	23.7	13.9	5.3	3.9	3.9	0.9
Service/unskilled	10.9	31.1	25.5	12.6	8.2	5.9	4.8	0.9
Farmer	21.6	44.6	21.3	6.8	2.6	0.0	0.7	2.3
Income:								
$30,000 and over	18.4	33.5	24.9	13.6	4.3	2.4	2.6	0.2
$20,000 to $29,999	14.0	35.3	26.8	12.2	4.9	3.0	3.3	0.5
$15,000 to $19,999	14.9	34.4	22.3	15.0	6.4	3.2	3.6	0.1
$10,000 to $14,999	12.6	32.4	23.8	15.1	6.0	5.1	4.0	0.9
$5,000 to $9,999	11.3	31.6	24.1	12.6	8.9	6.1	4.5	0.9
Under $5,000	13.0	30.8	25.1	11.7	7.3	4.7	5.5	2.0
Age:								
18 to 24 years	12.4	30.8	22.8	15.6	7.6	5.7	4.6	0.4
25 to 34 years	15.1	30.6	24.3	15.3	5.6	3.9	4.6	0.6
35 to 44 years	14.0	36.1	23.8	13.4	5.5	3.6	2.9	0.6
45 to 64 years	12.3	34.8	25.4	12.3	6.7	4.1	3.7	0.8
65 years and older	15.4	32.6	25.1	10.9	6.7	4.3	3.6	1.4
Region:								
Northeast	11.9	30.7	21.1	15.8	6.5	7.2	5.9	0.9
North Central	16.4	34.2	23.6	13.1	5.8	3.5	2.9	0.4
South	15.1	35.2	24.9	11.1	6.8	2.8	3.2	0.9
West	9.3	30.6	29.3	15.2	6.7	4.1	4.0	0.7
Community size:								
Urban	3.7	17.0	23.8	22.8	13.1	9.5	9.2	1.0
Suburban	15.7	39.7	26.3	10.1	3.3	2.2	2.3	0.5
Town/rural	21.1	40.6	22.6	8.4	3.8	1.8	0.8	0.9

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp. 46–51.

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Table 2.8 Attitudes toward personal safety at home at night, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "How about at home at night—do you feel safe and secure, or not?"

[Percent]

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	84	15	1
Sex:			
Male	86	12	2
Female	81	18	1
Race:			
White	85	14	1
Nonwhite	74	25	1
Education:			
College	90	9	1
High school	82	17	1
Grade school	77	22	1
Occupation:			
Professional and business	91	8	1
Clerical and sales	86	14	(*)
Manual workers	82	16	2
Nonlabor force	77	22	1
Income:			
$20,000 and over	90	9	1
$15,000 to $19,999	87	11	2
$10,000 to $14,999	82	17	1
$7,000 to $9,999	85	14	1
$5,000 to $6,999	78	22	(*)
$3,000 to $4,999	77	23	(*)
Under $3,000	76	24	(*)
Age:			
Total under 30 years	83	16	1
18 to 24 years	82	17	1
25 to 29 years	84	14	2
30 to 49 years	88	11	1
50 years and older	81	18	1
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	86	13	1
500,000 to 999,999	81	15	4
50,000 to 499,999	82	17	1
2,500 to 49,999	85	15	(*)
Under 2,500, rural	84	15	1
Region:			
East	85	14	1
Midwest	84	15	1
South	81	17	2
West	85	13	2
Religion:			
Protestant	83	16	1
Catholic	84	15	1
Politics:			
Republican	87	12	1
Democrat	82	17	1
Independent	85	15	(*)

* Less than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 154 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, May 1978), p. 30. Reprinted by permission.

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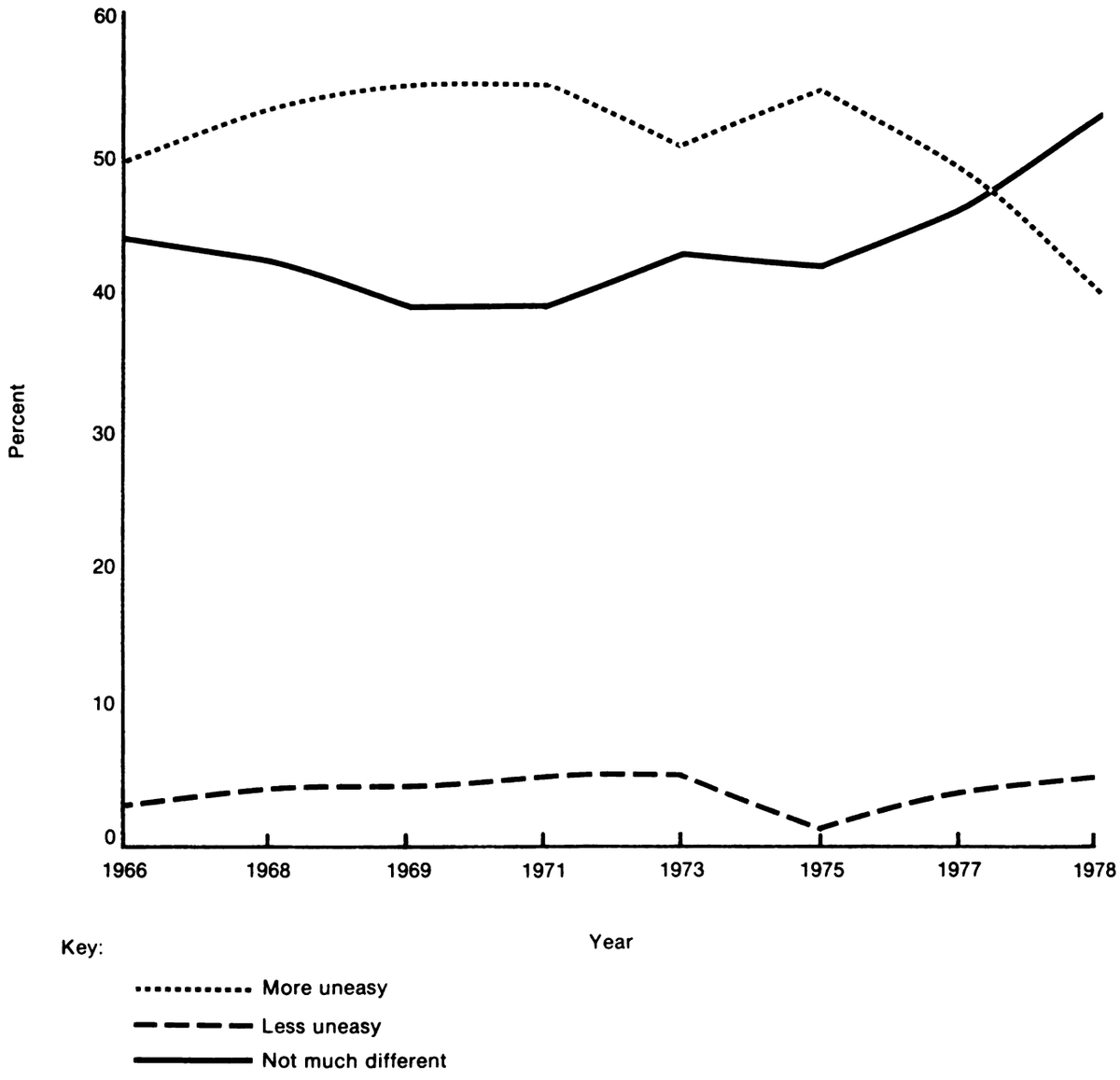
Figure 2.4 Attitudes toward personal safety on the streets compared to a year ago, United States, selected years 1

NOTE: Percents do not add to 100 because "Not sure" responses have been excluded from this figure. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Compared to a year ago, do you personally feel more uneasy on the streets, less uneasy, or not much differ



Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey*, May 9, 1977, p. 2; *The ABC-Harris Survey*, May 17, 1978, p. 3 (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune). F
SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 2.9 Fear of walking alone at night, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1974, 1976, and 1977

NOTE: The regional classification of States included within the Northeast, Midwest, South, and West differs from that reported in the 1978 edition of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

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

[Percent [a]]

	1973			1974			1976			1977		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	41	59	(b)	45	55	(b)	44	56	(b)	45	54	1
Sex:												
Male	20	80	1	24	76	(b)	23	77	(b)	23	76	1
Female	59	40	(b)	63	36	1	61	39	(b)	63	37	1
Race:												
White	39	61	(b)	43	57	(b)	44	56	(b)	43	57	(b)
Black/other	54	45	(b)	60	40	1	48	51	1	59	40	1
Education:												
College	35	64	(b)	42	57	1	36	64	0	41	58	(b)
High school	44	55	(b)	44	55	(b)	47	52	(b)	46	53	(b)
Grade school	41	58	1	51	49	1	48	52	(b)	47	52	2
Occupation:												
Professional and business	38	62	(b)	39	60	1	40	60	0	40	60	1
Clerical	55	44	(b)	59	40	(b)	56	43	(b)	60	39	1
Manual	41	58	(b)	45	54	1	41	58	1	45	55	(b)
Farmer	26	72	1	18	82	0	27	72	1	22	78	0
Income:												
$15,000 and over	33	66	(b)	37	62	(b)	38	62	(b)	38	61	(b)
$10,000 to $14,999	44	55	(b)	41	58	(b)	40	60	(b)	38	61	(b)
$7,000 to $9,999	40	60	(b)	44	55	1	50	50	(b)	46	54	0
$5,000 to $6,999	40	59	1	44	55	2	51	49	0	53	46	2
$3,000 to $4,999	42	57	1	57	43	0	50	50	0	58	42	0
Under $3,000	46	53	1	58	42	1	50	50	0	52	46	1
Age:												
18 to 20 years	33	67	0	43	55	2	45	55	0	45	55	0
21 to 29 years	40	59	1	44	56	(b)	40	60	(b)	39	60	1
30 to 49 years	40	60	(b)	40	59	1	40	60	(b)	41	59	(b)
50 years and older	43	57	1	50	50	(b)	49	51	(b)	51	48	1
Region:												
Northeast	47	52	1	47	53	0	54	46	(b)	53	47	(b)
Midwest	40	60	(b)	39	60	(b)	34	66	(b)	36	63	1
South	39	61	(b)	47	53	1	42	58	(b)	47	52	1
West	38	61	1	48	51	1	50	50	1	46	54	0
Religion:												
Protestant	41	59	(b)	43	56	(b)	43	57	(b)	45	55	(b)
Catholic	43	56	1	50	48	1	46	54	(b)	45	54	(b)
Jewish	44	56	0	50	50	0	63	37	0	60	40	0
None	32	68	0	38	62	0	43	57	0	40	59	1
Politics:												
Republican	35	65	(b)	48	52	(b)	42	57	1	44	56	0
Democrat	46	53	1	45	54	1	49	50	(b)	48	52	(b)
Independent	39	61	0	42	58	(b)	39	61	0	41	58	1

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

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

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Table 2.10 Respondents reporting that they bought a dog for purposes of protection, by demographic characteristics, extent of news media exposure, and extent of television viewing of police and crime programs, United States, 1976–77

NOTE: These data are part of the 1976 American National Election Study by the Center for Political Studies, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Multi-stage area sampling was used to select a national probability sample of 1,000 to 3,000 respondents, exclusive of institutional populations. Respondents were interviewed both before (N = 2,248) and after (N = 1,909) the 1976 presidential election, by professional interviewers. Included is a self-weighting subset of respondents previously interviewed in 1972 and 1974. In order to determine the extent of television viewing 2,868 respondents were asked: "How often do you watch evening entertainment programs about police and crime?" The responses were classified as follows: "light," rarely or never (N = 855); "medium," sometimes (N = 666); and "heavy," frequently (N = 1,348).

Question: "Please tell me if you've done any of the following things to protect yourself against crime: Bought a dog for purposes of protection?"

[Percent buying dog]

	Extent of television viewing of police and crime programs		
	Light	Medium	Heavy
National	10	12	16
Sex:			
Male	6	12	16
Female	12	12	17
Race:			
White	10	12	15
Nonwhite	7	8	22
Education:			
No college	9	12	16
Some college	11	12	17
Family income:			
$15,000 or more	11	12	18
$8,000 to $14,999	12	13	12
$7,999 or less	5	10	19
Age:			
Under 30 years	12	15	16
30 to 54 years	11	12	18
55 years and older	8	8	14
Newspaper reading:			
Less than daily	10	6	18
Daily	10	14	15
Network TV news viewing:			
Rarely or never	8	10	15
Sometimes	12	11	19
Frequently	10	13	16

Source: George Gerbner, Larry Gross, Marilyn Jackson-Beeck, Suzanne Jeffries-Fox, and Nancy Signorielli, *Violence Profile No. 9, Trends in Network Television Drama and Viewer Conceptions of Social Reality 1967-1977*, The Annenberg School of Communications (Philadelphia, Pa.: University of Pennsylvania, 1978), Table 89. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.11 Respondents reporting that they put new locks on windows or doors for purposes of protection, by demographic characteristics, extent of news media exposure, and extent of television viewing of police and crime programs, United States, 1976–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.10.

Question: "Please tell me if you've done any of the following things to protect yourself against crime: Put new locks on windows or doors for purposes of protecion?"

[Percent putting new locks on]

	Extent of television viewing of police and crime programs		
	Light	Medium	Heavy
National	28	31	32
Sex:			
Male	24	29	30
Female	30	33	33
Race:			
White	27	30	29
Nonwhite	41	40	54
Education:			
No college	24	28	29
Some college	30	34	36
Family income:			
$15,000 or more	29	29	32
$8,000 to $14,999	25	32	31
$7,999 or less	29	34	34
Age:			
Under 30 years	30	34	31
30 to 54 years	25	24	31
55 years or older	29	39	35
Newspaper reading:			
Less than daily	22	30	28
Daily	30	32	34
Network TV news viewing:			
Rarely or never	29	29	26
Sometimes	27	33	33
Frequently	27	32	33

Source: George Gerbner et al., *Violence Profile No. 9, Trends in Network Television Drama and Viewer Conceptions of Social Reality 1967-1977*, The Annenberg School of Communications (Philadelphia, Pa.: University of Pennsylvania, 1978), Table 90. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.12 Respondents reporting that they kept a gun for purposes of protection, by demographic characteristics, extent of news media exposure, and extent of television viewing of police and crime programs, United States, 1976–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.10.

Question: "Please tell me if you've done any of the following things to protect yourself against crime: Kept a gun for purposes of protection?"

[Percent keeping gun]

	Extent of television viewing of police and crime programs		
	Light	Medium	Heavy
National	19	21	29
Sex:			
Male	24	26	35
Female	15	17	24
Race:			
White	18	21	28
Nonwhite	28	24	35
Education:			
No college	20	22	28
Some college	18	19	29
Family income:			
$15,000 or more	18	18	27
$8,000 to $14,999	19	21	28
$7,999 or less	18	24	32
Age:			
Under 30 years	20	20	30
30 to 54 years	18	22	23
55 years and older	19	20	35
Newspaper reading:			
Less than daily	23	22	30
Daily	17	20	28
Network TV news viewing:			
Rarely or never	14	21	23
Sometimes	18	15	23
Frequently	21	23	33

Source: George Gerbner et al., *Violence Profile No. 9, Trends in Network Television Drama and Viewer Conceptions of Social Reality 1967–1977*, The Annenberg School of Communications (Philadelphia, Pa.: University of Pennsylvania, 1978), Table 91. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.13 Respondents reporting that they avoided areas of town or city for purposes of protection, by demographic characteristics, extent of news media exposure, and extent of television viewing of police and crime programs, United States, 1976–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.10.

Question: "Please tell me if you've done any of the following things to protect yourself against crime: Stayed away from certain areas in a town or city for purposes of protection?"

[Percent avoiding certain areas]

	Extent of television viewing of police and crime programs		
	Light	Medium	Heavy
National	53	55	54
Sex:			
Male	48	49	48
Female	56	59	60
Race:			
White	52	55	53
Nonwhite	61	56	58
Education:			
No college	46	49	52
Some college	58	61	58
Family income:			
$15,000 or more	53	56	59
$8,000 to $14,999	57	50	54
$7,999 or less	49	58	52
Age:			
Under 30 years	55	56	55
30 to 54 years	53	51	54
55 years and older	51	59	55
Newspaper reading:			
Less than daily	49	53	52
Daily	54	56	56
Network TV news viewing:			
Rarely or never	51	50	51
Sometimes	48	51	52
Frequently	56	58	57

Source: George Gerbner et al., *Violence Profile No. 9, Trends in Network Television Drama and Viewer Conceptions of Social Reality 1967–1977*, The Annenberg School of Communications (Philadelphia, Pa.: University of Pennsylvania, 1978), Table 92. Reprinted by permission.

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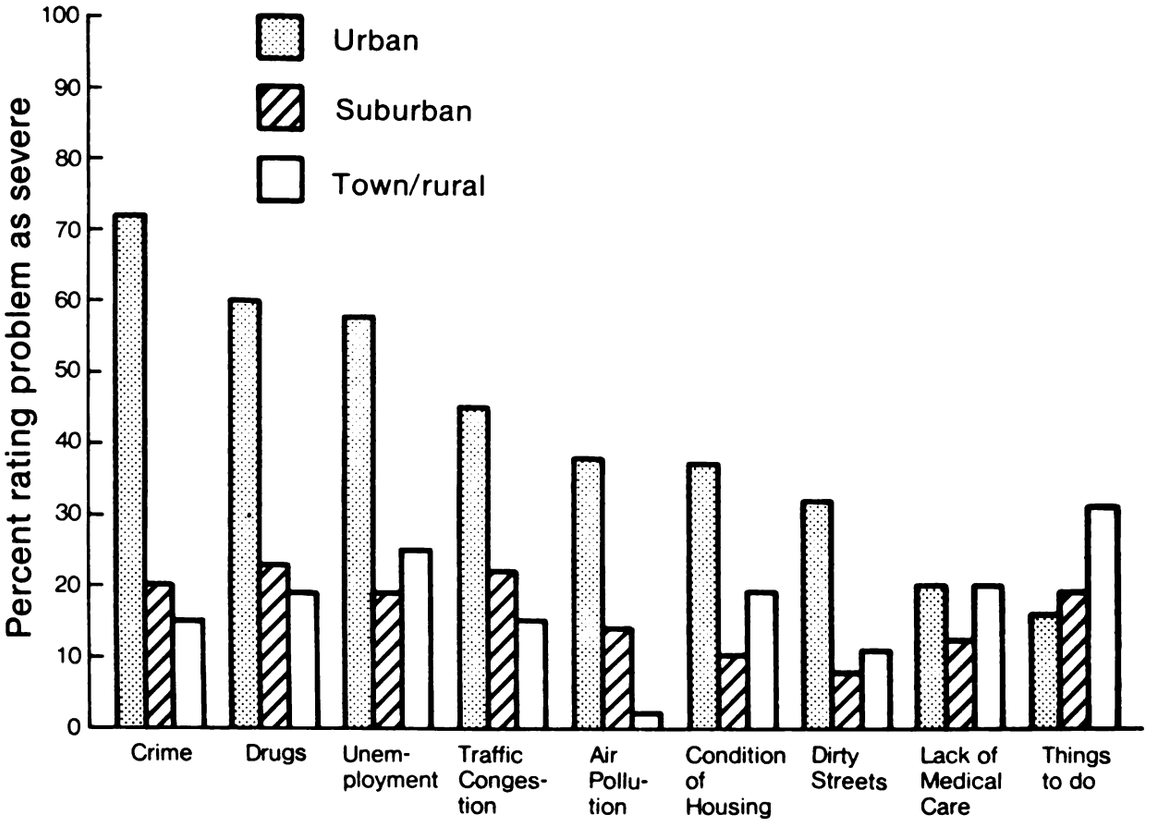
Figure 2.5 Respondents rating selected problems as severe in own community, by community size, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3.

Question: "I am going to read you some problems facing people in some cities. Please indicate whether you feel it is a severe problem, or not a problem at all in this [city/suburb/town]?"



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), p. 217.

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Table 2.14 Attitudes toward crime as a problem in own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3.

Question: "I am going to read you some problems facing people in some cities. Please indicate whether you feel it [crime] is a severe problem, or not a problem at all in this [city/suburb/town]?"

[Percent]

	Severe problem	Small problem	Not a problem	Not sure
National	34.5	47.7	15.4	2.4
Sex:				
Male	31.8	49.8	16.7	1.7
Female	36.9	45.9	14.2	3.0
Race:				
White	29.4	51.4	16.7	2.5
Black	68.7	24.7	5.0	1.6
Hispanic	50.6	33.8	12.2	3.5
Education:				
Postgraduate	29.4	57.9	11.0	1.8
College graduate	31.4	55.0	11.7	1.9
Some college	31.7	52.1	13.6	2.6
High school graduate	34.7	48.7	14.4	2.1
Some high school	41.9	37.0	18.7	2.3
Grade school or less	34.5	40.7	21.5	3.3
Occupation:				
Professional	29.7	57.3	10.6	2.4
Manager	31.8	48.2	17.8	2.2
Sales/clerical	41.3	44.9	12.3	1.5
Craftsman	32.3	47.6	18.0	2.1
Service/unskilled	38.5	44.1	14.8	2.6
Farmer	11.4	59.6	28.4	0.7
Income:				
$30,000 and over	23.7	59.5	15.0	1.8
$20,000 to $29,999	28.3	56.4	13.1	2.2
$15,000 to $19,999	31.6	51.3	15.0	2.1
$10,000 to $14,999	34.8	47.7	15.1	2.5
$5,000 to $9,999	45.9	35.1	16.3	2.6
Under $5,000	37.4	40.7	18.7	3.2
Age:				
18 to 24 years	33.9	51.2	13.2	1.7
25 to 34 years	35.6	49.1	13.4	2.0
35 to 44 years	31.8	51.4	14.9	1.9
45 to 64 years	35.1	45.0	17.1	2.8
65 years and older	35.2	43.2	17.9	3.7
Region:				
Northeast	38.1	45.2	14.8	1.9
North central	29.4	49.8	19.1	1.7
South	33.1	47.7	16.1	3.2
West	39.6	48.3	9.4	2.7
Community size:				
Urban	71.9	24.2	1.9	2.0
Suburban	20.3	55.8	21.4	2.6
Town/rural	15.1	61.1	21.2	2.7

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp. 220–225.

Table 2.15 Attitudes toward teenage gangs as a problem in own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3.

Question: "I am going to read you some problems facing people in some cities. Please indicate whether you feel it [teen-age gangs] is a severe problem, or not a problem at all in this [city/suburb/town]?"

[Percent]

	Severe problem	Small problem	Not a problem	Not sure
National	14.2	25.7	52.1	8.0
Sex:				
Male	12.4	25.6	55.9	6.1
Female	15.9	25.7	48.6	9.8
Race:				
White	11.3	25.4	55.0	8.3
Black	32.9	28.8	32.8	5.4
Hispanic	25.2	27.9	37.2	9.7
Education:				
Postgraduate	9.5	28.1	57.0	5.3
College graduate	9.6	28.0	52.3	10.1
Some college	12.5	27.5	51.1	8.8
High school graduate	14.5	26.5	51.6	7.5
Some high school	18.9	21.7	51.3	8.1
Grade school or less	16.4	22.9	53.3	7.5
Occupation:				
Professional	10.0	26.2	54.1	9.7
Manager	11.3	24.0	57.0	7.6
Sales/clerical	17.4	27.6	46.2	8.7
Craftsman	13.7	26.2	52.9	7.2
Service/unskilled	17.8	25.3	50.6	6.3
Farmer	3.2	23.3	67.8	5.6
Income:				
$30,000 and over	7.1	29.6	56.6	6.7
$20,000 to $29,999	12.1	26.6	54.2	7.0
$15,000 to $19,999	11.6	28.3	53.3	6.9
$10,000 to $14,999	14.4	25.3	51.0	9.2
$5,000 to $9,999	19.8	22.9	49.4	7.9
Under $5,000	17.5	22.4	49.9	10.2
Age:				
18 to 24 years	15.7	28.5	49.0	6.8
25 to 34 years	14.2	26.8	53.1	6.0
35 to 44 years	14.2	26.1	53.1	6.6
45 to 64 years	13.6	23.9	54.5	8.1
65 years and older	13.8	23.8	49.1	13.3
Region:				
Northeast	19.1	31.1	44.5	5.3
North central	11.9	26.9	54.9	6.3
South	11.5	20.6	58.5	9.4
West	15.8	25.8	46.8	11.6
Community size:				
Urban	29.7	31.0	28.8	10.5
Suburban	8.7	25.1	59.3	6.9
Town/rural	5.7	21.1	66.3	6.9

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp. 252–257.

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Table 2.16 Lawyer's ratings of selected factors as causes of crime, United States, 1978

NOTE: These data were collected by Kane, Parsons and Associates through a telephone interview of a random sample of 599 American Bar Association members in March 1978. Respondents were asked to rate selected factors as possible causes of crime based on a 10-point scale, where 10 indicates a primary cause and 1 indicates not a cause at all. The mean scores presented below refer to the arithmetic average of all ratings received for a given factor.

Factors causing crime	Mean score
Inability to provide jobs and training for the Nation's poor	6.61
The general permissiveness in our society	6.59
The insufficiency of rehabilitation programs	5.98
The absence of discrimination in confining first offenders with hardened criminals	5.67
The leniency of criminal sentences	5.66
The ease with which parole and probation are granted	5.49
Excessive courtroom delays from such practices as continuances	4.03
The failure of the police to strictly enforce the law	4.00
Too much plea bargaining	3.80

Source: "Crime's a Problem, But Where Place the Blame?" *American Bar Association Journal* 64(August 1978), p. 1226. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.17 Attitudes toward violence in the Nation, United States, 1975 and 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you feel this country is (READ LIST) or don't you feel that way?"

[Percent]

	1975			1978		
	Is	Is not	Not sure	Is	Is not	Not sure
Slow to find ways to control violence	77	15	8	77	18	5
Not violent by nature, but violence is played up too much by the media	64	26	10	72	19	9
An easy place to commit assassinations	73	20	7	71	23	6
Inclined to be violent by nature	34	59	7	43	50	7

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Dec. 4, 1978), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.18 Reported frequency of viewing television programs involving violence, by race, age, and region, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "How often do you personally view mystery, detective or other TV entertainment shows that have some violence in them—very often, quite often, only now and then or almost never?"

[Percent]

	Very often	Quite often	Only now and then	Almost never	Not sure
Total public	16	25	37	21	1
Race:					
White	15	25	37	22	1
Black	30	26	30	13	1
Age:					
18 to 29 years	22	31	33	14	0
30 to 49 years	19	25	39	16	1
50 and older	9	20	39	30	2
Region:					
East	15	22	41	21	1
West	18	26	34	22	0
Midwest	16	23	40	21	0
South	17	28	33	19	3

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 4, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.19 Attitudes toward statements about the effects of violence on television, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Now I'd like to get your judgment on the possible effects of the showing of violence on entertainment programs on television. Is it highly likely, possible, or highly unlikely that violence on TV entertainment programs (READ LIST)?"

[Percent]

	Highly likely	Possible	Highly unlikely	Not sure
Provides entertainment and relaxation without harmful or bad effects	13	33	46	8
Allows viewers to blow off steam by watching violence thereby decreasing the likelihood of their being violent	8	33	51	8
Supports and strengthens traditional American values	6	19	65	10
Triggers violent acts from people who are maladjusted or mentally unstable	54	35	7	4
Plays a part in making America a violent society	43	37	16	4
Makes people insensitive to real acts of violence that they hear about or see	37	35	20	8

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 4, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.20 Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country, United States, 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

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

[Percent *]

Most important problem	
High cost of living/inflation	60
Unemployment	14
International problems/foreign policy	10
Energy situation	4
Crime and lawlessness	3
Moral decline/lack of religion	3
Dissatisfaction with government	3
Race relations	2
Drug abuse	1
All others	18
Can't say	3

* Total adds to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Chicago: Field Enterprises, Inc., July 27, 1978), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.21 Attitudes toward the importance of quality of life issues, United States, 1976 and 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "As far as you personally are concerned, do you feel (READ LIST) is very important in making the quality of life better in this country, only somewhat important, or hardly important at all in making the quality of life better?"

[Percent]

	Very important	
	1976	1978
Controlling crime	NA	92
Achieving quality education for children	81	88
Conserving energy	74	81
Curbing water pollution	70	81
Protecting privacy of the individual	80	79
Strictly enforcing safe working conditions	66	78
Making products and services safer	65	74
Curbing air pollution	66	72
Better nutrition	NA	71
Improving the quality of products and services	63	68
Adequate public housing	NA	61
Improving public transportation	NA	59
Moving easily and freely from place to place	78	58
Curbing noise pollution	NA	57
Employment opportunities for minorities	52	53
Having a wide choice of lifestyles	59	49

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, July 3, 1978), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.22 Attitudes toward various rights and freedoms, United States, 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "I'm going to read you a list of rights and freedoms which some people consider important in this country. How much do you feel you have the (READ LIST)—fully and completely, partially but not fully, or not at all?"

	Fully and completely	Partially but not fully	Not at all	Not sure
Freedom of religion	96	3	(*)	1
Freedom to travel anywhere in the country you want to go to	95	5	(*)	(*)
Right to read a free press	89	9	1	1
Right to a good education	87	11	1	1
Freedom to live where you want to	86	12	2	(*)
Freedom to speak your mind as a consumer	84	13	2	1
Freedom to look for another job if you don't like what you're doing now	84	12	1	3
Freedom to vote for a candidate of your choice	83	14	2	1
Freedom to live your own life as you see fit	76	22	2	(*)
Privacy in your personal life, without others knowing more about it or intruding into it more than is necessary	62	32	4	2

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, June 15, 1978), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.23 Attitudes toward legalization of homosexual relations between consenting adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you think homosexual relations between consenting adults should or should not be legal?"

[Percent]

	Should	Should not	No opinion
National	43	43	14
Sex:			
Men	45	43	12
Women	42	43	15
Race:			
White	43	44	13
Nonwhite	43	41	16
Education:			
College	57	35	8
High school	42	44	14
Grade school	21	57	22
Occupation:			
Professional and business	56	37	7
Clerical and sales	43	47	10
Manual workers	45	40	15
Nonlabor force	25	57	18
Income:			
$20,000 and over	52	39	9
$15,000 to $19,999	49	37	14
$10,000 to $14,999	45	42	13
$7,000 to $9,999	37	48	15
$5,000 to $6,999	32	53	15
$3,000 to $4,999	28	53	19
Under $3,000	32	51	17
Age:			
Total under 30	57	34	9
18 to 24 years	58	32	10
25 to 29 years	55	36	9
30 to 49 years	47	41	12
50 and older	29	53	18
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	53	32	15
500,000 to 999,999	54	34	12
50,000 to 499,999	42	47	11
2,500 to 49,999	41	45	14
Under 2,500, rural	34	51	15
Region:			
East	49	36	15
Midwest	37	49	14
South	35	51	14
West	56	34	10
Religion:			
Protestant	38	48	14
Catholic	44	41	15
Politics:			
Republican	38	49	13
Democrat	43	46	11
Independent	48	37	15
Marital status:			
Married	41	45	14
Single	57	35	8

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 147 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, October 1977), p. 18. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.24 Attitudes toward the legalization of abortions, United States, 1975, 1977, and 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal under only certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

[Percent]

	1975	1977	1979
Legal, any circumstances	21	22	22
Legal, certain circumstances	54	55	54
Illegal, all circumstances	22	19	19
No opinion	3	4	5

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Chicago: Field Enterprises, Inc., Apr. 22, 1979), pp. 1, 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.25 Attitudes toward the legalization of abortions, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

[Percent]

	Legal, any circumstances	Legal, certain circumstances	Illegal, all circumstances	No opinion
National	22	55	19	4
Sex:				
Male	22	55	17	6
Female	22	55	20	3
Race:				
White	23	56	17	4
Nonwhite	14	41	32	13
Education:				
College	30	56	11	3
High school	20	57	19	4
Grade school	13	45	32	10
Occupation:				
Professional and business	31	57	11	1
Clerical and sales	27	58	15	(*)
Manual workers	17	57	20	6
Nonlabor force	17	49	26	8
Income:				
$20,000 and over	31	59	9	1
$15,000 to $19,999	20	60	14	6
$10,000 to $14,999	21	53	22	4
$7,000 to $9,999	16	56	22	6
$5,000 to $6,999	11	59	27	3
$3,000 to $4,999	17	41	29	13
Under $3,000	21	38	35	6
Age:				
Total under 30	24	56	17	3
18 to 24 years	19	60	19	2
25 to 29 years	32	49	16	3
30 to 49 years	23	58	15	4
50 years and older	19	52	23	6
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	28	46	19	7
500,000 to 999,999	28	52	16	4
50,000 to 499,999	26	56	15	3
2,500 to 49,999	15	61	20	4
Under 2,500, rural	15	58	23	4
Region:				
East	26	48	20	6
Midwest	17	54	24	5
South	17	60	19	4
West	31	58	9	2
Religion:				
Protestant	18	58	19	5
Catholic	20	53	23	4
Politics:				
Republican	26	53	17	4
Democrat	18	56	22	4
Independent	24	56	15	5

* Less than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 153 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, April 1978), p. 26. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.26 Attitudes toward wiretapping, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1974, 1975, 1977, and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

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

[Percent*]

	1974			1975			1977			1978		
	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
National	16	80	4	16	80	4	18	78	3	19	78	3
Sex:												
Male	21	76	3	22	74	4	23	75	2	26	71	3
Female	13	83	5	12	84	4	14	82	4	14	83	3
Race:												
White	18	78	4	17	79	4	20	78	3	20	77	3
Black/other	7	90	3	11	84	5	10	85	5	8	88	3
Education:												
College	20	78	3	23	75	2	21	77	2	21	76	3
High school	16	80	3	14	82	4	19	78	3	19	79	2
Grade school	10	82	8	12	80	8	13	83	4	17	78	6
Occupation:												
Professional and business	19	78	2	23	75	2	24	74	2	22	74	3
Clerical	17	79	4	13	85	2	17	79	4	15	83	2
Manual	15	82	3	14	82	5	17	79	4	18	79	3
Farmer	20	75	4	18	74	8	19	78	2	24	74	2
Income:												
$15,000 and over	22	77	2	17	81	2	23	75	2	21	77	2
$10,000 to $14,999	17	78	4	20	78	2	16	82	3	20	77	3
$7,000 to $9,999	14	84	2	17	78	5	16	82	3	16	79	3
$5,000 to $6,999	10	86	4	10	86	4	20	78	2	19	77	4
$3,000 to $4,999	17	80	3	13	80	6	15	82	3	18	80	2
Under $3,000	8	84	8	14	81	5	10	86	4	11	84	4
Age:												
18 to 20 years	11	86	4	9	88	4	6	91	3	10	90	0
21 to 29 years	15	82	3	16	83	1	13	86	1	15	83	2
30 to 49 years	18	79	2	18	78	4	18	79	3	20	78	2
50 years and older	17	78	6	16	78	6	23	72	5	21	73	5
Region:												
Northeast	18	79	3	18	78	4	21	77	2	25	73	2
Midwest	14	82	4	17	80	3	22	76	2	16	83	2
South	16	80	4	15	80	4	14	82	4	19	77	4
West	20	77	3	14	81	5	19	78	3	17	78	4
Religion:												
Protestant	18	78	4	17	78	5	18	79	3	19	78	3
Catholic	15	82	4	15	83	2	20	77	3	18	79	2
Jewish	11	84	4	13	78	9	20	74	6	14	79	7
None	13	81	6	13	85	2	15	80	5	19	78	3
Politics:												
Republican	22	74	4	22	74	4	26	71	3	26	71	3
Democrat	13	84	3	12	85	3	17	81	2	16	81	3
Independent	18	79	4	18	78	5	16	80	4	18	79	3

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.27 Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources, United States, 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "There has recently been a controversy as to whether or not journalists should have to reveal their unpublished notes and sources to the courts. One view is that the privacy of sources should be protected to ensure that people feel free to talk to the press. Others say that this is less important than providing the courts with all the evidence needed to reach fair decisions. Which is closest to the way you feel?"

[Percent]

	Total public
Privacy of sources should be protected	59
Provide courts with all the evidence needed	31
Not sure	10

Source: Louis Harris, *The ABC News-Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 23, 1979), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.28 Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources, United States, 1972, 1973, and 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Suppose a newspaper reporter obtains information for a news article he is writing from a person who asks that his name be withheld. Do you think that the reporter should or should not be required to reveal the name of this man if he is taken to court to testify about the information in his news article?"

[Percent]

	1972	1973	1978
Should	34	27	23
Should not	57	62	68
No opinion	9	11	9

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 163 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, February 1979), p. 30. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.29 Attitudes toward confidentiality of news sources, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Suppose a newspaper reporter obtains information for a news article he is writing from a person who asks that his name be withheld. Do you think that the reporter should or should not be required to reveal the name of this man if he is taken to court to testify about the information in his news article?"

[Percent]

	Should	Should not	No opinion
National	23	68	9
Sex:			
Male	26	65	9
Female	20	71	9
Race:			
White	23	68	9
Nonwhite	23	65	12
Education:			
College	18	76	6
High school	24	67	9
Grade school	28	57	15
Occupation:			
Professional and business	20	75	5
Clerical and sales	14	79	7
Manual workers	24	66	10
Nonlabor force	25	60	15
Income:			
$20,000 and over	18	75	7
$15,000 to $19,999	22	71	7
$10,000 to $14,999	26	66	8
$7,000 to $9,999	24	70	6
$5,000 to $6,999	25	60	15
$3,000 to $4,999	29	55	16
Under $3,000	26	55	19
Age:			
Total under 30 years	21	71	8
18 to 24 years	22	71	7
25 to 29 years	21	69	10
30 to 49 years	23	71	6
50 years and older	23	64	13
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	21	67	12
500,000 to 999,999	26	65	9
50,000 to 499,999	19	72	9
2,500 to 49,999	24	67	9
Under 2,500, rural	25	67	8
Region:			
East	25	64	11
Midwest	23	70	7
South	24	65	11
West	18	75	7
Religion:			
Protestant	24	66	10
Catholic	22	68	10
Politics:			
Republican	22	70	8
Democrat	24	66	10
Independent	20	72	8

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 163 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, February 1979), p. 30. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.30 Attitudes toward freedom of the press regarding criminal cases, United States, 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you feel that judges should or should not have the right to prohibit newspapers from printing information about certain criminal cases?"

[Percent]

	Total public
Judges should have right	47
Judges should not have right	48
Not sure	5

Source: Louis Harris, *The ABC News-Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 23, 1979), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.31 Attitudes toward presence of the public and the press at court trials, United States, 1979

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "The U.S. Constitution says that court trials should be public. Do you believe that the public and the press should be allowed to be present at ALL court trials, or are there some trials from which they should be excluded?"

[Percent]

	Total public
Should be allowed at all trials	43
Should be excluded from some	53
Not sure	4

Source: Louis Harris, *The ABC News-Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Apr. 23, 1979), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.32 Attitudes toward performance of law enforcement officials, by level of government, United States, selected years 1967–77

NOTE: In this table, responses of "excellent" and "pretty good" are included under "positive," and responses of "only fair" and "poor" are included under "negative." For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: " How would you rate the job done by law enforcement officials on the local/State/Federal level—excellent, pretty good, only fair, or poor?"

[Percent]

Level of government	1967	1970	1973	1975	1977
Local:					
Positive	64	64	58	57	52
Negative	30	33	39	40	46
Not sure	6	3	3	3	2
State level:					
Positive	62	63	51	51	47
Negative	24	30	40	39	42
Not sure	14	7	9	10	11
Federal level:					
Positive	58	60	42	44	39
Negative	23	30	47	44	49
Not sure	19	10	11	12	12

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 12, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.33 Attitudes toward police protection in own neighborhood, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3.

Question: "Here is a card listing some public services provided to neighborhoods. For each one I'd like you to rate it in this neighborhood. How would you rate the [police protection] in this neighborhood—excellent, pretty good, only fair or poor, or is it not available as a public service?"

[Percent]

	Excellent	Pretty good	Fair	Poor	Not sure	Not available
National	18.1	48.8	20.1	8.8	2.6	1.5
Sex:						
Male	18.4	47.8	20.8	9.8	2.0	1.3
Female	17.9	49.7	19.6	7.9	3.1	1.7
Race:						
White	19.4	49.3	19.3	7.8	2.5	1.7
Black	9.7	45.9	25.7	15.0	3.2	0.5
Hispanic	12.6	43.3	22.8	16.4	3.8	1.0
Education:						
Postgraduate	23.4	50.6	15.5	6.5	2.2	1.9
College graduate	22.9	52.1	15.4	5.4	3.5	0.8
Some college	18.9	50.2	20.0	7.4	2.1	1.5
High school graduate	17.5	49.5	19.7	9.2	2.4	1.6
Some high school	15.0	44.9	24.6	11.3	2.5	1.6
Grade school or less	16.3	47.1	21.3	10.5	3.2	1.5
Occupation:						
Professional	20.2	54.0	15.8	6.0	2.4	1.6
Manager	22.3	48.7	17.2	8.3	1.5	2.1
Sales/clerical	17.0	50.4	20.9	7.6	2.5	1.7
Craftsman	18.2	49.0	20.8	7.9	2.7	1.5
Service/unskilled	15.1	46.7	23.0	11.5	2.4	1.3
Farmer	14.1	46.4	26.3	8.3	4.5	0.4
Income:						
$30,000 and over	26.1	47.4	15.6	8.2	2.0	0.6
$20,000 to $29,999	20.1	50.1	19.0	6.8	2.5	1.4
$15,000 to $19,999	18.8	51.6	17.8	8.6	1.6	1.7
$10,000 to $14,999	15.7	47.4	22.2	9.5	3.0	2.1
$5,000 to $9,999	15.8	50.1	21.2	9.6	2.3	1.0
Under $5,000	15.7	44.1	23.7	10.4	4.3	1.9
Age:						
18 to 24 years	11.3	46.6	26.1	11.5	2.7	1.8
25 to 34 years	16.2	49.5	20.6	9.4	2.6	1.6
35 to 44 years	18.3	48.8	18.7	10.1	2.8	1.3
45 to 64 years	20.9	48.9	18.6	8.4	2.1	1.1
65 years and older	23.5	50.1	16.7	4.4	3.2	2.1
Region:						
Northeast	16.8	45.9	22.0	11.1	2.1	2.0
North Central	20.7	49.4	18.4	7.9	2.1	1.4
South	17.1	50.7	19.7	8.1	2.6	1.8
West	18.2	48.3	20.8	8.5	3.9	0.4
Community size:						
Urban	13.0	48.7	22.4	12.2	3.0	0.7
Suburban	23.6	48.3	17.1	6.7	3.0	1.4
Town/rural	16.3	49.5	21.9	8.2	1.6	2.5

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp. 410-415.

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Table 2.34 Attitudes toward a policeman striking an adult male citizen, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

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

[Percent [a]]

	1973			1975			1976			1978		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National	73	25	2	73	23	4	76	20	4	76	20	3
Sex:												
Male	75	22	3	77	20	3	81	17	2	82	16	2
Female	71	28	2	70	26	4	72	22	5	72	23	4
Race:												
White	77	21	2	77	20	3	79	18	3	80	17	3
Black/other	42	54	4	46	47	7	48	44	8	48	45	8
Education:												
College	84	14	2	86	13	1	85	13	3	85	12	3
High school	72	27	1	71	26	4	76	20	4	76	21	2
Grade school	56	38	6	58	35	7	62	33	5	59	33	8
Occupation:												
Professional and business	83	16	2	84	14	3	84	14	2	86	11	2
Clerical	80	18	2	77	20	3	78	18	5	79	19	2
Manual	65	33	2	65	31	4	71	26	4	69	28	3
Farmer	70	27	3	71	27	2	78	20	2	83	12	5
Income:												
$15,000 and over	80	19	(b)	83	15	2	83	14	3	85	14	2
$10,000 to $14,999	82	17	2	77	21	2	77	19	4	78	19	2
$7,000 to $9,999	70	28	2	71	24	4	76	21	3	72	24	5
$5,000 to $6,999	62	36	2	59	36	6	72	25	3	69	28	3
$3,000 to $4,999	66	30	5	63	34	3	71	26	3	61	31	8
Under $3,000	49	46	4	66	27	7	61	32	7	60	34	7
Age:												
18 to 20 years	55	45	0	70	27	2	78	20	1	67	30	3
21 to 29 years	76	22	2	75	22	2	78	20	2	79	19	1
30 to 49 years	76	23	1	79	18	3	79	17	4	79	18	2
50 years and older	70	26	4	68	27	5	73	23	5	73	21	6
Region:												
Northeast	68	31	1	74	24	2	75	22	3	74	25	2
Midwest	72	25	3	77	21	3	78	18	4	80	18	3
South	73	25	2	71	24	5	74	20	5	74	21	5
West	79	19	2	70	26	4	78	20	2	80	16	3
Religion:												
Protestant	74	24	2	73	22	4	77	19	4	75	21	4
Catholic	70	27	2	71	27	2	74	23	3	76	21	3
Jewish	71	26	2	91	4	4	70	30	0	72	24	3
None	69	30	1	76	23	1	82	16	3	85	13	2
Politics:												
Republican	76	22	2	76	19	4	79	17	4	76	20	3
Democrat	67	31	2	67	29	4	72	24	4	73	23	4
Independent	79	19	2	78	19	3	79	17	3	80	18	3

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

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

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Table 2.35 Attitudes toward a policeman striking a citizen who had said vulgar and obscene things to him, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.4. These data are based on the subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in Table 2.34. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who had said vulgar and obscene things to the policeman?"

[Percent *]

	1973			1975			1976			1978		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National	22	76	2	19	77	4	20	76	3	18	80	2
Sex:												
Male	22	76	2	23	74	3	21	77	2	20	78	2
Female	22	76	2	16	80	4	18	78	4	16	81	2
Race:												
White	23	75	1	20	76	4	21	77	3	19	79	2
Black/other	12	85	3	11	85	3	9	86	5	11	88	1
Education:												
College	14	84	2	13	85	2	17	81	2	14	85	1
High school	23	76	1	20	76	3	19	78	3	18	80	2
Grade school	40	58	1	30	62	8	27	69	4	23	72	5
Occupation:												
Professional and business	19	79	2	15	82	4	19	80	2	16	83	1
Clerical	17	82	1	15	83	2	14	83	2	12	86	2
Manual	26	73	1	26	70	5	20	77	3	19	79	2
Farmer	32	64	4	26	70	3	27	71	2	28	70	3
Income:												
$15,000 and over	19	80	1	14	84	2	20	78	2	15	84	1
$10,000 to $14,999	19	79	1	21	78	2	20	77	3	22	77	2
$7,000 to $9,999	18	81	1	21	75	4	19	81	0	21	76	2
$5,000 to $6,999	25	73	1	23	73	3	19	76	5	12	85	3
$3,000 to $4,999	29	70	2	24	69	7	22	76	2	21	76	3
Under $3,000	36	61	3	24	70	6	19	76	5	23	76	1
Age:												
18 to 20 years	14	86	0	12	88	0	19	81	0	18	82	0
21 to 29 years	10	89	1	7	92	1	10	88	2	14	84	1
30 to 49 years	20	79	1	18	79	3	19	78	3	15	83	2
50 years and older	32	65	3	30	64	6	25	71	4	22	75	3
Region:												
Northeast	16	83	2	20	77	2	19	80	1	14	85	1
Midwest	21	77	2	20	76	4	22	74	4	20	77	2
South	29	70	2	20	76	4	20	76	4	18	79	3
West	21	78	1	15	82	3	16	82	2	18	80	2
Religion:												
Protestant	24	74	2	20	77	3	21	76	3	19	79	2
Catholic	22	77	1	19	76	4	17	80	3	17	81	2
Jewish	10	90	0	9	91	0	22	78	0	7	93	0
None	13	85	2	16	80	3	16	82	2	13	86	1
Politics:												
Republican	23	75	2	22	72	5	24	73	3	24	74	2
Democrat	23	76	1	20	78	3	20	78	2	18	81	1
Independent	20	79	2	18	80	3	18	79	3	14	83	3

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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Table 2.36 Attitudes toward a policeman striking a citizen being questioned in a murder case, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. These data are based on the subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in Table 2.34. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who was being questioned in a murder case?"

[Percent [a]]

	1973			1975			1976			1978		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National	8	90	1	8	90	2	8	90	2	8	89	3
Sex:												
Male	8	91	1	10	88	2	8	90	1	7	90	3
Female	9	90	1	6	92	2	7	90	2	9	88	4
Race:												
White	8	91	1	8	90	2	7	91	2	8	89	4
Black/other	11	88	1	4	93	2	10	89	2	9	89	2
Education:												
College	4	95	1	4	94	2	4	95	1	5	93	2
High school	9	90	1	7	91	2	8	90	2	8	89	3
Grade school	16	82	2	18	78	4	13	82	5	15	78	8
Occupation:												
Professional and business	6	94	1	6	90	3	5	94	1	5	93	2
Clerical	6	94	1	4	94	1	5	93	2	8	90	2
Manual	9	90	1	8	91	2	10	88	2	11	86	3
Farmer	11	87	2	15	83	2	12	86	3	5	90	6
Income:												
$15,000 and over	6	94	1	5	94	1	6	94	1	5	94	2
$10,000 to $14,999	6	93	1	8	90	2	6	92	2	10	88	2
$7,000 to $9,999	12	87	1	8	90	1	8	90	2	8	87	5
$5,000 to $6,999	10	89	1	10	90	0	7	90	3	9	87	4
$3,000 to $4,999	11	87	2	13	84	3	11	86	3	12	83	5
Under $3,000	15	84	1	12	86	2	14	83	2	13	78	9
Age:												
18 to 20 years	6	94	0	5	93	2	10	90	0	2	97	2
21 to 29 years	3	96	(b)	2	97	1	5	93	2	7	92	1
30 to 49 years	7	92	1	6	92	2	7	92	1	6	92	2
50 years and older	13	85	2	13	84	3	9	88	3	11	82	6
Region:												
Northeast	6	93	1	10	88	2	9	91	(b)	8	89	3
Midwest	7	92	1	7	90	3	7	89	3	8	89	3
South	12	87	2	7	91	2	6	92	2	8	88	4
West	7	93	0	6	93	1	10	89	1	8	89	3
Religion:												
Protestant	9	90	1	8	90	2	7	91	2	8	88	4
Catholic	8	92	1	8	91	2	9	89	2	8	89	3
Jewish	10	90	0	4	96	0	4	96	0	10	86	3
None	2	98	0	6	93	1	8	91	1	4	94	2
Politics:												
Republican	9	90	2	9	89	3	9	89	2	10	85	5
Democrat	10	89	1	9	89	1	10	88	2	9	88	3
Independent	5	94	1	5	92	2	5	94	2	6	92	3

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

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Table 2.37 Attitudes toward a policeman striking a citizen who was attempting to escape from custody, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. These data are based on the subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in Table 2.34. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who was attempting to escape from custody?"

[Percent [a]]

	1973			1975			1976			1978		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	87	12	2	86	11	3	78	18	4	75	22	4
Sex:												
Male	88	10	1	88	10	2	82	16	3	79	17	4
Female	85	13	2	84	12	4	75	20	5	72	25	4
Race:												
White	88	11	1	87	10	3	80	16	4	77	20	3
Black/other	72	23	4	71	24	6	56	38	6	56	38	6
Education:												
College	91	9	(b)	87	10	3	80	16	4	78	18	3
High school	84	13	2	86	11	3	78	19	3	75	22	3
Grade school	84	14	2	81	12	6	73	22	5	65	29	6
Occupation:												
Professional and business	90	8	2	88	8	4	79	18	3	78	19	3
Clerical	84	14	2	84	13	3	77	18	5	76	23	1
Manual	87	12	2	84	13	4	77	18	5	69	27	4
Farmer	84	15	1	91	8	1	82	17	1	83	14	3
Income:												
$15,000 and over	92	8	0	89	9	2	82	15	3	81	17	2
$10,000 to $14,999	90	9	1	87	10	3	77	19	4	71	27	2
$7,000 to $9,999	82	15	3	82	14	4	79	18	3	72	26	3
$5,000 to $6,999	86	12	3	84	15	1	72	22	6	70	24	7
$3,000 to $4,999	81	15	3	84	11	5	81	15	3	71	26	4
Under $3,000	76	22	1	88	7	5	65	28	7	63	29	8
Age:												
18 to 20 years	88	12	0	88	12	0	85	14	1	77	18	5
21 to 29 years	87	11	2	86	11	3	75	21	4	73	23	4
30 to 49 years	87	11	1	86	10	4	79	19	2	76	21	3
50 years and older	85	13	2	86	11	3	78	17	5	74	21	4
Region:												
Northeast	84	14	2	84	14	2	74	24	3	74	23	3
Midwest	87	11	2	90	7	3	80	16	4	78	19	3
South	87	12	1	82	13	5	76	18	5	72	24	4
West	89	9	2	88	9	4	82	15	3	75	20	5
Religion:												
Protestant	86	12	2	85	11	4	78	18	4	76	21	3
Catholic	88	10	2	90	8	2	77	20	3	70	26	4
Jewish	90	10	0	82	14	4	78	18	4	76	17	7
None	87	13	0	84	14	2	81	16	4	77	20	3
Politics:												
Republican	87	11	2	89	7	4	81	15	4	79	19	2
Democrat	86	12	2	82	14	4	76	21	4	74	23	3
Independent	89	10	1	87	10	2	78	18	4	73	22	5

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

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Table 2.38 Attitudes toward a policeman striking a citizen who was attacking him with fists, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. These data are based on the subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in Table 2.34. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who was attacking the policeman with his fists?"

[Percent [a]]

	1973			1975			1976			1978		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National	97	3	(b)	98	2	1	94	5	1	93	6	1
Sex:												
Male	96	3	(b)	98	1	(b)	95	5	1	94	5	(b)
Female	97	3	(b)	97	2	1	94	6	1	92	7	1
Race:												
White	97	2	(b)	98	1	1	95	4	1	94	5	1
Black/other	90	10	0	92	8	0	88	12	1	82	17	2
Education:												
College	98	2	(b)	99	1	(b)	94	5	1	94	5	(b)
High school	97	3	0	97	2	1	95	4	(b)	93	6	1
Grade school	93	6	1	98	1	1	92	7	1	89	8	2
Occupation:												
Professional and business	97	2	1	98	1	1	94	6	0	96	4	(b)
Clerical	97	3	0	98	1	1	93	6	1	92	8	(b)
Manual	97	3	(b)	97	2	(b)	95	4	1	89	9	2
Farmer	94	6	0	100	0	0	94	6	1	98	2	0
Income:												
$15,000 and over	97	3	0	99	1	(b)	95	4	(b)	96	4	(b)
$10,000 to $14,999	99	1	(b)	98	1	1	93	6	1	91	8	1
$7,000 to $9,999	96	4	0	96	3	1	96	4	0	92	7	1
$5,000 to $6,999	98	1	1	100	0	0	94	6	0	95	5	1
$3,000 to $4,999	93	6	1	98	2	0	95	4	1	88	10	2
Under $3,000	93	7	0	97	2	1	91	8	2	87	9	4
Age:												
18 to 20 years	94	6	0	97	3	0	97	1	1	100	0	0
21 to 29 years	98	2	0	99	(b)	1	93	6	1	91	8	1
30 to 49 years	98	2	0	98	1	(b)	96	4	(b)	94	5	(b)
50 years and older	95	4	1	97	2	1	93	6	1	91	7	2
Region:												
Northeast	96	4	0	98	2	0	94	5	1	93	6	1
Midwest	98	2	1	98	1	1	95	4	1	92	7	1
South	96	4	(b)	97	2	1	95	4	(b)	93	6	1
West	98	2	0	99	1	1	91	8	1	94	6	(b)
Religion:												
Protestant	96	3	(b)	97	2	1	94	5	(b)	92	6	1
Catholic	98	2	(b)	99	1	0	94	5	(b)	92	7	1
Jewish	97	3	0	100	0	0	93	7	0	86	14	0
None	96	4	0	98	2	0	94	4	3	97	3	0
Politics:												
Republican	97	3	0	98	2	(b)	94	6	(b)	94	5	1
Democrat	96	4	(b)	98	2	(b)	94	5	(b)	91	8	(b)
Independent	98	2	(b)	98	1	1	94	4	1	93	5	2

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

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

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Figure 2.6 Respondents approving of a policeman striking a citizen under certain circumstances, United States, 1978

NOTE: These data are based on the subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in Table 2.34. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

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

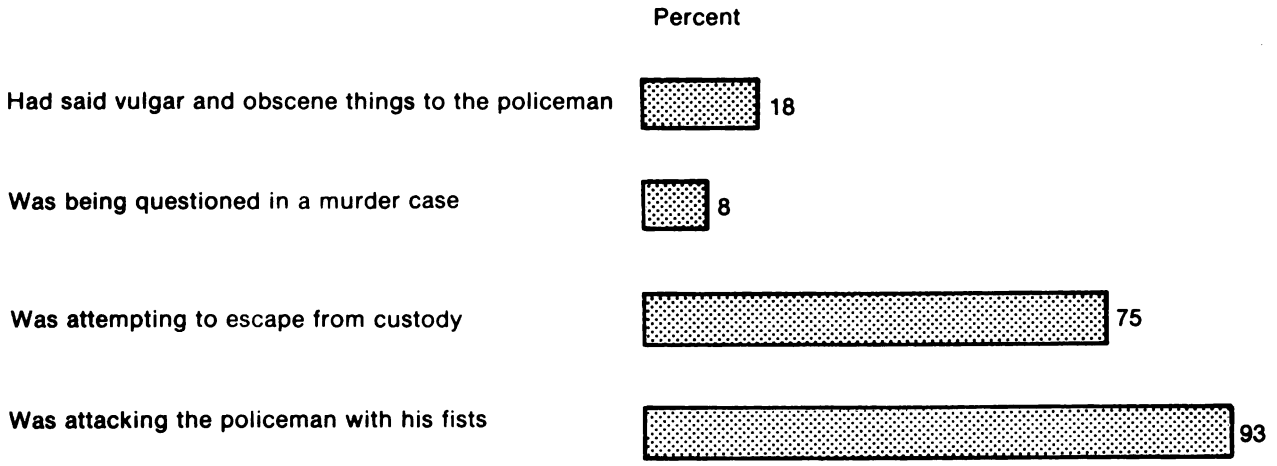

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Table 2.39 Ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of policemen, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields (policemen)—very high, high, average, low or very low?"

[Percent]

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
National	8	29	50	9	3	1
Sex:						
Male	8	29	51	8	4	*
Female	9	29	48	10	2	2
Race:						
White	8	30	50	8	3	1
Nonwhite	9	25	44	15	6	1
Education:						
College	8	31	51	8	2	*
High school	8	31	48	9	3	1
Grade school	11	20	50	10	5	4
Occupation:						
Professional and business	8	32	50	8	2	*
Clerical and sales	8	37	45	7	3	*
Manual workers	7	30	48	10	5	*
Nonlabor force	12	20	53	8	2	5
Income:						
$20,000 and over	8	28	50	9	5	*
$15,000 to $19,999	6	31	56	6	1	*
$10,000 to $14,999	10	33	47	7	3	*
$7,000 to $9,999	9	30	45	11	5	*
$5,000 to $6,999	10	20	57	11	1	1
$3,000 to $4,999	9	29	41	12	6	3
Under $3,000	7	25	44	11	4	9
Age:						
Total under 30	7	30	48	10	5	*
18 to 24 years	8	31	44	11	6	*
25 to 29 years	4	28	56	8	3	1
30 to 49 years	8	31	48	10	2	1
50 and older	10	26	52	7	3	2
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	10	27	47	9	6	1
500,000 to 999,999	7	24	59	6	4	*
50,000 to 499,999	9	32	47	8	3	1
2,500 to 49,999	11	31	49	6	2	1
Under 2,500, rural	6	28	49	12	3	2
Region:						
East	9	22	57	9	3	*
Midwest	8	31	50	6	3	2
South	8	29	47	12	2	2
West	10	36	41	8	5	*
Religion:						
Protestant	9	28	50	9	3	1
Catholic	9	35	45	8	3	*
Politics:						
Republican	10	30	51	6	2	1
Democrat	7	30	51	9	2	1
Independent	8	27	48	10	6	1

* Less than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 150 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, January 1978), p. 15. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.40 Attitudes toward discrimination against blacks in protection against crime, the way treated by police, and the way treated if arrested for a crime, by race, United States, 1977

NOTE: The information presented here is part of a larger survey in which respondents were asked about 13 areas in which blacks may be discriminated against. These areas that relate to criminal justice issues are presented below. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Let me ask you about some specific areas of life in America. For each, tell me if you think blacks are discriminated against in that area or not: . . . the protection they have against crime; the way treated by police; the way treated if arrested for a crime."

[Percent]

	Blacks discriminated against	Blacks not discriminated against	Not sure
Protection against crime:			
Black respondents	61	31	8
White respondents	23	67	10
The way treated by police:			
Black respondents	71	23	6
White respondents	28	60	12
The way treated if arrested for a crime:			
Black respondents	69	23	8
White respondents	28	61	11

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 12, 1977), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.41 Attitudes toward permitting policemen to strike, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Here are some questions about strikes by persons in various occupations . . . Should policemen be permitted to strike, or not?"

[Percent]

	Yes, should	No, should not	No opinion
National	33	61	6
Sex:			
Male	30	65	5
Female	36	57	7
Race:			
White	33	62	5
Nonwhite	35	56	9
Education:			
College	30	68	2
High school	35	60	5
Grade school	31	55	14
Occupation:			
Professional and business	29	69	2
Clerical and sales	42	56	2
Manual workers	39	53	8
Nonlabor force	24	69	7
Income:			
$20,000 and over	29	70	1
$15,000 to $19,999	35	61	4
$10,000 to $14,999	37	57	6
$7,000 to $9,999	36	57	7
$5,000 to $6,999	36	55	9
$3,000 to $4,999	28	64	8
Under $3,000	35	52	13
Age:			
Total under 30	40	54	6
18 to 24 years	40	56	4
25 to 29 years	40	52	8
30 to 49 years	34	61	5
50 years and older	27	66	7
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	29	64	7
500,000 to 999,999	30	68	2
50,000 to 499,999	31	64	5
2,500 to 49,999	34	59	7
Under 2,500, rural	39	55	6
Region:			
East	29	65	6
Midwest	37	56	7
South	33	61	6
West	34	62	4
Religion:			
Protestant	35	61	4
Catholic	31	61	8
Politics:			
Republican	24	73	3
Democrat	36	57	7
Independent	37	59	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 157 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, August 1978), p. 21. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.42 Attitudes toward permitting policemen to strike, United States, 1974–76 and 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you feel that policemen have the right to strike, or not?"

[Percent]

	1974	1975	1976	1978
Have right	47	47	44	41
Don't have right	46	47	49	56
Not sure	7	6	7	3

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Nov. 30, 1978), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.43 Attitudes toward police stopping motorists at random to test for driving while intoxicated, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose police stopping motorists at random—that is, making spot checks—to give them a test such as a breath alcohol or coordination test, even though they may not have committed an offense?"

[Percent]

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	44	51	5
Sex:			
Male	39	58	3
Female	49	45	6
Race:			
White	44	51	5
Nonwhite	45	47	8
Education:			
College	36	61	3
High school	46	50	4
Grade school	53	35	12
Occupation:			
Professional and business	38	58	4
Clerical and sales	49	50	1
Manual workers	42	54	4
Nonlabor force	53	38	9
Income:			
$20,000 and over	36	61	3
$15,000 to $19,999	41	55	4
$10,000 to $14,999	43	52	5
$7,000 to $9,999	57	42	1
$5,000 to $6,999	45	51	4
$3,000 to $4,999	52	39	9
Under $3,000	57	29	14
Age:			
Total under 30	37	61	2
18 to 24 years	36	61	3
25 to 29 years	38	61	1
30 to 49 years	44	51	5
50 and older	51	42	7
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	42	52	6
500,000 to 999,999	40	57	3
50,000 to 499,999	41	56	3
2,500 to 49,999	44	49	7
Under 2,500, rural	51	44	5
Region:			
East	46	48	6
Midwest	40	57	3
South	47	47	6
West	43	54	3
Religion:			
Protestant	47	48	5
Catholic	42	53	5
Politics:			
Republican	48	49	3
Democrat	44	51	5
Independent	42	54	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 147, (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, October 1977), p. 28. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.44 Attitudes toward laws regarding driving while intoxicated, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you think there should or should not be stricter laws regarding drinking and driving?"

[Percent]

	Should	Should not	Same as now	No opinion
National	82	8	8	2
Sex:				
Male	75	11	11	3
Female	88	4	6	2
Race:				
White	82	7	8	3
Nonwhite	82	9	8	1
Education:				
College	80	6	12	2
High school	81	9	7	3
Grade school	89	4	4	3
Occupation:				
Professional and business	77	11	10	2
Clerical and sales	85	5	7	3
Manual workers	83	7	8	2
Nonlabor force	85	5	7	3
Income:				
$20,000 and over	75	11	12	2
$15,000 to $19,999	86	5	8	1
$10,000 to $14,999	83	6	7	4
$7,000 to $9,999	87	8	3	2
$5,000 to $6,999	84	7	6	3
$3,000 to $4,999	80	9	8	3
Under $3,000	92	2	3	3
Age:				
Total under 30	79	10	8	3
18 to 24 years	80	11	8	1
25 to 29 years	77	9	7	7
30 to 49 years	82	8	8	2
50 and older	84	6	8	2
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	82	6	9	3
500,000 to 999,999	85	7	6	2
50,000 to 499,999	80	8	10	2
2,500 to 49,999	80	9	10	1
Under 2,500, rural	83	8	6	3
Region:				
East	82	8	7	3
Midwest	83	7	8	2
South	83	7	7	3
West	79	9	10	2
Religion:				
Protestant	82	7	9	2
Catholic	85	7	6	2
Politics:				
Republican	80	10	8	2
Democrat	84	7	7	2
Independent	80	6	10	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 147 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, October 1977), p. 27. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.45 Attitudes toward the deterrent effect of the law enforcement system, United States, selected years 1967-77

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "From what you know or have heard, do you feel that our system of law enforcement works to really discourage people from committing crimes, or don't you feel it discourages them much?"

[Percent]

	1967	1970	1973	1975	1977
Really discourages crime	26	18	18	20	16
Doesn't discourage crime	56	67	69	67	67
Encourages crime (volunteered)	6	4	4	4	8
Not sure	12	11	9	9	9

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 12, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

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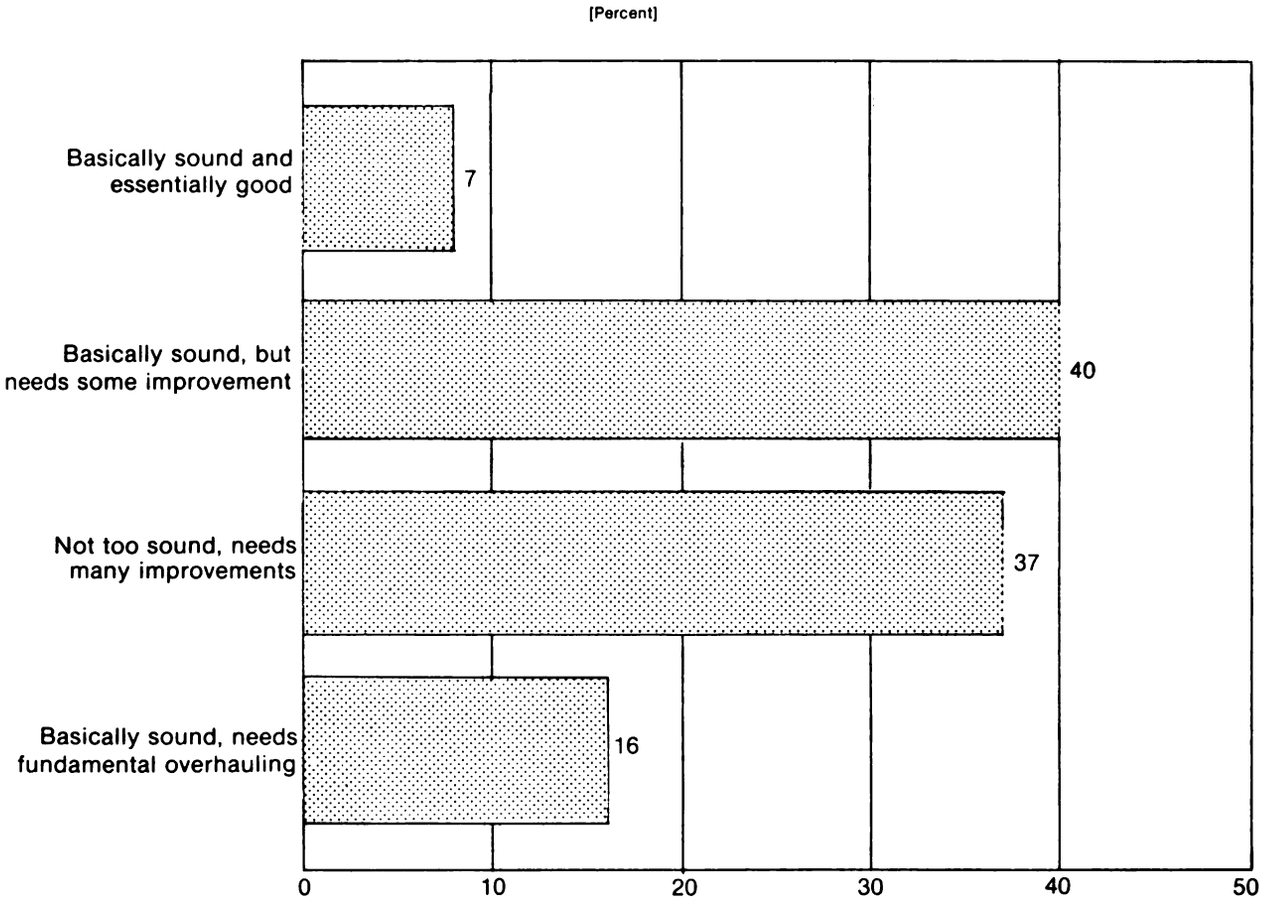
Figure 2.7 Attitudes toward the system of administering justice, United States, 1977

NOTE: The data are based on a survey conducted by the Roper Organization in February 1977. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Now I'd like to ask you about four specific aspects of American life: our political system, our system of administering justice, our system of business and industry, and our system of organized labor. . . . Which of these descriptions do you feel best applies to our system of administering justice . . .?"



Source: "But No Desire to Abolish Basic Institutions," *Public Opinion* 2 (January/February 1979), p. 26. Reprinted by permission of the American Enterprise Institute. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 2.46 Respondents having a great deal of confidence in the leadership of selected institutions, United States, 1966, 1973-79

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "As far as people in charge of running (READ LIST) are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

[Percent]

Institution	Great deal of confidence							
	1966	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Television news	(*)	41	32	35	28	30	35	37
Higher educational institutions (colleges, universities, etc.)	61	44	40	36	31	41	41	33
Medicine	73	57	49	43	42	55	42	30
The military	61	40	29	24	23	31	29	29
The press	29	30	25	26	20	19	23	28
The United States Supreme Court	50	33	34	28	22	31	29	28
Organized religion	41	36	32	32	24	34	34	20
Major companies	55	29	15	19	16	23	22	18
Congress	42	29	16	13	9	15	10	18
The executive branch of the Federal government	41	19	18	13	11	23	14	17
Law firms	(*)	24	17	16	12	16	18	16
The White House	(*)	18	18	13	18	26	14	15
Organized labor	22	20	18	14	10	15	15	10

* Question not asked.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Mar. 14, 1977), p. 2; and Louis Harris, *The ABC News-Harris Survey* (Chicago Tribune, Mar. 5, 1979), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.47 Reported confidence in U.S. Supreme Court, by

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. For a discussion of public

Question: "I am going to name some institutions in this country. As far as the people running these institutions (U.S. Supreme Court)

[Percent[a]]

	1973				1974			
	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know
National	32	50	15	3	35	48	14	4
Sex:								
Male	32	48	18	2	38	43	17	2
Female	31	51	13	4	29	52	12	7
Race:								
White	32	49	15	4	34	47	14	4
Black/other	27	54	16	3	27	52	15	7
Education:								
College	35	51	13	1	36	52	10	2
High school	30	53	15	2	32	48	16	4
Grade school	29	39	20	12	31	42	17	10
Occupation:								
Professional and business	37	47	16	1	38	50	11	1
Clericial	30	57	12	2	28	59	11	2
Manual	31	49	17	3	33	44	17	6
Farmer	28	47	21	4	33	43	20	3
Income:								
$15,000 and over	32	52	15	(b)	34	52	13	1
$10,000 to $14,999	28	54	17	2	36	47	14	4
$7,000 to $9,999	36	49	14	1	34	52	11	3
$5,000 to $6,999	31	46	17	6	29	50	18	3
$3,000 to $4,999	29	48	16	6	34	45	18	3
Under $3,000	39	41	15	6	28	44	15	12
Age:								
18 to 20 years	27	66	5	3	45	43	11	2
21 to 29 years	32	54	13	1	35	53	10	2
30 to 49 years	31	52	15	2	34	49	14	3
50 years and older	32	43	18	6	31	44	17	8
Region:								
Northeast	34	49	13	3	33	52	12	3
Midwest	31	50	15	4	36	49	11	4
South	30	48	17	4	31	46	18	6
West	30	53	15	2	34	45	16	4
Religion:								
Protestant	31	50	16	4	34	47	14	5
Catholic	33	50	14	4	35	47	14	4
Jewish	40	52	7	0	30	57	7	7
None	28	53	17	2	24	57	17	2
Politics:								
Republican	34	48	14	4	37	43	17	4
Democrat	31	50	15	3	33	50	12	5
Independent	32	50	16	2	32	49	16	3

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

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

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demographic characteristics, United States, 1973–78

opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

[Percent*]

1975				1976				1977				1978			
A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know
31	46	19	4	35	44	15	6	36	49	11	4	28	53	15	4
33	42	23	2	39	41	16	3	39	47	12	2	32	50	16	2
29	50	15	6	32	46	14	8	33	52	10	5	25	55	14	6
31	46	19	4	36	43	16	5	36	50	11	4	28	52	15	4
27	51	18	5	31	47	13	8	37	47	10	7	25	58	12	5
36	46	17	1	44	44	10	2	40	50	8	3	37	52	10	1
29	48	19	4	34	44	18	4	34	52	11	3	25	55	16	4
27	43	18	11	27	41	18	15	34	42	16	9	21	47	18	14
35	48	16	2	45	40	12	2	40	50	8	2	34	52	12	2
30	50	14	5	30	50	16	5	31	58	8	3	27	55	14	3
29	46	20	5	32	45	16	7	35	47	12	5	23	53	16	7
28	36	31	6	35	37	24	3	38	43	16	3	28	54	17	1
31	49	19	1	38	44	16	1	38	51	10	1	32	53	14	1
32	45	20	3	37	48	11	5	39	48	10	3	27	54	16	3
33	46	17	4	41	38	15	6	34	52	9	5	22	58	16	4
31	42	22	5	32	42	20	6	29	48	15	7	36	42	12	11
30	42	21	7	33	42	17	8	33	48	14	4	19	58	16	8
28	53	11	8	30	42	14	14	30	46	12	12	22	51	12	15
41	45	12	1	38	47	12	3	39	51	9	2	35	53	12	0
31	50	17	2	38	48	9	4	36	53	8	2	26	58	14	3
29	48	19	3	33	46	17	4	33	52	12	4	31	54	14	2
31	43	20	7	35	35	18	8	37	46	12	6	26	49	16	9
33	46	18	2	39	45	13	4	35	53	9	3	26	56	15	4
32	46	18	5	37	44	13	6	40	49	8	4	32	51	13	4
28	48	18	5	33	42	17	8	34	48	12	5	26	52	15	7
32	43	20	4	33	45	19	4	32	48	16	5	27	54	16	3
31	46	18	5	35	45	15	6	35	49	12	4	28	52	14	6
30	48	20	3	34	42	19	4	38	50	10	4	27	56	16	1
39	48	9	4	67	33	0	0	40	51	6	3	31	59	3	7
36	39	21	4	39	40	15	7	35	50	11	4	33	46	20	2
34	42	19	5	39	46	11	4	35	49	12	5	33	51	12	5
30	49	18	4	35	43	17	4	38	47	11	3	28	55	12	4
30	46	19	5	33	43	16	8	34	53	10	4	26	52	18	4

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Table 2.48 Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area,

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. For a discussion of public

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area

[Percent*]

	1972				1973				1974			
	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know
National	6	66	16	11	5	73	13	9	6	78	10	7
Sex:												
Male	7	67	18	9	6	74	12	8	6	78	9	6
Female	6	65	15	13	4	72	14	10	5	77	10	8
Race:												
White	4	69	16	10	3	74	14	9	5	79	10	6
Black/other	17	51	19	12	17	65	9	9	10	72	7	11
Education:												
College	9	59	19	14	5	66	15	14	6	74	11	10
High school	6	69	16	10	4	76	13	7	6	79	8	6
Grade school	5	71	15	9	4	77	10	9	5	81	11	4
Occupation:												
Professional and business	6	65	17	12	4	75	11	10	7	77	8	8
Clericial	6	71	11	12	2	68	16	14	5	79	9	7
Manual	7	65	18	10	6	74	13	7	4	80	10	6
Farmer	5	74	16	4	4	80	11	6	6	82	8	4
Income:												
$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	74	14	8	4	84	7	5
$10,000 to $14,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	79	12	7	4	81	9	6
$7,000 to $9,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	70	11	11	4	76	10	9
$5,000 to $6,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	72	8	10	3	84	10	3
$3,000 to $4,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	73	14	8	13	70	10	6
Under $3,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	69	17	9	14	62	15	9
Age:												
18 to 20 years	22	35	27	16	13	60	14	13	17	54	21	8
21 to 29 years	13	52	21	14	8	61	18	13	7	71	12	10
30 to 49 years	4	72	14	10	5	78	11	7	6	78	8	8
50 years and older	4	72	16	9	2	77	13	9	3	84	9	4
Region:												
Northeast	5	73	13	10	4	71	13	13	5	79	8	8
Midwest	4	68	16	12	4	75	15	6	2	82	10	6
South	9	60	20	11	6	75	13	7	7	78	9	6
West	8	66	15	11	5	70	11	14	11	68	13	8
Religion:												
Protestant	6	68	16	11	4	76	13	8	5	81	8	6
Catholic	5	68	18	8	5	73	14	8	4	78	11	7
Jewish	6	68	7	18	5	69	10	17	10	58	16	16
None	23	46	14	17	7	53	16	24	22	55	14	10
Politics:												
Republican	3	78	14	5	3	77	13	7	2	83	9	5
Democrat	7	65	18	11	6	73	12	9	6	76	11	7
Independent	9	63	15	14	4	73	15	8	7	77	9	7

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

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by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-78

opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

[Percent*]

1975				1976				1977				1978			
Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know
4	79	10	7	3	81	10	6	3	83	8	6	3	85	7	5
4	80	8	7	3	82	10	5	4	83	9	4	3	87	7	3
4	78	11	7	3	80	10	7	3	83	8	6	2	83	7	7
3	80	10	7	3	82	10	6	3	84	8	5	2	85	7	6
14	69	9	8	9	76	7	8	7	80	7	6	6	81	9	4
4	74	12	10	4	76	11	8	4	78	11	8	3	83	8	6
5	80	9	6	3	84	9	4	3	87	7	4	3	88	6	4
3	84	8	5	2	82	9	7	5	82	7	6	2	79	11	7
2	80	10	8	2	82	10	5	3	81	10	6	2	85	7	5
4	78	11	7	2	81	10	6	1	88	6	4	1	89	6	4
6	79	9	6	3	81	9	7	5	83	6	6	2	84	8	5
2	83	8	6	3	86	9	3	2	83	10	4	4	89	4	3
4	82	9	5	3	84	10	4	1	87	8	4	2	88	6	4
3	81	8	8	2	82	8	8	4	86	7	4	3	87	4	6
7	76	10	6	4	80	10	6	4	79	9	8	3	83	9	5
4	73	14	9	5	78	12	5	3	82	10	5	2	88	8	2
3	80	9	8	2	80	12	6	9	75	8	8	3	74	15	7
5	74	12	8	4	76	9	11	6	80	6	9	8	71	10	11
9	65	16	10	11	76	11	3	8	82	9	2	13	73	10	3
8	71	11	10	6	70	14	10	7	75	10	8	4	82	9	6
4	80	10	6	2	84	9	5	2	84	9	5	3	85	6	7
2	85	8	6	2	86	8	5	2	86	6	5	1	88	7	4
5	81	8	7	3	83	9	5	5	82	5	8	3	86	8	4
4	81	10	5	3	80	12	5	2	85	10	3	2	88	5	4
4	81	9	6	3	82	9	7	4	81	8	7	3	82	8	6
5	70	12	12	4	79	11	7	2	84	9	4	2	82	9	7
4	81	9	6	2	83	9	5	3	84	8	5	3	86	7	4
3	82	10	6	4	79	10	7	5	85	6	4	2	86	7	5
0	78	13	9	0	89	4	7	0	88	6	6	3	72	21	3
8	61	14	16	6	70	14	10	2	72	14	12	5	74	10	11
2	84	6	7	1	85	9	4	2	84	9	4	1	90	6	3
5	80	10	5	3	83	8	5	2	88	6	3	2	85	7	5
4	76	11	9	5	76	12	7	5	76	10	9	4	82	8	7

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Figure 2.8 Respondents agreeing that courts do not deal harshly enough with criminals, by race, United States, 1972-78

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

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

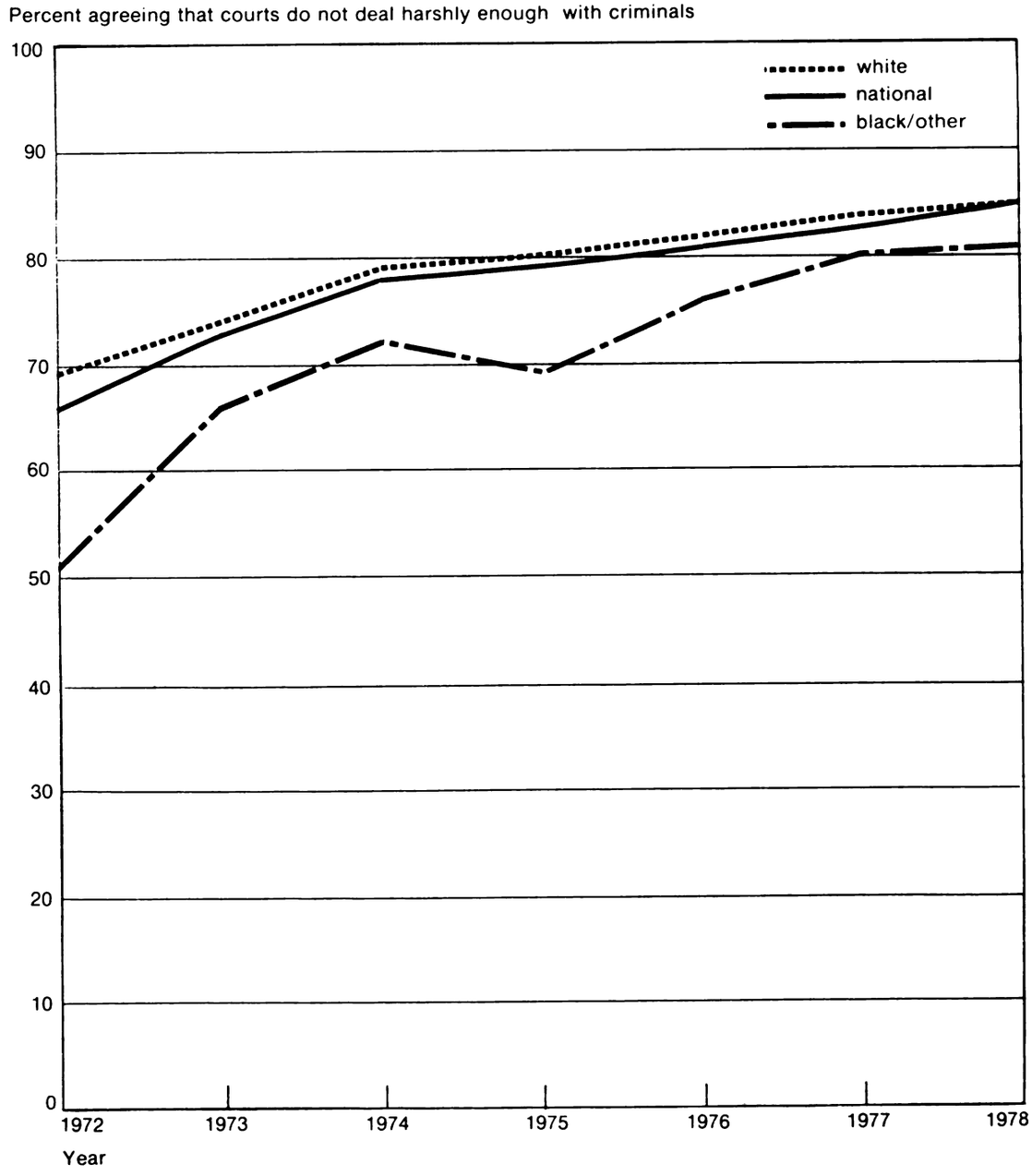

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Table 2.49 Attitudes toward judges' sentencing power, United States, 1977

NOTE: These results are based on a nationwide survey designed and conducted by Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc. for the National Center for State Courts. A total of approximately 1,500 adults (18 years of age and older) comprised the random sample of adults in the United States. Approximately 400 separately selected respondents constituted a supplemental sample of residents in 6 specially selected States; statistical weighting was used to restore the supplemental sample to its proper proportions. The interviews were conducted during the period of October through December 1977.

Question: "In general, do you feel that judges should: be required to give the same sentence for a particular crime, regardless of the circumstances of the case; have limited power to make sentences 'tougher' or 'lighter' depending on the circumstances of the case; [or] have a great deal of power to make sentences 'tougher' or 'lighter' depending on the circumstances of the case?"

[Percent]

	Total public
Have limited power depending on circumstances of case	54
Have a great deal of power depending on circumstances of case	28
Be required to give the same sentence regardless of the circumstances of the case	11
Uncertain/no answer	7

Source: Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc., *The Public Image of Courts: Highlights of a National Survey of the General Public, Judges, Lawyers and Community Leaders* (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1978), p. 39. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.50 Attitudes toward reasons of judges for releasing rape defendants, by sex, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Recently, in two court cases in Wisconsin and California, judges have ruled in rape cases that defendants charged with rape should be let off because, by the way women dress and act these days, they often provoke men to commit sexual acts. In Wisconsin, a judge let go a 15-year-old boy accused of raping a girl in a high school, saying the boy was reacting 'normally' to prevalent sexual permissiveness and women's provocative clothing. In California, in the case of a man accused of raping a woman hitchhiker, the judge commented that women hitchhiking are looking for trouble and that it would not be unreasonable for the man who picked up a woman hitchhiker to assume the woman would consent to sexual relations. In general, do you think the Wisconsin and California judges were right or wrong?"

[Percent]

	Right	Wrong	Not sure
Total public	16	71	13
Men	16	72	12
Women	16	70	14

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 24, 1977), pp. 1, 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.51 Attitudes toward statements about rape, by sex, United States, 1977

NOTE: Rulings of judges in Wisconsin and California rape cases are described in the question presented in Table 2.50. One statement has been deleted from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff because it was ambiguously worded. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Now let me read you some statements about rape cases. For each, tell me if you tend to agree or disagree."

[Percent]

	Agree			Disagree			Not sure		
	Total public	Men	Women	Total public	Men	Women	Total public	Men	Women
The rape of any woman is a violent crime and cannot be justified by suggesting that women who are raped brought it on with the way they dress	72	72	73	21	22	20	7	6	7
The attitude of male judges who let off men charged with rape on the grounds that women spur the men on to rape them indicates that those judges have a deep bias and prejudice against women	57	50	63	27	33	21	16	17	16
Judges like those who ruled on the rape cases in Wisconsin and California should be made to resign or be removed from office	51	47	55	28	32	24	21	21	21
Any woman who hitchhikes alone can expect to run the risk of having a man driving a car try to have sex with her or even rape her	79	80	79	17	17	16	4	3	5
Some women carry on sexually, then get scared and unfairly call it rape	68	72	64	18	15	20	14	13	16
With women appearing in ads in newspapers only scantily clad, with stories about prostitutes in the papers and on TV, with bars that have nude dancing, and women dressing in revealing clothing, it is no wonder that men think women want to carry on sexually	49	48	50	45	46	45	6	6	5
In many cases of rape, it was probably the woman who led the man on in the first place	24	27	21	64	58	69	12	15	10

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 24, 1977), pp. 2, 3. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.52 Ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields (lawyers)—very high, high, average, low or very low?"

[Percent]

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
National	5	21	44	18	8	4
Sex:						
Male	5	21	39	23	10	2
Female	5	21	48	14	7	5
Race:						
White	5	21	44	18	9	3
Nonwhite	9	17	40	22	3	9
Education:						
College	4	23	45	18	8	2
High school	5	22	45	18	7	3
Grade school	8	12	39	21	11	9
Occupation:						
Professional and business	6	22	43	15	11	3
Clerical and sales	1	20	46	24	9	(*)
Manual workers	4	21	44	21	6	4
Nonlabor force	5	20	42	17	10	6
Income:						
$20,000 and over	4	20	45	18	10	3
$15,000 to $19,999	6	23	43	16	10	2
$10,000 to $14,999	5	21	45	18	8	3
$7,000 to $9,999	2	24	46	17	8	3
$5,000 to $6,999	6	17	41	23	8	5
$3,000 to $4,999	8	21	39	19	7	6
Under $3,000	7	20	42	22	2	7
Age:						
Total under 30	6	28	43	17	4	2
18 to 24 years	5	33	39	18	3	2
25 to 29 years	8	22	49	14	7	(*)
30 to 49 years	5	19	45	21	7	3
50 and older	4	17	43	18	12	6
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	4	20	45	21	7	3
500,000 to 999,999	3	18	50	16	8	5
50,000 to 499,999	6	19	42	19	10	4
2,500 to 49,999	5	25	46	13	6	5
Under 2,500, rural	6	22	40	21	8	3
Region:						
East	3	23	45	18	6	5
Midwest	5	21	39	22	11	2
South	7	21	42	18	8	4
West	5	17	50	15	10	3
Religion:						
Protestant	6	20	43	19	8	4
Catholic	4	22	48	15	8	3
Politics:						
Republican	5	19	47	18	8	3
Democrat	4	22	44	19	7	4
Independent	6	22	40	19	10	3

* Less than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 150 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, January 1978), p. 17. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.53 Lawyers' attitudes toward statements about the consequences of advertising and personal solicitation, United States, 1978

NOTE: The findings reported below are the results of a random telephone survey of 586 lawyers conducted for the American Bar Association Journal *by Kane, Parsons and Associates. This survey was conducted following the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in* Bates v. States Bar of Arizona, *433 U.S. 350 (1977), which permits lawyers to advertise, and preceding the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in* Ohralik v. Ohio State Bar Association, *98 U.S. 1912 (1978), concerning personal solicitation by lawyers.*

[Percent]

	Advertising			Personal solicitation		
	Agree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Disagree	Not sure
Will lower professionalism of lawyers	65	33	2	74	25	1
Under the guise of clarifying legal terms or concepts, will result in intentional or unintentional deception	58	35	7	65	29	5
Will bring legal services to the attention of persons who need them but are unaware of that need	43	53	4	41	56	3
Will provide needed information about the law and lawyers to the general public	43	54	3	23	75	2
Will result in higher fees	31	61	8	35	56	9
Will help ordinary citizens make wiser decisions when selecting a lawyer	31	65	4	19	78	3
Will increase competition, thereby reducing the cost of legal services	29	66	5	31	66	3

Source: "Is Advertising Laying an Egg? Lawyers May Be More Interested in Solicitation," *American Bar Association Journal* 64(May 1978), p. 674. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.54 Attitudes toward handling of juvenile offenders, by political philosophy, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.6. The category "political philosophy" was ascribed on the basis of the respondent's answer to the question: "How would you describe your views on most political matters: liberal, moderate, or conservative?" Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Question: "There are now different laws for handling juveniles who commit crimes and adults who commit crimes. Some people want to change this. Do you think that juveniles of, say age 15 or 16 who commit a crime should (READ LIST)?"

[Percent]

	Total	Liberal	Moderate	Conservative
Be tried in the same court as adult offenders or in juvenile court:				
Same	40	36	42	42
Juvenile	51	53	50	53
No opinion	9	11	8	6
Go to the same prison as adults or to separate prisons:				
Same	11	8	12	8
Separate	86	90	86	89
No opinion	3	1	2	3
Be given lighter prison sentences than adults or the same sentences:				
Lighter	44	46	43	47
Same	42	41	43	42
No opinion	14	13	14	11
Have their names kept out of the newspapers, or have their names made public:				
Out of papers	38	45	39	36
Made public	54	50	53	58
No opinion	8	4	9	5

Source: CBS News, "CBS News/New York Times Poll—Part II," New York, 1977. (Mimeographed). P. 11. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.55 Juvenile and family court officials agreeing with statements about restitution by juvenile offenders, by court use of restitution, United States, 1977

NOTE: Results of this survey are based on a systematic random sampling of 197 juvenile courts selected from all courts on the mailing list of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. Completed questionnaires were obtained from a total of 133 courts for a response rate of 68 percent. The use of restitution dispositions was found in 86 percent of the courts (designated restitution courts), most commonly for cases involving property loss and less frequently for those involving attacks on the person. For survey purposes, restitution was defined as "any type of monetary or non-monetary payment that the youth is asked to make directly to the victim or indirectly through 'community services' or other similar activities" (Source, p. 46).

[Percent]

	Restitution court (N = 114)	Non-restitution court (N = 19)
Restitution reduces recidivism among property offenders	87	72
Restitution reduces recidivism among offenders who have committed personal offenses	61	56
Restitution to victims of property offenses increases victim satisfaction	99	84
Restitution to victims of personal offenses increases victim satifaction	88	77
Restitution would increase the victim's fear of future offenses	18	16
Restitution would increase the offender's sympathy (or empathy) with the victim	47	18
Restitution would encourage future offfenses because it is an easy sentence	7	22
Restitution requirements would make victims less satisfied with the criminal justice system because they seldom receive the full amount they were supposed to receive	21	47
Restitution for juvenile offenders would enjoy widespread support from the community	96	83
Restitution for juvenile offenders would enjoy widespread support from the police	90	79
Restitution for juvenile offenders would enjoy widespread support from juvenile court judges	91	63

Source: Peter R. Schneider, Anne L. Schneider, Paul D. Reiter, and Colleen M. Cleary, "Restitution Requirements for Juvenile Offenders: A Survey of the Practices in American Juvenile Courts," *Juvenile Justice* 28(November 1977), p. 51 Reprinted by permission.

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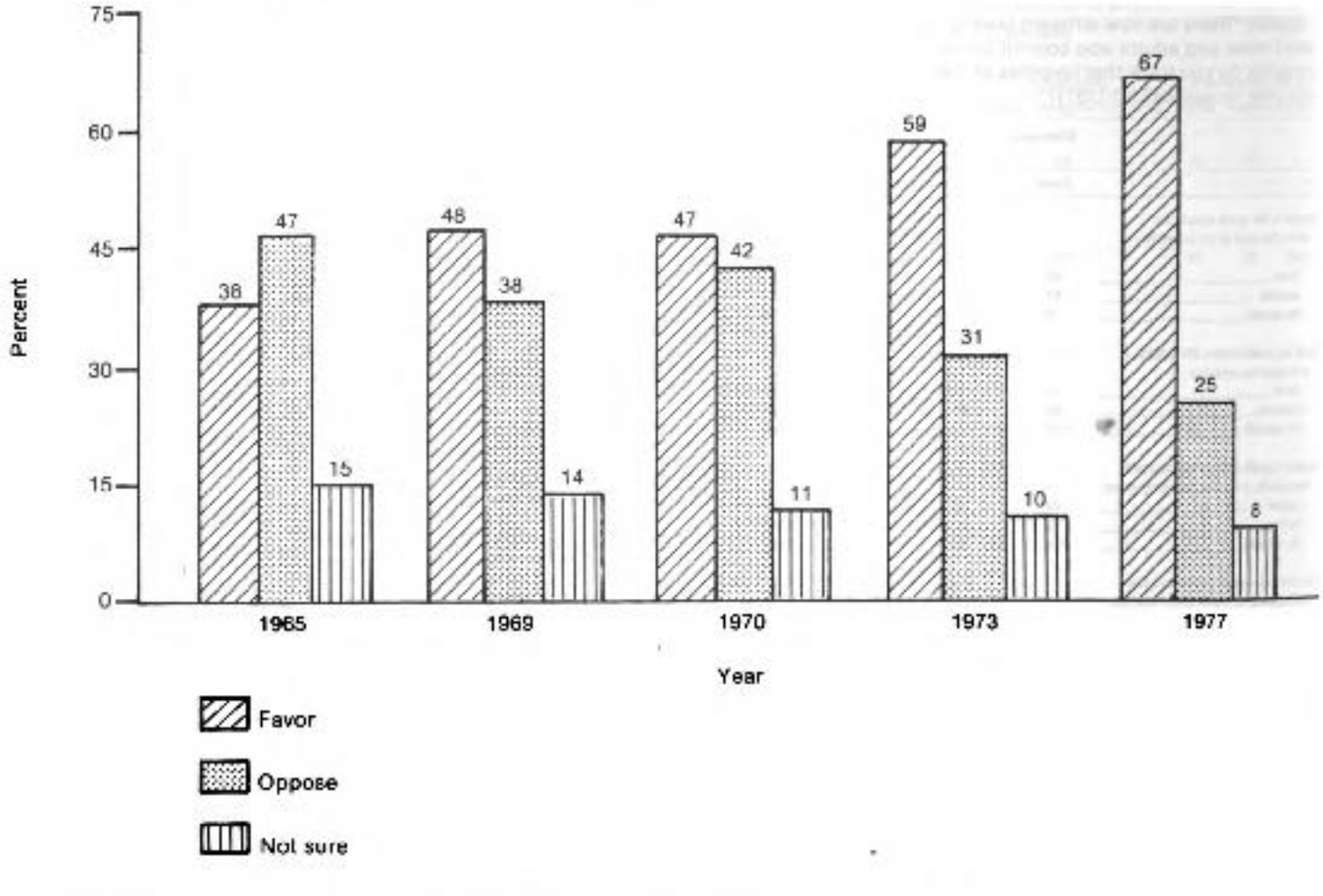
Figure 2.9 Attitudes toward capital punishment, United States, selected years 1965–77

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you believe in capital punishment (death penalty) or are you opposed?"



Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 7, 1977), p. 1. Reprinted by permission. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 2.56 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. For a discussion of public

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty

[Percent*]

	1972[b]			1973[b]			1974		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	53	39	8	60	35	5	63	32	5
Sex:									
Male	61	34	5	68	29	4	68	29	3
Female	45	44	11	54	40	6	59	35	7
Race:									
White	58	35	7	64	32	5	66	29	5
Black/other	29	62	10	36	57	8	38	54	8
Education:									
College	54	40	6	57	39	4	58	38	4
High school	53	38	8	61	34	5	66	28	6
Grade school	51	40	9	63	30	7	64	30	6
Occupation:									
Professional and business	57	37	6	65	30	5	62	34	4
Clerical	51	39	10	56	39	5	69	27	4
Manual	49	42	8	58	37	5	60	35	5
Farmer	66	30	4	75	21	4	77	20	2
Income:									
$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	65	31	4	69	27	4
$10,000 to $14,999	NA	NA	NA	67	29	4	66	30	4
$7,000 to $9,999	NA	NA	NA	58	39	2	60	34	6
$5,000 to $6,999	NA	NA	NA	54	41	5	60	33	6
$3,000 to $4,999	NA	NA	NA	58	36	6	58	39	3
Under $3,000	NA	NA	NA	46	47	7	54	40	6
Age:									
18 to 20 years	40	56	5	47	50	3	55	43	2
21 to 29 years	46	48	6	48	48	4	58	39	3
30 to 49 years	56	37	7	63	32	5	65	31	4
50 years and older	56	34	10	66	28	6	66	27	8
Region:									
Northeast	64	30	6	61	35	4	66	29	4
Midwest	51	41	8	60	33	7	59	35	6
South	41	49	10	59	37	5	63	32	6
West	62	32	6	62	34	4	66	29	5
Religion:									
Protestant	50	42	9	62	33	5	63	32	5
Catholic	60	34	6	64	32	4	71	25	4
Jewish	65	26	9	62	33	5	39	52	9
None	47	49	4	37	58	5	43	50	7
Politics:									
Republican	63	31	6	71	25	4	73	22	5
Democrat	50	40	10	55	40	5	59	36	5
Independent	50	44	6	59	36	5	62	33	5

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[b] The question in 1972 and 1973 was: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

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

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of murder by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972–78

opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

for persons convicted of murder?"

[Percent*]

1975			1976			1977			1978		
Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
60	33	7	66	30	5	67	26	6	66	28	6
67	27	6	73	24	3	75	22	3	74	24	3
54	38	8	60	34	6	61	30	9	61	31	8
63	30	6	68	28	5	70	24	6	69	25	6
33	57	10	44	51	4	46	47	8	44	48	8
58	37	4	63	33	3	66	29	6	66	29	5
60	33	7	68	27	4	69	24	7	68	26	6
62	28	11	61	30	8	65	29	6	60	31	8
64	31	6	67	30	3	64	28	8	68	28	4
60	34	6	66	27	7	64	26	9	72	23	6
57	35	7	65	32	4	69	26	5	63	30	7
69	23	8	77	18	4	77	18	4	76	21	3
62	33	5	74	23	3	71	24	5	72	24	5
67	28	5	68	26	5	67	27	5	67	28	5
61	32	7	61	35	4	70	22	7	71	22	7
58	35	6	54	40	6	65	28	7	60	34	7
54	35	11	59	36	5	56	37	7	58	32	10
42	47	11	51	43	6	58	35	7	43	50	7
53	42	5	55	42	3	69	30	2	63	33	3
53	40	7	58	38	4	62	31	6	64	31	5
62	33	5	69	27	4	67	27	7	67	28	5
64	28	8	68	26	6	70	23	7	68	25	7
66	30	4	70	26	4	64	31	6	67	28	5
59	34	7	65	31	4	68	25	7	69	24	6
55	36	8	63	31	6	64	28	8	64	30	6
64	30	6	65	32	3	77	20	3	64	31	6
59	33	8	65	30	5	67	26	7	67	27	6
67	30	3	68	27	4	70	25	5	68	27	6
61	39	0	74	26	0	66	26	9	79	21	0
50	42	7	55	41	4	64	34	2	58	38	4
67	26	7	73	23	4	74	21	6	73	23	4
57	36	6	65	30	5	67	27	6	63	31	6
59	34	7	62	34	4	64	29	7	66	27	7

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Table 2.57 Attitudes toward capital punishment of murderers as a deterrent to murder, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you feel that executing people who commit murder deters others from committing murder or do you think such executions don't have much effect?"

[Percent]

	Total
Deters others	59
Not much effect	34
Not sure	7

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 7, 1977), p. 1. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.58 Attitudes toward capital punishment if proven not more effective than long prison sentences as a deterrent to murder, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Suppose that it could be proven to your satisfaction that the death penalty was NOT more effective than long prison sentences in keeping other people from committing crimes such as murder, would you be in favor of the death penalty or opposed to it?"

[Percent]

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
National	46	40	14
Age:			
18 to 29 years	42	47	11
30 to 49 years	45	40	15
50 and older	51	34	15
Race:			
Black	25	51	24
White	49	39	12
Political philosophy:			
Conservative	55	32	13
Middle of the road	45	41	14
Liberal	38	50	12

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 7, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.59 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of rape, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

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

[Percent]

	Yes	No	Don't know
National	32	56	12
Sex:			
Male	34	54	12
Female	31	57	12
Race:			
White	32	56	12
Nonwhite	33	55	12
Education:			
College	26	64	10
High school	35	54	11
Grade school	32	45	23
Occupation:			
Professional and business	27	62	11
Clerical and sales	37	58	5
Manual workers	35	53	12
Nonlabor force	31	52	17
Income:			
$20,000 and over	27	63	10
$15,000 to $19,999	34	55	11
$10,000 to $14,999	34	51	15
$7,000 to $9,999	39	47	14
$5,000 to $6,999	35	53	12
$3,000 to $4,999	32	53	15
Under $3,000	27	57	16
Age:			
Total under 30 years	29	60	11
18 to 24 years	29	62	9
25 to 29 years	28	58	14
30 to 49 years	31	57	12
50 years and older	35	51	14
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	37	51	12
500,000 to 999,999	40	50	10
50,000 to 499,999	36	54	10
2,500 to 49,999	19	74	7
Under 2,500, rural	27	52	21
Region:			
East	32	56	12
Midwest	32	56	12
South	33	51	16
West	31	62	7
Religion:			
Protestant	31	56	13
Catholic	37	51	12
Politics:			
Republican	27	60	13
Democrat	34	54	12
Independent	30	58	12

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 158 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, September 1978), p. 24. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.60 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of hijacking an airplane, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of hijacking an airplane?"

[Percent]

	Yes	No	Don't know
National	37	52	11
Sex:			
Male	44	45	11
Female	30	58	12
Race:			
White	38	51	11
Nonwhite	28	57	15
Education:			
College	35	57	8
High school	37	53	10
Grade school	38	40	22
Occupation:			
Professional and business	36	55	9
Clerical and sales	39	50	11
Manual workers	33	57	10
Nonlabor force	45	39	16
Income:			
$20,000 and over	38	55	7
$15,000 to $19,999	39	53	8
$10,000 to $14,999	34	52	14
$7,000 to $9,999	42	44	14
$5,000 to $6,999	37	50	13
$3,000 to $4,999	36	45	19
Under $3,000	26	58	16
Age:			
Total under 30 years	23	67	10
18 to 24 years	17	74	9
25 to 29 years	33	56	11
30 to 49 years	38	52	10
50 years and older	46	40	14
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	48	44	8
500,000 to 999,999	40	54	6
50,000 to 499,999	34	54	12
2,500 to 49,999	32	60	8
Under 2,500, rural	33	49	18
Region:			
East	40	52	8
Midwest	37	52	11
South	30	52	18
West	43	50	7
Religion:			
Protestant	36	51	13
Catholic	41	51	8
Politics:			
Republican	41	48	11
Democrat	36	52	12
Independent	35	55	10

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 158 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, September 1978), p. 25. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.61 Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of treason, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

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

[Percent]

	Yes	No	Don't know
National	36	50	14
Sex:			
Male	45	45	10
Female	28	55	17
Race:			
White	37	49	14
Nonwhite	28	54	18
Education:			
College	33	58	9
High school	39	47	14
Grade school	32	46	22
Occupation:			
Professional and business	32	58	10
Clerical and sales	37	52	11
Manual workers	37	49	14
Nonlabor force	40	41	19
Income:			
$20,000 and over	38	54	8
$15,000 to $19,999	36	52	12
$10,000 to $14,999	38	44	18
$7,000 to $9,999	38	51	11
$5,000 to $6,999	31	46	23
$3,000 to $4,999	30	52	18
Under $3,000	33	43	24
Age:			
Total under 30 years	22	68	10
18 to 24 years	19	71	10
25 to 29 years	29	63	8
30 to 49 years	39	46	15
50 years and older	43	40	17
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	39	50	11
500,000 to 999,999	40	46	14
50,000 to 499,999	36	51	13
2,500 to 49,999	34	55	11
Under 2,500, rural	33	48	19
Region:			
East	36	55	9
Midwest	37	49	14
South	33	47	20
West	39	49	12
Religion:			
Protestant	37	48	15
Catholic	38	49	13
Politics:			
Republican	43	43	14
Democrat	34	51	15
Independent	34	53	13

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 158 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, September 1978), p. 23. Reprinted by permission.

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Figure 2.10 Respondents in favor of capital punishment for persons convicted of murder, rape, hijacking, and treason, by race, United States, 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder? rape? hijacking an airplane? treason?"

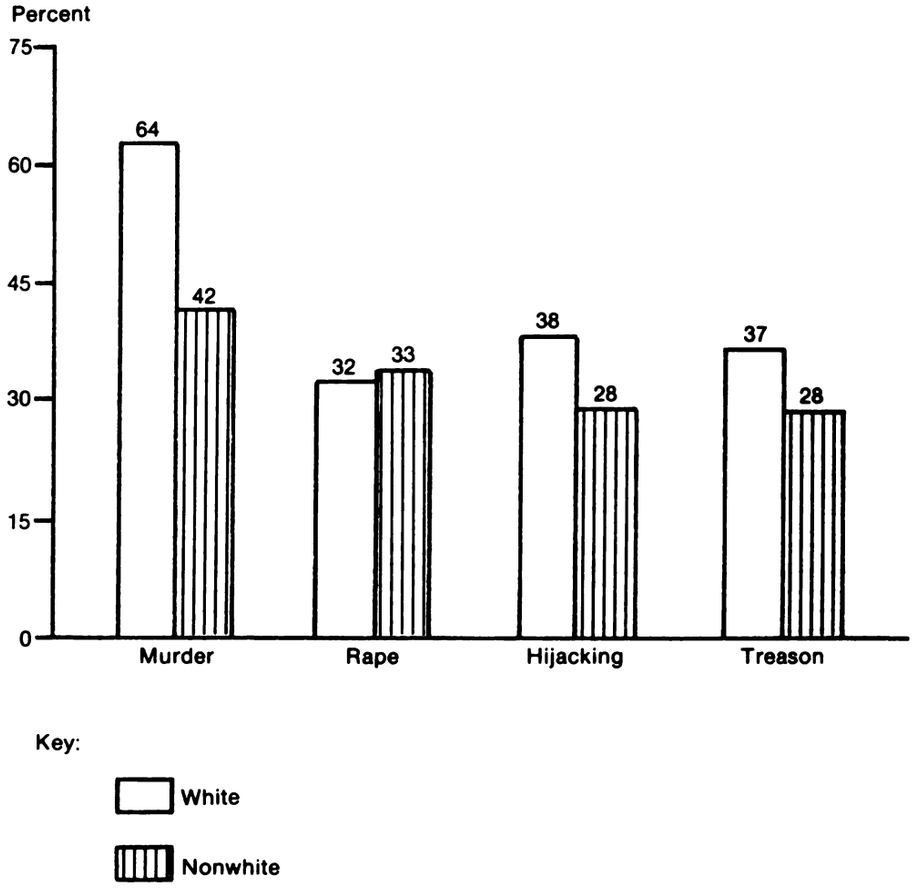

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Table 2.62 Respondents owning a gun, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1974, 1976, and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. Information on respondents who refused to answer (less than 1 percent) have been omitted from this table. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home any guns or revolvers?"

[Percent*]

	1973		1974		1976		1977	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	40	52	46	53	47	53	51	49
Sex:								
Male	53	47	52	48	52	48	55	45
Female	43	57	42	58	43	57	47	52
Race:								
White	49	51	49	51	48	52	53	47
Black/other	38	62	32	68	37	63	34	66
Education:								
College	45	54	42	58	45	55	45	55
High school	50	50	49	51	50	50	54	46
Grade school	45	55	49	51	42	58	52	48
Occupation:								
Professional and business	49	51	46	54	46	54	48	52
Clerical	42	58	44	56	42	58	50	50
Manual	46	54	46	54	45	55	50	50
Farmer	64	36	63	37	64	36	62	38
Income:								
$15,000 and over	55	45	53	47	54	46	57	43
$10,000 to $14,999	59	41	51	49	55	45	56	44
$7,000 to $9,999	45	55	48	52	42	58	50	50
$5,000 to $6,999	43	57	41	59	44	56	38	62
$3,000 to $4,999	36	64	39	61	35	65	39	61
Under $3,000	30	70	34	66	30	70	35	65
Age:								
18 to 20 years	50	50	34	66	38	62	54	46
21 to 29 years	43	57	48	52	45	55	45	55
30 to 49 years	52	48	50	50	53	47	55	45
50 years and older	46	54	45	55	45	55	50	50
Region:								
Northeast	22	78	27	73	29	71	32	68
Midwest	52	48	50	50	48	52	53	47
South	63	37	60	40	61	39	62	38
West	48	52	42	58	45	55	46	54
Religion:								
Protestant	57	43	53	47	53	47	57	43
Catholic	35	65	37	63	36	64	39	61
Jewish	14	86	7	93	26	74	17	83
None	33	67	40	60	44	56	50	50
Politics:								
Republican	54	46	49	51	50	50	56	44
Democrat	44	56	45	55	45	55	49	51
Independent	50	50	48	52	48	52	50	50

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

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Table 2.63 Respondents owning a handgun or pistol, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: This survey was conducted by Cambridge Reports, Inc. for the Center for the Study and Prevention of Handgun Violence. A sample of 1,500 Americans was selected in a manner to reflect the total adult population of the United States. The interviews were conducted between Apr. 20, and May 15, 1978, by trained professional interviewers under the supervision of the corporation's field staff.

The 50 States were divided into 6 regions in the following manner: Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Industrial—Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia; Midlands—Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin; South—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; Central—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming; and, Pacific—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

In all the tables from this source, the sample sizes for the technical/vocational education category and the Jewish religion category were too small to produce reliable estimates.

Question: "Does anyone living in this immediate household own a handgun or pistol or not?"

[Percent]

	Yes	No	Not sure
National	24	72	4
Sex:			
Male	29	67	4
Female	19	77	4
Race:			
White	25	72	3
Black	23	69	9
Education:			
Some grade school	21	72	6
Some high school	23	71	6
High school graduate	24	74	2
Technical/vocational	32	64	4
Some college	28	70	2
College graduate	22	73	5
Graduate/professional	20	72	8
Income:			
Under $4,000	14	81	5
$4,000 to $6,999	21	76	2
$7,000 to $9,999	21	76	4
$10,000 to $12,999	21	78	1
$13,000 to $14,999	23	73	4
$15,000 to $19,999	24	74	2
$20,000 to $24,999	35	63	2
$25,000 and over	30	69	1
Age:			
18 to 25 years	21	76	4
26 to 35 years	25	72	4
36 to 45 years	30	68	3
46 to 55 years	29	68	4
56 to 65 years	22	76	3
66 years and older	23	74	4
Community size:			
Urban	23	72	6
Suburban	22	76	2
Rural	31	66	4
Region:			
Northeast	15	84	1
Industrial	17	78	5
Midlands	16	83	1
South	41	50	9
Central	34	64	2
Pacific	19	80	2
Religion:			
Protestant	29	66	5
Catholic	18	81	1
Jewish	11	89	—
Other	17	82	1
None	24	71	5
Politics:			
Liberal	20	76	4
Moderate	25	73	3
Conservative	27	70	4

Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., *An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978), pp. 14, 15. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.64 Respondents owning a long gun, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.63.

Question: "How about a long gun—such as a rifle or shotgun—does anyone own one of those or not?"

[Percent]

	Yes	No	Not sure
National	36	62	3
Sex:			
Male	43	55	2
Female	28	68	3
Race:			
White	39	59	2
Black	20	75	5
Education:			
Some grade school	23	72	5
Some high school	41	56	3
High school graduate	38	62	1
Technical/vocational	47	47	6
Some College	36	63	2
College graduate	28	68	4
Graduate/professional	42	54	4
Income:			
Under $4,000	21	77	2
$4,000 to $6,999	23	75	1
$7,000 to $9,999	29	69	2
$10,000 to $12,999	37	62	1
$13,000 to $14,999	38	59	3
$15,000 to $19,999	40	59	1
$20,000 to $24,999	49	49	2
$25,000 and over	45	55	—
Age:			
18 to 25 years	34	62	3
26 to 35 years	37	61	2
36 to 45 years	44	55	1
46 to 55 years	41	56	2
56 to 65 years	36	62	2
66 years and older	24	73	3
Community size:			
Urban	29	68	3
Suburban	32	66	2
Rural	56	43	1
Region:			
Northeast	31	69	—
Industrial	32	65	3
Midlands	38	61	1
South	39	56	5
Central	53	46	2
Pacific	25	74	2
Religion:			
Protestant	40	57	3
Catholic	29	70	1
Jewish	20	80	—
Other	32	67	1
None	37	59	5
Politics:			
Liberal	31	67	2
Moderate	38	60	2
Conservative	40	58	2

Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., *An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978), pp. 16, 17. Reprinted by permission.

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Figure 2.11 Gun owners' reasons for possessing a handgun or pistol, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.63. The following question was asked only of respondents with a handgun or pistol owner in the immediate household.

Question: "Why did that person in your household buy a handgun or pistol?"

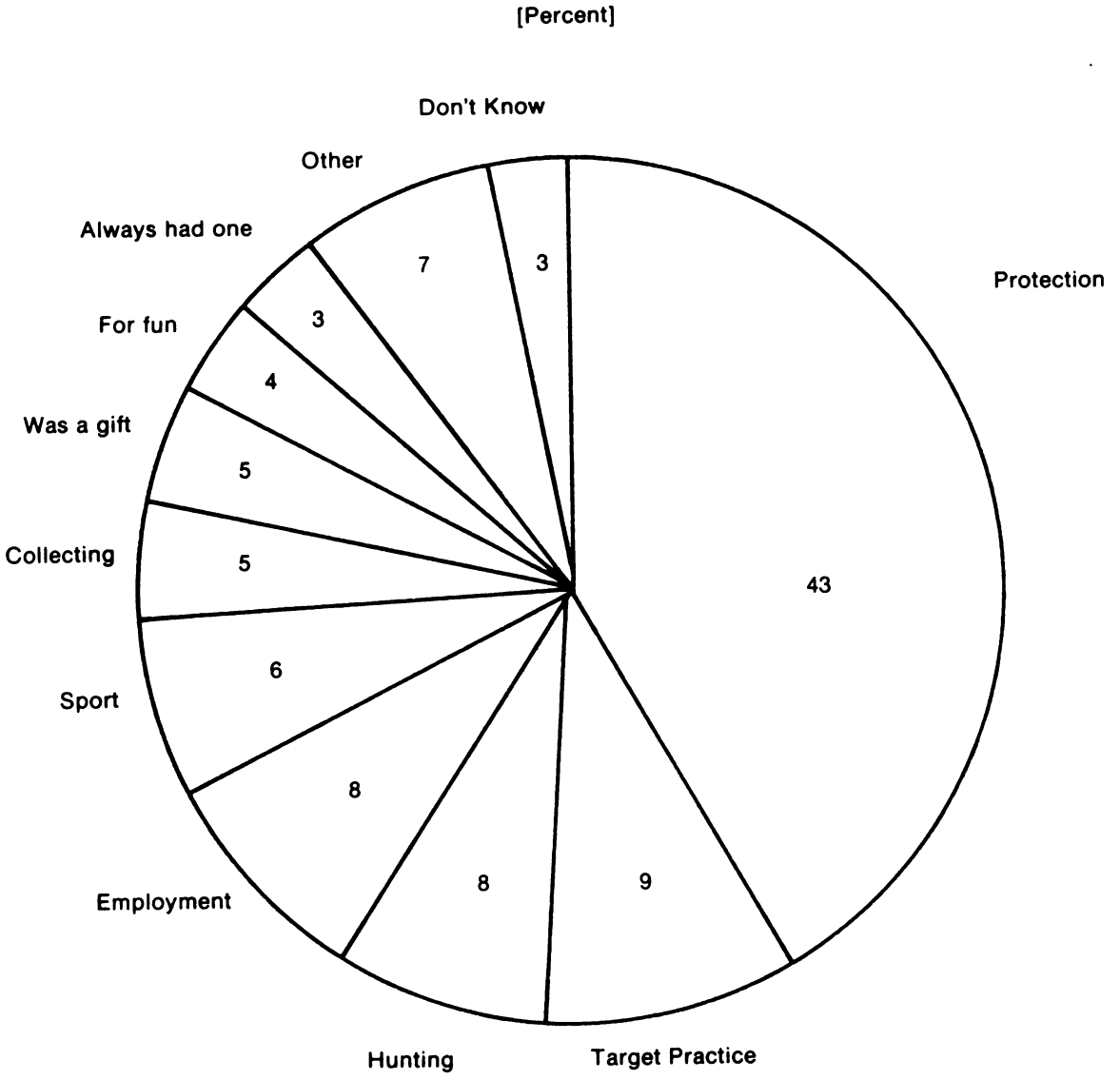

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Table 2.65 Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

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?"

[Percent[a]]

	1972			1973			1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	70	27	3	74	25	2	75	24	1	74	24	3	72	27	1	72	26	2
Sex:																		
Male	61	37	2	67	32	2	66	33	(b)	66	32	2	64	35	1	64	35	1
Female	79	17	4	79	19	2	83	15	2	80	17	3	78	20	2	78	19	2
Race:																		
White	70	27	3	73	25	2	75	24	1	73	25	2	71	27	1	70	28	2
Black/other	69	26	5	74	24	2	77	22	1	81	15	4	74	24	3	81	17	2
Education:																		
College	71	27	2	76	23	1	77	22	1	76	22	2	71	27	2	74	25	2
High school	72	26	3	73	25	2	75	23	2	74	24	2	72	27	1	70	28	2
Grade school	66	29	5	70	27	3	71	27	2	68	26	6	71	28	1	72	25	3
Occupation:																		
Professional and business	69	28	3	71	27	2	74	25	1	73	24	3	74	25	0	76	23	1
Clerical	80	18	2	78	21	(b)	84	16	1	81	18	2	78	20	2	75	22	3
Manual	72	26	3	74	25	2	76	22	2	72	26	2	70	29	1	71	27	2
Farmer	54	44	2	69	28	3	62	38	0	63	34	2	59	39	3	58	42	1
Income:																		
$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	74	25	1	77	22	1	76	23	1	72	27	(b)	71	28	1
$10,000 to $14,999	NA	NA	NA	72	26	1	74	25	1	70	27	2	71	27	2	71	28	1
$7,000 to $9,999	NA	NA	NA	72	26	2	76	23	1	74	23	3	68	29	3	71	27	2
$5,000 to $6,999	NA	NA	NA	74	26	1	68	32	0	76	22	2	73	26	1	71	25	4
$3,000 to $4,999	NA	NA	NA	71	27	2	79	19	2	71	26	3	72	28	1	76	21	2
Under $3,000	NA	NA	NA	78	18	4	76	22	2	76	21	3	74	24	2	71	28	1
Age:																		
18 to 20 years	70	27	3	73	27	0	75	23	2	74	26	0	78	22	0	69	31	0
21 to 29 years	74	24	2	76	23	1	77	23	(b)	79	19	1	71	27	2	72	26	2
30 to 49 years	68	29	3	72	26	2	76	24	1	70	27	3	73	25	1	70	29	1
50 years and older	70	26	4	74	24	2	74	24	2	73	24	3	70	29	1	74	24	2
Region:																		
Northeast	83	16	2	88	10	2	88	12	0	85	12	3	86	13	1	85	14	1
Midwest	69	27	4	72	28	(b)	77	22	1	76	22	2	72	27	1	67	31	2
South	63	33	4	67	31	2	70	28	2	66	30	3	63	35	2	69	28	3
West	67	32	1	69	29	2	66	32	2	70	29	1	68	30	1	68	31	2
Religion:																		
Protestant	66	31	3	68	31	2	71	28	2	70	27	3	67	31	2	67	30	2
Catholic	78	19	3	83	15	2	85	14	(b)	83	15	2	82	18	0	80	20	1
Jewish	96	4	0	98	2	0	98	2	0	96	4	0	89	11	0	89	9	3
None	69	29	2	81	18	1	70	29	1	71	26	1	68	28	4	73	26	1
Politics:																		
Republican	70	27	3	70	28	1	74	25	1	74	23	3	71	27	2	71	26	3
Democrat	72	25	4	76	22	2	78	22	1	77	20	2	74	25	1	73	26	2
Independent	68	30	1	73	26	2	73	25	2	70	28	2	69	29	2	71	28	2

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

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

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Table 2.66 Attitudes toward requiring a permit prior to rifle purchase, United States, 1975 and 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Anyone can now purchase a rifle without a permit. Do you feel a permit should be required by law in order for anyone to purchase a rifle, or do you think such a permit is not necessary?"

[Percent]

	1975	1978
Permit should be required	66	73
No permit necessary	30	24
Not sure	4	3

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 7, 1978), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.67 Attitudes toward a Federal law requiring registration of all gun purchases, United States, 1975 and 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose federal laws which would control the sale of guns, such as making all persons register all gun purchases no matter where the purchases are made?"

[Percent]

	1975	1978
Favor	73	73
Oppose	24	25
Not sure	3	2

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 7, 1978), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.68 Attitudes toward a Federal law requiring registration of all handguns with Federal authorities, by gun ownership, United States, 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you favor or oppose a federal law requiring that all handguns people own be registered by federal authorities?"

[Percent]

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
National	80	18	2
Gun owner	71	27	2
Not a gun owner	86	10	2

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 7, 1978), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.69 Attitudes toward a Federal law to control handguns, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.63.

Question: "Would you agree or disagree: The only way to control handguns is by Federal law; state laws which allow them to be purchased in some states and not in others are ineffective."

[Percent]

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
National	70	14	17
Sex:			
Male	71	16	13
Female	69	12	20
Race:			
White	71	14	15
Black	61	11	29
Education:			
Some grade school	65	8	28
Some high school	64	14	22
High school graduate	70	15	15
Technical/vocational	75	13	12
Some college	75	13	12
College graduate	74	15	11
Graduate/professional	65	19	16
Income:			
Under $4,000	58	12	30
$4,000 to $6,999	71	15	14
$7,000 to $9,999	68	15	17
$10,000 to $12,999	74	12	14
$13,000 to $14,999	72	11	17
$15,000 to $19,999	71	14	15
$20,000 to $24,999	73	9	18
$25,000 to $24,999	77	18	5
Age:			
18 to 25 years	77	12	12
26 to 35 years	66	18	17
36 to 45 years	71	13	16
46 to 55 years	66	15	19
56 to 65 years	68	13	20
66 years and older	72	11	17
Community size:			
Urban	69	15	16
Suburban	73	11	16
Rural	65	17	19
Region:			
Northeast	76	9	15
Industrial	72	10	18
Midlands	83	8	10
South	55	19	26
Central	71	17	12
Pacific	68	20	12
Religion:			
Protestant	67	15	18
Catholic	78	9	14
Jewish	69	7	24
Other	65	22	13
None	72	13	15
Politics:			
Liberal	77	11	12
Moderate	67	15	17
Conservative	71	15	15

Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., *An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control, Appendix B—Supplementary Demographic Data* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978), pp. B33, B34. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.70 Attitudes toward statements about licensing of handguns, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.63.

Question: "The following are a number of arguments which are raised both for and against handgun control. Can you tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each one. Requiring all handguns to be licensed. . ."

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Would cut down on the number of violent crimes	22	28	26	14	10
Would reduce crime	21	28	28	14	10
Is a good idea because it will defuse the pressure for total gun control	17	30	24	9	21
Is just the first step in confiscating all guns, including shotguns	19	20	35	12	15
Would prevent law-abiding citizens from protecting themselves	21	19	37	15	9
Would violate people's constitutional rights	17	19	37	16	11
Is just another step by government to interfere in people's lives and limit their freedom	18	19	36	19	11

Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., *An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978), p. 65. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.71 Attitudes toward various proposals to control handgun violence, by handgun ownership, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.63.

Question: "Here are some specific proposals that have been made for controlling handgun violence. Would you tell me whether you would strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each proposal with respect to civilians only? Law enforcement personnel would not be affected."

[Percent]

Proposal	Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know
Require prospective handgun purchasers to get a permit or license to purchase	65	17	7	7	5
Handgun owner	53	18	11	14	4
Not a handgun owner	71	16	5	3	5
Require the registration of all handguns at time of purchase or transfer	67	17	5	7	5
Handgun owner	57	17	7	16	3
Not a handgun owner	72	17	3	3	4
Require the registration of all handguns now owned	57	17	9	11	6
Handgun owner	44	15	11	24	6
Not a handgun owner	63	18	8	6	5
Require a license to own a handgun at all	58	16	10	11	6
Handgun owner	40	13	16	26	5
Not a handgun owner	66	17	7	5	5
Make the rules for a license to own a handgun stricter	55	17	10	11	8
Handgun owner	37	18	15	25	5
Not a handgun owner	62	17	9	5	8
Require a license to carry a handgun outside of one's house or place of business	61	18	8	8	6
Handgun owner	45	17	13	21	5
Not a handgun owner	68	18	5	4	5
Make the rules for getting a license to carry a handgun outside of one's house or place of business strict	57	19	9	10	5
Handgun owner	46	15	14	22	3
Not a handgun owner	63	20	7	5	5

Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., "Summary of Findings by Cambridge Reports, Inc.," Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 2.72 Attitudes toward various proposals to control handgun violence, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.63.

Question: "Here are some specific proposals that have been made for controlling handgun violence. Would you tell me whether you would strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each proposal with respect to civilians only? Law enforcement personnel would not be affected.

[Percent]

Proposal	Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know
A crack down on illegal sales	72	13	5	6	5
Strengthen the rules for becoming a commercial handgun dealer	63	18	7	5	7
Institute a waiting period before a handgun can be purchased to allow for a criminal records check	74	14	4	3	5
Require mandatory prison sentences for all persons using a gun in a crime	68	15	6	6	6
Require mandatory prison sentences for all persons carrying a handgun outside of their house or place of business without a license to do so	38	17	17	21	8
Ban the future manufacture and sale of non-sporting type handguns	33	15	20	21	11
Ban the future manufacture and sale of small, cheap, low quality handguns	54	16	10	13	7
Ban the future manufacture and sale of all handguns	23	9	22	36	10
Use public funds to buy back and destroy existing handguns on a voluntary basis	22	11	19	37	11
Use public funds to buy back and destroy existing handguns on a mandatory basis	19	7	17	45	12

Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., *An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control, Appendix A—The Questionnaire* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978), pp. A4, A5. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.73 Attitudes toward the possibility of effective handgun control without controlling long guns, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.63.

Question: "Do you think it is possible to have effective control on handguns without having controls on long guns, such as rifles and shotguns, or not?"

[Percent]

	Yes	No	Not sure
National	37	40	23
Sex:			
Male	42	41	17
Female	33	39	29
Race:			
White	39	41	20
Black	27	38	35
Education:			
Some grade school	27	34	40
Some high school	33	42	25
High school graduate	43	37	20
Technical/vocational	44	39	17
Some college	37	43	20
College graduate	32	48	20
Graduate/professional	41	46	14
Income:			
Under $4,000	22	38	40
$4,000 to $6,999	30	44	26
$7,000 to $9,999	48	35	17
$10,000 to $12,999	35	41	24
$13,000 to $14,999	31	41	28
$15,000 to $19,999	48	36	16
$20,000 to $24,999	48	40	12
$25,000 and over	40	41	19
Age:			
18 to 25 years	33	47	21
26 to 35 years	40	41	19
36 to 45 years	49	34	17
46 to 55 years	39	38	24
56 to 65 years	38	34	28
66 years and older	26	45	29
Community size:			
Urban	33	40	27
Suburban	41	38	21
Rural	42	43	15
Region:			
Northeast	52	23	25
Industrial	34	41	25
Midlands	42	36	21
South	31	48	21
Central	31	50	19
Pacific	40	38	23
Religion:			
Protestant	36	41	23
Catholic	44	35	22
Jewish	30	40	30
Other	34	48	18
None	35	51	14
Politics:			
Liberal	39	43	19
Moderate	37	39	24
Conservative	41	40	19

Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., *An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control, Appendix B—Supplementary Demographic Data* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978), pp. B11, B12. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.74 Attitudes toward banning private ownership of handguns, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.63.

Question: "On a scale from '1' to '5' with '1' meaning 'favor banning all private ownership of handguns' and '5' meaning 'oppose banning all private ownership of handguns,' I'd like you to place yourself on the blank which best represents your position between the two positions."

[Percent]

	1	2	3	4	5
National	17	13	18	18	33
Sex:					
Male	13	11	15	18	43
Female	21	16	21	19	24
Race:					
White	18	13	16	18	34
Black	14	14	27	18	28
Education:					
Some grade school	17	17	21	15	29
Some high school	16	12	20	17	36
High school graduate	19	12	18	20	31
Technical/vocational	7	15	25	16	37
Some college	18	13	17	15	37
College graduate	12	16	15	21	37
Graduate/professional	18	17	13	22	29
Income:					
Under $4,000	24	14	22	9	31
$4,000 to $6,999	19	9	23	19	30
$7,000 to $9,999	16	15	22	18	28
$10,000 to $12,999	15	16	15	19	35
$13,000 to $14,999	19	14	14	27	27
$15,000 to $19,999	16	13	18	19	34
$20,000 to $24,999	17	16	14	19	35
$25,000 and over	20	14	12	16	38
Age:					
18 to 25 years	14	15	16	22	33
26 to 35 years	19	13	13	20	35
36 to 45 years	12	14	18	17	40
46 to 55 years	16	14	18	17	36
56 to 65 years	22	12	22	20	24
66 years and older	19	12	23	13	34
Community size:					
Urban	20	13	19	17	32
Suburban	19	13	17	20	31
Rural	8	15	19	19	40
Region:					
Northeast	35	15	15	13	23
Industrial	21	18	21	21	19
Midlands	17	12	24	19	28
South	7	10	16	19	49
Central	9	8	20	17	46
Pacific	14	14	12	20	41
Religion:					
Protestant	13	12	17	20	38
Catholic	25	16	17	17	26
Jewish	31	19	26	12	11
Other	12	12	23	20	33
None	16	13	19	18	34
Politics:					
Liberal	20	15	19	18	29
Moderate	17	12	19	19	33
Conservative	16	14	16	18	36

Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., *An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978), pp. 55, 56. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.75 Attitudes toward a candidate who favored handgun control, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.63.

Question: "Would you be much more inclined, somewhat more inclined, somewhat less inclined or much less inclined to vote for a candidate who favored handgun control?"

[Percent]

	Much more inclined	Somewhat more inclined	Somewhat less inclined	Much less inclined	Don't know
National	22	27	15	13	23
Sex:					
Male	19	25	17	18	21
Female	25	28	14	9	25
Race:					
White	21	28	16	14	21
Black	29	21	10	10	31
Education:					
Some grade school	32	19	9	12	28
Some high school	20	20	19	16	24
High school graduate	21	29	13	13	24
Technical/vocational	17	26	25	5	26
Some college	20	28	19	16	17
College graduate	21	31	14	10	24
Graduate/professional	23	33	15	9	20
Income:					
Under $4,000	35	17	7	13	28
$4,000 to $6,999	26	32	10	15	18
$7,000 to $9,999	27	26	14	13	20
$10,000 to $12,999	24	30	18	13	15
$13,000 to $14,999	15	28	21	8	29
$15,000 to $19,999	23	27	15	10	25
$20,000 to $24,999	21	30	20	14	15
$25,000 and over	19	31	18	15	17
Age:					
18 to 25 years	23	28	14	11	24
26 to 35 years	21	28	14	12	25
36 to 45 years	18	31	20	10	21
46 to 55 years	22	27	15	16	20
56 to 65 years	20	26	14	16	24
66 years and older	30	20	13	16	21
Community size:					
Urban	25	24	15	12	24
Suburban	19	31	15	11	24
Rural	20	24	16	19	21
Region:					
Northeast	26	31	9	9	26
Industrial	23	29	14	10	24
Midlands	24	26	14	11	25
South	22	18	20	18	22
Central	17	24	21	18	20
Pacific	19	33	12	14	22
Religion:					
Protestant	19	25	17	16	22
Catholic	27	27	13	9	24
Jewish	25	33	4	5	33
Other	22	40	14	15	10
None	19	23	13	18	26
Politics:					
Liberal	26	28	12	9	25
Moderate	21	28	17	12	23
Conservative	21	27	16	17	19

Source: Cambridge Reports, Inc., *An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control, Appendix B—Supplementary Demographic Data* (Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978), pp. B27, B28. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.76 Adults and youth agreeing that selected substances are addictive, by type of substance, United States, selected years 1971-77

NOTE: These results are based on five nationwide sample surveys conducted by Response Analysis Corporation. The figures for 1971 were derived from a survey of 2,405 adults and 781 youths that was reported in Marihuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972), which was prepared for the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse. The second survey, in 1972, was prepared for the same commission and included 2,411 adults and 880 youths. The report of the second survey was entitled* Drug Abuse in America: Problem in Perspective *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973). The 1974 findings are reported in Abelson and Atkinson's* Public Experience with Psychoactive Substances: A Nationwide Survey Among Adults and Youth *(Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1975) prepared for the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The survey data for 1976 were presented in* Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults *(Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976) by Abelson and Fishburne, which was also prepared for the National Institute on Drug Abuse.*

For definitions of terms, sample design, sample characteristics compared with U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates, and statistical reliability, see Appendix 11.

For additional information on methodology, including bases for subgroups surveyed in 1971, 1972, 1974, 1976, and 1977, and copies of the various instruments used to collect the data, see appendices in the Source and follow-up reports from Response Analysis Corporation.

In the tables in which data have been derived from several questions, questions have been paraphrased to make a more concise presentation. "Not sure" and "no answer" were omitted in this table.

Question: ". . . which things are *addictive*? That is, anybody who uses it regularly becomes physically and psychologically dependent on it and can't get along without it."

[Percent]

Type of substance	Adults (18 and older)					Youth (12 to 17)				
	1971 (N = 2,405)	1972 (N = 2,411)	1974 (N = 3,071)	1976 (N = 2,590)	1977 (N = 3,322)	1971 (N = 781)	1972 (N = 880)	1974 (N = 952)	1976 (N = 986)	1977 (N = 1,272)
Heroin	92.0	89.0	90.0	87.3	87.2	85.0	88.0	87.0	86.7	78.0
Alcohol	74.0	75.0	78.0	85.1	86.9	69.0	71.0	78.0	83.3	80.9
Marihuana	65.0	59.0	68.0	61.7	59.5	48.0	50.0	54.0	54.3	47.3
Tobacco	70.0	67.0	72.0	79.5	82.1	58.0	58.0	62.0	61.8	62.4
Barbiturates	(a)	68.0	72.0	69.1	68.4	(a)	72.0	70.0	59.3	49.0
Amphetamines	(a)	64.0	65.0	60.4	59.4	(a)	67.0	61.0	51.9	40.0
Cocaine	(a)	75.0	78.0	74.2	71.8	(a)	66.0	74.0	72.4	65.4
Methadone	(a)	(a)	62.0	56.0	51.2	(a)	(a)	59.0	43.0	27.7

[a] Not asked that year.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 124.

Table 2.77 Adults, young adults, and youth agreeing that selected substances are addictive, by type of substance, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.76. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: ". . . which things are *addictive*? That is, anybody who uses it regularly becomes physically and psychologically dependent on it and can't get along without it."

[Percent[a]]

Type of substance	Adults 26 and older (N = 1,822)	Young adults 18 to 25 (N = 1,500)	Youth 12 to 17 (N = 1,272)
Heroin	85.8	92.6	78.0
Alcohol	86.8	87.6	80.9
Marihuana	63.6	43.7	47.3
Tobacco	83.1	78.6	62.4
Barbiturates	67.1	73.7	49.0
Amphetamines	57.1	68.2	40.0
Cocaine	71.8	72.1	65.4
Methadone	49.6	57.4	27.7

[a] "No opinion" and "no answer" omitted.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 123.

Table 2.78 Awareness of selected substances, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.76. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "I am going to read you the names of some drugs or drug types. After I read each one, just tell me if you have ever heard of it."

[Percent[a]]

Substances	Adults 18 and older (N = 3,322)		Youth 12 to 17 (N = 1,272)	
	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware
Heroin	2.9	96.6	5.5	94.3
Marihuana	0.6	99.1	(b)	99.7
Barbiturates	9.0	89.3	25.4	73.1
LSD	4.7	94.4	9.3	90.1
Methadone	19.0	77.8	51.6	44.4
Cocaine	5.0	94.0	9.8	89.6
Amphetamines	15.9	81.8	33.1	64.9
Tranquilizers	5.0	94.5	5.6	93.9
Opium	9.4	88.5	35.6	62.4

[a] "Not sure" and "no answer" omitted.
[b] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 122.

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Table 2.79 Attitudes toward physical addictiveness of use of marihuana, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972 and 1977

NOTE: In 1977, respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a statement that for most people marihuana is "physically addictive or habit-forming." Note that the income and age categories were changed in 1977. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Please tell me whether or not you agree or disagree with the following statement: For most people marihuana is physically addictive."

[Percent]

	1972			1977		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
National	60	28	12	59	30	11
Sex:						
Male	54	33	13	53	36	11
Female	66	22	12	65	24	11
Race:						
White	60	28	12	60	28	12
Nonwhite	62	26	12	52	40	8
Education:						
College	36	52	12	38	47	15
High school	62	25	13	63	27	10
Grade school	83	6	11	83	7	10
Income:						
$15,000 and over	49	42	9	59[a]	33[a]	8[a]
$10,000 to $14,999	54	35	11	57	30	13
$7,000 to $9,999	57	31	12	61	24	15
$5,000 to $6,999	65	21	14	67	23	10
$3,000 to $4,999	70	16	14	71	15	14
Under $3,000	77	10	13	67	25	8
Age:						
18 to 20 years	37	57	6	29[b]	65[b]	6[b]
21 to 29 years	38	52	10	43[c]	52[c]	5[c]
30 to 49 years	59	27	14	60	27	13
50 years and older	78	9	13	77	9	14
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	50	38	12	49	44	7
500,000 to 999,999	51	38	11	49	38	13
50,000 to 499,999	58	28	14	58	28	14
2,500 to 49,999	67	21	12	65	22	13
Under 2,500, rural	70	19	11	67	23	10
Region:						
East	58	31	11	54	36	10
Midwest	59	29	12	62	28	10
South	68	19	13	63	21	16
West	55	32	13	54	37	9
Religion:						
Protestant	65	22	13	62	25	13
Catholic	57	30	13	64	27	9
Politics:						
Republican	65	21	14	67	20	13
Democrat	68	21	11	61	29	10
Independent	46	40	14	53	35	12

[a] The income breakdowns for 1977 were "$15,000 to $19,999" and "$20,000 and over." In the "$20,000 and over" category, 50 percent agreed, 39 percent disagreed, and 11 percent had no opinion.
[b] This figure represents the age category "18 to 24 years."
[c] This figure represents the age category "25 to 29 years."

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 82, p. 24; Report No. 143, p. 8 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion). Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 2.80 Attitudes toward drug addiction as a problem in own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3.

Question: "I am going to read you some problems facing people in some cities. Please indicate whether you feel it [drug addiction] is a severe problem, or not a problem at all in this [city/suburb/town]?"

[Percent]

	Severe problem	Small problem	Not a problem	Not sure
National	33.0	33.3	21.5	12.2
Sex:				
Male	31.1	35.1	23.6	10.3
Female	34.8	31.6	19.6	14.0
Race:				
White	28.4	35.7	23.0	12.8
Black	65.7	17.8	8.6	7.9
Hispanic	47.5	25.6	16.5	10.4
Education:				
Postgraduate	22.4	42.7	21.4	13.5
College graduate	30.0	38.5	21.1	10.5
Some college	33.7	37.0	17.9	11.4
High school graduate	34.0	35.2	19.7	11.1
Some high school	37.8	23.9	26.5	11.9
Grade school or less	32.2	25.3	26.0	16.5
Occupation:				
Professional	27.3	40.0	20.1	12.6
Manager	30.3	35.6	21.1	13.0
Sales/clerical	38.6	31.4	17.7	12.3
Craftsman	31.3	32.9	22.8	13.1
Service/unskilled	37.1	30.7	21.5	10.7
Farmer	18.3	34.7	39.3	7.7
Income:				
$30,000 and over	26.1	43.8	18.3	11.9
$20,000 to $29,999	29.0	40.0	18.5	12.5
$15,000 to $19,999	32.5	34.5	21.9	11.2
$10,000 to $14,999	33.2	32.4	21.6	12.8
$5,000 to $9,999	39.9	26.4	22.8	10.9
Under $5,000	33.9	25.2	26.1	14.8
Age:				
18 to 24 years	32.8	34.9	23.9	8.4
25 to 34 years	36.0	34.4	19.2	10.5
35 to 44 years	33.7	37.9	18.0	10.4
45 to 64 years	33.8	31.8	21.4	13.0
65 years and older	27.0	27.9	25.6	19.5
Region:				
Northeast	33.0	32.7	21.8	12.5
North Central	30.6	38.8	19.0	11.6
South	33.2	30.7	26.1	10.1
West	36.2	30.7	16.5	16.6
Community size:				
Urban	60.4	25.2	5.2	9.3
Suburban	22.9	33.7	27.9	15.4
Town/rural	18.5	40.9	29.6	11.0

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp. 244-249.

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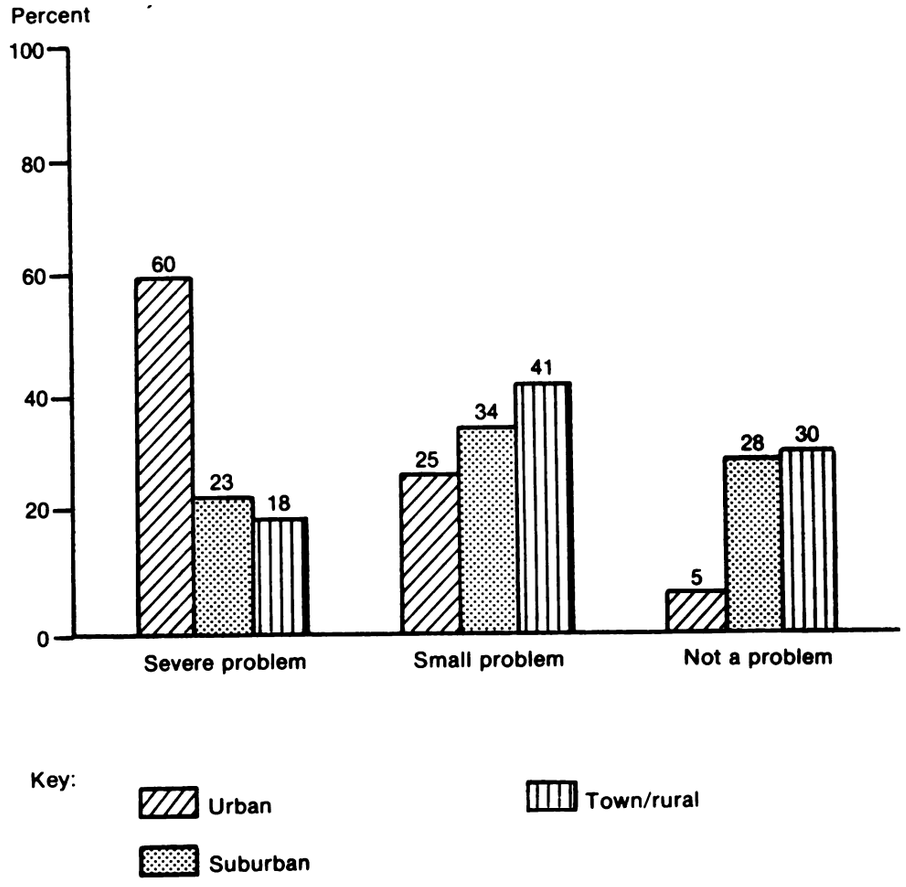
Figure 2.12 Attitudes toward drug addiction as a problem in own community, by size of community, United States, 1977-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.3. "Not sure" responses have been excluded from this figure.

Question: "I am going to read you some problems facing people in some cities. Please indicate whether you feel it [drug addiction] is a severe problem, or not a problem at all in this [city/suburb/town]?"



Source: U. S Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978), pp. 244-248. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 2.81 Attitudes toward the use of marihuana by junior high and high school students in respondent's own community, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: These data were collected in the tenth annual attitude survey about education conducted by the Gallup organization for the Institute for Development of Educational Activities, an affiliate of the Charles F. Kettering Foundation. A modified national probability sample was employed. A total of 1,539 adults (18 years of age and older) were interviewed from Apr. 27 to May 1, 1978. For a detailed description of the survey sampling procedures used, see Source, pp. 368, 369.

Question: "From what you have heard or read, is the use of marihuana by students enrolled in junior high (middle school) or high school here a serious problem, or not?"

[Percent]

	Yes, is serious	No, is not	Don't know/ no answer
National	66	20	14
Sex:			
Male	64	23	13
Female	67	17	16
Race:			
White	66	20	14
Nonwhite	63	17	20
Age:			
18 to 29 years	61	28	11
30 to 49 years	63	22	15
50 years and older	72	12	16
Education:			
Grade school	70	10	20
High school	68	19	13
College	59	27	14
Community size:			
1,000,000 and over	66	17	17
500,000 to 999,999	65	22	13
50,000 to 499,999	71	17	12
2,500 to 49,999	67	20	13
Under 2,500	61	23	16
Central city	74	16	10

Source: Stanley M. Elam, ed., *A Decade of Gallup Polls of Attitudes Toward Education 1969–1978* (Bloomington, Ind.: Phi Delta Kappa, Inc., 1978), pp. 345, 346. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.82 Adults and youth agreeing with statements about the effects and use of marihuana, United States, 1972, 1974, 1976, and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.76. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "These next questions are to get your opinions about another substance, marihuana, which is sometimes called grass or pot. I'm going to read you five statements about marihuana. After I read each one, please tell me if you mostly agree with it . . . ."

[Percent]

Statements	Adults (18 and older)				Youth (12 to 17)			
	1972 (N = 2,411)	1974 (N = 3,071)	1976 (N = 2,590)	1977 (N = 3,322)	1972 (N = 880)	1974 (N = 952)	1976 (N = 986)	1977 (N = 1,272)
You can try marihuana once or twice with no bad effects	44.0	46.0	47.9	52.5	42.0	49.0	48.2	50.8
You can use marihuana without ever becoming addicted to it	26.0	24.0	25.0	28.7	31.0	33.0	33.6	37.8
Marihuana makes people want to try stronger things like heroin	65.0	62.0	60.0	61.0	65.0	59.0	60.9	61.1
Marihuana is probably used a lot in this neighborhood	31.0	39.0	32.6	40.3	22.0	39.0	39.2	48.7
Most marihuana users in this country are from minority groups[a]	10.0	19.0	17.6	18.1	11.0	25.0	27.5	26.4

[a] Question wording in 1972 differed from the wording in 1974, 1976, and 1977. The 1972 question was: "Most marihuana users in this country are from minority groups like Negroes and Puerto Ricans."

Source: Herbert L. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 127.

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Table 2.83 Adults and youth agreeing with statements about the effects and use of marihuana, by age group, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.76. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "These next questions are to get your opinions about another substance, marihuana, which is sometimes called grass or pot. I'm going to read you five statements about marihuana. After I read each one, please tell me if you mostly agree with it . . . ."

[Percent]

Statements	Adults			Youth			
	Total (N = 3,322)	18 to 25 (N = 1,500)	26 and older (N = 1,822)	Total (N = 1,272)	12 to 13 (N = 394)	14 to 15 (N = 432)	16 to 17 (N = 446)
You can try marihuana once or twice with no bad effects	52.5	74.2	47.0	50.8	34.0	53.0	65.0
You can use marihuana without ever becoming addicted to it	28.7	56.0	21.8	37.8	25.0	38.0	50.0
Marihuana makes people want to try stronger things like heroin	61.0	36.1	67.3	61.1	72.0	64.0	48.0
Marihuana is probably used a lot in this neighborhood	40.3	57.5	35.8	48.7	36.0	53.0	56.0
Most marihuana users in this country are from minority groups	18.1	12.8	19.4	26.4	30.0	28.0	21.0

Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 125, 126. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.84 Attitudes toward use of marihuana leading to use of hard drugs, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1972 and 1977

NOTE: In 1972, respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a statement that marihuana use led to use of "other" drugs. Note that the income and age categories were changed in 1977. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Please tell me whether or not you agree or disagree with the following statement: For most people the use of marihuana leads to the use of hard drugs."

[Percent]

	1972			1977		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
National	75	17	8	59	31	10
Sex:						
Male	71	21	8	52	38	10
Female	80	13	7	66	25	9
Race:						
White	76	17	7	59	31	10
Nonwhite	70	18	12	59	32	9
Education:						
College	57	34	9	40	50	10
High school	78	15	7	64	27	9
Grade school	88	3	9	81	8	11
Income:						
$15,000 and over	63	29	8	56 [a]	36 [a]	8 [a]
$10,000 to $14,999	79	15	6	59	31	10
$7,000 to $9,999	74	19	7	59	30	11
$5,000 to $6,999	79	15	6	73	18	9
$3,000 to $4,999	80	9	11	68	20	12
Under $3,000	81	9	10	61	31	8
Age:						
18 to 20 years	58	39	3	32 [b]	62 [b]	6 [b]
21 to 29 years	62	33	5	43 [c]	53 [c]	4 [c]
30 to 49 years	75	16	9	61	29	10
50 years and older	86	5	9	76	11	13
City size:						
1,000,000 and over	64	28	8	50	40	10
500,000 to 999,999	68	20	12	53	37	10
50,000 to 499,999	73	20	7	59	31	10
2,500 to 49,999	79	9	12	63	29	8
Under 2,500, rural	86	9	5	67	23	10
Region:						
East	73	20	7	53	38	9
Midwest	78	15	7	62	28	10
South	81	11	8	68	22	10
West	66	23	11	52	39	9
Religion:						
Protestant	81	11	8	64	26	10
Catholic	71	21	8	62	30	8
Politics:						
Republican	79	14	7	70	20	10
Democrat	80	13	7	61	29	10
Independent	67	23	10	54	38	8

[a] The income breakdowns for 1977 were "$15,000 to $19,999" and "$20,000 and over." In the "$20,000 and over" category, 52 percent agreed, 39 percent disagreed, and 9 percent had no opinion.

[b] This figure represents the age category "18 to 24 years."

[c] This figure represents the age category "25 to 29 years."

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 82, p. 23; Report No. 143, p. 9 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion). Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 2.85 Attitudes toward the risks involved with regular use of alcohol, United States, 1978

NOTE: A national probability sample was surveyed as a part of a study about the problem drinker undertaken by the Gallup Poll in cooperation with Prevention of Alcohol Problems, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., and the North Conway Institute, Boston, Mass. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you think there are any risks involved with the regular use of alcohol?"

[Percent*]

	Total public
Could become addicted to, or dependent upon alcohol	34
Could ruin one's health	26
Drunken driving	9
Damages liver	9
Could cause brain cell deterioration	7
Causes abnormal behavior—makes one accident-prone	7
Causes family problems	5
Other responses	10
No, none	8
No opinion, no answer	16
Total	131

* Total adds to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll* (Chicago: Field Enterprises, Inc., July 3, 1978), pp. 4, 5. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.86 Attitudes toward the use of marihuana, alcohol, and hard drugs by junior high and high school students in respondent's own community, United States, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.81.

Question: "From what you have heard or read, is the use of marihuana by students enrolled in junior high (middle school) or high school here a serious problem, or not? What about the use of alcohol (beer, wine, liquor) by students here? Is it a serious problem, or not? What about hard drug use (heroin, cocaine, etc.)? Is it a serious problem among students here?"

[Percent]

	Yes, is serious	No, is not	Don't know/ no answer
Marihuana	66	20	14
Alcohol	64	19	17
Hard drugs	35	41	24

Source: Stanley M. Elam, ed., *A Decade of Gallup Polls of Attitudes Toward Education 1969–78* (Bloomington, Ind.: Phi Delta Kappa, Inc., 1978), pp. 345–348. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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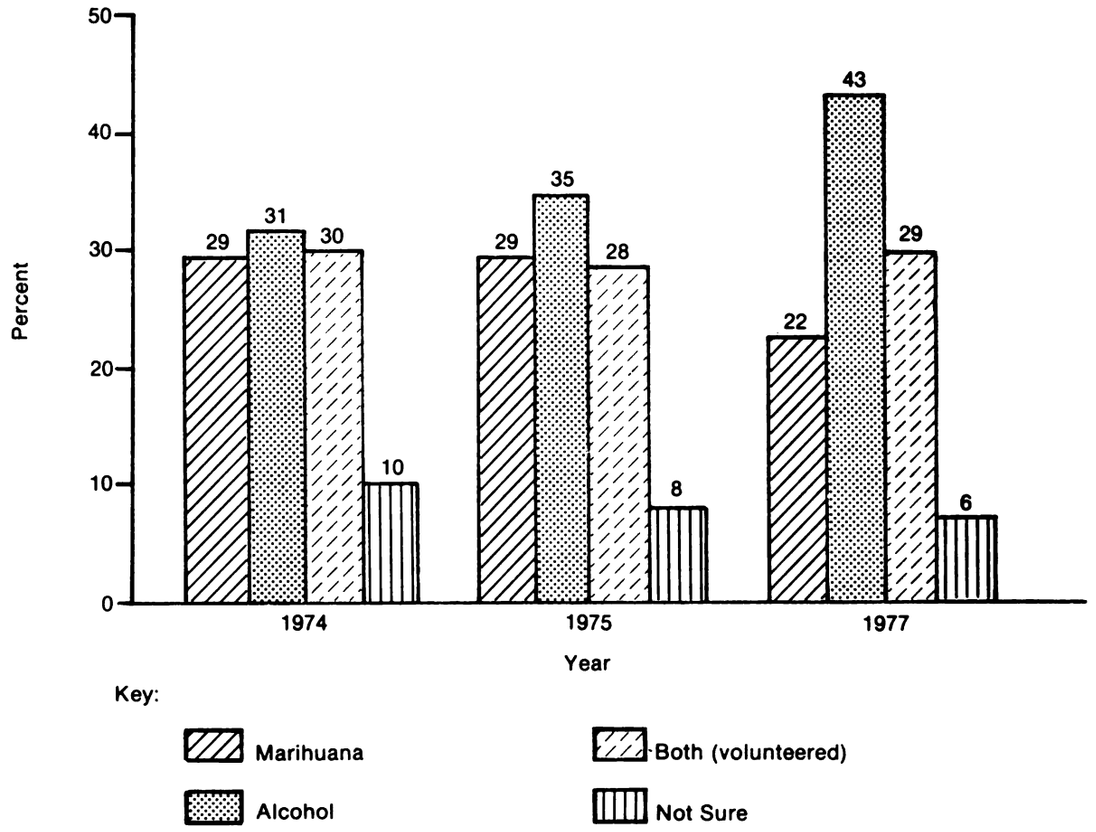
Figure 2.13 Attitudes toward the comparative dangerousness of marihuana and alcohol, United States, 1974, 1975, and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "If you had to choose, do you think marihuana or alcohol is more dangerous for people in this country to use?"



Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, July 4, 1977), p. 3. Reprinted by permission. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 2.87 Attitudes of adults toward handling of heroin offenders, by type of offense and number of convictions, United States, 1972, 1974, and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.76.

Question: "What, if anything, should be done about someone who is convicted for the first (second) time for possession or use of heroin? What, if anything, should be done about someone who is convicted for the first (second) time for selling heroin?"

[Percent]

	Offender's first conviction			Offender's second conviction		
	1972 (N = 2,411)	1974 (N = 3,071)	1976 (N = 2,590)	1972 (N = 2,411)	1974 (N = 3,071)	1976 (N = 2,590)
Possession or use:						
Nothing	2.0	2.0	1.8	(*)	1.0	0.8
A fine	6.0	7.0	9.3	5.0	5.0	4.3
Put on probation	17.0	13.0	13.8	10.0	7.0	7.0
Require treatment	55.0	48.0	44.8	31.0	28.0	26.2
Up to a year in jail	9.0	11.0	12.3	23.0	22.0	25.0
More than a year in jail	7.0	15.0	14.2	25.0	33.0	32.4
No opinion, no answer	4.0	4.0	3.8	6.0	4.0	4.3
Selling:						
Nothing	1.0	1.0	0.5	(*)	1.0	(*)
A fine	6.0	6.0	7.0	2.0	2.0	1.5
Put on probation	4.0	5.0	4.3	1.0	1.0	1.7
Require treatment	3.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.8
Up to a year in jail	23.0	24.0	25.1	7.0	8.0	8.0
More than a year in jail	58.0	58.0	57.4	82.0	82.0	82.3
No opinion, no answer	5.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	4.3

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), p. 116.

Table 2.88 Attitudes of adults toward handling of marihuana offenders, by type of offense and number of convictions, United States, 1974 and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.76.

Question: "What, if anything, should be done about someone who is convicted for the first (second) time for possession or use of marihuana? What, if anything, should be done about someone who is convicted for the first (second) time for selling marihuana?"

[Percent*]

	Offender's first conviction		Offender's second conviction	
	1974 (N = 3,071)	1976 (N = 2,590)	1974 (N = 3,071)	1976 (N = 2,590)
Possession or use:				
Nothing	16.0	17.8	10.0	10.3
A fine	15.0	16.3	15.0	17.9
Put on probation	21.0	20.9	16.0	16.1
Require treatment	34.0	31.3	20.0	20.1
Up to a year in jail	6.0	5.2	20.0	20.1
More than a year in jail	4.0	4.7	15.0	11.5
No opinion, no answer	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1
Selling:				
Nothing	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.1
A fine	15.0	15.4	6.0	5.5
Put on probation	10.0	8.2	4.0	5.0
Require treatment	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.1
Up to a year in jail	27.0	31.3	15.0	14.9
More than a year in jail	36.0	32.6	63.0	62.2
No opinion, no answer	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2

* Some categories do not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson and Ronald B. Atkinson, *Public Experience With Psychoactive Substances: A Nationwide Study Among Adults and Youth* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1975), p. 110; and Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne, *Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study Among Youth and Adults* (Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976), p. 113. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.89 Attitudes toward legalization of the sale and use of marihuana, United States, 1974, 1975, and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you think the SALE of marihuana should be legalized in this country or not?" "Do you think the USE of marihuana should be legalized or not?"

[Percent]

	1974	1975	1977
Sale of marihuana:			
Should be legalized	23	25	30
Should not be legalized	70	69	64
Not sure	7	6	6
Use of marihuana:			
Should be legalized	25	28	34
Should not be legalized	69	66	59
Not sure	6	6	7

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, July 4, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 2.90 Attitudes toward legalization of marihuana use, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you think the use of marihuana should be made legal or not?"

[Percent*]

	1973			1975			1976			1978		
	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know
National	18	80	2	20	75	5	28	69	3	30	67	3
Sex:												
Male	22	75	3	25	69	6	32	64	4	34	63	3
Female	15	83	2	16	80	4	24	73	2	26	71	3
Race:												
White	18	80	2	20	75	4	27	70	3	29	68	3
Black/other	18	79	4	22	71	7	33	60	6	38	59	2
Education:												
College	32	66	3	35	59	6	40	56	4	42	55	3
High school	15	83	2	16	79	4	26	70	3	27	70	3
Grade school	6	94	1	5	89	6	11	86	3	13	84	3
Occupation:												
Professional and business	23	74	3	29	65	6	36	60	4	37	60	3
Clerical	15	83	2	20	76	5	26	72	2	27	71	2
Manual	17	81	1	16	79	5	25	71	3	28	68	4
Farmer	13	86	1	16	81	2	19	76	5	24	74	2
Income:												
$15,000 and over	25	72	2	25	71	5	33	64	3	30	67	2
$10,000 to $14,999	14	84	1	19	76	5	26	71	3	33	63	4
$7,000 to $9,999	21	78	1	25	71	4	30	65	5	28	69	3
$5,000 to $6,999	10	89	2	20	78	2	24	73	3	30	67	3
$3,000 to $4,999	16	82	2	13	82	5	28	70	3	26	71	3
Under $3,000	17	80	3	15	80	5	22	77	2	32	67	1
Age:												
18 to 20 years	42	56	2	34	56	10	57	39	4	51	48	2
21 to 29 years	38	60	2	40	54	6	49	48	4	49	49	2
30 to 49 years	14	84	2	18	79	3	25	72	3	29	69	2
50 years and older	9	89	2	9	86	5	16	81	4	16	80	4
Region:												
Northeast	22	74	4	26	70	4	32	64	4	33	62	5
Midwest	20	78	2	20	75	5	25	72	3	26	72	2
South	11	89	(b)	12	84	5	22	74	4	27	72	2
West	24	73	3	32	63	6	37	61	2	38	59	4
Religion:												
Protestant	14	84	2	15	81	4	22	74	3	24	74	2
Catholic	18	81	1	21	73	6	32	64	3	31	64	6
Jewish	33	67	0	48	48	4	37	63	0	62	38	0
None	52	43	5	53	43	4	54	39	7	64	33	2
Politics:												
Republican	11	87	2	12	86	2	20	78	2	19	80	2
Democrat	17	82	1	19	77	4	26	71	3	29	67	4
Independent	25	72	3	26	67	7	34	62	4	37	60	3

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

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

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Table 2.91 Attitudes toward legalization of casino gambling, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "As you may know, some States have legalized casino gambling. That is, there are certain places where people can go and play slot machines and such games as blackjack, craps, roulette, and the like. Would you favor or oppose having legalized gambling in this State?"

[Percent]

	Favor	Oppose	Already legal	Don't know
National	39	52	2	7
Sex:				
Male	48	42	2	8
Female	31	60	2	7
Race:				
White	39	52	2	7
Nonwhite	36	52	1	11
Education:				
College	42	52	3	3
High school	42	48	2	8
Grade school	25	63	1	11
Occupation:				
Professional and business	38	54	3	5
Clerical and sales	49	46	3	2
Manual workers	43	47	1	9
Nonlabor force	32	60	2	6
Income:				
$20,000 and over	46	45	4	5
$15,000 to $19,999	47	45	2	6
$10,000 to $14,999	37	52	1	10
$7,000 to $9,999	39	54	1	6
$5,000 to $6,999	36	53	1	10
$3,000 to $4,999	22	74	(*)	4
Under $3,000	26	58	3	13
Age:				
Total under 30 years	40	48	2	10
18 to 24 years	44	43	2	11
25 to 29 years	34	58	1	7
30 to 49 years	47	45	2	6
50 years and older	31	60	2	7
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	42	41	7	10
500,000 to 999,999	44	48	1	7
50,000 to 499,999	48	47	(*)	5
2,500 to 49,999	34	59	(*)	7
Under 2,500, rural	29	61	2	8
Region:				
East	43	43	7	7
Midwest	39	53	(*)	8
South	33	61	(*)	6
West	43	49	1	7
Religion:				
Protestant	31	60	2	7
Catholic	49	40	2	9
Politics:				
Republican	34	59	3	4
Democrat	40	51	2	7
Independent	44	45	2	9

* Less than 1 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 161 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, December 1978), p. 7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.92 Attitudes toward the effect of legalized casino gambling on the crime rate, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: The following question was asked of those respondents living in States where legalized casinos are presently not in operation. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "If casino gambling were legal in this State, do you think there would be a increase in the overall crime rate, or not?"

[Percent]

	Yes	No	Don't know
National	58	32	10
Sex:			
Male	53	39	8
Female	63	25	12
Race:			
White	58	32	10
Nonwhite	62	31	7
Education:			
College	57	36	7
High school	56	33	11
Grade school	69	21	10
Occupation:			
Professional and business	56	35	9
Clerical and sales	51	41	8
Manual workers	57	33	10
Nonlabor force	62	29	9
Income:			
$20,000 and over	54	36	10
$15,000 to $19,999	48	40	12
$10,000 to $14,999	58	34	8
$7,000 to $9,999	64	26	10
$5,000 to $6,999	61	28	11
$3,000 to $4,999	74	18	8
Under $3,000	65	24	11
Age:			
Total under 30 years	62	29	9
18 to 24 years	60	29	11
25 to 29 years	66	27	7
30 to 49 years	52	38	10
50 years and older	61	28	11
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	55	30	15
500,000 to 999,999	52	42	6
50,000 to 499,999	57	35	8
2,500 to 49,999	62	30	8
Under 2,500, rural	62	26	12
Region:			
East	53	35	12
Midwest	57	32	11
South	67	26	7
West	53	35	12
Religion:			
Protestant	64	28	8
Catholic	52	34	14
Politics:			
Republican	61	29	10
Democrat	61	29	10
Independent	51	39	10

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 161 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, December 1978), p. 10. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.93 Attitudes toward the involvement of organized crime in the operation of legalized casino gambling, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1978

NOTE: The following question was asked of those respondents living in States where legalized casinos are presently not in operation. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "If casino gambling were legal in this State, do you think that organized crime would get involved in the operation of the casinos, or not?"

[Percent]

	Yes	No	Don't know
National	77	13	10
Sex:			
Male	75	16	9
Female	78	11	11
Race:			
White	77	13	10
Nonwhite	72	12	16
Education:			
College	77	15	8
High school	76	14	10
Grade school	77	8	15
Occupation:			
Professional and business	80	12	8
Clerical and sales	83	7	10
Manual workers	76	14	10
Nonlabor force	75	14	11
Income:			
$20,000 and over	78	15	7
$15,000 to $19,999	76	13	11
$10,000 to $14,999	77	12	11
$7,000 to $9,999	75	12	13
$5,000 to $6,999	82	9	9
$3,000 to $4,999	76	11	13
Under $3,000	69	18	13
Age:			
Total under 30 years	80	10	10
18 to 24 years	77	12	11
25 to 29 years	83	8	9
30 to 49 years	77	13	10
50 years and older	74	15	11
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	69	17	14
500,000 to 999,999	73	15	12
50,000 to 499,999	80	11	9
2,500 to 49,999	77	15	8
Under 2,500, rural	80	11	9
Region:			
East	75	14	11
Midwest	75	14	11
South	78	12	10
West	78	12	10
Religion:			
Protestant	81	11	8
Catholic	71	16	13
Politics:			
Republican	80	13	7
Democrat	77	10	13
Independent	74	17	9

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 161 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, December 1978), p. 12. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.94 Attitudes toward legalization of betting on professional team sports, United States, 1975 and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Some States have passed laws which legalize betting on professional team sports contests, such as pro football, pro baseball, pro basketball, and pro hockey. Would you favor or oppose your State legalizing betting on professional team sports contests?"

[Percent]

	1975	1977
Favor	34	46
Oppose	58	47
Not sure	8	7

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 5, 1977), p. 1. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.95 Attitudes toward statements about legalized betting on professional team sports, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Now let me read you some statements that have been made about legalized betting on professional team sports contests. For each tell me if you tend to agree or disagree."

[Percent]

	Agree	Disagree	Not sure
Since millions of people now bet on sports illegally, it is better to legalize it, taking it out of the hands of professional gamblers, and letting the States run it for needed income	58	34	8
With illegal betting now so widespread, there is more chance of organized crime characters getting to athletes to fix games than there would be if the betting were all legal	51	33	16
Legalized betting would encourage many people to gamble away money they need to support their families with	56	35	9
Once betting on pro team sports is made legal, the betting interest of the fans will get substituted for their real appreciation of the sport itself	48	36	16

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, May 5, 1977), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.96 Urban police officers' ratings of the seriousness of illegal gambling and other offenses, 14 American cities, 1976–77

NOTE: This study was conducted jointly by the Center for Survey Research and the New England Bureau for Criminal Justice Services. These data represent responses from 2,589 police officers to a self-administered questionnaire about their perceptions of and attitudes toward gambling. The survey was conducted through departments in a sample of 14 American cities with a population of 250,000 or more. Eleven cities were randomly selected. Three additional cities were substituted by matching them on size, region, and arrest rates with randomly selected cities in which police departments did not cooperate with administration of the questionnaire. The 14 cities were then divided into 4 strata, each with a different level of legalized gambling. Those with no legal gambling included Atlanta, Birmingham, El Paso, and St. Louis. Cities in which on-track betting is permitted included Phoenix, Portland, San Jose, and Tampa. Those where lotteries are allowed included Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, and Toledo. The only city in the sample permitting off-track betting was Buffalo. Weights were assigned to the cities in each stratum to compensate for the unequal probability of selection on the basis of the legal status of gambling, as well as for response rate differences within each stratum.

Within each department a sample of officers was drawn from the roster, including all officers working in the vice division, plus a random sample of 50 to 100 detectives and approximately 100 patrol and other officers. Individual officer responses were weighted to compensate for the unequal probabilities of selection of officers from departments varying in size. The overall response rate to the survey, after followup, was 78 percent.

Question: "Based on your knowledge and experience, please rate how serious an offense *you personally* consider each of the following to be."

[Percent]

Offense	Extremely serious	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious
Taking bets on horses, dogs, or sports events	5	15	32	33	15
Taking bets on numbers	9	20	34	27	10
Burglary	83	16	1	0	0
Purse snatching	74	22	3	1	0
Prostitution	15	25	31	20	9
After hours liquor violations	4	15	36	33	12

Source: Floyd J. Fowler, Jr., Thomas W. Mangione, and Frederick E. Pratter, *Gambling Law Enforcement in Major American Cities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 31.

Table 2.97 Urban police officers' agreement with statements concerning enforcement of gambling laws, by legal status of gambling, 14 American cities, 1976–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.96. These data represent the percent of 2,589 respondents who responded "completely agree" or "generally agree" to the following survey statements. A total of 717 responses were received from the 4 cities with "no legal gambling;" 802 responses were received from the 4 cities with legal gambling on "horses and/or dogs at track;" and 1,070 responses were received from the 6 cities with legal gambling on "lotteries or off-track betting."

Question: "The following statements have been made about gambling law enforcement. Based on your experience, we would like to know whether you agree or disagree with each statement."

[Percent]

Statements	Legal status of gambling		
	No legal gambling	Horses and/or dogs at track	Lotteries or off-track betting
Police efforts are effective in limiting and controlling gambling operations	41	42	44
Gambling enforcement is one of the more satisfying assignments for a police officer	10	9	14
Trying to enforce the gambling laws is more frustrating than enforcing most other types of laws	76	75	72
Gambling enforcement leads to more bribery offers than almost any other kind of law enforcement	68	66	67
Most police officers would *not* take a bribe to overlook a gambling operation	94	99	94

Source: Floyd J. Fowler, Jr., Thomas W. Mangione, and Frederick E. Pratter, *Gambling Law Enforcement in Major American Cities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 183.

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Table 2.98 Urban police officers' agreement with statements concerning illegal gambling operations and organized crime, by region and legal status of gambling, 14 American cities, 1976–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.96. These data represent the percent of 2,589 respondents who responded "completely agree" or "generally agree" to the following survey statements.

Question: "The following statements have been made about gambling law enforcement. Based on your experience, we would like to know whether you agree or disagree with each statement."

[Percent]

	Profits from illegal gambling operations are the major source of income for organized crime	Illegal gambling operations in this part of the country are not independent of organized crime
Total	72	71
Region:		
Northeast	85	71
North Central	75	69
South	66	73
West	68	68
Legal status of gambling:		
No legal gambling	71	65
Horses and/or dogs at track	72	69
Lotteries or off-track betting	69	78

Source: Floyd J. Fowler, Jr., Thomas W. Mangione, and Frederick E. Pratter, *Gambling Law Enforcement in Major American Cities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 46, 177. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.99 Urban police officers' agreement with statements concerning the importance of enforcing gambling laws, by legal status of gambling, 14 American cities, 1976–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.96 and 2.97. These data represent the percent of 2,589 respondents who responded "completely agree" or "generally agree" to the survey statements. See Table 2.98 for information on the perceived relation between illegal gambling operations and organized crime.

Question: "The following statements have been made about gambling law enforcement. Based on your experience, we would like to know whether you agree or disagree with each statement."

[Percent]

Statements	Legal status of gambling		
	No legal gambling	Horses and/or dogs at track	Lotteries or off-track betting
Enforcing gambling laws is just as important as enforcing any other laws	65	69	66
Enforcement of gambling laws uses police manpower that could better be used against other types of crimes	56	38	57
Running illegal gambling operations doesn't hurt anyone; it is a victimless crime	25	14	16

Source: Floyd J. Fowler, Jr., Thomas W. Mangione, and Frederick E. Pratter, *Gambling Law Enforcement in Major American Cities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 177.

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Table 2.100 Urban police officers' agreement with statements concerning the difficulty of enforcing gambling laws, by legal status of gambling, 14 American cities, 1976–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 2.96 and 2.97. These data represent the percent of 2,589 respondents who responded "completely agree" or "generally agree" to the following survey statements.

Question: "The following statements have been made about gambling law enforcement. Based on your experience, we would like to know whether you agree or disagree with each statement."

[Percent]

Statements	Legal status of gambling		
	No legal gambling	Horses and/or dogs at track	Lotteries or off-track betting
No matter how hard police try, they cannot really cut down on the amount of illegal gambling in big cities	56	62	60
It is often impossible to get enough evidence to convict known street-level bookies	78	73	68
Gambling laws are harder to enforce in a fair and evenhanded way than most other laws	70	57	71
In forcing gambling laws, responsibilities of the individual officer on patrol are clear	43	28	31
Gambling enforcement policies are *not* clear to most police officers	72	80	77
Without special training or experience, the average police officer is not able to recognize evidence of an illegal gambling operation when he sees it	62	75	62
The efforts of officers on patrol are of little or no help in the effective enforcement of gambling laws	62	60	58

Source: Floyd J. Fowler, Jr., Thomas W. Mangione, and Frederick E. Pratter, *Gambling Law Enforcement in Major American Cities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 182.

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Table 2.101 Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

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."

[Percent*]

	1973			1975			1976			1978		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	50	43	7	52	38	10	53	38	9	57	36	7
Sex:												
Male	43	51	6	46	46	7	46	46	8	50	45	5
Female	56	36	8	57	31	12	58	32	10	61	30	9
Race:												
White	50	43	7	53	38	10	54	38	9	57	36	7
Black/other	52	43	5	47	41	12	44	44	12	55	38	8
Education:												
College	34	60	6	37	54	9	40	53	7	40	51	9
High school	53	40	7	55	35	10	56	36	8	61	33	6
Grade school	69	23	8	70	18	12	67	19	14	76	15	9
Occupation:												
Professional and business	41	50	8	46	45	8	43	51	6	46	46	8
Clerical	47	44	9	50	37	13	55	35	10	62	30	8
Manual	55	39	6	56	36	8	57	35	8	58	35	6
Farmer	61	35	4	55	36	8	56	28	16	60	34	6
Income:												
$15,000 and over	38	56	6	45	44	11	42	51	7	50	42	7
$10,000 to $14,999	50	42	8	51	41	8	56	35	8	57	37	6
$7,000 to $9,999	51	44	5	52	41	7	53	36	10	58	31	11
$5,000 to $6,999	57	36	7	55	40	5	58	32	10	58	35	7
$3,000 to $4,999	63	33	4	61	25	14	67	26	8	72	23	6
Under $3,000	59	34	7	63	26	12	60	28	12	68	27	6
Age:												
18 to 20 years	41	56	3	44	51	5	39	54	7	53	45	2
21 to 29 years	36	60	5	37	55	8	38	54	8	47	46	7
30 to 49 years	47	47	6	47	42	11	49	44	7	50	42	8
50 years and older	62	28	10	66	23	11	65	23	12	69	23	8
Region:												
Northeast	42	49	9	54	38	8	49	47	4	48	42	10
Midwest	53	39	7	51	41	8	56	34	10	57	35	8
South	53	41	6	57	30	13	53	34	13	65	29	7
West	50	45	6	40	50	10	51	41	8	52	43	5
Religion:												
Protestant	54	39	7	56	33	11	56	34	10	62	32	6
Catholic	50	41	8	54	38	8	54	39	6	56	35	9
Jewish	24	67	10	26	56	17	38	58	4	41	48	10
None	21	75	4	20	73	7	26	65	9	26	66	8
Politics:												
Republican	54	39	7	58	30	12	56	31	13	63	29	8
Democrat	52	40	7	54	36	10	56	35	8	57	38	6
Independent	44	50	7	46	44	9	47	45	8	53	39	8

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

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Table 2.102 Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1975, 1976, and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

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?"

[Percent[a]]

	1973				1975				1976				1978			
	Laws forbidding distribution whatever the age	Laws forbidding distribution to persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Laws forbidding distribution whatever the age	Laws forbidding distribution to persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Laws forbidding distribution whatever the age	Laws forbidding distribution to persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Laws forbidding distribution whatever the age	Laws forbidding distribution to persons under 18	No laws forbid ding distribution	Don't know
National	42	47	9	2	40	48	11	1	40	50	8	2	43	48	7	1
Sex:																
Male	35	53	10	2	34	52	12	2	31	57	10	2	34	55	10	1
Female	48	42	8	2	46	44	9	1	47	44	6	2	50	44	5	1
Race:																
White	44	46	8	2	42	46	10	1	42	49	7	2	45	47	7	1
Black/other	28	52	14	5	25	56	16	2	25	56	16	4	28	62	9	1
Education:																
College	33	53	12	2	32	55	13	1	30	60	10	1	34	56	10	1
High school	42	48	9	1	39	49	11	1	42	49	7	2	44	49	7	(b)
Grade school	55	35	6	4	60	30	7	2	53	34	8	5	60	34	4	2
Occupation:																
Professional and business	42	47	10	1	40	46	12	3	36	52	12	1	38	54	7	1
Clerical	44	50	6	(b)	43	48	8	1	45	47	6	1	51	42	7	1
Manual	40	46	11	3	39	50	11	(b)	38	53	7	2	41	49	8	1
Farmer	46	44	7	2	39	46	14	1	44	43	9	3	40	51	8	1
Income:																
$15,000 and over	36	54	9	1	37	52	9	1	34	56	8	2	42	50	8	(b)
$10,000 to $14,999	45	48	6	1	36	51	12	1	41	54	5	1	39	56	5	0
$7,000 to $9,999	42	47	9	2	43	45	12	(b)	41	49	9	1	40	50	9	1
$5,000 to $6,999	45	41	13	2	46	45	10	0	46	44	8	3	46	43	9	2
$3,000 to $4,999	46	38	14	1	44	43	12	1	42	47	8	2	48	42	9	2
Under $3,000	38	46	11	4	46	41	12	2	49	32	14	5	47	48	4	1
Age:																
18 to 20 years	16	70	14	0	28	59	11	1	14	65	20	1	32	60	8	0
21 to 29 years	20	64	14	2	20	68	11	1	18	71	10	1	22	71	7	1
30 to 49 years	40	52	8	2	37	51	10	2	36	56	7	1	41	53	6	(b)
50 years and older	59	31	7	3	57	31	11	1	58	32	7	4	60	29	9	2
Region:																
Northeast	38	48	12	2	37	53	10	1	33	57	9	2	40	53	7	0
Midwest	44	46	9	1	42	47	10	1	45	46	8	2	44	49	6	1
South	44	47	6	3	44	44	10	1	42	46	8	3	47	45	7	1
West	38	49	11	2	35	49	15	1	37	54	7	1	38	49	11	2
Religion:																
Protestant	44	46	8	2	45	44	10	1	44	47	6	3	48	45	6	1
Catholic	43	48	8	1	39	54	6	2	40	52	7	(b)	41	52	7	1
Jewish	29	57	14	0	13	48	39	0	26	59	11	4	34	38	24	3
None	17	53	27	3	18	57	24	2	17	59	22	3	15	67	18	1
Politics:																
Republican	50	42	6	2	56	37	7	1	45	46	7	2	52	41	6	(b)
Democrat	40	48	9	2	39	49	11	1	44	48	7	2	43	51	6	1
Independent	38	50	11	1	34	53	13	1	33	54	10	2	38	51	10	1

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

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

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Table 2.103 Attitudes toward level of selected white-collar crimes, United States, 1978

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Let me ask you about different kinds of crime. Compared to a few years ago, do you feel that (READ LIST) has been increasing, decreasing or have not changed much?"

[Percent]

	Increasing	Decreasing	Not changed	Not sure
Bad check passing	56	8	24	12
Businessmen cheating on expense accounts	54	5	32	9
Doctors cheating on Medicare claims they make to the government	53	13	24	10
Accountants embezzling money from their companies	51	7	31	11
American businessmen bribing politicians abroad	50	13	24	13
Businessmen giving illegal contributions to politicians in the United States	48	16	28	8
Meat companies mislabeling grades of meat	47	12	27	14
Politicians getting kickbacks from contractors who do business with government	46	15	29	10
Businesses violating the standards for employee safety	37	25	28	10
Businesses violating the anti-pollution laws	36	29	27	8
Illegal wiretapping	29	27	23	21

Source: Louis Harris, *The ABC News—Harris Survey* (Chicago: The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 12, 1979), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.104 Attitudes toward laws regarding employment of illegal aliens, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you think it should or should not be against the law to employ a person who has come into the U.S. without proper papers?"

[Percent]

	Should	Should not	No opinion
National	72	23	5
Sex:			
Male	76	20	4
Female	68	26	6
Race:			
White	72	23	5
Nonwhite	70	23	7
Education:			
College	73	24	3
High school	71	23	6
Grade school	70	23	7
Occupation:			
Professional and business	75	22	3
Clerical and sales	68	22	10
Manual workers	73	22	5
Nonlabor force	67	27	6
Income:			
$20,000 and over	74	23	3
$15,000 to $19,999	75	19	6
$10,000 to $14,999	70	26	4
$7,000 to $9,999	79	18	3
$5,000 to $6,999	72	18	10
$3,000 to $4,999	63	32	5
Under $3,000	58	30	12
Age:			
Total under 30	73	23	4
18 to 24 years	71	25	4
25 to 29 years	76	20	4
30 to 49 years	73	20	7
50 and older	70	25	5
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	70	23	7
500,000 to 999,999	69	27	4
50,000 to 499,999	71	27	2
2,500 to 49,999	77	19	4
Under 2,500, rural	71	20	9
Region:			
East	69	26	5
Midwest	74	23	3
South	72	19	9
West	72	25	3
Religion:			
Protestant	71	24	5
Catholic	72	24	4
Politics:			
Republican	70	25	5
Democrat	70	24	6
Independent	76	20	4

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 151 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, February 1978), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.105 Attitudes toward amnesty for illegal aliens, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "It has been proposed that illegal aliens who have been in the U.S. for seven years be allowed to remain in the U.S. Do you favor or oppose this proposal?"

[Percent]

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	39	52	9
Sex:			
Male	38	57	5
Female	40	48	12
Race:			
White	38	53	9
Nonwhite	45	45	10
Education:			
College	46	48	6
High school	36	55	9
Grade school	35	52	13
Occupation:			
Professional and business	41	52	7
Clerical and sales	42	48	10
Manual workers	37	54	9
Nonlabor force	38	50	12
Income:			
$20,000 and over	36	56	8
$15,000 to $19,999	33	57	10
$10,000 to $14,999	44	49	7
$7,000 to $9,999	35	58	7
$5,000 to $6,999	45	47	8
$3,000 to $4,999	43	49	8
Under $3,000	46	38	16
Age:			
Total under 30	47	46	7
18 to 24 years	47	45	8
25 to 29 years	47	46	7
30 to 49 years	36	54	10
50 and older	35	56	9
City size:			
1,000,000 and over	45	45	10
500,000 to 999,999	39	53	8
50,000 to 499,999	37	57	6
2,500 to 49,999	40	50	10
Under 2,500, rural	37	54	9
Region:			
East	37	51	12
Midwest	40	54	6
South	37	51	12
West	44	53	3
Religion:			
Protestant	36	55	9
Catholic	42	50	8
Politics:			
Republican	33	60	7
Democrat	42	50	8
Independent	38	51	11

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 151 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, February 1978), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.106 Attitudes toward the seriousness of terrorism in the world and in the United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "How serious a problem do you feel terrorism is in the world (in the United States), where terrorists kidnap businessmen, hijack planes and commit other violence—very serious, only somewhat serious, or hardly serious at all?"

[Percent]

	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Hardly serious	Not sure
Seriousness of terrorism in the world	90	9	1	0
Seriousness of terrorism in the United States	60	31	7	2

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey*, (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Dec. 5, 1977), pp. 1, 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.107 Attitudes toward media coverage of terrorism, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you think news media coverage of terrorism encourages others to commit these acts, or not?"

[Percent]

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	64	27	9
Sex:			
Male	65	25	10
Female	64	28	8
Race:			
White	67	25	8
Nonwhite	45	39	16
Education:			
College	71	21	8
High school	65	28	7
Grade school	52	33	15
Income:			
$20,000 and over	70	24	6
$15,000 to $19,999	78	16	6
$10,000 to 14,999	64	30	6
$7,000 to $9,999	53	38	9
$5,000 to $6,999	56	29	15
$3,000 to $4,999	56	27	17
Under $3,000	54	32	14
Age:			
18 to 24 years	60	33	7
25 to 29 years	61	28	11
30 to 49 years	67	25	8
50 years and older	65	25	10
Region:			
East	69	21	10
Midwest	69	24	7
South	56	33	11
West	64	29	7

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1972-1977, Vol. II* (Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1978), pp. 1053, 1054. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.108 Attitudes toward possible solutions for dealing with terrorism, United States, 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Now let me ask you about some solutions that have been proposed as ways of dealing with terrorism. For each, tell me if you favor or oppose that solution."

[Percent]

Solution	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
Every country should develop special teams of commandos who are experts at capturing terrorists while saving the lives of hostages	89	5	6
All airline service should be cut off to and from any country which allows terrorists to use that country as a base of training or operations, or which gives refuge to terrorists or lets them go free	79	11	10
A special world force should be organized which would operate in any country of the world and which would investigate terrorist groups, arrest them, and put their leaders and members to death	55	29	16
All those caught committing acts of terror should be convicted and given the death penalty	55	31	14
Countries should refuse to make any concessions to terrorists, such as paying ransoms or freeing other terrorists from prison, even if this means people who are kidnapped or held hostage end up being killed by the terrorists	51	31	18

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Chicago: Chicago Tribune, Dec. 5, 1977), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

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Section 3:

NATURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF KNOWN OFFENSES

This section contains data that have been collected on the extent and nature of criminal incidents. A number of collection methods and strategies are represented by these data. Because it is well-known that crimes reported to the police are not the universe of crimes that occur, efforts have been made to complement police reports of offenses known with additional indicators of the occurrence of illegal behavior. Perhaps the most commonly used alternative method of assessing the occurrence of illegal behavior has been surveys. These have been of two general types: (1) surveys of households and businesses to determine the rates and characteristics of those who have been *victims* of illegal acts; and (2) surveys of the general population to determine the proportions and characteristics of those who may have *engaged* in illegal acts.

The initial segment of this section presents data from the National Crime Survey (NCS), which is sponsored by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The NCS is a multi-faceted national probability survey of households and businesses that regularly provides information regarding the nature and extent of common crime, its costs, characteristics of victims, and characteristics of criminal events.

The next segment of the section begins with tables providing information on self-reported alcohol and drug use among adults and youth. These data are from national surveys conducted by researchers for the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Thus, this segment includes information on the use of over-the-counter drugs, marihuana, hashish, glue, LSD, cocaine, heroin, methadone, and alcohol. Many of the tables display the distribution of drug use by demographic characteristics of the respondents.

The final segment of this section contains data compiled through the use of the official records of agencies. The Uniform Crime Reports provides data on offenses known to the police that are tabulated by city, county, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, population size group, and geographic division. Trends in the characteristics of known offenses are also reported, as is information on law enforcement officers killed and assaulted. This part of the section also supplies data on offenses committed in U.S. park areas; bombings; motor vehicle thefts; drug thefts; Federal alcohol, tobacco and firearms cases; terrorist incidents; hijackings; child abuse; offenses against railroads; drug-related deaths; and the Federal Crime Insurance Program.

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Table 3.1 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations, 1977, and estimated number of business victimizations, 1976, by reporting to police and type of victimization, United States*

NOTE: These estimates are based on data derived from surveys of households and businesses that were undertaken in connection with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) National Crime Survey program. In these surveys, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for LEAA's Statistics Division, representative national samples of households and businesses were drawn. In the personal and household portion of the survey, victimization data were collected for all household members who were at least 12 years of age; therefore, victimizations of those under 12 years of age were not counted in the survey. The survey focused on crimes of common theft and assault. Some crimes, such as homicide, were not counted. The business portion of the survey only counted burglaries and robberies; crimes such as shoplifting and employee theft were not. The business portion of the survey was not conducted in 1977.
For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Reported to police		Not reported to police		Don't know whether reported to police	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:								
Rape and attempted rape	154,237	100	90,136	58	64,102	42	0	0
Robbery	1,082,936	100	601,225	56	472,283	44	9,428	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	386,405	100	255,540	66	128,312	33	2,553	1
Serious assault	214,670	100	161,568	75	51,881	24	1,221	1
Minor assault	171,735	100	93,972	55	76,431	45	1,332	1
Robbery without injury	412,505	100	262,747	64	145,858	35	3,901	1
Attempted robbery without injury	284,026	100	82,938	29	198,113	70	2,975	1
Assault	4,663,827	100	2,030,438	44	2,580,808	55	52,582	1
Aggravated assault	1,737,774	100	894,680	51	817,292	47	25,802	1
With injury	541,411	100	330,569	61	202,278	37	8,564	2
Attempted assault with weapon	1,196,363	100	564,111	47	615,014	51	17,239	1
Simple assault	2,926,053	100	1,135,758	39	1,763,516	60	26,779	1
With injury	755,780	100	357,946	47	387,258	51	10,576	1
Attempted assault without weapon	2,170,273	100	777,812	36	1,376,257	63	16,203	1
Personal larceny with contact	461,014	100	171,292	37	287,147	62	2,574	1
Purse snatching	87,937	100	54,719	62	31,955	36	1,263	1
Attempted purse snatching	46,687	100	7,740	17	38,947	83	0	0
Pocket picking	326,390	100	108,834	33	216,246	66	1,311	0
Personal larceny without contact	16,469,154	100	4,031,783	24	12,263,379	74	173,992	1
Household victimizations:								
Burglary	6,766,010	100	3,300,528	49	3,416,342	50	49,141	1
Forcible entry	2,300,292	100	1,667,565	72	614,080	27	18,647	1
Unlawful entry without force	2,962,705	100	1,157,587	39	1,791,089	60	14,029	0
Attempted forcible entry	1,503,013	100	475,376	32	1,011,172	67	16,465	1
Larceny	9,415,533	100	2,392,239	25	6,989,661	74	33,633	0
Under $50	5,443,697	100	780,261	14	4,652,680	85	10,756	0
$50 or more	2,851,831	100	1,352,220	47	1,480,338	52	19,273	1
Amount not ascertained	410,196	100	72,063	18	335,788	82	2,345	1
Attempted	709,808	100	187,695	26	520,854	73	1,259	0
Vehicle theft	1,296,759	100	887,620	68	398,715	31	10,424	1
Completed	797,671	100	706,777	89	85,826	11	5,067	1
Attempted	499,089	100	180,843	36	312,889	63	5,357	1
Business victimizations:								
Robbery	279,516	100	243,980	87	32,763	12	2,773	1
Burglary	1,576,242	100	1,148,424	73	400,731	25	27,087	2

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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Table 3.2 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations and percent not reported to police, 1973–77, and estimated number of business victimizations and percent not reported to police, 1973–76, by type of victimization, United States[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police	Estimated number of victimizations	Percent not reported to police
Personal victimizations:										
Rape and attempted rape	152,740	51	161,160	47	151,055	44	145,193	47	154,237	42
Robbery	1,086,700	46	1,173,980	46	1,121,374	46	1,110,639	46	1,082,936	44
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	376,000	35	383,470	37	353,493	34	360,700	36	386,405	33
Serious assault	208,800	28	215,000	32	207,114	33	175,660	32	214,670	24
Minor assault	167,200	42	168,460	44	146,380	37	185,041	39	171,735	45
Robbery without injury	396,740	43	466,400	41	467,595	41	453,867	40	412,505	35
Attempted robbery without injury	313,960	64	324,120	63	300,285	69	296,071	67	284,026	70
Assault	4,001,820	55	4,063,680	54	4,176,056	54	4,343,261	52	4,663,827	55
Aggravated assault	1,616,700	47	1,695,440	46	1,590,080	44	1,694,941	41	1,737,774	47
With injury	496,960	39	545,990	39	543,175	34	588,672	37	541,411	37
Attempted assault with weapon	1,197,740	51	1,149,450	49	1,046,905	49	1,106,269	43	1,196,363	51
Simple assault	2,385,120	61	2,368,240	61	2,585,976	60	2,648,320	59	2,926,053	60
With injury	603,500	51	582,190	54	687,352	51	691,534	53	755,780	51
Attempted assault without weapon	1,781,610	64	1,786,050	63	1,898,624	63	1,956,786	60	2,170,273	63
Personal larceny with contact	495,590	66	511,480	65	513,952	65	497,056	63	461,014	62
Purse snatching	103,280	51	90,230	36	119,096	36	91,595	32	87,937	36
Attempted purse snatching	71,260	84	62,830	77	60,912	82	55,535	76	46,687	83
Pocket picking	321,050	68	358,410	71	333,943	72	349,926	70	326,390	66
Personal larceny without contact	14,635,655	77	15,098,118	75	15,455,660	73	16,021,110	73	16,469,154	74
Household victimizations:										
Burglary	6,432,350	52	6,655,070	51	6,688,964	51	6,663,422	51	6,766,010	50
Forcible entry	2,070,950	29	2,190,330	28	2,251,869	27	2,277,063	29	2,300,292	27
Unlawful entry without force	2,956,830	62	3,031,080	62	2,959,734	62	2,826,599	60	2,962,705	60
Attempted forcible entry	1,404,560	68	1,433,660	64	1,477,361	67	1,559,760	66	1,503,013	67
Larceny	7,506,490	74	8,866,060	74	9,156,711	72	9,300,854	72	9,415,533	74
Under $50	4,824,900	84	5,641,160	84	5,615,914	84	5,601,954	84	5,443,697	85
$50 or more	1,884,280	47	2,351,490	51	2,707,605	46	2,745,097	47	2,851,831	52
Amount not ascertained	263,750	77	296,000	77	277,922	81	299,350	78	410,196	82
Attempted	533,560	80	577,410	75	555,270	76	654,454	73	709,808	73
Vehicle theft	1,335,410	31	1,341,890	32	1,418,725	28	1,234,644	30	1,296,759	31
Completed	884,710	13	855,680	11	910,253	8	759,816	11	797,671	11
Attempted	450,710	67	486,210	68	508,472	63	474,828	61	499,089	63
Business victimizations:										
Robbery	264,113	14	266,624	10	261,725	9	279,516	12	X	X
Burglary	1,384,998	21	1,555,304	19	1,518,339	18	1,576,242	25	X	X

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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Figure 3.1 Estimated percent of personal victimizations not reported to the police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

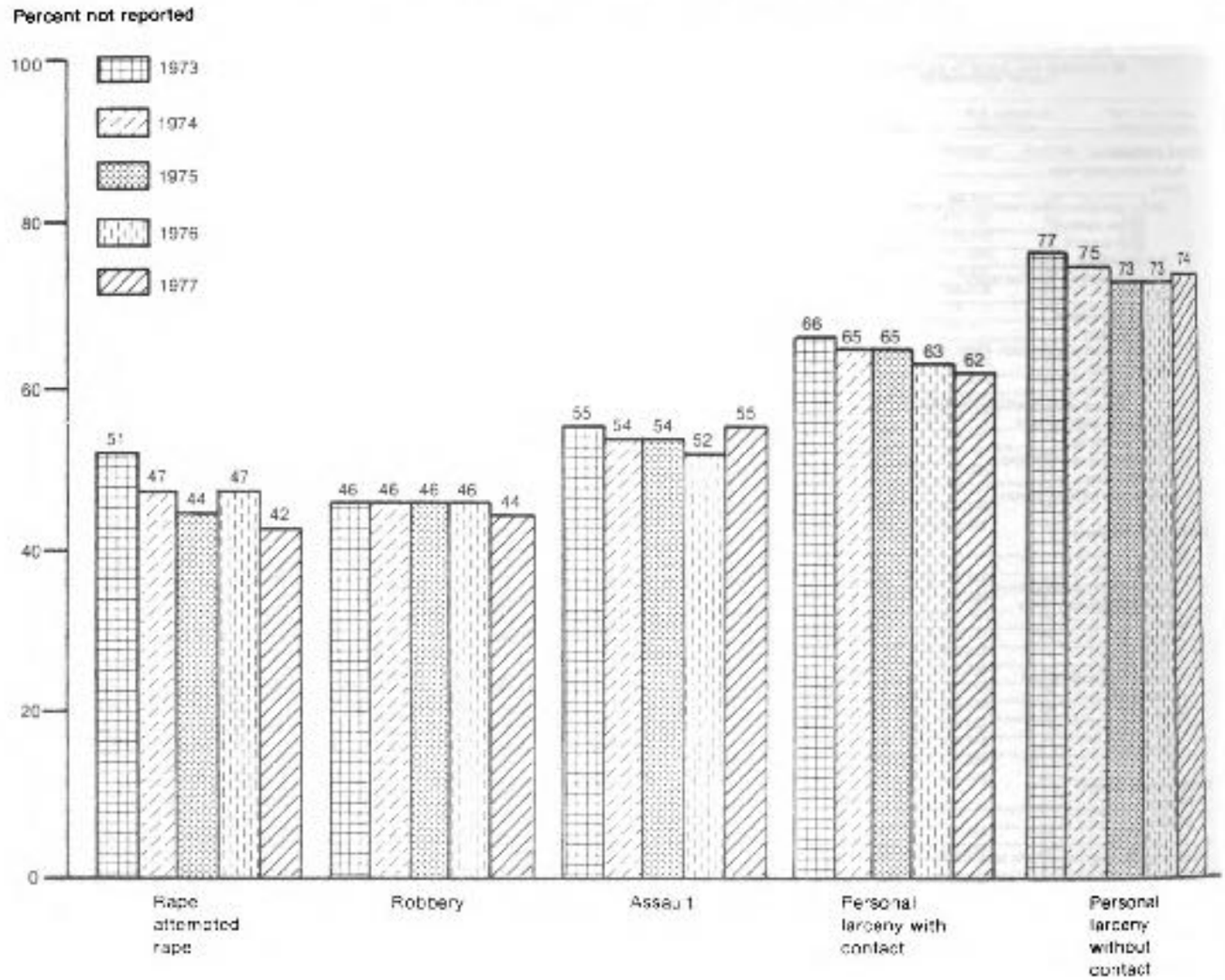

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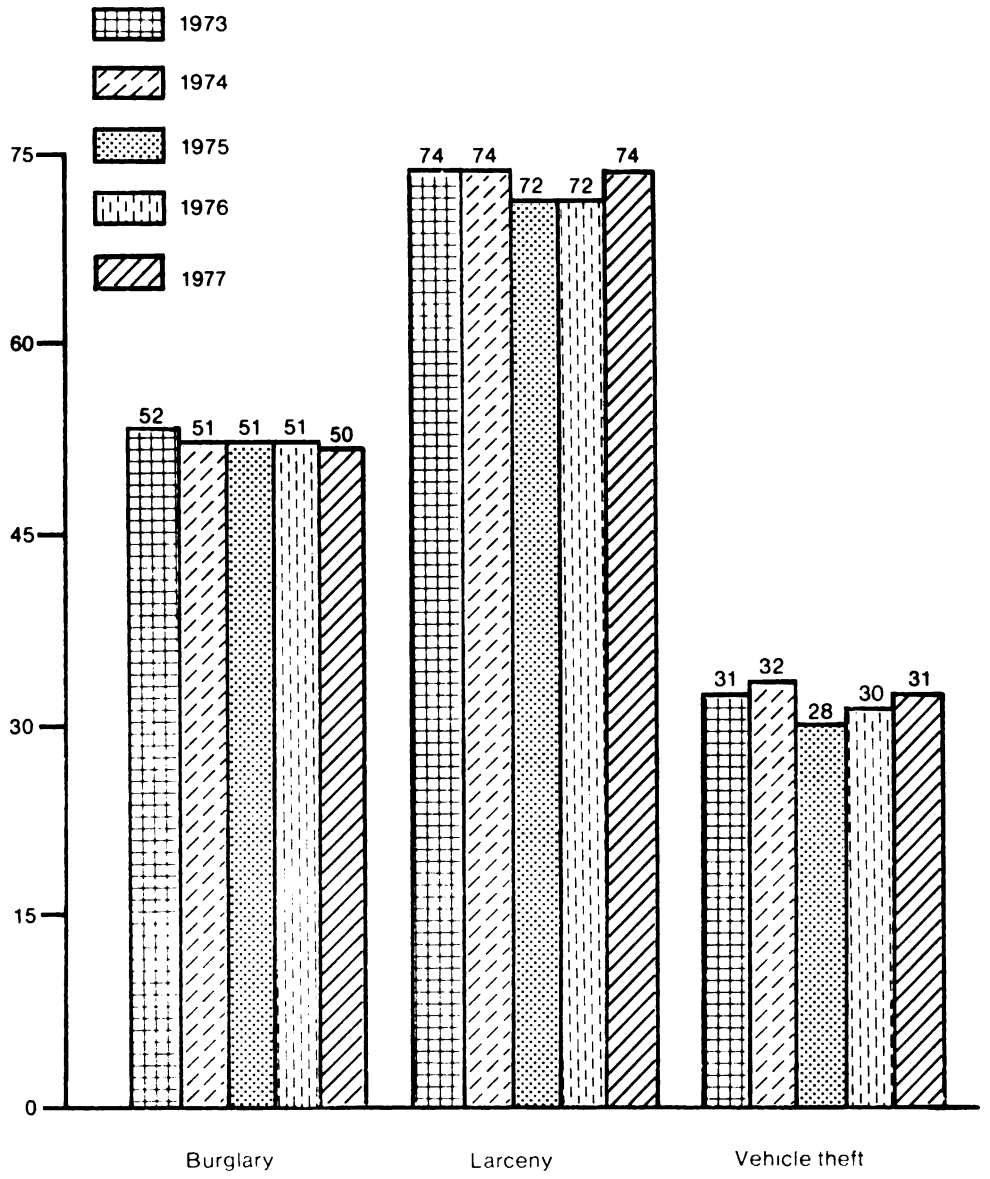
Figure 3.2 Estimated percent of household victimizations not reported to the police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.



Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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Figure 3.3 Estimated percent of business victimizations not reported to the police, by type of victimization, United States, 1973–76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

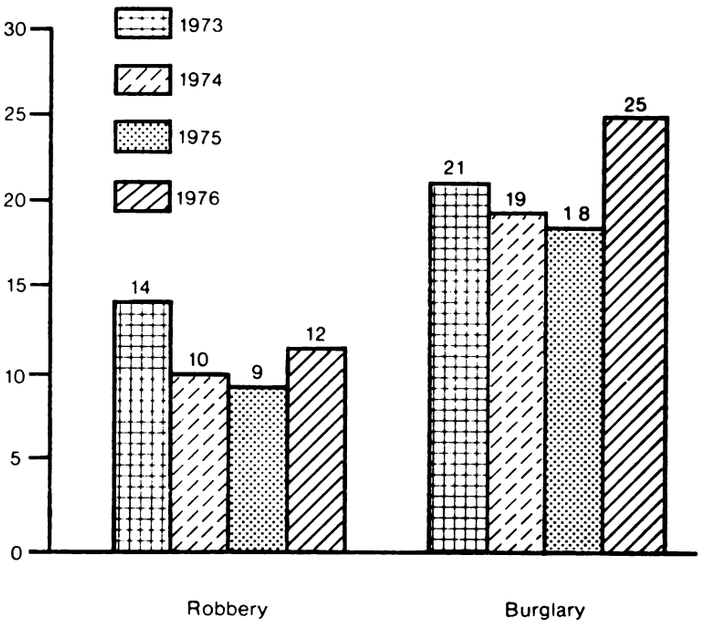

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Table 3.3 Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police,

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey

Type of victimization and sex of victim	Age of victim									
	12 to 19				20 to 34				35 to 49	
	Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape:										
Male	5,493	100	B	B	5,632	100	B	B	0	X
Female	64,753	100	18,974	29	58,703	100	30,200	51	13,394	100
Robbery:										
Male	248,860	100	144,852	58	258,869	100	116,687	45	99,599	100
Female	81,969	100	52,157	64	123,763	100	33,327	27	57,811	100
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:										
Male	74,109	100	38,387	52	105,743	100	34,040	32	33,589	100
Female	20,070	100	10,997	55	51,123	100	12,213	24	15,572	100
Serious assault:										
Male	35,694	100	10,361	29	72,367	100	23,335	32	21,731	100
Female	10,176	100	B	B	26,352	100	1,433	5	3,915	100
Minor assault:										
Male	38,415	100	28,027	73	33,376	100	10,705	32	11,858	100
Female	9,893	100	B	B	24,770	100	10,780	44	11,657	100
Robbery without injury:										
Male	101,928	100	48,793	48	78,890	100	34,559	44	47,674	100
Female	42,375	100	22,749	54	43,885	100	5,304	12	25,621	100
Attempted robbery without injury:										
Male	72,823	100	57,672	79	74,235	100	48,089	65	18,336	100
Female	19,544	100	B	B	28,755	100	15,810	55	16,618	100
Assault:										
Male	1,120,460	100	737,401	66	1,450,286	100	784,854	54	322,966	100
Female	497,983	100	295,792	59	710,681	100	359,130	51	202,468	100
Aggravated assault:										
Male	463,264	100	260,433	56	603,362	100	277,918	46	132,941	100
Female	126,509	100	69,078	55	216,656	100	92,012	42	62,054	100
With injury:										
Male	159,569	100	74,235	47	161,662	100	36,800	23	43,145	100
Female	41,398	100	27,353	66	73,716	100	31,256	42	15,051	100
Attempted assault with weapon:										
Male	303,694	100	186,198	61	441,700	100	241,118	55	89,796	100
Female	85,111	100	41,725	49	142,941	100	60,756	43	47,003	100
Simple assault:										
Male	657,196	100	476,968	73	846,924	100	506,936	60	190,025	100
Female	371,474	100	226,714	61	494,025	100	267,118	54	140,414	100
With injury:										
Male	215,531	100	130,573	61	173,386	100	90,124	52	36,045	100
Female	102,384	100	51,245	50	145,166	100	68,015	47	54,572	100
Attempted assault without weapon:										
Male	441,666	100	346,395	78	673,538	100	416,812	62	153,980	100
Female	269,091	100	175,470	65	348,859	100	199,103	57	85,842	100
Personal larceny with contact:										
Male	56,332	100	43,804	78	63,647	100	44,371	70	39,412	100
Female	25,968	100	15,719	61	93,434	100	56,677	61	47,250	100
Purse snatching:										
Male	0	X	X	X	2,944	100	B	B	1,289	100
Female	9,303	100	B	B	30,843	100	9,557	31	13,106	100
Attempted purse snatching:										
Male	0	X	X	X	1,472	100	B	B	0	X
Female	1,189	100	B	B	14,068	100	B	B	7,446	100
Pocket picking:										
Male	56,332	100	43,804	78	59,231	100	42,899	72	38,123	100
Female	15,476	100	B	B	48,524	100	33,052	68	26,697	100
Personal larceny without contact:										
Male	2,607,924	100	2,227,480	85	3,510,490	100	2,509,099	71	1,459,534	100
Female	2,083,004	100	1,850,320	89	3,083,359	100	2,219,024	72	1,490,381	100

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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by age and sex of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Age of victim													
		50 to 64				65 or older				Total			
Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
X	X	1,202	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	12,328	100	B	B
B	B	2,311	100	B	B	2,748	100	B	B	141,910	100	57,423	40
40,237	40	79,313	100	34,011	43	38,448	100	7,666	20	725,089	100	343,454	47
12,501	22	56,911	100	21,081	37	37,373	100	9,763	26	357,847	100	128,829	36
11,842	35	24,949	100	9,243	37	19,636	100	B	B	258,026	100	94,770	37
B	B	17,654	100	B	B	23,961	100	4,231	18	128,379	100	33,543	26
3,905	18	21,082	100	B	B	11,361	100	B	B	162,236	100	44,200	27
B	B	4,095	100	B	B	7,896	100	B	B	52,435	100	7,681	15
B	B	3,867	100	B	B	8,274	100	B	B	95,790	100	50,569	53
B	B	13,559	100	B	B	16,065	100	B	B	75,944	100	25,862	34
13,868	29	33,039	100	8,539	26	11,203	100	B	B	272,734	100	107,038	39
3,915	15	18,994	100	B	B	8,895	100	B	B	139,771	100	38,820	28
B	B	21,325	100	B	B	7,609	100	B	B	194,328	100	141,647	73
B	B	20,263	100	12,658	62	4,517	100	B	B	89,697	100	56,466	63
149,283	46	174,279	100	82,192	47	59,338	100	31,559	53	3,127,330	100	1,785,290	57
77,372	38	94,941	100	45,320	48	30,423	100	18,204	60	1,536,497	100	795,518	52
49,222	37	74,732	100	26,653	36	15,362	100	B	B	1,289,661	100	622,953	48
16,880	27	31,464	100	10,976	35	11,429	100	B	B	448,113	100	194,339	43
14,296	33	28,264	100	8,887	31	7,467	100	B	B	400,107	100	136,559	34
B	B	9,912	100	B	B	1,227	100	B	B	141,304	100	65,719	47
34,926	39	46,468	100	17,766	38	7,895	100	B	B	889,555	100	486,393	55
15,676	33	21,551	100	6,297	29	10,202	100	B	B	306,809	100	128,620	42
100,861	53	99,547	100	55,539	56	43,976	100	22,833	52	1,837,668	100	1,162,337	63
60,192	43	63,477	100	34,343	54	18,994	100	B	B	1,088,384	100	601,179	55
11,366	32	11,105	100	B	B	4,970	100	B	B	441,037	100	238,389	54
23,354	43	11,345	100	B	B	1,278	100	B	B	314,743	100	148,869	47
88,695	58	88,442	100	50,456	57	39,006	100	21,589	55	1,396,632	100	923,948	66
36,838	43	52,132	100	29,366	56	17,716	100	B	B	773,641	100	452,310	58
30,397	77	27,250	100	13,257	49	16,264	100	B	B	202,905	100	139,866	69
27,100	57	53,167	100	31,971	60	38,290	100	15,814	41	258,109	100	147,282	57
B	B	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	4,233	100	B	B
B	B	16,030	100	B	B	14,422	100	B	B	83,704	100	30,666	37
X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	1,472	100	B	B
B	B	12,764	100	B	B	9,748	100	B	B	45,215	100	37,475	83
29,108	76	27,250	100	13,257	49	16,264	100	B	B	197,200	100	137,105	70
12,652	47	24,374	100	15,596	64	14,120	100	B	B	129,190	100	79,140	61
1,018,024	70	954,529	100	644,452	68	263,679	100	177,538	67	8,796,155	100	6,576,593	75
960,667	64	804,135	100	503,441	63	212,120	100	153,334	72	7,672,999	100	5,686,786	74

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Table 3.4 Estimated number of personal victimizations and estimated number not reported to police,

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim									
	12 to 19				20 to 34				35 to 49	
	Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape:										
White	63,604	100	21,601	34	51,609	100	27,017	52	11,652	100
Black and other races	6,642	100	B	B	12,727	100	B	B	1,742	100
Robbery:										
White	249,824	100	152,884	61	311,407	100	125,540	40	118,088	100
Black and other races	81,025	100	44,125	54	71,225	100	24,474	34	39,323	100
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:										
White	68,039	100	35,861	53	124,823	100	40,618	33	34,014	100
Black and other races	26,140	100	13,523	52	32,043	100	5,635	18	15,146	100
Serious assault:										
White	29,720	100	11,399	38	72,022	100	21,926	30	17,164	100
Black and other races	16,152	100	B	B	26,697	100	2,843	11	8,482	100
Minor assault:										
White	38,320	100	24,463	64	52,800	100	18,693	35	16,850	100
Black and other races	9,988	100	B	B	5,346	100	B	B	6,665	100
Robbery without injury:										
White	106,757	100	55,748	52	97,529	100	29,143	30	56,233	100
Black and other races	37,546	100	15,794	42	25,246	100	10,719	42	17,062	100
Attempted robbery without injury:										
White	75,028	100	61,275	82	89,055	100	55,779	63	27,840	100
Black and other races	17,339	100	B	B	13,935	100	B	B	7,114	100
Assault:										
White	1,416,097	100	919,159	65	1,887,189	100	1,013,073	54	463,560	100
Black and other races	202,347	100	114,034	56	273,779	100	130,912	48	61,875	100
Aggravated assault:										
White	496,865	100	287,160	58	687,783	100	315,175	46	168,151	100
Black and other races	92,908	100	42,351	46	132,236	100	54,755	41	26,844	100
With injury:										
White	175,983	100	90,833	52	202,271	100	62,121	31	48,673	100
Black and other races	24,985	100	10,755	43	33,107	100	5,935	18	9,522	100
Attempted assault with weapon:										
White	320,883	100	196,327	61	485,512	100	253,054	52	119,478	100
Black and other races	67,923	100	31,596	47	99,129	100	48,820	49	17,322	100
Simple assault:										
White	919,232	100	631,999	69	1,199,406	100	697,898	58	295,408	100
Black and other races	109,439	100	71,683	66	141,543	100	76,157	54	35,031	100
With injury:										
White	290,031	100	169,195	58	274,900	100	142,782	52	81,414	100
Black and other races	27,883	100	12,622	45	43,651	100	15,357	35	9,204	100
Attempted assault without weapon:										
White	629,200	100	462,804	74	924,506	100	555,116	60	213,995	100
Black and other races	81,556	100	59,061	72	97,892	100	60,799	62	25,827	100
Personal larceny with contact:										
White	62,282	100	41,957	67	110,375	100	68,488	62	63,036	100
Black and other races	20,018	100	B	B	46,706	100	32,559	70	23,626	100
Purse snatching:										
White	2,735	100	B	B	23,822	100	B	B	8,757	100
Black and other races	6,568	100	B	B	9,965	100	B	B	5,637	100
Attempted purse snatching:										
White	0	X	X	X	10,210	100	B	B	6,298	100
Black and other races	1,189	100	B	B	5,329	100	B	B	1,148	100
Pocket picking:										
White	59,547	100	41,957	70	76,343	100	54,570	71	47,980	100
Black and other races	12,261	100	B	B	31,411	100	21,381	68	16,840	100
Personal larceny without contact:										
White	4,202,052	100	3,649,644	87	5,787,982	100	4,125,249	71	2,618,800	100
Black and other races	488,876	100	428,156	88	805,867	100	602,874	75	331,114	100

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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by age and race of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Age of victim													
50 to 64						65 or older				Total			
Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
B	B	3,513	100	B	B	2,748	100	B	B	133,126	100	55,124	41
B	B	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	21,111	100	B	B
38,294	32	82,540	100	30,943	37	60,015	100	12,437	21	821,874	100	360,099	44
14,444	37	53,684	100	24,149	45	15,805	100	B	B	261,062	100	112,183	43
10,475	31	20,172	100	7,489	37	36,724	100	4,065	11	283,772	100	98,509	35
B	B	22,431	100	5,526	25	6,873	100	B	B	102,633	100	29,804	29
B	B	10,293	100	B	B	15,292	100	B	B	144,491	100	39,779	28
B	B	14,883	100	B	B	3,965	100	B	B	70,180	100	12,102	17
B	B	9,879	100	B	B	21,432	100	4,065	19	139,282	100	58,729	42
B	B	7,547	100	B	B	2,907	100	B	B	32,453	100	17,702	55
11,097	20	32,635	100	4,055	12	13,900	100	B	B	307,055	100	101,323	33
B	B	19,398	100	B	B	6,198	100	B	B	105,450	100	44,535	42
16,722	60	29,733	100	19,399	65	9,391	100	B	B	231,046	100	160,268	69
B	B	11,856	100	B	B	2,735	100	B	B	52,980	100	37,845	71
203,335	44	233,948	100	114,303	49	78,655	100	45,815	58	4,079,448	100	2,295,685	56
23,019	37	35,272	100	13,208	37	11,106	100	B	B	584,379	100	285,123	49
55,564	33	84,988	100	32,200	38	21,297	100	11,324	53	1,459,084	100	701,422	48
10,539	39	21,208	100	B	B	5,494	100	B	B	278,690	100	115,870	42
12,809	26	27,869	100	10,975	39	8,694	100	B	B	463,489	100	180,306	39
B	B	10,308	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	77,922	100	21,973	28
42,755	36	57,119	100	21,225	37	12,604	100	B	B	995,595	100	521,117	52
B	B	10,901	100	B	B	5,494	100	B	B	200,768	100	93,897	47
147,772	50	148,960	100	82,103	55	57,358	100	34,491	60	2,620,364	100	1,594,263	61
12,481	36	14,064	100	B	B	5,612	100	B	B	305,689	100	169,253	55
33,335	41	16,016	100	B	B	6,248	100	B	B	668,609	100	355,374	53
B	B	6,434	100	B	B	0	X	X	X	87,171	100	31,885	37
114,436	53	132,944	100	74,563	56	51,110	100	31,970	63	1,951,755	100	1,238,889	63
11,097	43	7,630	100	B	B	5,612	100	B	B	218,518	100	137,368	63
38,868	62	68,047	100	40,004	59	33,490	100	12,734	38	337,229	100	202,052	60
18,629	79	12,370	100	B	B	21,064	100	B	B	123,785	100	85,095	69
B	B	11,293	100	B	B	13,066	100	B	B	59,673	100	16,325	27
B	B	4,737	100	B	B	1,356	100	B	B	28,264	100	15,629	55
B	B	11,504	100	B	B	7,809	100	B	B	35,821	100	28,081	78
B	B	1,260	100	B	B	1,939	100	B	B	10,866	100	B	B
28,724	60	45,250	100	26,109	58	12,615	100	B	B	241,735	100	157,646	65
B	B	6,373	100	B	B	17,769	100	B	B	84,655	100	58,600	69
1,770,717	68	1,581,629	100	1,029,960	65	435,487	100	304,438	70	14,625,950	100	10,880,007	74
207,975	63	177,035	100	117,933	67	40,311	100	26,434	66	1,843,204	100	1,383,372	75

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Table 3.5 Estimated number of household victimizations and estimated number not reported to police,

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Family income											
	Under $3,000				$3,000 to $7,499				$7,500 to $9,999			
	Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Burglary:												
White	561,318	100	344,594	61	1,205,711	100	639,561	53	547,215	100	317,895	58
Black and other races	207,680	100	129,876	63	381,250	100	194,513	51	129,941	100	71,325	55
Forcible entry:												
White	170,493	100	52,676	31	373,995	100	97,692	26	184,454	100	67,696	37
Black and other races	93,151	100	40,894	44	166,673	100	50,030	30	70,433	100	27,012	38
Unlawful entry without force:												
White	282,180	100	210,946	75	544,438	100	342,835	63	235,901	100	155,064	66
Black and other races	70,180	100	52,176	74	124,439	100	76,729	62	30,973	100	23,624	76
Attempted forcible entry:												
White	108,644	100	80,972	75	287,279	100	199,035	69	126,860	100	95,135	75
Black and other races	44,350	100	36,806	83	90,139	100	67,754	75	28,535	100	20,689	73
Larceny:												
White	525,013	100	411,997	78	1,530,615	100	1,152,858	75	883,193	100	675,244	76
Black and other races	138,631	100	104,892	76	331,482	100	269,682	81	138,652	100	116,132	84
Under $50:												
White	325,744	100	286,352	88	898,470	100	761,769	85	543,317	100	483,023	89
Black and other races	78,098	100	69,407	89	155,056	100	136,253	88	69,954	100	68,847	98
$50 or more:												
White	135,221	100	81,946	61	445,679	100	251,707	56	243,856	100	114,584	47
Black and other races	43,093	100	23,889	55	121,856	100	82,716	68	50,354	100	34,758	69
Amount not ascertained:												
White	26,901	100	20,713	77	82,888	100	69,130	83	40,821	100	30,970	76
Black and other races	11,583	100	B	B	20,912	100	20,912	100	5,210	100	B	B
Attempted:												
White	37,148	100	22,986	62	103,578	100	70,252	68	55,200	100	46,667	85
Black and other races	5,857	100	B	B	33,657	100	29,800	89	13,135	100	B	B
Vehicle theft:												
White	44,803	100	18,431	41	195,762	100	64,558	33	88,435	100	24,747	28
Black and other races	5,466	100	B	B	36,425	100	10,542	29	11,978	100	B	B
Completed:												
White	25,096	100	6,283	25	126,405	100	15,194	12	54,046	100	3,558	7
Black and other races	5,466	100	B	B	25,035	100	2,847	11	7,774	100	B	B
Attempted:												
White	19,706	100	B	B	69,357	100	49,365	71	34,389	100	21,189	62
Black and other races	0	X	X	X	11,390	100	B	B	4,205	100	B	B

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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by race of head of household, family income, and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Family income															
$10,000 to $14,999				$15,000 to $24,999				$25,000 or more				Not ascertained			
Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police		Total		Not reported to police	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1,095,220	100	503,307	46	1,143,928	100	538,456	47	604,544	100	270,665	45	487,382	100	224,329	46
172,999	100	72,302	42	112,175	100	56,985	51	33,422	100	12,056	36	83,223	100	40,478	49
375,716	100	99,802	27	351,068	100	66,904	19	195,958	100	39,370	20	152,656	100	32,893	22
72,400	100	13,525	19	46,940	100	15,450	33	12,931	100	B	B	33,425	100	8,978	27
462,180	100	246,447	53	569,534	100	323,295	57	294,996	100	161,737	55	201,607	100	109,497	54
59,668	100	34,302	57	45,335	100	31,135	69	12,460	100	B	B	28,815	100	16,442	57
257,325	100	157,058	61	223,327	100	148,258	66	113,591	100	69,557	61	133,119	100	81,938	62
40,931	100	24,475	60	19,901	100	B	B	8,031	100	B	B	20,983	100	15,058	72
1,825,364	100	1,360,478	75	1,986,438	100	1,427,379	72	876,617	100	605,895	69	711,883	100	508,760	71
190,385	100	149,640	79	133,008	100	95,308	72	52,215	100	39,281	75	92,037	100	71,516	78
1,103,229	100	951,475	86	1,202,309	100	984,483	82	474,668	100	404,591	85	368,100	100	305,703	83
96,870	100	85,306	88	61,266	100	54,558	89	26,446	100	23,815	90	40,171	100	37,098	92
517,419	100	255,472	49	554,464	100	266,310	48	323,900	100	148,796	46	246,162	100	127,800	52
64,624	100	35,442	55	47,596	100	24,369	51	19,214	100	B	B	38,394	100	23,637	62
57,894	100	48,745	84	66,994	100	57,045	85	22,925	100	16,918	74	52,789	100	41,535	79
8,120	100	B	B	6,273	100	B	B	1,261	100	B	B	5,624	100	B	B
146,823	100	104,786	71	162,670	100	120,141	74	55,123	100	35,590	65	44,832	100	33,721	75
20,771	100	B	B	17,874	100	B	B	5,294	100	B	B	7,848	100	B	B
243,513	100	77,622	32	273,031	100	81,841	30	144,611	100	41,842	29	114,835	100	33,979	30
47,653	100	11,693	25	56,221	100	14,515	26	16,556	100	B	B	17,471	100	B	B
156,582	100	27,801	18	161,378	100	8,294	5	81,695	100	11,445	14	78,164	100	7,444	10
33,317	100	0	0	30,224	100	0	0	1,234	100	B	B	11,253	100	B	B
86,931	100	49,821	57	111,652	100	73,547	66	62,916	100	30,397	48	36,670	100	26,535	72
14,336	100	B	B	25,997	100	14,515	56	15,322	100	B	B	6,217	100	B	B

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Table 3.6 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations not reported to police, 1977, and estimated number of business

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because respondents may have given more than one reason for not reporting the victimization to the police, the row sum of the "reasons for not reporting

Type of victimization	Total victimizations not reported	Reason for not reporting victimization to police					
		Nothing could be done		Victimization not important enough		Police wouldn't want to be bothered	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:							
Rape and attempted rape	64,102	15,819	25	2,744	4	6,384	10
Robbery	472,283	187,586	40	99,425	21	68,431	14
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	128,312	51,563	40	14,773	12	18,401	14
Serious assault	51,881	25,214	49	6,621	13	10,576	20
Minor assault	76,431	26,349	34	8,152	11	7,825	10
Robbery without injury	145,858	58,348	40	25,964	18	19,523	13
Attempted robbery without injury	198,113	77,675	39	58,688	30	30,507	15
Assault	2,580,808	505,976	20	779,586	30	184,708	7
Aggravated assault	817,292	168,689	21	210,351	26	52,841	6
With injury	202,278	31,909	16	34,410	17	19,519	10
Attempted assault with weapon	615,014	136,780	22	175,941	29	33,323	5
Simple assault	1,763,516	337,287	19	569,235	32	131,867	7
With injury	387,258	51,629	13	74,314	19	23,476	6
Attempted assault without weapon	1,376,257	285,658	21	494,921	36	108,391	8
Personal larceny with contact	287,147	175,627	61	63,339	22	23,274	8
Purse snatching	31,955	19,147	60	7,247	23	0	0
Attempted purse snatching	38,947	18,104	46	17,998	46	3,838	10
Pocket picking	216,246	138,376	64	38,095	18	19,437	9
Personal larceny without contact	12,263,379	5,468,505	45	4,329,100	35	995,335	8
Household victimizations:							
Burglary	3,416,342	1,757,961	51	1,074,073	31	407,684	12
Forcible entry	614,080	302,150	49	142,026	23	102,091	17
Unlawful entry without force	1,791,089	948,102	53	533,231	30	199,432	11
Attempted forcible entry	1,011,172	507,709	50	398,817	39	106,161	10
Larceny	6,989,661	3,385,968	48	3,274,758	47	865,630	12
Under $50	4,652,680	2,126,575	46	2,641,971	57	563,275	12
$50 or more	1,480,336	845,488	57	288,433	19	213,078	14
Amount not ascertained	335,788	148,784	44	142,330	42	32,786	10
Attempted	520,854	265,122	51	202,023	39	56,492	11
Vehicle theft	398,715	194,194	49	103,599	26	50,751	13
Completed	85,826	13,851	16	3,541	4	2,524	3
Attempted	312,889	180,343	58	100,058	32	48,228	15
Business victimizations:							
Robbery	32,763	9,864	30	9,238	28	5,956	18
Burglary	400,731	109,376	27	118,287	30	145,033	36

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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victimizations not reported to police, 1976, by reason given for not reporting to police and type of victimization, United States [a]

victimization to the police" may exceed "total victimizations not reported." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Reason for not reporting victimization to police													
Did not want to take time		It was a private matter		Did not want to get involved		Fear of reprisal		Victimization was reported to someone else		Other		Not ascertained	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	0	22,131	35	3,644	6	10,406	16	5,273	8	28,284	44	2,540	4
28,831	6	62,421	13	16,537	4	19,830	4	53,149	11	130,718	28	5,046	1
5,391	4	22,553	18	7,531	6	9,573	7	13,574	11	37,594	29	1,243	1
1,342	3	6,629	13	2,446	5	2,860	6	3,924	8	18,678	36	0	0
4,049	5	15,923	21	5,085	7	6,713	9	9,650	13	18,916	25	1,243	2
8,803	6	24,194	17	2,611	2	8,939	6	20,238	14	30,516	21	2,461	2
14,637	7	15,674	8	6,395	3	1,318	1	19,337	10	62,608	32	1,342	1
86,737	3	580,249	22	98,610	4	115,496	4	426,007	17	446,480	17	67,058	3
31,160	4	227,771	28	46,348	6	37,905	5	106,107	13	160,699	20	26,706	3
8,105	4	64,590	32	14,235	7	15,921	8	30,477	15	44,684	22	5,102	3
23,055	4	163,182	27	32,113	5	21,984	4	75,630	12	116,015	19	21,604	4
55,577	3	352,477	20	52,262	3	77,591	4	319,900	18	285,781	16	40,353	2
11,544	3	116,562	30	17,055	4	28,854	7	89,394	23	47,682	12	8,040	2
44,033	3	235,916	17	35,207	3	48,737	4	230,506	17	238,099	17	32,313	2
19,286	7	11,327	4	9,136	3	4,683	2	48,096	17	42,265	15	2,552	1
1,262	4	2,445	8	0	0	3,381	11	5,702	18	9,070	16	0	0
0	0	0	0	3,979	10	0	0	1,214	3	6,184	16	1,306	3
18,024	8	8,882	4	5,158	2	1,302	1	41,180	19	31,011	14	1,246	1
510,123	4	468,398	4	56,221	0	20,707	0	2,748,699	22	1,436,848	12	124,854	1
116,251	3	261,399	8	38,069	1	34,618	1	211,675	6	709,826	21	23,322	1
18,495	3	66,850	11	13,070	2	13,858	2	41,372	7	162,524	26	4,995	1
64,000	4	160,451	9	18,943	1	18,385	1	93,681	5	326,153	18	13,558	1
33,756	3	34,097	3	6,056	1	2,375	0	76,615	8	221,149	22	4,768	0
225,466	3	496,950	7	53,979	1	25,818	0	239,189	3	989,866	14	65,990	1
135,816	3	270,302	6	34,774	1	14,753	0	135,876	3	492,590	11	43,600	1
67,443	5	185,410	13	18,018	1	9,878	1	59,658	4	308,056	21	14,948	1
6,125	2	21,796	6	0	0	0	0	21,793	6	54,727	16	6,308	2
16,083	3	19,442	4	1,187	0	1,187	0	21,862	4	134,494	26	1,135	0
17,268	4	44,781	11	2,611	1	2,966	1	19,909	5	97,848	25	3,699	1
4,777	6	32,449	38	1,276	1	0	0	7,377	9	32,345	38	0	0
12,491	4	12,331	4	1,336	0	2,966	1	12,532	4	65,504	21	3,699	1
2,641	8	1,517	5	883	3	505	2	2,291	7	9,105	28	0	0
13,733	3	9,131	2	1,272	0	252	0	18,751	5	62,097	15	0	0

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Table 3.7 Estimated rate (per 100,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimization, by extent of urbanization and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. The figures in this table estimate rates of personal and household victimization. Estimated rates for personal victimization are based on the number of persons 12 years of age or older. Estimated rates for household victimization are based on the number of households. "Base" represents the estimated number of units falling into each category of the independent variable. For household victimizations, the number of incidents is equivalent to the number of victimizations, because the household is considered to be the victim. To obtain the estimated number of victimizations that correspond to any given rate, multiply the particular rate by the base figure for that column and divide by 100,000. A "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area" generally includes a core city with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12

Type of victimization	Core cities within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Areas within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, but outside of core cities	Areas outside of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	Total
	[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]			
Personal victimizations:				
Base	50,199,756	68,437,908	55,424,810	174,062,474
Rape and attempted rape	116	95	56	89
Robbery	1,193	496	261	622
Robbery with injury	447	159	96	222
Serious assault	262	86	44	123
Minor assault	185	73	52	99
Robbery without injury	456	180	110	237
Attempted robbery without injury	291	157	55	163
Assault	3,413	2,779	1,892	2,679
Aggravated assault	1,313	982	733	996
With injury	389	332	214	311
Attempted assault with weapon	923	650	519	687
Simple assault	2,100	1,797	1,158	1,681
With injury	571	440	303	434
Attempted assault without weapon	1,530	1,357	855	1,247
Personal larceny with contact	499	208	122	265
Purse snatching	114	28	20	51
Attempted purse snatching	63	20	3	27
Pocket picking	322	160	100	188
Personal larceny without contact	10,796	10,510	6,958	9,462
	[Rate per 100,000 households]			
Household victimizations:				
Base	23,489,799	28,719,229	24,191,899	76,400,926
Burglary	11,150	8,682	6,835	8,856
Forcible entry	4,289	2,934	1,861	3,011
Unlawful entry without force	4,019	3,885	3,732	3,878
Attempted forcible entry	2,842	1,863	1,241	1,967
Larceny	14,090	13,576	9,123	12,324
Under $50	8,137	7,837	5,298	7,125
$50 or more	4,207	4,061	2,882	3,733
Amount not ascertained	654	551	405	537
Attempted	1,091	1,127	537	929
Vehicle theft	2,440	1,831	817	1,697
Completed	1,508	1,034	606	1,044
Attempted	932	798	211	653

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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Figure 3.4 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of rape victimization, United States, 1973–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.17. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

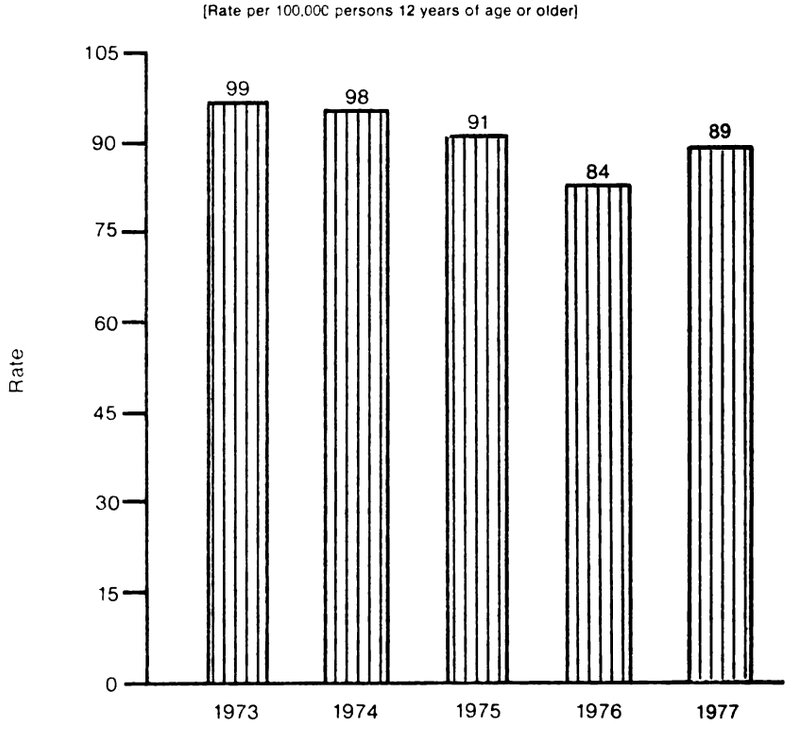

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Figure 3.5 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of robbery victimization, United States, 1973–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

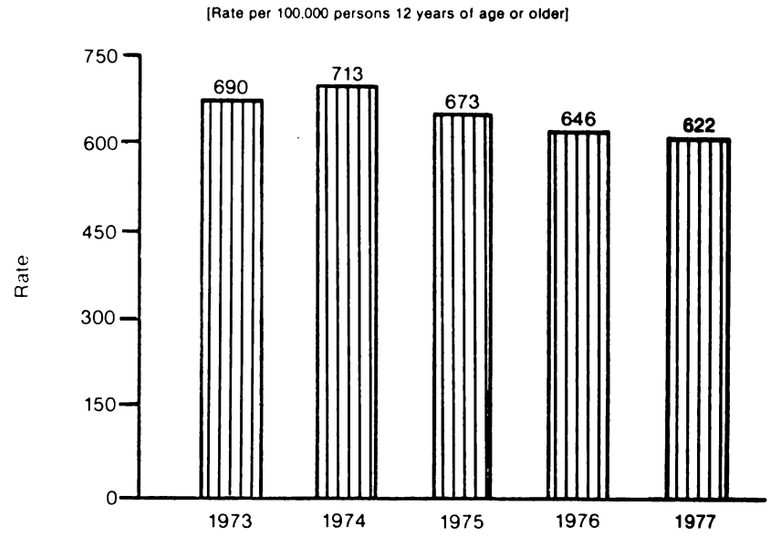

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Figure 3.6 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of assault victimization, United States, 1973–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

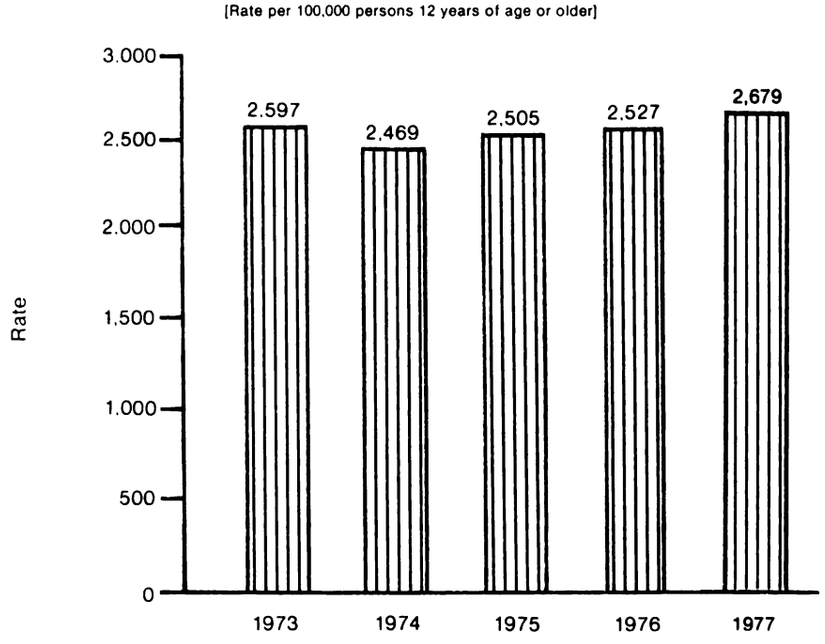

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Figure 3.7 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny with contact victimization, United States, 1973–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

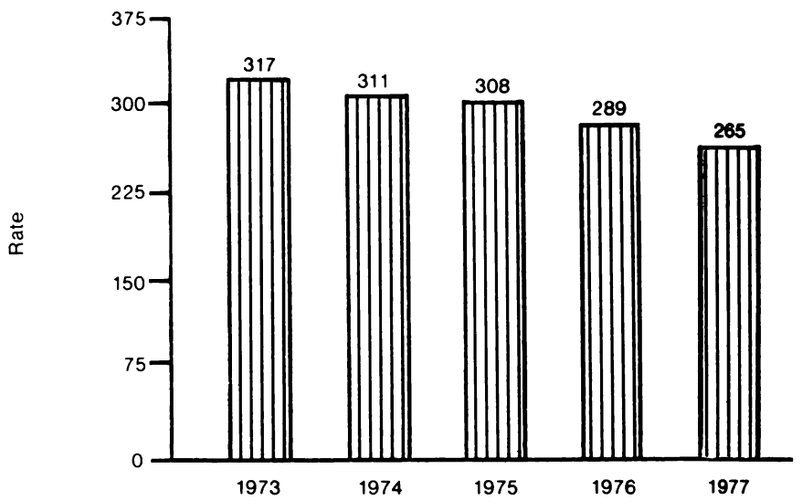

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Figure 3.8 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal larceny without contact victimization, United States, 1973–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

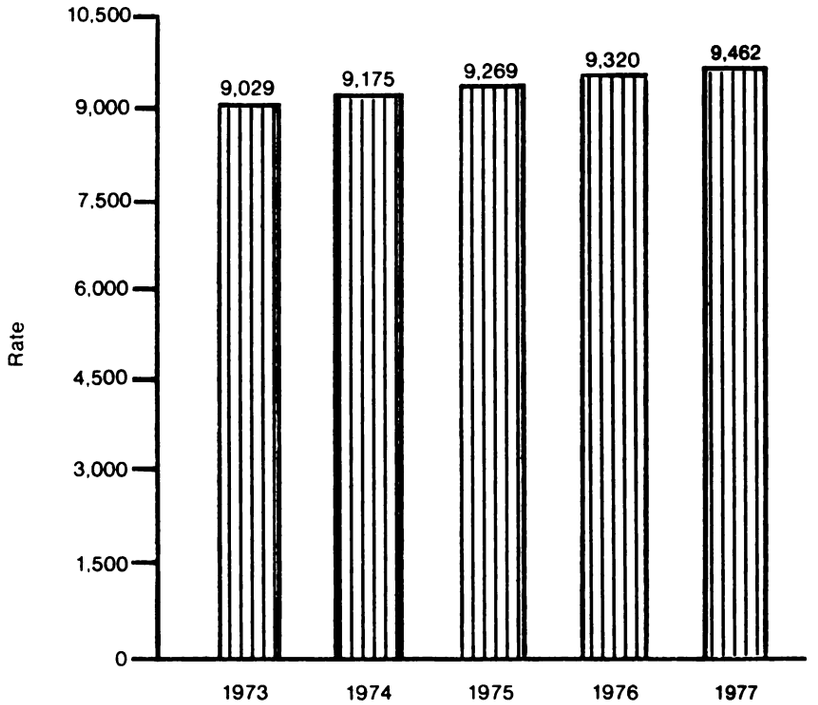

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Figure 3.9 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household burglary victimization, United States, 1973–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

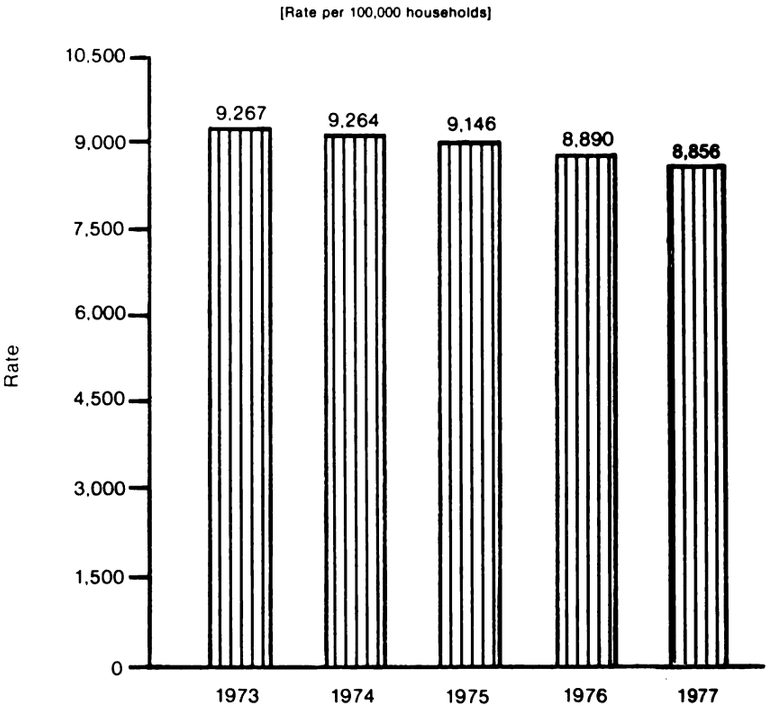

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Figure 3.10 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household larceny victimization, United States, 1973-77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

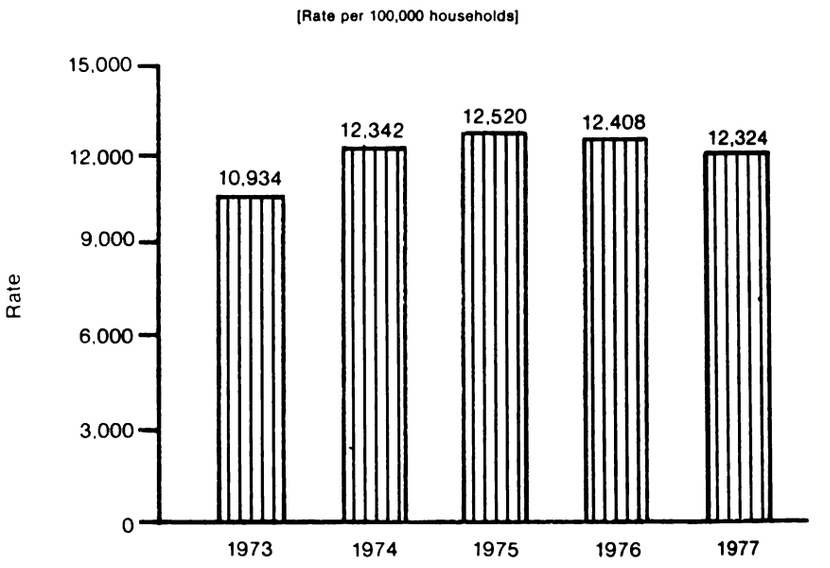

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Figure 3.11 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of motor vehicle theft, United States, 1973–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

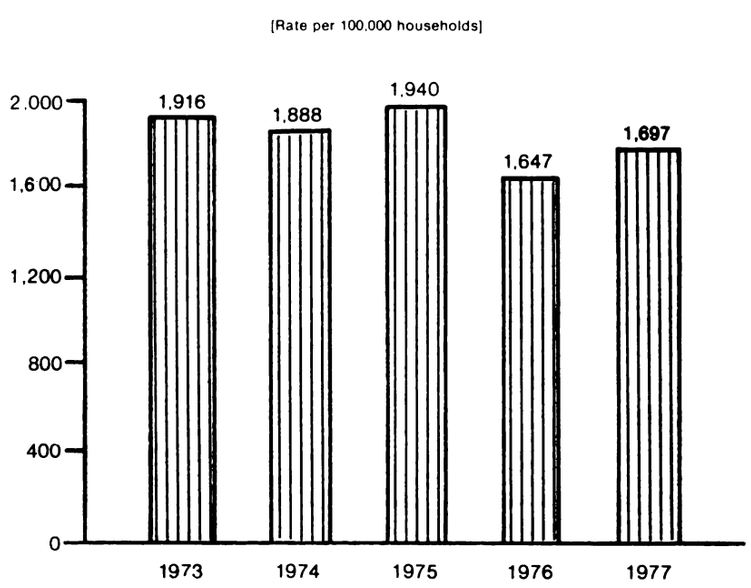

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Table 3.8 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization	Sex of victim	
	Male	Female
Base	83,372,669	90,689,805
Rape and attempted rape	15	156
Robbery	870	395
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	309	142
Serious assault	195	58
Minor assault	115	84
Robbery without injury	327	154
Attempted robbery without injury	233	99
Assault	3,751	1,694
Aggravated assault	1,547	494
With injury	480	156
Attempted assault with weapon	1,067	338
Simple assault	2,204	1,200
With injury	529	347
Attempted assault without weapon	1,675	853
Personal larceny with contact	243	285
Purse snatching	5	92
Attempted purse snatching	2	50
Pocket picking	237	142
Personal larceny without contact	10,550	8,461

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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Figure 3.12 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1977

NOTE. See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

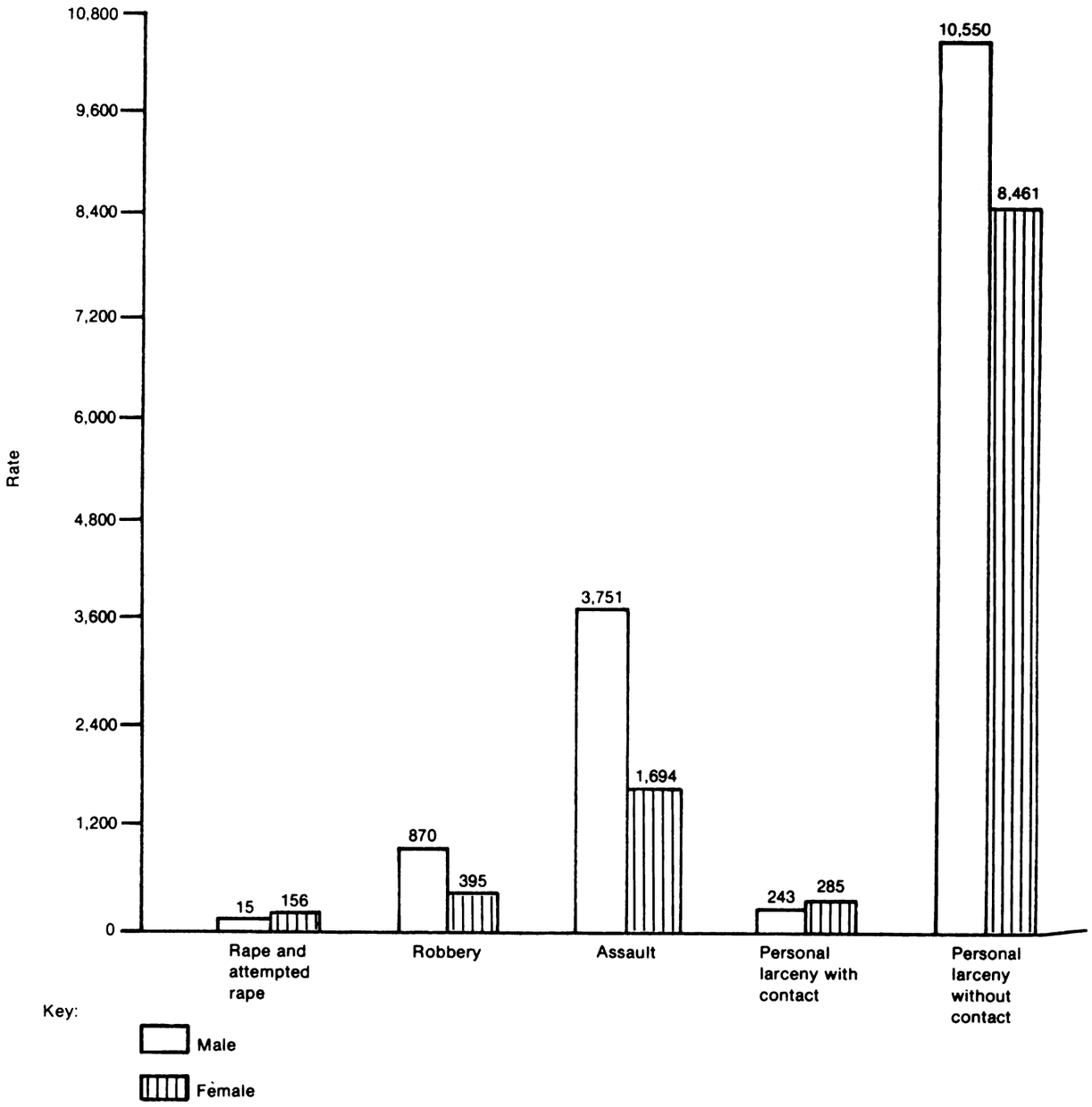

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Table 3.9 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by race of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization	Race of victim	
	White	Black and other races
Base	152,386,950	21,675,525
Rape and attempted rape	87	97
Robbery	539	1,204
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	186	473
Serious assault	95	324
Minor assault	91	150
Robbery without injury	201	486
Attempted robbery without injury	152	244
Assault	2,677	2,696
Aggravated assault	957	1,286
With injury	304	359
Attempted assault with weapon	653	926
Simple assault	1,720	1,410
With injury	439	402
Attempted assault without weapon	1,281	1,008
Personal larceny with contact	221	571
Purse snatching	39	130
Attempted purse snatching	24	50
Pocket picking	159	391
Personal larceny without contact	9,598	8,504

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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Figure 3.13 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by race of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

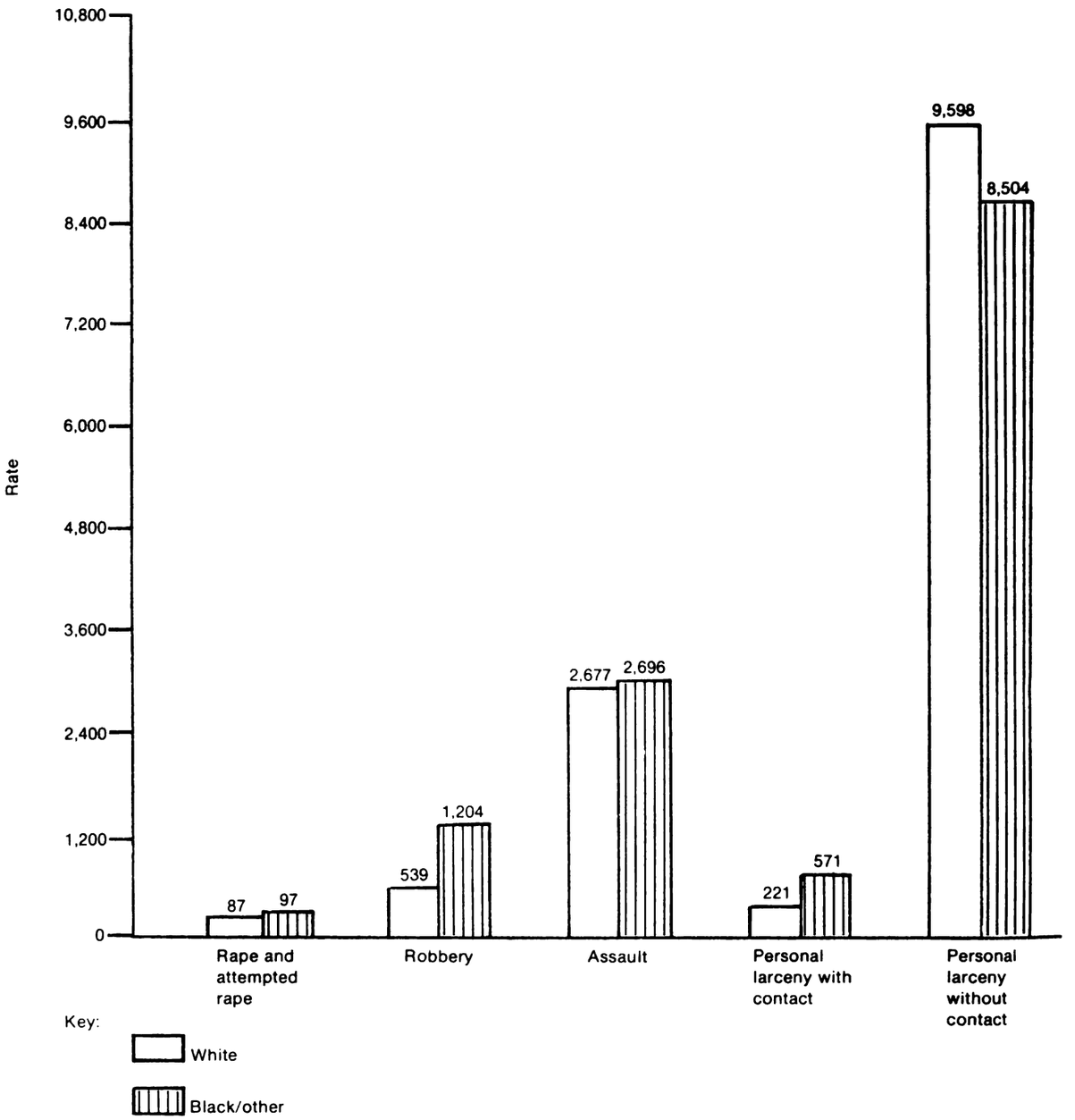

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Table 3.10 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by age of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization	Age of victim						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 or older
Base	15,962,056	16,498,549	19,428,176	32,807,845	34,906,936	32,019,038	22,439,874
Rape and attempted rape	157	274	172	94	38	11	12
Robbery	1,087	953	913	626	451	425	338
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	265	315	371	259	141	133	194
Serious assault	112	169	238	160	73	79	86
Minor assault	153	145	133	99	67	54	108
Robbery without injury	522	369	294	200	210	163	90
Attempted robbery without injury	300	269	249	167	100	130	54
Assault	4,404	5,549	5,247	3,480	1,505	841	400
Aggravated assault	1,313	2,304	1,971	1,332	559	332	119
With injury	506	729	565	383	167	119	39
Attempted assault with weapon	807	1,575	1,406	950	392	212	81
Simple assault	3,091	3,245	3,276	2,147	947	509	281
With injury	944	1,014	855	464	260	70	28
Attempted assault without weapon	2,147	2,231	2,421	1,683	687	439	253
Personal larceny with contact	232	274	350	272	248	251	243
Purse snatching	21	36	65	64	41	50	64
Attempted purse snatching	0	7	15	38	21	40	43
Pocket picking	211	231	270	169	186	161	135
Personal larceny without contact	14,187	14,707	15,039	11,193	8,451	5,493	2,120

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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Figure 3.14 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by age of victim and type of victimization, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

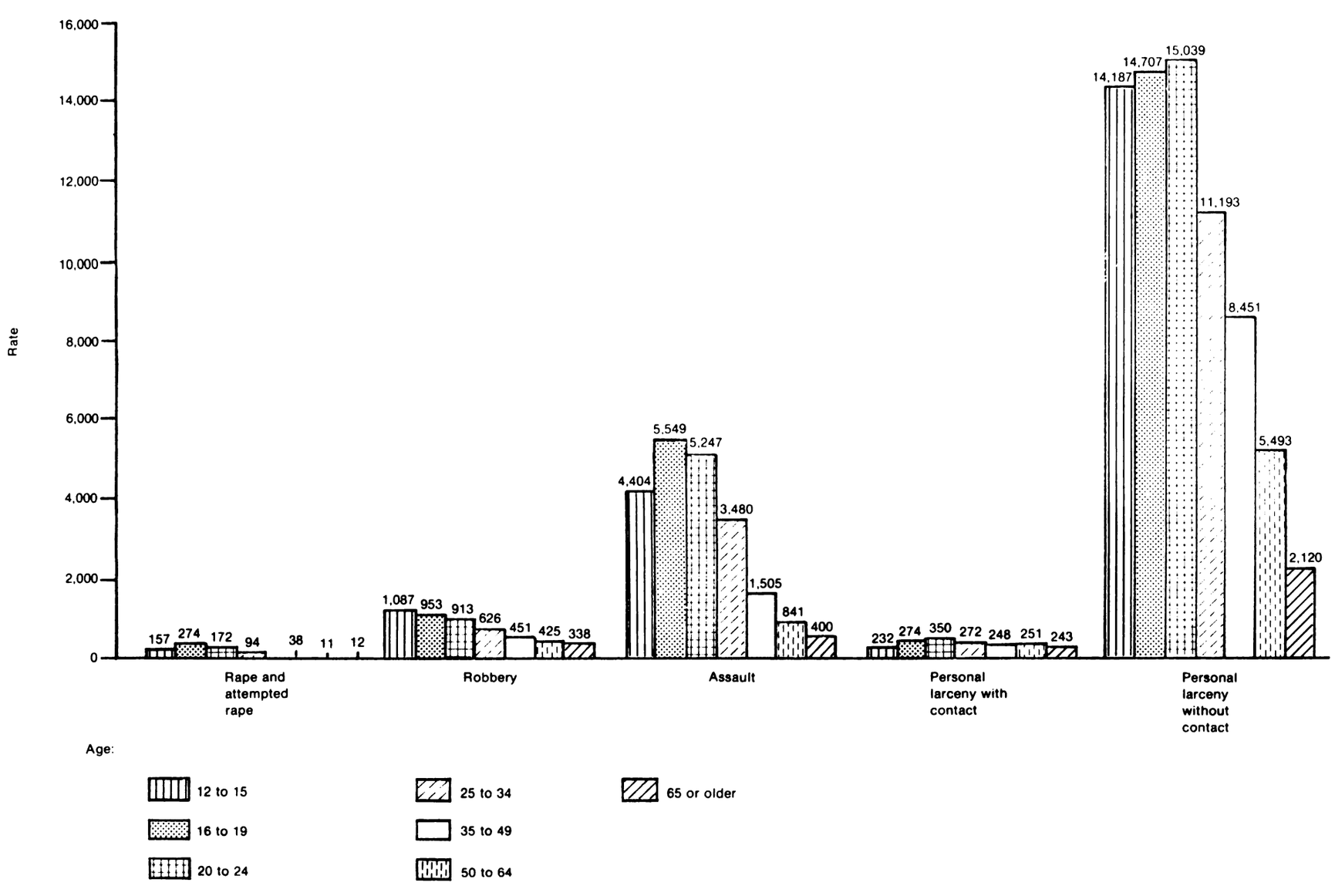

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Table 3.11 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex, race, and age of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and older
SEX OF VICTIM: MALE							
Base:							
White	6,830,657	6,990,363	8,258,865	14,235,034	15,012,637	13,740,625	8,343,172
Black and other races	1,292,961	1,209,583	1,246,512	1,880,409	1,932,020	1,469,348	930,483
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	41	19	32	9	0	9	0
Black and other races	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Robbery:							
White	1,321	1,359	1,254	754	520	317	348
Black and other races	3,804	1,189	1,451	1,588	1,115	2,435	1,009
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	283	446	481	315	166	76	170
Black and other races	1,224	642	644	699	451	992	586
Serious assault:							
White	54	263	348	177	105	56	89
Black and other races	823	245	644	550	312	908	426
Minor assault:							
White	229	183	133	138	61	19	81
Black and other races	401	397	0	148	139	83	160
Robbery without injury:							
White	645	455	418	192	251	153	120
Black and other races	1,692	344	522	555	517	819	130
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	393	458	355	247	103	88	58
Black and other races	888	203	285	334	147	624	294
Assault:							
White	5,835	8,454	7,599	4,607	1,907	1,112	640
Black and other races	6,005	4,407	6,274	4,712	1,896	1,463	636
Aggravated assault:							
White	1,835	3,939	3,087	1,837	778	436	166
Black and other races	2,515	2,486	2,367	3,056	839	1,007	162
With injury:							
White	705	1,354	894	479	241	139	89
Black and other races	860	466	366	800	360	621	0
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	1,130	2,585	2,193	1,358	537	297	77
Black and other races	1,655	2,020	2,001	2,256	479	386	162
Simple assault:							
White	4,000	4,515	4,512	2,771	1,130	676	474
Black and other races	3,490	1,921	3,907	1,656	1,057	456	474
With injury:							
White	1,421	1,467	993	447	200	70	60
Black and other races	759	500	1,220	663	314	98	0
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	2,579	3,047	3,519	2,323	930	605	415
Black and other races	2,731	1,420	2,687	993	743	358	474
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	303	354	279	133	161	180	106
Black and other races	458	415	919	546	788	169	800
Purse snatching:							
White	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
Black and other races	0	0	0	0	67	0	0
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black and other races	0	0	0	78	0	0	0
Pocket picking:							
White	303	354	279	112	161	180	106
Black and other races	458	415	919	468	721	169	800
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	16,482	16,969	17,922	11,417	8,594	6,171	2,839
Black and other races	11,926	11,717	13,161	12,817	8,769	7,254	2,879

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 3.11 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by sex, race, and age of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]—Continued

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization and race of victim	Age of victim						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and older
SEX OF VICTIM: FEMALE							
Base:							
White	6,555,932	7,004,741	8,437,382	14,375,327	15,587,097	15,062,852	11,952,265
Black and other races	1,262,506	1,293,862	1,485,417	2,317,075	2,375,183	1,746,213	1,213,954
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	278	589	281	167	75	15	23
Black and other races	206	203	357	247	73	0	0
Robbery:							
White	422	527	566	367	257	259	255
Black and other races	504	850	533	664	748	1,026	525
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	90	166	254	131	59	65	189
Black and other races	93	105	186	350	271	450	117
Serious assault:							
White	37	75	94	70	9	17	66
Black and other races	93	105	98	297	103	88	0
Minor assault:							
White	53	91	160	61	49	48	123
Black and other races	0	0	89	53	168	362	117
Robbery without injury:							
White	216	238	159	154	119	77	33
Black and other races	254	637	173	247	298	422	411
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	116	122	153	82	79	117	38
Black and other races	157	108	173	67	180	154	0
Assault:							
White	3,023	3,260	3,188	2,329	1,137	539	211
Black and other races	2,223	3,315	3,002	2,692	1,063	789	427
Aggravated assault:							
White	613	800	905	661	330	166	62
Black and other races	901	1,450	1,491	998	448	367	325
With injury:							
White	238	251	294	246	80	58	10
Black and other races	453	187	442	299	108	67	0
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	375	549	611	415	250	108	52
Black and other races	449	1,263	1,048	699	340	300	328
Simple assault:							
White	2,410	2,461	2,283	1,668	807	373	149
Black and other races	1,322	1,865	1,511	1,694	615	422	99
With injury:							
White	580	747	715	479	330	42	11
Black and other races	448	485	578	319	132	286	0
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	1,831	1,713	1,568	1,189	477	330	138
Black and other races	874	1,380	933	1,375	483	136	99
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	88	159	269	319	249	287	206
Black and other races	365	340	729	611	354	567	1,122
Purse snatching:							
White	0	39	84	96	56	75	109
Black and other races	262	248	373	191	183	271	112
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	0	0	35	51	40	76	65
Black and other races	0	92	0	166	48	72	165
Pocket picking:							
White	88	119	150	172	153	136	33
Black and other races	103	0	356	254	122	223	65
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	13,820	14,048	13,256	10,880	8,524	4,871	1,660
Black and other races	6,120	8,847	10,703	10,436	6,808	4,034	1,114

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding

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Table 3.12 Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization, by race and family income of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 100,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization and race of victim	Family income						
	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 or more	Not ascertained
Base:							
White	7,589,945	25,265,459	13,469,635	33,124,985	39,596,131	17,697,391	15,643,404
Black and other races	2,757,595	6,493,760	2,217,505	3,663,548	3,043,745	1,124,476	2,374,895
Rape and attempted rape:							
White	185	159	105	53	57	62	86
Black and other races	159	120	221	39	0	B	[illegible]
Robbery:							
White	1,106	657	683	513	437	373	454
Black and other races	2,096	1,205	1,409	959	1,011	B	971
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:							
White	354	262	242	181	135	111	159
Black and other races	1,138	481	553	288	385	B	230
Serious assault:							
White	155	133	152	96	54	76	76
Black and other races	842	274	373	251	302	B	106
Minor assault:							
White	200	129	90	85	81	36	84
Black and other races	295	208	180	37	83	B	125
Robbery without injury:							
White	506	203	271	189	166	144	172
Black and other races	761	489	598	329	414	B	423
Attempted robbery without injury:							
White	245	193	170	143	136	118	122
Black and other races	197	235	258	342	212	B	318
Assault:							
White	4,225	3,115	2,539	2,672	2,548	2,409	1,979
Black and other races	2,824	2,829	3,495	2,250	2,176	B	2,951
Aggravated assault:							
White	1,634	1,156	849	935	877	845	781
Black and other races	1,403	1,489	1,462	1,032	1,049	B	1,321
With injury:							
White	523	380	294	321	258	254	222
Black and other races	498	547	314	151	133	B	369
Attempted assault with weapon:							
White	1,111	776	555	614	619	591	560
Black and other races	905	942	1,148	881	916	B	952
Simple assault:							
White	2,592	1,959	1,691	1,737	1,671	1,564	1,198
Black and other races	1,421	1,340	2,033	1,219	1,127	B	1,629
With injury:							
White	697	491	478	443	429	377	281
Black and other races	492	448	415	228	314	B	678
Attempted assault without weapon:							
White	1,895	1,468	1,213	1,294	1,241	1,186	917
Black and other races	929	892	1,618	991	813	B	952
Personal larceny with contact:							
White	404	253	265	152	170	208	335
Black and other races	627	653	749	604	323	B	595
Purse snatching:							
White	115	46	39	24	20	7	108
Black and other races	141	153	142	0	111	B	275
Attempted purse snatching:							
White	20	54	38	8	10	15	41
Black and other races	44	0	139	139	48	B	0
Pocket picking:							
White	270	152	187	121	141	186	186
Black and other races	442	500	467	465	164	B	320
Personal larceny without contact:							
White	9,761	7,811	8,357	9,365	10,562	12,840	7,859
Black and other races	6,029	6,682	9,216	10,742	11,477	B	7,280

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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Table 3.13 Estimated number of personal and household incidents, 1977, and estimated number of business incidents, 1976, by time of occurrence and type of victimization, United States [a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of personal victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of personal incidents. For household and business victimizations, the number of incidents is equivalent to the number of victimizations, because the household and business, respectively, are considered to be the victims. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Time of occurrence									
			6 a.m. to 6 p.m.		6 p.m. to midnight		Midnight to 6 a.m.		Nighttime, but time unknown		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal incidents:												
Rape and attempted rape	141,388	100	45,491	32	54,989	39	39,505	28	0	0	1,404	1
Robbery	899,143	100	377,624	42	354,244	39	153,781	17	6,583	1	6,911	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	330,139	100	123,038	37	121,474	37	79,842	24	2,582	1	3,203	1
Serious assault	177,808	100	55,429	31	74,848	42	45,021	25	1,221	1	1,289	1
Minor assault	152,331	100	67,610	44	46,626	31	34,821	23	1,361	1	1,914	1
Robbery without injury	324,581	100	152,608	47	134,393	41	35,737	11	1,244	0	598	0
Attempted robbery without injury	244,423	100	101,978	42	98,378	40	38,202	16	2,756	1	3,110	1
Assault	3,901,913	100	1,848,677	47	1,586,558	41	425,629	11	7,904	0	33,144	1
Aggravated assault	1,357,529	100	560,384	41	596,781	44	187,562	14	3,946	0	8,856	1
With injury	445,385	100	186,019	42	179,122	40	75,951	17	0	0	4,294	1
Attempted assault with weapon	912,144	100	374,365	41	417,659	46	111,611	12	3,946	0	4,562	1
Simple assault	2,544,384	100	1,288,293	51	989,777	39	238,067	9	3,958	0	24,289	1
With injury	658,467	100	295,123	45	272,088	41	82,164	12	2,679	0	6,414	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,885,917	100	993,170	53	717,689	38	155,903	8	1,279	0	17,875	1
Personal larceny with contact	437,946	100	283,328	65	136,222	31	13,256	3	1,451	0	3,688	1
Purse snatching	85,309	100	52,111	61	30,193	35	3,005	4	0	0	0	0
Attempted purse snatching	45,451	100	33,323	73	10,765	24	1,363	3	0	0	0	0
Pocket picking	307,185	100	197,894	64	95,264	31	8,889	3	1,451	0	3,688	1
Personal larceny without contact	15,902,714	100	7,452,055	47	3,377,551	21	1,732,741	11	1,371,007	9	1,969,359	12
Household incidents:												
Burglary	6,766,010	100	2,423,243	36	1,293,213	19	759,784	11	626,665	9	1,663,105	25
Forcible entry	2,300,292	100	873,612	38	514,851	22	260,606	11	202,618	9	448,606	20
Unlawful entry without force	2,962,705	100	1,142,463	39	476,290	16	259,963	9	270,114	9	813,874	27
Attempted forcible entry	1,503,013	100	407,168	27	302,072	20	239,215	16	153,933	10	400,626	27
Larceny	9,415,533	100	2,172,806	23	1,748,736	19	1,875,235	20	1,588,957	17	2,029,799	22
Under $50	5,443,697	100	1,225,278	23	984,243	18	929,981	17	980,479	18	1,323,717	24
$50 or more	2,851,831	100	730,429	26	538,821	19	637,388	22	419,222	15	525,971	18
Amount not ascertained	410,196	100	109,102	27	48,797	12	47,750	12	84,506	21	120,041	29
Attempted	709,808	100	107,997	15	176,875	25	260,117	37	104,750	15	60,070	8
Vehicle theft	1,296,759	100	344,401	27	332,406	26	361,655	28	156,771	12	101,526	8
Completed	797,671	100	243,409	31	216,876	27	195,602	25	81,584	10	60,200	8
Attempted	499,089	100	100,993	20	115,531	23	166,053	33	75,187	15	41,325	8
Business incidents:												
Robbery	279,516	100	95,840	34	36,532	13	12,533	4	3,551	1	131,060	47
Burglary	1,576,242	100	143,106	9	453,557	29	741,490	47	141,562	9	96,528	6

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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Table 3.14 Estimated number of personal incidents, by place

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a criminal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can

Type of victimization	Total		Place of occurrence			
			Inside home, or other building		Vacation home, hotel, motel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	141,388	100	34,378	24	0	0
Robbery	899,143	100	105,526	12	3,278	0
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	330,139	100	44,733	14	1,359	0
Serious assault	177,808	100	25,360	14	1,359	1
Minor assault	152,331	100	19,372	13	0	0
Robbery without injury	324,581	100	41,403	13	1,918	1
Attempted robbery without injury	244,423	100	19,390	8	0	0
Assault	3,901,913	100	472,587	12	13,801	0
Aggravated assault	1,357,529	100	164,813	12	5,362	0
With injury	445,385	100	77,225	17	1,278	0
Attempted assault with weapon	912,144	100	87,588	10	4,084	0
Simple assault	2,544,384	100	307,774	12	8,439	0
With injury	658,467	100	122,157	19	812	0
Attempted assault without weapon	1,885,917	100	185,617	10	7,628	0
Personal larceny with contact	437,946	100	7,891	2	0	0
Purse snatching	85,309	100	1,289	2	0	0
Attempted purse snatching	45,451	100	1,398	3	0	0
Pocket picking	307,185	100	5,205	2	0	0
Personal larceny without contact	15,902,714	100	0	0	139,904	1

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

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of occurrence and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

be expected to exceed the number of incidents. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Place of occurrence											
Near home		Inside non-residential building, public conveyance		Street, park, field, etc.		Inside school		Elsewhere		Not ascertained	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
12,835	9	10,741	8	50,881	36	5,171	4	27,383	19	0	0
68,124	8	90,333	10	537,395	60	37,009	4	57,480	6	0	0
18,930	6	36,941	11	198,635	60	9,853	3	19,689	6	0	0
7,499	4	24,045	14	109,548	62	1,373	1	8,623	5	0	0
11,431	8	12,896	8	89,087	58	8,480	6	11,065	7	0	0
34,155	11	36,190	11	174,270	54	10,564	3	26,080	8	0	0
15,039	6	17,202	7	164,490	67	16,592	7	11,711	5	0	0
708,013	18	393,938	10	1,586,786	41	272,654	7	449,157	12	4,978	0
221,307	16	135,088	10	588,976	43	53,328	4	187,630	14	1,026	0
61,638	14	35,838	8	197,032	44	19,913	4	52,462	12	0	0
159,669	18	99,250	11	391,943	43	33,415	4	135,168	15	1,026	0
486,705	19	258,850	10	997,811	39	219,326	9	261,527	10	3,952	0
100,061	15	41,353	6	264,837	40	49,814	8	76,729	12	2,706	0
386,644	21	217,497	12	732,974	39	169,512	9	184,798	10	1,247	0
187,421	43	13,605	3	153,153	35	32,191	7	43,685	10	0	0
17,122	20	9,738	11	46,887	55	7,624	9	2,650	3	0	0
12,487	27	0	0	29,154	64	0	0	2,413	5	0	0
157,812	51	3,868	1	77,112	25	24,567	8	38,622	13	0	0
2,514,678	16	0	0	8,193,397	52	3,082,018	19	1,942,656	12	30,060	0

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Table 3.15 Estimated number of personal incidents, by number of victims and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a criminal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Number of victims							
			One		Two		Three		Four or more	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape and attempted rape	141,388	100	133,094	94	6,572	5	805	1	918	1
Robbery	899,143	100	822,418	91	61,352	7	6,803	1	8,570	1
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	330,139	100	306,732	93	19,491	6	1,611	0	2,304	1
Serious assault	177,808	100	163,442	92	11,679	7	776	0	1,911	1
Minor assault	152,331	100	143,290	94	7,812	5	836	1	393	0
Robbery without injury	324,581	100	288,456	89	27,788	9	3,808	1	4,529	1
Attempted robbery without injury	244,423	100	227,230	93	14,074	6	1,384	1	1,736	1
Assault	3,901,913	100	3,410,008	87	350,326	9	81,757	2	59,822	2
Aggravated assault	1,357,529	100	1,121,415	83	165,968	12	39,010	3	31,137	2
With injury	445,385	100	381,786	86	45,671	10	10,540	2	7,388	2
Attempted assault with weapon	912,144	100	739,628	81	120,297	13	28,469	3	23,749	3
Simple assault	2,544,384	100	2,288,593	90	184,358	7	42,747	2	28,686	1
With injury	658,467	100	590,491	90	51,598	8	9,259	1	7,118	1
Attempted assault without weapon	1,885,917	100	1,698,102	90	132,759	7	33,488	2	21,567	1
Personal larceny with contact	437,946	100	425,459	97	11,852	3	0	0	635	0
Purse snatching	85,309	100	82,682	97	2,627	3	0	0	0	0
Attempted purse snatching	45,451	100	45,451	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pocket picking	307,185	100	297,326	97	9,224	3	0	0	635	0

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.16 Estimated number of personal incidents, 1977, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by type of weapon used and type of victimization, United States[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a personal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of personal victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of personal incidents. For business victimizations, the number of incidents is equivalent to the number of victimizations, because the business is considered to be the victim. Because more than one weapon may have been used in a given incident, the sum of the "type of weapon" entries in any given row may exceed the number of "incidents with weapon." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total incidents		Incidents with weapon		Type of weapon							
					Gun		Knife		Other		Not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]
Personal incidents:												
Rape and attempted rape	141,388	100	40,229	28	14,875	11	19,475	14	7,142	5	1,257	1
Robbery	899,143	100	408,143	45	140,894	16	153,696	17	103,483	12	35,739	4
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	330,139	100	147,651	45	36,840	11	38,005	12	61,227	19	22,314	7
Serious assault	177,808	100	147,651	83	36,840	21	38,005	21	61,227	34	22,314	13
Minor assault	152,331	100	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Robbery without injury	324,581	100	160,578	49	75,561	23	67,243	21	17,539	5	9,300	3
Attempted robbery without injury	244,423	100	99,914	41	28,494	12	48,447	20	24,717	10	4,125	2
Assault	3,901,913	100	1,268,149	33	367,364	9	312,693	8	559,755	14	69,197	2
Aggravated assault	1,357,529	100	1,268,149	93	367,364	27	312,693	23	559,755	41	69,197	5
With injury	445,385	100	356,005	80	58,024	13	65,168	15	226,589	51	21,782	5
Attempted assault with weapon	912,144	100	912,144	100	309,340	34	247,525	27	333,165	37	47,415	5
Business incidents:												
Robbery	279,516	100	178,375	64	147,728	53	20,453	7	14,000	5	755	0

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

[b] Percents are calculated by using the total incidents as the denominator.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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Table 3.17 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived age of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a criminal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offender; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived age of lone offender							
			Under 12		12 to 20		21 or older		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	113,178	31	0	X	21,864	31	88,095	32	3,219	B
Robbery total	453,724	42	1,277	B	176,465	29	251,039	52	24,943	44
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	154,271	39	1,277	B	46,387	24	96,485	44	10,122	B
Robbery without injury	163,539	45	0	X	66,170	32	92,978	55	4,391	B
Attempted robbery without injury	135,913	44	0	X	63,908	29	61,575	60	10,430	B
Aggravated assault	919,135	93	11,641	B	262,934	91	620,229	93	24,331	100

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.18 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived ages of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a criminal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived ages of multiple offenders									
			All under 12		All 12 to 20		All 21 or older		Mixed[b]		Don't know or not ascertained[b]	
	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	27,037	19	0	X	7,070	B	13,206	B	6,426	B	335	B
Robbery total	423,232	49	4,637	B	185,141	37	116,356	55	82,512	64	34,586	55
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	165,580	49	1,193	B	59,605	30	49,973	60	39,069	61	15,740	B
Robbery without injury	150,386	56	2,070	B	68,378	42	38,888	64	24,765	85	16,286	B
Attempted robbery without injury	107,266	38	1,374	B	57,159	38	27,495	34	18,679	42	2,560	B
Aggravated assault	378,499	95	1,269	B	152,215	95	123,393	95	78,432	95	23,189	95

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] "Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one age group. "Don't know/not ascertained" includes cases in which the victim did not know any of the ages, or in which the victim did not know whether more than one age group was involved.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.19 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived race of lone offender and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a criminal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived race of lone offender					
			White		Black and other races		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	113,178	31	69,090	27	40,154	37	3,933	B
Robbery total	453,724	42	207,023	39	233,623	46	13,078	B
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	154,271	39	72,494	34	76,558	42	5,219	B
Robbery without injury	163,539	45	69,807	41	92,396	48	1,336	B
Attempted robbery without injury	135,913	44	64,722	42	64,668	46	6,523	B
Aggravated assault	919,135	93	650,014	90	255,299	98	13,822	B

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.20 Estimated number of personal incidents and percent with weapon, by perceived races of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Because a criminal incident may involve more than one victim, the number of victimizations can be expected to exceed the number of incidents. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; how accurate these perceptions are has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived races of multiple offenders							
			All white		All black and other races		Mixed		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon	Number	Percent with weapon
Rape and attempted rape	27,037	19	18,722	19	5,681	B	2,633	B	0	X
Robbery total	423,232	49	142,979	45	236,272	49	26,220	50	17,761	71
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	165,580	49	52,686	40	91,185	52	12,846	B	8,862	B
Robbery without injury	150,386	56	44,579	52	90,151	56	6,757	B	8,900	B
Attempted robbery without injury	107,266	38	45,713	43	54,935	35	6,617	B	0	X
Aggravated assault	378,499	95	227,348	95	101,829	92	35,011	96	14,311	B

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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Table 3.21 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by relationship of offender to victim, sex and race of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. The offender was classified as a stranger if the offender was unknown to the victim or if the offender was known to the victim by sight only. In addition, if the victim did not know whether the offender was known, the offender was classified as a stranger. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization and race of victim	Total		Stranger		Non-stranger	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SEX OF VICTIM: MALE						
Rape and attempted rape:						
White	9,250	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	3,078	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery:						
White	546,864	100	450,695	82	96,169	18
Black and other races	178,225	100	136,658	77	41,567	23
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:						
White	184,534	100	153,309	83	31,226	17
Black and other races	73,492	100	55,460	75	18,032	25
Serious assault:						
White	106,909	100	96,381	90	10,528	10
Black and other races	55,327	100	41,681	75	13,646	25
Minor assault:						
White	77,626	100	56,928	73	20,698	27
Black and other races	18,165	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury:						
White	206,513	100	164,317	80	42,197	20
Black and other races	66,221	100	51,201	77	15,020	23
Attempted robbery without injury:						
White	155,817	100	133,070	85	22,747	15
Black and other races	38,512	100	29,997	78	8,515	22
Assault:						
White	2,765,517	100	1,867,031	68	898,487	32
Black and other races	361,812	100	178,739	49	183,073	51
Aggravated assault:						
White	1,107,590	100	787,443	71	320,147	29
Black and other races	182,072	100	83,577	46	98,494	54
With injury:						
White	347,654	100	231,906	67	115,749	33
Black and other races	52,452	100	20,662	39	31,791	61
Attempted assault with weapon:						
White	759,935	100	555,537	73	204,398	27
Black and other races	129,619	100	62,916	49	66,704	51
Simple assault:						
White	1,657,928	100	1,079,588	65	578,340	35
Black and other races	179,741	100	95,162	53	84,579	47
With injury:						
White	389,986	100	248,960	64	141,025	36
Black and other races	51,051	100	23,569	46	27,482	54
Attempted assault without weapon:						
White	1,267,942	100	830,628	66	437,314	34
Black and other races	128,690	100	71,593	56	57,097	44
Personal larceny with contact:						
White	145,106	100	137,480	95	7,626	5
Black and other races	57,799	100	51,035	88	6,764	12
Purse snatching:						
White	2,944	100	B	B	B	B
Black and other races	1,289	100	B	B	B	B
Attempted purse snatching:						
White	0	X	X	X	X	X
Black and other races	1,472	100	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking:						
White	142,161	100	134,535	95	7,626	5
Black and other races	55,039	100	48,274	88	6,764	12
Personal larceny without contact:						
White	7,792,361	100	7,792,361	100	0	0
Black and other races	1,003,794	100	1,003,794	100	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 3.21 Estimated number of personal victimizations, by relationship of offender to victim, sex and race of victim, and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]—Continued

Type of victimization and race of victim	Total		Stranger		Non-stranger	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SEX OF VICTIM: FEMALE						
Rape and attempted rape:						
White	123,877	100	78,965	64	44,912	36
Black and other races	18,033	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery:						
White	275,010	100	198,461	72	76,549	28
Black and other races	82,838	100	63,191	76	19,647	24
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury:						
White	99,238	100	64,914	65	34,324	35
Black and other races	29,141	100	17,359	60	11,782	40
Serious assault:						
White	37,582	100	24,895	66	12,687	34
Black and other races	14,853	100	B	B	B	B
Minor assault:						
White	61,656	100	40,019	65	21,637	35
Black and other races	14,288	100	B	B	B	B
Robbery without injury:						
White	100,542	100	75,806	75	24,736	25
Black and other races	39,229	100	32,413	83	6,816	17
Attempted robbery without injury:						
White	75,229	100	57,741	77	17,489	23
Black and other races	14,468	100	B	B	B	B
Assault:						
White	1,313,931	100	624,162	48	689,769	52
Black and other races	222,566	100	98,149	44	124,418	56
Aggravated assault:						
White	351,494	100	170,597	49	180,898	51
Black and other races	96,618	100	51,128	53	45,490	47
With injury:						
White	115,835	100	46,564	40	69,271	60
Black and other races	25,470	100	7,971	31	17,499	69
Attempted assault with weapon:						
White	235,660	100	124,033	53	111,627	47
Black and other races	71,149	100	43,158	61	27,991	39
Simple assault:						
White	962,436	100	453,565	47	508,872	53
Black and other races	125,948	100	47,020	37	78,928	63
With injury:						
White	278,623	100	83,639	30	194,985	70
Black and other races	36,120	100	6,966	19	29,154	81
Attempted assault without weapon:						
White	683,813	100	369,926	54	313,887	46
Black and other races	89,828	100	40,054	45	49,774	55
Personal larceny with contact:						
White	192,123	100	184,170	96	7,953	4
Black and other races	65,986	100	58,483	89	7,503	11
Purse snatching:						
White	56,723	100	54,395	96	2,333	4
Black and other races	26,975	100	22,007	82	4,969	18
Attempted purse snatching:						
White	35,821	100	35,821	100	0	0
Black and other races	9,394	100	B	B	B	B
Pocket picking:						
White	99,574	100	93,954	94	5,620	6
Black and other races	29,616	100	28,297	96	1,320	4
Personal larceny without contact:						
White	6,833,589	100	6,833,589	100	0	0
Black and other races	839,410	100	839,410	100	0	0

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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Table 3.22 Estimated number of personal victimizations, 1977, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by lone versus multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Lone offender		Multiple offenders		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:								
Rape and attempted rape	154,237	100	120,791	78	32,272	21	1,174	1
Robbery	1,082,936	100	527,658	49	531,340	49	23,937	2
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	386,405	100	178,017	46	197,443	51	10,945	3
Serious assault	214,670	100	90,603	42	115,847	54	8,220	4
Minor assault	171,735	100	87,414	51	81,596	48	2,725	2
Robbery without injury	412,505	100	191,941	47	208,816	51	11,748	3
Attempted robbery without injury	284,026	100	157,700	56	125,081	44	1,244	0
Assault	4,663,827	100	3,274,876	70	1,276,912	27	112,039	2
Aggravated assault	1,737,774	100	1,123,499	65	531,252	31	83,024	5
With injury	541,411	100	337,335	62	188,668	35	15,408	3
Attempted assault with weapon	1,196,363	100	786,165	66	342,583	29	67,615	6
Simple assault	2,926,053	100	2,151,377	74	745,660	25	29,016	1
With injury	755,780	100	560,595	74	192,453	25	2,732	0
Attempted assault without weapon	2,170,273	100	1,590,781	73	553,208	25	26,283	1
Personal larceny with contact	461,014	100	175,405	38	76,832	17	208,777	45
Purse snatching	87,937	100	50,617	58	20,478	23	16,842	19
Attempted purse snatching	46,687	100	27,307	58	16,866	36	2,513	5
Pocket picking	326,390	100	97,481	30	39,487	12	189,422	58
Business victimizations:								
Robbery	279,516	100	136,490	49	116,381	42	26,645	10

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.23 Estimated number of personal victimizations, 1977, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by perceived age of lone offender and type of victimization, United States*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offender; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived age of lone offender							
			Under 12		12 to 20		21 or older		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:										
Rape and attempted rape	120,791	100	0	0	23,750	20	93,823	78	3,219	3
Robbery	527,658	100	1,277	0	191,876	36	306,411	58	28,094	5
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	178,017	100	1,277	1	51,276	29	115,342	65	10,122	6
Serious assault	90,603	100	0	0	21,598	24	61,308	68	7,698	8
Minor assault	87,414	100	1,277	1	29,678	34	54,034	62	2,424	3
Robbery without injury	191,941	100	0	0	74,617	39	109,782	57	7,542	4
Attempted robbery without injury	157,700	100	0	0	65,983	42	81,288	52	10,430	7
Assault	3,274,876	100	32,456	1	1,000,043	31	2,182,986	67	59,390	2
Aggravated assault	1,123,499	100	12,449	1	311,807	28	770,111	69	29,132	3
With injury	337,335	100	4,136	1	110,545	33	214,745	64	7,909	2
Attempted assault with weapon	786,165	100	8,313	1	201,263	26	555,366	71	21,223	3
Simple assault	2,151,377	100	20,007	1	688,235	32	1,412,876	66	30,258	1
With injury	560,595	100	3,849	1	200,807	36	347,302	62	8,637	2
Attempted assault without weapon	1,590,781	100	16,158	1	487,428	31	1,065,574	67	21,622	1
Personal larceny with contact	175,405	100	2,679	2	65,888	38	68,948	39	37,890	22
Purse snatching	50,617	100	1,263	2	24,600	49	17,923	35	6,830	13
Attempted purse snatching	27,307	100	0	0	13,031	48	13,087	48	1,189	4
Pocket picking	97,481	100	1,415	1	28,257	29	37,937	39	29,872	31
Business victimizations:										
Robbery	136,490	100	381	0	26,539	19	93,122	68	16,448	12

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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Table 3.24 Estimated number of personal victimizations, 1977, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by perceived ages of multiple offenders and type of victimization, United States[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived ages of multiple offenders									
			All under 12		All 12 to 20		All 21 or older		Mixed[b]		Don't know or not ascertained[b]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:												
Rape and attempted rape	32,272	100	0	0	7,736	24	16,770	52	6,426	20	1,341	4
Robbery	531,340	100	6,316	1	215,501	41	154,195	29	111,279	21	44,049	8
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	197,443	100	1,193	1	67,394	34	57,477	29	50,678	26	20,701	10
Serious assault	115,847	100	1,193	1	27,996	24	41,626	36	35,150	30	9,882	9
Minor assault	81,596	100	0	0	39,398	48	15,851	19	15,528	19	10,819	13
Robbery without injury	208,816	100	3,750	2	86,522	41	64,676	31	35,808	17	18,061	9
Attempted robbery without injury	125,081	100	1,374	1	61,586	49	32,042	26	24,793	20	5,287	4
Assault	1,276,912	100	8,405	1	585,391	46	332,744	26	271,730	21	78,642	6
Aggravated assault	531,252	100	1,269	0	208,558	39	163,101	31	127,433	24	30,891	6
With injury	188,668	100	1,269	1	80,890	43	45,746	24	55,743	30	5,021	3
Attempted assault with weapon	342,583	100	0	0	127,668	37	117,355	34	71,690	21	25,870	8
Simple assault	745,660	100	7,136	1	376,833	51	169,643	23	144,296	19	47,751	6
With injury	192,453	100	3,467	2	104,791	54	42,489	22	32,198	17	9,508	5
Attempted assault without weapon	553,208	100	3,669	1	272,043	49	127,154	23	112,099	20	38,243	7
Personal larceny with contact	76,832	100	0	0	39,568	51	26,945	35	7,716	10	2,602	3
Purse snatching	20,478	100	0	0	10,864	53	8,155	40	1,460	7	0	0
Attempted purse snatching	16,866	100	0	0	11,811	70	3,841	23	1,214	7	0	0
Pocket picking	39,487	100	0	0	16,893	43	14,950	38	5,042	13	2,602	7
Business victimizations:												
Robbery	116,381	100	886	1	33,711	29	51,267	44	17,275	15	13,243	11

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] "Mixed" cases are those in which the victim reported that there were offenders from more than one age group. "Don't know/not ascertained" includes cases in which the victim did not know any of the ages, or in which the victim did not know whether more than one age group was involved.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.25 Estimated number of personal victimizations, 1977, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by perceived race of lone offender and type of victimization, United States[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offender; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived race of lone offender					
			White		Black and other races		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:								
Rape and attempted rape	120,791	100	73,416	61	33,920	28	13,455	11
Robbery	527,658	100	246,884	47	248,637	47	32,137	6
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	178,017	100	86,906	49	81,702	46	9,409	5
Serious assault	90,603	100	35,298	39	49,976	55	5,329	6
Minor assault	87,414	100	51,608	59	31,726	36	4,080	5
Robbery without injury	191,941	100	82,895	43	98,612	51	10,434	5
Attempted robbery without injury	157,700	100	77,083	49	68,322	43	12,295	8
Assault	3,274,876	100	2,414,499	74	691,364	21	169,013	5
Aggravated assault	1,123,499	100	795,787	71	277,958	25	49,754	4
With injury	337,335	100	245,476	73	75,285	22	16,574	5
Attempted assault with weapon	786,165	100	550,311	70	202,673	26	33,180	4
Simple assault	2,151,377	100	1,618,712	75	413,406	19	119,259	6
With injury	560,595	100	431,772	77	98,344	18	30,480	5
Attempted assault without weapon	1,590,781	100	1,186,940	75	315,062	20	88,779	6
Personal larceny with contact	175,405	100	64,001	36	79,306	45	32,097	18
Purse snatching	50,617	100	16,528	33	30,290	60	3,799	8
Attempted purse snatching	27,307	100	9,378	34	16,845	62	1,084	4
Pocket picking	97,481	100	38,095	39	32,171	33	27,214	28
Business victimizations:								
Robbery	136,490	100	45,416	33	74,758	55	16,316	12

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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Table 3.26 Estimated number of personal victimizations, 1977, and estimated number of business robberies, 1976, by perceived races of multiple offenders, United States*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. It must be stressed that this table reflects the victim's perception of the offenders; the accuracy of these perceptions has not been extensively studied in the NCS developmental work. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Perceived races of multiple offenders							
			All white		All black and other races		Mixed		Don't know or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Personal victimizations:										
Rape and attempted rape	32,272	100	22,862	71	6,777	21	2,633	8	0	0
Robbery	531,340	100	189,552	36	286,762	54	32,165	6	22,862	4
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	197,443	100	67,329	34	101,214	51	16,893	9	12,007	6
Serious assault	115,847	100	39,100	34	59,672	52	7,670	7	9,405	8
Minor assault	81,596	100	28,229	35	41,542	51	9,223	11	2,602	3
Robbery without injury	208,816	100	68,776	33	122,460	59	8,046	4	9,535	5
Attempted robbery without injury	125,081	100	53,447	43	63,088	50	7,226	6	1,320	1
Assault	1,276,912	100	797,616	62	348,105	27	91,164	7	40,026	3
Aggravated assault	531,252	100	322,542	61	138,198	26	52,102	10	18,410	3
With injury	188,668	100	128,811	68	42,857	23	15,715	8	1,285	1
Attempted assault with weapon	342,583	100	193,730	57	95,341	28	36,387	11	17,125	5
Simple assault	745,660	100	475,075	64	209,907	28	39,062	5	21,617	3
With injury	192,453	100	125,420	65	47,744	25	13,695	7	5,593	3
Attempted assault without weapon	553,208	100	349,654	63	162,163	29	25,367	5	16,024	3
Personal larceny with contact	76,832	100	15,248	20	58,713	76	1,607	2	1,264	2
Purse snatching	20,478	100	3,779	18	13,829	68	1,607	8	1,264	6
Attempted purse snatching	16,866	100	2,474	15	14,392	85	0	0	0	0
Pocket picking	39,487	100	8,995	23	30,492	77	0	0	0	0
Business victimizations:										
Robbery	116,381	100	25,076	22	81,954	70	5,694	5	3,657	3

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.27 Estimated number of personal victimizations and percent involving victim's use of self-protective measures, by use of weapon by offender and type of victimization, United States, 1977*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total		Offender with weapon		Offender without weapon	
	Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure	Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure	Number	Percent of victims using self-protective measure
Rape and attempted rape	154,237	79	49,806	69	104,431	84
Robbery total	1,082,936	56	528,796	49	554,140	62
Robbery with injury	386,405	59	183,323	58	203,082	60
Robbery without injury	412,505	34	223,919	25	188,586	45
Attempted robbery without injury	284,026	82	121,553	79	162,473	85
Aggravated assault	1,737,774	73	1,636,736	74	101,038	55
Completed aggravated assault	541,411	66	440,373	68	101,038	55
Attempted aggravated assault	1,196,363	76	1,196,363	76	0	X

* Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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Table 3.28 Estimated number of personal and household victimizations, 1977, and estimated number of business victimizations, 1976, by value of stolen property (including damages) and type of victimization, United States[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Type of victimization	Total victimizations		Victimizations with loss		Value of stolen property, including damages									
					$1 to $9		$10 to $49		$50 to $249		$250 or more		No value, don't know, or not ascertained	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]
Personal victimizations:														
Rape and attempted rape	154,237	100	48,941	32	3,139	2	20,771	13	5,266	3	5,044	3	14,721	10
Robbery	1,082,936	100	726,672	67	119,980	11	214,353	20	190,448	18	106,629	10	95,263	9
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	386,405	100	288,772	75	34,119	9	90,692	23	80,921	21	41,928	11	41,113	11
Serious assault	214,670	100	165,158	77	15,722	7	46,812	22	44,567	21	30,033	14	28,025	13
Minor assault	171,735	100	123,614	72	18,397	11	43,880	26	36,354	21	11,895	7	13,088	8
Robbery without injury	412,505	100	412,505	100	83,435	20	114,209	28	108,269	26	64,701	16	41,891	10
Attempted robbery without injury	284,026	100	25,395	9	2,427	1	9,452	3	1,258	0	0	0	12,259	4
Personal larceny with contact	461,014	100	416,879	90	56,307	12	164,756	36	133,481	29	31,538	7	30,796	7
Purse snatching	87,937	100	87,937	100	6,145	7	41,659	47	24,096	27	7,182	8	8,855	10
Attempted purse snatching	46,687	100	2,552	5	1,189	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,363	3
Pocket picking	326,390	100	326,390	100	48,974	15	123,097	38	109,385	34	24,357	7	20,578	6
Personal larceny without contact	16,469,154	100	15,733,712	96	3,580,565	22	5,857,284	36	4,153,530	25	1,120,985	7	1,021,349	6
Household victimizations:														
Burglary	6,766,010	100	5,694,416	84	541,404	8	1,107,002	16	1,522,777	23	1,420,954	21	1,102,280	16
Forcible entry	2,300,292	100	2,123,039	92	108,693	5	215,493	9	538,082	23	872,824	38	387,947	17
Unlawful entry without force	2,962,705	100	2,564,619	87	274,686	9	699,474	24	902,562	30	536,908	18	150,988	5
Attempted forcible entry	1,503,013	100	1,006,758	67	158,024	11	192,035	13	82,133	5	11,222	1	563,344	37
Larceny	9,415,533	100	8,899,421	95	2,027,475	22	3,342,215	35	2,407,398	26	487,098	5	635,235	7
Under $50[c]	5,443,697	100	5,443,697	100	2,008,978	37	3,294,805	61	33,903	1	3,617	0	102,394	2
$50 or more	2,851,831	100	2,851,831	100	0	0	0	0	2,338,736	82	478,330	17	34,765	1
Amount not ascertained	410,196	100	410,196	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	410,196	100
Attempted	709,808	100	193,696	27	18,496	3	47,410	7	34,759	5	5,151	1	87,880	12
Vehicle theft	1,296,759	100	1,089,713	84	15,980	1	81,210	6	77,947	6	723,259	56	191,316	15
Completed	797,671	100	797,671	100	0	0	2,508	0	28,596	4	707,401	89	59,166	7
Attempted	499,089	100	292,043	59	15,980	3	78,702	16	49,351	10	15,859	3	132,151	26
Business victimizations:														
Robbery	279,516	100	219,170	78	4,294	2	26,929	10	82,132	29	71,489	26	34,325	12
Burglary	1,576,242	100	1,381,371	88	59,844	4	202,556	13	344,881	22	413,210	26	360,879	23

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Percent of total victimizations.
[c] The category "Under $50" refers only to the value of the property stolen. When damages are included, some cases fall into the higher loss columns.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.29 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by race of head of household and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 100,000 households]

Type of victimization	Race of head of household	
	White	Black and other races
Base	67,248,732	9,152,194
Burglary	8,395	12,245
Forcible entry	2,683	5,419
Unlawful entry without force	3,853	4,063
Attempted forcible entry	1,859	2,763
Larceny	12,400	11,761
Under $50	7,310	5,768
$50 or more	3,668	4,208
Amount not ascertained	522	644
Attempted	900	1,141
Vehicle theft	1,643	2,095
Completed	1,016	1,249
Attempted	627	846

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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Table 3.30 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimization, by age of head of household and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 100,000 households]

Type of victimization	Age of head of household				
	12 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 or older
Base	1,085,151	22,738,507	18,885,344	18,524,901	15,167,023
Burglary	23,554	12,001	9,195	6,961	4,981
Forcible entry	6,005	4,356	3,005	2,425	1,503
Unlawful entry without force	13,634	4,843	4,335	2,995	2,242
Attempted forcible entry	3,915	2,802	1,855	1,541	1,236
Larceny	19,436	16,932	14,379	9,544	5,743
Under $50	13,010	9,970	7,863	5,400	3,627
$50 or more	4,457	4,978	4,927	3,014	1,204
Amount not ascertained	609	858	489	472	489
Attempted	1,360	1,325	1,100	657	423
Vehicle theft	2,646	2,412	2,023	1,507	384
Completed	2,156	1,420	1,251	969	236
Attempted	490	993	773	538	148

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.31 Estimated rate (per 100,000 households) of household victimizations, by family income, race of head of household, and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 100,000 households]

Type of victimization and race of head of household	Family income						
	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 or more	Not ascertained
Base:							
White	5,087,298	13,662,059	6,256,173	13,974,586	14,858,219	6,282,348	7,128,050
Black and other races	1,628,906	2,809,551	896,313	1,409,166	1,080,701	343,345	984,212
Burglary:							
White	11,034	8,825	8,747	7,837	7,699	9,623	6,838
Black and other races	12,750	13,570	14,497	12,277	10,380	B	8,456
Forcible entry:							
White	3,351	2,737	2,948	2,689	2,363	3,119	2,142
Black and other races	5,719	5,932	7,858	5,138	4,343	B	3,396
Unlawful entry without force:							
White	5,547	3,985	3,771	3,307	3,833	4,696	2,828
Black and other races	4,308	4,429	3,456	4,234	4,195	B	2,928
Attempted forcible entry:							
White	2,136	2,103	2,028	1,841	1,503	1,808	1,868
Black and other races	2,723	3,208	3,184	2,905	1,841	B	2,132
Larceny:							
White	10,320	11,203	14,117	13,062	13,369	13,954	9,987
Black and other races	8,511	11,798	15,469	13,510	12,308	B	9,351
Under $50:							
White	6,403	6,576	8,684	7,895	8,092	7,556	5,164
Black and other races	4,795	5,519	7,805	6,874	5,669	B	4,082
$50 or more:							
White	2,658	3,262	3,898	3,703	3,732	5,156	3,453
Black and other races	2,645	4,337	5,618	4,586	4,404	B	3,901
Amount not ascertained:							
White	529	607	652	414	451	365	741
Black and other races	711	744	581	576	580	B	571
Attempted:							
White	730	758	882	1,051	1,095	877	629
Black and other races	360	1,198	1,465	1,474	1,654	B	797
Vehicle theft:							
White	881	1,433	1,414	1,743	1,838	2,302	1,611
Black and other races	336	1,296	1,336	3,382	5,202	B	1,775
Completed:							
White	493	925	864	1,120	1,086	1,300	1,097
Black and other races	336	891	867	2,364	2,797	B	1,143
Attempted:							
White	387	508	550	622	751	1,001	514
Black and other races	0	405	469	1,017	2,406	B	632

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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Table 3.32 Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicles owned) of attempted and completed vehicle thefts, by characteristics of household and type of victimization, United States, 1977[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Estimated rates are based on the number of motor vehicles owned, rather than on the number of households or persons. "Base" represents the estimated number of vehicles owned by those in various categories of the independent variables. To obtain the estimated number of victimizations that correspond to any given rate, multiply the particular rate shown by the base figure and divide by 100,000.

Included in this table, but not included in other tables in which vehicle thefts are shown, are vehicle thefts or attempts that occurred in conjunction with more serious crimes such as rape or robbery.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 100,000 motor vehicles owned]

Characteristics of household	Base	Motor vehicle theft		
		Total	Completed	Attempted
All households	121,177,000	1,141	705	436
Race of head of household:				
White	111,435,000	1,060	659	401
Black and other races	9,742,000	3,595	1,892	1,703
Age of head of household:				
12 to 19	1,158,000	2,930	2,262	668
20 to 34	36,365,000	1,591	945	646
35 to 49	36,708,000	1,122	701	421
50 to 64	32,578,000	908	577	331
65 or older	14,367,000	439	275	164
Tenure:				
Home owners	91,152,000	807	503	304
Renters and no cash rent	30,024,000	2,157	1,319	838
Persons in household:				
One	12,648,000	1,646	964	682
Two to three	62,809,000	1,078	644	434
Four to five	36,014,000	967	620	347
Six or more, not ascertained	9,706,000	1,543	1,083	460

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.33 Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business victimization, by type of business and victimization, United States, 1976[a]

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.1. Estimated rates are based on the number of business establishments. To obtain the estimated number of victimizations that correspond to any given rate, multiply the particular rate by the base figure for that column and divide by 100,000. For business crimes, the number of incidents is equivalent to the number of victimizations, because the business is considered to be the victim.

Definitions and description of terms relating to type of business can be found in U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, National Crime Survey—National Sample Survey Documentation *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976).*

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 100,000 businesses]

Type of business	Base	Business victimization rate	Type of victimization	
			Burglary rate	Robbery rate
Total businesses	7,245,657	25,579	21,733	3,846
Retail, total	2,381,412	35,893	28,303	7,590
Wholesale, total	505,085	33,351	31,312	2,040
Real estate, total	225,786	B	B	B
Service	2,848,329	19,747	12,752	1,995
Manufacturing	367,539	23,696	21,806	1,890
Banks	69,961	B	B	B
Transportation	117,612	B	B	B
All other	729,933	14,251	12,838	1,414

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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Figure 3.15 Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business robbery victimization, United States, 1973–76

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.33. The data for 1973 and 1974 have been rounded to the nearest thousand. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

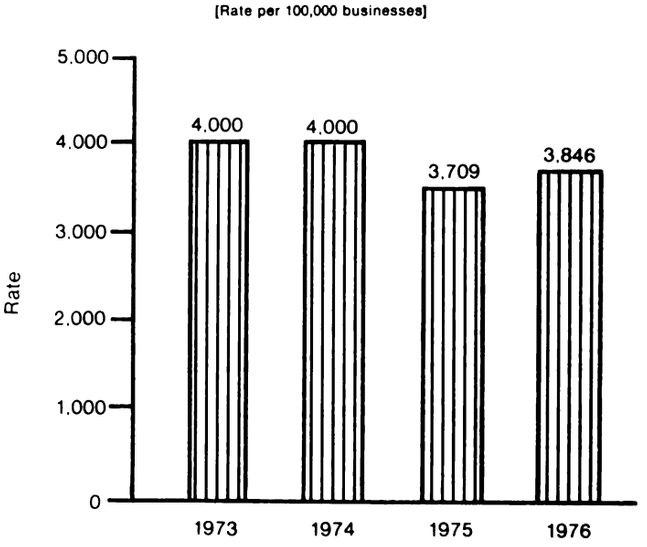

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Figure 3.16 Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business burglary victimization, United States, 1973–76

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.33. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 100,000 businesses]

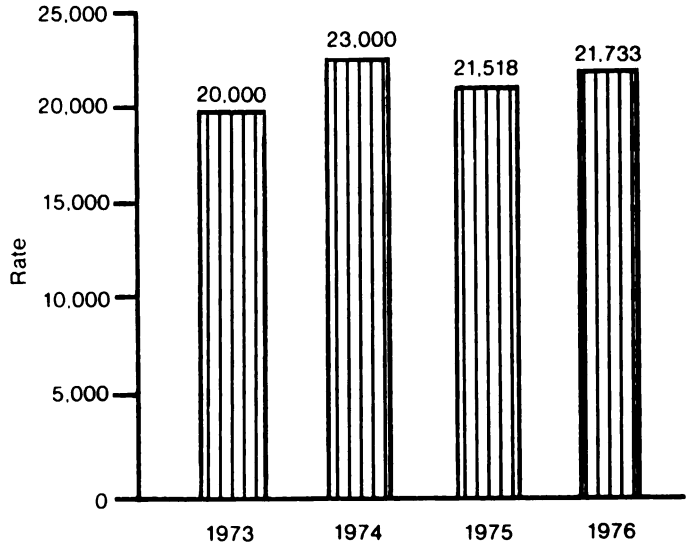

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Table 3.34 Estimated rate (per 100,000 businesses) of business victimization, by receipt size of business and type of victimization, United States, 1976 [a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.33. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 100,000 businesses]

Receipt size of business	Base	Business victimization rate	Type of victimization	
			Burglary rate	Robbery rate
Total businesses	7,245,662	25,579	21,733	3,846
$1,000,000 and more	515,049	28,922	23,958	4,964
$500,000 to $999,999	320,739	35,018	30,377	4,640
$100,000 to $499,999	1,219,397	31,235	25,621	5,614
$50,000 to $99,999	856,155	30,693	25,187	5,506
$25,000 to $49,999	645,232	27,306	23,376	3,930
$10,000 to $24,999	654,534	24,505	21,427	3,078
Under $10,000	886,992	21,240	18,918	2,323
No sales	654,278	14,083	13,797	287
Not available	1,493,286	22,186	18,529	3,657

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 3.35 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization between 1976 and 1977, by type of victimization, United States[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Type of victimization	Rate		Percent change, 1976 to 1977	Standard error[b]
	1976	1977		
Crimes of violence	32.6	33.9	+4.1[c]	2.4
Rape	0.8	0.9	+6.0	15.5
Robbery	6.5	6.2	−3.7	5.2
Robbery and attempted robbery with injury	2.1	2.2	+5.7	9.8
From serious assault	1.0	1.2	+20.6	15.5
From minor assault	1.1	1.0	−8.3	12.3
Robbery and attempted robbery without injury	4.4	4.0	−8.3	6.1
Assault	25.3	26.8	+6.0[d]	2.8
Aggravated assault	9.9	10.0	+1.2	4.4
With injury	3.4	3.1	−9.1	6.9
Attempted assault with weapon	6.4	6.9	+6.7	5.6
Simple assault	15.4	16.8	+9.1[d]	3.7
With injury	4.0	4.3	+8.0	7.2
Attempted assault without weapon	11.4	12.5	+9.6[d]	4.3
Crimes of theft	96.1	97.3	+1.2	1.3
Personal larceny with contact	2.9	2.7	−8.3	7.5
Purse snatching	0.9	0.8	−9.3	13.6
Pocket picking	2.0	1.9	−8.3	8.9
Personal larceny without contact	93.2	94.6	+1.5	1.4
Total population age 12 and older	171,901,000	174,093,000		

[a] Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[b] The standard error is given in percentage points at the 68 percent confidence level. For an illustration of the use of standard errors, see Appendix 12.
[c] Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.
[d] Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Description of Trends from 1973 to 1977*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 11.

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Table 3.36 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization between 1976 and 1977, by sex and age of victim, and type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group]

Sex and age of victim	Number of persons in the group	Type of victimization										
		Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Both sexes:												
1976 rate	171,901,000	32.6	0.8	6.5	2.1	4.4	25.3	9.9	15.4	96.1	2.9	93.2
1977 rate	174,093,000	33.9	0.9	6.2	2.2	4.0	26.8	10.0	16.8	97.3	2.7	94.6
Percent change		+4.1	+6.0	−3.7	+5.7	−8.3	+6.0	+1.2	+9.1	+1.2	−8.3	+1.5
12 to 15:												
1976 rate	16,350,000	52.0	1.1	10.0	2.1	7.9	40.9	12.6	28.3	148.7	2.2	146.5
1977 rate	15,963,000	56.5	1.6	10.9	2.7	8.2	44.0	13.1	30.9	144.2	2.3	141.9
Percent change		+8.7	+49.5	+8.9	+27.4	+4.2	+7.6	+3.9	+9.3	−3.0	+4.5	−3.2
16 to 19:												
1976 rate	16,487,000	66.7	2.1	9.4	3.2	6.1	55.3	23.5	31.8	147.0	4.1	142.9
1977 rate	16,505,000	67.7	2.7	9.5	3.2	6.4	55.5	23.0	32.4	149.8	2.7	147.0
Percent change		+1.6	+31.1	+1.9	−1.9	+3.9	+0.4	−2.0	+2.2	+1.9	−32.8[a]	+2.8
20 to 24:												
1976 rate	19,033,000	58.5	2.6	10.3	2.8	7.5	45.6	18.3	27.4	146.3	3.8	142.4
1977 rate	19,433,000	63.3	1.7	9.1	3.7	5.4	52.5	19.7	32.8	153.9	3.5	150.4
Percent change		+8.2	−33.6[a]	−11.2	+31.7	−27.4[a]	+15.0[a]	+7.9	+19.7[a]	+5.2[b]	−8.9	+5.6[b]
25 to 34:												
1976 rate	31,800,000	40.6	1.2	6.4	2.2	4.2	33.0	13.2	19.9	113.2	2.8	110.4
1977 rate	32,816,000	42.0	0.9	6.3	2.6	3.7	34.8	13.3	21.5	114.7	2.7	112.0
Percent change		+3.3	−23.6	−1.7	+18.8	−12.4	+5.3	−1.2	+8.1	+1.3	−1.8	+1.4
35 to 49:												
1976 rate	34,379,000	20.0	0.0[c]	5.1	1.8	3.3	14.8	5.6	9.2	82.6	2.1	80.5
1977 rate	34,913,000	19.9	0.4	4.5	1.4	3.1	15.1	5.6	9.5	87.0	2.5	84.5
Percent change		−0.2	+850.0	−11.6	−21.2	−6.3	+1.4	−0.4	+2.4	+5.3	+15.9	+5.0
50 to 64:												
1976 rate	31,825,000	12.2	0.1[c]	4.5	1.9	2.6	7.6	3.4	4.2	58.6	2.7	55.8
1977 rate	32,022,000	12.8	0.1[c]	4.3	1.3	2.9	8.4	3.3	5.1	57.4	2.5	54.9
Percent change		+4.5	+22.2	−6.0	−30.0[b]	+11.5	+10.5	−3.5	+22.4	−1.9	−8.4	−1.6
65 and older:												
1976 rate	21,926,000	7.6	0.1[c]	3.4	1.3	2.1	4.1	1.5	2.7	26.0	3.3	22.8
1977 rate	22,441,000	7.5	0.1[c]	3.4	1.9	1.4	4.0	1.2	2.8	23.6	2.4	21.2
Percent change		−1.5	+140.0	−1.2	+49.2	−32.9[b]	−3.4	−19.0	+5.2	−9.2	−25.5	−6.9
Males:												
1976 rate	82,328,000	42.9	0.2	9.1	2.6	6.5	33.6	14.4	19.2	106.2	2.5	103.7
1977 rate	83,397,000	46.4	0.2	8.7	3.1	5.6	37.5	15.5	22.1	107.9	2.4	105.5
Percent change		+8.1	−21.1	−4.6	+18.4	−13.8	+11.7	+7.4	+15.0	+1.6	−4.3	+1.8
12 to 15:												
1976 rate	8,338,000	66.7	0.0[c]	16.4	3.1	13.3	50.2	16.5	33.7	158.4	3.5	154.9
1977 rate	8,124,000	76.5	0.5[c]	17.2	4.3	12.8	58.8	19.4	39.3	160.8	3.3	157.6
Percent change		+14.7[b]	([d])	+4.4	+40.6	−3.8	+17.0[b]	+17.7	+16.6	+1.6	−6.8	+1.8
16 to 19:												
1976 rate	8,192,000	86.2	0.2[c]	13.1	4.6	8.5	72.9	34.2	38.7	156.5	5.1	151.4
1977 rate	8,206,000	92.0	0.2[c]	13.3	4.8	8.6	78.5	37.2	41.3	165.5	3.6	161.8
Percent change		+6.8	−11.1	+1.6	+2.8	+0.9	+7.8	+8.9	+6.7	+5.7	−29.2	+6.9
20 to 24:												
1976 rate	9,311,000	72.5	0.9[c]	12.7	3.1	9.6	58.9	27.0	31.9	164.4	3.5	160.9
1977 rate	9,510,000	87.5	0.5[c]	12.8	5.0	7.8	74.2	29.9	44.3	176.6	3.6	173.0
Percent change		+20.7[a]	−48.3	+0.7	+63.5	−19.3	+26.0[a]	+10.9	+38.8[a]	+7.4[b]	+3.7	+7.5[b]
25 to 34:												
1976 rate	15,606,000	53.1	0.2[c]	8.3	2.7	5.7	44.5	18.9	25.6	122.0	1.9	120.1
1977 rate	16,122,000	54.8	0.1[c]	8.5	3.6	4.9	46.2	19.8	26.4	117.7	1.8	115.9
Percent change		+3.2	−66.7	+2.3	+35.8	−13.5	+3.8	+4.7	+3.1	−3.6	−6.2	−3.5
35 to 49:												
1976 rate	16,729,000	24.8	0.0[c]	6.9	2.0	4.9	17.9	7.6	10.3	86.0	1.6	84.3
1977 rate	16,949,000	24.9	0.0[c]	5.9	2.0	3.9	19.1	7.8	11.2	88.4	2.3	86.1
Percent change		+0.7	0	−14.4	+1.5	−20.8	+6.5	+3.2	+9.0	+2.9	+44.7	+2.1
50 to 64:												
1976 rate	15,124,000	15.8	0.1[c]	5.9	2.3	3.6	9.8	4.9	4.9	65.3	1.9	63.3
1977 rate	15,211,000	16.8	0.1[c]	5.2	1.6	3.6	11.5	4.9	6.5	64.5	1.8	62.8
Percent change		+5.9	0	−12.1	−28.1	−1.9	+16.9	−0.2	+33.7	−1.1	−7.3	−0.9
65 and older:												
1976 rate	9,028,000	12.5	0.1[c]	5.9	1.6	4.3	6.5	2.3	4.2	31.4	2.1	29.2
1977 rate	9,274,000	10.5	0.0[c]	4.2	2.1	2.0	6.4	1.7	4.7	30.2	1.8	28.4
Percent change		−15.4	−100.0	−29.5	+30.1	−52.2[a]	−0.9	−27.5	+13.7	−3.7	−17.8	−2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 3.36 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization between 1976 and 1977, by sex and age of victim, and type of victimization, United States—Continued

[Rate per 1,000 persons in each age group]

Sex and age of victim	Number of persons in the group	Type of victimization										
		Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Females:												
1976 rate	89,572,000	23.1	1.4	4.0	1.6	2.4	17.6	5.7	11.9	86.8	3.2	83.6
1977 rate	90,696,000	22.4	1.6	4.0	1.4	2.5	16.9	4.9	12.0	87.5	2.9	84.6
Percent change		−2.8	+8.3	−1.7	−12.3	+5.8	−4.0	−13.2	+0.4	+0.8	−11.2	+1.2
12 to 15:												
1976 rate	8,012,000	36.6	2.1	3.3	1.0[c]	2.2	31.2	8.6	22.6	138.7	0.9[c]	137.8
1977 rate	7,839,000	35.8	2.7	4.4	0.9[c]	3.4	28.8	6.6	22.2	126.9	1.3	125.6
Percent change		−2.3	+24.3	+33.0	−13.5	+54.3	−7.8	−23.3	−1.9	−8.5[b]	+52.3	−8.8[b]
16 to 19:												
1976 rate	8,296,000	47.5	4.0	5.6	1.8	3.8	37.9	13.0	24.9	137.7	3.1	134.6
1977 rate	8,299,000	43.7	5.3	5.8	1.6	4.2	32.7	9.0	23.7	134.2	1.9	132.4
Percent change		−7.9	+32.9	+2.3	−14.8	+10.5	−13.6	−30.5[a]	−4.9	−2.5	−39.1	−1.7
20 to 24:												
1976 rate	9,722,000	45.1	4.2	8.0	2.6	5.4	32.9	9.9	23.0	128.9	4.2	124.7
1977 rate	9,924,000	40.1	2.9	5.6	2.4	3.2	31.6	9.9	21.7	132.1	3.4	128.7
Percent change		−11.0	−30.6	−29.4[b]	−5.1	−41.1[a]	−4.0	+0.2	−5.9	+2.5	−19.0	+3.2
25 to 34:												
1976 rate	16,914,000	28.7	2.2	4.5	1.7	2.8	22.0	7.6	14.4	104.7	3.6	101.1
1977 rate	16,934,000	29.7	1.8	4.1	1.6	2.5	23.8	7.1	16.7	111.8	3.6	108.2
Percent change		+3.5	−18.3	−8.9	−6.9	−10.2	+8.2	−7.3	+16.4	+6.8	+0.6	+7.0[b]
35 to 49:												
1976 rate	17,750,000	15.5	0.1[c]	3.5	1.6	1.8	12.0	3.7	8.3	79.4	2.6	76.8
1977 rate	17,964,000	15.2	0.8	3.2	0.9	2.4	11.3	3.5	7.8	85.6	2.6	83.0
Percent change		−1.7	+971.4	−6.7[a]	−47.0[a]	+30.6	−5.8	−7.3	−5.2	+7.8[b]	0	+8.0[b]
50 to 64:												
1976 rate	16,702,000	9.0	0.1[c]	3.2	1.6	1.7	5.6	2.1	3.5	52.5	3.5	49.0
1977 rate	16,810,000	9.2	0.1[c]	3.4	1.1	2.3	5.7	1.9	3.8	51.0	3.2	47.8
Percent change		+2.3	+40.0	+4.6	−32.7	+38.5	+0.5	−11.0	+7.7	−2.8	−9.2	−2.3
65 and older:												
1976 rate	12,898,000	4.2	0.0[c]	1.7	1.1	0.6[c]	2.5	0.9	1.6	22.3	4.0	18.3
1977 rate	13,167,000	5.4	0.2[c]	2.8	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.9	1.4	19.0	2.9	16.1
Percent change		+27.0	([d])	+67.1	+70.1	+59.4	−8.3	−3.3	−11.1	−14.7	−28.0	−11.7

[a] Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.
[b] Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.
[c] Rate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.
[d] Not defined.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Description of Trends from 1973 to 1977*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 14.

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Table 3.37 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization between 1976 and 1977, by family income and type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Annual family income	Number of persons in the group	Type of victimization										
		Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Total:[a]												
1976	171,901,000	32.6	0.8	6.5	2.1	4.4	25.3	9.9	15.4	96.1	2.9	93.2
1977 rate	174,093,000	33.9	0.9	6.2	2.2	4.0	26.8	10.0	16.8	97.3	2.7	94.6
Percent change		+4.1	+6.0	−3.7	+5.7	−8.3	+6.0	+1.2	+9.1	+1.2	−8.3	+1.5
Less than $3,000:												
1976 rate	12,093,000	54.2	2.5	14.0	5.3	8.7	37.7	16.1	21.7	86.4	5.7	80.7
1977 rate	10,353,000	54.0	1.8	13.7	5.6	8.1	38.5	15.7	22.8	92.3	4.6	87.6
Percent change		−0.4	−28.8	−1.9	+6.4	−7.0	+2.1	−2.1	+5.2	+6.7	−19.1	+8.5
$3,000 to $7,499:												
1976 rate	33,721,000	36.6	1.1	8.4	3.1	5.3	27.1	11.3	15.8	76.0	3.5	72.5
1977 rate	31,765,000	39.8	1.5	7.7	3.1	4.6	30.6	12.2	18.3	79.2	3.4	75.8
Percent change		+8.6	+36.0	−8.7	−0.3	−13.3	+12.8[b]	+8.3	+15.9[c]	+4.2	−4.6	+4.6
$7,500 to $9,999:												
1976 rate	17,017,000	33.4	1.2	6.5	2.1	4.4	25.7	10.6	15.1	89.2	3.0	86.2
1977 rate	15,691,000	35.8	1.2	7.9	2.9	5.0	26.7	9.4	17.4	88.1	3.3	84.8
Percent change		+7.2	+1.7	+20.2	+36.2	+12.6	+4.1	−12.0	+15.5	−1.2	+11.7	−1.7
$10,000 to $14,999:												
1976 rate	39,359,000	29.7	0.6	4.9	1.4	3.5	24.3	9.6	14.7	94.2	2.0	92.2
1977 rate	36,794,000	32.4	0.5	5.6	1.9	3.7	26.3	9.4	16.9	97.0	2.0	95.0
Percent change		+8.9[c]	−8.9	+14.3	+39.1	+4.6	+8.3	−1.4	+14.5[c]	+2.9	−0.5	+3.0
$15,000 to $24,999:												
1976 rate	38,955,000	27.5	0.5	4.5	1.5	3.0	22.6	7.9	14.7	111.8	2.2	109.6
1977 rate	42,646,000	30.5	0.5	4.8	1.5	3.3	25.2	8.9	16.3	108.1	1.8	106.3
Percent change		+10.8[c]	+3.9	+7.2	+3.4	+9.4	+11.7[c]	+13.4	+10.8	−3.3	−16.2	−3.1
$25,000 and over:												
1976 rate	15,230,000	27.2	0.6[d]	4.5	0.9	3.6	22.0	7.5	14.5	133.9	2.5	131.3
1977 rate	18,824,000	28.4	0.6	3.8	1.0	2.7	24.1	8.5	15.6	129.3	2.0	127.2
Percent change		+4.6	−6.5	−17.2	+14.3	−25.0	+9.3	+12.4	+7.7	−3.4	−20.5	−3.1

[a] Includes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.
[b] Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.
[c] Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.
[d] Rate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Description of Trends from 1973 to 1977*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-10 (Washington, D.C: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 17.

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Table 3.38 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization between 1976 and 1977, by sex and race or ethnicity of victim, and type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. Note in interpreting these data that persons of Spanish origin are also included in the figure for the "white" category. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Sex and race or ethnicity of victim	Number of persons in the group	Type of victimization										
		Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Both sexes:[a]												
1976 rate	171,901,000	32.6	0.8	6.5	2.1	4.4	25.3	9.9	15.4	96.1	2.9	93.2
1977 rate	174,093,000	33.9	0.9	6.2	2.2	4.0	26.8	10.0	16.8	97.3	2.7	94.6
Percent change		+4.1	+6.0	−3.7	+5.7	−8.3	+6.0	+1.2	+9.1	+1.2	−8.3	+1.5
White:												
1976 rate	150,725,000	31.1	0.7	5.5	1.9	3.7	24.9	9.2	15.7	97.4	2.5	95.0
1977 rate	152,409,000	33.0	0.9	5.4	1.9	3.5	26.8	9.6	17.2	98.2	2.2	96.0
Percent change		+6.1[b]	+19.2	−2.4	+0.5	−4.1	+7.6[b]	+4.6	+9.4[b]	+0.8	−9.8	+1.1
Black:												
1976 rate	18,797,000	44.4	1.9	13.6	4.0	9.6	28.9	15.6	13.3	86.8	6.3	80.6
1977 rate	19,298,000	41.9	1.0	13.0	5.2	7.9	27.9	13.9	14.0	90.0	5.7	84.3
Percent change		−5.6	−45.4[b]	−4.4	+28.4	−17.7	−3.6	−10.8	+4.9	+3.7	−8.8	+4.6
Persons of Spanish origin:												
1976 rate	8,177,000	34.7	1.3	7.1	2.6	4.5	26.4	12.1	14.3	90.1	4.4	85.7
1977 rate	8,387,000	40.1	1.9	7.5	3.0	4.5	30.7	11.0	19.6	89.8	3.2	86.6
Percent change		+15.5	+49.6	+6.5	+16.3	+0.2	+16.3	−8.4	+37.1[c]	−0.3	−27.3	+1.0
Males:[a]												
1976 rate	82,328,000	42.9	0.2	9.1	2.6	6.5	33.6	14.4	19.2	106.2	2.5	103.7
1977 rate	83,397,000	46.4	0.2	8.7	3.1	5.6	37.5	15.5	22.1	107.9	2.4	105.5
Percent change		+8.1[b]	−21.1	−4.6	+18.4	−13.8[b]	+11.7[b]	+7.4	+15.0[b]	+1.6	−4.3	+1.8
White:												
1976 rate	72,582,000	41.6	0.2	7.8	2.3	5.5	33.6	13.8	19.8	107.2	2.1	105.1
1977 rate	73,428,000	45.3	0.1[d]	7.5	2.5	4.9	37.7	15.1	22.6	108.1	2.0	106.2
Percent change		+8.7[b]	−31.6	−4.6	+9.1	−10.3	+12.0[b]	+9.0	+14.2[b]	+0.9	−5.3	+1.0
Black:												
1976 rate	8,557,000	54.9	0.2[d]	20.1	5.5	14.6	34.5	19.3	15.2	100.5	6.3	94.2
1977 rate	8,798,000	57.4	0.4[d]	19.8	8.2	11.6	37.3	19.8	17.5	104.6	5.9	98.7
Percent change		+4.7	+52.2	−1.6	+48.5	−20.6	+8.1	+2.4	+15.1	+4.1	−6.7	+4.8
Males of Spanish origin:												
1976 rate	3,927,000	47.7	0.0[d]	10.3	3.8	6.6	37.4	17.8	19.6	108.4	4.2	104.2
1977 rate	3,960,000	49.6	0.0[d]	11.4	4.3	7.0	38.2	17.3	20.9	96.8	2.6	94.2
Percent change		+3.9	0	+9.9	+14.2	+7.2	+2.2	−2.8	+6.7	−10.7	−38.5	−9.5
Females:[a]												
1976 rate	89,572,000	23.1	1.4	4.0	1.6	2.4	17.6	5.7	11.9	86.8	3.2	83.6
1977 rate	90,696,000	22.4	1.6	4.0	1.4	2.5	16.9	4.9	12.0	87.5	2.9	84.6
Percent change		−2.8	+8.3	−1.7	−12.3	+5.8	−4.0	−13.2[c]	+0.4	+0.8	−11.2	+1.2
White:												
1976 rate	78,144,000	21.4	1.2	3.4	1.4	2.0	16.7	4.8	11.9	88.4	2.8	85.6
1977 rate	78,981,000	21.7	1.6	3.5	1.3	2.2	16.6	4.5	12.2	89.0	2.4	86.5
Percent change		+1.4	+27.6	+2.4	−11.9	+12.1	−0.7	−7.3	+1.9	+0.7	−12.9	+1.1
Black:												
1976 rate	10,241,000	35.7	3.2	8.2	2.8	5.5	24.2	12.5	11.8	75.4	6.2	69.2
1977 rate	10,500,000	29.0	1.6	7.4	2.6	4.8	20.0	9.0	11.1	77.7	5.6	72.2
Percent change		−18.8[b]	−51.4[b]	−10.2	−5.1	−12.7	−17.5[c]	−28.2[b]	−6.0	+3.1	−10.6	+4.4
Females of Spanish origin:												
1976 rate	4,251,000	22.7	2.4	4.1	1.5[d]	2.6	16.2	6.8	9.5	73.2	4.5	68.7
1977 rate	4,427,000	31.6	3.5	4.1	1.8[d]	2.3	23.9	5.4	18.5	83.5	3.7	79.8
Percent change		+39.3[c]	+46.9	+1.5	+23.8	−11.2	+47.6[c]	−19.5	+95.6[b]	+14.1	−17.9	+16.1

[a] Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[b] Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.
[c] Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.
[d] Rate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Description of Trends from 1973 to 1977*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-10 (Washington, D.C: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 13.

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Table 3.39 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization between 1976 and 1977, by sex and marital status of victim, and type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Sex and marital status of victim	Number of persons in the group	Type of victimization										
		Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
Both sexes:[a]												
1976	171,901,000	32.6	0.8	6.5	2.1	4.4	25.3	9.9	15.4	96.1	2.9	93.2
1977 rate	174,093,000	33.9	0.9	6.2	2.2	4.0	26.8	10.0	16.8	97.3	2.7	94.6
Percent change		+4.1	+6.0	−3.7	+5.7	−8.3	+6.0	+1.2	+9.1	+1.2	−8.3	+1.5
Never married:												
1976 rate	49,942,000	56.4	1.7	10.7	3.0	7.7	44.0	16.9	27.2	142.8	4.2	138.5
1977 rate	50,854,000	59.6	1.7	10.3	3.4	7.0	47.6	17.3	30.2	144.8	3.8	141.0
Percent change		+5.8[b]	+2.4	−3.4	+11.3	−9.1	+8.1[c]	+2.8	+11.4[c]	+1.4	−11.3	+1.8
Married:												
1976 rate	98,884,000	18.6	0.4	3.2	0.9	2.4	15.0	6.0	9.0	75.8	1.6	74.1
1977 rate	99,514,000	19.7	0.3	3.1	1.0	2.1	16.3	6.1	10.2	75.5	1.8	73.7
Percent change		+6.1	−25.7	−3.1	+17.4	−10.6	+8.8[b]	+1.8	+13.7[c]	−0.3	+13.7	−0.6
Separated or divorced:												
1976 rate	10,772,000	75.6	2.2	19.9	9.3	10.6	53.5	20.9	32.7	131.5	5.9	125.6
1977 rate	11,401,000	66.5	2.8	16.1	7.2	8.9	47.5	19.4	28.1	137.9	4.8	133.1
Percent change		−12.1[c]	+30.9	−19.2[b]	−22.8	−16.0	−11.2[b]	−7.0	−13.9[b]	+4.9	−18.5	+6.0
Widowed:												
1976 rate	11,851,000	10.4	0.3[d]	3.8	2.1	1.7	6.3	2.5	3.9	37.8	5.3	32.4
1977 rate	11,874,000	11.0	0.6[d]	5.0	2.5	2.6	5.3	1.6	3.7	37.4	2.7	34.6
Percent change		+5.3	+106.7	+32.4	+17.6	+50.0	−15.8	−35.5	−3.6	−1.1	−49.0[c]	+6.8
Males:[a]												
1976 rate	82,328,000	42.9	0.2	9.1	2.6	6.5	33.6	14.4	19.2	106.2	2.5	103.7
1977 rate	83,397,000	46.4	0.2	8.7	3.1	5.6	37.5	15.5	22.1	107.9	2.4	105.5
Percent change		+8.1	−21.1	−4.6	+18.4	−13.8	+11.7	+7.4	+15.0	+1.6	−4.3	+1.8
Never married:												
1976 rate	26,567,000	70.6	0.1[d]	15.0	4.0	11.1	55.6	23.5	32.1	153.7	4.5	149.3
1977 rate	27,043,000	78.4	0.3[d]	14.6	4.7	9.9	63.5	25.4	38.0	161.5	4.0	157.5
Percent change		+11.0[c]	+416.7	−2.7	+18.6	−10.3	+14.2[c]	+8.2	+18.7[c]	+5.1[b]	−9.9	+5.5[c]
Married:												
1976 rate	49,824,000	24.9	0.2	4.2	1.0	3.2	20.5	8.8	11.6	79.1	1.1	78.0
1977 rate	50,090,000	27.3	0.1[d]	4.2	1.5	2.7	23.1	9.5	13.6	76.8	1.5	75.3
Percent change		+9.8[b]	−78.3[c]	+1.7	+51.5	−14.2	+12.4[c]	+8.1	+15.7[b]	−2.9	+31.3	−3.4
Separated or divorced:												
1976 rate	3,888,000	92.1	0.5[d]	30.2	12.9	17.2	61.4	28.8	32.6	156.2	5.9	150.3
1977 rate	4,187,000	75.5	0.0[d]	21.8	10.6	11.2	53.7	28.1	25.6	157.0	3.5	153.6
Percent change		−18.0[c]	−100.0	−27.6[c]	−17.9	−34.9[c]	−12.6	−2.4	−21.6[b]	+0.5	−41.3[b]	+2.2
Widowed:												
1976 rate	1,839,000	26.8	0.6[d]	14.3	5.5	8.8	11.9	5.8	6.1	53.3	6.7	46.6
1977 rate	1,861,000	25.6	0.0[d]	12.7	5.2[d]	7.5	12.9	3.4[d]	9.6	58.3	3.2[d]	55.1
Percent change		−4.3	−100.0	−11.5	−6.5	−14.6	+8.8	−41.9	+57.6	+9.4	−51.9[b]	+18.2
Females:[a]												
1976 rate	89,572,000	23.1	1.4	4.0	1.6	2.4	17.6	5.7	11.9	86.8	3.2	83.6
1977 rate	90,696,000	22.4	1.6	4.0	1.4	2.5	16.9	4.9	12.0	87.5	2.9	84.6
Percent change		−2.8	+8.3	−1.7	−12.3	+5.8	−4.0	−13.2	+0.4	+0.8	−11.2	+1.2
Never married:												
1976 rate	23,376,000	40.1	3.5	5.7	1.9	3.8	30.9	9.3	21.6	130.3	4.0	126.4
1977 rate	23,811,000	38.2	3.3	5.4	1.8	3.6	29.5	8.1	21.4	125.7	3.5	122.3
Percent change		−4.7	−4.7	−5.7	−5.2	−5.7	−5.0	−4.5	−12.7	−0.9	−3.5	−13.1
Married:												
1976 rate	49,060,000	12.2	0.5	2.3	0.7	1.5	9.5	3.3	6.2	72.4	2.1	70.3
1977 rate	49,424,000	12.0	0.5	2.0	1.5	9.6	2.7	6.8	74.3	2.2	72.1	
Percent change		−1.4	−2.1	−11.9	−28.8	−3.9	+1.1	−16.0	+9.9	+2.6	+3.8	+2.6
Separated or divorced:												
1976 rate	6,884,000	66.3	3.1	14.1	7.2	6.9	49.1	16.4	32.7	117.5	5.9	111.6
1977 rate	7,214,000	61.2	4.5	12.7	5.2	7.6	44.0	14.3	29.6	126.8	5.6	121.2
Percent change		−7.7	+44.4	−9.7	−28.5	+10.2	−10.4	−12.5	−9.4	+7.9	−5.4	+8.6
Widowed:												
1976 rate	10,013,000	7.4	0.3[d]	1.9	1.5	0.4[d]	5.3	1.8	3.5	34.9	5.1	29.9
1977 rate	10,013,000	8.3	0.7[d]	3.6	2.0	1.6	3.9	1.3	2.7	33.5	2.6	30.8
Percent change		+11.3	+196.0	+94.1	+34.0	+307.5	−26.4	−31.7	−23.6	−4.2	−48.2[c]	+3.3

[a] Includes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.
[b] Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.
[c] Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.
[d] Rate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Description of Trends from 1973 to 1977*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 16.

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Table 3.40 Change in rates (per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older) of personal victimization between 1976 and 1977, by place of residence of victim and type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age or older]

Place of residence of victim	Number of persons in the group	Type of victimization										
		Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Personal larceny	
				Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		With contact	Without contact
All places of residence:												
1976 rate	171,901,000	32.6	0.8	6.5	2.1	4.4	25.3	9.9	15.4	96.1	2.9	93.2
1977 rate	174,093,000	33.9	0.9	6.2	2.2	4.0	26.8	10.0	16.8	97.3	2.7	94.6
Percent change		+4.1	+6.0	−3.7	+6.2	−8.3	+6.0	+1.2	+9.0	+1.2	−8.3	+1.5
Total in metropolitan areas:												
Inside central cities:												
1976 rate	50,195,000	45.9	1.3	12.4	4.1	8.3	32.2	12.8	19.4	109.6	5.6	104.0
1977 rate	50,209,000	47.2	1.2	12.0	4.5	7.5	34.1	13.1	21.0	112.9	5.0	107.9
Percent change		+2.9	−10.8	−3.6	+10.6	−10.6	+6.0	+2.3	+8.4	+3.0	−11.2	+3.8
Outside central cities:												
1976 rate	67,196,000	32.3	0.8	5.1	1.7	3.5	26.4	9.8	16.6	107.5	2.4	105.1
1977 rate	68,460,000	33.7	1.0	4.9	1.6	3.4	27.8	9.8	18.0	107.2	2.1	105.1
Percent change		+4.1	+20.3	−3.7	−3.6	−4.0	+5.2	+0.3	+8.1	−0.3	−14.4	(a)
Metropolitan areas with central cities of 1,000,000 or more:												
Inside central cities:												
1976 rate	14,990,000	48.5	0.8	18.5	5.6	12.8	29.2	12.7	16.6	91.6	9.5	82.1
1977 rate	14,920,000	50.4	1.1	17.9	7.1	10.8	31.5	13.3	18.2	103.3	9.7	93.6
Percent change		+4.0	+37.5	−3.2	+25.9	−15.8	+7.6	+4.7	+9.8	+12.8[b]	+2.2	+14.0[b]
Outside central cities:												
1976 rate	16,828,000	37.2	0.5[c]	8.1	3.0	5.2	28.5	10.4	18.1	114.3	3.4	110.9
1977 rate	16,799,000	37.0	1.5	6.8	2.1	4.6	28.8	10.3	18.4	108.7	2.5	106.2
Percent change		−0.4	+188.5	−16.9	−28.0	−10.6	+0.8	−1.0	+1.8	−4.9	−27.5	−4.2
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 500,000 to 999,999:												
Inside central cities:												
1976 rate	10,329,000	49.7	2.0	13.6	4.0	9.6	34.1	15.1	19.0	128.2	6.2	122.0
1977 rate	10,309,000	50.9	0.4[c]	13.9	5.0	8.9	36.5	13.5	23.1	123.8	4.0	119.9
Percent change		+2.4	−78.7[b]	+2.1	+24.4	−7.2	+7.3	−10.6	+21.5	−3.4	−35.7[b]	−1.8
Outside central cities:												
1976 rate	15,839,000	32.5	0.9	5.2	1.0	4.2	26.4	9.5	16.9	112.3	2.4	109.9
1977 rate	16,078,000	36.2	1.1	4.9	1.7	3.2	30.2	10.7	19.5	115.1	2.2	112.8
Percent change		+11.1	+15.1	−5.6	+76.3	−24.3	+14.2	+12.6	+15.1	+2.5	−6.3	+2.6
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 250,000 to 499,999:												
Inside central cities:												
1976 rate	9,894,000	45.3	1.7	9.7	3.2	6.5	33.9	13.9	20.0	114.6	4.5	110.0
1977 rate	9,963,000	47.5	1.8	9.0	3.4	5.6	36.8	14.3	22.5	116.0	2.4	113.6
Percent change		+4.8	+4.1	−7.5	+6.6	−14.4	+8.4	+2.4	+12.6	+1.2	−47.5[b]	+3.2
Outside central cities:												
1976 rate	15,055,000	33.1	1.0	4.2	1.5	2.7	27.9	10.7	17.2	106.0	2.2	103.8
1977 rate	15,371,000	32.8	0.8	3.8	0.6[c]	3.2	28.2	9.6	18.6	115.0	2.8	112.2
Percent change		−0.9	−17.2	−10.6	−60.4[b]	+16.4	+1.1	−10.6	+8.4	+8.5[d]	+23.9	+8.2[d]
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 50,000 to 249,999:												
Inside central cities:												
1976 rate	14,982,000	41.1	1.0	7.3	3.1	4.2	32.8	10.8	22.1	111.6	2.1	109.5
1977 rate	15,018,000	41.4	1.3	6.7	2.3	4.4	33.4	12.0	21.4	112.9	2.8	110.1
Percent change		+0.7	+26.9	−7.9	−26.1	+5.8	+1.8	+11.6	−3.0	+1.2	+31.5	+0.6
Outside central cities:												
1976 rate	19,473,000	27.3	0.8	3.2	1.2	2.0	23.4	8.8	14.7	99.0	1.8	97.1
1977 rate	20,212,000	29.5	0.5[c]	4.4	1.8	2.6	24.7	8.8	15.8	93.7	1.1	92.6
Percent change		+7.9	−37.3	+36.8	+52.5	+27.5	+5.5	+1.0	+8.1	−5.3	−37.4[d]	−4.7
Total in nonmetropolitan areas:												
1976 rate	54,510,000	20.6	0.5	2.6	0.9	1.8	17.5	7.2	10.3	69.6	0.9	68.6
1977 rate	55,423,000	22.1	0.6	2.6	1.0	1.7	18.9	7.3	11.6	70.9	1.2	69.7
Percent change		+7.2	+14.3	−0.8	+12.9	−7.8	+8.3	+1.7	+12.9	+1.9	+30.9	+1.5

[a] Less than .05.
[b] Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.
[c] Rate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.
[d] Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Description of Trends from 1973 to 1977*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 18.

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Table 3.41 Change in rates (per 1,000 households) of household victimization between 1976 and 1977, by type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 1,000 households]

Type of victimization	Rate		Percent change, 1976 to 1977	Standard error[a]
	1976	1977		
Burglary	88.9	88.5	−0.4	2.1
Forcible entry	30.4	30.1	−0.9	3.7
Unlawful entry	37.7	38.8	+2.8	3.4
Attempted forcible entry	20.8	19.7	−5.5	4.3
Household larceny	124.1	123.3	−0.7	1.7
Completed larceny[b]	115.4	114.0	−1.2	1.8
Less than $50	74.7	71.3	−4.7[c]	2.2
$50 or more	36.6	37.3	+2.0	3.4
Attempted larceny	8.7	9.3	+6.4	7.3
Motor vehicle theft	16.5	17.0	+3.0	5.1
Completed theft	10.1	10.4	+3.0	6.6
Attempted theft	6.3	6.5	+3.0	8.3
Number of households	74,956,000	76,412,000		

[a] The standard error is given in percentage points at the 68 percent confidence level. For an illustration of the use of standard errors, see Appendix 12.

[b] Includes amount not reported.

[c] Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Description of Trends from 1973 to 1977*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 19.

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Table 3.42 Change in rates (per 1,000 households) of household victimization between 1976 and 1977, by race or ethnicity of head of household, family income, and type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1, 3.7, and 3.38. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 1,000 households]

Race or ethnicity of head of household and family income	Number of households in the group	Type of victimization									
		Burglary				Household larceny			Motor vehicle theft		
		Total	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry	Attempted forcible entry	Total	Completed	Attempted	Total	Completed	Attempted
All races:[a]											
1976 rate	74,956,000	88.9	30.4	37.7	20.8	124.1	115.4	8.7	16.5	10.1	6.3
1977 rate	76,412,000	88.5	30.1	38.8	19.7	123.3	114.0	9.3	17.0	10.4	6.5
Percent change		−0.4	−0.9	+2.8	−5.5	−0.7	−1.2	+6.4	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0
Less than $7,500:											
1976 rate	24,913,000	101.3	36.1	41.1	24.1	106.5	100.3	6.2	12.1	8.4	3.7
1977 rate	23,195,000	101.5	34.7	44.0	22.9	108.9	101.1	7.8	12.2	7.9	4.3
Percent change		+0.2	−4.0	+7.1	−5.2	+2.3	+0.9	+25.3	+0.5	−6.3	+15.8
$7,500 to $14,999:											
1976 rate	23,563,000	80.7	26.7	33.0	21.0	137.0	126.3	10.8	19.0	11.8	7.2
1977 rate	22,538,000	86.3	31.2	35.0	20.1	134.8	124.3	10.5	17.4	11.2	6.2
Percent change		+7.0[b]	+16.7[c]	+6.1	−3.9	−1.6	−1.6	−2.6	−8.5	−5.2	−13.8
$15,000 and over:											
1976 rate	19,543,000	86.7	27.5	41.4	17.8	140.1	130.1	9.9	19.8	11.0	8.9
1977 rate	22,566,000	83.9	26.9	40.9	16.2	135.2	124.5	10.7	21.7	12.2	9.6
Percent change		−3.2	−2.3	−1.3	−9.1	−3.5	−4.3	+7.7	+9.7	+11.1	+8.1
White:[a]											
1976 rate	66,065,000	84.0	26.8	37.9	19.4	125.8	117.2	8.6	15.9	9.6	6.4
1977 rate	67,254,000	83.9	26.8	38.5	18.6	124.0	115.0	9.0	16.4	10.2	6.3
Percent change		−0.1	+0.2	+1.7	−4.3	−1.4	−1.8	+4.2	+3.3	+6.4	−1.3
Less than $7,500:											
1976 rate	20,314,000	94.0	30.8	41.0	22.3	108.4	102.3	6.1	11.6	8.0	3.7
1977 rate	18,751,000	94.2	29.0	44.0	21.1	109.6	102.1	7.5	12.8	8.1	4.8
Percent change		+0.2	−5.6	+7.5	−5.4	+1.1	−0.2	+23.3	+10.3	+1.4	+29.8
$7,500 to $14,999:											
1976 rate	21,293,000	76.6	23.6	33.3	19.7	137.1	126.5	10.5	17.5	10.6	6.9
1977 rate	20,232,000	81.2	27.7	34.5	19.0	133.9	123.9	10.0	16.4	10.4	6.0
Percent change		+5.9	+17.2[b]	+3.6	−3.6	−2.3	−2.1	−5.0	−6.4	−2.1	−13.2
$15,000 and over:											
1976 rate	18,354,000	85.0	25.7	42.0	17.3	140.7	131.2	9.6	19.3	10.5	8.8
1977 rate	21,142,000	82.7	25.9	40.9	15.9	135.5	125.2	10.3	19.8	11.5	8.3
Percent change		−2.7	+0.7	−2.7	−7.9	−3.7	−4.5	+7.7	+2.3	+9.2	−5.8
Black:[a]											
1976 rate	8,006,000	130.8	59.2	39.1	32.5	112.1	102.3	9.8	21.5	15.1	6.3
1977 rate	8,252,000	122.4	55.4	38.5	28.4	116.3	104.7	11.6	21.1	13.0	8.1
Percent change		−6.5	−6.3	−1.6	−12.6	+3.7	+2.4	+17.6	−1.5	−13.8	+28.1
Less than $7,500:											
1976 rate	4,298,000	134.8	59.2	42.8	32.8	97.8	90.6	7.2	12.9	9.7	3.2
1977 rate	4,161,000	128.7	57.7	41.4	29.6	102.7	94.5	8.2	8.2	6.4	1.9[d]
Percent change		−4.6	−2.6	−3.4	−9.7	+5.1	+4.3	+14.8	−36.3[c]	−34.5[b]	−41.9
$7,500 to $14,999:											
1976 rate	2,032,000	125.6	58.5	32.7	34.4	138.2	124.4	13.8	35.6	24.6	11.0
1977 rate	2,079,000	133.7	66.1	36.5	31.1	142.3	127.2	15.1	28.1	19.8	8.4
Percent change		+6.5	+12.9	+11.7	−9.5	+3.0	+2.3	+9.7	−21.0	−19.6	−24.2
$15,000 and over:											
1976 rate	944,000	133.2	68.7	35.5	29.0	137.4	122.0	15.4	33.6	20.7	12.8
1977 rate	1,147,000	104.3	45.3	35.8	23.2	130.3	111.3	19.0	55.9	25.0	31.0
Percent change		−21.7[b]	−34.1[c]	+0.9	−20.0	−5.2	−8.8	+23.4	+66.6	+20.5	+141.2
Persons of Spanish origin:[a]											
1976 rate	3,186,000	98.5	35.6	35.1	27.8	137.2	126.1	11.1	23.4	15.9	7.5
1977 rate	3,282,000	105.2	42.5	36.2	26.5	146.0	137.5	8.5	27.2	15.8	11.4
Percent change		+6.8	+19.2	+3.2	−4.7	+6.5	+9.1	−23.4	+16.2	−0.6	+51.4
Less than $7,500:											
1976 rate	1,468,000	116.1	44.6	44.4	27.1	118.4	106.9	11.5	12.4	7.5	4.9[d]
1977 rate	1,379,000	127.5	49.8	44.8	32.9	120.8	115.6	5.1[d]	25.7	10.3	15.5
Percent change		+9.8	+11.9	+1.0	+21.1	+2.0	+8.2	−55.4[c]	+107.8	+37.0	+215.5
$7,500 to $14,999:											
1976 rate	1,041,000	82.5	24.5	28.7	29.3	154.9	143.0	11.9	40.4	29.9	10.4
1977 rate	1,082,000	91.7	33.2	26.9	31.5	161.3	152.1	9.2[d]	24.7	19.1	5.6[d]
Percent change		+11.1	+35.9	−6.3	+7.5	+4.1	+6.3	−22.4	−38.8[c]	−36.3[b]	−45.8
$15,000 and over:											
1976 rate	433,000	94.3	25.0	32.9	36.4	176.5	165.3	11.3[d]	27.8	16.8[d]	11.0[d]
1977 rate	506,000	78.8	31.8	37.2	9.8[d]	177.8	161.2	16.6[d]	27.1	12.3[d]	14.8[d]
Percent change		−16.5	+27.0	+13.2	−73.2[c]	+0.7	−2.5	+47.6	−2.3	−26.5	+34.7

[a] Includes data on households whose income level was not ascertained. The "all races" category also includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[b] Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.
[c] Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.
[d] Rate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Description of Trends from 1973 to 1977*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 22.

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Table 3.43 Change in rates (per 1,000 households) of household victimization between 1976 and 1977, by place of residence of victim and type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.7. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 1,000 households]

Place of residence of victim of household and family income	Number of households in the group	Type of victimization									
		Burglary				Household larceny			Motor vehicle theft		
		Total	Forcible entry	Unlawful entry	Attempted forcible entry	Total	Completed	Attempted	Total	Completed	Attempted
All places of residence:											
1976 rate	74,956,000	88.9	30.4	37.7	20.8	124.1	115.4	8.7	16.5	10.1	6.3
1977 rate	76,412,000	88.5	30.1	38.8	19.7	123.3	114.0	9.3	17.0	10.4	6.5
Percent change		−0.5	−1.0	+2.8	−5.5	−0.6	−1.2	+6.4	+2.9	+2.9	+3.0
Total in metropolitan areas:											
Inside central cities:											
1976 rate	23,321,000	113.4	44.3	40.4	28.7	138.9	128.6	10.3	23.5	15.2	8.3
1977 rate	23,492,000	111.5	42.9	40.2	28.4	141.0	130.1	10.9	24.3	15.0	9.3
Percent change		−1.7	−3.2	−0.5	−1.1	+1.5	+1.2	+5.7	+3.6	−0.9	+11.5
Outside central cities:											
1976 rate	28,025,000	88.9	28.8	39.1	21.0	139.2	128.8	10.3	18.9	10.6	8.2
1977 rate	28,729,000	86.7	29.3	38.8	18.6	135.8	124.5	11.3	18.3	10.3	8.0
Percent change		−2.6	+1.5	−0.8	−11.3[a]	−2.4	−3.3	+8.9	−2.9	−2.7	−3.0
Metropolitan area with central cities of 1,000,000 or more:											
Inside central cities:											
1976 rate	7,127,000	95.6	42.4	28.3	25.0	89.0	82.4	6.6	27.0	16.8	10.2
1977 rate	7,105,000	90.5	36.2	30.2	24.2	92.6	86.1	6.5	32.8	19.6	13.2
Percent change		−5.3	−14.5[a]	+6.7	−3.3	+4.1	+4.5	−1.4	+21.3	+16.4	+29.3
Outside central cities:											
1976 rate	6,977,000	87.0	27.8	37.5	21.7	137.9	124.5	13.3	24.4	13.7	10.7
1977 rate	7,057,000	87.4	32.9	34.4	20.1	137.6	126.0	11.6	23.3	12.4	10.9
Percent change		+0.5	+18.5[a]	−8.1	−7.6	−0.2	+1.2	−13.3	−4.4	−9.1	+1.7
Metropolitan area with central cities from 500,000 to 999,999:											
Inside central cities:											
1976 rate	4,801,000	130.1	49.3	44.3	36.6	159.6	147.7	11.9	29.7	20.1	9.6
1977 rate	4,828,000	135.0	52.7	46.4	36.0	159.1	146.6	12.6	26.4	15.5	10.9
Percent change		+3.8	+6.9	+4.8	−1.6	−0.3	−0.8	+5.7	−11.1	−23.0	+13.8
Outside central cities:											
1976 rate	6,613,000	86.4	32.1	34.3	20.0	133.5	124.2	9.4	21.7	11.3	10.4
1977 rate	6,727,000	83.5	29.8	37.4	16.3	132.2	118.8	13.4	21.5	10.9	10.6
Percent change		−3.3	−7.2	+9.0	−18.4	−1.0	−4.3	+42.8	−0.6	−3.2	+2.2
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 250,000 to 499,999:											
Inside central cities:											
1976 rate	4,504,000	121.7	47.5	42.5	31.7	173.6	159.4	14.2	20.6	13.1	7.5
1977 rate	4,588,000	125.0	49.9	44.5	30.6	154.0	143.7	10.3	20.6	13.1	7.5
Percent change		+2.7	+5.1	+4.7	−3.5	−11.3[b]	−9.9[a]	−27.0	+0.1	+0.2	0
Outside central cities:											
1976 rate	6,360,000	93.6	27.7	42.5	23.4	161.9	151.1	10.8	19.8	11.4	8.5
1977 rate	6,526,000	93.5	28.6	43.2	21.8	146.4	135.3	11.1	18.3	10.6	7.8
Percent change		(c)	+3.1	+1.6	−6.8	−9.6[b]	−10.5[b]	+3.1	−7.6	−7.0	−8.4
Metropolitan areas with central cities from 50,000 to 249,999:											
Inside central cities:											
1976 rate	6,889,000	114.8	40.9	48.8	25.2	153.5	142.9	10.7	17.5	11.4	6.1
1977 rate	6,971,000	107.6	38.3	43.2	26.0	169.2	154.5	14.7	16.8	11.4	5.4
Percent change		−6.3	−6.2	−11.4	+3.4	+10.2[a]	+8.2	+38.0	−3.8	−0.1	−10.7
Outside central cities:											
1976 rate	8,076,000	89.1	27.9	41.8	19.4	127.0	118.8	8.2	11.0	6.9	4.1
1977 rate	8,419,000	83.3	26.2	40.2	16.9	128.9	119.5	9.5	11.6	7.9	3.6
Percent change		−6.5	−6.0	−3.9	−13.0	+1.5	+0.5	+15.1	+4.7	+15.1	−12.8
Total in non-metropolitan areas:											
1976 rate	23,610,000	64.6	18.4	33.4	12.8	91.5	86.3	5.2	6.7	4.6	2.1
1977 rate	24,191,000	68.3	18.6	37.3	12.4	91.2	85.9	5.4	8.2	6.1	2.1
Percent change		+5.7	+0.8	+11.6[a]	−2.8	−0.3	−0.5	+2.3	+21.8	+32.0	−0.5

[a] Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.
[b] Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.
[c] Less than .05.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Description of Trends from 1973 to 1977*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-10 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 23.

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Table 3.44 Change in rates (per 1,000 businesses) of business victimization between 1973 and 1976, by type of victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.33. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 1,000 businesses]

Type of victimization	Rate		Percent change 1973 to 1976	Standard error[a]
	1973	1976		
Burglary	203.7	217.3	+6.7[b]	3.8
Completed	151.3	164.1	+8.4[b]	4.4
Attempted	52.3	53.2	+1.7	7.3
Robbery	38.8	38.5	−1.0	9.7
Completed	28.8	28.5	−1.1	11.3
Attempted	10.0	9.9	−0.7	19.4
Number of businesses	6,800,000	7,246,000		

[a] The standard error is given in percentage points at the 68 percent confidence level. [b] Statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 52, Table 22.

Table 3.45 Change in rates (per 1,000 businesses) of business victimization between 1975 and 1976, by type of business and victimization, United States

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.1 and 3.33. All changes have been computed from unrounded rates and percentages. The resulting percent change has been rounded to one decimal point, as have the rates and percents on which the change was based. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

[Rate per 1,000 businesses]

Type of business	Number of businesses in the group	Type of victimization					
		Burglary			Robbery		
		Total	Completed	Attempted	Total	Completed	Attempted
All businesses:							
1975 rate	6,709,000	228.6	167.6	61.0	39.4	30.5	9.0
1976 rate	7,246,000	217.3	164.1	53.2	38.5	28.5	9.9
Percent change		−4.9	−2.1	−12.7[a]	−2.4	−6.4	+10.9
Retail:							
1975 rate	2,275,000	315.9	219.7	96.2	81.3	65.0	16.3
1976 rate	2,381,000	283.0	199.7	83.3	75.9	61.1	14.8
Percent change		−10.4[a]	−9.1[a]	−13.4[a]	−6.6	−5.9	−9.7
Food group:							
1975 rate	351,000	357.7	225.9	131.8	145.3	126.3	19.0
1976 rate	355,000	269.4	171.0	98.3	148.7	129.0	19.7
Percent change		−24.7[a]	−24.3[a]	−25.4[a]	+2.3	+2.1	+3.7
Eating and drinking places:							
1975 rate	479,000	361.6	259.5	102.2	89.7	65.2	24.5
1976 rate	499,000	300.8	208.9	91.9	79.4	69.6	9.8[b]
Percent change		−16.8[a]	−19.5[a]	−10.1	−11.5	+6.8	−60.1[a]
Wholesale:							
1975 rate	377,000	210.6	169.1	41.5	18.7	14.7	4.0[b]
1976 rate	505,000	313.1	272.2	40.9	20.4	12.0	8.4[b]
Percent change		+48.7[a]	+61.0[a]	−1.5	+8.9	−18.2	+108.0[b]
Service:							
1975 rate	2,677,000	188.7	144.2	44.5	18.1	13.8	4.4
1976 rate	2,848,000	177.5	137.5	40.0	20.0	12.5	7.5
Percent change		−5.9	−4.6	−10.1	+10.0	−9.2	+70.0[a]
Manufacturing:							
1975 rate	331,000	238.6	183.4	55.3	16.8	9.1[b]	7.6[b]
1976 rate	368,000	218.1	163.1	54.9	18.9	14.2	4.7[b]
Percent change		−8.6	−11.0	−0.6	+12.7	+55.1	−38.1
All others:							
1975 rate	1,048,000	144.2	108.8	35.4	17.4	10.6	6.8
1976 rate	1,143,000	137.1	108.7	28.4	20.8	12.4	8.5
Percent change		−4.9	−0.2	−19.6	+20.0	+16.7	+25.1

[a] Statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level. [b] Rate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department ofJustice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 44.

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Table 3.46 Reports of child abuse or neglect, by status and type of report, 32 jurisdictions, 1977

NOTE: These data were collected by the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting of the American Humane Association for the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The data were compiled from the reports submitted by the 29 States and 3 territories classified as Level I participants. They do not represent the total number of reports received because reports were edited by the National Study's staff for correctness and completeness. Only edited reports have been tabulated. States are allowed to use as criteria for substantiation any form of confirmation deemed appropriate by the State department of social services. Thus, in many jurisdictions, State law or policy defines the operative criteria for substantiation. Definitions for abuse and neglect, and reporting procedures vary from State to State. For information on the methodology of the study and definition of Level I participation, see Appendix 13.

Status of report	Abuse only		Neglect only		Abuse and neglect		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Substantiated	19,392	57.8	31,490	57.1	10,246	47.7	61,128	55.5
Not substantiated	14,154	42.2	23,637	42.9	11,253	52.3	49,044	44.5
Total	33,546	100.0	55,127	100.0	21,499	100.0	110,172	100.0

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.

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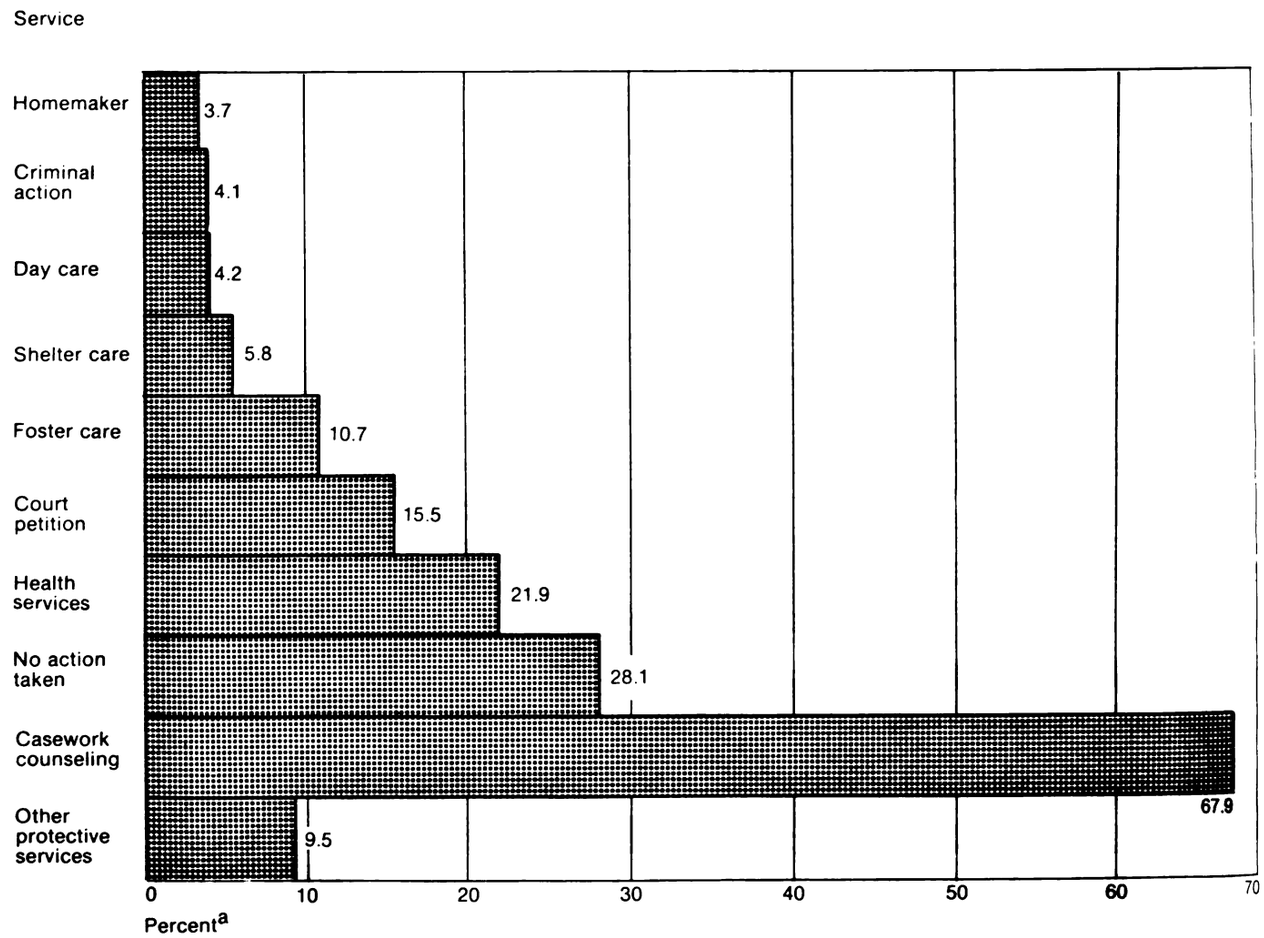
Figure 3.17 Families receiving services after reports of child abuse and neglect, by type of service, 32 jurisdictions, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.46. These data reflect substantiated reports only. More than one child may receive services in a family. In addition, information may be missing for some families. Consequently, the total number of families does not match the total number of validated reports presented in Table 3.46. For information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 13.

[N = 41,006 families]



[a] The total of more than 100 percent is explained by the possibility of more than one service being provided to any one family.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.

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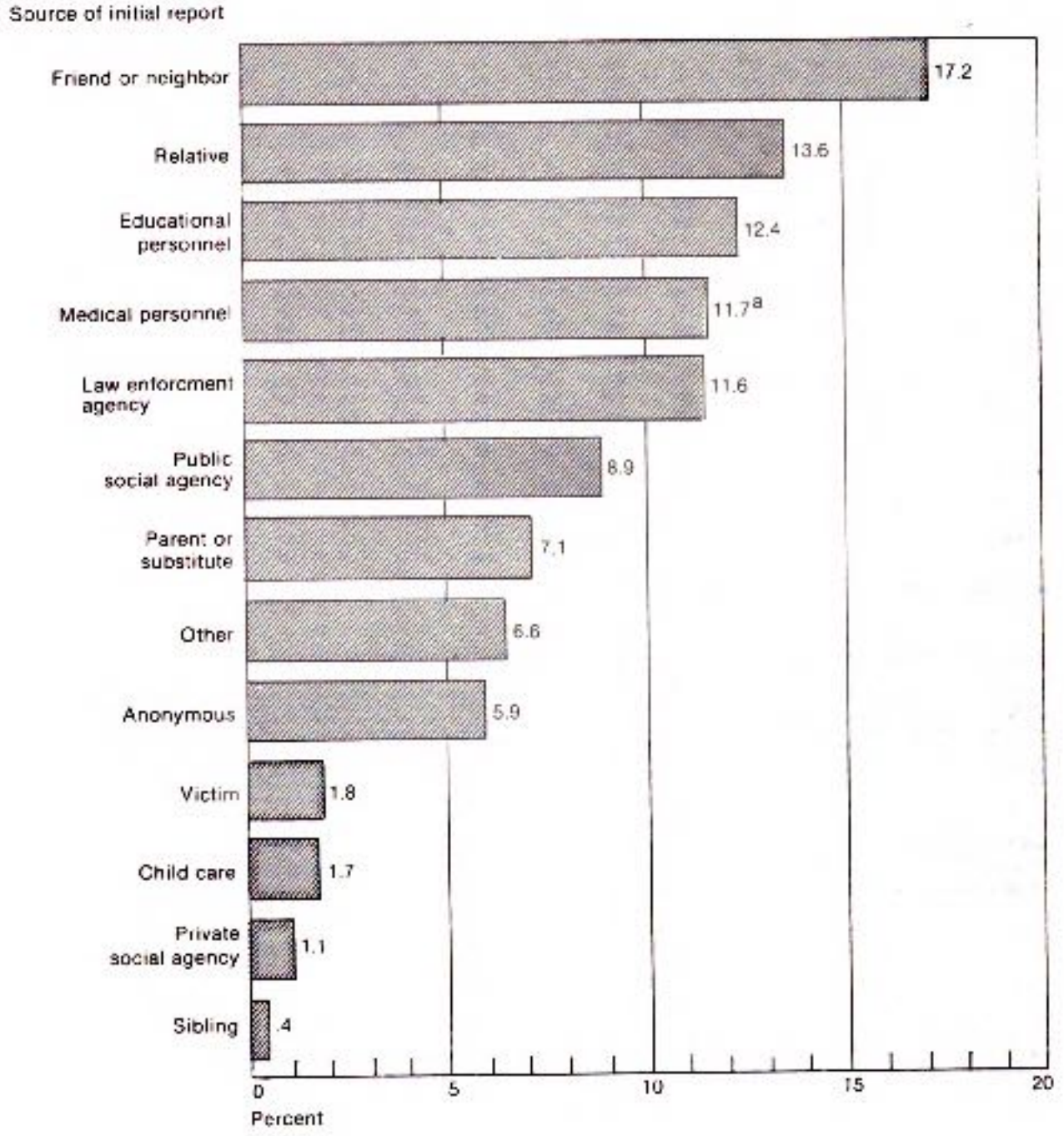
Figure 3.18 Reports of child abuse and neglect, by source of initial report, 32 jurisdictions, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.46. These data reflect both substantiated and unsubstantiated reports. Information is missing on some reports. Consequently, the total number of cases in this table does not match the total number of substantiated and unsubstantiated reports presented in Table 3.48. For information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 13.

[N = 109,466 cases]



[a] Private physicians = 1.7 percent.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.

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Table 3.47 Reports of child abuse and neglect, by type of abuse or neglect and age of child, 32 jurisdictions, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.46. These data reflect substantiated reports only. More than one type of abuse or neglect and more than one child may be involved in a report. In addition, information may be missing for some reports. Consequently, the total number of children in this table does not match the total number of substantiated reports presented in Table 3.46. Percents do not add to 100 because of rounding. For information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 13.

Type of abuse or neglect	Age of child												Total	
	0 to 2 years		3 to 5 years		6 to 8 years		9 to 11 years		12 to 14 years		15 to 17 years			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Brain damage/skull fracture	246	74.1	28	8.4	14	4.2	15	4.5	15	4.5	14	4.2	332	100.0
Subdural hemorrhage/hematoma	205	46.2	76	17.1	50	11.3	41	9.2	31	7.0	41	9.2	444	100.0
Bone fracture (other than skull)	372	54.9	121	17.8	51	7.5	43	6.3	39	5.8	52	7.7	678	100.0
Dislocation/sprains/twisting	110	34.6	46	14.5	29	9.1	28	8.8	47	14.8	58	18.2	318	100.0
Internal injuries	62	41.1	25	16.6	13	8.6	10	6.6	18	11.9	23	15.2	151	100.0
Malnutrition	598	46.5	219	17.0	171	13.3	138	10.7	109	8.5	51	4.0	1,286	100.0
Failure to thrive	747	63.9	149	12.7	95	8.1	75	6.4	63	5.4	40	3.4	1,169	100.0
Exposure to elements	423	26.8	319	20.2	295	18.7	216	13.7	198	12.6	126	8.0	1,577	100.0
Locked in or out	235	16.4	295	20.6	279	19.5	205	14.3	201	14.1	214	15.0	1,429	100.0
Poisoning (unintentional)	70	55.1	31	24.4	14	11.0	6	4.7	5	3.9	1	0.8	127	100.0
Burns or scalds	492	44.9	273	24.9	156	14.2	84	7.7	61	5.6	30	2.7	1,096	100.0
Cuts/bruises/welts	2,547	17.1	2,796	19.1	2,578	17.6	2,105	14.4	2,438	16.6	2,196	15.0	14,660	100.0
Sexual abuse—rape	10	2.9	28	8.3	45	13.3	49	14.5	125	36.9	82	24.2	339	100.0
Sexual abuse—molestation	33	3.1	143	13.3	187	17.4	198	18.4	285	26.5	231	21.4	1,077	100.0
Sexual abuse—unnatural acts	9	3.3	53	19.6	53	19.6	80	29.6	50	18.5	25	9.3	270	100.0
Sexual abuse—incest	14	2.5	24	4.3	45	8.1	72	12.9	201	36.2	200	36.0	556	100.0
Sexual abuse—unspecified	82	4.0	215	10.5	305	14.9	380	18.6	567	27.7	495	24.2	2,044	100.0
Congenital drug addiction	69	56.6	12	9.8	12	9.8	10	8.2	7	5.7	12	9.8	122	100.0
Physical neglect	5,513	24.9	4,630	20.9	4,182	18.9	3,450	15.6	2,805	12.7	1,593	7.2	22,173	100.0
Emotional neglect	3,055	17.0	3,224	18.0	3,156	17.6	2,954	16.5	3,167	17.7	2,374	13.2	17,930	100.0
Medical neglect	2,372	35.2	1,380	20.5	1,044	15.5	834	12.4	713	10.6	405	6.0	6,748	100.0
Educational neglect	221	3.6	532	8.6	1,412	22.9	1,362	22.1	1,667	27.0	980	15.9	6,174	100.0
Abandonment	1,098	28.0	819	20.9	617	15.7	453	11.6	482	12.3	453	11.6	3,922	100.0
Lack of supervision	4,156	17.7	4,713	20.1	4,766	20.3	4,182	17.8	3,539	15.1	2,119	9.0	23,475	100.0
Other	1,672	23.6	1,342	18.9	1,093	15.4	1,020	14.4	1,098	15.5	862	12.2	7,087	100.0

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Table 3.48 Rate (per 100 spouses) and frequency in past year of reported intramarital violence, by type of act, United States, 1976

NOTE: The Response Analysis Corporation of Princeton, New Jersey carried out this household survey. A national probability sample was used. The first stage was selection of a sample of 103 primary areas (counties, or groups of counties) stratified by geographic region, type of community, and other population characteristics. Within these primary areas, 300 interviewing locations (census districts or block groups) were randomly selected. Each location was divided into 10 to 25 housing units by interviewers trained for this purpose. Sample segments from each interviewing location were selected. The last step involved selecting an eligible person to be interviewed in each designated household.

Eligible families consisted of a couple who identified themselves as married or being a "couple" (man and woman living together as a conjugal unit). A random procedure was used so that the sample would be approximately 50 percent male and 50 percent female. The final national probability sample produced 2,143 completed interviews. Interviews were conducted with 960 men and 1,183 women. The completion rate for the entire sample was 65 percent. This rate varied by sex and location, however no weighting procedures were used in the presentation of the data. Comparison with census data shows that this sample is representative in terms of major demographic attributes of American families. The interviews were conducted between January and April, 1976 (Source, p. 7).

Question: "No matter how well a couple gets along, there are times when they disagree on major decisions, get annoyed about something the other person does, or just have spats or fights because they're in a bad mood or tired, or for some other reason. They also use many different ways of trying to settle their differences. I'm going to read a list of some things that you and your (husband/partner) might have done when you had a dispute, and would like you to tell me for each one how often you did it in the past year."

Type of act	Self-reported violent acts		Frequency in past year among spouses reporting at least one incident*			
			Mean		Median	
	Rate per 100 husbands	Rate per 100 wives	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
Threw something at spouse	2.8	5.2	5.5	4.5	2.2	2.0
Pushed, grabbed, shoved spouse	10.7	8.3	4.2	4.6	2.0	2.1
Slapped spouse	5.1	4.6	4.2	3.5	1.6	1.9
Kicked, bit, or hit with fist	2.4	3.1	4.8	4.6	1.9	2.3
Hit or tried to hit with something	2.2	3.0	4.5	7.4	2.0	3.8
Beat up spouse	1.1	0.6	5.5	3.9	1.7	1.4
Threatened with a knife or gun	0.4	0.6	4.6	3.1	1.8	2.0
Used a knife or gun	0.3	0.2	5.3	1.8	1.5	1.5

* For those engaged in each act, i.e., omits those with scores of zero.

Source: Murray A. Straus, "Stress and Assault in a National Sample of American Families," Family Violence Research Program, University of New Hampshire, 1979. (Mimeographed.) P. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.49 Reported use of alcoholic beverages, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977 and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you ever have occasion to use any alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine, or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

[Percent]

	1977		1978	
	Uses alcohol	Total abstainer	Uses alcohol	Total abstainer
National	72	28	72	28
Sex:				
Male	79	21	79	21
Female	66	34	68	32
Race:				
White	75	25	73	27
Black/other	54	46	66	34
Education:				
College	84	16	83	17
High school	73	27	74	26
Grade school	50	50	47	53
Occupation:				
Professional and business	83	17	84	16
Clerical	79	21	75	25
Manual	67	33	71	29
Farmer	69	31	67	33
Income:				
$15,000 and over	84	16	82	18
$10,000 to $14,999	77	23	79	21
$7,000 to $9,999	71	29	70	30
$5,000 to $6,999	58	42	57	43
$3,000 to $4,999	53	47	58	42
Under $3,000	48	52	50	50
Age:				
18 to 20 years	82	18	70	30
21 to 29 years	79	21	83	17
30 to 49 years	79	21	78	22
50 years and older	60	40	61	39
Region:				
Northeast	78	22	85	15
Midwest	80	20	78	22
South	56	44	56	44
West	82	18	79	21
Religion:				
Protestant	65	35	64	36
Catholic	84	16	87	13
Jewish	85	15	93	7
None	92	8	91	9
Politics:				
Republican	72	28	67	33
Democrat	67	33	71	29
Independent	78	22	78	22

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

Table 3.50 Reported excessive use of alcoholic beverages, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977 and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. These data are based on the subsample of respondents who answered that they "use alcohol" to the question presented in Table 3.49. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you should?"

[Percent *]

	1977		1978	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	38	62	35	65
Sex:				
Male	48	52	45	55
Female	27	73	27	73
Race:				
White	38	62	36	64
Black/other	32	68	29	71
Education:				
College	40	60	38	62
High school	37	63	35	65
Grade school	30	70	24	76
Occupation:				
Professional and business	38	62	36	64
Clerical	30	70	30	70
Manual	39	61	35	65
Farmer	50	50	48	52
Income:				
$15,000 and over	38	62	39	61
$10,000 to $14,999	42	58	38	62
$7,000 to $9,999	33	67	37	63
$5,000 to $6,999	35	65	27	73
$3,000 to $4,999	41	59	27	73
Under $3,000	31	69	34	66
Age:				
18 to 20 years	38	62	48	52
21 to 29 years	49	51	44	56
30 to 49 years	39	61	36	64
50 years and older	28	72	25	75
Region:				
Northeast	31	69	32	68
Midwest	42	58	37	63
South	36	64	32	68
West	39	61	41	59
Religion:				
Protestant	36	64	35	65
Catholic	37	63	35	65
Jewish	31	69	11	89
None	54	46	45	55
Politics:				
Republican	33	67	33	67
Democrat	36	64	35	65
Independent	42	58	37	63

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

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Table 3.51 Reported alcohol use among high school seniors, by sex, college plans, region, population density, and recency of use, United States, 1977

NOTE: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The sample is a multistage random sample of high school seniors. In the 1975 survey, 15,791 students from 125 high schools were sampled; in 1976, 16,678 students from 123 schools, and in 1977, 18,436 students from 124 schools. Depending on the year, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. About 75 percent of all sampled students in participating schools completed the survey questionnaire. The number of cases shown in the table are the actual numbers of cases (unweighted). All percentages reported in the tables are based on weighted cases. For information on weighting procedures, see Source. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 14.

[Percent]

	Number of cases	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
				Past month	Past year, not past month	Not past year
All seniors	17,116	7.5	92.5	71.2	15.8	5.5
Sex:						
Male	7,921	5.8	94.2	77.8	12.2	4.2
Female	8,620	9.1	90.9	65.0	19.3	6.6
College plans:						
None or under 4 years	7,188	7.0	93.0	72.8	14.9	5.3
Complete 4 years	8,532	7.8	92.2	69.4	17.1	5.7
Region:						
Northeast	4,407	4.0	96.0	76.6	16.2	3.2
North central	5,370	5.5	94.5	76.4	14.0	4.1
South	4,493	10.9	89.1	64.7	16.3	8.1
West	2,846	10.8	89.2	64.4	17.9	6.9
Population density:						
Large SMSA	5,366	5.3	94.7	74.0	16.4	4.3
Other SMSA	7,864	7.1	92.9	72.0	15.6	5.3
Non-SMSA	3,886	9.8	90.2	67.8	15.6	6.8

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drug Use Among American High School Students 1975–1977*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 146.

Table 3.52 Reported drug use among high school seniors, by type of drug, United States, 1975–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.51. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 14.

[Percent]

Type of drug	Class of 1975 (N = 9,408)	Class of 1976 (N = 15,385)	Class of 1977 (N = 17,116)	1976 to 1977 change
Marihuana	47.3	52.8	56.4	+ 3.6
Inhalants	NA	10.3	11.1	+ 0.8
Hallucinogens	16.3	15.1	13.9	− 1.2
Cocaine	9.0	9.7	10.8	+ 1.1
Heroin	2.2	1.8	1.8	0.0
Other opiates [a]	9.0	9.6	10.3	+ 0.7
Stimulants [a]	22.3	22.6	23.0	+ 0.4
Sedatives [a]	18.2	17.7	17.4	− 0.3
Tranquilizers [a]	17.0	16.8	18.0	+ 1.2
Alcohol	90.4	91.9	92.5	+ 0.6
Cigarettes	73.6	75.4	75.7	+ 0.3

[a] Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drug Use Among American High School Students 1975–1977*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 16.

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Table 3.53 Reported use of marihuana, cocaine, and heroin among high school seniors, by sex, college plans, region, population density, and recency of use, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.51. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 14.

[Percent]

	Marihuana						Cocaine						Heroin					
				Most recent use						Most recent use						Most recent use		
	Number of cases	Never used	Ever used	Past month	Past year, not past month	Not past year	Number of cases	Never used	Ever used	Past month	Past year, not past month	Not past year	Number of cases	Never used	Ever used	Past month	Past year, not past month	Not past year
All seniors	17,555	43.6	56.4	35.4	12.2	8.8	17,689	89.2	10.8	2.9	4.2	3.6	17,609	98.2	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.9
Sex:																		
Male	8,110	38.1	61.9	40.7	12.5	8.7	8,215	86.7	13.3	3.9	5.4	4.0	8,213	97.6	2.4	0.5	0.8	1.1
Female	8,871	49.2	50.8	30.0	12.0	8.8	8,960	92.0	8.0	1.9	3.0	3.1	8,979	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.7
College plans:																		
None or under 4 years	7,413	40.4	59.6	38.7	12.0	8.9	7,530	88.0	12.0	3.3	4.8	4.0	7,525	97.8	2.2	0.4	0.7	1.1
Complete 4 years	8,706	48.0	52.0	31.0	12.5	8.6	8,768	91.4	8.6	2.1	3.4	3.1	8,773	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
Region:																		
Northeast	4,495	37.5	62.5	40.4	13.1	9.0	4,513	88.1	11.9	3.5	4.5	4.0	4,465	98.5	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.8
North Central	5,493	44.0	56.0	36.1	12.1	7.9	5,522	90.3	9.7	2.4	3.9	3.5	5,515	98.1	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.9
South	4,646	48.6	51.4	31.3	11.3	8.9	4,713	90.3	9.7	2.2	3.8	3.7	4,690	97.9	2.1	0.2	0.6	1.2
West	2,921	42.9	57.1	33.6	13.2	10.3	2,941	86.9	13.1	4.8	5.5	3.0	2,939	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
Population density:																		
Large SMSA	5,501	37.5	62.5	40.4	12.8	9.3	5,538	86.9	13.1	3.8	4.8	4.5	5,501	98.6	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.8
Other SMSA	8,036	42.3	57.7	36.2	12.8	8.8	8,084	89.3	10.7	2.6	4.7	3.4	8,055	98.3	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.9
Non-SMSA	4,018	50.3	49.7	30.2	11.1	8.5	4,067	91.1	8.9	2.6	3.2	3.1	4,053	97.8	2.2	0.4	0.8	1.1

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Drug Use Among American High School Students 1975–1977*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 38, 71, 83. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.54 Reported drug use and most recent use among adults and youth, by type of drug, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.76. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11. These data are based on the responses of 3,322 adults (18 and older) and 1,272 youths (12 to 17).

Questions: "When was the most *recent* time you took (sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants) for nonmedical reasons? When was the most *recent* time you used (marihuana, hashish, glue or other inhalant, cocaine, LSD or other hallucinogen, opiates, heroin)?"

[Percent[a]]

Type of drug	Never used		Ever used		Most recent use					
					Past month		Past year, not past month		Not past year[b]	
	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth
Marihuana and/or hashish	75.5	71.8	24.5	28.2	8.2	16.1	4.6	5.7	11.8	6.4
Inhalants	96.3	91.0	3.7	9.0	(c)	0.7	(c)	1.5	3.1	6.9
Hallucinogens	93.9	95.4	6.1	4.6	0.5	1.6	1.0	1.5	4.5	1.5
Cocaine	94.0	96.0	6.0	4.0	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.8	3.1	1.4
Heroin	98.6	98.9	1.4	1.1	(c)	(c)	(c)	0.6	0.9	0.7
Other opiates[d]	93.4	92.9	5.0	6.1	(c)	0.6	0.9	2.8	3.6	2.3
Stimulants[e]	91.9	94.8	8.1	5.2	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.4	5.1	1.1
Sedatives[e]	94.0	96.9	6.0	3.1	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.2	3.7	1.1
Tranquilizers[e]	95.2	96.2	4.8	3.8	0.8	0.7	1.7	2.2	2.1	0.6

[a] Some categories do not add to 100 percent because of rounding. "No answer" not included.
[b] Includes those who are not sure when their most recent use occurred.
[c] Less than 0.5 percent.
[d] Data under the columns of "most recent use" do not include methadone.
[e] Nonmedical use. Estimates based on split samples, adults (N = 1,647), youth (N = 623).

Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 19, 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.55 Reported drug use among adults and youth, by type of drug, United States, 1972, 1974, 1976, and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.76. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11. This table includes data on those who reported any past experience with drugs.

Questions: "When was the most *recent* time you took (sedatives, tranquilizers, stimulants) for nonmedical reasons? When was the most *recent* time you used (marihuana, hashish, glue or other inhalant, cocaine, LSD or other hallucinogen, opiates, heroin)?"

[Percent reporting ever used drug]

Type of drug	Adults (18 and older)				Youth (12 to 17)			
	1972 (N = 2,411)	1974 (N = 3,071)	1976 (N = 2,590)	1977 (N = 3,322)	1972 (N = 880)	1974 (N = 952)	1976 (N = 986)	1977 (N = 1,272)
Marihuana and/or hashish	16.0[a]	18.9	21.3	24.5	14.0[a]	22.6	22.5	28.2
Inhalants	2.1	2.8	3.4	3.7	6.4	8.5	8.1	9.0
Hallucinogens	4.6	4.5	4.9	6.1	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6
Cocaine	3.2	3.4	4.1	6.0	1.5	3.6	3.4	4.0
Heroin	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1
Other opiates[b]	([c])	3.6	5.5	5.0	([c])	6.1	6.5	6.1
Stimulants[d]	5.0	6.0	7.9	8.1	4.0	5.0	4.4	5.2
Sedatives[d]	4.0	4.0	4.4	6.0	3.0	5.0	2.8	3.1
Tranquilizers[d]	6.0	3.0	4.0	4.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.8

[a] Marihuana only.
[b] Includes methadone.
[c] Not asked that year.
[d] Nonmedical use. Estimates in 1977 based on split samples, adults (N = 1,647), youth (N = 623).

Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 26, 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.56 Reported drug use among adults and youth, by use of alcohol and type of drug, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.76. These data were constructed by combining multiple questions into the four categories shown in the table. The "current drinkers" category was determined by any positive response to the question "During the past month, on about how many days did you drink any alcoholic beverages?" The "nonmedical psychotherapeutic pill user" category was derived on the basis of responses to questions regarding the nonmedical use of sedatives, tranquilizers, and stimulants. For each of these drug types respondents were asked if they had ever taken the drug "just to see what it was like and how it would work," "just to enjoy the feeling it gives you," or for any other nonmedical reasons. Similarly, the "stronger drug" category was derived on the basis of questions concerning the use of LSD or other hallucinogen, cocaine, heroin, and other opiates. The marihuana and/or hashish category was derived on the basis of the question, "when was the most recent time you used (marihuana, hashish)?"

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

[Percent reporting ever used drug]

Type of drug	Adults (18 and older)		Youth (12 to 17)	
	Current drinkers	Not current drinkers	Current drinkers	Not current drinkers
Nonmedical psychotherapeutic pill user:[a]				
Yes	20.8	7.3	21.4	2.8
No	79.2	92.7	78.6	97.2
Ever used marihuana and/or hashish:				
Yes	36.3	8.3	60.0	13.7
No	63.7	91.7	40.0	86.3
Ever used stronger drugs:				
Yes	13.5	2.6	21.4	3.5
No	86.5	97.4	78.6	96.5

[a] Questions on the nonmedical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs were on an interview schedule that was administered to a random half of the households.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 111.

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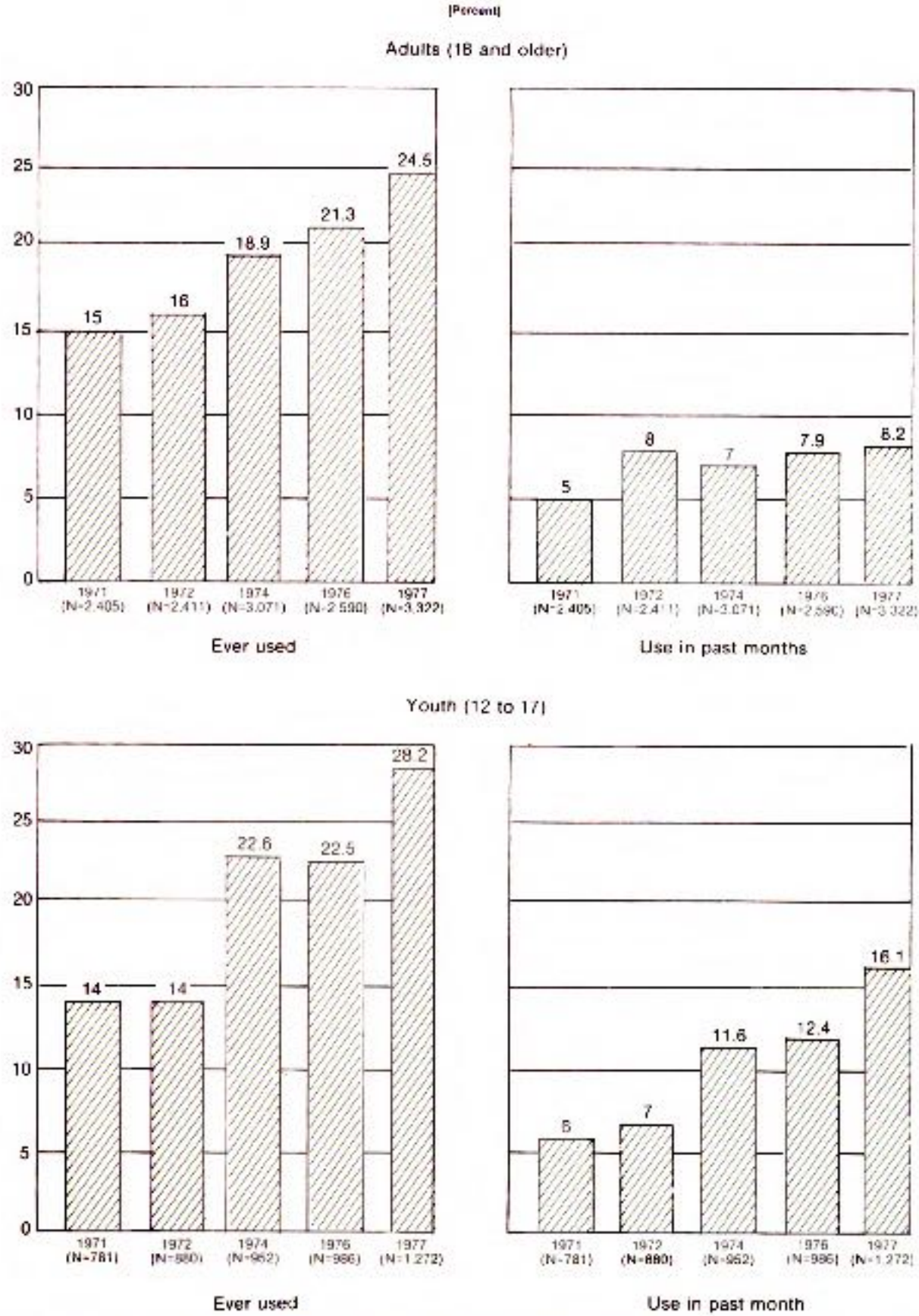
Figure 3.19 Reported marihuana and/or hashish use among adults and youth, United States, selected years 1971–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.76. In 1974, 1976, and 1977 the data reported refer to marihuana and/or hashish use. In 1971 and 1972, the reported data refer to only marihuana use. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "When was the most *recent* time you used marihuana, hashish?"



Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 47. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.57 Reported use of marihuana, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1969, 1972, 1973, and 1977

NOTE: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10. Note that the income and age categories were changed in 1977. This table presents the percent of respondents answering "yes" to the question.

Questions: "Have you, yourself, ever happened to try marihuana?"

[Percent]

	1969	1972	1973	1977
National	4	11	12	24
Sex:				
Male	6	16	17	31
Female	2	7	8	17
Race:				
White	4	10	NA	22
Nonwhite	5	18	NA	36
Education:				
College	9	20	22	36
High school	3	10	12	23
Grade school	1	5	2	5
Income:				
$15,000 and over	5	12	NA	23[a]
$10,000 to $14,999	4	10	NA	24
$7,000 to $9,999	6	13	NA	24
$5,000 to $6,999	4	11	NA	26
$3,000 to $4,999	6	14	NA	20
Under $3,000	1	8	NA	21
Age:				
18 to 20 years	NA	31	NA	59[b]
21 to 29 years	12	29	36[c]	51[d]
30 to 49 years	3	7	5	16
50 years and older	1	2	2	5
City size:				
1,000,000 and over	7	20	NA	29
500,000 to 999,999	5	15	NA	34
50,000 to 499,999	5	13	NA	24
2,500 to 49,999	2	10	NA	20
Under 2,500, rural	2	3	NA	17
Region:				
East	5	13	13	26
Midwest	2	10	10	22
South	2	7	9	18
West	9	18	20	30
Religion:				
Protestant	3	7	NA	19
Catholic	3	13	NA	21
Politics:				
Republican	4	7	NA	12
Democrat	3	9	NA	23
Independent	6	16	NA	30

[a] The income breakdowns for 1977 were "$15,000 to $19,999" and "$20,000 and over." In the "$20,000 and over" category, 25 percent said they had tried marihuana.
[b] This figure represents the age category "18 to 24 years."
[c] This figure represents the age category "18 to 29 years."
[d] This figure represents the age category "25 to 29 years."

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 53, p. 10; Report No. 82, p. 17; Report No. 93, pp. 24, 25; Report No. 143, p. 10 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion). Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.58 Reported marihuana and/or hashish use and most recent use among adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1971–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.76. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "When was the most *recent* time you used marihuana, hashish?"

[Percent]

	Ever used					Use in past month				
	1971[a]	1972[a]	1974	1976	1977	1971[a]	1972[a]	1974	1976	1977
All adults	15.0	16.0	18.9	21.3	24.5	5.0	8.0	7.0	7.9	8.2
Age:										
18 to 25	39	48	53	53	60	17	28	26	25	28
26 to 34	19	20	30	36	44	5	9	8	11	12
35 and older	7	3	4	6	7	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	1
Sex:										
Male	21	22	24	29	30	7	11	9	11	11
Female	10	10	14	15	19	3	5	5	5	6
Race:										
White	15	15	18	21	24	5	8	7	8	8
Nonwhite	15	21	27	25	27	4	9	8	10	8
Education:										
Not high school graduate	8	5	9	12	12	1	2	3	4	3
High school graduate	14	13	20	22	26	4	6	7	8	9
College	23	32	28	30	35	7	17	10	12	12
Not a graduate	(c)	(c)	32	30	41	(c)	(c)	14	13	18
Graduate	(c)	(c)	24	30	28	(c)	(c)	6	10	6
Now a college student	44	(c)	61	48	54	23	(c)	33	24	22
Region:										
Northeast	20	14	22	24	29	7	6	7	9	11
North Central	19	15	17	19	24	3	9	7	7	8
South	5	8	13	17	17	1	3	5	6	4
West	21	33	29	29	32	10	17	11	11	11
Population density:										
Large metropolitan	20	21	24	26	30	7	9	9	10	11
Other metropolitan	18	20	20	24	26	5	12	8	9	9
Nonmetropolitan	7	6	12	13	16	1	2	4	4	4

[a] Marihuana only.
[b] Less than 0.5 percent.
[c] Not tabulated in these years.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 49, 53. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.59 Reported marihuana and/or hashish use and most recent use among adults, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.76. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "When was the most *recent* time you used marihuana, hashish?"

[Percent[a]]

	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Past month	Past year, not past month	Not past year[b]
All adults (N = 3,322)	75.5	24.5	8.2	4.6	11.8
Age:					
18 to 21 (N = 732)	41	59	31	10	17
22 to 25 (N = 768)	38	62	24	12	26
26 to 34 (N = 668)	56	44	12	9	23
35 and older (N = 1,153)	93	7	1	1	5
Sex:					
Male (N = 1,448)	70	30	11	5	14
Female (N = 1,874)	81	19	6	4	9
Race:					
White (N = 2,827)	76	24	8	4	12
Nonwhite (N = 487)	73	27	8	5	14
Education:					
Not high school graduate (N = 814)	88	12	3	2	7
High school graduate (N = 1,282)	74	26	9	5	13
College (N = 1,209)	65	35	12	8	15
Not a graduate (N = 672)	59	41	18	9	15
Graduate (N = 537)	72	28	6	6	16
Now a college student (N = 398)	46	54	22	11	21
Region:					
Northeast (N = 671)	71	29	11	6	12
North Central (N = 893)	76	24	8	4	11
South (N = 1,120)	83	17	4	3	10
West (N = 638)	68	32	11	6	16
Population density:					
Large metropolitan (N = 1,124)	70	30	11	5	14
Other metropolitan (N = 1,136)	74	26	9	5	12
Nonmetropolitan (N = 1,062)	84	16	4	3	8

[a] Some categories do not add to 100 percent because of rounding. "No answer" not included.
[b] Includes those who are not sure when their most recent use occurred.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 41.

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Table 3.60 Reported marihuana and/or hashish use and most recent use among youth, by demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1971-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.76. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "When was the most *recent* time you used marihuana, hashish?"

[Percent]

	Ever used					Use in past month				
	1971[a]	1972[a]	1974	1976	1977	1971[a]	1972[a]	1974	1976	1977
All youths	14.0	14.0	22.6	22.5	28.2	6.0	7.0	11.6	12.4	16.1
Age:										
12 to 13	6	4	6	6	8	2	1	2	2	4
14 to 15	10	10	22	21	29	7	6	12	13	15
16 to 17	27	29	39	40	47	10	16	20	22	29
Sex:										
Male	14	15	24	26	33	7	9	12	14	19
Female	14	13	21	19	23	5	6	11	10	13
Race:										
White	15	16	24	22	29	([b])	8	12	12	17
Nonwhite	12	5	17	22	26	([b])	2	9	10	12
Region:										
Northeast	16	16	26	21	35	9	7	14	14	21
North Central	13	14	21	26	29	5	7	11	15	19
South	7	8	17	17	19	2	4	6	7	7
West	26	24	30	30	36	11	14	19	17	22
Population density:										
Large metropolitan	15	19	27	25	37	9	([b])	14	[illegible]	22
Other metropolitan	15	18	22	24	28	7	([b])	11	[illegible]	16
Nonmetropolitan	13	7	18	18	18	3	([b])	10	[illegible]	10

[a] Marihuana only.

[b] Data not available.

Source: **Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 48, 52. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.**

Table 3.61 Reported marihuana and/or hashish use and most recent use among youth, by demographic characteristics, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.76. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Question: "When was the most *recent* time you used marihuana, hashish?"

[Percent[a]]

	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Past month	Past year, not past month	Not past year[b]
All youth (N = 1,272)	71.8	28.2	16.1	5.7	6.4
Age:					
12 to 13 (N = 394)	92	8	4	2	3
14 to 15 (N = 432)	71	29	15	7	6
16 to 17 (N = 446)	53	47	29	8	10
Sex:					
Male (N = 641)	67	33	19	7	8
Female (N = 631)	77	23	13	5	5
Race:					
White (N = 1,059)	71	29	17	6	5
Nonwhite (N = 207)	74	26	12	3	11
Region:					
Northeast (N = 277)	65	35	21	7	7
North Central (N = 352)	71	29	19	4	6
South (N = 443)	81	19	7	6	6
West (N = 200)	64	36	22	8	6
Population density:					
Large metropolitan (N = 440)	63	37	22	7	8
Other metropolitan (N = 391)	72	28	16	6	7
Nonmetropolitan (N = 441)	82	18	10	4	4

[a] Some categories do not add to 100 percent because of rounding. "No answer" not included.

[b] Includes those not sure when their most recent use occurred.

Source: **Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 40.**

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Table 3.62 Reported marihuana and/or hashish use among adults and youth, by frequency and extent of use, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.76. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Questions: "Just roughly, about how many times in your life have you used (marihuana, hashish)? About how long ago was the first time you tried (marihuana, hashish)? During the past month, on how many different days did you use (marihuana, hashish)?"

[Percent[a]]

	Youth 12 to 17 (N = 1,272)	Adults		
		Total (N = 3,322)	18 to 25 (N = 1,500)	26 and older (N = 1,822)
Lifetime frequency of use:				
Less than 10 times	4.7	5.4	8.2	4.6
3 to 19 times	9.4	6.7	14.1	4.8
20 or more times	11.1	9.4	29.9	4.2
Never used	71.8	75.5	39.9	84.6
Unclassifiable	3.0	3.1	7.8	1.9
First use:				
Within past month	1.3	(b)	(b)	(b)
Within past six months	1.8	(b)	0.6	(b)
Six months to a year ago	4.0	0.9	1.8	0.6
More than a year ago	19.3	23.0	56.6	14.3
Not sure	1.8	(b)	0.8	(b)
Never used	71.8	75.5	39.9	84.6
Days used in past month:				
5 or more	8.7	5.0	18.7	1.5
1 to 4	8.0	3.3	9.0	1.8
0, but have used it	9.5	15.5	30.8	11.6
Never used	71.8	75.5	39.9	84.6
Unclassifiable	2.0	0.8	1.5	0.6

[a] Some categories do not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

[b] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 60.

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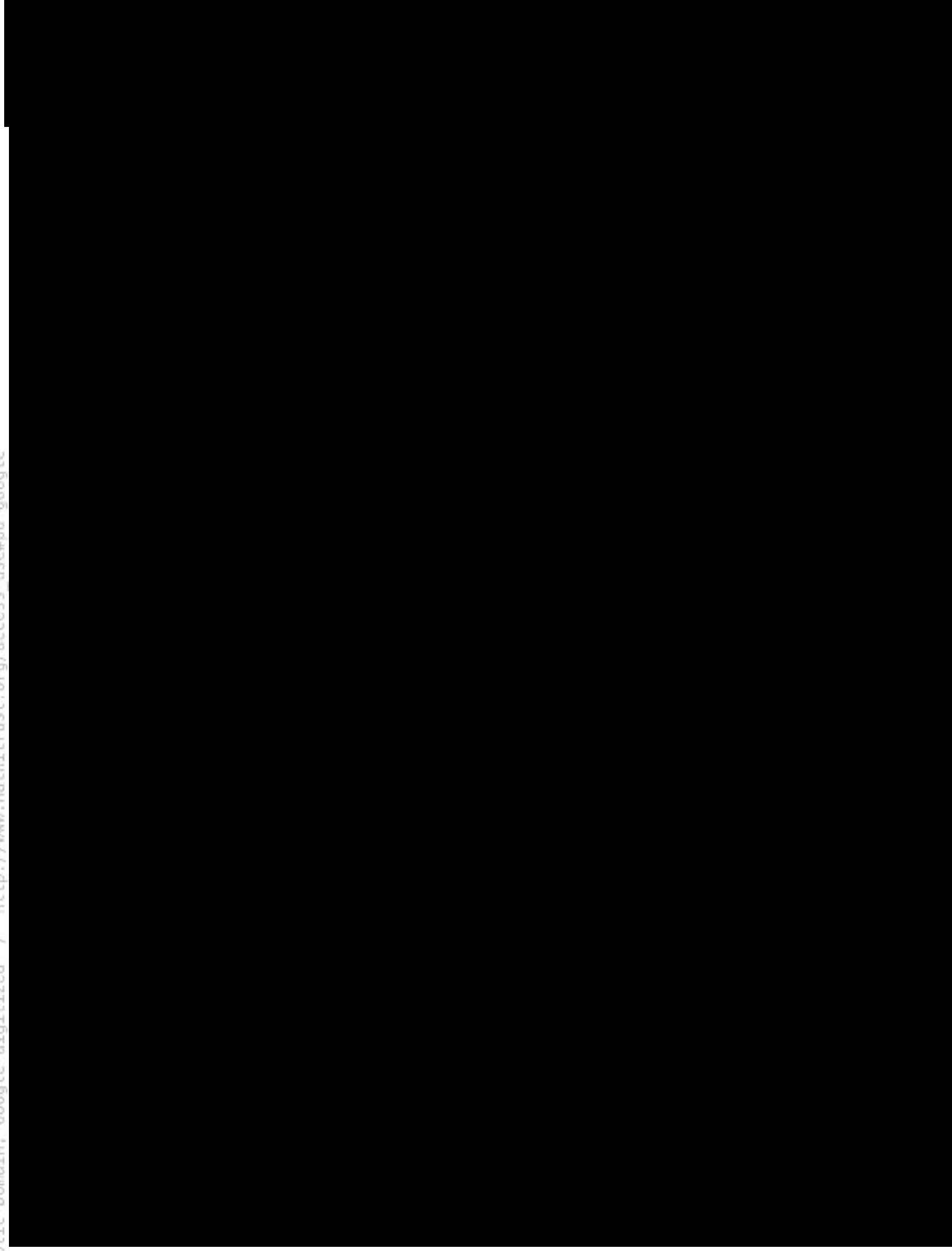

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Table 3.63 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, United States, 1960–77

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. A count of these crimes, which are known as Part I offenses, is taken from records of all complaints of crime received by law enforcement agencies from victims or other sources and/or from officers who discovered the offenses. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from the actual count (Source, p. 2).

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program uses seven crime categories to establish a "crime index" in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. Crime index offenses include murder and 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.

The figures in this table are subject to updating by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and, therefore, may not be consistent with prior editions of the Uniform Crime Reports. *It should also be noted that the number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This Table, Table 3.65, and Table 3.66 present estimates for the United States or particular areas based on agencies reporting. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.*

Population [a]	Total Crime Index	Violent crime [b]	Property crime [b]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses:										
1960—179,323,175	3,384,200	288,460	3,095,700	9,110	17,190	107,840	154,320	912,100	1,855,400	328,200
1961—182,992,000	3,488,000	289,390	3,198,600	8,740	17,220	106,670	156,760	949,600	1,913,000	336,000
1962—185,771,000	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	8,530	17,550	110,860	164,570	994,300	2,089,600	366,800
1963—188,483,000	4,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,086,400	2,297,800	408,300
1964—191,141,000	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	130,390	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	472,800
1965—193,526,000	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	138,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	496,900
1966—195,576,000	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200
1967—197,457,000	5,903,400	499,930	5,403,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,632,100	3,111,600	659,800
1968—199,399,000	6,720,200	595,010	6,125,200	13,800	31,670	262,840	286,700	1,858,900	3,482,700	783,600
1969—201,385,000	7,410,900	661,870	6,749,000	14,760	37,170	298,850	311,090	1,981,900	3,888,600	878,500
1970—203,235,298	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	16,000	37,990	349,860	334,970	2,205,000	4,225,800	928,400
1971—206,212,000	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,260	387,700	368,760	2,399,300	4,424,200	948,200
1972—208,230,000	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	376,290	393,090	2,375,500	4,151,200	887,200
1973—209,851,000	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	384,220	420,650	2,565,500	4,347,900	928,800
1974—211,392,000	10,253,400	974,720	9,278,700	20,710	55,400	442,400	456,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	977,100
1975—213,124,000	11,256,600	1,026,280	10,230,300	20,510	56,090	464,970	484,710	3,252,100	5,977,700	1,000,500
1976—214,659,000	11,304,800	986,580	10,318,200	18,780	56,730	420,210	490,850	3,089,800	6,270,800	957,600
1977—216,332,000	10,935,800	1,009,500	9,926,300	19,120	63,020	404,850	522,510	3,052,200	5,905,700	968,400
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants: [c]										
1960	1,887.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,442.9	286.9
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,575.8	334.1
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,746.6	393.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	436.2
1970	3,984.5	363.5	3,621.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079.3	456.8
1971	4,164.7	396.0	3,768.8	8.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1,163.5	2,145.5	459.8
1972	3,961.4	401.0	3,560.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	188.8	1,140.8	1,993.6	426.1
1973	4,154.4	417.4	3,737.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.5	1,222.5	2,071.9	442.6
1974	4,850.4	461.1	4,389.3	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1,437.7	2,489.5	462.2
1975	5,281.7	481.5	4,800.2	9.6	26.3	218.2	227.4	1,525.9	2,804.8	469.4
1976	5,266.4	459.6	4,806.8	8.8	26.4	195.8	228.7	1,439.4	2,921.3	446.1
1977	5,055.1	466.6	4,588.4	8.8	29.1	187.1	241.5	1,410.9	2,729.9	447.6

[a] Population is U.S. Bureau of Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except for the Apr. 1, 1960 and Apr. 1, 1970 censuses.

[b] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

[c] Crime rates calculated prior to rounding number of offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1975*, p. 49, Table 2; *1976*, p. 37; *1977*, p. 37, Table 2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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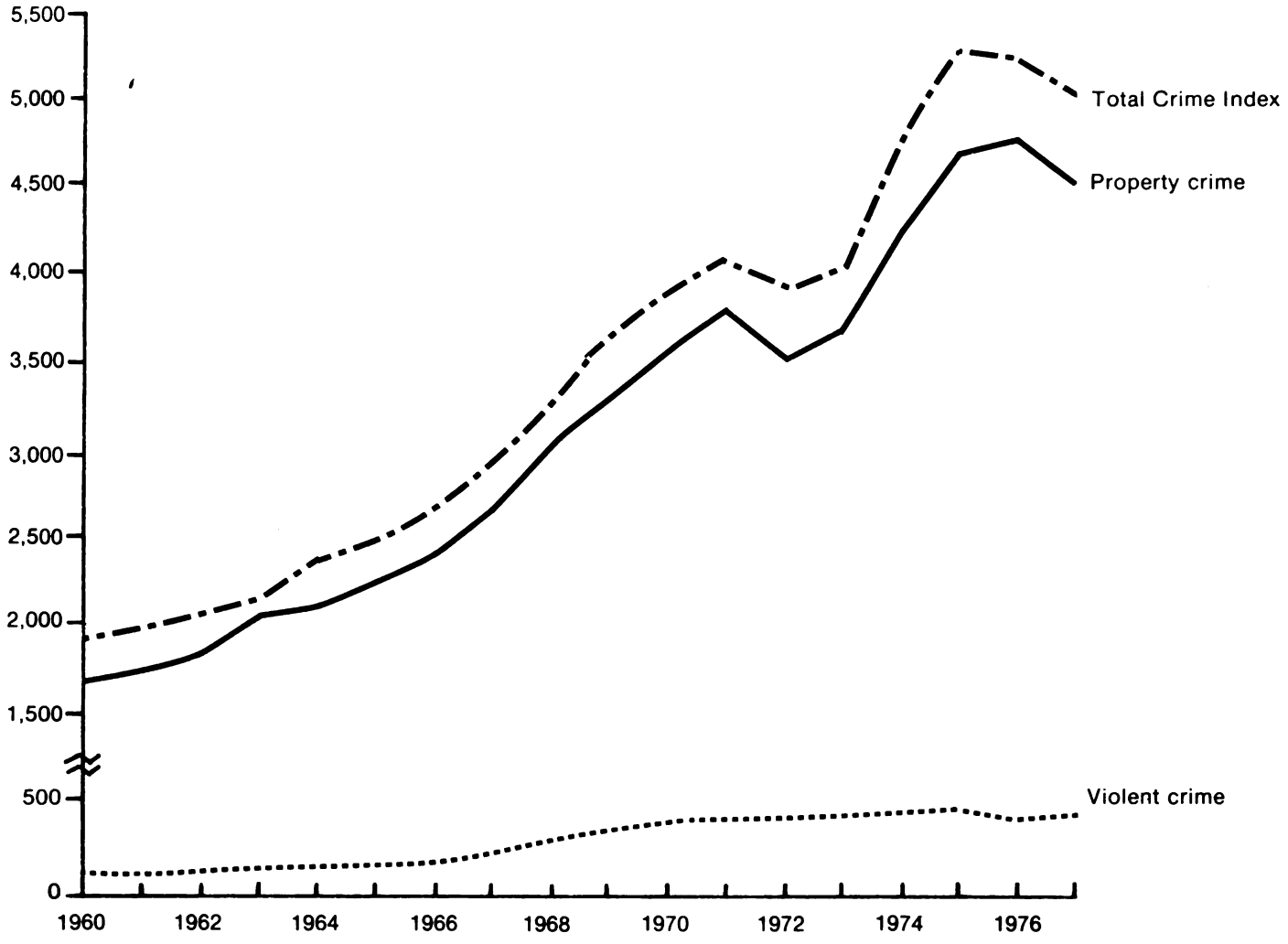
Figure 3.21 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by type of offense, United States, 1960–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.63. Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1975*, p. 49, Table 2; *1976*, p. 37; *1977*, p. 37, Table 2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.64 Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population, 1977 and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.63. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[All 1978 crime figures from reporting units are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per unit of population are not available until the publication of the *Uniform Crime Reports, 1978*.]

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder, nonnegligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Akron, Ohio	1977	17,689	25	146	613	570	4,633	10,464	1,238
	1978	15,606	20	156	552	569	3,378	9,616	1,315
Albany, NY	1977	4,915	15	31	171	252	1,306	2,774	366
	1978	4,675	6	42	169	219	1,154	2,693	392
Albuquerque, N Mex	1977	23,955	31	207	754	1,398	6,568	13,833	1,164
	1978	22,866	37	187	694	1,516	6,191	12,910	1,331
Alexandria, Va	1977	9,079	14	54	363	288	2,585	5,217	558
	1978	8,251	11	41	405	270	2,356	4,677	491
Allentown, Pa	1977	5,311	2	13	153	110	1,398	3,256	379
	1978	5,291	4	18	134	109	1,388	3,294	344
Amarillo, Tex	1977	8,312	20	49	138	398	2,229	5,004	474
	1978	8,875	13	49	159	476	2,387	5,270	521
Anaheim, Calif	1977	16,043	6	121	596	407	5,675	8,028	1,210
	1978	15,416	9	95	552	469	5,630	7,225	1,436
Anchorage, Ak	1977	9,863	13	81	226	227	1,937	6,263	1,116
	1978	10,243	16	91	218	203	2,049	6,702	964
Ann Arbor, Mich	1977	8,092	1	28	149	239	1,789	5,435	451
	1978	7,444	5	31	116	234	1,683	4,895	480
Arlington, Tex	1977	7,510	4	34	85	266	1,361	5,273	487
	1978	8,675	6	43	132	269	1,653	5,999	573
Arlington, Va	1977	8,702	9	41	210	142	1,341	6,326	633
	1978	9,222	3	54	256	219	1,554	6,535	601
Atlanta, Ga	1977	45,597	138	510	3,354	3,593	12,295	22,549	3,158
	1978	53,869	143	592	4,119	3,990	15,185	25,876	3,964
Aurora, Colo	1977	8,107	3	42	166	374	1,935	5,109	478
	1978	9,547	12	83	232	504	2,391	5,741	584
Austin, Tex	1977	23,536	33	187	512	528	7,243	13,796	1,237
	1978	24,719	35	194	635	549	6,886	15,079	1,341
Baltimore, Md	1977	67,287	171	499	7,563	6,050	15,257	31,560	6,187
	1978	69,463	197	554	8,097	5,811	15,793	33,137	5,874
Baton Rouge, La	1977	21,402	28	121	386	1,332	5,557	12,718	1,260
	1978	21,967	20	114	373	1,439	5,580	12,952	1,489
Beaumont, Tex	1977	8,796	27	60	290	604	2,280	5,038	497
	1978	9,068	20	65	288	655	2,612	4,902	526
Berkeley, Calif	1977	11,750	13	110	493	280	3,715	6,358	781
	1978	11,838	16	88	513	318	3,176	6,935	792
Birmingham, Ala	1977	24,975	87	167	989	1,622	6,101	13,053	2,956
	1978	26,659	74	191	966	1,738	6,859	13,662	3,169
Boise, Idaho	1977	5,787	4	37	71	161	1,382	3,784	348
	1978	6,555	2	37	97	232	1,794	3,978	415
Boston, Mass	1977	66,995	75	408	5,655	3,284	14,793	21,353	21,427
	1978	65,366	72	475	5,635	3,853	15,064	20,620	19,647
Bridgeport, Conn	1977	13,502	23	47	432	166	2,775	7,268	2,791
	1978	12,467	21	44	569	405	2,847	5,838	2,743
Buffalo, NY	1977	31,781	45	236	1,822	1,842	9,286	13,016	5,534
	1978	27,313	44	221	1,721	1,195	8,482	11,279	4,371
Cambridge, Mass	1977	7,288	3	39	286	488	1,687	2,211	2,574
	1978	7,268	1	33	294	535	1,810	2,245	2,350
Camden, NJ	1977	9,530	22	62	913	753	3,085	3,452	1,243
	1978	9,475	24	82	945	919	2,899	3,421	1,185
Canton, Ohio	1977	6,239	11	60	328	188	1,582	3,525	545
	1978	6,103	5	68	307	229	1,752	3,105	637
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1977	9,397	1	14	108	243	1,741	6,799	491
	1978	8,909	3	18	92	214	1,981	6,076	525
Charlotte, NC	1977	22,996	47	119	614	1,465	7,312	12,433	1,006
	1978	23,119	51	114	709	1,561	7,009	12,429	1,246
Chattanooga, Tenn	1977	10,411	29	47	304	809	2,301	5,997	924
	1978	12,107	25	36	369	828	2,333	7,591	925
Chesapeake, Va	1977	4,191	14	35	82	214	1,267	2,380	199
	1978	4,010	6	31	126	169	1,293	2,191	194
Chicago, Ill	1977	203,839	823	1,227	16,512	10,311	37,573	105,406	31,987
	1978	190,815	787	1,341	15,233	10,325	34,165	99,036	29,928
Cincinnati, Ohio	1977	30,012	72	291	1,625	1,451	8,386	16,265	1,922
	1978	30,298	59	287	1,300	1,659	8,551	16,531	1,911
Cleveland, Ohio	1977	54,995	249	508	6,466	2,198	15,734	16,536	13,304
	1978	50,952	213	507	6,354	2,623	14,234	14,364	12,657
Colorado Springs, Colo	1977	13,882	12	112	355	376	4,014	8,195	818
	1978	13,259	10	133	319	494	3,849	7,682	772
Columbia, SC	1977	9,636	19	71	409	676	3,425	4,512	524
	1978	11,099	18	92	426	1,008	3,555	5,150	850
Columbus, Ga	1977	6,189	29	42	233	245	2,281	2,758	601
	1978	6,987	37	28	313	310	2,440	3,152	707
Columbus, Ohio	1977	43,229	69	331	1,752	1,086	12,681	23,641	3,669
	1978	44,842	70	309	1,923	1,054	13,869	23,946	3,671
Corpus Christi, Tex	1977	16,767	30	118	515	937	4,905	9,192	1,070
	1978	17,326	48	106	457	813	5,368	9,414	1,120

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Table 3.64 Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population, 1977 and 1978—Continued

[All 1978 crime figures from reporting units are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per unit of population are not available until the publication of the *Uniform Crime Reports, 1978.*]

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder, nonnegligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Dallas, Tex	1977	85,806	224	637	3,637	4,401	24,418	46,788	5,701
	1978	86,569	230	822	3,835	4,997	24,163	46,560	5,962
Davenport, Iowa	1977	6,834	4	35	213	274	1,708	4,186	414
	1978	7,185	6	40	224	305	2,077	4,194	339
Dayton, Ohio	1977	24,273	67	183	2,035	868	7,600	12,092	1,428
	1978	23,826	57	130	1,858	931	7,364	12,260	1,226
Dearborn, Mich	1977	7,066	5	21	179	123	831	4,695	1,212
	1978	7,449	2	16	180	155	883	4,850	1,363
Denver, Colo	1977	53,937	73	466	2,488	2,005	17,708	25,438	5,759
	1978	50,993	97	577	2,362	1,841	17,108	23,376	5,632
Des Moines, Iowa	1977	15,156	27	41	339	432	2,016	11,485	816
	1978	16,827	28	67	445	579	2,779	11,816	1,113
Detroit, Mich	1977	123,748	480	1,277	15,832	6,482	35,742	41,959	21,976
	1978	110,511	498	1,288	12,283	7,533	32,575	36,840	19,494
Durham, NC	1977	7,828	12	63	189	349	2,087	4,729	399
	1978	8,178	16	57	184	383	2,084	5,063	391
Elizabeth, NJ	1977	7,914	13	49	421	463	1,956	3,861	1,151
	1978	8,248	10	56	572	702	2,004	3,721	1,183
El Paso, Tex	1977	24,621	32	107	824	597	6,678	13,877	2,506
	1978	23,609	21	121	775	573	6,311	13,368	2,440
Erie, Pa	1977	5,924	5	47	228	165	1,645	3,303	531
	1978	5,642	6	40	241	187	1,800	2,821	547
Eugene, Oreg	1977	8,163	3	44	106	284	1,943	5,354	429
	1978	8,864	6	71	164	246	2,145	5,736	496
Evansville, Ind	1977	8,887	9	40	252	393	2,049	5,700	444
	1978	8,923	6	46	321	506	2,298	5,160	586
Fall River, Mass	1977	6,673	1	12	162	170	2,141	2,918	1,269
	1978	6,031	3	7	185	199	1,981	2,516	1,140
Flint, Mich	1977	20,199	44	179	793	1,836	5,385	10,899	1,063
	1978	19,167	38	126	684	2,216	4,765	10,065	1,273
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	1977	15,408	24	49	393	232	4,620	9,249	841
	1978	16,726	26	79	491	325	4,972	9,871	962
Fort Wayne, Ind	1977	12,505	12	65	240	170	2,670	8,629	719
	1978	12,686	15	59	213	127	2,361	9,100	811
Fort Worth, Tex	1977	36,743	102	208	1,132	1,119	12,448	19,068	2,666
	1978	36,008	86	265	1,218	1,101	11,006	19,521	2,811
Fremont, Calif	1977	8,864	7	45	103	252	2,546	5,365	546
	1978	8,486	5	40	123	302	2,573	4,960	483
Fresno, Calif	1977	20,727	52	71	958	592	6,210	10,853	1,991
	1978	22,997	42	114	1,102	739	7,397	11,330	2,273
Garden Grove, Calif	1977	9,050	7	56	336	304	3,175	4,561	611
	1978	8,866	3	55	309	323	3,384	4,127	665
Garland, Tex	1977	5,954	9	26	67	86	1,726	3,739	301
	1978	5,815	14	31	125	111	1,697	3,450	387
Gary, Ind	1977	11,590	72	197	1,000	608	4,094	3,647	1,972
	1978	10,010	66	192	968	423	3,080	3,317	1,964
Glendale, Calif	1977	6,932	5	21	190	203	2,020	3,822	671
	1978	6,527	8	16	216	173	2,052	3,363	699
Grand Rapids, Mich	1977	13,807	14	95	384	728	4,086	7,913	587
	1978	12,541	12	121	397	743	3,586	7,047	635
Greensboro, NC	1977	9,834	22	38	154	730	2,265	6,220	405
	1978	9,742	14	42	190	747	2,303	6,055	391
Hammond, Ind	1977	6,995	10	41	350	213	1,083	3,931	1,367
	1978	6,976	7	39	373	258	1,551	3,287	1,461
Hampton, Va	1977	6,294	6	36	150	195	1,335	4,268	304
	1978	6,458	9	51	140	192	1,557	4,291	218
Hartford, Conn	1977	18,264	35	87	1,456	911	4,734	7,575	3,466
	1978	18,594	33	120	1,560	876	4,231	7,474	4,300
Hialeah, Fla	1977	6,372	13	17	130	422	1,274	3,921	595
	1978	6,219	5	11	187	560	1,187	3,700	569
Hollywood, Fla	1977	10,757	15	30	270	369	2,234	7,116	723
	1978	10,719	6	50	289	342	2,680	6,630	722
Honolulu, Ha	1977	46,984	46	176	1,081	357	13,291	28,286	3,747
	1978	51,892	38	187	1,473	346	13,878	31,567	4,403
Houston, Tex	1977	117,288	376	965	6,153	1,810	33,419	60,839	13,726
	1978	132,000	484	1,098	7,352	1,918	37,894	65,834	17,420
Huntington Beach, Calif	1977	9,438	3	51	148	259	3,188	5,034	755
	1978	9,710	2	52	166	287	3,206	5,199	798
Independence, Mo	1977	5,610	3	7	74	208	1,353	3,589	376
	1978	5,787	6	18	93	227	1,552	3,512	379
Indianapolis, Ind	1977	34,274	80	346	2,139	1,220	8,665	18,051	3,773
	1978	34,837	76	341	1,963	1,353	8,738	18,692	3,674
Irving, Tex	1977	7,717	6	26	96	546	2,123	4,478	442
	1978	8,152	12	22	126	603	2,114	4,749	526
Jacksonville, Fla	1977	35,999	77	299	1,466	2,329	9,961	20,176	1,691
	1978	36,274	79	278	1,347	2,664	10,385	19,707	1,814
Jersey City, NJ	1977	14,969	43	77	1,414	588	4,793	5,160	2,894
	1978	15,863	32	121	1,192	615	5,201	5,586	3,116

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Table 3.64 Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population, 1977 and 1978—Continued

[All 1978 crime figures from reporting units are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per unit of population are not available until the publication of the *Uniform Crime Reports, 1978*]

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder, nonnegligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Kansas City, Kans	1977	15,345	30	131	744	1,084	5,258	6,915	1,183
	1978	15,459	31	149	764	1,215	5,009	7,036	1,255
Kansas City, Mo	1977	38,960	97	325	2,326	2,868	11,248	18,950	3,146
	1978	37,734	120	342	1,864	2,708	11,478	18,117	3,105
Knoxville, Tenn	1977	10,860	15	61	380	499	3,546	5,183	1,176
	1978	11,031	18	65	426	706	3,794	4,891	1,131
Lakewood, Colo	1977	8,065	3	25	210	346	1,925	5,069	487
	1978	7,935	3	23	194	356	1,816	5,035	508
Lansing, Mich	1977	8,216	13	60	179	318	2,033	5,221	392
	1978	8,370	13	67	148	465	2,235	5,000	442
Las Vegas, Nev	1977	27,595	59	183	1,419	1,068	8,922	13,830	2,114
	1978	29,371	54	192	1,548	1,092	10,308	13,818	2,359
Lexington, Ky	1977	13,774	19	74	308	481	3,330	8,980	582
	1978	13,594	11	67	311	526	3,416	8,679	584
Lincoln, Nebr	1977	8,713	5	34	69	172	1,532	6,421	480
	1978	8,063	2	42	49	179	1,640	5,749	402
Little Rock, Ark	1977	15,238	27	182	792	868	4,264	8,160	945
	1978	16,071	25	144	771	1,162	4,386	8,570	1,013
Livonia, Mich	1977	4,508	2	16	61	142	933	2,854	500
	1978	4,680	0	6	72	145	1,004	2,934	519
Long Beach, Calif	1977	26,669	75	226	1,996	1,094	9,555	9,781	3,942
	1978	27,776	68	246	2,130	1,244	9,894	10,064	4,130
Los Angeles, Calif	1977	217,834	576	2,339	15,246	15,515	63,928	87,439	32,791
	1978	233,346	653	2,467	17,105	16,574	69,876	90,240	36,431
Louisville, Ky	1977	20,312	66	156	1,367	592	5,944	9,947	2,240
	1978	19,256	52	190	1,304	656	5,588	9,573	1,893
Lubbock, Tex	1977	13,339	33	78	281	582	4,412	7,269	684
	1978	14,259	31	111	299	602	4,119	8,223	874
Macon, Ga	1977	7,205	20	47	283	339	1,930	4,137	449
	1978	7,589	16	32	210	286	2,378	4,091	576
Madison, Wis	1977	12,136	4	59	122	40	2,440	8,961	510
	1978	12,294	2	55	124	49	2,853	8,650	561
Memphis, Tenn	1977	44,992	104	581	2,749	1,796	16,192	19,517	4,053
	1978	43,548	119	664	2,897	1,738	15,914	17,484	4,732
Mesa, Ariz	1977	8,923	4	34	83	264	2,366	5,733	439
	1978	8,956	5	40	121	328	2,053	5,980	429
Miami, Fla	1977	34,099	84	178	2,447	2,637	9,989	16,486	2,278
	1978	34,860	96	207	2,832	3,137	9,635	16,473	2,480
Milwaukee, Wis	1977	34,547	54	213	1,389	879	7,077	21,365	3,570
	1978	33,822	48	288	1,212	890	7,209	20,556	3,619
Minneapolis, Minn	1977	32,298	38	324	1,652	1,116	9,743	15,738	3,687
	1978	30,542	26	307	1,688	1,077	10,353	14,072	3,019
Mobile, Ala	1977	14,272	50	123	631	975	4,570	7,077	846
	1978	15,215	49	119	668	1,107	4,960	7,420	892
Montgomery, Ala	1977	12,339	39	82	308	150	3,435	7,612	713
	1978	11,988	35	68	306	110	3,731	7,021	717
Nashville, Tenn	1977	26,096	82	187	1,688	1,000	8,729	12,151	2,259
	1978	26,444	81	217	1,772	1,083	8,613	12,263	2,415
Newark, NJ	1977	30,313	92	324	3,203	2,556	8,775	10,368	4,995
	1978	32,057	109	316	3,682	2,737	8,859	10,362	5,992
New Bedford, Mass	1977	3,621	2	21	107	167	997	1,665	662
	1978	4,206	3	11	116	185	1,074	1,998	819
New Haven, Conn	1977	16,131	11	78	619	220	5,065	7,715	2,423
	1978	17,524	18	80	871	225	5,677	8,101	2,552
New Orleans, La	1977	39,897	173	360	3,279	2,135	8,692	19,754	5,504
	1978	45,826	219	406	4,164	2,849	10,514	22,183	5,491
Newport News, Va	1977	7,420	17	51	255	328	1,820	4,459	490
	1978	7,350	11	67	218	344	2,111	4,096	503
New York, NY	1977	610,077	1,553	3,899	74,404	42,056	178,907	214,838	94,420
	1978	570,355	1,504	3,882	74,029	43,271	164,447	200,110	83,112
Norfolk, Va	1977	19,443	47	151	632	1,218	4,275	12,079	1,041
	1978	19,472	45	138	794	1,189	4,346	11,800	1,160
Oakland, Calif	1977	39,713	94	366	3,037	2,267	12,750	17,498	3,701
	1978	38,854	97	351	2,774	2,152	12,501	17,790	3,189
Odessa, Tex	1977	4,975	6	7	58	102	1,118	3,395	289
	1978	5,401	13	21	75	171	1,174	3,571	376
Oklahoma City, Okla	1977	27,970	67	251	775	1,602	8,914	13,075	3,286
	1978	27,638	67	314	1,023	2,203	10,014	10,867	3,150
Omaha, Nebr	1977	22,020	31	172	809	906	4,930	12,895	2,277
	1978	21,459	24	162	878	792	5,048	12,811	1,744
Orlando, Fla	1977	11,090	15	85	274	769	2,957	6,451	539
	1978	12,992	13	107	410	1,090	3,372	7,318	682
Parma, Ohio	1977	3,005	0	5	50	113	747	1,717	373
	1978	2,815	1	6	51	74	707	1,583	393
Pasadena, Calif	1977	11,248	21	86	675	552	3,596	5,251	1,067
	1978	10,275	17	93	637	561	3,101	4,939	927

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Table 3.64 Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population, 1977 and 1978—Continued

[All 1978 crime figures from reporting units are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per unit of population are not available until the publication of the *Uniform Crime Reports, 1978.*]

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Pasadena, Tex	1977	6,738	5	37	143	161	2,093	3,409	890
	1978	5,264	6	49	102	117	1,392	2,787	811
Paterson, NJ	1977	11,229	17	40	680	1,137	3,416	3,990	1,949
	1978	9,985	21	17	721	722	3,111	3,709	1,684
Peoria, Ill	1977	10,165	11	61	275	1,037	2,744	5,588	449
	1978	10,928	3	81	352	1,379	2,935	5,738	440
Philadelphia, Pa	1977	71,827	323	771	6,999	3,954	19,108	28,301	12,371
	1978	72,948	351	724	7,069	4,224	19,154	29,690	11,736
Phoenix, Ariz	1977	68,324	70	316	1,594	2,315	20,714	39,156	4,159
	1978	71,575	88	463	2,031	2,819	20,340	41,125	4,709
Pittsburgh, Pa	1977	26,776	52	252	2,539	1,729	7,213	9,781	5,210
	1978	26,777	66	231	3,046	1,475	7,808	8,804	5,347
Portland, Oreg	1977	36,821	41	337	1,703	1,892	11,150	19,047	2,651
	1978	35,615	35	371	1,774	1,838	9,734	19,411	2,452
Portsmouth, Va	1977	6,063	13	70	297	497	1,433	3,359	394
	1978	5,869	14	71	263	352	1,337	3,388	444
Providence, RI	1977	12,529	18	29	450	410	3,515	5,131	2,976
	1978	12,403	9	46	488	438	3,531	4,642	3,249
Pueblo, Colo	1977	6,939	1	41	106	527	1,611	4,198	455
	1978	6,439	3	46	105	646	1,490	3,803	346
Raleigh, NC	1977	8,336	10	39	120	402	2,005	5,258	502
	1978	8,448	12	48	173	412	1,996	5,366	441
Richmond, Va	1977	18,014	64	141	861	981	4,719	10,178	1,070
	1978	16,943	52	126	807	851	4,447	9,439	1,221
Riverside, Calif	1977	13,537	11	75	391	794	4,515	6,895	856
	1978	13,394	19	124	393	815	4,446	6,617	980
Roanoke, Va	1977	8,546	15	26	181	334	1,958	5,624	408
	1978	8,656	12	30	185	225	2,210	5,640	354
Rochester, NY	1977	26,510	47	88	1,099	825	8,338	14,225	1,888
	1978	25,285	28	109	1,010	1,187	7,605	13,760	1,586
Rockford, Ill	1977	8,862	2	34	267	435	2,283	5,473	368
	1978	9,684	9	45	320	496	2,648	5,728	438
Sacramento, Calif	1977	26,998	41	205	1,276	1,393	8,348	13,077	2,658
	1978	29,185	61	217	1,581	1,337	9,460	13,798	2,731
St. Louis, Mo	1977	55,450	195	473	4,943	4,115	15,215	23,790	6,719
	1978	54,486	211	497	5,025	4,363	16,688	22,151	5,551
St. Paul, Minn	1977	21,403	17	118	886	872	7,608	9,779	2,123
	1978	20,162	15	139	790	808	7,145	9,449	1,816
St. Petersburg, Fla	1977	15,387	20	93	501	1,157	4,173	9,055	388
	1978	16,272	22	136	611	1,301	4,095	9,656	451
Salt Lake City, Utah	1977	17,622	12	112	479	461	5,150	10,016	1,392
	1978	16,103	21	131	451	459	4,499	9,130	1,412
San Antonio, Tex	1977	55,215	146	273	1,460	1,876	19,097	28,415	3,948
	1978	52,526	136	304	1,438	1,568	16,795	28,610	3,675
San Bernardino, Calif	1977	13,689	29	72	590	666	3,863	7,413	1,056
	1978	13,668	26	87	625	688	3,872	7,319	1,051
San Diego, Calif	1977	65,436	50	298	2,481	1,585	18,809	35,888	6,325
	1978	66,838	68	316	2,530	1,606	20,158	35,233	6,927
San Francisco, Calif	1977	71,433	141	595	5,423	3,208	19,258	32,177	10,631
	1978	70,386	119	583	6,509	3,299	18,054	32,878	8,944
San Jose, Calif	1977	39,208	41	322	1,031	1,276	12,027	21,064	3,447
	1978	41,831	44	367	1,155	1,189	13,749	21,731	3,596
Santa Ana, Calif	1977	14,606	18	52	481	460	4,645	7,822	1,128
	1978	16,082	22	63	591	473	5,460	8,332	1,141
Savannah, Ga	1977	9,241	24	67	329	732	2,675	4,997	417
	1978	9,724	29	88	402	1,080	2,561	5,137	427
Seattle, Wash	1977	38,378	35	370	1,764	1,987	10,712	20,396	3,114
	1978	44,083	53	360	2,257	2,229	11,476	24,177	3,531
Shreveport, La	1977	12,539	35	42	208	535	3,232	7,895	592
	1978	14,030	35	74	324	664	3,937	8,193	803
South Bend, Ind	1977	8,621	8	40	274	92	2,768	5,063	376
	1978	8,469	13	64	357	107	2,637	4,936	355
Spokane, Wash	1977	11,613	9	66	255	416	2,728	7,510	629
	1978	12,582	11	49	288	503	3,015	7,833	883
Springfield, Mass	1977	12,265	13	81	255	1,139	3,845	5,030	1,902
	1978	12,511	12	98	254	1,034	3,883	4,807	2,423
Springfield, Mo	1977	10,978	7	28	147	234	3,281	6,817	464
	1978	11,032	8	38	164	279	2,930	7,017	596
Stamford, Conn	1977	4,601	5	15	150	49	1,958	1,784	640
	1978	5,120	5	23	275	72	2,035	1,914	796
Stockton, Calif	1977	12,911	27	47	491	443	3,560	6,908	1,435
	1978	12,611	31	102	607	474	3,709	6,188	1,500
Sunnyvale, Calif	1977	4,974	3	19	130	87	1,274	3,045	416
	1978	5,370	5	26	122	125	1,144	3,466	482
Tacoma, Wash	1977	12,631	15	127	364	505	4,095	6,836	689
	1978	13,464	11	110	385	457	4,293	7,371	837

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[All 1978 crime figures from reporting units are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per unit of population are not available until the publication of the *Uniform Crime Reports, 1978*.]

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Tampa, Fla	1977	25,606	31	195	1,062	1,906	7,061	14,204	1,147
	1978	27,002	41	253	1,080	2,136	7,532	14,653	1,307
Tempe, Ariz	1977	7,184	4	21	62	203	2,048	4,556	290
	1978	8,070	6	60	105	271	1,944	5,323	361
Toledo, Ohio	1977	30,965	53	259	1,819	787	7,752	18,658	1,637
	1978	29,411	35	209	1,513	732	7,588	17,569	1,765
Topeka, Kans	1977	8,444	13	57	209	413	2,262	5,153	337
	1978	9,111	13	63	207	415	2,374	5,699	340
Torrance, Calif	1977	6,789	3	45	299	209	1,805	3,669	759
	1978	6,769	9	56	266	261	1,770	3,600	807
Trenton, NJ	1977	9,103	22	57	715	459	3,059	3,742	1,049
	1978	9,696	10	73	761	474	3,410	3,908	1,060
Tucson, Ariz	1977	32,025	35	116	550	877	10,841	17,692	1,914
	1978	29,111	26	155	584	889	8,460	17,126	1,871
Tulsa, Okla	1977	24,449	28	172	489	1,161	7,284	13,347	1,968
	1978	24,742	45	193	609	1,313	7,070	13,157	2,355
Virginia Beach, Va	1977	11,633	16	80	152	215	2,226	8,488	456
	1978	12,812	3	67	170	225	2,526	9,235	586
Waco, Tex	1977	7,503	14	57	178	717	1,886	4,288	363
	1978	7,517	16	51	157	637	1,882	4,389	385
Warren, Mich	1977	9,210	2	28	157	395	1,765	5,698	1,165
	1978	9,568	7	27	174	431	1,905	5,871	1,153
Washington, DC	1977	49,821	192	402	6,655	2,594	11,590	25,646	2,742
	1978	50,950	189	447	6,333	2,546	12,497	25,744	3,194
Waterbury, Conn	1977	6,328	4	20	183	59	1,616	3,550	896
	1978	7,335	3	13	240	176	2,018	3,965	920
Wichita, Kans	1977	20,504	34	121	715	527	4,881	12,878	1,348
	1978	19,893	24	133	542	531	5,421	11,908	1,334
Winston-Salem, NC	1977	10,728	29	45	214	1,190	2,460	6,240	550
	1978	10,971	19	76	261	1,143	2,621	6,276	575
Woodbridge Township, NJ	1977	4,846	2	13	63	53	837	3,310	568
	1978	4,620	0	13	82	92	973	2,780	680
Worcester, Mass	1977	13,762	4	48	323	374	4,076	4,955	3,982
	1978	12,577	6	37	380	384	3,707	4,866	3,197
Yonkers, NY	1977	11,330	10	23	433	178	2,742	6,105	1,839
	1978	10,344	10	19	603	231	2,483	5,293	1,705
Youngstown, Ohio	1977	9,162	28	54	449	442	2,710	4,795	684
	1978	9,116	18	55	375	488	2,657	4,912	611

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

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Table 3.65 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.63. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in Table 3.66. Figures in "area actually reporting" represent reported offense totals for law enforcement agencies submitting reports for all 12 months and estimated offense totals for law enforcement agencies submitting reports for less than 12, but more than 2 months in 1977. Figures entered in "estimated totals" include those in "area actually reporting" and estimated offense totals for law enforcement agencies submitting reports for less than 3 months in 1977 (Source, p. 296). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

Area	Population [a]	Total Crime Index	Violent crime [b]	Property crime [b]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States total	216,332,000	10,935,777	1,009,499	9,926,278	19,121	63,022	404,847	522,509	3,052,189	5,905,731	968,358
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,055.1	466.6	4,588.4	8.8	29.1	187.1	241.5	1,410.9	2,729.9	447.6
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	158,314,362										
Area actually reporting [c]	99.0%	9,146,654	881,433	8,265,221	15,275	54,595	384,805	426,758	2,532,831	4,862,675	869,715
Estimated total	100.0%	9,203,821	884,846	8,318,975	15,325	54,822	385,734	428,965	2,547,742	4,896,515	874,718
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,813.6	558.9	5,254.7	9.7	34.6	243.7	271.0	1,609.3	3,092.9	552.5
Other cities	25,824,530										
Area actually reporting [c]	95.8%	1,036,925	66,115	970,810	1,247	3,493	11,835	49,540	246,324	671,281	53,205
Estimated total	100.0%	1,084,110	69,043	1,015,067	1,300	3,667	12,376	51,700	257,469	701,978	55,620
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,198.0	267.4	3,930.6	5.0	14.2	47.9	200.2	997.0	2,718.3	215.4
Rural	32,191,108										
Area actually reporting [c]	92.4%	611,950	51,714	560,236	2,288	4,210	6,204	39,012	232,676	291,951	35,609
Estimated total	100.0%	647,846	55,610	592,236	2,496	4,533	6,737	41,844	246,978	307,238	38,020
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,012.5	172.7	1,839.8	7.8	14.1	20.9	130.0	767.2	954.4	118.1

[a] Populations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1977.
[b] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.
[c] 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, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 37, Table 1.

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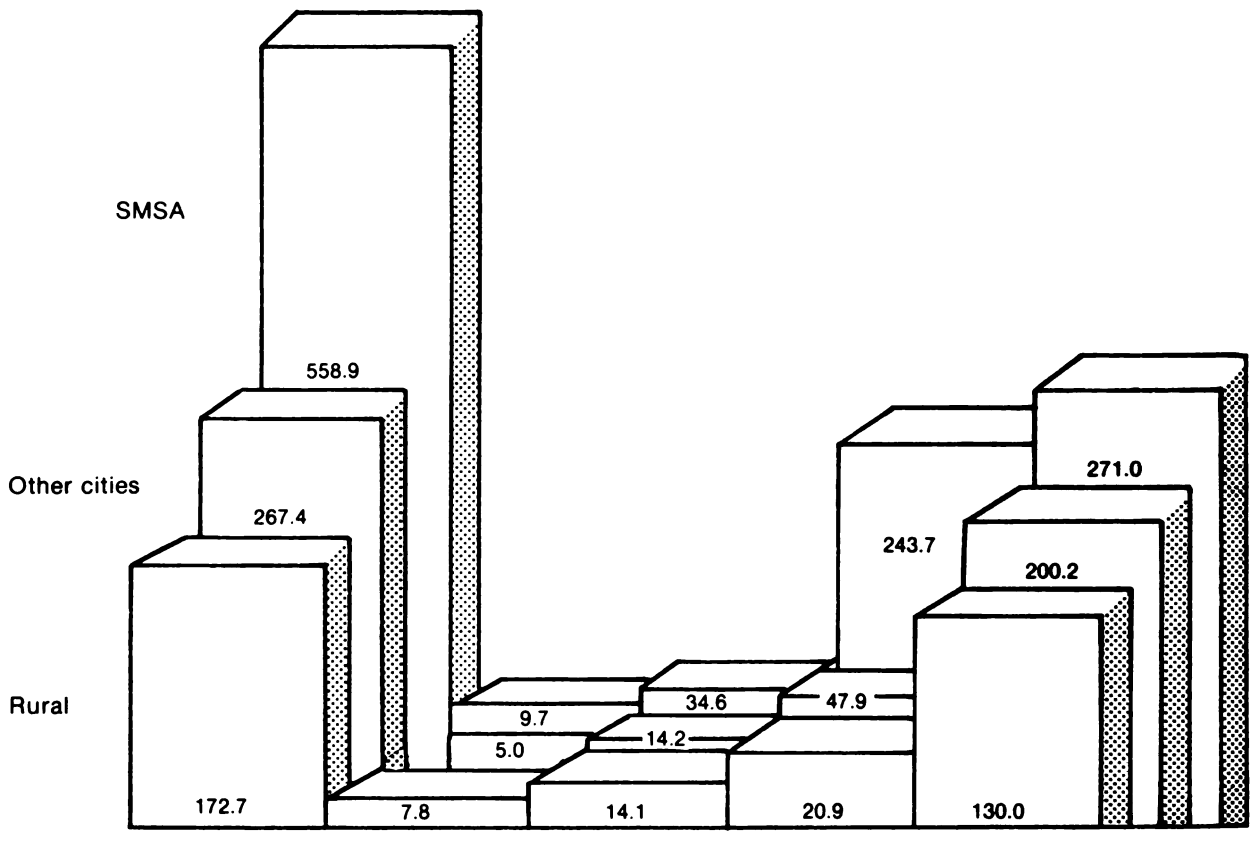
Figure 3.22 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of violent offenses known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.63 and 3.65. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 37. Table 1. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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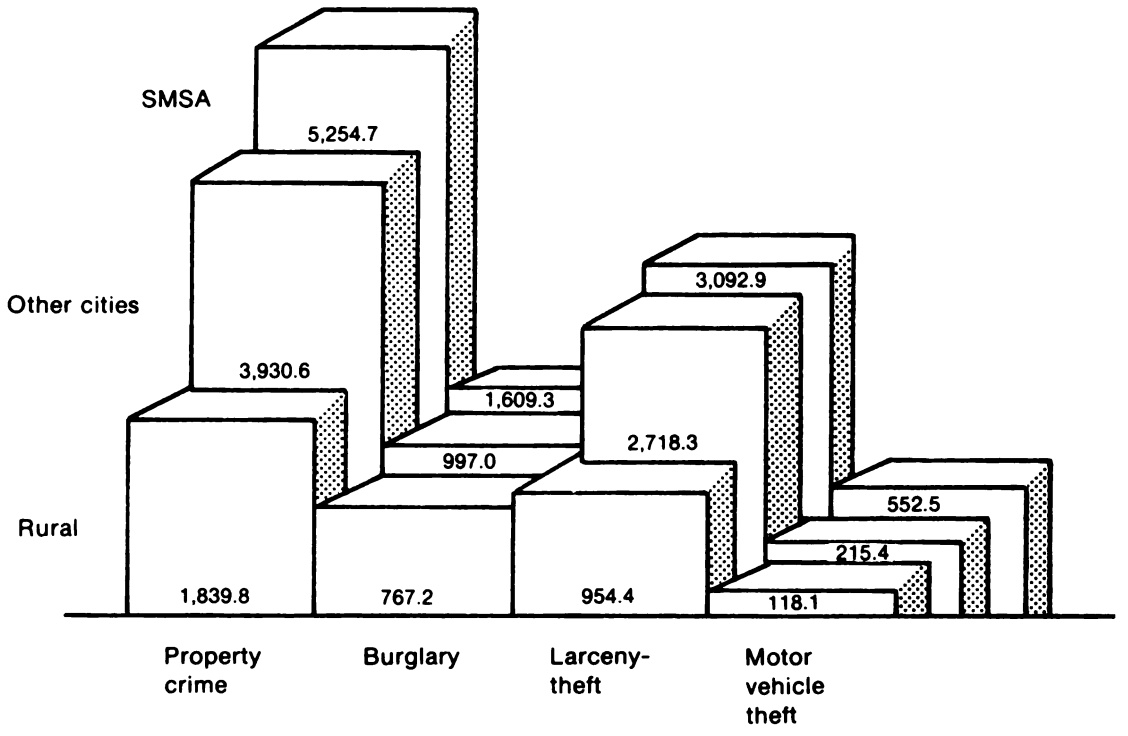
Figure 3.23 Estimated rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of property offenses known to police, by offense and extent of urbanization, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.63 and 3.65. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 37, Table 1. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.66 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Table 3.63 and 3.65. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime [a]	Property crime [b]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,277,493										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	110,272	11,303	98,969	362	774	3,180	6,987	33,059	56,913	8,997
Estimated totals	100.0%	110,327	11,308	99,019	362	774	3,181	6,991	33,075	56,942	9,002
Other cities	702,347										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	19,181	2,323	16,858	64	76	268	1,915	5,736	10,141	981
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,324	2,340	16,984	64	77	270	1,929	5,779	10,217	988
Rural	710,160										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,344	1,645	5,699	98	78	121	1,348	3,047	2,283	369
State total	3,690,000	136,995	15,293	121,702	524	929	3,572	10,268	41,901	69,442	10,359
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,712.6	414.4	3,298.2	14.2	25.2	96.8	278.3	1,135.5	1,881.9	280.7
ALASKA											
Standard Metorpolitan Statistical Area	None										
Other cities	234,603										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,731	1,112	15,619	18	126	295	673	3,091	10,465	2,063
Rural	172,397										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,274	692	6,582	26	84	99	483	2,329	3,250	1,003
State total	407,000	24,005	1,804	22,201	44	210	394	1,156	5,420	13,715	3,066
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,898.0	443.2	5,454.8	10.8	51.6	96.8	284.0	1,331.7	3,369.8	753.3
ARIZONA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,722,676										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	149,019	8,611	140,408	155	649	2,751	5,056	46,180	85,766	8,462
Other cities	263,154										
Area actually reporting	96.2%	17,560	1,363	16,197	20	67	275	1,001	4,250	11,033	914
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,256	1,418	16,838	21	70	286	1,041	4,418	11,470	950
Rural	310,170										
Area actually reporting	96.4%	10,223	1,272	8,951	40	65	131	1,036	3,151	5,145	655
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,600	1,318	9,282	41	67	136	1,074	3,268	5,335	679
State total	2,296,000	177,875	11,347	166,528	217	786	3,173	7,171	53,866	102,571	10,091
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,747.2	494.2	7,253.0	9.5	34.2	138.2	312.3	2,346.1	4,467.4	439.5
ARKANSAS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	823,168										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	42,963	4,156	38,807	84	406	1,406	2,260	12,060	24,196	2,551
Other cities	538,164										
Area actually reporting	96.0%	17,766	1,735	16,031	37	77	242	1,379	4,654	10,585	792
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,510	1,808	16,702	39	80	252	1,437	4,849	11,028	825
Rural	782,668										
Area actually reporting	86.5%	8,784	830	7,954	56	92	109	573	3,409	4,063	482
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,160	960	9,200	65	106	126	663	3,943	4,700	557
State total	2,144,000	71,633	6,924	64,709	188	592	1,784	4,360	20,852	39,924	3,933
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,341.1	322.9	3,018.1	8.8	27.6	83.2	203.4	972.6	1,862.1	183.4
CALIFORNIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	20,309,137										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,442,355	147,786	1,294,569	2,371	10,355	61,550	73,510	441,034	713,878	139,657
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,442,622	147,809	1,294,813	2,371	10,357	61,559	73,522	441,112	714,022	139,679
Other cities	633,990										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	51,874	3,379	48,495	54	198	813	2,314	12,780	32,468	3,247
Rural	952,873										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	40,125	3,394	36,731	90	270	480	2,554	14,560	19,827	2,344
State total	21,896,000	1,534,621	154,582	1,380,039	2,515	10,825	62,852	78,390	468,452	766,317	145,270
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,008.7	706.0	6,302.7	11.5	49.4	287.0	358.0	2,139.4	3,499.8	663.5
COLORADO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,119,269										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	156,138	12,288	143,850	135	1,014	4,336	6,803	45,301	87,135	11,414
Other cities	244,860										
Area actually reporting	95.8%	13,718	602	13,116	18	44	95	445	2,827	9,672	617
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,313	628	13,685	19	46	99	464	2,950	10,091	644
Rural	254,871										
Area actually reporting	90.8%	7,594	446	7,148	11	36	33	366	2,210	4,540	398
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,361	491	7,870	12	40	36	403	2,433	2,999	438
State total	2,619,000	178,812	13,407	165,405	166	1,100	4,471	7,670	50,684	102,225	12,496
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,827.5	511.9	6,315.6	6.3	42.0	170.7	292.9	1,935.2	3,903.2	477.1
CONNECTICUT											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,734,306										
Area actually reporting	94.6%	135,079	7,976	127,103	120	457	3,868	3,531	37,105	72,937	17,061
Estimated totals	100.0%	140,888	8,193	132,695	122	469	3,932	3,670	38,640	76,463	17,592
Other cities	198,051										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,495	370	6,125	4	21	44	301	1,852	3,749	524
Rural	175,643										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,110	211	2,899	6	31	50	124	1,341	1,238	320
State total	3,108,000	150,493	8,774	141,719	132	521	4,026	4,095	41,833	81,450	18,436
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,842.1	282.3	4,559.8	4.2	16.8	129.5	131.8	1,346.0	2,620.7	593.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 3.66 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1977—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
DELAWARE											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	401,100										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	27,084	1,457	25,627	22	100	780	555	7,192	16,084	2,351
Other cities	70,237										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	4,454	334	4,120	4	7	72	251	862	3,083	175
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,476	335	4,141	4	7	72	252	866	3,099	176
Rural	110,663										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,583	432	4,151	9	38	62	323	1,735	2,225	191
State total	582,000	36,143	2,224	33,919	35	145	914	1,130	9,793	21,408	2,718
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,210.1	382.1	5,828.0	6.0	24.9	157.0	194.2	1,682.6	3,678.4	467.0
FLORIDA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,274,104										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	517,611	53,098	464,513	731	3,061	15,067	34,239	140,917	296,250	27,346
Other cities	379,917										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	23,359	2,277	21,082	39	91	445	1,702	6,373	13,705	1,004
Rural	797,979										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	28,576	2,677	25,899	89	196	373	2,019	9,905	14,646	1,348
State total	8,452,000	569,546	58,052	511,494	859	3,348	15,885	37,960	157,195	324,601	29,698
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,738.6	686.8	6,051.8	10.2	39.6	187.9	449.1	1,859.9	3,840.5	351.4
GEORGIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,887,670										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	154,868	15,865	139,003	359	1,204	6,008	8,294	47,748	79,738	11,517
Estimated totals	100.0%	156,271	15,959	140,312	360	1,211	6,037	8,351	48,174	80,505	11,633
Other cities	857,116										
Area actually reporting	92.7%	31,718	3,014	28,704	78	163	610	2,163	9,252	17,882	1,570
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,221	3,252	30,969	84	176	658	2,334	9,982	19,293	1,694
Rural	1,303,214										
Area actually reporting	88.1%	21,600	2,637	18,963	131	161	352	1,993	8,858	8,599	1,506
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,506	2,992	21,514	149	183	399	2,261	10,049	9,756	1,709
State total	5,048,000	214,998	22,203	192,795	593	1,570	7,094	12,946	68,205	109,554	15,036
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,259.1	439.8	3,819.2	11.7	31.1	140.5	256.5	1,351.1	2,170.2	297.9
HAWAII											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	721,983										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	46,984	1,660	45,324	46	176	1,081	357	13,291	28,286	3,747
Other cities	28,835										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,121	58	2,063	3	8	12	35	659	1,331	73
Rural	144,182										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,483	294	9,189	15	44	53	182	3,158	5,471	560
State total	895,000	58,588	2,012	56,576	64	228	1,146	574	17,108	35,088	4,380
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,546.1	224.8	6,321.3	7.2	25.5	128.0	64.1	1,911.5	3,920.4	489.4
IDAHO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	142,002										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,106	428	7,678	9	45	85	289	2,206	4,984	488
Other cities	373,062										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,374	1,039	18,335	17	69	198	755	3,937	13,305	1,093
Rural	341,936										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,870	563	7,307	21	52	56	434	2,862	3,990	456
State total	857,000	35,350	2,030	33,320	47	166	339	1,478	9,005	22,279	2,036
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,124.9	236.9	3,888.0	5.5	19.4	39.6	172.5	1,050.8	2,599.6	237.6
ILLINOIS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,037,310										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	496,535	47,712	448,823	1,062	2,301	23,143	21,206	109,390	282,514	56,919
Estimated totals	100.0%	497,835	47,787	450,048	1,063	2,305	23,171	21,248	109,684	283,321	57,043
Other cities	1,052,970										
Area actually reporting	96.4%	36,427	2,159	34,268	17	93	465	1,584	7,583	25,007	1,678
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,775	2,239	35,536	18	96	482	1,643	7,864	25,932	1,740
Rural	1,154,720										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,731	803	13,928	28	53	113	609	4,456	8,809	663
State total	11,245,000	550,341	50,829	499,512	1,109	2,454	23,766	23,500	122,004	318,062	59,446
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,894.1	452.0	4,442.1	9.9	21.8	211.3	209.0	1,085.0	2,828.5	528.6
INDIANA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,624,327										
Area actually reporting	92.7%	170,681	13,030	157,651	293	1,146	5,778	5,813	42,787	98,625	16,239
Estimated totals	100.0%	179,895	13,608	166,287	303	1,195	5,941	6,169	45,228	103,993	17,066
Other cities	668,641										
Area actually reporting	80.3%	23,635	1,267	22,368	18	93	246	910	4,556	16,611	1,201
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,434	1,577	27,857	22	116	306	1,133	5,674	20,687	1,496
Rural	1,037,032										
Area actually reporting	71.6%	13,190	980	12,210	50	72	228	630	5,008	6,088	1,114
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,414	1,368	17,046	70	101	318	879	6,992	8,499	1,555
State total	5,330,000	227,743	16,553	211,190	395	1,412	6,565	8,181	57,894	133,179	20,117
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,272.9	310.6	3,962.3	7.4	26.5	123.2	153.5	1,086.2	2,498.7	377.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 3.66 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1977—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime [a]	Property crime [b]	Murder and nonnegligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
IOWA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,076,797										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	62,273	2,905	59,368	46	192	990	1,677	11,876	43,826	3,666
Other cities	788,644										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	33,825	917	32,908	9	70	153	685	5,941	25,064	1,903
Estimated totals	100.0%	33,842	918	32,924	9	70	154	685	5,944	25,076	1,904
Rural	1,013,559										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,057	322	14,735	12	44	43	223	5,572	8,402	761
State total	2,879,000	111,172	4,145	107,027	67	306	1,187	2,585	23,392	77,304	6,331
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,861.5	144.0	3,717.5	2.3	10.6	41.2	89.8	812.5	2,685.1	219.9
KANSAS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,078,315										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	66,548	5,394	61,154	96	397	1,914	2,987	18,460	38,766	3,928
Other cities	666,291										
Area actually reporting	95.7%	28,990	1,292	27,698	25	76	357	834	7,020	19,426	1,252
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,295	1,350	28,945	26	79	373	872	7,336	20,301	1,308
Rural	581,394										
Area actually reporting	93.5%	8,710	432	8,278	29	33	52	318	3,511	4,349	418
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,311	462	8,849	31	35	56	340	3,753	4,649	447
State total	2,326,000	106,154	7,206	98,948	153	511	2,343	4,199	29,549	63,716	5,683
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,563.8	309.8	4,254.0	6.6	22.0	100.7	180.5	1,270.4	2,739.3	244.3
KENTUCKY											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,592,412										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	73,319	5,185	68,134	147	440	2,357	2,241	20,144	41,999	5,991
Estimated totals	100.0%	73,324	5,185	68,139	147	440	2,357	2,241	20,145	42,003	5,991
Other cities	655,655										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	15,170	904	14,266	19	59	197	629	3,725	9,612	929
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,193	905	14,288	19	59	197	630	3,731	9,627	930
Rural	1,209,933										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,684	1,987	13,697	183	160	252	1,392	6,286	5,847	1,564
State total	3,458,000	104,201	8,077	96,124	349	659	2,806	4,263	30,162	57,477	8,485
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,013.3	233.6	2,779.8	10.1	19.1	81.1	123.3	872.2	1,662.1	245.4
LOUISIANA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,491,158										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	145,160	16,377	128,783	406	980	5,185	9,806	37,091	79,645	12,047
Estimated totals	100.0%	145,222	16,383	128,839	406	980	5,186	9,811	37,106	79,683	12,050
Other cities	530,129										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	15,467	1,640	13,827	63	76	195	1,306	3,963	9,348	516
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,625	1,660	13,995	64	77	197	1,352	4,011	9,462	522
Rural	899,713										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	15,327	2,508	12,819	138	154	217	1,999	4,537	7,620	662
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,485	2,534	12,951	139	156	219	2,020	4,584	7,698	669
State total	3,921,000	176,362	20,577	155,785	609	1,213	5,602	13,153	45,701	96,843	13,241
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,497.9	524.8	3,973.1	15.5	30.9	142.9	335.5	1,165.5	2,469.9	337.7
MAINE											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	310,140										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,644	1,235	16,409	6	56	214	959	5,049	10,270	1,090
Other cities	478,157										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,128	793	18,335	6	50	154	583	4,902	12,275	1,158
Rural	296,703										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,446	410	7,036	14	41	52	303	3,645	2,960	431
State total	1,085,000	44,218	2,438	41,780	26	147	420	1,845	13,596	25,505	2,679
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,075.4	224.7	3,850.7	2.4	13.5	38.7	170.0	1,253.1	2,350.7	246.9
MARYLAND											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,519,081										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	214,175	26,894	187,281	293	1,328	11,753	13,520	51,662	118,725	16,894
Other cities	203,962										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,449	879	10,570	11	33	214	621	2,758	7,416	396
Rural	415,957										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,298	943	9,355	29	78	121	715	3,526	5,385	444
State total	4,139,000	235,922	28,716	207,206	333	1,439	12,088	14,856	57,946	131,526	17,734
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,700.0	693.8	5,006.2	8.0	34.8	292.1	358.9	1,400.0	3,177.7	428.5

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Table 3.66 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1977—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime [a]	Property crime [b]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
MASSACHUSETTS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,568,608										
Area actually reporting	98.1%	294,619	23,688	270,931	176	1,151	9,642	12,719	82,068	124,671	64,192
Estimated totals	100.0%	299,095	23,923	275,172	176	1,163	9,704	12,880	83,390	126,769	65,013
Other cities	198,744										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	13,246	640	12,606	2	38	108	492	5,037	6,711	858
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,383	646	12,737	2	38	109	497	5,089	6,781	867
Rural	14,648										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	273	24	249	0	2	9	13	115	92	42
State total	5,782,000	312,751	24,593	288,158	178	1,203	9,822	13,390	88,594	133,642	65,922
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,409.0	425.3	4,983.7	3.1	20.8	169.9	231.6	1,532.2	2,311.3	1,140.1
MICHIGAN											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,445,491										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	457,608	50,038	407,570	805	3,223	23,392	22,618	115,557	245,177	46,836
Estimated totals	100.0%	459,359	50,158	409,201	805	3,231	23,432	22,690	115,927	246,280	46,994
Other cities	744,385										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	35,037	1,509	33,528	27	124	282	1,076	7,495	24,597	1,436
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,652	1,535	34,117	27	126	287	1,095	7,627	25,029	1,461
Rural	939,124										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	35,259	1,673	33,586	21	196	184	1,272	15,319	16,931	1,336
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,566	1,688	33,878	21	198	186	1,283	15,452	17,078	1,348
State total	9,129,000	530,577	53,381	477,196	853	3,555	23,905	25,068	139,006	288,387	49,803
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,812.0	584.7	5,227.3	9.3	38.9	261.9	274.6	1,522.7	3,159.0	545.5
MINNESOTA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,577,791										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	131,260	6,917	124,343	86	669	3,254	2,908	35,633	77,347	11,363
Estimated totals	100.0%	131,368	6,919	124,449	86	669	3,255	2,909	35,657	77,421	11,371
Other cities	509,384										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	19,932	380	19,552	8	42	109	221	3,527	14,815	1,210
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,183	385	19,798	8	43	110	224	3,571	15,002	1,225
Rural	887,825										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	16,430	396	16,034	12	61	47	276	5,806	9,199	1,029
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,625	401	16,224	12	62	48	279	5,875	9,308	1,041
State total	3,975,000	168,176	7,705	160,471	106	774	3,413	3,412	45,103	101,731	13,637
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,230.8	193.8	4,037.0	2.7	19.5	85.9	85.8	1,134.7	2,559.3	343.1
MISSISSIPPI											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	624,997										
Area actually reporting	89.1%	28,394	2,317	26,077	87	167	761	1,302	10,312	13,880	1,885
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,727	2,599	28,128	97	185	807	1,510	11,382	14,707	2,039
Other cities	671,776										
Area actually reporting	91.0%	20,878	2,061	18,817	82	94	372	1,513	6,714	11,277	826
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,931	2,264	20,667	90	103	409	1,662	7,374	12,386	907
Rural	1,092,227										
Area actually reporting	58.1%	4,757	1,182	3,575	90	105	205	782	1,812	1,470	293
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,183	2,033	6,150	155	180	353	1,345	3,117	2,529	504
State total	2,389,000	61,841	6,896	54,945	342	486	1,569	4,517	21,873	29,622	3,450
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,588.6	288.7	2,299.9	14.3	19.6	65.7	189.1	915.6	1,239.9	144.4
MISSOURI											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,060,786										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	184,008	19,864	164,144	376	1,140	8,721	9,627	51,329	96,502	16,313
Estimated totals	100.0%	185,674	19,956	165,718	377	1,146	8,754	9,679	51,736	97,544	16,438
Other cities	551,852										
Area actually reportimg	82.8%	16,707	781	15,926	21	55	174	531	3,733	11,437	756
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,174	942	19,232	25	66	210	641	4,508	13,811	913
Rural	1,188,362										
Area actually reporting	58.3%	8,222	704	7,518	35	86	65	518	4,109	2,934	475
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,098	1,207	12,891	60	147	112	888	7,046	5,031	814
State total	4,801,000	219,946	22,105	197,841	462	1,359	9,076	11,208	63,290	116,386	18,165
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,581.3	460.4	4,120.8	9.6	28.3	189.0	233.5	1,318.3	2,424.2	378.4
MONTANA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	181,739										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,209	660	10,549	11	46	133	470	2,049	7,718	782
Other cities	222,281										
Area actually reporting	82.9%	10,156	403	9,753	9	34	79	281	1,671	7,327	755
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,247	486	11,761	11	41	95	339	2,015	8,836	910
Rural	356,980										
Area actually reporting	91.9%	7,155	471	6,684	17	37	64	353	1,894	4,182	608
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,785	513	7,272	19	40	70	384	2,061	4,550	661
State total	761,000	31,241	1,659	29,582	41	127	298	1,193	6,125	21,104	2,353
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,105.3	218.0	3,887.3	5.4	16.7	39.2	156.8	804.9	2,773.2	309.2

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Table 3.66 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1977—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime [a]	Property crime [b]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
NEBRASKA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	684,057										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	36,402	2,505	33,897	39	234	924	1,308	7,649	23,184	3,064
Estimated totals	100.0%	36,560	2,509	34,051	39	234	925	1,311	7,672	23,308	3,071
Other cities	466,475										
Area actually reporting	97.7%	13,010	383	12,627	7	31	62	283	2,476	9,569	582
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,312	392	12,920	7	32	63	290	2,533	9,791	596
Rural	410,468										
Area actually reporting	93.6%	4,816	199	4,617	14	15	21	149	1,552	2,858	207
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,147	212	4,935	15	16	22	159	1,659	3,055	221
State total	1,561,000	55,019	3,113	51,906	61	282	1,010	1,760	11,864	36,154	3,888
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,524.6	199.4	3,325.2	3.9	18.1	64.7	112.7	760.0	2,316.1	249.1
NEVADA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	510,966										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	45,002	4,100	40,902	87	285	1,976	1,752	14,187	23,518	3,197
Other cities	28,511										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,501	119	1,382	6	1	19	93	274	1,013	95
Rural	93,523										
Area actually reporting	95.6%	3,760	463	3,297	7	24	48	384	1,020	2,040	237
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,934	484	3,450	7	25	50	402	1,067	2,135	248
State total	633,000	50,437	4,703	45,734	100	311	2,045	2,247	15,528	26,666	3,540
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,967.9	743.0	7,225.0	15.8	49.1	323.1	355.0	2,453.1	4,212.6	559.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	253,058										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,792	275	9,517	5	20	67	183	2,524	6,135	858
Other cities	572,024										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,090	579	20,511	12	52	113	402	5,629	13,323	1,559
Rural	23,918										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,313	106	1,207	10	19	17	60	691	442	74
State total	849,000	32,195	960	31,235	27	91	197	645	8,844	19,900	2,491
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,792.1	113.1	3,679.0	3.2	10.7	23.2	76.0	1,041.7	2,343.9	293.4
NEW JERSEY											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	6,764,355										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	346,709	27,600	319,109	400	1,453	12,929	12,818	97,003	185,904	36,202
Other cities	513,337										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	26,900	1,061	25,839	4	71	278	708	7,564	17,062	1,213
Rural	51,308										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,186	71	1,115	4	13	16	38	662	379	74
State total	7,329,000	374,795	28,732	346,063	408	1,537	13,223	13,564	105,229	203,345	37,489
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,113.9	392.0	4,721.8	5.6	21.0	180.4	185.1	1,435.8	2,774.5	511.5
NEW MEXICO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	395,376										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	28,078	2,850	25,228	37	266	843	1,704	8,030	15,814	1,384
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,171	2,856	25,315	37	266	843	1,710	8,043	15,885	1,387
Other cities	541,543										
Area actually reporting	89.2%	25,922	2,250	23,672	43	109	331	1,767	6,365	16,004	1,303
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,070	2,523	26,547	48	122	371	1,982	7,138	17,948	1,461
Rural	253,081										
Area actually reporting	87.8%	3,946	512	3,434	18	68	79	347	1,494	1,729	211
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,492	582	3,910	20	77	90	395	1,701	1,969	240
State total	1,190,000	61,733	5,961	55,772	105	465	1,304	4,067	16,882	35,802	3,088
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,187.6	500.9	4,686.7	8.8	39.1	109.6	343.4	1,418.7	3,008.6	259.5
NEW YORK											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	15,869,840										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	1,014,528	144,731	869,797	1,865	5,038	83,971	53,857	286,278	453,626	129,893
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,018,085	144,883	873,202	1,867	5,045	84,037	53,934	287,215	455,785	130,202
Other cities	1,218,196										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	41,711	2,404	39,307	18	90	445	1,851	9,756	27,573	1,978
Estimated totals	100.0%	42,250	2,435	39,815	18	91	451	1,875	9,882	27,929	2,004
Rural	835,964										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	30,809	1,769	29,040	34	136	215	1,384	12,638	14,939	1,463
State total	17,924,000	1,091,144	149,087	942,057	1,919	5,272	84,703	57,193	309,735	498,653	133,669
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,087.6	831.8	5,255.8	10.7	29.4	472.6	319.1	1,728.0	2,782.0	745.8

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Table 3.66 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1977—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime [a]	Property crime [b]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
NORTH CAROLINA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,505,858										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	127,774	12,343	115,431	285	641	2,519	8,898	38,690	70,079	6,662
Estimated totals	100%	128,530	12,416	116,114	286	644	2,529	8,957	38,941	70,471	6,702
Other cities	1,024,502										
Area actually reporting	97.6%	46,131	5,333	40,798	107	126	547	4,553	11,017	27,673	2,108
Estimated totals	100.0%	47,275	5,466	41,809	110	129	561	4,666	11,290	28,359	2,160
Rural	1,994,640										
Area actually reporting	93.8%	31,576	4,325	27,251	178	154	277	3,716	12,698	12,911	1,642
Estimated totals	100.0%	33,655	4,610	29,045	190	164	295	3,961	13,534	13,761	1,750
State total	5,525,000	209,460	22,492	186,968	586	937	3,385	17,584	63,765	112,591	10,612
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,791.1	407.1	3,384.0	10.6	17.0	61.3	318.3	1,154.1	2,037.8	192.1
NORTH DAKOTA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	148,753										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,676	185	5,491	2	22	47	114	875	4,290	326
Other cities	185,154										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	7,268	157	7,111	1	20	30	106	1,072	5,629	410
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,349	158	7,191	1	20	30	107	1,084	5,692	415
Rural	319,093										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,306	95	3,211	3	17	10	65	954	2,053	204
State total	653,000	16,331	438	15,893	6	59	87	286	2,913	12,035	945
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,500.9	67.1	2,433.8	.9	9.0	13.3	43.8	446.1	1,843.0	144.7
OHIO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,602,599										
Area actually reporting	96.6%	430,840	39,466	391,374	769	2,666	19,491	16,540	111,385	240,548	39,441
Estimated totals	100.0%	441,959	40,150	401,809	776	2,702	19,693	16,979	113,595	247,927	40,287
Other cities	975,890										
Area actually reporting	93.0%	38,385	1,998	36,387	22	103	500	1,373	8,151	26,694	1,542
Estimated totals	100.0%	41,292	2,150	39,142	24	111	538	1,477	8,768	28,715	1,659
Rural	1,122,511										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,823	1,221	20,602	33	108	155	925	7,758	11,939	905
State total	10,701,000	505,074	43,521	461,553	833	2,921	20,386	19,381	130,121	288,581	42,851
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,719.9	406.7	4,313.2	7.8	27.3	190.5	181.1	1,216.0	2,696.8	400.4
OKLAHOMA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,549,127										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	83,236	6,791	76,445	142	652	1,725	4,272	25,950	43,184	7,311
Estimated totals	100.0%	83,267	6,792	76,475	142	652	1,725	4,273	25,959	43,203	7,313
Other cities	746,849										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	24,812	1,334	23,478	41	73	250	970	6,598	15,550	1,330
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,869	1,337	23,532	41	73	251	972	6,613	15,586	1,333
Rural	515,024										
Area actually reporting	98.1%	8,622	755	7,867	57	94	97	507	3,569	3,769	529
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,791	770	8,021	58	96	99	517	3,639	3,843	539
State total	2,811,000	116,927	8,899	108,028	241	821	2,075	5,762	36,211	62,632	9,185
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,159.6	316.6	3,843.0	8.6	29.2	73.8	205.0	1,288.2	2,228.1	326.8
OREGON											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,428,886										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	97,423	7,681	89,742	75	718	2,542	4,346	27,682	55,377	6,683
Estimated totals	100.0%	97,469	7,683	89,786	75	718	2,542	4,348	27,693	55,407	6,686
Other cities	491,532										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	30,173	1,774	28,399	15	106	281	1,372	6,581	20,245	1,573
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,366	1,786	28,580	15	107	283	1,381	6,623	20,374	1,583
Rural	455,582										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,421	1,361	13,060	27	123	123	1,088	4,564	7,525	971
State total	2,376,000	142,256	10,830	131,426	117	948	2,948	6,817	38,880	83,306	9,240
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,987.2	455.8	5,531.4	4.9	39.9	124.1	286.9	1,636.4	3,506.1	388.9
PENNSYLVANIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,578,449										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	315,443	30,877	284,566	579	2,011	14,756	13,531	86,792	162,020	35,754
Estimated totals	100.0%	316,041	30,914	285,127	579	2,013	14,769	13,553	86,945	162,377	35,805
Other cities	1,155,311										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	29,863	1,429	28,434	23	83	368	955	6,569	19,909	1,956
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,244	1,447	28,797	23	84	373	967	6,653	20,163	1,981
Rural	1,051,240										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,112	967	20,145	53	139	214	561	9,810	8,857	1,478
State total	11,785,000	367,397	33,328	334,069	655	2,236	15,356	15,081	103,408	191,397	39,264
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,117.5	282.8	2,834.7	5.6	19.0	130.3	128.0	877.5	1,624.1	333.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 3.66 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1977—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
PUERTO RICO											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,737,900										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	56,712	10,999	45,713	332	468	4,811	5,388	20,814	17,145	7,754
Other agencies	1,594,900										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	24,832	5,844	18,988	135	326	830	4,553	9,332	8,196	1,460
Total	3,333,000	81,544	16,843	64,701	467	794	5,641	9,941	30,146	25,341	9,214
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,446.7	505.4	1,941.3	14.0	23.8	169.3	298.3	904.5	760.4	276.5
RHODE ISLAND											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	853,863										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	45,651	2,579	43,072	32	85	759	1,703	12,453	23,615	7,004
Other cities	81,137										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,049	241	4,808	2	13	50	176	1,467	2,956	385
Rural	X	39	X	39	X	X	X	X	7	21	11
State total	935,000	50,739	2,820	47,919	34	98	809	1,879	13,927	26,592	7,400
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,426.6	301.6	5,125.0	3.6	10.5	86.5	201.0	1,489.5	2,844.1	791.4
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,394,417										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	85,072	10,361	74,711	156	604	2,196	7,405	27,845	42,042	4,824
Estimated totals	100.0%	85,613	10,420	75,193	156	607	2,209	7,448	28,003	42,337	4,853
Other cities	559,912										
Area actually reporting	97.7%	28,884	4,118	24,766	57	122	486	3,453	8,631	15,027	1,108
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,567	4,216	25,351	58	125	498	3,535	8,835	15,382	1,134
Rural	921,671										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	23,940	3,661	20,279	129	218	339	2,975	9,589	9,649	1,061
State total	2,876,000	139,120	18,297	120,823	343	950	3,046	13,958	46,407	67,368	7,048
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,837.3	636.2	4,201.1	11.9	33.0	105.9	485.3	1,613.6	2,342.4	245.1
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	98,499										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,947	156	3,791	4	37	24	91	763	2,760	268
Other cities	241,955										
Area actually reporting	96.3%	9,667	695	8,972	3	27	69	596	1,704	6,819	449
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,042	722	9,320	3	28	72	619	1,770	7,084	466
Rural	348,546										
Area actually reporting	90.1%	3,607	382	3,225	6	25	24	327	1,260	1,711	254
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,004	425	3,579	7	28	27	363	1,398	1,899	282
State total	689,000	17,993	1,303	16,690	14	93	123	1,073	3,931	11,743	1,016
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,611.5	189.1	2,422.4	2.0	13.5	17.9	155.7	570.5	1,704.4	147.5
TENNESSEE											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,708,388										
Area actually reporting	97.7%	124,614	12,934	111,680	284	1,056	5,684	5,910	41,877	58,851	10,952
Estimated totals	100.0%	126,225	13,066	113,159	286	1,067	5,710	6,003	42,461	59,617	11,081
Other cities	550,154										
Area actually reporting	87.9%	17,162	1,512	15,650	45	76	269	1,122	4,937	9,711	1,002
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,533	1,720	17,813	51	86	306	1,277	5,619	11,053	1,141
Rural	1,040,458										
Area actually reporting	64.9%	9,739	1,270	8,469	63	80	162	965	3,941	3,699	829
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,010	1,957	13,053	97	123	250	1,487	6,074	5,701	1,278
State total	4,299,000	160,768	16,743	144,025	434	1,276	6,266	8,767	54,154	76,371	13,500
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,739.7	389.5	3,350.2	10.1	29.7	145.8	203.9	1,259.7	1,776.5	314.0
TEXAS											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,260,919										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	626,674	46,920	579,754	1,457	3,955	18,840	22,668	183,870	348,045	47,839
Estimated totals	100.0%	629,589	47,148	582,441	1,465	3,977	18,898	22,808	184,865	349,494	48,082
Other cities	1,306,831										
Area actually reporting	97.6%	41,299	3,266	38,033	89	170	408	2,599	11,894	24,341	1,798
Estimated totals	100.0%	42,302	3,345	38,957	91	174	418	2,662	12,183	24,932	1,842
Rural	1,262,250										
Area actually reporting	95.9%	19,719	1,741	17,978	143	179	226	1,193	8,272	8,657	1,049
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,559	1,816	18,743	149	187	236	1,244	8,624	9,025	1,094
State total	12,830,000	692,450	52,309	640,141	1,705	4,338	19,552	26,714	205,672	383,451	51,018
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,397.1	407.7	4,989.4	13.3	33.8	152.4	208.2	1,603.1	2,988.7	397.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 3.66 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1977—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime [a]	Property crime [b]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
UTAH											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	995,955										
Area actually reporting	90.9%	51,028	2,670	48,358	39	221	809	1,601	12,776	31,916	3,666
Estimated totals	100.0%	54,926	2,834	52,092	42	229	837	1,726	13,548	34,633	3,911
Other cities	94,033										
Area actually reporting	86.2%	2,630	49	2,581	1	10	9	29	527	1,918	136
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,051	57	2,994	1	12	10	34	611	2,225	158
Rural	178,012										
Area actually reporting	69.3%	1,567	106	1,461	1	12	18	75	483	859	119
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,261	152	2,109	1	17	26	108	697	1,240	172
State total	1,268,000	60,238	3,043	57,195	44	258	873	1,868	14,856	38,098	4,241
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,750.6	240.0	4,510.6	3.5	20.3	68.8	147.3	1,171.6	3,004.6	334.5
VERMONT											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	None										
Other cities	250,003										
Area actually reporting	48.2%	6,349	278	6,071	0	24	62	192	1,701	3,976	394
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,183	578	12,605	0	50	129	399	3,532	8,255	818
Rural	232,997										
Area actually reporting	89.5%	5,339	129	5,210	6	24	18	81	2,668	2,127	415
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,963	144	5,819	7	27	20	90	2,980	2,376	463
State total	483,000	19,146	722	18,424	7	77	149	489	6,512	10,631	1,281
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,964.0	149.5	3,814.5	1.4	15.9	30.8	101.2	1,348.2	2,201.0	265.2
VIRGINIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,359,108										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	169,344	12,042	157,302	299	982	4,331	6,430	40,097	107,243	9,962
Other cities	490,817										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,023	1,136	17,887	37	71	194	834	3,667	13,419	801
Rural	1,285,075										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,269	1,715	16,554	124	146	202	1,243	6,876	8,802	876
State total	5,135,000	206,636	14,893	191,743	460	1,199	4,727	8,507	50,640	129,464	11,639
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,024.1	290.0	3,734.0	9.0	23.3	92.1	165.7	986.2	2,521.2	226.7
WASHINGTON											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,597,319										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	154,752	11,039	143,713	122	1,181	3,544	6,192	44,907	88,355	10,451
Estimated totals	100.0%	157,932	11,170	146,762	123	1,198	3,574	6,275	45,651	90,474	10,637
Other cities	446,863										
Area actually reporting	90.2%	28,250	1,180	27,070	5	88	200	887	5,854	19,897	1,319
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,333	1,310	30,023	6	98	222	984	6,493	22,067	1,463
Rural	613,818										
Area actually reporting	87.9%	17,799	1,084	16,715	26	133	79	846	5,789	9,976	950
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,256	1,234	19,022	30	151	90	963	6,588	11,353	1,081
State total	3,658,000	209,521	13,714	195,807	159	1,447	3,886	8,222	58,732	123,894	13,181
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,727.7	374.9	5,352.8	4.3	39.6	106.2	224.8	1,605.6	3,386.9	360.3
WEST VIRGINIA											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	669,937										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	25,024	1,518	23,506	37	132	500	849	5,901	15,906	1,699
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,089	1,520	23,569	37	132	501	850	5,913	15,954	1,702
Other cities	417,733										
Area actually reporting	97.2%	7,816	522	7,294	14	20	152	336	1,651	5,184	459
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,044	537	7,507	14	21	156	346	1,699	5,336	472
Rural	771,330										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,782	775	8,007	61	93	127	494	3,494	3,652	861
State total	1,859,000	41,915	2,832	39,083	112	246	784	1,690	11,106	24,942	3,035
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,254.7	152.3	2,102.4	6.0	13.2	42.2	90.9	597.4	1,341.7	163.3
WISCONSIN											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,792,773										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	128,562	5,075	123,487	91	470	2,221	2,293	25,675	89,667	8,145
Other cities	734,369										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	28,282	520	27,762	16	67	141	296	5,267	21,384	1,111
Rural	1,123,858										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20,518	522	19,996	23	63	64	372	8,448	10,537	1,011
State total	4,651,000	177,362	6,117	171,245	130	600	2,426	2,961	39,390	121,588	10,267
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,813.4	131.5	3,681.9	2.8	12.9	52.2	63.7	846.9	2,614.2	220.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 3.66 Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense, State, and extent of urbanization, 1977—Continued

Area	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime [a]	Property crime [b]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
WYOMING											
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	None										
Other cities	264,192										
Area actually reporting	89.5%	11,450	549	10,901	7	56	97	389	2,091	8,137	673
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,788	613	12,175	8	63	108	434	2,335	9,088	752
Rural	141,808										
Area actually reporting	92.6%	3,597	338	3,259	13	24	49	252	889	2,006	364
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,885	365	3,520	14	26	53	272	960	2,167	393
State total	406,000	16,673	978	15,695	22	89	161	706	3,295	11,255	1,145
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,106.7	240.9	3,865.8	5.4	21.9	39.7	173.9	811.6	2,772.2	282.0

[a] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. [b] Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 44–53.

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Table 3.67 Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police, by offense and size of place, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.63. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for all 12 months in 1977 (Source, p. 300). For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[1977 estimated population. Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding. Rate: Number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants.]

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime [a]	Property crime [b]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES:										
9,783 agencies; total population 193,760,000:										
Number of offenses known	10,152,374	953,663	9,198,711	18,052	59,405	391,128	485,078	2,828,891	5,456,709	913,111
Rate	5,239.7	492.2	4,747.5	9.3	30.7	201.9	250.3	1,460.0	2,816.2	471.3
TOTAL CITIES:										
7,298 cities; total population 135,767,000:										
Number of offenses known	8,236,329	794,007	7,442,322	13,815	46,374	356,267	377,551	2,188,949	4,476,459	776,914
Rate	6,066.5	584.8	5,481.7	10.2	34.2	262.4	278.1	1,612.3	3,297.2	572.2
Group I:										
58 cities over 250,000; population 42,157,000:										
Number of offenses known	3,296,284	451,259	2,845,025	8,224	25,241	245,892	171,902	925,768	1,511,619	407,638
Rate	7,819.0	1,070.4	6,748.6	19.5	59.9	583.3	407.8	2,196.0	3,585.7	966.9
6 cities over 1,000,000; population 18,181,000:										
Number of offenses known	1,344,617	229,887	1,114,730	4,135	10,478	135,146	80,128	368,677	538,782	207,271
Rate	7,395.7	1,264.4	6,131.2	22.7	57.6	743.3	440.7	2,027.8	2,963.4	1,140.0
20 cities, 500,000 to 1,000,000; population 12,885,000:										
Number of offenses known	1,052,208	121,850	930,358	2,266	7,873	65,015	46,696	291,891	518,997	119,470
Rate	8,165.9	945.6	7,220.2	17.6	61.1	504.6	362.4	2,265.3	4,027.8	927.2
32 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; population 11,091,000:										
Number of offenses known	899,459	99,522	799,937	1,823	6,890	45,731	45,078	265,200	453,840	80,897
Rate	8,110.2	897.4	7,212.8	16.4	62.1	412.3	406.5	2,391.2	4,092.1	729.4
Group II:										
115 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 16,442,000:										
Number of offenses known	1,177,670	98,582	1,079,088	1,847	6,669	39,508	50,558	322,296	656,534	100,258
Rate	7,162.6	599.6	6,563.0	11.2	40.6	240.3	307.5	1,960.2	3,993.0	609.8
Group III:										
244 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 16,857,000:										
Number of offenses known	1,012,436	74,851	937,585	1,082	4,890	26,824	42,055	267,842	584,201	85,542
Rate	6,006.0	444.0	5,562.0	6.4	29.0	159.1	249.5	1,588.9	3,465.6	507.5
Group IV:										
599 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 20,691,000:										
Number of offenses known	1,090,159	70,715	1,019,444	1,053	4,264	22,664	42,734	270,913	665,635	82,896
Rate	5,268.8	341.8	4,927.0	5.1	20.6	109.5	206.5	1,309.3	3,217.1	400.6
Group V:										
1,397 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 21,613,000:										
Number of offenses known	956,416	57,161	899,255	942	3,109	14,130	38,980	231,992	605,142	62,121
Rate	4,425.2	264.5	4,160.8	4.4	14.4	65.4	180.4	1,073.4	2,799.9	287.4
Group VI:										
4,885 cities under 10,000; population 18,007,000:										
Number of offenses known	703,364	41,439	661,925	667	2,201	7,249	31,322	170,138	453,328	38,459
Rate	3,906.0	230.1	3,675.9	3.7	12.2	40.3	173.9	944.8	2,517.5	213.6
SUBURBAN AREA [c]										
4,140 agencies; population 69,337,000:										
Number of offenses known	3,071,733	215,681	2,856,052	3,585	15,201	59,748	137,147	856,576	1,765,537	233,939
Rate	4,430.2	311.1	4,119.1	5.2	21.9	86.2	197.8	1,235.4	2,546.3	337.4
RURAL AREA [d]										
1,910 agencies; population 25,394,000:										
Number of offenses known	529,381	44,569	484,812	2,003	3,658	5,282	33,626	200,267	253,765	30,780
Rate	2,084.7	175.5	1,909.2	7.9	14.4	20.8	132.4	788.6	999.3	121.2

[a] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[b] Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.
[c] Includes suburban city and county police agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities are also included in other city groups.
[d] Includes State police agencies with no county breakdown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 153, 154.

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Table 3.68 Offenses committed in Federal parks and known to police, by offense, 1975–77

NOTE: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 297 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police, while non-urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. The offense categories listed below 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. It should be noted that in 1975 the "Human Kindness Day" activities sponsored by one of the major urban park areas accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents in that year.

Offense	1975	1976	1977
Total offenses	7,697	7,521	7,763
Total annual visitation	238,849,000	267,827,000	261,584,000
Criminal homicide	10	10	17
Forcible rape	84	66	60
Robbery	779	281	238
Aggravated assault	385	470	458
Burglary	1,031	954	1,097
Larceny-theft	5,156	5,570	5,662
Motor vehicle theft	252	170	231

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

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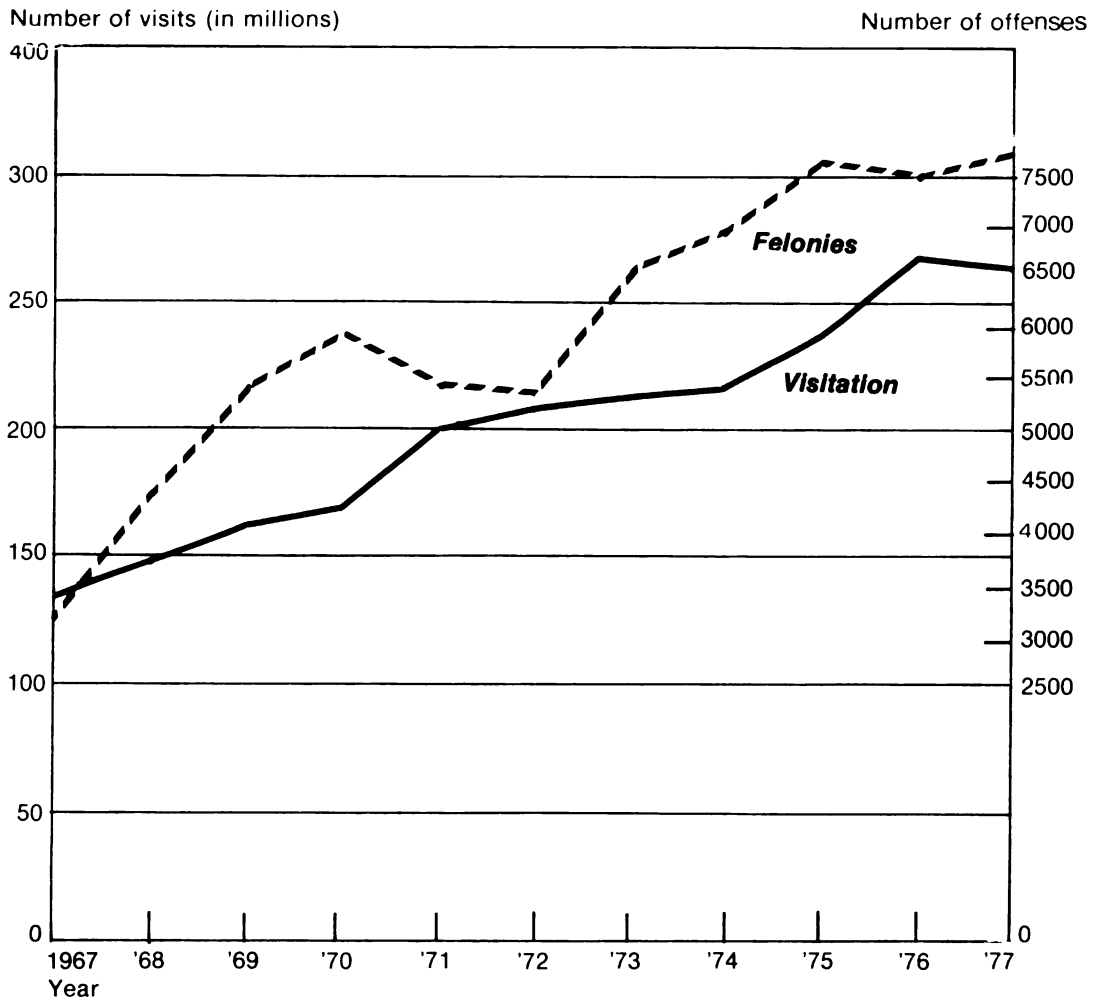
Figure 3.24 Offenses committed in Federal parks and known to police, and annual total visitation, 1967-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.68.



Source: Figure provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

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Table 3.69 Deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents, by State, 1974-76

State	Homicide			Suicide			Accidents								
							Motor vehicle			Other			Total		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Total	21,513	21,350	19,554	25,708	27,094	26,832	46,629	46,032	47,038	58,449	57,441	53,723	105,078	103,473	100,761
Alabama	544	581	521	357	370	382	1,118	1,087	1,127	1,268	1,182	1,186	2,386	2,269	2,313
Alaska	35	27	52	42	84	74	74	120	120	349	342	312	423	462	432
Arizona	244	231	206	397	388	389	765	713	703	805	636	646	1,570	1,349	1,349
Arkansas	238	203	202	217	210	247	525	577	558	741	740	673	1,266	1,317	1,231
California	2,071	2,221	2,260	3,685	3,852	3,765	4,204	4,414	4,766	6,022	6,377	5,687	10,226	10,791	10,453
Colorado	159	198	179	451	447	448	654	621	621	742	758	748	1,396	1,379	1,369
Connecticut	106	128	111	266	309	311	400	404	445	557	545	556	957	949	1,001
Delaware	62	50	42	59	74	71	132	129	128	116	116	104	248	245	232
District of Columbia	295	244	202	97	91	91	91	91	84	259	264	204	350	355	288
Florida	1,290	1,226	987	1,388	1,521	1,466	2,280	2,067	1,927	2,528	2,424	2,056	4,808	4,491	3,983
Georgia	1,058	881	794	679	788	673	1,598	1,420	1,299	1,549	1,485	1,458	3,147	2,905	2,757
Hawaii	67	62	57	102	82	89	138	153	143	175	149	150	313	302	293
Idaho	49	43	44	126	129	136	326	291	266	327	276	301	653	567	567
Illinois	1,070	1,053	1,255	828	961	1,060	1,700	1,816	2,189	2,356	2,541	2,649	4,056	4,357	4,838
Indiana	452	438	354	584	596	568	1,253	1,139	1,263	1,291	1,384	1,296	2,544	2,523	2,559
Iowa	68	75	65	326	323	315	722	714	808	784	746	687	1,506	1,460	1,495
Kansas	152	124	103	294	296	259	530	531	570	648	615	707	1,178	1,146	1,277
Kentucky	340	375	339	429	471	432	812	885	886	1,115	1,106	1,054	1,927	1,991	1,940
Louisiana	618	590	539	409	455	454	855	993	988	1,473	1,262	1,314	2,328	2,255	2,302
Maine	30	27	28	142	133	135	225	235	220	357	319	266	582	554	486
Maryland	492	463	352	420	445	476	756	686	704	871	847	863	1,627	1,533	1,567
Massachusetts	265	247	205	487	544	521	978	895	842	1,567	1,485	1,321	2,545	2,380	2,163
Michigan	1,232	1,145	1,098	1,169	1,118	1,186	1,863	1,811	1,982	2,263	2,155	1,918	4,126	3,966	3,900
Minnesota	122	125	104	403	451	394	858	798	826	1,069	1,082	978	1,927	1,880	1,804
Mississippi	318	351	305	218	250	216	694	629	690	826	916	802	1,520	1,545	1,492
Missouri	490	531	461	627	569	620	1,066	1,105	1,243	1,477	1,323	1,280	2,543	2,428	2,523
Montana	42	38	35	123	116	129	301	294	292	275	323	299	576	617	591
Nebraska	61	72	46	163	158	150	392	385	392	466	472	402	858	857	794
Nevada	87	83	75	167	174	163	235	236	185	211	199	186	446	435	371
New Hampshire	25	16	18	113	117	107	170	155	153	203	200	169	373	355	322
New Jersey	468	482	395	530	563	549	1,101	1,099	1,052	1,491	1,382	1,329	2,592	2,481	2,381
New Mexico	137	152	124	195	201	214	558	556	536	421	416	359	979	972	895
New York	1,882	1,944	1,900	1,317	1,494	1,676	2,483	2,277	2,310	3,327	3,484	3,421	5,810	5,761	5,731
North Carolina	736	786	678	666	730	677	1,605	1,560	1,566	1,713	1,719	1,569	3,318	3,279	3,135
North Dakota	12	11	12	70	63	70	168	183	203	231	241	191	399	424	394
Ohio	952	904	793	1,346	1,328	1,347	1,786	1,652	1,917	2,613	2,519	2,291	4,399	4,171	4,208
Oklahoma	260	286	218	371	386	351	742	748	871	925	817	818	1,667	1,565	1,689
Oregon	121	126	97	358	362	349	693	582	636	707	687	665	1,400	1,269	1,301
Pennsylvania	848	830	743	1,298	1,349	1,365	2,157	2,102	2,071	2,848	2,859	2,706	5,005	4,961	4,777
Rhode Island	33	36	27	101	102	111	120	140	144	228	188	162	348	328	306
South Carolina	475	428	335	294	327	275	895	837	809	994	859	813	1,889	1,696	1,622
South Dakota	19	33	27	69	71	76	249	216	238	229	221	213	478	437	451
Tennessee	601	586	491	554	584	556	1,383	1,280	1,164	1,326	1,299	1,115	2,709	2,579	2,279
Texas	1,805	1,732	1,622	1,511	1,667	1,492	3,127	3,472	3,201	3,656	3,620	3,227	6,783	7,092	6,428
Utah	47	36	59	131	157	160	263	285	286	375	379	289	638	664	575
Vermont	11	8	18	62	82	74	110	124	92	124	141	129	234	265	221
Virginia	556	607	492	709	771	799	1,095	1,069	1,041	1,613	1,502	1,388	2,708	2,571	2,429
Washington	191	206	180	535	515	535	808	804	848	1,051	997	996	1,859	1,801	1,844
West Virginia	96	118	129	226	204	182	463	499	492	561	584	562	1,024	1,083	1,054
Wisconsin	149	164	152	532	550	598	908	943	945	1,120	1,098	1,053	2,028	2,041	1,998
Wyoming	22	27	23	65	66	69	200	210	196	206	160	155	406	370	351

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1974*, Volume II—Mortality, Part B, pp. 7-458—7-465 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and data provided by U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, *1975*, Volume II—Mortality, Part B, pp. 7-475—7-483. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.70 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.63. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that additional information be transmitted to the FBI when a homicide 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.

In trend tables "constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff" from the Uniform Crime Reports, *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.*

[Percent]

Year	Type of weapon used						Total[c]	Total number of murders
	Gun	Cutting or stabbing	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)[a]	Other[b]	Unknown or not stated		
1964	55	24	5	10	3	2	100	7,990
1965	57	23	6	10	3	1	100	8,773
1966	59	22	5	9	2	1	100	9,552
1967	63	20	5	9	2	1	100	11,114
1968	65	18	6	8	2	1	100	12,503
1969	65	19	4	8	3	1	100	13,575
1970	66	18	4	8	3	1	100	13,649
1971	66	19	4	8	2	1	100	16,183
1972	66	19	4	8	2	1	100	15,832
1973	66	17	5	8	1	2	100	17,123
1974	67	17	5	8	1	1	100	18,632
1975	65	17	5	9	2	2	100	18,642
1976	64	18	5	8	2	3	100	16,605
1977	63	19	5	8	2	3	100	18,033

[a] This category includes beatings and strangulation.
[b] This category includes drownings, arson, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.
[c] Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 104; *1965*, p. 106; *1966*, p. 107; *1967*, p. 112; *1968*, p. 108; *1969*, p. 108; *1970*, p. 118; *1971*, p. 114; *1972*, p. 118; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 18; *1975*, p. 18; *1976*, p. 10; *1977*, p. 11 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.71 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.63 and 3.70. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

[Percent]

Region	Total	Type of weapon used			
		Firearms	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon (club, poison, etc.)	Personal weapons
Northeast	100.0	50.8	25.9	15.6	7.7
North Central	100.0	65.7	17.3	12.2	4.8
South	100.0	69.3	16.1	10.9	3.7
West	100.0	56.0	20.7	15.2	8.1
Total	100.0	62.5	19.1	12.9	5.5

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S.Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 10.

Table 3.72 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.63 and 3.70. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of the murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary.

[Percent]

Victim-offender relationship	Total	Felony type	Suspected felony type	Romantic triangle	Argument over money or property	Other arguments	Unable to determine
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband	4.8	0.1	4.2	4.3	3.5	10.0	0.4
Wife	5.8	0.4	7.4	4.9	3.9	10.1	1.7
Father	1.2	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.8	2.2	0.4
Mother	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.4
Daughter	1.2	0.2	4.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Son	1.9	0.3	5.8	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.4
Brother	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.6	1.2	2.1	0.2
Sister	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Other family	2.5	0.4	3.5	1.4	2.4	4.0	0.8
Acquaintances	31.2	15.4	37.4	62.1	55.9	41.1	10.1
Friend	4.2	1.4	4.6	8.4	14.0	5.6	1.3
Boyfriend	1.4	0.1	1.0	1.6	0.2	3.0	0.2
Girlfriend	1.5	0.2	1.6	2.8	0.8	2.8	0.4
Neighbor	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.4	2.9	2.6	0.9
Other acquaintances	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1
Stranger	13.4	29.0	12.9	10.8	10.6	7.1	6.3
Unknown relationship	27.0	50.6	10.7	1.6	2.0	6.4	76.1

* Because of rounding, percentages may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 12.

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Table 3.73 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.63 and 3.70.

Age of victim	Total	Type of weapon used										
		Gun	Cutting or stabbing	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)	Poison	Explosives	Arson	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or weapon not stated
Total	18,033	11,274	3,440	849	1,001	15	16	252	34	430	132	590
Infant (under 1)	174	7	13	7	60	1	0	11	1	2	20	52
1 to 4	335	50	13	17	156	2	0	26	2	8	25	36
5 to 9	187	45	25	19	21	2	0	32	0	8	14	21
10 to 14	224	114	45	16	7	2	2	6	0	16	4	12
15 to 19	1,639	1,021	352	56	61	0	1	12	3	69	7	57
20 to 24	2,870	1,935	603	99	64	0	3	17	11	67	7	64
25 to 29	2,755	1,914	523	91	75	0	2	22	9	54	6	59
30 to 34	2,081	1,434	420	73	54	4	2	13	2	28	6	45
35 to 39	1,645	1,193	268	60	59	1	1	12	0	13	3	35
40 to 44	1,332	893	238	65	54	1	0	15	2	29	2	33
45 to 49	1,099	726	199	52	66	0	0	7	0	15	4	30
50 to 54	1,029	625	223	65	44	1	2	15	1	23	1	29
55 to 59	731	409	170	52	43	0	1	13	0	13	7	23
60 to 64	591	311	123	48	54	1	1	14	1	12	7	19
65 to 69	407	204	80	33	47	0	1	10	0	17	3	12
70 to 74	297	147	50	35	27	0	0	7	0	16	7	8
75 and older	409	127	71	49	89	0	0	11	0	33	9	20
Unknown	228	119	24	12	20	0	0	9	2	7	0	35

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 11.

Table 3.74 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by age of victim, United States, 1964–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.63 and 3.70.

[Percent]

Age of victim	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Infant (under 1)	2	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
5 to 9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 to 14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
15 to 19	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	9
20 to 24	12	12	13	14	14	15	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
30 to 34	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	12
35 to 39	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	9
40 to 44	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7
45 to 49	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6
50 to 54	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
55 to 59	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
65 to 69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
70 to 74	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
75 and older	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
Total [a]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number of murders	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

[a] Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 104; *1965*, p. 106; *1966*, p. 107; *1967*, p. 112; *1968*, p.106; *1969*, p. 106; *1970*, p. 116; *1971*, p. 114; *1972*, p. 116; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 11 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.75 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by sex of victim, United States, 1964–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.63 and 3.70.

[Percent]

Year	Sex of victim		Total [a]	Total number of murders
	Male	Female		
1964	74	26	100	7,990
1965	74	26	100	8,773
1966	74	26	100	9,552
1967	75	25	100	11,114
1968	78	22	100	12,503
1969	78	22	100	13,575
1970	78	22	100	13,649
1971	79	21	100	16,183
1972	78	22	100	15,832
1973	77	23	100	17,123
1974	78	23	100	18,632
1975	76	24	100	18,642
1976	76	24	100	16,605
1977	75	25	100	18,033

[a] Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 104; *1965*, p. 106; *1966*, p. 107; *1967*, p. 112; *1968*, p. 108; *1969*, p. 106, *1970*, p. 118; *1971*, p. 114; *1972*, p. 118; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.76 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by race of victim, United States, 1964–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.63 and 3.70.

[Percent]

Year	Race of victim			Total [a]	Total number of murders
	White	Black	All others (including race unknown)		
1964	45	54	1	100	7,990
1965	45	54	1	100	8,773
1966	45	54	1	100	9,552
1967	45	54	1	100	11,114
1968	45	54	1	100	12,503
1969	44	55	2	100	13,575
1970	44	55	1	100	13,649
1971	44	55	2	100	16,183
1972	45	53	2	100	15,832
1973	47	52	1	100	17,123
1974	48	50	2	100	18,632
1975	51	47	2	100	18,642
1976	51	47	2	100	16,605
1977	53	45	2	100	18,033

[a] Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 104; *1965*, p. 106; *1966*, p. 107; *1967*, p. 112; *1968*, p. 108; *1969*, p. 106; *1970*, p. 118; *1971*, p. 114; *1972*, p. 118; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.77 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.63 and 3.70.

Age of victim	Total murders		Sex of victim		Race of victim					
	Number	Percent	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	18,033	X	13,591	4,442	9,470	8,176	132	69	23	163
Percent	X	100.0 *	75.4	24.6	52.5	45.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.9
Infant (under 1)	174	1.0	91	83	101	69	0	0	0	4
1 to 4	335	1.9	186	149	169	159	3	0	0	4
5 to 9	187	1.0	91	96	112	71	3	0	0	1
10 to 14	224	1.2	124	100	131	89	2	0	0	2
15 to 19	1,639	9.1	1,178	461	897	702	13	11	3	13
20 to 24	2,870	15.9	2,175	695	1,422	1,384	23	11	5	25
25 to 29	2,755	15.3	2,169	586	1,252	1,450	20	10	5	18
30 to 34	2,081	11.5	1,642	439	1,026	1,005	21	4	2	23
35 to 39	1,645	9.1	1,301	344	876	739	9	6	2	13
40 to 44	1,332	7.4	1,036	296	685	622	9	6	1	9
45 to 49	1,099	6.1	888	211	556	519	10	4	2	8
50 to 54	1,029	5.7	802	227	574	436	8	3	0	8
55 to 59	731	4.1	564	167	428	293	4	1	0	5
60 to 64	591	3.3	447	144	373	208	4	1	1	4
65 to 69	407	2.3	296	111	255	143	1	5	2	1
70 to 74	297	1.6	203	94	205	87	0	4	0	1
75 and older	409	2.3	222	187	299	103	1	3	0	3
Unknown	228	1.3	176	52	109	97	1	0	0	21

* Because of rounding, percentages may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 12.

Table 3.78 Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police, by sex and race of victim and offender, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.63 and 3.70. The offender could not be identified in 4,502 murders. These data pertain only to murders and nonnegligent manslaughters in which there was a single offender and single victim.

Characteristics of victim	Total victims	Total offenders	Characteristics of offender					
			Sex			Race		
			Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other
Sex:								
Male	8,565	8,565	6,783	1,780	2	3,671	4,735	159
Female	2,740	2,740	2,447	293	0	1,393	1,265	82
Unknown	3	3	2	1	0	2	1	0
Race:								
White	5,359	5,359	4,615	742	2	4,755	518	86
Black	5,734	5,734	4,423	1,311	0	250	5,466	18
Other	215	215	194	21	0	61	17	137
Total	11,308	11,308	9,232	2,074	2	5,066	6,001	241

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 9.

Table 3.79 Robberies known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1974–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.63 and 3.70.

[Percent]

Year	Type of weapon used				Total *	Total number of robberies
	Firearms	Knife or other cutting instruments	Other weapon	Strong-armed		
1974	45	13	8	34	100	422,989
1975	45	12	8	35	100	444,937
1976	43	13	8	36	100	410,651
1977	42	13	8	37	100	391,128

* Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1974*, p. 26; *1975*, p. 26; *1976*, p. 21; *1977*, p. 19 (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.80 Robberies known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.63. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

[Percent]

Region	Total	Type of weapon used			Strong-armed
		Firearms	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	
Northeast	100.0	30.9	19.4	12.0	37.7
North Central	100.0	48.6	8.1	7.3	36.0
South	100.0	48.0	9.9	6.1	36.0
West	100.0	43.0	12.9	7.3	36.8
Total	100.0	41.6	13.2	8.5	36.7

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 19.

Table 3.81 Robberies known to police, by place of occurrence, United States, 1964–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.63 and 3.70. A "commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, chain stores, and banking-type institutions.

[Percent]

Year	Place of occurrence							Total [a]	Total number of robberies
	Highway	Commercial house	Gas or service station	Chain store	Residence	Bank	Miscellaneous		
1964	52	21	5	2	9	1	10	100	81,289
1965	51	20	6	3	9	1	10	100	85,999
1966	54	18	6	3	8	1	10	100	89,944
1967	54	18	6	3	7	1	10	100	114,221
1968	58	20	5	3	6	1	8	100	180,722
1969	55	17	5	3	10	1	10	100	234,526
1970	55	17	4	3	12	1	8	100	273,750
1971	55	16	4	4	13	1	9	100	315,441
1972	50	16	4	4	12	1	14	100	316,166
1973	49	17	4	6	11	1	14	100	328,782
1974	50	17	3	6	12	1	11	100	375,901
1975	51	16	4	6	12	1	10	100	395,660
1976	47	15	5	6	12	1	14	100	399,674
1977	46	15	6	7	12	1	14	100	377,041

[a] Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 9; *1965*, pp. 7, 8; *1966*, p. 9; *1967*, pp. 9, 10; *1968*, p. 9; *1969*, pp. 9, 10; *1970*, pp. 9, 10; *1971*, pp. 10, 11; *1972*, p. 10; *1973*, p. 11; *1974*, p. 20; *1975*, p. 20; *1976*, p. 13; *1977*, p. 21 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.82 Aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used, United States, 1964–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.63 and 3.70.

[Percent]

Year	Type of weapon used				Total [a]	Total number of aggravated assaults
	Firearms	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt objects or other dangerous weapons	Personal weapons such as hands, fists, and feet		
1964	15	40	23	22	100	159,524
1965	17	36	22	25	100	185,115
1966	19	34	22	25	100	208,043
1967	21	33	22	24	100	229,470
1968	23	31	24	22	100	255,906
1969	24	30	25	22	100	280,902
1970	24	28	24	23	100	300,263
1971	25	27	24	24	100	333,084
1972	25	26	23	25	100	349,245
1973	26	25	23	26	100	382,586
1974	25	24	23	27	100	409,886
1975	25	24	25	27	100	436,172
1976	24	24	26	27	100	459,761
1977	23	23	27	27	100	485,078

[a] Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 9; *1965*, pp. 7, 8; *1966*, p. 9; *1967*, pp. 9, 10; *1968*, p. 9; *1969*, pp. 9, 10; *1970*, pp. 9, 10; *1971*, pp. 10, 11; *1972*, p. 10; *1973*, p. 11; *1974*, p. 20; *1975*, p. 20; *1976*, p. 13; *1977*, p. 21 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.83 Aggravated assaults known to police, by type of weapon used and region, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.63. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

[Percent]

Region	Total all weapons	Type of weapon used			
		Firearms	Knife or other cutting instruments	Other weapons (club, poison, etc.)	Personal weapons
Northeast	100.0	15.1	25.9	29.8	29.2
North Central	100.0	25.6	22.4	26.6	25.4
South	100.0	26.9	24.4	24.9	23.8
West	100.0	22.5	19.6	28.4	29.5
Total	100.0	23.2	23.2	27.1	26.5

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S.Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 21.

Table 3.84 Burglaries known to police, by place and time of occurrence, United States, 1964–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.63 and 3.70.

[Percent]

Year	Residence (dwelling)		Non-residence (store, office, etc.)		Total [a]	Total number of burglaries
	Night	Day	Night	Day		
1964	24	22	48	5	100	581,836
1965	25	24	46	5	100	634,603
1966	25	24	46	5	100	653,572
1967	25	24	46	5	100	747,900
1968	24	29	40	6	100	1,015,260
1969	25	30	38	6	100	1,123,794
1970	26	32	36	6	100	1,293,529
1971	28	32	34	6	100	1,459,095
1972	30	33	32	6	100	1,472,480
1973	29	33	32	6	100	1,842,812
1974	29	33	32	6	100	2,283,334
1975	31	33	30	6	100	2,575,034
1976 [b]	30	33	31	6	100	2,189,433
1977 [c]	31	34	28	7	100	2,111,354

[a] Percents may not add to total because of rounding.
[b] For 722,617 burglaries in 1976, time of occurrence could not be determined. These burglaries are not included in the "total number of burglaries."
[c] For 720,933 burglaries in 1977, time of occurrence could not be determined. These burglaries are not included in the "total number of burglaries."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 103; *1965*, p. 105; *1966*, p. 106; *1967*, p. 111; *1968*, p. 107; *1969*, p. 105; *1970*, p. 117; *1971*, p. 113; *1972*, p. 117; *1973*, p. 120; *1974*, p. 178; *1975*, p. 178; *1976*, p. 159; *1977*, p. 159 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.85 Larceny-thefts known to police, by type of target, United States, 1964–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.63 and 3.70.

[Percent]

Year	Type of target									Total [a]	Total number of larceny-thefts
	Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From autos (except accessories)	Auto accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin-operated machines	All others		
1964	[b]	2	8	20	20	16	17	3	14	100	1,392,106
1965	1	2	8	20	20	15	18	2	14	100	1,433,647
1966	1	2	8	18	21	17	17	2	14	100	1,450,942
1967	1	2	8	19	21	16	17	2	14	100	1,568,839
1968	2	3	8	21	20	15	18	2	12	100	1,973,703
1969	2	3	8	22	21	13	17	2	12	100	2,155,824
1970	1	3	9	20	21	14	17	2	12	100	2,519,466
1971	1	3	10	19	20	17	17	1	13	100	2,722,038
1972	1	3	11	18	18	17	17	1	14	100	2,562,886
1973	1	2	11	17	16	17	17	1	18	100	3,175,300
1974	1	2	11	18	16	16	17	1	17	100	4,091,787
1975	1	2	11	19	19	13	17	1	18	100	4,842,335
1976	[b]	2	10	20	22	10	15	1	18	100	5,799,785
1977	1	2	11	17	21	11	16	1	20	100	5,524,660

[a] Percents may not add to total because of rounding.
[b] Less than 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1964*, p. 103; *1965*, p. 105; *1966*, p. 106; *1967*, p. 111; *1968*, p. 107; *1969*, p. 105; *1970*, p. 117; *1971*, p. 113; *1972*, p. 117; *1973*, p. 120; *1974*, p. 178; *1975*, p. 178; *1976*, p. 159; *1977*, p. 159 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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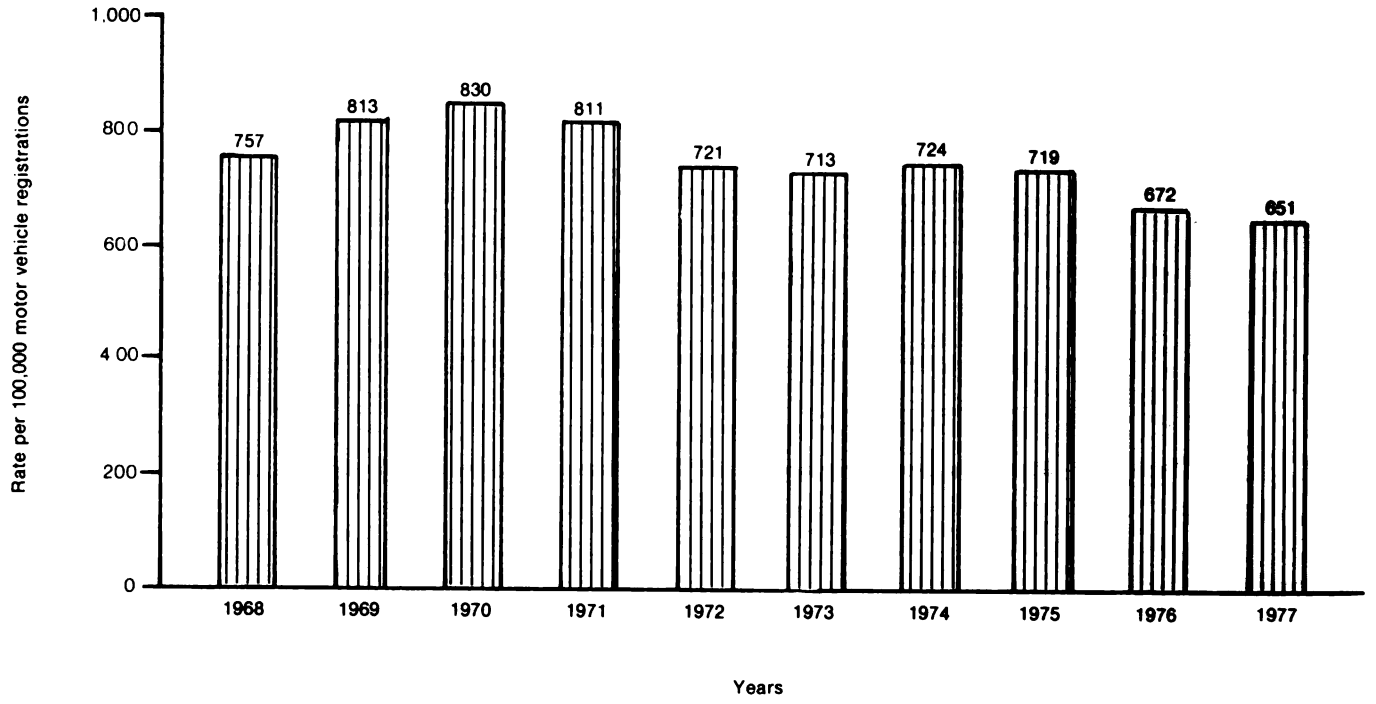
Figure 3.25 Rate (per 100,000 motor vehicle registrations) of motor vehicle thefts known to police, United States, 1968-77

NOTE: This figure was constructed from data compiled by the Insurance Information Institute. Data on motor vehicle registrations were obtained from the Federal Highway Administration. Registration figures include motorcycles. Theft data are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



Source: Insurance Information Institute, *Insurance Facts 1978* (New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1978), p. 63. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.86 Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred, by selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.63 and 3.81. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[10,333 agencies; 1977 estimated population 193,252,000]

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1977	Percent change over 1976	Percent *	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	16,887	+1.7	X	$39
Forcible rape	58,058	+10.6	X	14
Robbery:				
Total	377,041	−7.2	100.0	377
Highway	172,510	−9.0	45.8	261
Commercial house	54,894	−10.2	14.6	428
Gas or service station	21,337	+2.1	5.7	217
Chain store	26,587	+8.4	7.1	422
Residence	43,764	−9.4	11.6	575
Bank	3,983	+2.1	1.1	4,858
Miscellaneous	53,966	−7.1	14.3	245
Burglary:				
Total	2,832,287	−5.7	100.0	475
Residence (dwelling):				
Night	651,102	−3.1	23.0	460
Day	728,418	−2.3	25.7	503
Unknown	462,024	−4.2	16.3	522
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):				
Night	580,749	−16.0	20.5	420
Day	151,085	+2.6	5.3	417
Unknown	258,909	−1.8	9.1	513
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft):				
Total	5,524,660	−6.7	100.0	192
By type:				
Pocket-picking	57,268	+4.8	1.0	124
Purse-snatching	81,857	−8.8	1.5	98
Shoplifting	615,781	−.4	11.1	42
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	935,895	−21.4	16.9	231
Motor vehicle accessories	1,129,934	−13.7	20.5	128
Bicycles	618,225	+.6	11.2	92
From buildings	906,241	−.8	16.4	293
From coin-operated machines	55,400	−7.3	1.0	82
All others	1,124,059	+5.2	20.3	295
By value:				
$50 and over	3,124,761	−10.8	56.6	325
Under $50	2,399,899	−.7	43.4	19
Motor vehicle theft	896,493	−1.1	X	1,992

* Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 159, Table 18.

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Table 3.87 Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1968–77 (aggregate)

NOTE: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the United States, its territories, Puerto Rico, and abroad. However, these tabulations have only included Puerto Rico since 1971, Federal law enforcement agencies since 1972, and Guam and the Virgin Islands since 1975.

Circumstances at scene of incident	Years	Total	Type of assignment							
			2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		Off-duty
				Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Grand total	1968-1977	1,094	271	295	124	19	15	65	180	125
Total 5-year period	1968-1972	495	132	114	52	12	11	29	89	56
Total 5-year period	1973-1977	599	139	181	72	7	4	36	91	69
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun)	1968-1972	54	22	9	9	3	1	1	6	3
	1973-1977	121	44	32	23	1	1	2	10	8
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1968-1972	33	6	14	4	0	1	0	6	2
	1973-1977	42	9	12	8	1	0	5	1	6
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1968-1972	108	27	17	13	2	2	10	8	29
	1973-1977	104	16	23	10	2	1	7	12	33
Attempting other arrests	1968-1972	114	24	18	12	3	0	7	40	10
	1973-1977	127	25	24	19	1	2	5	44	7
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1968-1972	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
	1973-1977	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	1968-1972	23	5	4	1	0	0	3	9	1
	1973-1977	30	9	5	4	0	0	5	7	0
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	1968-1972	27	7	9	2	0	0	1	3	5
	1973-1977	54	6	23	3	1	0	4	10	7
Ambush (entrapment and premediation)	1968-1972	35	22	3	0	1	2	2	4	1
	1973-1977	14	3	1	0	0	0	1	4	5
Ambush (unprovoked attack)	1968-1972	28	3	6	4	3	5	3	0	4
	1973-1977	22	3	8	1	1	0	6	0	3
Mentally deranged	1968-1972	18	4	1	3	0	0	2	7	1
	1973-1977	12	5	4	1	0	0	1	1	0
Traffic pursuits and stops	1968-1972	49	12	33	4	0	0	0	0	0
	1973-1977	72	19	49	3	0	0	0	1	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 292.

Table 3.88 Law enforcement officers killed, by circumstances at scene of the incident and type of assignment, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.87.

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	
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun)	22	6	8	5	0	0	0	3	0
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	9	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	1
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	11	2	2	1	0	0	0	3	3
Attempting other arrests	19	4	3	3	0	0	1	6	2
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	9	1	5	1	0	0	1	1	0
Ambush (entrapment and premeditation)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ambush (unprovoked attack)	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Mentally deranged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits and stops	12	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	93	23	29	12	2	0	6	14	7

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1977*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 20.

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Table 3.89 Law enforcement officers killed, by type of weapon used, region, and jurisdiction, 1973–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.87.

Region and jurisdiction	Total officers killed					Type of weapon used																			
						Handgun					Rifle					Shotgun					Other				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total	134	132	129	111	93	93	95	93	66	59	21	12	21	12	13	13	21	13	16	11	7	4	2	17	10
Northeast	17	14	19	15	11	10	10	18	10	7	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	2	1
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	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
Massachusetts	3	1	3	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	4	1	3	5	0	3	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
New York	8	9	8	4	9	4	6	7	2	5	3	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	2	3	5	5	1	1	3	5	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	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
Vermont	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
North Central	20	37	23	24	19	17	26	17	17	10	2	5	4	0	2	0	5	2	3	4	1	1	0	4	3
Illinois	4	11	4	5	3	3	9	2	4	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Indiana	0	5	3	1	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	4	11	4	3	2	4	5	3	3	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Minnesota	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	1	1	2	5	4	0	0	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	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
Ohio	3	5	5	6	1	3	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	4	2	4	0	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
South	60	57	54	56	47	42	42	37	29	33	6	2	8	7	8	10	12	8	11	2	2	1	1	9	4
Alabama	3	3	5	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arkansas	0	1	2	4	4	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Delaware	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
District of Columbia	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	4	9	4	7	4	3	7	4	2	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia	8	6	5	6	3	6	5	5	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	2	0	2	3	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Louisiana	7	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	0	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Maryland	4	5	3	3	2	3	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
North Carolina	2	5	4	3	6	1	3	1	1	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oklahoma	1	3	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	4	7	3	2	2	2	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tennessee	3	1	6	2	4	1	0	3	1	3	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Texas	15	9	11	12	4	13	7	6	10	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virginia	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
West Virginia	0	0	3	4	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
West	30	18	22	10	14	17	12	14	5	9	10	4	5	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Alaska	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	17	9	11	5	10	10	7	5	3	7	6	1	3	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
Colorado	6	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Oregon	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Utah	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	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
Guam	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	4	4	6	4	1	4	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	NA	NA	1	0	1	NA	NA	1	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	1	NA	NA	0	0	0
Federal agencies	3	2	4	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, Summary, 1973*, pp. 4–9; *1974*, pp. 4–8; *1975*, pp. 4–9; *1976*, pp. 14–19; *1977*, pp. 6–11. FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.90 Law enforcement officers killed, by selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.87.

[Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total]

Characteristics of officers killed	Percent
Race:	
White	90
Black	10
Other	0
Sex:	
Male	99
Female	1
Age:	
Under age 25	11
25 through 30	40
31 through 40	23
41 and older	27
Length of service:	
Less than 5 years of service	41
1 year or less of service	13
5 through 10 years of service	38
Over 10 years of service	21
In uniform	81

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1977*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 22.

Table 3.91 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by demographic characteristics and prior criminal record, United States, 1968–77 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.87. Percents do not add to 100 in the age category because all ages are not presented in the table. Multiple responses are possible for prior record.

Characteristics of known offenders	1968 to 1977		1968 to 1972		1973 to 1977	
	Number	Percent [a]	Number	Percent [a]	Number	Percent [a]
Total	1,538	100	720	100	818	100
Age:						
Under age 18	115	7	48	7	67	8
From 20 to 30 years of age	980	64	484	67	496	61
Sex:						
Male	1,481	96	689	96	792	97
Female	57	4	31	4	26	3
Race:						
White	742	48	316	44	426	52
Black	771	50	398	55	373	46
Other races	25	2	6	1	19	2
Prior record:						
Prior criminal arrest	1,120	73	540	75	580	71
Convicted on prior criminal charge	817	53	393	55	424	52
Prior arrest for crime of violence	569	37	288	40	281	34
Convicted on criminal charges—granted leniency	544	35	233	32	311	38
On parole or probation at time of killing	235	15	94	13	141	17
Arrested on prior murder charge	62	4	24	3	38	5
Prior arrest on narcotic drug law violation	263	17	109	15	154	19
Prior arrest for assaulting policeman or resisting arrest	122	8	75	10	47	6
Prior arrest for weapons violation	325	21	156	22	169	21

[a] Due to rounding, the percentages do not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 295.

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Table 3.92 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.87 and 3.91.

Characteristics of known offenders	Number	Percent
Total	109	100
Race:		
White	64	59
Black	40	37
Other	5	5
Sex:		
Male	108	99
Female	1	1
Age:		
Under age 18	12	11
18 through 30	63	58
Prior record:		
Prior criminal arrest	67	61
Convicted on prior criminal charge	50	46
Prior arrest for crime of violence	34	31
Convicted on criminal charges—granted leniency	23	21
On parole or probation at time of killing	4	4
Arrested on prior murder charge	3	3
Prior arrest on narcotic drug law violation	16	15
Prior arrest for assaulting policeman or resisting arrest	3	3
Prior arrest for weapons violation	17	16

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1977*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 23.

Table 3.93 Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, by type of disposition, United States, 1966–75 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.87.

Type of disposition	Total	Percent *
Known persons	1,455	100
Fugitives	16	1
Justifiably killed	187	13
Committed suicide	37	3
Arrested and charged	1,215	84
Arrested and charged	1,215	100
Guilty of murder	759	62
Guilty of lesser offense related to murder	100	8
Guilty of crime other than murder	95	8
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	160	13
Committed to mental institution	44	4
Case pending	42	3
Died in custody	15	1

* Due to rounding, the percentages do not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 295.

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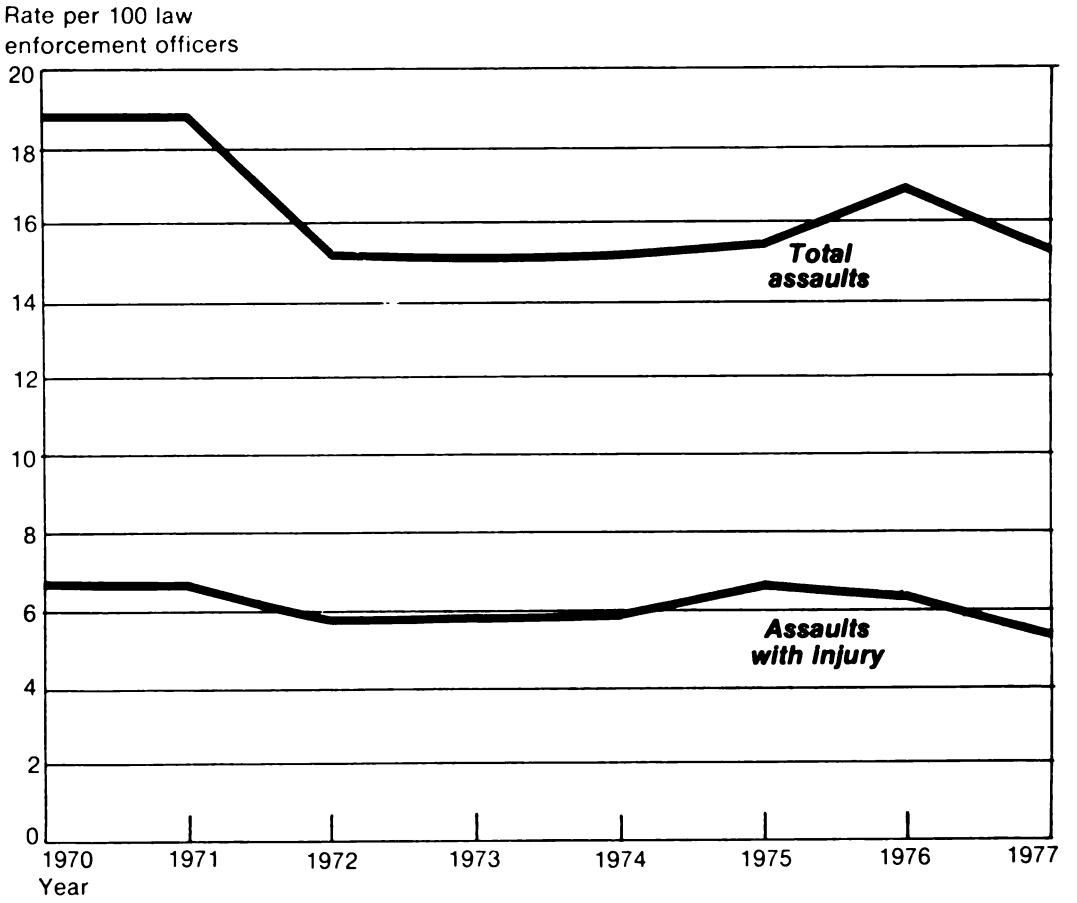
Figure 3.26 Rate (per 100 officers) of assaults on law enforcement officers, United States, 1970–77

NOTE: These data are based on monthly reports from local, county, and State law enforcement agencies to the FBI. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1970*, p. 164, Table 54; *1971*, p. 163, Table 59; *1972*, p. 167, Table 62; *1973*, p. 170, Table 62; *1974*, p. 241, Table 65; *1975*, p. 239, Table 66; *1976*, p. 281, Table 68; *1977*, p. 283, Table 68 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.94 Number and rate (per 100 officers) of assaults on law enforcement officers, by geographic division and size of place, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 3.20. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

[8,472 agencies; 1977 estimated population 168,868,000]

Geographic division	Total assault		Assaults with injury		Population group	Total assaults		Assaults with injury	
	Number	Rate per 100 law enforcement officers	Number	Rate per 100 law enforcement officers		Number	Rate per 100 law enforcement officers	Number	Rate per 100 law enforcement officers
Total	49,156	15.3	17,661	5.5	Total	49,156	15.3	17,661	5.5
New England	3,448	18.9	1,530	8.4	Group I (over 250,000)	18,076	20.3	6,228	7.0
Middle Atlantic	7,471	15.2	2,495	5.1	Group II (100,000 to 250,000)	6,078	23.5	2,103	8.1
East North Central	5,836	8.8	3,251	4.9	Group III (50,000 to 100,000)	4,273	16.7	1,671	6.5
West North Central	3,303	15.1	1,256	5.8	Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	4,544	14.8	1,596	5.2
South Atlantic	11,468	20.3	3,247	5.8	Group V (10,000 to 25,000)	4,437	13.3	1,590	4.8
East South Central	1,513	12.2	388	3.1	Group VI (under 10,000)	4,506	13.3	1,645	4.8
West South Central	4,893	15.7	1,220	3.9	Suburban agencies[a]	13,502	11.5	5,205	4.4
Mountain	2,691	20.1	815	6.1	Sheriffs and county police departments	7,242	8.7	2,828	3.4
Pacific	8,533	16.1	3,459	6.5					

[a] Includes suburban city and county police agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities are also included in other city groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 283.

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Figure 3.27 Rate (per 100 officers) of assaults and assaults with injury on law enforcement officers, by geographic division, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 3.26. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

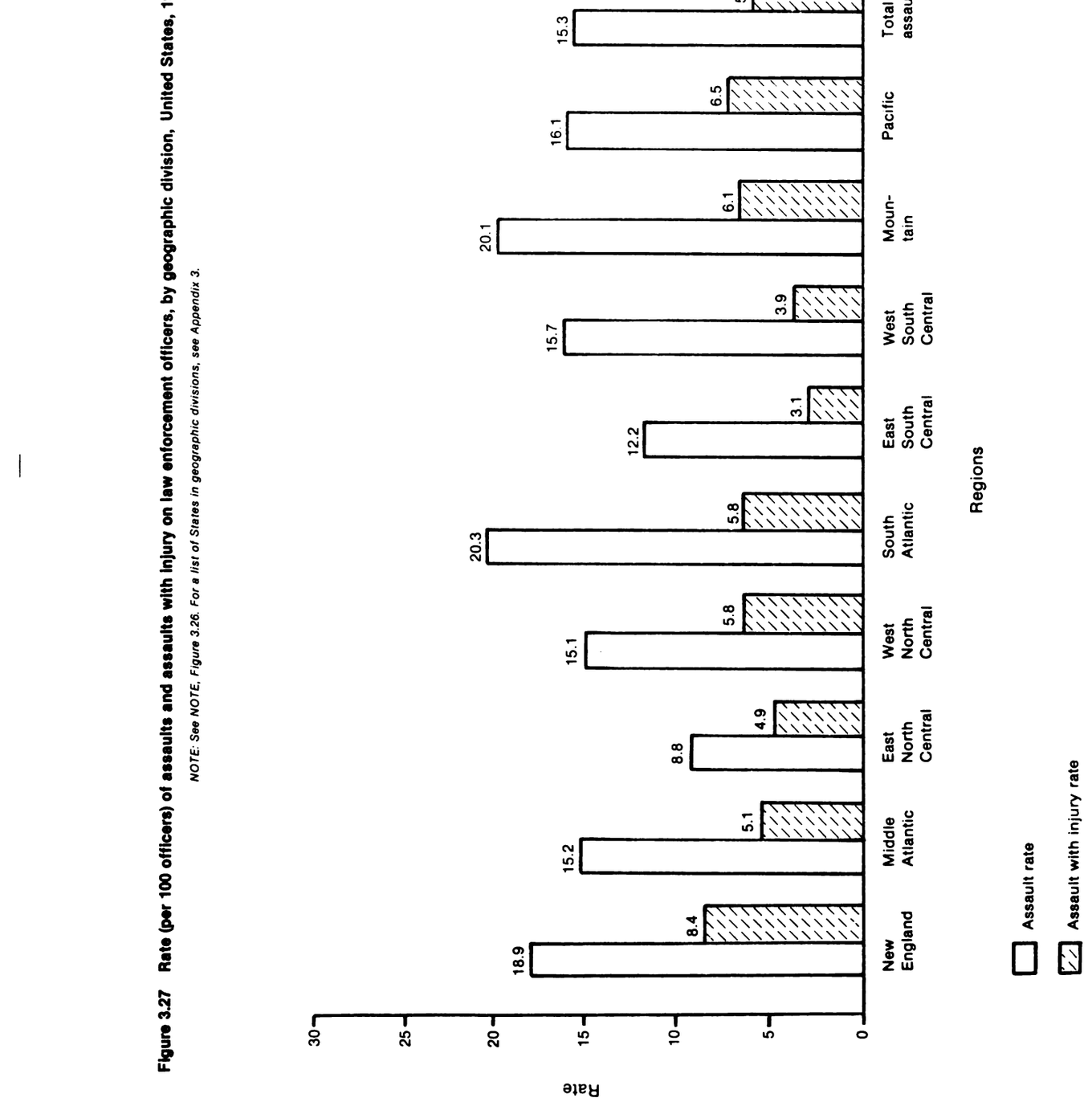

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Table 3.95 Law enforcement officers assaulted, by type of activity and weapon used, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 3.26.

[Percent]

Type of activity	Total [a]		Type of weapon used							
			Firearms		Knife or cutting instrument		Other dangerous weapon		Hands, fist, feet, etc.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total assaults	49,156	100.0	2,809	100.0	1,481	100.0	4,626	100.0	40,240	100.0
Responding to "disturbance" calls (family quarrels, with gun, etc.)	15,691	31.9	1,105	39.3	729	49.2	1,200	25.9	12,657	31.5
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	726	1.5	111	4.0	29	2.0	131	2.8	455	1.1
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	543	1.1	243	8.7	15	1.0	64	1.4	221	.5
Attempting other arrests	10,254	20.9	315	11.2	204	13.8	695	15.0	9,040	22.5
Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	736	1.5	12	.4	20	1.4	179	3.9	525	1.3
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	6,106	12.4	49	1.7	68	4.6	242	5.2	5,747	14.3
Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	4,161	8.5	305	10.9	113	7.6	472	10.2	3,271	8.1
Ambush—no warning	216	.4	106	3.8	9	.6	46	1.0	55	.1
Mentally deranged	624	1.3	56	2.0	66	4.5	68	1.5	434	1.1
Traffic pursuits and stops	5,381	10.9	197	7.0	53	3.6	949	20.5	4,182	10.4
All other	4,718	9.6	310	11.0	175	11.8	580	12.5	3,653	9.1

[a] Because of rounding, percentages may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 284, Table 71.

Table 3.96 Assaults on Federal officers, by agency, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: These data were compiled from reports of investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of the Treasury, and the United States Postal Service. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for the investigation of assaults on personnel of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, and the Federal judiciary. Customarily, the Department of the Treasury and the United States 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.

Department and agency	Number of incidents		Number of officers assaulted		Number of known offenders	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Total	830	694	1,074	880	875	745
Department of the Interior	43	42	60	62	53	55
Bureau of Indian Affairs	33	27	49	35	43	36
National Park Service	10	15	11	27	10	19
Department of Justice	221	223	363	338	250	277
Bureau of Prisons	57	64	76	92	64	78
Drug Enforcement Administration	7	10	8	14	9	15
Federal Bureau of Investigation	92	70	184	117	109	87
Immigration and Naturalization Service	35	57	55	83	38	67
U.S. and Assistant U.S. Attorney	7	2	7	2	5	1
U.S. Marshals Service	23	20	33	30	25	29
Department of the Treasury	524	407	603	457	530	395
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	36	48	45	65	37	49
Internal Revenue Service	413	284	463	299	415	272
U.S. Customs Service	63	53	80	66	65	52
U.S. Secret Service	12	22	15	27	13	22
Judicial branch	12	16	12	16	11	10
United States Postal Service	30	6	36	7	31	8
Postal Inspectors	7	5	9	5	8	5
Postal Security Police	23	1	27	2	23	3

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1977*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 4.

Table 3.97 Assaults on Federal officers, by type of weapon used and outcome of assault, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.96.

Type of weapon used	Total	Outcome of assault		
		Killed	Injured	No injury
Total victims	880	0	140	740
Firearm	122	0	13	109
Personal weapons	304	0	88	216
Knife	29	0	8	21
Blunt object	37	0	22	15
Threat	346	0	0	346
Vehicle	40	0	8	32
Bomb	2	0	1	1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1977*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 6.

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Table 3.98 Bombing incidents known to police, by outcome of incident, type of device, and value of property damage, United States, 1972-77

NOTE: These data are based on reports submitted by FBI field offices that have the responsibility of submitting information on any bombing occurring within their jurisdictions. These jurisdictions cover the United States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. For reports of incidents in which the absence of a Federal violation precludes FBI investigation, great dependence is placed on the assistance of public safety agencies that advise the FBI when such attacks occur. All reports from the field offices are forwarded to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program where data processing resources are utilized to tabulate pertinent information on each bombing incident.

Bombing incidents refer to any illegal detonation of an explosive or incendiary device that constitutes a violation of a State, local, or Federal law, provided it is brought to the attention of the FBI. Excluded from the tabulations are threats to bomb, hoax bomb devices, accidental explosions or fires, and such misdemeanor offenses as the illegal use of fireworks.

In comparing the data across years, it should be noted that three major bombings occurred in 1975 resulting in the deaths of 15 persons, injuries to 107 persons and property damage of $15,050,000.

Year	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value)	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
1972	1,962	714	793	237	218	$7,991,815	176	25
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[a]	326[a]	69[a]
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125	11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22

[a] Includes three major bombing incidents resulting in unusually high personal injuries and deaths and substantial damage to property.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1977*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 3, Table 1.

Table 3.99 Bombing incidents known to police, by type of target, outcome of incident, type of device, and value of property damage, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.98.

Type of target	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value)	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	1,318	867	248	118	85	$8,943,300	162	22
Residences	292							
Private residence	193	86	76	13	18	466,719	9	1
Apartment house	21	9	9	1	2	3,655	1	0
Other private property	78	69	4	3	2	16,130	2	0
Commercial operations	282							
Commercial building	186	111	44	23	8	1,960,145	20	2
Office building	28	16	6	6	0	247,775	6	1
Industrial building	25	18	2	4	1	572,648	1	0
Bank	26	16	3	2	5	408,426	0	0
Theater	11	7	1	2	1	209,810	0	0
Motel and hotel	6	5	0	1	0	651,200	0	0
Vehicles	175							
Automobile	119	87	17	9	6	221,564	3	0
Other vehicle	47	23	16	5	3	191,887	0	0
Aircraft	9	2	5	0	2	100	0	0
School facilities	100	70	15	12	3	546,368	5	0
Law enforcement	36							
Building	13	7	2	0	4	8,385	2	0
Vehicle	5	2	2	0	1	12,200	0	0
Other	18	9	3	0	6	9,500	2	0
Government property	66							
Federal	15	12	0	1	2	59,425	0	0
State	11	10	0	1	0	18,250	0	0
Local	40	33	5	2	0	179,140	0	0
Persons	78	49	7	13	9	278,996	62	14
Public utilities	28	20	1	6	1	1,534,128	0	0
Recreational facilities	17	14	2	0	1	14,725	4	0
Telephone facilities	13	13	0	0	0	12,200	0	0
Other communication facilities	1	0	1	0	0	300	0	0
Transportation facilities	23	18	2	2	1	542,800	1	1
Construction sites and equipment	32	27	5	0	0	356,475	0	1
Postal facilities and equipment	15	11	1	3	0	3,037	0	0
Churches	6	4	1	0	1	79,560	0	0
Military facilities	9	4	1	4	0	400	0	0
International establishments	3	2	0	0	1	25,800	0	0
Medical facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Courthouse	4	4	0	0	0	110,450	1	0
Newspaper facilities	2	1	1	0	0	3,200	0	0
Open area	78	58	13	5	2	1,050	7	0
Unknown (premature detonation)	29	29	0	0	0	7,750	34	2
Other	29	21	3	0	5	189,102	2	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1977*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 4.

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Table 3.100 Explosives incidents reported to, and investigations by, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of incident, United States, 1976–78

NOTE: Explosives incidents include actual criminal bombings, accidental explosions, attempted bombings, threats, hoaxes, and thefts, recoveries, and seizures of explosive materials. Explosive licensees, permittees, users, manufacturers, and carriers are required to report thefts or losses in writing and by telephone to the Stolen Explosives and Recoveries Project of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. It should be noted that these figures include noncriminal matters that do not make them comparable with FBI figures (Tables 3.98 and 3.99). The figures for 1978 include projections for the final weeks of that year.

	Number
1976:	
Explosives incidents	2,692
Criminal bombings	1,198
Other	1,494
Explosives investigations	1,799
1977:	
Explosives incidents	3,052
Criminal bombings	1,397
Other	1,655
Explosives investigations	2,109
1978:	
Explosives incidents	3,296
Criminal bombings	1,524
Attempted bombings	322
Thefts of explosives materials	340
Accidental explosions	67
Threats and hoaxes	71
Recoveries and seizures of explosives materials	972
Explosives investigations	3,291

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

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Table 3.101 Explosives incidents reported to, and investigated by, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of incident and jurisdiction, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.100.

Jurisdiction	Total incidents		Bombings [a]		Incendiaries [b]		Other [c]	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Total	2,706	3,177	1,189	1,377	453	420	1,064	1,380
Alabama	49	80	7	20	15	12	27	48
Alaska	19	17	8	7	3	1	8	9
Arizona	29	49	11	16	4	13	14	20
Arkansas	21	44	7	12	2	1	12	31
California	307	311	140	166	105	66	62	79
Colorado	84	90	25	24	24	28	35	38
Connecticut	30	35	5	16	9	8	16	11
Delaware	6	5	4	3	0	0	2	2
District of Columbia	12	7	6	4	1	0	5	3
Florida	66	50	25	25	17	12	24	13
Georgia	53	49	21	21	6	1	26	27
Hawaii	11	11	7	1	1	5	3	5
Idaho	24	16	11	2	2	1	11	13
Illinois	149	231	107	151	17	16	25	64
Indiana	38	37	18	18	9	10	11	9
Iowa	16	21	1	8	0	1	15	12
Kansas	12	36	5	14	1	0	6	22
Kentucky	167	173	61	65	19	9	87	99
Louisiana	24	33	10	7	3	1	11	25
Maine	12	7	6	2	1	1	5	4
Maryland	45	92	21	46	12	20	12	26
Massachusetts	50	51	34	25	4	10	12	16
Michigan	44	89	24	43	5	10	15	36
Minnesota	16	15	13	6	1	1	2	8
Mississippi	19	18	9	4	2	3	8	11
Missouri	88	129	39	58	18	17	31	54
Montana	9	10	6	6	0	1	3	3
Nebraska	3	10	2	7	0	1	1	2
Nevada	24	15	6	6	3	4	15	5
New Hampshire	13	10	2	4	2	0	9	6
New Jersey	79	78	47	44	14	16	18	18
New Mexico	25	21	7	6	5	2	13	13
New York	143	185	76	100	31	32	36	53
North Carolina	71	72	20	9	9	1	42	62
North Dakota	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Ohio	257	211	136	107	33	24	88	80
Oklahoma	49	61	12	21	6	3	31	37
Oregon	74	39	31	24	10	4	33	11
Pennsylvania	85	108	35	35	9	21	41	52
Rhode Island	8	5	3	4	0	0	5	1
South Carolina	14	38	7	8	0	3	7	27
South Dakota	6	7	2	4	0	0	4	3
Tennessee	72	89	37	29	2	9	33	51
Texas	124	161	47	41	27	30	50	90
Utah	21	52	6	33	1	0	14	19
Vermont	4	6	0	0	0	0	4	6
Virginia	73	99	21	40	7	5	45	54
Washington	43	74	24	44	2	7	17	23
West Virginia	63	75	12	12	5	8	46	55
Wisconsin	27	14	11	5	2	1	14	8
Wyoming	8	13	2	3	0	0	6	10
Guam	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	15	27	10	21	2	0	3	6
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

[a] Includes detonations, nondetonations, and accidental with criminal intent.
[b] Includes ignited and nonignited.
[c] Includes accidental (noncriminal), hoaxes, threats, and recovered, seized, and stolen explosives.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents, 1977 Annual Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 10–12.

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Table 3.102 Bombing incidents reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of target, United States, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.100. Bombing incidents include actual and attempted bombings by means of explosive or incendiary devices.

Target	Number	
	1976	1977
Total	1,642	1,797
Residential	360	465
Commercial	339	453
Vehicles	259	281
Educational	84	132
Mail box	46	60
Utilities	31	58
Open areas	(a)	56
Government:		
Federal	29	35
State-local	32	27
Banks	22	24
Police facilities and vehicles	13	20
Airports and aircraft	10	10
Other [b]	63	115
Unknown [c]	354	61

[a] Information not available for 1976 for this category.
[b] This category includes those incidents that could not be placed in one of the above provided categories.
[c] This category includes those incidents where the report received does not reflect the type of facility.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents, 1977 Annual Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 6, 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.103 Explosives stolen, recovered, and seized, as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, by type of explosive, United States, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.100. "Low explosives" refers to black powder, smokeless powder, and photoflash cartridge powder. "High explosives" refers to potassium chlorate, boosters, military explosives, RDX, TNT, dynamite, and primer. "Blasting agents" refers to a specific type of explosive that can be classified as either a low or high explosive depending on how it is used. For this reason it is separately enumerated.

Type of explosive	Amount stolen		Amount recovered and seized	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
High explosives (lbs.)	81,125	40,024	49,823	49,915
Low explosives (lbs.)	2,381	145	3,173	295
Blasting agents (lbs.)	128,651	20,834	9,317	21,260
Blasting caps (each)	37,270	61,531	20,857	37,225
Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	168,369	183,224	99,504	84,554

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents 1977 Annual Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 32, 41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.104 Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.100. These data include detonated and incendiary bombings, and criminal and noncriminal explosives incidents.

	1976	1977
Death	73	127
Injury	272	374
Property damage (in millions)	$12.1	$11.3*

* This does not include approximately $50,000,000 in accidental grain elevator explosions.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents, 1977 Annual Report* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978) p. 4.

Table 3.105 International terrorist incidents, by geographic location, 1968–77

NOTE: International terrorism is defined as the threat or use of violence for political purposes when (1) such action is intended to influence the attitude and behavior of a target group wider than its immediate victims, and (2) its ramifications transcend national boundaries, whether through the nationality or foreign ties of the perpetrators, their location, the nature of their institutional or human victims, or the mechanics of their resolution. Episodes of interstate terrorism (e.g. kidnaping by government intelligence agents) are not included. Also excluded are terrorist attacks on the United States and allied personnel and installations during the Indochina conflict as well as assassinations and cross-border operations associated with the Arab-Israeli conflict, unless those incidents either victimized noncombatant nationals of states outside the principal area of conflict or became the object of international controversy. The figures also exclude bombings, shellings, and incursions by conventional forces. Related but separately targeted actions undertaken by a single terrorist group are counted as individual incidents, even when they were staged on the same day and in close proximity to one another. Terrorist operations that miscarried, as opposed to those that were abandoned or countered during the planning or staging phases, are counted (Source, pp. 1, 9).

The data were obtained from chronologies provided by the U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Department of Defense, the Federal Aviation Administration, the U.S. Information Agency, the RAND Corporation, foreign embassies, and the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives; staff reports prepared for congressional committees; Facts on File; *reports found in the Associated Press wire service;* The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Chicago Tribune, The Detroit Free Press, The Economist; *and various books on terrorism. The 2,690 incidents cover the period from Jan. 1, 1968 to Dec. 31, 1977.*

The location of the incident is considered to be the place where it began. In the case of aerial hijacking, the location is the nation in which the plane last touched ground before the hijackers made their presence known. In cases where the embarkation point is not known, the location is considered to be that nation in which the plane landed and the negotiations took place. If both of the above guidelines are inapplicable, the nation of registry of the aircraft is used. This information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Central Intelligence Agency, International Issues Division.

Geographic location	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total [a] Number	Total [a] Percent
North America	35	7	23	24	18	18	38	51	37	23	274	10.2
Latin America	41	71	113	70	49	80	124	48	105	46	747	27.8
Western Europe	16	31	58	38	112	141	151	109	179	129	964	35.8
USSR/Eastern Europe	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	9	0.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	7	8	4	4	4	9	18	16	20	90	3.3
Mideast and North Africa	18	32	60	52	35	21	47	56	62	48	431	16.0
Asia	1	12	19	24	43	10	11	13	14	8	155	5.8
Oceania	0	5	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	3	16	0.6
Transregional	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1
Total	111	166	282	216	269	275	382	297	413	279	2,690	100.0

[a] Percentages of the total accounted for by each region.

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, National Foreign Assessment Center, *International Terrorism in 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 9.

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Table 3.106 International terrorist incidents, by type of incident, 1968–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.105. "Barricade-hostage" refers to situations in which hostages are taken but there is no attempt to leave the scene. This information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Central Intelligence Agency, International Issues Division.

Type of incident	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total [a] Number	Total [a] Percent
Kidnaping	1	3	32	17	11	37	25	38	30	22	216	8.0
Barricade-hostage	0	0	5	1	3	8	9	14	4	5	49	1.8
Letter bombing	3	4	3	1	92	22	16	3	11	2	157	5.8
Incendiary bombing	12	22	53	30	15	31	37	20	91	57	368	13.7
Explosive bombing	67	97	104	115	106	136	239	169	176	131	1,340	49.8
Armed attack	11	13	8	8	9	10	21	11	21	14	126	4.7
Hijacking[b]	3	11	21	9	14	6	8	4	6	8	90	3.3
Assassination	7	4	16	12	10	18	12	20	48	23	170	6.3
Theft, break-in	3	7	22	10	1	0	8	8	5	0	64	2.4
Sniping	3	2	7	3	4	3	3	9	14	6	54	2.0
Other actions[c]	1	3	11	10	4	4	4	1	7	11	56	2.1

[a] Percentages of the total accounted for by each category of attack.
[b] Includes hijackings of modes of transportation for air, sea, or land, but excludes numerous nonterrorist hijackings.
[c] Includes occupation of facilities without hostage seizure, shootouts with police, and sabotage.

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, National Foreign Assessment Center, *International Terrorism in 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 10.

Table 3.107 International terrorist incidents, by type of incident and geographic location, 1968–77 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 3.105 and 3.106.

Type of incident	North America	Latin America	Western Europe	USSR/ Eastern Europe	Sub-Saharan Africa	Mideast and North Africa	Asia	Oceania	Trans-regional	Total
Kidnaping	2	117	20	0	34	32	10	1	0	216
Barricade-hostage	4	6	20	0	2	14	3	0	0	49
Letter bombing	13	9	76	0	12	6	37	0	4	157
Incendiary bombing	23	67	222	2	4	21	25	4	0	368
Explosive bombing	190	372	492	4	8	222	42	10	0	1,340
Armed attack	2	25	26	1	10	54	8	0	0	126
Hijacking[a]	5	21	19	0	7	23	15	0	0	90
Assassination	14	53	55	0	11	27	9	1	0	170
Theft, break-in	3	37	8	0	0	14	2	0	0	64
Sniping	10	26	5	1	1	8	3	0	0	54
Other actions[b]	8	14	21	1	1	10	1	0	0	56
Total	274	747	964	9	90	431	155	16	4	2,690

[a] Includes hijackings of modes of transportation for air, sea, or land, but excludes numerous nonterrorist hijackings.
[b] Includes occupation of facilities without hostage seizure, shootouts with police, and sabotage.

Source: Central Intelligence Agency, National Foreign Assessment Center, *International Terrorism in 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 12.

Table 3.108 Drug thefts, by type of drug and region, 1972–78

NOTE: Registered handlers of controlled substances (pharmacies, practitioners, manufacturers, and hospitals) are required, under the Controlled Substances Act, to report the theft of all controlled drugs to the Drug Enforcement Administration. This table includes drug thefts reported by these registered handlers.

[In thousands of dosage units]

Type of drug and region	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Narcotics[a]	23,056	11,180	16,268	12,690	10,614	10,073	11,739
Northeast	4,019	2,930	3,383	2,820	3,891	2,572	3,222
South	4,487	3,241	3,133	3,620	2,211	2,491	2,827
Central	5,011	2,913	3,859	4,240	2,382	2,584	3,038
Northwest	765	670	435	430	236	346	288
West	8,774	1,426	5,458	1,580	1,894	2,080	2,364
Stimulants	24,793	10,673	10,937	10,710	12,314	9,595	11,637
Northeast	8,161	2,478	2,097	2,590	5,731	2,863	5,011
South	2,389	2,091	2,964	3,150	1,762	1,874	1,633
Central	3,527	2,862	3,838	3,020	2,877	1,932	2,528
Northwest	363	415	352	450	186	252	151
West	10,353	2,827	1,686	1,500	1,758	2,674	2,314
Depressants	12,206	10,242	16,236	19,470	43,513	24,600	23,379
Northeast	1,970	3,422	3,704	5,010	27,809	7,920	5,490
South	1,825	1,984	4,503	5,640	4,598	5,487	5,078
Central	2,316	2,550	4,589	5,050	6,371	5,464	7,236
Northwest	215	802	424	550	361	492	445
West	5,880	1,484	3,016	3,220	4,374	5,237	5,130
Total	60,055	32,095	43,441	42,870	66,441	44,268	46,754

[a] Includes methadone, cocaine, and other narcotics.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1976*, p. 37; *1978*, p. 37 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.109 Estimated average illegal market retail drug prices, by type of drug, United States, 1973–78

NOTE: The average illegal-market retail heroin price is calculated from a sample of evidence exhibits removed from the illicit market by the Drug Enforcement Administration. The sample is selected to include "only those exhibits which fall within a certain range of values representative of a specific level of the illicit market." Beginning in 1978, the estimated national average is derived from regional averages weighted for the "intensity of the narcotic problem," that is, a large number of transactions in one location (Source, p. 32).

Cocaine prices are derived from the cocaine retail price index, which is based upon evidence exhibits purchased by the Drug Enforcement Administration (Source, p. 34).

The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

Type of drug	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Heroin (gm.)	$1,150.00	$1,230.00	$1,150.00	$1,400.00	$1,590.00	$2,190.00
Cocaine (gm.)	410.00	490.00	560.00	530.00	640.00	650.00
Marihuana (gm.)	.63	.56	.65	.64	.69	.80
Hashish (gm.)	9.66	9.85	8.38	10.20	8.67	9.64
LSD (d.u.)	1.56	1.66	1.73	1.91	2.06	2.18
PCP (d.u.)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.59
Methamphetamine (d.u.)	NA	.62	1.07	1.26	1.14	.93
Barbiturates (d.u.)	.55	.75	.80	.83	.92	1.07
Amphetamine (d.u.)	.45	.59	.63	.72	.74	.93
Methadone (d.u.)	4.48	3.45	5.17	4.62	3.49	3.79

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1976*, pp. 33, 35; *1978*, pp. 33, 35 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.110 Drug-related deaths, by type of drug, 21 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1974–77

NOTE: Data in this table are supplied by medical examiners from 21 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) across the United States through a contract with the Drug Enforcement Administration known as the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). The SMSAs were not chosen randomly, but they include the largest SMSAs and account for approximately one-third of the total U.S. population (U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, DAWN Quarterly Report July–September 1976: A Report from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, *[Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977], p. 1). Drug-related deaths are defined as any death in which one or more drugs is known, or can reasonably be assumed to be contributing to the cause of death. A homicide resulting from a knife or gunshot wound, which may have been over an aborted drug deal, would not be counted. A homicide resulting from a deliberate overdose of narcotics would be counted because the drug is the causal factor. Drugs on the chart are in hierarchical order. When a person overdoses on a combination of drugs, the death would be recorded under the drug highest on the hierarchy. Information for years prior to 1977 may differ from that presented in earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK because of audits and updates of the data by the Source.*

Type of drug	1974	1975	1976	1977
Heroin/morphine	1,455	1,789	1,597	596
Methadone	929	646	369	229
Other narcotics	125	128	111	145
Barbiturates	1,095	967	840	795
Other depressants	587	615	598	674
Amphetamines	48	21	34	32
Other stimulants	76	132	133	181
Cocaine	14	16	16	27
Cannabis (marihuana)	3	1	1	5
Hallucinogens	11	9	18	22
Other substances	119	136	117	119
Total	4,462	4,460	3,834	2,825

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1978), p. 39.

Table 3.111 Drug-related deaths, by age, 21 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1974–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.110. Information for the first quarter of 1978 was deleted from this table by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Age	1974	1975	1976	1977
0 to 9	1	0	0	0
10 to 19	371	291	228	161
20 to 29	1,958	2,076	1,762	1,098
30 to 39	901	880	841	588
40 to 49	531	534	420	350
50 to 59	347	337	266	283
60 and older	340	326	305	341
Unknown	13	16	12	4
Total	4,462	4,460	3,834	2,825

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1978), p. 39.

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Table 3.112 Reported hijackings in and outside the United States, by outcome, 1930–67 (aggregate), 1968–78

NOTE: "Successful" means that the hijacker controls flight and reaches destination or objective. "Unsuccessful" means that the hijacker attempts to take control of flight but fails (hijacking may be averted either in flight or on ground). An "incomplete" hijacking is one in which the hijacker is apprehended/killed during hijacking or as a result of "hot pursuit." Information concerning "incomplete" hijackings outside the United States was not presented in the Source. The data for the United States include hijacking of scheduled air carriers and general aviation aircraft.

Year	United States						Outside the United States			
	Successful		Incomplete		Unsuccessful		Successful		Unsuccessful	
	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba	Total	To Cuba
1930 to 1967	7	6	1	1	4	2	52	5	15	2
1968	18	8	1	1	3	0	11	8	2	1
1969	33	31	1	1	6	5	37	27	10	6
1970	18	14	5	1	4	0	37	17	19	4
1971	12	10	9	1	6	3	10	3	21	6
1972	10	6	14	0	7	1	13	3	18	1
1973	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	2	10	2
1974	3	1	2	0	2	0	5	1	14	1
1975	4	0	3	1	5	0	3	0	10	1
1976	1	0	1	0	2	0	6	0	8	0
1977	0	0	3	0	3	0	16	0	10	0
1978	2	0	6	2	5	1	8	1	10	0
Total	109	76	47	8	47	12	208	67	147	24

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration.

Table 3.113 Reported hijackings of U.S. aircraft, by type of aircraft and outcome, 1930–67 (aggregate), 1968–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.112. "United States general aviation aircraft" refers to helicopters, charter planes, and private aircraft, all of which are excluded from "United States scheduled air carrier aircraft" figures.

Year	United States scheduled air carrier aircraft				United States general aviation aircraft			
	Total	Successful	Incomplete	Unsuccessful	Total	Successful	Incomplete	Unsuccessful
1930 to 1967	9	4	1	4	3	3	0	0
1968	17	13	1	3	5	5	0	0
1969	40	33	1	6	0	0	0	0
1970	25	17	4	4	2	1	1	0
1971	25	11	8	6	2	1	1	0
1972	27	8	14	5	4	2	0	2
1973	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
1974	3	0	1	2	4	3	1	0
1975	6	0	1	5	6	4	2	0
1976	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	1
1977	5	0	3	2	1	0	0	1
1978	8	0	4	4	5	2	2	1
Total	168	87	39	42	35	22	8	5

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration.

Table 3.114 Criminal acts involving U.S. civil aviation, by type of act, 1961–67 (aggregate), 1968–78

Type of act	1961-67	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Hijackings	12	22	40	27	27	31	2	7	12	4	6	13
Explosions:												
Aircraft	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	0
Airports	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	4	2	3	3
Explosive devices found:												
Aircraft	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	0
Airports	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	11	5	3	1	6
Bomb threats to:												
Aircraft	0	0	400	601	1,145	2,156	1,383	1,453	1,853	1,950	1,229	1,032
Airports	0	0	0	0	212	288	239	387	449	1,036	519	318

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1979), Exhibit 7.

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Table 3.115 Results of airline passenger screening, United States, 1976–78

NOTE: Screening consists of x-ray inspection of carry-on items, physical search of carry-on items and weapons detector screening of individuals. The firearms category of "other" is described as items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns.

	1976	1977	1978
Persons screened (millions)	413.6	508.8	579.7
Weapons detected:			
Firearms	3,936	2,034	2,058
Handguns	1,913	1,730	1,827
Long guns	136	64	67
Other	1,887	240	164
Explosive/incendiary devices	8	5	3
Persons arrested:			
For carriage of firearms/explosives	884	810	896
For giving false information	156	44	64
Other offenses detected:			
Narcotics	332	282	250
Illegal aliens	798	957	1,328
Other	1,149	393	775

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1979), Exhibit 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.116 Disposition of hijackers of U.S. registered aircraft, 1961–78 (aggregate)

NOTE: There have been 277 persons involved in 203 hijackings of U.S. registered aircraft. The legal status of the hijackers was determined through the coordination of data of the Federal Aviation Administration and the files of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Type of disposition	1961–78
Total convictions	115
United States	102
Foreign	13
Acquittals	3
Mental institution	24
Dismissals	6
No prosecution	7
Killed/suicide	21
Pending	9
Fugitives[a]	92
Total number of hijackers	277

[a] Includes a number of passive companions indicted along with active hijackers.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration.

Table 3.117 Crime insurance policies written and insurance losses paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program, by type of policy and coverage, United States, Oct. 1, 1975 through Sept. 30, 1978

NOTE: The Federal Crime Insurance Program was established by Congress in 1970. It is administered by the Federal insurance administrator, who is authorized to make Federal crime insurance policies available in States in which it is concluded that a critical availability problem exists. Policies, offered both to individuals and businesses, cover losses due to burglary and robbery.

The number of earned policies shown in the table is less than the number of written policies because of an adjustment made for policies in effect for only part of a fiscal year. Earned premiums refer to payment received as of the end of the reporting period. Incurred claims and incurred losses are those reported by policyholders. A commercial "package" policy provides equal amounts of insurance for robbery and burglary, while a "combination" policy provides different coverage limits for burglary and robbery. "Total losses incurred" is the sum of "losses paid" and "losses outstanding."

Type of policy and coverage	Policies				Losses			
	Written		Earned		Total claims incurred	Total losses incurred	Losses paid	Losses outstanding
	Policies	Premiums	Policies	Premiums				
Residential policies	92,476	$5,352,606	77,021	$4,715,208	4,848	$9,330,876	$7,856,141	$1,474,735
Commercial policies:								
Total	44,046	14,112,462	35,475	12,364,777	11,906	27,084,968	23,584,916	3,500,052
Package	10,382	4,210,247	8,606	3,735,131	3,813	6,395,681	5,487,683	907,998
Robbery	13,943	3,315,735	11,518	3,024,921	2,495	3,066,441	2,696,435	370,006
Burglary	12,812	3,672,809	10,024	3,125,973	2,898	10,545,381	9,398,601	1,146,780
Combination robbery	1,462	934,336	1,151	805,446	657	707,570	574,112	133,458
Combination burglary	5,446	1,979,335	4,173	1,673,303	2,043	6,369,894	5,428,084	941,810
Total	136,522	$19,465,068	112,497	$17,079,986	16,754	$36,415,845	$31,441,058	$4,974,787

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Insurance Administration.

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Table 3.118 Crime insurance claims and losses paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program, by type of policy and cause of loss, United States, Oct. 1, 1975 through Sept. 30, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.117.

Type of policy	Cause of loss								
	Robbery, inside premises	Robbery, outside premises	Observed theft, inside premises	Observed theft, outside premises	Safe burglary	Burglary	Robbery of a watchman	Damage	Total
Commercial policies:									
Incurred claims	3,958	370	76	22	8	7,425	2	43	11,906
Percent of all claims	23.6	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	44.3	0.0	0.2	71.0
Incurred losses	$4,751,199	$579,008	$66,864	$56,486	$44,821	$21,541,880	$440	$40,970	$27,084,968
Percent of all incurred losses	13.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	59.1	—	0.1	74.3
Amount of paid losses	$4,125,717	$511,925	$36,608	$18,984	$31,871	$18,848,601	$440	$7,470	$23,584,916
Residential policies:									
Incurred claims	325	221	20	52	—	4,224	—	6	4,848
Percent of all claims	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.3	—	25.2	—	0.0	28.9
Incurred losses	$554,461	$269,926	$22,707	$34,025	—	$8,444,553	—	$5,126	$9,330,876
Percent of all incurred losses	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	—	23.1	—	0.0	25.6
Amount of paid losses	$456,133	$198,105	$14,848	$17,592	—	$7,168,567	—	$818	$7,856,141

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.119 Crime insurance policies written and claims reported under the Federal Crime Insurance Program, by type of policy and coverage, and race or ethnicity of policyholder, United States, Oct. 1, 1975 through Sept. 30, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.117.

Type of policy and coverage	Race/ethnicity of policyholder						
	White	Black	American Indian	Oriental	Spanish American	Other	Unknown
Residential policies:							
Written policies	65,730	16,849	65	399	879	2,215	6,339
Earned premiums	$3,205,717	$852,971	$3,471	$19,852	$44,603	$142,253	$446,209
Incurred claims	3,299	903	2	19	39	120	466
Incurred losses	$6,344,622	$1,463,380	$870	$22,680	$83,943	$417,475	$997,903
Commercial policies:							
Robbery coverage:							
Written policies	19,223	2,871	7	677	1,037	1,021	1,127
Earned premiums	$5,422,314	$698,702	$1,535	$127,293	$278,110	$357,025	$320,922
Incurred claims	3,373	486	2	119	133	186	130
Incurred losses	$4,205,312	$445,851	$424	$51,800	$212,497	$315,555	$225,512
Burglary coverage:							
Written policies	13,954	1,577	11	449	685	699	707
Earned premiums	$4,022,741	$382,541	$3,409	$95,770	$193,223	$261,896	$199,339
Incurred claims	5,770	623	14	213	292	370	195
Incurred losses	$16,752,713	$1,350,232	$43,571	$585,166	$893,056	$1,292,495	$710,780

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.120 Reports of offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1975–78

NOTE: Data in this table are compiled from the monthly statistical reports of railroad police. Data for 1975 are gathered from 32 rail carriers representing 73.0 percent of United States and Canadian mileage. Data for 1976 are gathered from 30 rail carriers representing 77.3 percent of United States and Canadian mileage. Data for 1977 are from 31 rail carriers representing 72.3 percent of United States and Canadian rail mileage. In 1978 the reporting form utilized by the Association of American Railroads was expanded to more accurately reflect the range of activities comprising the "vandalism" offense category. Included are reports of vandalism against multi-level carriers (29,878), company property and equipment (5,096), track and signals (5,823), switch tampering (1,718), and other vandalism (2,947). Data for 1978 are gathered from 36 rail carriers representing 74.3 percent of United States and Canada rail mileage.

Offense	1975	1976	1977	1978
Theft from freight cars	9,489	12,367	14,391	10,302
Theft from trailers	2,060	4,940	7,021	6,856
Theft of entire trailer	35	32	37	46
Theft of copper wire	1,150	1,452	1,217	909
Theft of brass	274	374	369	232
Theft of other company property	7,494	8,335	8,515	8,123
Burglary of buildings	1,888	2,018	2,124	1,931
Stoning of trains	6,365	9,954	11,264	9,009
Shooting of trains	524	737	714	757
Track obstructions	4,887	8,151	8,879	7,695
Vandalism	20,629	23,722	25,198	45,462
Trespassing	254,309	407,340	381,005	371,971
Total	337,863	479,422	460,734	463,293

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Operations and Maintenance Department.

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Table 3.121 Offenses committed by U.S. military personnel, dependents, and civilian employees subject to

NOTE: These data were compiled by the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army as Executive Agent for the

Offense	Total cases subject to foreign jurisdiction											Final adjudication by foreign					
	Exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases[b]			Exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases released to the United States for disposition			Primary foreign concurrent jurisdiction cases involving military[d]	Waiver of primary foreign jurisdiction over military obtained	Total cases reserved by foreign jurisdiction[c]			Charges dropped			Final acquittal		
	Military	Civilian	Dependents	Military	Civilian	Dependents			Military	Civilian	Dependents	Military	Civilian	Dependents	Military	Civilian	Dependents
Murder	0	0	4	0	0	0	19	11	8	0	4	5	1	1	1	0	1
Rape	0	2	1	0	0	1	265	192	73	2	0	57	0	0	8	0	0
Manslaughter and negligent homicide	0	9	6	0	0	1	127	73	54	9	5	18	1	0	6	0	0
Arson	1	1	2	0	0	1	33	30	4	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	0
Robbery, larceny and related offenses	1	2	193	1	1	70	1,365	1,211	154	1	123	40	0	23	11	0	5
Burglary and related offenses	0	0	10	0	0	0	93	87	6	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0
Forgery and related offenses	5	0	1	0	0	0	212	202	15	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	5	9	0	0	0	530	464	66	5	9	22	1	2	3	1	0
Simple assault	1	4	35	0	0	8	1,460	1,208	253	4	27	155	2	13	14	0	2
Drug abuse	10	15	114	5	5	38	4,232	3,611	626	10	76	166	2	18	82	0	2
Offenses against economic control laws	64	9	54	32	0	4	464	372	124	9	50	69	1	30	2	0	0
Traffic offenses[e]	28,676	2,511	1,585	1,981	116	374	7,057	5,722	28,030	2,395	1,211	1,320	87	61	216	28	13
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, breach of peace, etc.	187	8	36	7	0	17	2,108	1,880	408	8	19	137	3	3	12	1	0
Other	155	14	75	45	1	16	652	464	298	13	59	137	7	57	12	1	7
Total	29,100	2,580	2,125	2,071	123	530	18,617	15,527	30,119	2,457	1,595	2,134	108	211	367	123	154

[a] Includes all cases finally adjudicated, i.e., all appellate rights exhausted or expired, including cases pending trial or appeal at end of previous reporting period and finally adjudicated during current period.

[b] Includes all cases involving U.S. personnel that were subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the host State.

[c] "Cases reserved by foreign jurisdiction" is obtained for military personnel, by subtracting "exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases released to U.S. for disposition" from "exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases" and adding this figure to "primary foreign concurrent jurisdiction cases involving military" minus "waiver of primary foreign jurisdiction over military obtained." For civilians and dependents, subtract "exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases released to U.S. for disposition" from "exclusive foreign jurisdiction cases."

Source: U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary, *Extraterritorial Criminal Jurisdiction, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and*

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foreign jurisdiction, by offense, jurisdiction, adjudication, and disposition, year ending Nov. 30, 1976

Department of Defense. These data reflect Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel, dependents, and civilian employees.

tribunals[a]									Sentences imposed in cases resulting in conviction by foreign tribunals											
									Confinement not suspended											
Final conviction			Fine, reprimand, etc., only			Confinement suspended			Military				Civilian				Dependent			
Military	Civilian	Dependents	Military	Civilian	Dependents	Military	Civilian	Dependents	Under 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Under 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Under 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years
15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	6	10	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	5	2	8	4	1	15	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	1	73	43	1	68	29	0	0	1	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
4	0	6	3	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	4	7	21	4	5	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	2	24	66	2	23	7	0	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
381	8	34	230	1	14	89	3	14	19	29	8	6	0	3	1	0	3	3	0	0
47	9	27	47	9	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26,478	2,270	1,124	26,441	2,269	1,120	29	0	3	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
237	2	11	227	2	11	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	3	21	124	3	21	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27,552	2,305	1,330	27,215	2,295	1,296	202	4	21	40	48	27	20	1	4	1	0	9	4	0	0

[a] Excludes cases subject to U.S. primary or exclusive jurisdiction and cases subject to exclusive jurisdiction of the host State.

[e] Including drunken and reckless driving and fleeing scene of accident.

***International Law on H.R. 763, H.R. 6148, and H.R. 7842.* 95th Cong., 1st sess., 1977, pp. 102–107. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.**

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Section 4:

CHARACTERISTICS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ARRESTED

Most of the data presented in this section have been compiled through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The summary statistics collected by the FBI on arrests involve—for each offense classification—breakdowns by the age, sex, and race of arrestees, as well as arrest rates for population size groups. It should be recognized, however, that in 1977 police agencies representing approximately 90 percent of the Nation's population reported arrest data to the FBI. These arrest figures, therefore, do not represent all arrests made in the United States. On each arrest table, the number of police agencies reporting and the population living within the jurisdictions of these agencies are reported.

According to the Uniform Crime Reporting guidelines, an arrest is counted "each time an individual is taken into custody for committing a specific crime." (If the offender taken into custody is a juvenile and the circumstances are such that if he/she were an adult an arrest would be made, an arrest is counted.) One of the implications of this measure is that the same person may be arrested several times in the course of a year. Thus, the number of arrests is not simply a measure of people arrested.

The number of arrests made by the police is an indicator of police activity. However, because the police are called upon to perform a number of functions, the number of arrests measures only one aspect of police activity. Another indicator presented by the Uniform Crime Reports for each offense is the "clearance rate"—that is, the ratio of the number of offenses of that type for which at least one person has been arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution, to the number of offenses of that type known to the police. Measures of investigatory activity and service calls made by the police are currently unavailable on the national level.

Statistical data for some law enforcement activities under the jurisdiction of Federal agencies (Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Secret Service, Customs Service, and Drug Enforcement Administration) are maintained by these agencies and have been included in this section. The final tables in this section deal with Federal enforcement efforts—and, particularly, an accounting of contraband seized—in the course of enforcement of Federal laws related to alcohol, drugs, firearms, explosives, immigration, customs, and counterfeiting.

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Table 4.1 Estimated number of arrests,[a] by offense charged, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.63. Arrest statistics are collected monthly from State and local law enforcement agencies contributing to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Law enforcement agencies are instructed to count one arrest each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. 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. Juvenile arrests for activities that violated State or local codes, but are not criminal offenses if committed by adults, are classified in "all other offenses." U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 72.*

Data in this table are estimates based on arrest statistics of agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1977 (Source, p. 301). In 1977, 10,904 agencies submitted reports for at least 6 months and covered 81.6 percent of the rural population, 90.1 percent of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area population, and 90.3 percent of the remaining city population.

Manslaughter by negligence is not included in the "violent crime" total in this table or in the "Total Crime Index" in other tables. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Offense charged	
Total[b]	10,189,900
Criminal homicide:	
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	19,450
Manslaughter by negligence	3,360
Forcible rape	29,150
Robbery	136,900
Aggravated assault	250,230
Burglary	511,800
Larceny-theft	1,123,500
Motor vehicle theft	152,200
Violent crime[b]	435,720
Property crime[b]	1,787,400
Subtotal for above offenses[b]	2,226,500
Other assaults	449,300
Arson	18,700
Forgery and counterfeiting	77,000
Fraud	247,900
Embezzlement	7,500
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	117,300
Vandalism	221,300
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	152,900
Prostitution and commercialized vice	85,900
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	68,300
Drug abuse violations	642,700
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives	84,800
Marihuana	457,600
Synthetic or manufactured narcotics	18,000
Other—dangerous nonnarcotic drugs	82,300
Gambling	58,700
Bookmaking	5,500
Numbers and lottery	8,300
All other gambling	44,900
Offenses against family	61,700
Driving under the influence	1,262,200
Liquor laws	366,100
Drunkenness	1,361,100
Disorderly conduct	701,400
Vagrancy	49,300
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,683,200
Suspicion (not included in total)	26,100
Curfew and loitering law violations	98,000
Runaways	208,800

[a] Arrest totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.
[b] Because of rounding, items may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 172, Table 24.

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Table 4.2 Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests, by offense charged and size of place, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1977 (Source, p. 301). For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.]

Offense charged	Total (10,904 agencies; total population 190,785,000)	Total city arrests (8,047 cities; population 134,277,000)	Cities						Other areas	
			Group I (54 cities over 250,000; population 37,700,000)	Group II (113 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 15,552,000)	Group III (263 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 17,802,000)	Group IV (626 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 20,958,000)	Group V (1,512 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 23,096,000)	Group VI (5,479 cities under 10,000; population 19,168,000)	Suburban area (4,756 agencies; population 71,645,000)[a]	Rural area (2,129 agencies; population 26,263,000)
Total	9,006,027	6,988,519	2,535,704	810,057	812,066	917,763	975,609	2,809,798	846,061	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	4,702.5	5,204.6	6,726.0	5,208.7	4,561.5	4,379.1	4,224.1	4,890.0	3,921.8	3,221.5
Criminal homicide:										
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	17,163	12,487	7,305	1,568	1,093	1,038	876	607	3,948	2,193
Rate per 100,000	9.0	9.3	19.4	10.1	6.1	5.0	3.8	3.2	5.5	8.4
Manslaughter by negligence	2,933	1,597	562	231	240	193	211	160	1,074	653
Rate per 100,000	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	.9	.9	.8	1.5	2.5
Forcible rape	25,800	18,916	10,145	2,332	1,927	1,849	1,447	1,216	7,175	2,750
Rate per 100,000	13.5	14.1	26.9	15.0	10.8	8.8	6.3	6.3	10.0	10.5
Robbery	122,514	104,570	64,432	11,071	10,022	9,178	6,325	3,542	27,231	4,636
Rate per 100,000	64.2	77.9	170.9	71.2	56.3	43.8	27.4	18.5	38.0	17.7
Aggravated assault	221,329	163,582	67,994	20,890	19,094	19,254	18,928	17,422	66,155	25,281
Rate per 100,000	116.0	121.8	180.4	134.3	107.3	91.9	82.0	90.9	92.3	96.3
Burglary	454,193	340,726	126,478	43,626	45,537	46,890	43,104	35,091	151,404	43,679
Rate per 100,000	238.1	253.7	335.5	280.5	255.8	223.7	186.6	183.1	211.3	166.3
Larceny-theft	1,006,915	849,851	272,754	115,016	119,425	133,982	124,961	83,713	324,930	48,672
Rate per 100,000	527.8	632.9	723.5	739.6	670.8	639.3	541.0	436.7	453.5	185.3
Motor vehicle theft	135,196	104,791	45,768	11,208	13,000	13,001	11,862	9,952	41,127	11,145
Rate per 100,000	70.9	78.0	121.4	72.1	73.0	62.0	51.4	51.9	57.4	42.4
Violent crime[b]	386,806	299,555	149,876	35,861	32,136	31,319	27,576	22,787	104,509	34,860
Rate per 100,000	202.7	223.1	397.5	230.6	180.5	149.4	119.4	118.9	145.9	132.7
Property crime[c]	1,596,304	1,295,368	445,000	169,850	177,962	193,873	179,927	128,756	517,461	103,496
Rate per 100,000	836.7	964.7	1,180.4	1,092.1	999.6	925.1	779.0	671.7	722.3	394.1
Subtotal for above offenses	1,986,043	1,596,520	595,438	205,942	210,338	225,385	207,714	151,703	623,044	139,009
Rate per 100,000	1,041.0	1,189.0	1,579.4	1,324.2	1,181.5	1,075.4	899.3	791.4	869.6	529.3
Other assaults	399,854	316,565	112,143	45,308	38,714	43,311	43,230	33,859	122,775	35,096
Rate per 100,000	209.6	235.8	297.5	291.3	217.5	206.7	187.2	176.6	171.4	133.6
Arson	16,525	12,010	3,954	1,464	1,449	1,740	1,838	1,565	6,120	1,794
Rate per 100,000	8.7	8.9	10.5	9.4	8.1	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.5	6.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	67,984	47,194	14,024	6,564	6,667	7,077	6,920	5,942	23,435	8,870
Rate per 100,000	35.6	35.1	37.2	42.2	37.4	33.8	30.0	31.0	32.7	33.8
Fraud	216,672	127,423	46,330	21,435	14,400	15,544	17,026	12,688	63,467	48,205
Rate per 100,000	113.6	94.9	122.9	137.8	80.9	74.2	73.7	66.2	88.6	183.5
Embezzlement	6,607	4,550	1,463	640	584	764	498	601	2,078	997
Rate per 100,000	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.3	3.6	2.2	3.1	2.9	3.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	104,401	81,351	28,910	9,584	11,141	12,450	10,850	8,416	38,126	7,565
Rate per 100,000	54.7	60.6	76.7	61.6	62.6	59.4	47.0	43.9	53.2	28.8
Vandalism	196,724	159,490	40,517	17,493	20,452	27,028	28,235	25,765	78,098	13,860
Rate per 100,000	103.1	118.8	107.5	112.5	114.9	129.0	122.3	134.4	109.0	52.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	136,214	112,658	52,957	12,534	12,055	12,530	12,014	10,568	36,835	8,015
Rate per 100,000	71.4	83.9	140.5	80.6	67.7	59.8	52.0	55.1	51.4	30.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	77,115	74,216	59,697	7,394	3,128	1,939	1,087	971	4,984	568
Rate per 100,000	40.4	55.3	158.3	47.5	17.6	9.3	4.7	5.1	7.0	2.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	60,959	48,129	21,470	6,552	5,734	5,946	4,801	3,626	19,077	3,482
Rate per 100,000	32.0	35.8	56.9	42.1	32.2	28.4	20.8	18.9	26.6	13.3
Narcotic drug laws	569,293	428,583	155,701	50,442	54,753	55,202	58,234	54,251	193,686	54,274
Rate per 100,000	298.4	319.2	413.0	324.3	307.6	263.4	252.1	283.0	270.3	206.7
Gambling	52,520	47,048	34,189	4,817	2,958	2,433	1,532	1,119	6,833	1,696
Rate per 100,000	27.5	35.0	90.7	31.0	16.6	11.6	6.6	5.8	9.5	6.5
Offenses against family and children	53,385	22,915	6,749	3,680	2,577	3,104	3,979	2,826	21,929	13,494
Rate per 100,000	28.0	17.1	17.9	23.7	14.5	14.8	17.2	14.7	30.6	51.4
Driving under the influence	1,104,132	706,690	184,345	73,608	84,825	102,043	122,692	139,177	425,417	164,696
Rate per 100,000	578.7	526.3	489.0	473.3	476.5	486.9	531.2	726.1	593.8	627.1
Liquor laws	321,573	259,156	36,784	18,675	26,589	44,375	57,976	74,757	128,824	31,520
Rate per 100,000	168.6	193.0	97.6	120.1	149.4	211.7	251.0	390.0	179.8	120.0
Drunkenness	1,208,525	1,000,279	311,813	140,977	128,054	120,177	140,426	158,832	281,535	117,342
Rate per 100,000	633.4	744.9	827.1	906.5	719.3	573.4	608.0	828.6	393.0	446.8
Disorderly conduct	624,736	554,832	216,323	53,115	54,329	70,199	78,971	81,895	167,060	34,848
Rate per 100,000	327.5	413.2	573.8	341.5	305.2	335.0	341.9	427.2	233.2	132.7
Vagrancy	44,172	40,912	27,748	2,579	3,736	2,167	2,462	2,220	6,119	1,582
Rate per 100,000	23.2	30.5	73.6	16.6	21.0	10.3	10.7	11.6	8.5	6.0
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,487,077	1,131,636	523,930	101,121	100,002	127,686	139,112	139,785	461,175	138,993
Rate per 100,000	779.5	842.8	1,389.7	650.2	561.7	609.3	602.3	729.3	643.7	529.2
Suspicion (not included in totals)	23,308	19,718	6,325	2,525	2,843	2,339	3,624	2,062	7,620	1,485
Rate per 100,000	12.2	14.7	16.8	16.2	16.0	11.2	15.7	10.8	10.6	5.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	86,037	81,165	31,655	5,144	8,930	12,345	12,720	10,371	25,078	1,850
Rate per 100,000	45.1	60.4	84.0	33.1	50.2	58.9	55.1	54.1	35.0	7.0
Runaways	185,479	135,197	29,564	20,989	20,651	24,318	23,292	16,383	74,103	18,305
Rate per 100,000	97.2	100.7	78.4	135.0	116.0	116.0	110.8	85.5	103.4	69.7

[a] Includes suburban city and county police agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities also included in other city groups.

[b] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[c] Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 172

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Table 4.3 Arrests, by offense charged and age group, 1968 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting annual reports in 1968 and reports for all 12 months in 1977 (Source, p. 301). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[3,161 agencies; 1977 estimated population 99,895,000]

Offense charged	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	1968	1977	Percent change	1968	1977	Percent change	1968	1977	Percent change
Total	3,949,030	4,708,040	+ 19.2	1,054,568	1,241,881	+ 17.8	2,894,462	3,466,159	+ 19.8
Criminal homicide:									
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7,486	9,636	+ 28.7	753	1,040	+ 38.1	6,733	8,596	+ 27.7
Manslaughter by negligence	2,007	1,288	- 35.8	146	168	+ 15.1	1,861	1,120	- 39.8
Forcible rape	8,974	14,108	+ 57.2	1,859	2,470	+ 32.9	7,115	11,638	+ 63.6
Robbery	47,265	70,180	+ 48.5	14,880	22,342	+ 50.1	32,385	47,838	+ 47.7
Aggravated assault	72,172	111,346	+ 54.3	11,847	20,927	+ 76.6	60,325	90,419	+ 49.9
Burglary	187,573	250,632	+ 33.6	105,690	135,357	+ 28.1	81,883	115,275	+ 40.8
Larceny-theft	350,744	601,510	+ 71.5	193,988	266,122	+ 37.2	156,756	335,388	+ 114.0
Motor vehicle theft	90,865	76,564	- 15.7	56,073	42,626	- 24.0	34,792	33,938	- 2.5
Violent crime[a]	135,897	205,270	+ 51.0	29,339	46,779	+ 59.4	106,558	158,491	+ 48.7
Property crime[b]	629,182	928,706	+ 47.6	355,751	444,105	+ 24.8	273,431	484,601	+ 77.2
Subtotal for above offenses	767,086	1,135,264	+ 48.0	385,236	491,052	+ 27.5	381,850	644,212	+ 68.7
Other assaults	172,126	230,524	+ 33.9	32,233	50,443	+ 56.5	139,893	180,081	+ 28.7
Arson	6,369	8,775	+ 37.8	4,173	4,619	+ 10.7	2,196	4,156	+ 89.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	23,628	35,061	+ 48.4	2,934	4,768	+ 62.5	20,694	30,293	+ 46.4
Fraud	38,875	77,392	+ 99.1	1,738	3,428	+ 97.2	37,137	73,964	+ 99.2
Embezzlement	3,764	3,397	- 9.8	186	514	+ 176.3	3,578	2,883	- 19.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	24,044	57,229	+ 138.0	9,022	20,494	+ 127.2	15,022	36,735	+ 144.5
Vandalism	79,184	112,416	+ 42.0	60,631	68,437	+ 12.9	18,553	43,979	+ 137.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	58,031	80,060	+ 38.0	11,022	13,988	+ 26.9	47,009	66,072	+ 40.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	28,788	52,066	+ 80.9	677	2,314	+ 241.8	28,111	49,752	+ 77.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	34,985	36,707	+ 4.9	8,474	6,922	- 18.3	26,511	29,785	+ 12.3
Drug abuse violations	112,248	317,919	+ 183.2	33,272	76,567	+ 130.1	78,976	241,352	+ 205.6
Gambling	46,888	34,772	- 25.8	1,631	1,543	- 5.4	45,257	33,229	- 26.6
Offenses against family and children	38,342	21,017	- 45.2	458	1,671	+ 264.8	37,884	19,346	- 48.9
Driving under the influence	224,511	483,273	+ 115.3	2,288	10,781	+ 371.2	222,223	472,492	+ 112.6
Liquor laws	142,240	164,790	+ 15.9	48,280	64,414	+ 33.4	93,960	100,376	+ 6.8
Drunkenness	1,007,743	633,038	- 37.2	28,908	28,030	- 3.0	978,835	605,008	- 38.2
Disorderly conduct	430,289	379,694	- 11.8	84,832	75,672	- 10.8	345,457	304,022	- 12.0
Vagrancy	63,473	20,992	- 66.9	8,004	3,540	- 55.8	55,469	17,452	- 68.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	462,710	671,615	+ 45.1	146,863	160,645	+ 9.4	315,847	510,970	+ 61.8
Suspicion (not included in totals)	75,124	12,228	- 83.7	16,769	3,388	- 79.8	58,355	8,840	- 84.9
Curfew and loitering law violations	64,239	39,756	- 38.1	64,239	39,756	- 38.1	X	X	X
Runaways	119,467	112,283	- 6.0	119,467	112,283	- 6.0	X	X	X

[a] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. [b] Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 174.

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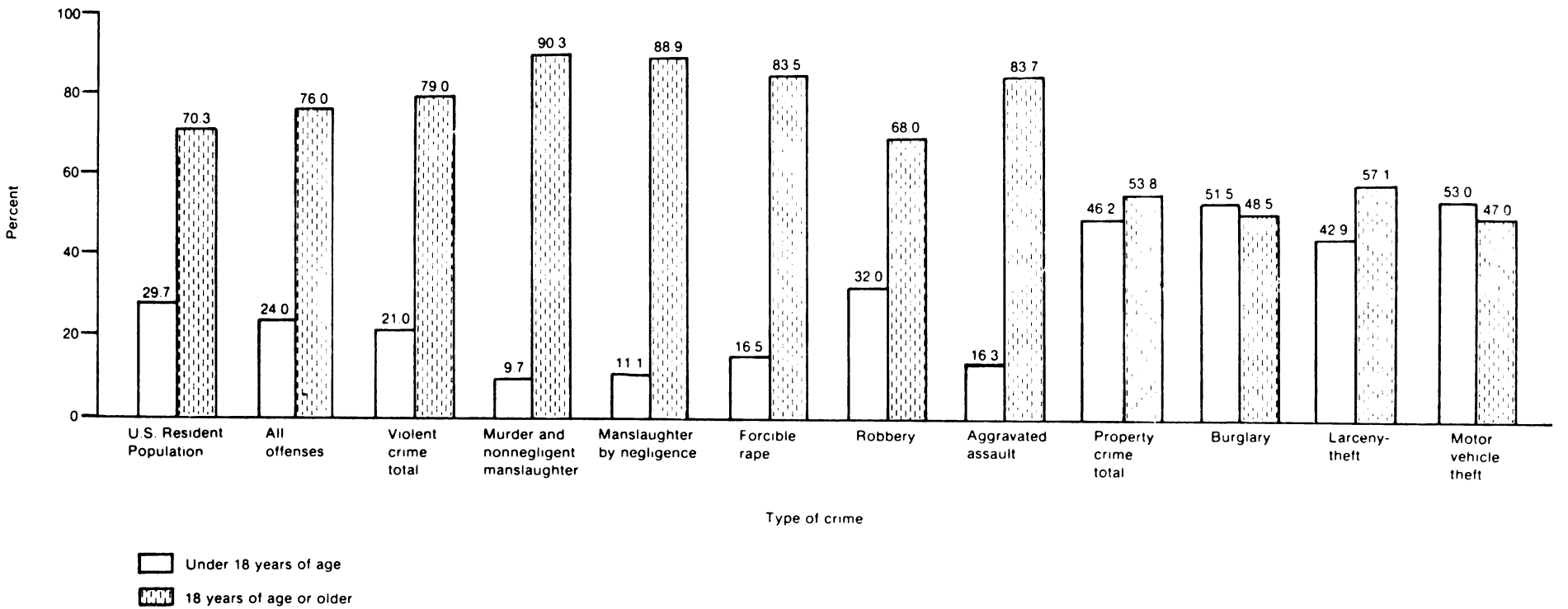
Figure 4.1 Arrests, by offense charged and age group, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[Percent]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 180, 181; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P-25, No. 734 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 7. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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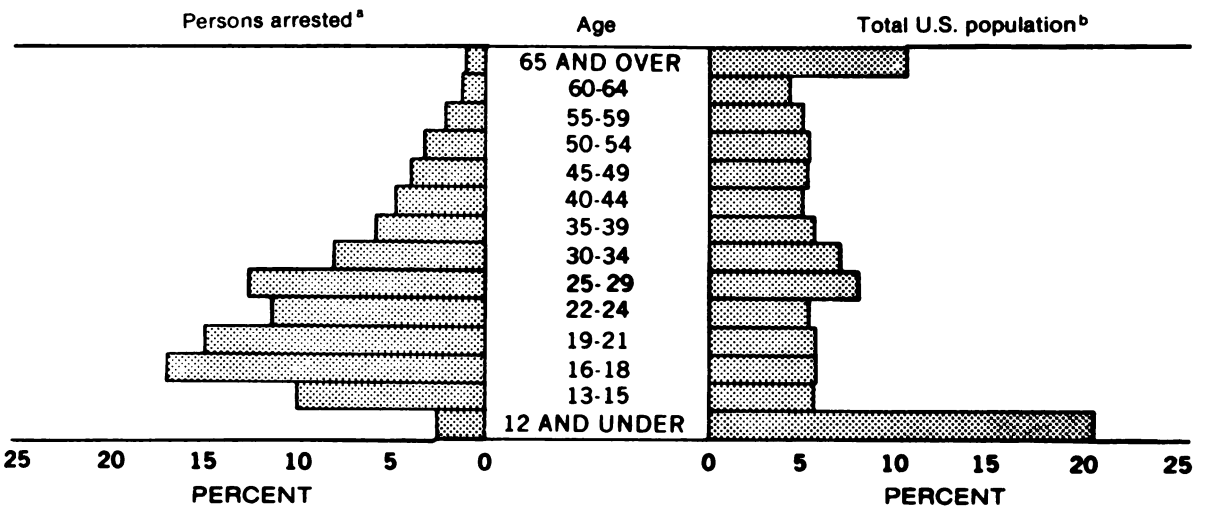
Figure 4.2 Age distribution of persons arrested for all offenses and of total U.S. population, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.2.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 171.

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Table 4.4 Arrests, by offense charged

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete

[10,904 agencies; 1977 estimated population 198,401,000]

Offense charged	Grand total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and older	Age							
					10 and under	11 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	9,029,335	725,866	2,170,193	6,859,142	77,716	156,013	492,137	422,162	507,380	514,785	521,721	491,690
Percent [a]	100.0	8.0	24.0	76.0	0.9	1.7	5.5	4.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.4
Criminal homicide:												
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	17,163	215	1,670	15,493	14	21	180	258	523	674	826	850
Manslaughter by negligence	2,933	42	327	2,606	7	8	27	38	112	135	164	233
Forcible rape	25,800	1,081	4,257	21,543	53	176	852	748	1,146	1,282	1,550	1,558
Robbery	122,514	10,309	39,259	83,255	503	1,997	7,809	7,597	10,258	11,095	10,622	9,371
Aggravated assault	221,329	10,392	36,182	185,147	1,062	2,266	7,064	6,430	9,133	10,227	10,830	10,922
Burglary	454,193	87,624	233,904	220,289	9,369	19,393	58,862	47,099	52,491	46,690	38,282	29,150
Larceny-theft	1,006,915	188,110	431,747	575,168	22,655	49,002	116,453	78,248	86,058	79,331	67,753	55,285
Motor vehicle theft	135,196	18,727	71,648	63,548	455	2,152	16,120	18,030	19,351	15,540	10,737	8,064
Violent crime [b]	386,806	21,997	81,368	305,438	1,632	4,460	15,905	15,033	21,060	23,278	23,828	22,701
Percent [a]	100.0	5.7	21.0	79.0	0.4	1.2	4.1	3.9	5.4	6.0	6.2	5.9
Property crime [c]	1,596,304	294,461	737,299	859,005	32,479	70,547	191,435	143,377	157,900	141,561	116,772	92,499
Percent [a]	100.0	18.4	46.2	53.8	2.0	4.4	12.0	9.0	9.9	8.9	7.3	5.8
Subtotal for above offenses	1,986,043	316,500	818,994	1,167,049	34,118	75,015	207,367	158,448	179,072	164,974	140,764	115,433
Percent [a]	100.0	15.9	41.2	58.8	1.7	3.8	10.4	8.0	9.0	8.3	7.1	5.8
Other assaults	399,854	27,387	76,386	323,468	3,240	6,519	17,628	13,560	17,001	18,438	19,824	19,688
Arson	16,525	5,051	8,235	8,290	1,497	1,327	2,227	1,224	1,063	897	826	679
Forgery and counterfeiting	67,984	1,475	8,722	59,262	78	246	1,151	1,471	2,421	3,355	3,901	4,163
Fraud	216,672	10,275	22,377	194,295	399	1,957	7,919	7,301	1,835	2,966	5,441	7,569
Embezzlement	6,607	120	782	5,825	12	24	84	98	203	361	324	346
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	104,401	10,059	34,307	70,094	574	1,895	7,590	6,796	8,641	8,811	8,654	7,560
Vandalism	196,724	63,948	118,563	78,161	13,283	17,687	32,978	19,099	19,208	16,308	10,976	8,697
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	136,214	5,119	21,852	114,362	304	939	3,876	4,082	5,809	6,842	7,831	7,833
Prostitution and commercialized vice	77,115	370	3,315	73,800	26	61	283	412	855	1,678	5,185	6,971
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	60,959	4,170	11,197	49,762	429	888	2,853	2,200	2,364	2,463	2,658	2,711
Drug abuse violations	569,293	18,593	132,316	436,977	300	1,625	16,668	24,253	39,732	49,738	55,601	53,163
Gambling	52,520	320	2,204	50,316	7	45	268	435	576	873	1,103	1,158
Offenses against family and children	53,385	1,496	3,159	50,226	801	174	521	487	546	630	2,187	2,132
Driving under the influence	1,104,132	374	24,495	1,079,637	76	27	271	933	6,471	16,717	37,739	45,546
Liquor laws	321,573	9,768	119,913	201,660	214	680	8,874	18,031	38,942	53,172	47,256	36,556
Drunkenness	1,208,525	4,908	49,844	1,158,681	246	417	4,245	7,126	13,878	23,932	43,252	43,376
Disorderly conduct	624,736	36,575	121,272	503,464	3,910	8,225	24,440	21,140	28,254	35,303	42,354	41,101
Vagrancy	44,172	1,377	5,595	38,577	92	208	1,077	1,183	1,471	1,564	2,407	2,771
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,487,133	107,142	309,023	1,178,110	12,747	22,072	72,323	62,650	69,468	69,763	81,294	82,533
Suspicion	23,308	1,941	6,182	17,126	251	368	1,322	1,136	1,527	1,578	2,144	1,704
Curfew and loitering law violations	86,013	24,205	86,013	X	1,173	4,124	18,908	19,097	25,687	17,024	X	X
Runaways	185,447	74,693	185,447	X	3,939	11,490	59,264	51,000	42,356	17,398	X	X

[a] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.

[b] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 180, 181.

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and age, United States, 1977

reports for at least 6 months in 1977 (Source, p. 301). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[10,904 agencies; 1977 estimated population 198,401,000]

Age														
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	Not known
453,665	419,610	378,052	342,904	312,534	1,149,665	737,356	536,470	433,864	364,649	300,153	198,077	113,788	97,454	7,490
5.0	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.5	12.7	8.2	5.9	4.8	4.0	3.3	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.1
833	890	814	769	810	3,161	2,064	1,382	957	739	564	351	194	280	9
157	179	148	158	140	485	285	172	152	109	81	65	31	45	2
1,578	1,565	1,418	1,382	1,227	4,633	2,791	1,624	902	579	352	180	91	101	12
7,980	7,191	6,450	5,542	4,734	16,726	7,334	3,401	1,736	1,038	576	244	76	193	41
10,911	10,779	10,266	9,752	8,908	36,364	24,316	16,602	11,982	8,696	6,329	3,872	2,245	2,278	95
22,560	18,438	15,310	12,901	11,074	36,131	16,072	8,346	4,868	3,107	1,848	947	392	438	425
46,187	39,841	34,822	30,679	27,056	98,201	53,925	33,510	24,020	19,284	15,853	11,279	7,310	9,562	601
6,192	5,088	4,262	3,623	3,171	10,292	5,184	2,807	1,698	1,088	686	325	91	141	99
21,302	20,425	18,948	17,445	15,679	60,884	36,505	23,009	15,577	11,052	7,821	4,647	2,606	2,852	157
5.5	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.1	15.7	9.4	5.9	4.0	2.9	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	([d])
74,939	63,367	54,394	47,203	41,301	144,624	75,181	44,663	30,586	23,479	18,387	12,551	7,793	10,141	1,125
4.7	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.6	9.1	4.7	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.1
96,398	83,971	73,490	64,806	57,120	205,993	111,971	67,844	46,315	34,640	26,289	17,263	10,430	13,038	1,284
4.9	4.2	3.7	3.3	2.9	10.4	5.6	3.4	2.3	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.1
20,227	19,553	18,803	17,462	16,434	64,618	42,109	28,292	20,353	14,228	10,359	5,669	2,849	2,687	313
563	510	447	406	401	1,394	972	668	468	365	262	157	71	86	15
4,063	4,217	4,084	3,874	3,585	13,919	7,398	4,281	2,385	1,620	946	474	156	133	63
9,194	10,515	11,057	10,859	11,046	45,417	31,267	20,171	13,149	8,225	5,307	2,635	1,290	935	218
325	343	295	282	285	1,168	844	583	420	294	158	89	32	17	20
6,252	5,367	4,598	4,042	3,553	12,570	6,646	4,008	2,552	1,784	1,170	647	343	303	45
7,277	5,892	5,068	4,159	3,653	12,765	7,073	4,349	2,901	2,024	1,410	806	392	421	298
7,006	7,110	6,507	6,082	5,519	21,687	13,836	9,453	6,829	5,280	3,952	2,446	1,413	1,483	95
7,262	8,194	7,540	6,259	4,976	14,184	5,404	2,880	1,690	1,144	895	537	300	296	83
2,524	2,724	2,629	2,388	2,275	9,335	6,650	4,742	3,396	2,611	2,050	1,307	841	900	21
47,769	40,903	34,756	30,242	25,955	82,454	32,963	14,885	7,990	4,742	2,596	1,268	572	592	526
1,270	1,303	1,296	1,290	1,307	6,290	5,963	5,827	5,386	5,418	4,542	3,253	2,294	2,506	110
2,225	2,369	2,403	2,472	2,539	11,009	8,384	5,921	3,753	2,388	1,316	609	278	200	41
47,913	50,694	47,889	45,180	43,037	176,652	134,688	109,545	94,742	84,585	69,357	46,537	26,099	18,854	580
26,810	10,684	8,166	6,627	5,318	17,208	10,059	7,695	6,729	5,801	4,981	3,391	2,119	1,875	385
43,113	46,533	40,927	38,416	35,691	144,634	119,953	112,148	114,348	112,222	106,417	75,421	45,252	36,257	721
38,758	36,712	32,260	27,903	24,871	86,636	51,420	35,032	26,850	20,953	16,485	10,241	5,696	5,822	370
2,630	3,291	3,267	2,784	2,198	7,010	3,589	2,326	1,558	1,504	1,281	945	497	510	9
80,475	77,415	71,348	66,285	61,779	211,609	134,643	94,965	71,498	54,435	40,122	24,229	12,773	10,448	2,259
1,611	1,310	1,222	1,086	992	3,113	1,524	855	552	386	258	153	91	91	34
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[c] Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

[d] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

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Table 4.5 Arrests, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[10,904 agencies; 1977 estimated population 198,401,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percent male	Percent female	Percent of total [a]		
	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
Total	9,029,335	7,581,262	1,448,073	84.0	16.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:								
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	17,163	14,670	2,493	85.5	14.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manslaughter by negligence	2,933	2,605	328	88.8	11.2	(b)	(b)	(b)
Forcible rape	25,800	25,518	282	98.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	122,514	113,399	9,115	92.6	7.4	1.4	1.5	0.6
Aggravated assault	221,329	192,923	28,406	87.2	12.8	2.5	2.5	2.0
Burglary	454,193	426,881	27,312	94.0	6.0	5.0	5.6	1.9
Larceny-theft	1,006,915	687,211	319,704	68.2	31.8	11.2	9.1	22.1
Motor vehicle theft	135,196	124,211	10,985	91.9	8.1	1.5	1.6	0.8
Violent crime[c]	386,806	346,510	40,296	89.6	10.4	4.3	4.6	2.8
Property crime[d]	1,596,304	1,238,303	358,001	77.6	22.4	17.7	16.3	24.7
Subtotal for above offenses	1,986,043	1,587,418	398,625	79.9	20.1	22.0	20.9	27.5
Other assaults	399,854	344,570	55,284	86.2	13.8	4.4	4.5	3.8
Arson	16,525	14,662	1,863	88.7	11.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	67,984	48,175	19,809	70.9	29.1	0.8	0.6	1.4
Fraud	216,672	139,581	77,091	64.4	35.6	2.4	1.8	5.3
Embezzlement	6,607	5,106	1,501	77.3	22.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	104,401	93,150	11,251	89.2	10.8	1.2	1.2	0.8
Vandalism	196,724	180,135	16,589	91.6	8.4	2.2	2.4	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	136,214	125,269	10,945	92.0	8.0	1.5	1.7	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	77,115	22,571	54,544	29.3	70.7	0.9	0.3	3.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	60,959	55,543	5,416	91.1	8.9	0.7	0.7	0.4
Drug abuse violations	569,293	490,336	78,957	86.1	13.9	6.3	6.5	5.5
Gambling	52,520	47,832	4,688	91.1	8.9	0.6	0.6	0.3
Offenses against family and children	53,385	47,888	5,497	89.7	10.3	0.6	0.6	0.4
Driving under the influence	1,104,132	1,013,037	91,095	91.7	8.3	12.2	13.4	6.3
Liquor laws	321,573	273,849	47,724	85.2	14.8	3.6	3.6	3.3
Drunkenness	1,208,525	1,121,580	86,945	92.8	7.2	13.4	14.8	6.0
Disorderly conduct	624,736	517,405	107,331	82.8	17.2	6.9	6.8	7.4
Vagrancy	44,172	28,885	15,287	65.4	34.6	0.5	0.4	1.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,487,133	1,258,445	228,688	84.6	15.4	16.5	16.6	15.8
Suspicion	23,308	19,978	3,330	85.7	14.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	86,013	67,219	18,794	78.1	21.9	1.0	0.9	1.3
Runaways	185,447	78,628	106,819	42.4	57.6	2.1	1.0	7.4

[a] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 183.

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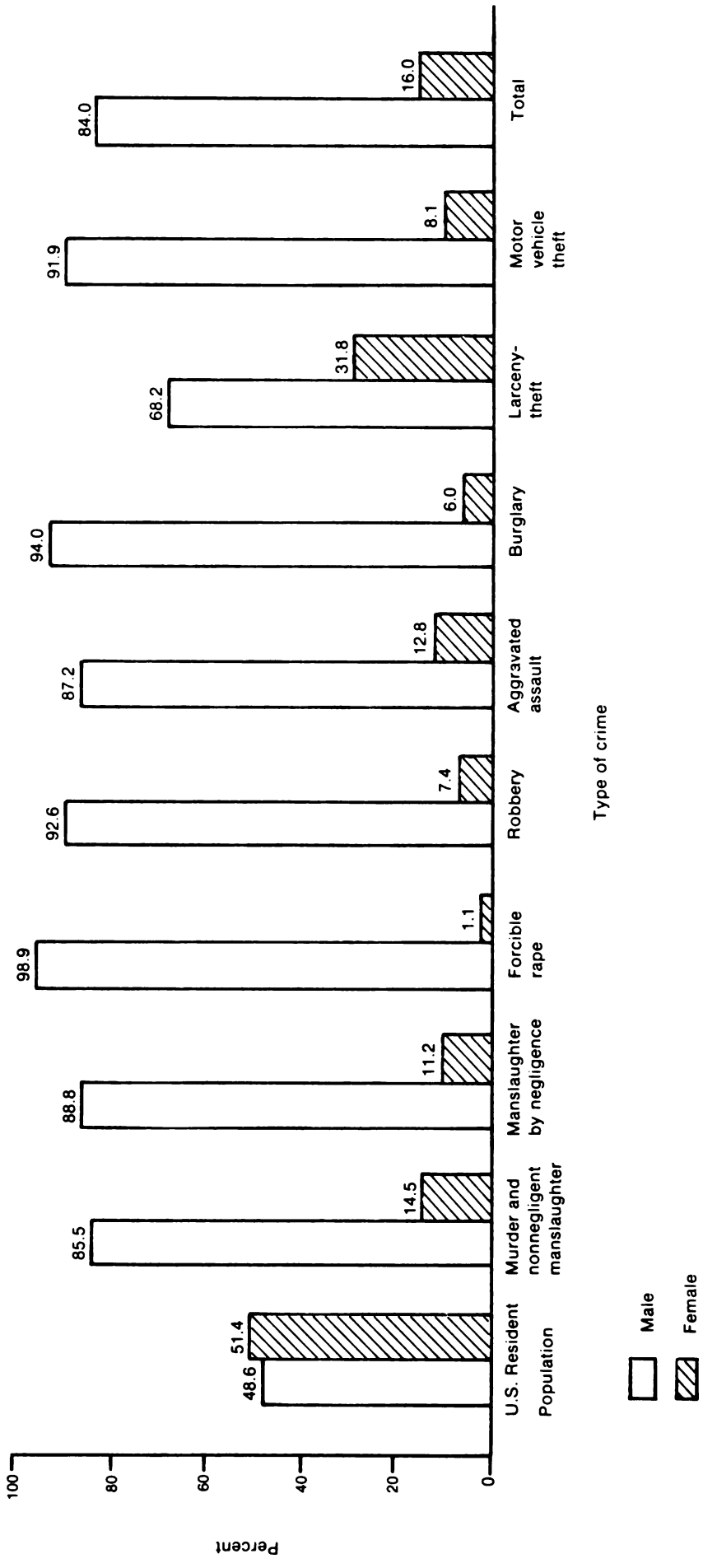
Figure 4.3 Arrests, by offense charged and sex, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[Percent]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 183; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P-25, No. 721 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 17. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 4.6 Arrests, by offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1976 and 1977 (Source, p. 301). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[9,582 agencies; 1977 estimated population 188,580,000]

Offense charged	Males						Females					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
	1976	1977	Percent change	1976	1977	Percent change	1976	1977	Percent change	1976	1977	Percent change
Total	7,281,706	7,180,561	− .5	1,660,010	1,621,764	− 2.3	1,341,123	1,374,963	+ 2.5	443,231	443,605	+ .1
Criminal homicide:												
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,560	14,032	− 3.6	1,465	1,493	+ 1.9	2,422	2,384	− 1.6	178	136	− 23.6
Manslaughter by negligence	2,596	2,432	− 6.3	276	261	− 5.4	285	305	+ 7.0	35	47	+ 34.3
Forcible rape	23,328	24,324	+ 4.3	3,963	3,991	+ .7	214	260	+ 21.5	64	101	+ 57.8
Robbery	114,461	110,489	− 3.5	36,368	35,764	− 1.7	8,917	8,851	− .7	2,798	2,757	− 1.5
Aggravated assault	179,733	184,293	+ 2.5	30,619	29,815	− 2.6	26,875	27,238	+ 1.4	5,595	5,206	− 7.0
Burglary	414,739	404,638	− 2.4	213,220	209,156	− 1.9	24,835	25,860	+ 4.1	12,270	13,117	+ 6.9
Larceny-theft	675,104	656,619	− 2.7	303,111	297,074	− 2.0	306,593	306,898	+ .1	118,745	117,155	− 1.3
Motor vehicle theft	116,273	119,071	+ 2.4	60,095	62,534	+ 4.1	9,004	10,492	+ 16.5	5,213	6,198	+ 18.9
Violent crime[a]	332,082	333,138	+ .3	72,415	71,063	− 1.9	38,428	38,733	+ .8	8,635	8,200	− 5.0
Property crime[b]	1,206,116	1,180,328	− 2.1	576,426	568,764	− 1.3	340,432	343,250	+ .8	136,228	136,470	+ .2
Subtotal for above offenses	1,540,794	1,515,898	− 1.6	649,117	640,088	− 1.4	379,145	382,288	+ .8	144,898	144,717	− .1
Other assaults	324,723	324,080	− .2	62,218	57,899	− 6.9	52,801	52,192	− 1.2	16,029	15,099	− 5.8
Arson	13,434	13,784	+ 2.6	7,274	7,054	− 3.0	1,691	1,782	+ 5.4	728	731	+ .4
Forgery and counterfeiting	40,244	44,403	+ 10.3	4,647	5,878	+ 26.5	17,079	18,529	+ 8.5	2,122	2,324	+ 9.5
Fraud	104,756	127,725	+ 21.9	4,384	17,465	+ 298.4	59,059	69,552	+ 17.8	1,447	4,583	+ 216.7
Embezzlement	5,980	4,761	− 20.4	526	581	+ 10.5	2,620	1,419	− 45.8	103	162	+ 57.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	91,312	88,622	− 2.9	29,613	29,961	+ 1.2	10,709	10,671	− .4	2,654	2,832	+ 6.7
Vandalism	168,390	170,542	+ 1.3	107,408	104,331	− 2.9	14,992	15,721	+ 4.9	8,587	8,495	− 1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	123,359	120,235	− 2.5	20,513	19,654	− 4.2	11,004	10,558	− 4.1	1,327	1,329	+ .2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	19,430	22,070	+ 13.6	640	1,021	+ 59.5	49,350	53,212	+ 7.8	2,202	2,209	+ .3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	50,983	53,100	+ 4.2	10,039	9,647	− 3.9	4,997	5,265	+ 5.4	1,125	1,065	− 5.3
Drug abuse violations	476,478	462,154	− 3.0	109,567	105,086	− 4.1	76,694	74,415	− 3.0	21,185	20,504	− 3.2
Gambling	63,421	46,738	− 26.3	2,761	2,061	− 25.4	6,692	4,593	− 31.4	270	113	− 58.1
Offenses against family and children	53,040	42,446	− 20.0	2,880	1,880	− 34.7	6,341	5,211	− 17.8	1,356	1,129	− 16.7
Driving under the influence	910,851	954,261	+ 4.8	18,372	20,693	+ 12.6	80,476	86,735	+ 7.8	1,659	2,112	+ 27.3
Liquor laws	259,551	258,988	− .2	86,928	89,031	+ 2.4	42,451	45,128	+ 6.3	22,586	24,457	+ 8.3
Drunkenness	1,072,798	1,074,243	+ .1	40,660	40,533	− .3	82,734	82,864	+ .2	6,166	6,482	+ 5.1
Disorderly conduct	551,442	495,788	− 10.1	103,630	94,271	− 9.0	107,758	103,655	− 3.8	22,094	21,792	− 1.4
Vagrancy	28,177	28,088	− .3	5,746	4,364	− 24.1	7,698	15,158	+ 96.9	1,018	1,014	− .4
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,164,700	1,193,112	+ 2.4	238,244	230,743	− 3.1	202,713	216,571	+ 6.8	61,556	63,012	+ 2.4
Suspicion (not included in totals)	24,695	19,249	− 22.1	6,079	4,964	− 18.3	4,071	3,211	− 21.1	1,262	922	− 26.9
Curfew and loitering law violations	78,199	65,336	− 16.4	78,199	65,336	− 16.4	20,405	18,074	− 11.4	20,405	18,074	− 11.4
Runaways	76,644	74,187	− 3.2	76,644	74,187	− 3.2	103,714	101,370	− 2.3	103,714	101,370	− 2.3

[a] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. [b] Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 179.

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Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, race, and age group, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[10,864 agencies; 1977 estimated population 197,004,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests							Percent [a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	8,972,109	6,428,993	2,308,429	108,520	5,999	5,240	114,928	100.0	71.7	25.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.3
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	17,122	7,866	8,731	155	16	7	347	100.0	45.9	51.0	0.9	1	[b]	2.0
Manslaughter by negligence	2,921	2,294	560	28	1	4	34	100.0	78.5	19.2	1.0	[b]	0.1	1.2
Forcible rape	25,681	12,932	12,156	230	19	11	333	100.0	50.4	47.3	0.9	0.1	[b]	1.3
Robbery	122,116	49,864	69,606	721	136	66	1,723	100.0	40.8	57.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.4
Aggravated assault	220,565	130,412	85,632	2,299	197	69	1,956	100.0	59.1	38.8	1.0	0.1	[b]	0.9
Burglary	450,812	311,700	130,506	3,000	204	278	5,124	100.0	69.1	28.9	0.7	[b]	0.1	1.1
Larceny-theft	1,000,138	657,033	319,846	7,317	1,398	976	13,568	100.0	65.7	32.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	134,271	95,504	34,994	1,459	106	90	2,118	100.0	71.1	26.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.6
Violent crime [c]	385,484	201,074	176,125	3,405	368	153	4,359	100.0	52.2	45.7	0.9	0.1	[b]	1.1
Property crime [d]	1,585,221	1,064,237	485,346	11,776	1,708	1,344	20,810	100.0	67.1	30.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.3
Subtotal for above offenses	1,973,626	1,267,605	662,031	15,209	2,077	1,501	25,203	100.0	64.2	33.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.3
Other assaults	397,621	254,999	133,219	3,404	252	173	5,574	100.0	64.1	33.5	0.9	0.1	[b]	1.4
Arson	16,356	12,556	3,491	123	8	6	172	100.0	76.8	21.3	0.8	[b]	[b]	1.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	67,567	45,295	21,500	381	34	29	328	100.0	67.0	31.8	0.6	0.1	[b]	0.5
Fraud	215,997	142,094	71,384	1,523	124	31	841	100.0	65.8	33.0	0.7	0.1	[b]	0.4
Embezzlement	6,604	5,089	1,435	47	9	3	21	100.0	77.1	21.7	0.7	0.1	[b]	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	103,723	67,676	34,623	520	91	40	773	100.0	65.2	33.4	0.5	0.1	[b]	0.7
Vandalism	195,300	159,073	32,466	1,322	115	92	2,232	100.0	81.5	16.6	0.7	0.1	[b]	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	135,782	78,728	53,438	778	150	96	2,592	100.0	58.0	39.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	76,887	34,139	41,206	273	124	81	1,064	100.0	44.4	53.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	60,547	46,326	12,797	511	90	40	783	100.0	76.5	21.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.3
Drug abuse violations	565,371	434,471	122,594	2,488	256	322	5,240	100.0	76.8	21.7	0.4	[b]	0.1	0.9
Gambling	52,383	14,026	35,952	28	414	338	1,625	100.0	26.8	68.6	0.1	0.8	0.6	3.1
Offenses against family and children	53,047	34,986	17,233	445	8	4	371	100.0	66.0	32.5	0.8	[b]	[b]	0.7
Driving under the influence	1,095,763	924,049	142,494	12,967	521	1,160	14,572	100.0	84.3	13.0	1.2	[b]	0.1	1.3
Liquor laws	317,303	282,755	25,584	6,590	88	81	2,205	100.0	89.1	8.1	2.1	[b]	[b]	0.7
Drunkenness	1,203,847	946,763	215,441	35,696	275	161	5,511	100.0	78.6	17.9	3.0	[b]	[b]	0.5
Disorderly conduct	621,153	406,704	191,034	10,452	232	124	12,607	100.0	65.5	30.8	1.7	[b]	[b]	2.0
Vagrancy	44,053	26,459	16,544	571	88	15	376	100.0	60.1	37.6	1.3	0.2	[b]	0.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,477,027	1,007,025	426,485	11,990	901	779	29,847	100.0	68.2	28.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.0
Suspicion	22,431	15,040	6,939	282	12	17	141	100.0	67.1	30.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	85,557	63,139	20,866	984	41	63	464	100.0	73.8	24.4	1.2	[b]	0.1	0.5
Runaways	184,164	159,996	19,673	1,936	89	84	2,386	100.0	86.9	10.7	1.1	[b]	[b]	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, race, and age group, United States, 1977—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18							Percent [a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	2,154,118	1,630,017	478,186	16,645	1,377	1,311	26,582	100.0	75.7	22.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.2
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,666	773	813	12	1	1	66	100.0	46.4	48.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	4.0
Manslaughter by negligence	326	279	44	1	0	0	2	100.0	85.6	13.5	0.3	X	X	0.6
Forcible rape	4,243	1,888	2,270	31	4	1	49	100.0	44.5	53.5	0.7	0.1	(*)	1.2
Robbery	39,146	14,095	24,121	182	42	18	688	100.0	36.0	61.6	0.5	0.1	(*)	1.8
Aggravated assault	36,076	22,362	13,091	276	34	13	300	100.0	62.0	36.3	0.8	0.1	(*)	0.8
Burglary	232,017	167,613	59,722	1,403	112	170	2,997	100.0	72.2	25.7	0.6	(*)	0.1	1.3
Larceny-theft	428,699	293,696	124,897	3,027	448	462	6,169	100.0	68.5	29.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	71,076	54,227	14,587	766	59	56	1,381	100.0	76.3	20.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.9
Violent crime [c]	81,131	39,118	40,295	501	81	33	1,103	100.0	48.2	49.7	0.6	0.1	(*)	1.4
Property crime [d]	731,792	515,536	199,206	5,196	619	688	10,547	100.0	70.4	27.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.4
Subtotal for above offenses	813,249	554,933	239,545	5,698	700	721	11,652	100.0	68.2	29.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.4
Other assaults	75,953	48,404	25,495	475	53	37	1,489	100.0	63.7	33.6	0.6	0.1	(*)	2.0
Arson	8,146	6,673	1,326	47	5	3	92	100.0	81.9	16.3	0.6	0.1	(*)	1.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,664	6,857	1,713	55	4	4	31	100.0	79.1	19.8	0.6	(*)	(*)	0.4
Fraud	22,350	11,939	10,156	108	41	4	102	100.0	53.4	45.4	0.5	0.2	(*)	0.5
Embezzlement	782	674	102	2	0	1	3	100.0	86.2	13.0	0.3	X	0.1	0.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	34,109	23,874	9,674	174	30	13	344	100.0	70.0	28.4	0.5	0.1	(*)	1.0
Vandalism	117,677	100,083	15,693	560	62	49	1,230	100.0	85.0	13.3	0.5	0.1	(*)	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	21,776	15,192	5,885	131	36	17	515	100.0	69.8	27.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,288	1,562	1,652	22	0	0	52	100.0	47.5	50.2	0.7	X	X	1.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	11,119	7,851	3,055	46	21	10	136	100.0	70.6	27.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.2
Drug abuse violations	131,349	114,057	15,362	675	54	59	1,142	100.0	86.8	11.7	0.5	(*)	(*)	0.9
Gambling	2,204	349	1,730	0	2	10	113	100.0	15.8	78.5	X	0.1	0.5	5.1
Offenses against family and children	3,146	2,403	726	10	0	1	6	100.0	76.4	23.1	0.3	X	(*)	0.2
Driving under the influence	24,366	23,034	872	266	3	11	180	100.0	94.5	3.6	1.1	(*)	(*)	0.7
Liquor laws	118,153	113,068	2,735	1,724	24	33	569	100.0	95.7	2.3	1.5	(*)	(*)	0.5
Drunkenness	49,598	45,710	2,865	820	10	6	187	100.0	92.2	5.8	1.7	(*)	(*)	0.4
Disorderly conduct	120,662	88,475	28,772	842	24	20	2,529	100.0	73.3	23.8	0.7	(*)	(*)	2.1
Vagrancy	5,542	4,503	879	22	3	3	132	100.0	81.3	15.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	306,256	232,752	68,092	1,909	166	151	3,186	100.0	76.0	22.2	0.6	0.1	(*)	1.0
Suspicion	6,008	4,489	1,318	139	9	11	42	100.0	74.7	21.9	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	85,557	63,139	20,866	984	41	63	464	100.0	73.8	24.4	1.2	(*)	0.1	0.5
Runaways	184,164	159,996	19,673	1,936	89	84	2,386	100.0	86.9	10.7	1.1	(*)	(*)	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 4.7 Arrests, by offense charged, race, and age group, United States, 1977—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older							Percent[a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	6,817,991	4,798,976	1,830,243	91,875	4,622	3,929	88,346	100.0	70.4	26.8	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.3
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	15,456	7,093	7,918	143	15	6	281	100.0	45.9	51.2	0.9	1	[b]	1.8
Manslaughter by negligence	2,595	2,015	516	27	1	4	32	100.0	77.6	19.9	1.0	[b]	0.2	1.2
Forcible rape	21,438	11,044	9,886	199	15	10	284	100.0	51.5	46.1	0.9	0.1	[b]	1.3
Robbery	82,970	35,769	45,485	539	94	48	1,035	100.0	43.1	54.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.2
Aggravated assault	184,489	108,050	72,541	2,023	163	56	1,656	100.0	58.6	39.3	1.1	0.1	[b]	0.9
Burglary	218,795	144,087	70,784	1,597	92	108	2,127	100.0	65.9	32.4	0.7	[b]	[b]	1.0
Larceny-theft	571,439	363,337	194,949	4,290	950	514	7,399	100.0	63.6	34.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	63,195	41,277	20,407	693	47	34	737	100.0	65.3	32.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.2
Violent crime[c]	304,353	161,956	135,830	2,904	287	120	3,256	100.0	53.2	44.6	1.0	0.1	[b]	1.1
Property crime[d]	853,429	548,701	286,140	6,580	1,089	656	10,263	100.0	64.3	33.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.2
Subtotal for above offenses	1,160,377	712,672	422,486	9,511	1,377	780	13,551	100.0	61.4	36.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.2
Other assaults	321,668	206,595	107,724	2,929	199	136	4,085	100.0	64.2	33.5	0.9	0.1	[b]	1.3
Arson	8,210	5,883	2,165	76	3	3	80	100.0	71.7	26.4	0.9	[b]	[b]	1.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	58,903	38,438	19,787	326	30	25	297	100.0	65.3	33.6	0.6	0.1	[b]	0.5
Fraud	193,647	130,155	61,228	1,415	83	27	739	100.0	67.2	31.6	0.7	[b]	[b]	0.4
Embezzlement	5,822	4,415	1,333	45	9	2	18	100.0	75.8	22.9	0.8	0.2	[b]	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	69,614	43,802	24,949	346	61	27	429	100.0	62.9	35.8	0.5	0.1	[b]	0.6
Vandalism	77,623	58,990	16,773	762	53	43	1,002	100.0	76.0	21.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	114,006	63,536	47,553	647	114	79	2,077	100.0	55.7	41.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	73,599	32,577	39,554	251	124	81	1,012	100.0	44.3	53.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	49,428	38,475	9,742	465	69	30	647	100.0	77.8	19.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.3
Drug abuse violations	434,022	320,414	107,232	1,813	202	263	4,098	100.0	73.8	24.7	0.4	[b]	0.1	0.9
Gambling	50,179	13,677	34,222	28	412	328	1,512	100.0	27.3	68.2	0.1	0.8	0.7	3.0
Offenses against family and children	49,901	32,583	16,507	435	8	3	365	100.0	65.3	33.1	0.9	[b]	[b]	0.7
Driving under the influence	1,071,397	901,015	141,622	12,701	518	1,149	14,392	100.0	84.1	13.2	1.2	[b]	0.1	1.3
Liquor laws	199,150	169,687	22,849	4,866	64	48	1,636	100.0	85.2	11.5	2.4	[b]	[b]	0.8
Drunkenness	1,154,249	901,053	212,576	34,876	265	155	5,324	100.0	78.1	18.4	3.0	[b]	[b]	0.5
Disorderly conduct	500,491	318,229	162,262	9,610	208	104	10,078	100.0	63.6	32.4	1.9	[b]	[b]	2.0
Vagrancy	38,511	21,956	15,665	549	85	12	244	100.0	57.0	40.7	1.4	0.2	[b]	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,170,771	774,273	358,393	10,081	735	628	26,661	100.0	66.1	30.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	2.3
Suspicion	16,423	10,551	5,621	143	3	6	99	100.0	64.2	34.2	0.9	[b]	[b]	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[a] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 184–186.

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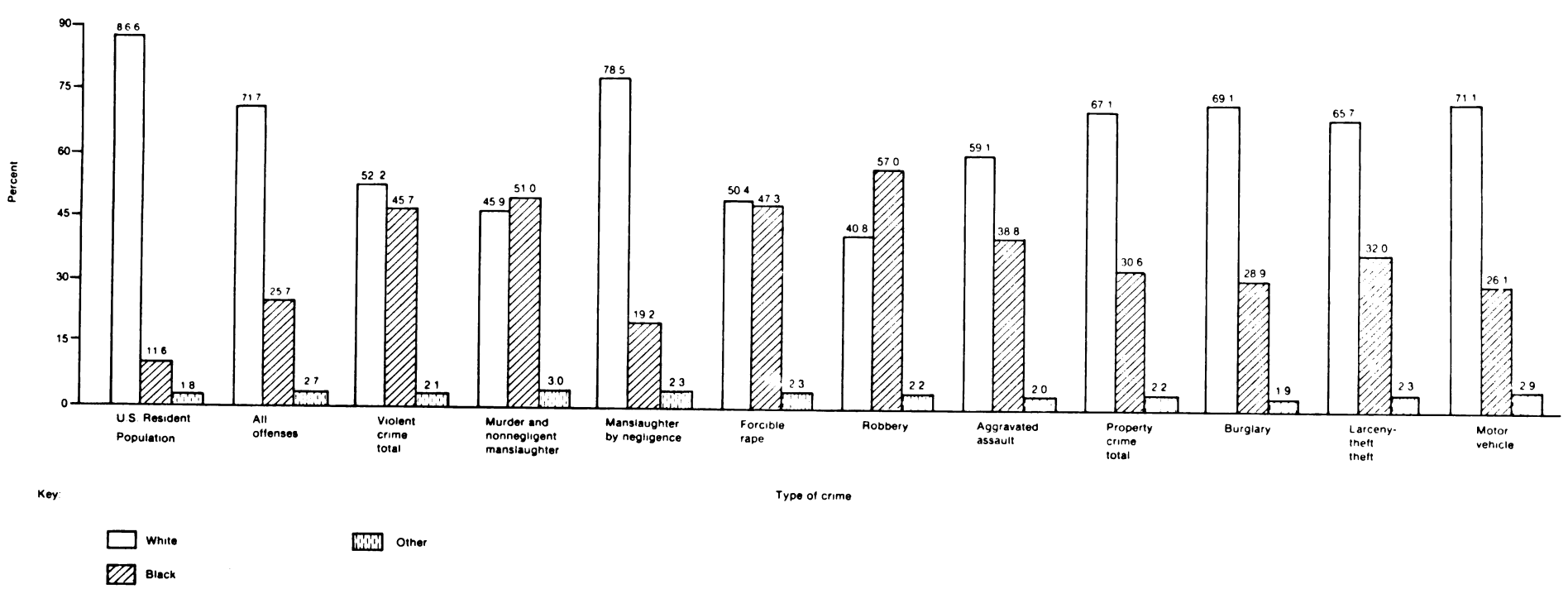
Figure 4.4 Arrests, by offense charged and race, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[Percent]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 184; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P-25, No. 721 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 17. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 4.8 Arrests in cities, by offense charged and sex, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all city law enforcement agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1977 (Source, p. 302). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[8,047 agencies, 1977 estimated population 139,416,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percent male	Percent female	Percent of total [a]		
	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
Total	7,008,237	5,844,706	1,163,531	83.4	16.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:								
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,487	10,709	1,778	85.8	14.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manslaughter by negligence	1,597	1,405	192	88.0	12.0	(b)	(b)	(b)
Forcible rape	18,916	18,706	210	98.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	104,570	96,780	7,790	92.6	7.4	1.5	1.7	0.7
Aggravated assault	163,582	141,508	22,074	86.5	13.5	2.3	2.4	1.9
Burglary	340,726	320,336	20,390	94.0	6.0	4.9	5.5	1.8
Larceny-theft	849,851	570,413	279,438	67.1	32.9	12.1	9.8	24.0
Motor vehicle theft	104,791	96,294	8,497	91.9	8.1	1.5	1.6	0.7
Violent crime [c]	299,555	267,703	31,852	89.4	10.6	4.3	4.6	2.7
Property crime [d]	1,295,368	987,043	308,325	76.2	23.8	18.5	16.9	26.5
Subtotal for above offenses	1,596,520	1,256,151	340,369	78.7	21.3	22.8	21.5	29.3
Other assaults	316,565	271,481	45,084	85.8	14.2	4.5	4.6	3.9
Arson	12,010	10,619	1,391	88.4	11.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	47,194	33,050	14,144	70.0	30.0	0.7	0.6	1.2
Fraud	127,423	83,852	43,571	65.8	34.2	1.8	1.4	3.7
Embezzlement	4,550	3,438	1,112	75.6	24.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	81,351	72,342	9,009	88.9	11.1	1.2	1.2	0.8
Vandalism	159,490	145,780	13,710	91.4	8.6	2.3	2.5	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	112,658	103,353	9,305	91.7	8.3	1.6	1.8	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	74,216	21,685	52,531	29.2	70.8	1.1	0.4	4.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	48,129	44,516	3,613	92.5	7.5	0.7	0.8	0.3
Drug abuse violations	428,583	368,341	60,242	85.9	14.1	6.1	6.3	5.2
Gambling	47,048	42,935	4,113	91.3	8.7	0.7	0.7	0.4
Offenses against family and children	22,915	19,071	3,844	83.2	16.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Driving under the influence	706,690	645,544	61,146	91.3	8.7	10.1	11.0	5.3
Liquor laws	259,156	221,031	38,125	85.3	14.7	3.7	3.8	3.3
Drunkenness	1,000,279	928,360	71,919	92.8	7.2	14.3	15.9	6.2
Disorderly conduct	554,832	456,824	98,008	82.3	17.7	7.9	7.8	8.4
Vagrancy	40,912	26,086	14,826	63.8	36.2	0.6	0.4	1.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,131,692	953,688	178,004	84.3	15.7	16.1	16.3	15.3
Suspicion	19,718	16,935	2,783	85.9	14.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	81,141	63,848	17,293	78.7	21.3	1.2	1.1	1.5
Runaways	135,165	55,776	79,389	41.3	58.7	1.9	1.0	6.8

[a] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 191.

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Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1977 (Source, p. 302). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[8,017 agencies; 1977 estimated population 138,781,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests							Percent [a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	6,973,276	4,798,781	1,983,713	82,162	5,388	4,159	99,073	100.0	68.8	28.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.4
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,466	4,866	7,184	79	14	6	317	100.0	39.0	57.6	0.6	0.1	[b]	2.5
Manslaughter by negligence	1,595	1,194	364	10	1	4	22	100.0	74.9	22.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.4
Forcible rape	18,852	8,247	10,158	147	17	6	277	100.0	43.7	53.9	0.8	0.1	[b]	1.5
Robbery	104,342	39,140	62,820	584	128	46	1,624	100.0	37.5	60.2	0.6	0.1	[b]	1.6
Aggravated assault	163,162	89,744	70,088	1,472	173	44	1,641	100.0	55.0	43.0	0.9	0.1	[b]	1.0
Burglary	339,031	219,990	112,310	1,899	186	185	4,461	100.0	64.9	33.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.3
Larceny-theft	845,843	540,199	284,561	6,297	1,333	866	12,587	100.0	63.9	33.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	104,358	70,671	30,626	1,009	98	83	1,871	100.0	67.7	29.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.8
Violent crime [c]	298,822	141,997	150,250	2,282	332	102	3,859	100.0	47.5	50.3	0.8	0.1	[b]	1.3
Property crime [d]	1,289,232	830,860	427,497	9,205	1,617	1,134	18,919	100.0	64.4	33.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.5
Subtotal for above offenses	1,589,649	974,051	578,111	11,497	1,950	1,240	22,800	100.0	61.3	36.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.4
Other assaults	315,034	191,750	115,420	2,437	228	134	5,065	100.0	60.9	36.6	0.8	0.1	[b]	1.6
Arson	11,908	8,730	2,953	61	7	4	153	100.0	73.3	24.8	0.5	0.1	[b]	1.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	46,954	30,176	16,222	225	29	20	282	100.0	64.3	34.5	0.5	0.1	[b]	0.6
Fraud	127,008	76,199	49,454	621	115	16	603	100.0	60.0	38.9	0.5	0.1	[b]	0.5
Embezzlement	4,547	3,436	1,066	23	9	1	12	100.0	75.6	23.4	0.5	0.2	[b]	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	80,922	49,769	29,996	383	86	25	663	100.0	61.5	37.1	0.5	0.1	[b]	0.8
Vandalism	158,552	125,620	29,619	1,021	107	76	2,109	100.0	79.2	18.7	0.6	0.1	[b]	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	112,370	61,119	47,994	629	143	82	2,403	100.0	54.4	42.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	74,050	32,141	40,393	265	123	81	1,047	100.0	43.4	54.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	47,908	35,918	10,719	453	69	25	724	100.0	75.0	22.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.5
Drug abuse violations	426,230	314,927	104,424	1,727	217	256	4,679	100.0	73.9	24.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.1
Gambling	46,928	10,791	33,860	23	411	305	1,538	100.0	23.0	72.2	[b]	0.9	0.6	3.3
Offenses against family and children	22,697	14,032	8,123	220	7	2	313	100.0	61.8	35.8	1.0	[b]	[b]	1.4
Driving under the influence	702,659	583,642	102,902	7,994	345	786	6,990	100.0	83.1	14.6	1.1	0.1	1.0	1.0
Liquor laws	257,214	227,310	21,853	5,866	71	71	2,043	100.0	88.4	8.5	2.3	[b]	[b]	0.8
Drunkenness	996,577	766,108	195,493	29,663	248	141	4,924	100.0	76.9	19.6	3.0	[b]	[b]	0.5
Disorderly conduct	551,698	349,700	181,105	8,295	199	101	12,298	100.0	63.4	32.8	1.5	[b]	[b]	2.2
Vagrancy	40,835	23,826	16,149	409	86	14	351	100.0	58.3	39.5	1.0	0.2	[b]	0.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,125,732	735,056	353,775	8,030	819	640	27,412	100.0	65.3	31.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.4
Suspicion	18,849	12,310	6,255	147	12	17	108	100.0	65.3	33.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	80,787	58,760	20,669	867	41	53	397	100.0	72.7	25.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Runaways	134,168	113,410	17,158	1,306	66	69	2,159	100.0	84.5	12.8	1.0	[b]	0.1	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1977—Continued

[8,017 agencies; 1977 estimated population 138,781,000]

Offense charged	Arrests under 18							Percent [a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	1,783,894	1,305,511	438,762	12,811	1,271	1,079	24,460	100.0	73.2	24.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.4
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,315	533	709	8	1	1	63	100.0	40.5	53.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	4.8
Manslaughter by negligence	207	171	34	0	0	0	2	100.0	82.6	16.4	X	X	X	1.0
Forcible rape	3,356	1,299	1,987	23	4	1	42	100.0	38.7	59.2	0.7	0.1	(*)	1.3
Robbery	34,982	11,650	22,450	154	40	14	674	100.0	33.3	64.2	0.4	0.1	(*)	1.9
Aggravated assault	29,138	17,093	11,569	177	29	9	261	100.0	58.7	39.7	0.6	0.1	(*)	.9
Burglary	179,567	122,593	53,194	946	103	113	2,618	100.0	68.3	29.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.5
Larceny-theft	374,028	250,145	114,565	2,723	427	419	5,749	100.0	66.9	30.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	56,559	41,395	13,274	548	56	52	1,234	100.0	73.2	23.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	2.2
Violent crime [c]	68,791	30,575	36,715	362	74	25	1,040	100.0	44.4	53.4	0.5	0.1	(*)	1.5
Property crime [d]	610,154	414,133	181,033	4,217	586	584	9,601	100.0	67.9	29.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.6
Subtotal for above offenses	679,152	444,879	217,782	4,579	660	609	10,643	100.0	65.5	32.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.6
Other assaults	64,903	39,546	23,519	364	48	31	1,395	100.0	60.9	36.2	0.6	0.1	(*)	2.1
Arson	6,448	5,136	1,178	38	5	3	88	100.0	79.7	18.3	0.6	0.1	(*)	1.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,690	5,190	1,423	43	4	1	29	100.0	77.6	21.3	0.6	0.1	(*)	0.4
Fraud	21,074	10,865	9,969	100	41	3	96	100.0	51.6	47.3	0.5	0.2	(*)	0.5
Embezzlement	670	578	88	2	0	0	2	100.0	86.3	13.1	0.3	X	X	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	28,657	19,272	8,881	145	28	8	323	100.0	67.3	31.0	0.5	0.1	(*)	1.1
Vandalism	97,413	81,083	14,610	454	57	39	1,170	100.0	83.2	15.0	0.5	0.1	(*)	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	18,698	12,551	5,493	111	36	13	494	100.0	67.1	29.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,174	1,481	1,621	22	0	0	50	100.0	46.7	51.1	0.7	X	X	1.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	9,085	6,164	2,734	32	20	5	130	100.0	67.8	30.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.4
Drug abuse violations	103,965	88,830	13,442	537	49	45	1,062	100.0	85.4	12.9	0.5	(*)	(*)	1.0
Gambling	2,039	251	1,663	0	2	10	113	100.0	12.3	81.6	X	0.1	0.5	5.5
Offenses against family and children	2,377	1,740	626	5	0	0	6	100.0	73.2	26.3	0.2	X	X	0.3
Driving under the influence	16,601	15,707	632	163	3	8	88	100.0	94.6	3.8	1.0	(*)	(*)	0.5
Liquor laws	95,805	91,280	2,473	1,486	19	30	517	100.0	95.3	2.6	1.6	(*)	(*)	0.5
Drunkenness	39,701	36,554	2,450	513	8	4	172	100.0	92.1	6.2	1.3	(*)	(*)	0.4
Disorderly conduct	109,650	78,726	27,736	653	20	15	2,500	100.0	71.8	25.3	0.6	(*)	(*)	2.3
Vagrancy	4,724	3,733	838	21	3	3	126	100.0	79.0	17.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.7
All other offenses (except traffic)	253,162	186,022	62,655	1,352	152	119	2,862	100.0	73.5	24.7	0.5	0.1	(*)	1.1
Suspicion	4,951	3,753	1,122	18	9	11	38	100.0	75.8	22.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8
Curfew and loitering law violations	80,787	58,760	20,669	867	41	53	397	100.0	72.7	25.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Runaways	134,168	113,410	17,158	1,306	66	69	2,159	100.0	84.5	12.8	1.0	(*)	0.1	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 4.9 Arrests in cities, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1977—Continued

[8,017 agencies; 1977 estimated population 138,781,000]

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older							Percent [a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	5,189,382	3,493,270	1,544,951	69,351	4,117	3,080	74,613	100.0	67.3	29.8	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.4
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11,151	4,333	6,475	71	13	5	254	100.0	38.9	58.1	0.6	0.1	[b]	2.3
Manslaughter by negligence	1,388	1,023	330	10	1	4	20	100.0	73.7	23.8	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.4
Forcible rape	15,496	6,948	8,171	124	13	5	235	100.0	44.8	52.7	0.8	0.1	[b]	1.5
Robbery	69,360	27,490	40,370	430	88	32	950	100.0	39.6	58.2	0.6	0.1	[b]	1.4
Aggravated assault	134,024	72,651	58,519	1,295	144	35	1,380	100.0	54.2	43.7	1.0	0.1	[b]	1.0
Burglary	159,464	97,397	59,116	953	83	72	1,843	100.0	61.1	37.1	0.6	0.1	[b]	1.2
Larceny-theft	471,815	290,054	169,996	3,574	906	447	6,838	100.0	61.5	36.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	47,799	29,276	17,352	461	42	31	637	100.0	61.2	36.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.3
Violent crime [c]	230,031	111,422	113,535	1,920	258	77	2,819	100.0	48.4	49.4	0.8	0.1	[b]	1.2
Property crime [d]	679,078	416,727	246,464	4,988	1,031	550	9,318	100.0	61.4	36.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.4
Subtotal for above offenses	910,497	529,172	360,329	6,918	1,290	631	12,157	100.0	58.1	39.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.3
Other assaults	250,131	152,204	91,901	2,073	180	103	3,670	100.0	60.8	36.7	0.8	0.1	[b]	1.5
Arson	5,460	3,594	1,775	23	2	1	65	100.0	65.8	32.5	0.4	[b]	[b]	1.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	40,264	24,986	14,799	182	25	19	253	100.0	62.1	36.8	0.5	0.1	[b]	0.6
Fraud	105,934	65,334	39,485	521	74	13	507	100.0	61.7	37.3	0.5	0.1	[b]	0.5
Embezzlement	3,877	2,858	978	21	9	1	10	100.0	73.7	25.2	0.5	0.2	[b]	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	52,265	30,497	21,115	238	58	17	340	100.0	58.4	40.4	0.5	0.1	[b]	0.7
Vandalism	61,139	44,537	15,009	567	50	37	939	100.0	72.8	24.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	93,672	48,568	42,501	518	107	69	1,909	100.0	51.8	45.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	70,876	30,660	38,772	243	123	81	997	100.0	43.3	54.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	38,823	29,754	7,985	421	49	20	594	100.0	76.6	20.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.5
Drug abuse violations	322,265	226,097	90,982	1,190	168	211	3,617	100.0	70.2	28.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.1
Gambling	44,889	10,540	32,197	23	409	295	1,425	100.0	23.5	71.7	0.1	0.9	0.7	3.2
Offenses against family and children	20,320	12,292	7,497	215	7	2	307	100.0	60.5	36.9	1.1	[b]	[b]	1.5
Driving under the influence	686,058	567,935	102,270	7,831	342	778	6,902	100.0	82.8	14.9	1.1	[b]	0.1	1.0
Liquor laws	161,409	136,030	19,380	4,380	52	41	1,526	100.0	84.3	12.0	2.7	[b]	[b]	0.9
Drunkenness	956,876	729,554	193,043	29,150	240	137	4,752	100.0	76.2	20.2	3.0	[b]	[b]	0.5
Disorderly conduct	442,048	270,974	153,369	7,642	179	86	9,798	100.0	61.3	34.7	1.7	[b]	[b]	2.2
Vagrancy	36,111	20,093	15,311	388	83	11	225	100.0	55.6	42.4	1.1	0.2	[b]	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	872,570	549,034	291,120	6,678	667	521	24,550	100.0	62.9	33.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.8
Suspicion	13,898	8,557	5,133	129	3	6	70	100.0	61.6	36.9	0.9	[b]	[b]	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[a] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 193–195.

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Table 4.10 Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged and sex, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting reports for at least 6 months in 1977 (Source, p. 302). For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

[4,756 agencies; 1977 estimated population 74,570,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percent male	Percent female	Percent of total [a]		
	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
Total	2,817,418	2,373,210	444,208	84.2	15.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:								
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,948	3,377	571	85.5	14.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manslaughter by negligence	1,074	941	133	87.6	12.4	(b)	(b)	(b)
Forcible rape	7,175	7,093	82	98.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	27,231	25,239	1,992	92.7	7.3	1.0	1.1	0.4
Aggravated assault	66,155	58,628	7,527	88.6	11.4	2.3	2.5	1.7
Burglary	151,404	141,913	9,491	93.7	6.3	5.4	6.0	2.1
Larceny-theft	324,930	222,015	102,915	68.3	31.7	11.5	9.4	23.2
Motor vehicle theft	41,127	37,710	3,417	91.7	8.3	1.5	1.6	0.8
Violent crime [c]	104,509	94,337	10,172	90.3	9.7	3.7	4.0	2.3
Property crime [d]	517,461	401,638	115,823	77.6	22.4	18.4	16.9	26.1
Subtotal for above offenses	623,044	496,916	126,128	79.8	20.2	22.1	20.9	28.4
Other assaults	122,775	106,199	16,576	86.5	13.5	4.4	4.5	3.7
Arson	6,120	5,539	581	90.5	9.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	23,435	16,649	6,786	71.0	29.0	0.8	0.7	1.5
Fraud	63,467	38,599	24,868	60.8	39.2	2.3	1.6	5.6
Embezzlement	2,078	1,634	444	78.6	21.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	38,126	34,226	3,900	89.8	10.2	1.4	1.4	0.9
Vandalism	78,098	72,082	6,016	92.3	7.7	2.8	3.0	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	36,835	34,236	2,599	92.9	7.1	1.3	1.4	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4,984	1,841	3,143	36.9	63.1	0.2	0.1	0.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	19,077	16,796	2,281	88.0	12.0	0.7	0.7	0.5
Drug abuse violations	193,686	166,700	26,986	86.1	13.9	6.9	7.0	6.1
Gambling	6,833	6,147	686	90.0	10.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Offenses against family and children	21,929	20,018	1,911	91.3	8.7	0.8	0.8	0.4
Driving under the influence	425,417	387,977	37,440	91.2	8.8	15.1	16.3	8.4
Liquor laws	128,824	110,187	18,637	85.5	14.5	4.6	4.6	4.2
Drunkenness	281,535	258,974	22,561	92.0	8.0	10.0	10.9	5.1
Disorderly conduct	167,060	144,335	22,725	86.4	13.6	5.9	6.1	5.1
Vagrancy	6,119	5,387	732	88.0	12.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	461,184	390,944	70,240	84.8	15.2	16.4	16.5	15.8
Suspicion	7,620	6,616	1,004	86.8	13.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	25,077	18,790	6,287	74.9	25.1	0.9	0.8	1.4
Runaways	74,095	32,418	41,677	43.8	56.2	2.6	1.4	9.4

[a] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 200.

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Table 4.11 Arrests in surburban areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.10. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

[4,737 agencies; 1977 estimated population 73,730,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests							Percent [a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	2,795,195	2,318,290	443,511	12,693	1,284	1,343	18,074	100.0	82.9	15.9	0.5	(*)	(*)	0.6
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,935	2,507	1,373	26	2	3	24	100.0	63.7	34.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.6
Manslaughter by negligence	1,070	901	158	3	1	0	7	100.0	84.2	14.8	0.3	0.1	X	0.7
Forcible rape	7,129	4,790	2,224	43	2	3	67	100.0	67.2	31.2	0.6	(*)	(*)	0.9
Robbery	27,034	15,777	10,970	87	11	30	159	100.0	58.4	40.6	0.3	(*)	0.1	0.6
Aggravated assault	65,801	47,575	17,338	320	47	33	488	100.0	72.3	26.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7
Burglary	149,652	122,167	26,125	513	52	112	683	100.0	81.6	17.5	0.3	(*)	0.1	0.5
Larceny-theft	321,541	241,412	76,676	934	316	217	1,986	100.0	75.1	23.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
Motor vehicle theft	40,615	33,503	6,642	211	22	13	224	100.0	82.5	16.4	0.5	0.1	(*)	0.6
Violent crime [c]	103,899	70,649	31,905	476	62	69	738	100.0	68.0	30.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7
Property crime [d]	511,808	397,082	109,443	1,658	390	342	2,893	100.0	77.6	21.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
Subtotal for above offenses	616,777	468,632	141,506	2,137	453	411	3,638	100.0	76.0	22.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
Other assaults	122,015	95,413	25,332	401	59	46	764	100.0	78.2	20.8	0.3	(*)	(*)	0.6
Arson	6,060	5,311	669	45	3	3	29	100.0	87.6	11.0	0.7	(*)	(*)	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	23,279	17,001	6,080	58	15	10	115	100.0	73.0	26.1	0.2	0.1	(*)	0.5
Fraud	63,286	46,263	16,587	150	18	18	250	100.0	73.1	26.2	0.2	(*)	(*)	0.4
Embezzlement	2,077	1,704	344	13	3	1	12	100.0	82.0	16.6	0.6	0.1	(*)	0.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	37,792	28,162	9,248	100	16	22	244	100.0	74.5	24.5	0.3	(*)	0.1	0.6
Vandalism	77,455	70,397	6,522	158	25	34	319	100.0	90.9	8.4	0.2	(*)	(*)	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	36,648	27,278	8,978	103	23	16	250	100.0	74.4	24.5	0.3	0.1	(*)	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4,917	3,114	1,734	22	9	1	37	100.0	63.3	35.3	0.4	0.2	(*)	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	18,884	15,803	2,870	50	29	16	116	100.0	83.7	15.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Drug abuse violations	192,177	166,459	24,484	461	64	70	639	100.0	86.6	12.7	0.2	(*)	(*)	0.3
Gambling	6,829	3,574	3,220	11	5	1	18	100.0	52.3	47.2	0.2	0.1	(*)	0.3
Offenses against family and children	21,869	15,380	6,354	62	2	2	69	100.0	70.3	29.1	0.3	(*)	(*)	0.3
Driving under the influence	422,189	374,380	38,235	2,002	216	420	6,936	100.0	88.7	9.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.6
Liquor laws	126,745	120,820	4,992	543	34	27	329	100.0	95.3	3.9	0.4	(*)	(*)	0.3
Drunkenness	280,337	246,296	29,161	3,817	45	59	959	100.0	87.9	10.4	1.4	(*)	(*)	0.3
Disorderly conduct	166,235	140,838	23,996	641	56	29	675	100.0	84.7	14.4	0.4	(*)	(*)	0.4
Vagrancy	6,073	5,047	928	44	5	6	43	100.0	83.1	15.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7
All other offenses (except traffic)	457,258	368,968	84,162	1,532	159	128	2,309	100.0	80.7	18.4	0.3	(*)	(*)	0.5
Suspicion	7,480	5,960	1,456	11	2	2	49	100.0	79.7	19.5	0.1	(*)	(*)	0.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	24,974	23,068	1,774	55	6	9	62	100.0	92.4	7.1	0.2	(*)	(*)	0.2
Runaways	73,839	68,422	4,879	277	37	12	212	100.0	92.7	6.6	0.4	0.1	(*)	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 4.11 Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1977—Continued

[4,737 agencies; 1977 estimated population 73,730,000]

Offense charged	Arrests under 18							Percent [a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	783,578	684,927	92,749	2,069	321	344	3,168	100.0	87.4	11.8	0.3	(b)	(b)	0.4
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	345	245	93	2	0	1	4	100.0	71.0	27.0	0.6	X	0.3	1.2
Manslaughter by negligence	138	126	11	0	0	0	1	100.0	91.3	8.0	X	X	X	0.7
Forcible rape	1,142	753	380	5	0	1	3	100.0	65.9	33.3	0.4	X	0.1	0.3
Robbery	7,658	4,357	3,235	23	3	5	35	100.0	56.9	42.2	0.3	(b)	0.1	0.5
Aggravated assault	12,184	9,271	2,787	42	9	9	66	100.0	76.1	22.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Burglary	82,984	70,724	11,510	238	31	67	414	100.0	85.2	13.9	0.3	(b)	0.1	0.5
Larceny-theft	145,918	115,182	29,411	365	100	90	770	100.0	78.9	20.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	22,473	19,769	2,447	114	8	6	129	100.0	88.0	10.9	0.5	(b)	(b)	0.6
Violent crime [c]	21,329	14,626	6,495	72	12	16	108	100.0	68.6	30.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Property crime [d]	251,375	205,675	43,368	717	139	163	1,313	100.0	81.8	17.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Subtotal for above offenses	272,842	220,427	49,874	789	151	179	1,422	100.0	80.8	18.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Other assaults	26,166	20,617	5,303	59	11	9	167	100.0	78.8	20.3	0.2	(b)	(b)	0.6
Arson	3,508	3,193	287	7	2	1	18	100.0	91.0	8.2	0.2	0.1	(b)	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,666	2,338	317	3	2	2	4	100.0	87.7	11.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Fraud	1,777	1,509	253	3	1	1	10	100.0	84.9	14.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Embezzlement	253	230	18	2	0	1	2	100.0	90.9	7.1	0.8	X	0.4	0.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	13,448	10,551	2,744	33	4	9	107	100.0	78.5	20.4	0.2	(b)	0.1	0.8
Vandalism	52,949	48,902	3,755	52	20	26	194	100.0	92.4	7.1	0.1	(b)	(b)	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	7,376	6,338	964	22	4	6	42	100.0	85.9	13.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	350	260	85	3	0	0	2	100.0	74.3	24.3	0.9	X	X	0.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	4,099	3,455	602	7	4	6	25	100.0	84.3	14.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Drug abuse violations	53,333	49,864	3,218	87	19	19	126	100.0	93.5	6.0	0.2	(b)	(b)	0.2
Gambling	208	80	127	0	0	0	1	100.0	38.5	61.1	X	X	X	0.5
Offenses against family and children	1,318	1,112	200	4	0	1	1	100.0	84.4	15.2	0.3	X	0.1	0.1
Driving under the influence	10,103	9,711	286	28	1	5	72	100.0	96.1	2.8	0.3	(b)	(b)	0.7
Liquor laws	53,609	52,641	740	131	13	11	73	100.0	98.2	1.4	0.2	(b)	(b)	0.1
Drunkenness	19,047	18,154	650	187	2	4	50	100.0	95.3	3.4	1.0	(b)	(b)	0.3
Disorderly conduct	44,248	39,036	4,996	57	6	7	146	100.0	88.2	11.3	0.1	(b)	(b)	0.3
Vagrancy	2,175	1,970	190	3	2	2	8	100.0	90.6	8.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	112,867	100,992	11,138	259	36	33	409	100.0	89.5	9.9	0.2	(b)	(b)	0.4
Suspicion	2,423	2,057	349	1	0	1	15	100.0	84.9	14.4	(b)	X	(b)	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	24,974	23,068	1,774	55	6	9	62	100.0	92.4	7.1	0.2	(b)	(b)	0.2
Runaways	73,839	68,422	4,879	277	37	12	212	100.0	92.7	6.6	0.4	0.1	(b)	0.3

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Table 4.11 Arrests in suburban areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1977—Continued

[4,737 agencies; 1977 estimated population 73,730,000]

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older							Percent [a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	2,011,617	1,633,363	350,762	10,624	963	999	14,906	100.0	81.2	17.4	0.5	[b]	[b]	0.7
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,590	2,262	1,280	24	2	2	20	100.0	63.0	35.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.6
Manslaughter by negligence	932	775	147	3	1	0	6	100.0	83.2	15.8	0.3	0.1	X	0.6
Forcible rape	5,987	4,037	1,844	38	2	2	64	100.0	67.4	30.8	0.6	[b]	[b]	1.1
Robbery	19,376	11,420	7,735	64	8	25	124	100.0	58.9	39.9	0.3	[b]	0.1	0.6
Aggravated assault	53,617	38,304	14,551	278	38	24	422	100.0	71.4	27.1	0.5	0.1	[b]	0.8
Burglary	66,668	51,443	14,615	275	21	45	269	100.0	77.2	21.9	0.4	[b]	0.1	0.4
Larceny-theft	175,623	126,230	47,265	569	216	127	1,216	100.0	71.9	26.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7
Motor vehicle theft	18,142	13,734	4,195	97	14	7	95	100.0	75.7	23.1	0.5	0.1	[b]	0.5
Violent crime [c]	82,570	56,023	25,410	404	50	53	630	100.0	67.8	30.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.8
Property crime [d]	260,433	191,407	66,075	941	251	179	1,580	100.0	73.5	25.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6
Subtotal for above offenses	343,935	248,205	91,632	1,348	302	232	2,216	100.0	72.2	26.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6
Other assaults	95,849	74,796	20,029	342	48	37	597	100.0	78.0	20.9	0.4	0.1	[b]	0.6
Arson	2,552	2,118	382	38	1	2	11	100.0	83.0	15.0	1.5	[b]	0.1	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	20,613	14,663	5,763	55	13	8	111	100.0	71.1	28.0	0.3	0.1	[b]	0.5
Fraud	61,509	44,754	16,334	147	17	17	240	100.0	72.8	26.6	0.2	[b]	[b]	0.4
Embezzlement	1,824	1,474	326	11	3	0	10	100.0	80.8	17.9	0.6	0.2	X	0.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	24,344	17,611	6,504	67	12	13	137	100.0	72.3	26.7	0.3	[b]	0.1	0.6
Vandalism	24,506	21,495	2,767	106	5	8	125	100.0	87.7	11.3	0.4	[b]	[b]	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	29,272	20,940	8,014	81	19	10	208	100.0	71.5	27.4	0.3	0.1	[b]	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4,567	2,854	1,649	19	9	1	35	100.0	62.5	36.1	0.4	0.2	[b]	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	14,785	12,348	2,268	43	25	10	91	100.0	83.5	15.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Drug abuse violations	138,844	116,595	21,266	374	45	51	513	100.0	84.0	15.3	0.3	[b]	[b]	0.4
Gambling	6,621	3,494	3,093	11	5	1	17	100.0	52.8	46.7	0.2	0.1	[b]	0.3
Offenses against family and children	20,551	14,268	6,154	58	2	1	68	100.0	69.4	29.9	0.3	[b]	[b]	0.3
Driving under the influence	412,086	364,669	37,949	1,974	215	415	6,864	100.0	88.5	9.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.7
Liquor laws	73,136	68,179	4,252	412	21	16	256	100.0	93.2	5.8	0.6	[b]	[b]	0.4
Drunkenness	261,290	228,142	28,511	3,630	43	55	909	100.0	87.3	10.9	1.4	[b]	[b]	0.3
Disorderly conduct	121,987	101,802	19,000	584	50	22	529	100.0	83.5	15.6	0.5	[b]	[b]	0.4
Vagrancy	3,898	3,077	738	41	3	4	35	100.0	78.9	18.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	344,391	267,976	73,024	1,273	123	95	1,900	100.0	77.8	21.2	0.4	[b]	[b]	0.6
Suspicion	5,057	3,903	1,107	10	2	1	34	100.0	77.2	21.9	0.2	[b]	[b]	0.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[a] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 202-204.

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Table 4.12 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged and sex, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. Figures represent all rural law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1977 (Source, p. 302). For definitions of offenses in rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[2,129 agencies; 1977 estimated population 26,924,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percent male	Percent female	Percent of total [a]		
	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
Total	847,546	743,952	103,594	87.8	12.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:								
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,193	1,842	351	84.0	16.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Manslaughter by negligence	653	595	58	91.1	8.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forcible rape	2,750	2,726	24	99.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	(b)
Robbery	4,636	4,312	324	93.0	7.0	0.5	0.6	0.3
Aggravated assault	25,281	22,711	2,570	89.8	10.2	3.0	3.1	2.5
Burglary	43,679	41,184	2,495	94.3	5.7	5.2	5.5	2.4
Larceny-theft	48,672	40,886	7,786	84.0	16.0	5.7	5.5	7.5
Motor vehicle theft	11,145	10,223	922	91.7	8.3	1.3	1.4	0.9
Violent crime [c]	34,860	31,591	3,269	90.6	9.4	4.1	4.2	3.2
Property crime [d]	103,496	92,293	11,203	89.2	10.8	12.2	12.4	10.8
Subtotal for above offenses	139,009	124,479	14,530	89.5	10.5	16.4	16.7	14.0
Other assaults	35,096	31,174	3,922	88.8	11.2	4.1	4.2	3.8
Arson	1,794	1,608	186	89.6	10.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,870	6,715	2,155	75.7	24.3	1.0	0.9	2.1
Fraud	48,205	31,188	17,017	64.7	35.3	5.7	4.2	16.4
Embezzlement	997	805	192	80.7	19.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	7,565	6,846	719	90.5	9.5	0.9	0.9	0.7
Vandalism	13,860	12,761	1,099	92.1	7.9	1.6	1.7	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,015	7,576	439	94.5	5.5	0.9	1.0	0.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	568	191	377	33.6	66.4	0.1	(b)	0.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	3,482	3,287	195	94.4	5.6	0.4	0.4	0.2
Drug abuse violations	54,274	48,031	6,243	88.5	11.5	6.4	6.5	6.0
Gambling	1,696	1,527	169	90.0	10.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Offenses against family and children	13,494	12,794	700	94.8	5.2	1.6	1.7	0.7
Driving under the influence	164,696	155,035	9,661	94.1	5.9	19.4	20.8	9.3
Liquor laws	31,520	26,884	4,636	85.3	14.7	3.7	3.6	4.5
Drunkenness	117,342	110,142	7,200	93.9	6.1	13.8	14.8	7.0
Disorderly conduct	34,848	30,524	4,324	87.6	12.4	4.1	4.1	4.2
Vagrancy	1,582	1,357	225	85.8	14.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	138,993	119,908	19,085	86.3	13.7	16.4	16.1	18.4
Suspicion	1,485	1,257	228	84.6	15.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,850	1,282	568	69.3	30.7	0.2	0.2	0.5
Runaways	18,305	8,581	9,724	46.9	53.1	2.2	1.2	9.4

[a] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 209.

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Table 4.13 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1. and 4.12. For definitions of offenses and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[2,125 agencies; 1977 estimated population 26,829,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests							Percent [a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	839, 374	695,961	115,333	20,481	121	288	7,190	100.0	82.9	13.7	2.4	(*)	(*)	0 9
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,185	1,391	714	59	1	0	20	100.0	63.7	32.7	2.7	(*)	X	0.9
Manslaughter by negligence	646	538	85	15	0	0	8	100.0	83.3	13.2	2.3	X	X	1.2
Forcible rape	2,732	1,862	768	61	0	3	38	100.0	68.2	28.1	2.2	X	0.1	1.4
Robbery	4,614	3,173	1,293	93	3	0	52	100.0	68.8	28.0	2.0	0.1	X	1.1
Aggravated assault	25,156	17,691	6,665	641	5	5	149	100.0	70.3	26.5	2.5	(*)	(*)	0.6
Burglary	43,369	36,362	5,764	810	0	15	418	100.0	83.8	13.3	1.9	X	(*)	1.0
Larceny-theft	48,206	39,514	7,529	680	7	33	443	100.0	82.0	15.6	1.4	(*)	0.1	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	11,056	9,684	872	337	1	1	161	100.0	87.6	7.9	3.0	(*)	(*)	1.5
Violent crime [c]	34,687	24,117	9,440	854	9	8	259	100.0	69.5	27.2	2.5	(*)	(*)	0.7
Property crime [d]	102,631	85,560	14,165	1,827	8	49	1,022	100.0	83.4	13.8	1.8	(*)	(*)	1.0
Subtotal for above offenses	137,964	110,215	23,690	2,696	17	57	1,289	100.0	79.9	17.2	2.0	(*)	(*)	0.9
Other assaults	34,943	25,748	8,117	772	8	11	287	100.0	73.7	23.2	2.2	(*)	(*)	0.8
Arson	1,778	1,547	202	21	0	0	8	100.0	87.0	11.4	1.2	X	X	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,813	6,782	1,880	127	0	1	23	100.0	77.0	21.3	1.4	X	(*)	0.3
Fraud	48,036	36,567	10,608	788	2	1	70	100.0	76.1	22.1	1.6	(*)	(*)	0.1
Embezzlement	997	837	143	15	0	1	1	100.0	84.0	14.3	1.5	X	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	7,522	6,409	980	98	1	0	34	100.0	85.2	13.0	1.3	(*)	X	0.5
Vandalism	13,804	12,556	935	236	1	4	72	100.0	91.0	6.8	1.7	(*)	(*)	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	7,985	6,322	1,434	114	1	4	110	100.0	79.2	18.0	1.4	(*)	0.1	1.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	566	448	113	5	0	0	0	100.0	79.2	20.0	0.9	X	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	3,451	3,023	361	41	0	3	23	100.0	87.6	10.5	1.2	X	0.1	0.7
Drug abuse violations	53,646	48,252	4,567	501	6	29	291	100.0	89.9	8.5	0.9	(*)	0.1	0.5
Gambling	1,683	1,089	478	1	2	32	81	100.0	64.7	28.4	0.1	0.1	1.9	4.8
Offenses against family and children	13,417	9,810	3,421	174	0	0	12	100.0	73.1	25.5	1.3	X	X	0.1
Driving under the influence	162,364	139,241	16,755	3,747	31	51	2,539	100.0	85.8	10.3	2.3	(*)	(*)	1.6
Liquor laws	30,419	27,629	2,084	591	6	6	103	100.0	90.8	6.9	1.9	(*)	(*)	0.3
Drunkenness	116,629	100,669	11,007	4,606	13	3	331	100.0	86.3	9.4	3.9	(*)	(*)	0.3
Disorderly conduct	34,600	27,439	4,969	1,974	6	5	207	100.0	79.3	14.4	5.7	(*)	(*)	0.6
Vagrancy	1,576	1,248	157	155	1	0	15	100.0	79.2	10.0	9.8	0.1	X	1.0
All other offenses (except traffic)	137,746	110,462	22,670	3,097	19	62	1,436	100.0	80.2	16.5	2.2	(*)	(*)	1.0
Suspicion	1,478	1,100	225	134	0	0	19	100.0	74.4	15.2	9.1	X	X	1.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,814	1,575	62	108	0	6	63	100.0	86.8	3.4	6.0	X	0.1	3.5
Runaways	18,143	16,993	475	480	7	12	176	100.0	93.7	2.6	2.6	(*)	0.1	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 4.13 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1977—Continued

[2,125 agencies; 1977 estimated population 26,829,000]

Offense charged	Arrests under 18							Percent [a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	120,486	108,614	7,557	2,949	22	62	1,282	100.0	90.1	6.3	2.4	(b)	0.1	1.1
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	150	101	44	4	0	0	1	100.0	67.3	29.3	2.7	X	X	0.7
Manslaughter by negligence	45	39	5	1	0	0	0	100.0	86.7	11.1	2.2	X	X	X
Forcible rape	302	191	99	7	0	0	5	100.0	63.2	32.8	2.3	X	X	1.7
Robbery	843	646	170	20	1	0	6	100.0	76.6	20.2	2.4	0.1	X	0.7
Aggravated assault	1,755	1,340	320	74	1	0	20	100.0	76.4	18.2	4.2	0.1	X	1.1
Burglary	17,225	15,182	1,471	335	0	5	232	100.0	88.1	8.5	1.9	X	(b)	1.3
Larceny-theft	13,745	11,901	1,408	197	0	15	224	100.0	86.6	10.2	1.4	X	0.1	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	5,143	4,659	214	163	1	1	105	100.0	90.6	4.2	3.2	(b)	(b)	2.0
Violent crime [c]	3,050	2,278	633	105	2	0	32	100.0	74.7	20.8	3.4	0.1	X	1.0
Property crime [d]	36,113	31,742	3,093	695	1	21	561	100.0	87.9	8.6	1.9	(b)	0.1	1.6
Subtotal for above offenses	39,208	34,059	3,731	801	3	21	593	100.0	86.9	9.5	2.0	(b)	0.1	1.5
Other assaults	2,384	1,906	337	83	1	3	54	100.0	79.9	14.1	3.5	(b)	0.1	2.3
Arson	453	422	24	6	0	0	1	100.0	93.2	5.3	1.3	X	X	0.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	962	793	155	11	0	1	2	100.0	82.4	16.1	1.1	X	0.1	0.2
Fraud	606	515	79	7	0	0	5	100.0	85.0	13.0	1.2	X	X	0.8
Embezzlement	34	30	4	0	0	0	0	100.0	88.2	11.8	X	X	X	X
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,500	1,373	100	21	1	0	5	100.0	91.5	6.7	1.4	0.1	X	0.3
Vandalism	6,350	6,041	189	85	0	2	33	100.0	95.1	3.0	1.3	X	(b)	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	710	640	47	14	0	0	9	100.0	90.1	6.6	2.0	X	X	1.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	X	X	X	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	431	364	57	10	0	0	0	100.0	84.5	13.2	2.3	X	X	X
Drug abuse violations	9,088	8,587	351	101	1	2	46	100.0	94.5	3.9	1.1	(b)	(b)	0.5
Gambling	84	57	27	0	0	0	0	100.0	67.9	32.1	X	X	X	X
Offenses against family and children	245	226	17	2	0	0	0	100.0	92.2	6.9	0.8	X	X	X
Driving under the influence	3,251	3,030	96	84	0	1	40	100.0	93.2	3.0	2.6	X	(b)	1.2
Liquor laws	10,180	9,876	62	199	0	1	42	100.0	97.0	0.6	2.0	X	(b)	0.4
Drunkenness	4,245	3,828	162	247	2	0	6	100.0	90.2	3.8	5.8	(b)	X	0.1
Disorderly conduct	3,757	3,257	303	174	2	0	21	100.0	86.7	8.1	4.6	0.1	X	0.6
Vagrancy	226	214	7	1	0	0	4	100.0	94.7	3.1	0.4	X	X	1.8
All other offenses (except traffic)	16,388	14,560	1,234	394	5	13	182	100.0	88.8	7.5	2.4	(b)	0.1	1.1
Suspicion	402	243	38	121	0	0	0	100.0	60.4	9.5	30.1	X	X	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,814	1,575	62	108	0	6	63	100.0	86.8	3.4	6.0	X	0.3	3.5
Runaways	18,143	16,993	475	480	7	12	176	100.0	93.7	2.6	2.6	(b)	0.1	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 4.13 Arrests in rural areas, by offense charged, race, and age group, 1977—Continued

[2,125 agencies; 1977 estimated population 26,829,000]

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older							Percent [a]						
	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others	Total	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	718,888	587,347	107,776	17,532	99	226	5,908	100.0	81.7	15.0	2.4	(b)	(b)	0.8
Criminal homicide:														
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,035	1,290	670	55	1	0	19	100.0	63.4	32.9	2.7	(b)	X	0.9
Manslaughter by negligence	601	499	80	14	0	0	8	100.0	83.0	13.3	2.3	X	X	1.3
Forcible rape	2,430	1,671	669	54	0	3	33	100.0	68.8	27.5	2.2	X	0.1	1.4
Robbery	3,771	2,527	1,123	73	2	0	46	100.0	67.0	29.8	1.9	0.1	X	1.2
Aggravated assault	23,401	16,351	6,345	567	4	5	129	100.0	69.9	27.1	2.4	(b)	(b)	0.6
Burglary	26,144	21,180	4,293	475	0	10	186	100.0	81.0	16.4	1.8	X	(b)	0.7
Larceny-theft	34,461	27,613	6,121	483	7	18	219	100.0	80.1	17.8	1.4	(b)	0.1	0.6
Motor vehicle theft	5,913	5,025	658	174	0	0	56	100.0	85.0	11.1	2.9	X	X	0.9
Violent crime [c]	31,637	21,839	8,807	749	7	8	227	100.0	69.0	27.8	2.4	(b)	(b)	0.7
Property crime [d]	66,518	53,818	11,072	1,132	7	28	461	100.0	80.9	16.6	1.7	(b)	(b)	0.7
Subtotal for above offenses	98,756	76,156	19,959	1,895	14	36	696	100.0	77.1	20.2	1.9	(b)	(b)	0.7
Other assaults	32,559	23,842	7,780	689	7	8	233	100.0	73.2	23.9	2.1	(b)	(b)	0.7
Arson	1,325	1,125	178	15	0	0	7	100.0	84.9	13.4	1.1	X	X	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,851	5,989	1,725	116	0	0	21	100.0	76.3	22.0	1.5	X	X	0.3
Fraud	47,430	36,052	10,529	781	2	1	65	100.0	76.0	22.2	1.6	(b)	(b)	0.1
Embezzlement	963	807	139	15	0	1	1	100.0	83.8	14.4	1.6	X	0.1	0.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	6,022	5,036	880	77	0	0	29	100.0	83.6	14.6	1.3	X	X	0.5
Vandalism	7,454	6,515	746	151	1	2	39	100.0	87.4	10.0	2.0	(b)	(b)	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	7,275	5,682	1,387	100	1	4	101	100.0	78.1	19.1	1.4	(b)	0.1	1.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	541	423	113	5	0	0	0	100.0	78.2	20.9	0.9	X	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	3,020	2,659	304	31	0	3	23	100.0	88.0	10.1	1.0	X	0.1	0.8
Drug abuse violations	44,558	39,665	4,216	400	5	27	245	100.0	89.0	9.5	0.9	(b)	0.1	0.5
Gambling	1,599	1,032	451	1	2	32	81	100.0	64.5	28.2	0.1	0.1	2.0	5.1
Offenses against family and children	13,172	9,584	3,404	172	0	0	12	100.0	72.8	25.8	1.3	X	X	0.1
Driving under the influence	159,113	136,211	16,659	3,663	31	50	2,499	100.0	85.6	10.5	2.3	(b)	(b)	1.6
Liquor laws	20,239	17,753	2,022	392	6	5	61	100.0	87.7	10.0	1.9	(b)	(b)	0.3
Drunkenness	112,384	96,841	10,845	4,359	11	3	325	100.0	86.2	9.6	3.9	(b)	(b)	0.3
Disorderly conduct	30,843	24,182	4,666	1,800	4	5	186	100.0	78.4	15.1	5.8	(b)	(b)	0.6
Vagrancy	1,350	1,034	150	154	1	0	11	100.0	76.6	11.1	11.4	0.1	X	0.8
All other offenses (except traffic)	121,358	95,902	21,436	2,703	14	49	1,254	100.0	79.0	17.7	2.2	(b)	(b)	1.0
Suspicion	1,076	857	187	13	0	0	19	100.0	79.6	17.4	1.2	X	X	1.8
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[a] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 211–213.

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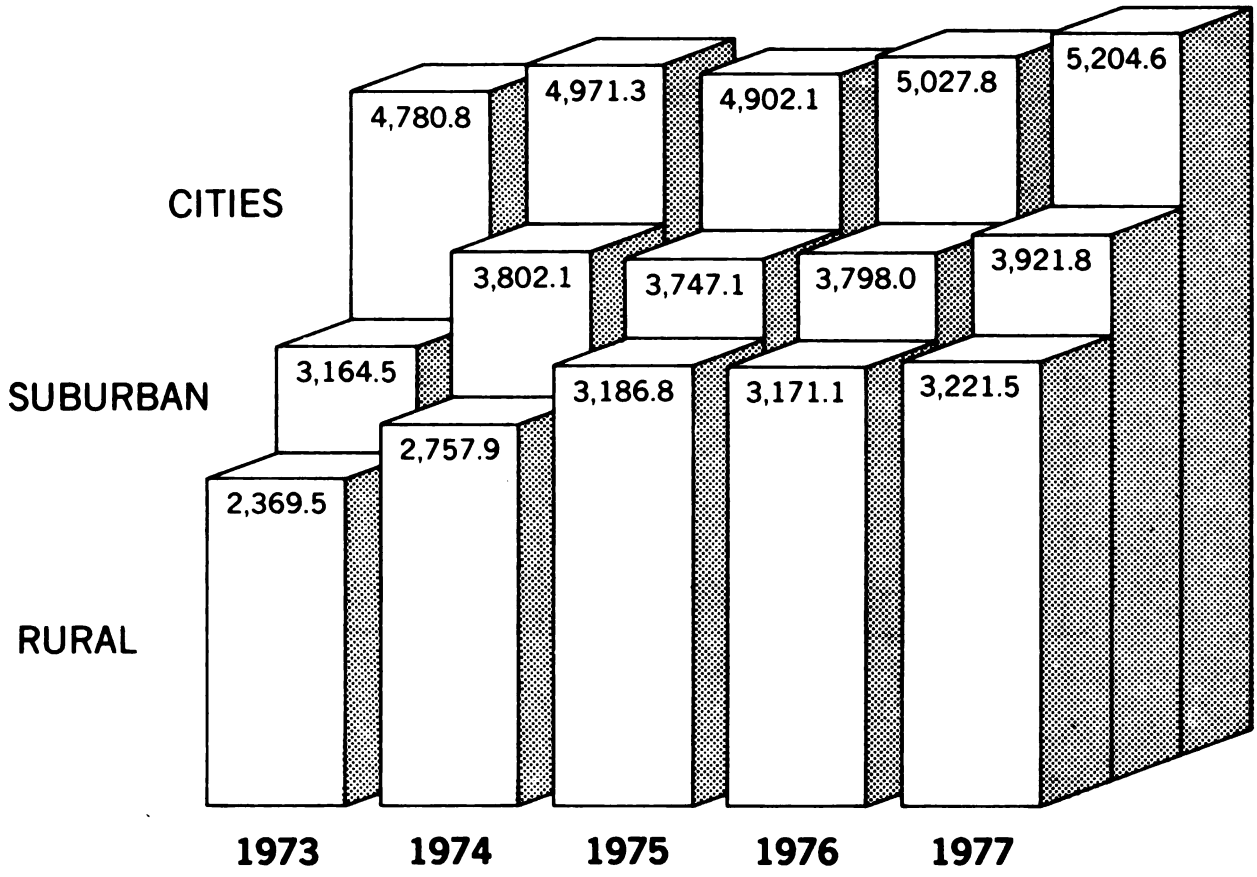
Figure 4.5 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for all offenses, by extent of urbanization, 1973–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.2. For definitions of areas, see Appendix 3.

[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 170.

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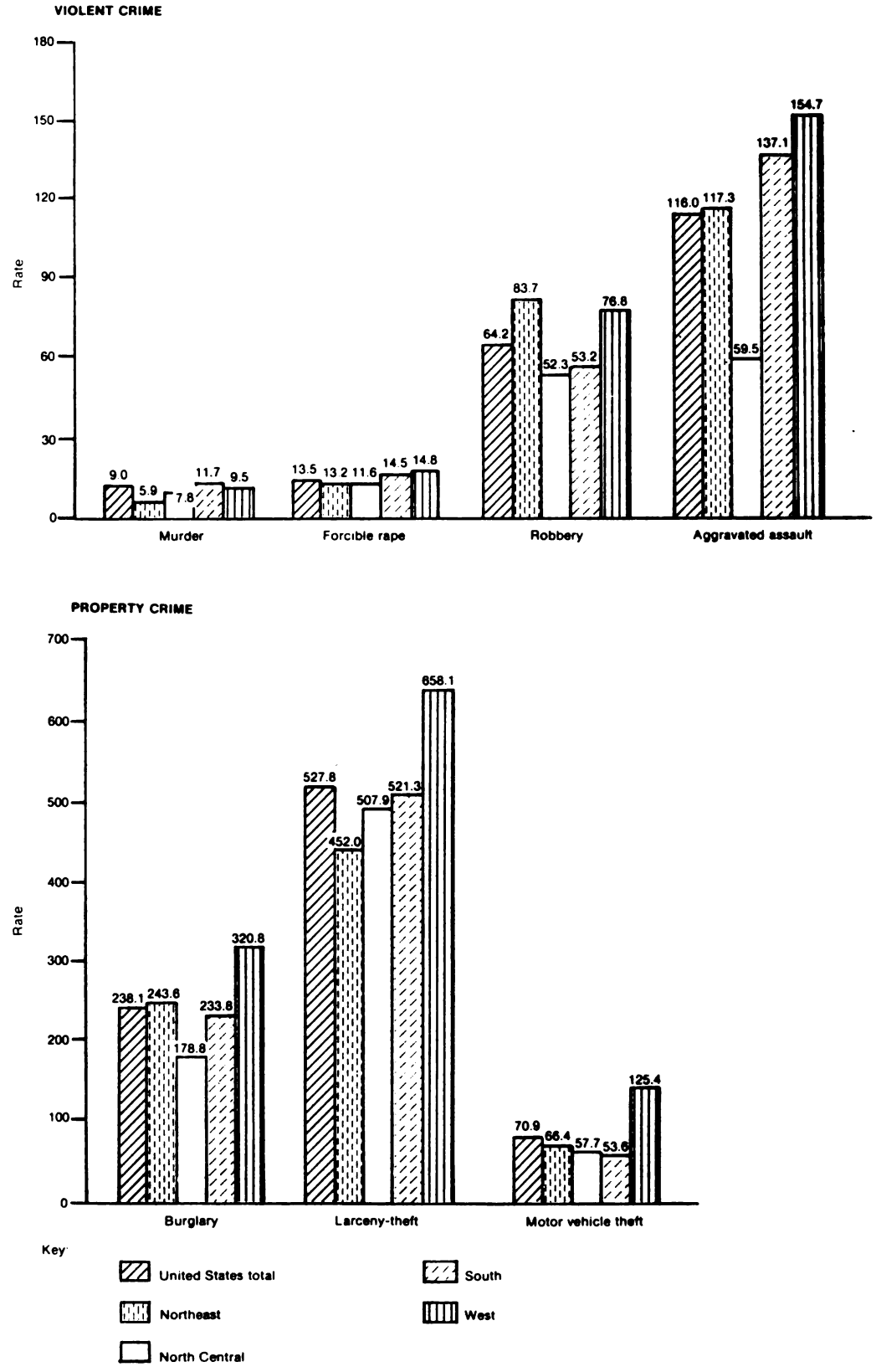
Figure 4.6 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants), by offense charged and region, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3. Rates for "United States, total" are based on a population of 190,785,000 in areas covered by 10,904 agencies reporting arrest information.

[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 171. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 4.14 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent offenses, by offense charged and region, 1970–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.2. 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.

[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants]

Offense charged and region	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:								
Northeast	5.9	7.1	6.8	7.9	6.5	6.9	6.3	5.9
North Central	8.7	8.8	7.8	7.0	10.2	6.9	6.4	7.8
South	12.1	12.7	13.3	12.8	14.3	13.1	11.7	11.7
West	7.0	8.6	10.1	9.1	11.1	9.2	4.5	9.5
Forcible rape:								
Northeast	7.8	8.5	10.0	12.1	12.3	11.9	12.0	13.2
North Central	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.4	11.1	9.2	9.8	11.6
South	11.3	12.2	13.7	13.5	15.2	14.0	13.7	14.5
West	12.0	13.1	16.4	15.5	15.8	14.4	13.8	14.8
Robbery:								
Northeast	60.3	83.4	82.2	84.8	87.2	91.2	84.6	83.7
North Central	55.3	55.3	54.0	41.3	69.0	53.2	44.6	52.3
South	51.0	54.4	58.6	59.3	75.5	69.3	56.9	53.2
West	67.2	73.0	84.7	85.9	96.9	81.8	67.7	76.8
Aggravated assault:								
Northeast	72.2	81.2	83.7	96.5	108.6	109.1	106.3	117.3
North Central	58.0	59.0	63.1	58.8	74.7	64.1	62.5	59.5
South	112.6	119.5	125.0	120.2	134.1	139.2	135.6	137.1
West	97.3	111.3	134.4	134.7	164.7	145.2	136.9	154.7

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1970*, p. 36; *1971*, p. 36; *1972*, p. 36; *1973*, p. 34; *1974*, p. 45; *1975*, p. 41; *1976*, p. 172; *1977*, p. 171 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 4.15 Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property offenses, by offense charged and region, 1970–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.14. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[Rate per 100,000 inhabitants]

Offense charged and region	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Burglary:								
Northeast	143.0	173.7	164.0	189.6	207.9	222.0	232.9	243.6
North Central	167.8	170.7	157.9	154.3	213.5	186.5	170.2	178.8
South	202.2	204.8	200.3	193.9	269.5	271.0	241.5	233.8
West	267.7	295.2	306.7	314.2	361.5	344.3	307.2	320.8
Larceny-theft:								
Northeast	246.1	302.1	281.8	280.8	398.0	393.7	423.8	452.0
North Central	465.6	455.8	447.2	424.6	586.0	528.8	491.9	507.9
South	451.5	445.2	431.0	425.7	542.5	571.7	550.4	521.3
West	493.7	572.1	593.5	572.6	680.9	658.1	692.3	658.1
Motor vehicle theft:								
Northeast	64.7	72.1	66.6	77.1	67.3	63.1	65.9	66.4
North Central	78.1	69.5	61.2	58.9	62.3	49.9	46.4	57.7
South	73.0	67.5	62.3	60.6	66.7	56.8	51.1	53.6
West	136.6	151.2	137.4	126.0	139.9	112.2	115.0	125.4

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1970*, p. 36; *1971*, p. 35; *1972*, p.35; *1973*, p. 34; *1974*, p. 45; *1975*, p. 41; *1976*, p. 172; *1977*, p. 171 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 4.16 Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest, by offense and size of place, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. "An offense is 'cleared by arrest' or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is: (1) arrested; (2) charged with the commission of the offense; and (3) turned over to the court for prosecution. The prosecution can follow arrest, court summons, or police notice." An offense is also counted as cleared by arrest if any of the following "exceptional" conditions pertain: (1) suicide of the offender; (2) double murder; (3) deathbed confession; (4) offender killed by police or citizen; (5) confession by offender already in custody or serving a sentence; (6) an offender prosecuted in another jurisdiction for a different offense and that jurisdiction does not release offender to first jurisdiction; (7) extradition denied; (8) victim refuses to cooperate in prosecution; (9) for reasons outside police control, offender is prosecuted for a less serious charge than that for which arrested; and (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, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), pp.44, 45. It should be noted that the arrest of one person can clear several crimes or several persons may be arrested to clear one crime. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.*

[1977 estimated population]

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL CITIES										
7,171 cities; total population 131,880,000:										
Offenses known	8,007,135	773,328	7,233,807	13,324	44,806	346,817	368,381	2,127,683	4,344,455	761,669
Percent cleared by arrest	21.0	45.8	18.3	75.5	51.2	26.9	61.8	16.3	20.0	14.6
Group I:										
55 cities over 250,000; total population 40,620,000:										
Offenses known	3,189,992	438,189	2,751,803	7,930	24,182	238,978	167,099	893,276	1,462,569	395,958
Percent cleared by arrest	20.6	40.8	17.4	71.7	50.9	25.5	59.7	15.5	20.3	11.0
6 cities over 1,000,000; population 18,181,000:										
Offenses known	1,344,617	229,887	1,114,730	4,135	10,478	135,146	80,128	368,677	538,782	207,271
Percent cleared by arrest	19.8	36.6	16.3	68.4	46.9	23.0	56.6	13.2	21.1	9.3
18 cities, 500,000 to 1,000,000; total population 11,631,000:										
Offenses known	967,319	110,673	856,646	1,989	6,932	58,987	42,765	267,007	479,726	109,913
Percent cleared by arrest	21.3	44.6	18.3	75.5	55.1	28.8	63.2	18.4	19.7	12.0
31 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; total population 10,808,000:										
Offenses known	878,056	97,629	780,427	1,806	6,772	44,845	44,206	257,592	444,061	78,774
Percent cleared by arrest	21.1	46.3	17.9	74.8	52.7	28.7	61.9	15.7	19.9	13.8
Group II:										
110 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population 15,702,000:										
Offenses known	1,130,662	94,547	1,036,115	1,716	6,445	38,125	48,261	311,478	623,578	101,059
Percent cleared by arrest	21.4	50.6	18.8	79.3	52.6	29.8	65.8	17.1	20.2	15.0
Group III:										
283 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population 16,454,000:										
Offenses known	984,579	73,644	910,935	1,061	4,783	26,421	41,379	261,152	566,313	83,470
Percent cleared by arrest	21.3	47.8	19.1	83.6	46.4	29.1	59.0	16.6	20.7	16.1
Group IV:										
586 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population 20,252,000:										
Offenses known	1,071,289	69,756	1,001,533	1,032	4,183	22,206	42,335	266,528	653,089	81,916
Percent cleared by arrest	21.0	51.2	18.9	80.4	52.0	30.5	61.2	16.9	19.9	17.6
Group V:										
1,369 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population 21,183,000:										
Offenses known	940,784	56,477	884,307	924	3,059	13,958	38,536	228,264	594,605	61,438
Percent cleared by arrest	21.2	54.4	19.1	82.8	52.8	30.8	62.3	16.7	19.8	21.9
Group VI:										
4,813 cities under 10,000; total population 17,669,000:										
Offenses known	689,829	40,715	649,114	661	2,154	7,129	30,771	166,985	444,301	37,828
Percent cleared by arrest	21.2	63.8	18.6	80.6	58.0	32.6	71.0	17.2	18.1	30.0
SUBURBAN AREA[c]										
4,060 agencies; total population 67,280,000:										
Offenses known	2,973,068	211,378	2,761,690	3,488	14,916	58,014	134,960	828,979	1,705,698	227,013
Percent cleared by arrest	19.3	50.9	16.9	73.4	51.6	30.8	58.9	16.1	17.1	18.5
RURAL AREA										
1,835 agencies; total population 24,457,000:										
Offenses known	515,327	43,685	471,642	1,953	3,564	5,178	32,990	194,795	246,677	30,170
Percent cleared by arrest	23.1	69.2	18.8	84.9	69.3	48.2	71.6	18.7	16.1	41.6

[a] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[b] Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.
[c] Includes suburban city and county police agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities are also included in other city groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, ***Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977*** **(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 162, 163.**

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Figure 4.7 Percentage of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest, by offense, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4, and 4.16. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

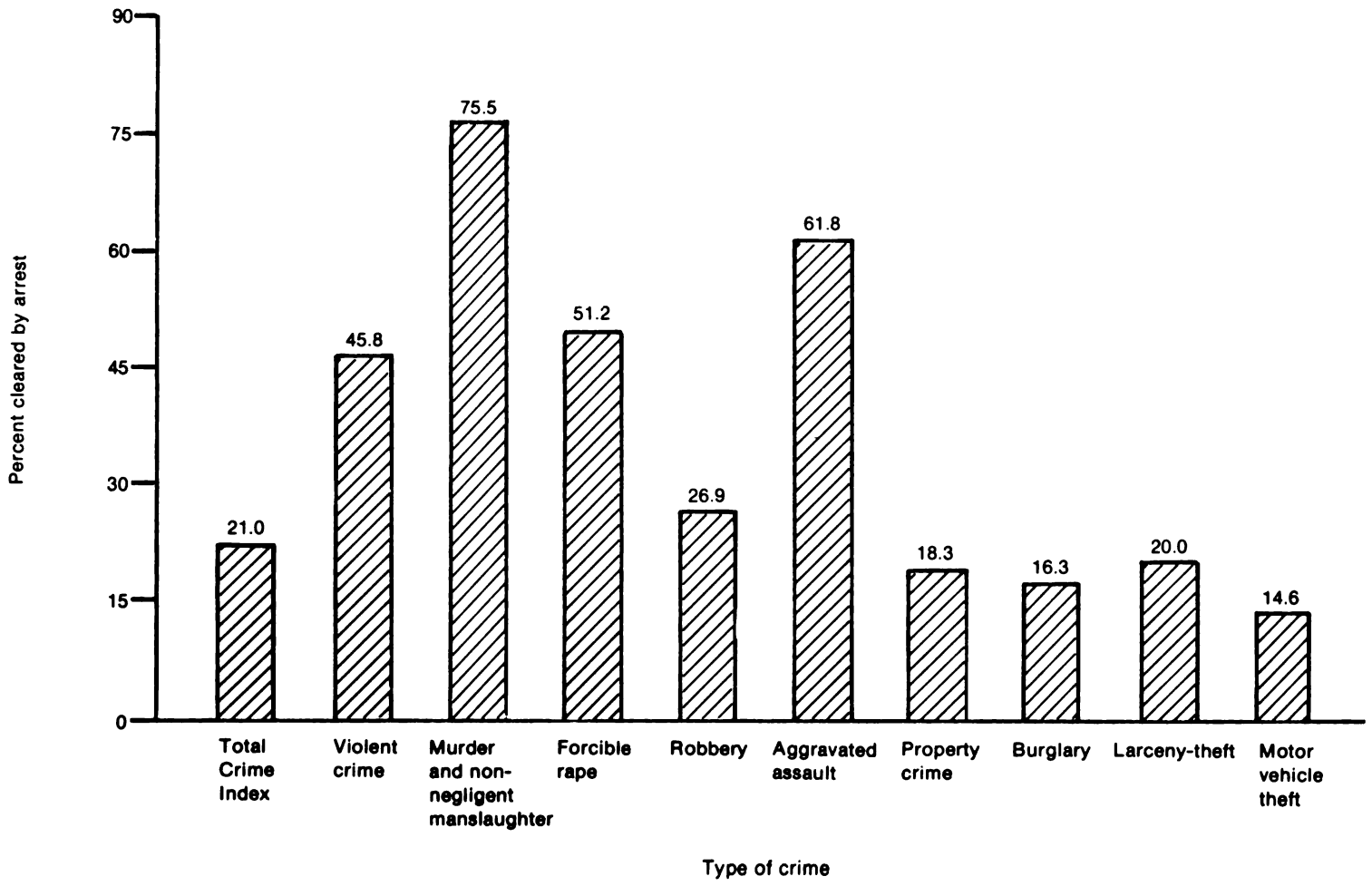

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Table 4.17 Offenses cleared by arrest and percent cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age, by offense and size of place, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1, 4.4 and 4.16. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[Percent of total cleared; 1977 estimated population]

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime [a]	Property crime [b]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL CITIES										
7,142 cities; total population 127,844,000:										
Total clearances	1,598,559	334,963	1,263,596	9,376	21,988	85,418	218,181	334,153	823,440	106,003
Percent under 18	28.4	11.8	32.8	5.4	10.1	16.1	10.5	33.4	32.8	30.9
Group I:										
54 cities over 250,000; total population 37,533,000:										
Total clearances	588,343	162,676	425,667	5,014	11,533	53,515	92,614	128,130	257,896	39,641
Percent under 18	22.2	10.2	26.8	5.1	8.5	13.9	8.5	26.9	26.8	25.9
5 cities over 1,000,000; total population 15,094,000:										
Total clearances	197,244	68,170	129,074	2,162	4,145	23,654	38,209	38,683	74,841	15,550
Percent under 18	14.5	7.1	18.4	4.9	5.3	9.0	6.3	16.8	19.2	18.8
18 cities, 500,000 to 1,000,000; total population 11,631,000:										
Total clearances	206,138	49,349	156,789	1,501	3,820	16,996	27,032	49,052	94,525	13,212
Percent under 18	26.5	13.1	30.7	4.9	10.7	18.7	10.4	30.5	31.0	29.6
31 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; total population 10,808,000:										
Total clearances	184,961	45,157	139,804	1,351	3,568	12,865	27,373	40,395	88,530	10,879
Percent under 18	25.6	11.6	30.1	5.7	9.9	16.6	9.8	32.3	28.9	31.7
Group II:										
106 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population 15,071,000:										
Total clearances	234,769	45,663	189,106	1,352	3,223	10,884	30,204	51,548	123,073	14,485
Percent under 18	27.9	12.1	31.7	5.3	9.9	17.8	10.6	31.2	32.0	31.8
Group III:										
238 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population 16,454,000:										
Total clearances	209,573	35,192	174,381	887	2,220	7,686	24,399	43,463	117,508	13,410
Percent under 18	32.1	14.8	35.6	8.1	12.1	20.8	13.4	35.4	35.6	36.0
Group IV:										
582 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population 20,106,000:										
Total clearances	222,014	35,150	186,864	825	2,161	6,733	25,431	44,553	128,298	14,013
Percent under 18	34.0	14.0	37.7	4.7	11.8	21.0	12.7	40.3	37.0	36.0
Group V:										
1,361 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population 21,056,000:										
Total clearances	197,815	30,400	167,415	765	1,609	4,281	23,745	37,805	116,444	13,166
Percent under 18	34.0	13.0	37.9	4.4	13.7	20.7	11.9	41.8	37.1	33.4
Group VI:										
4,801 cities under 10,000; total population 17,623,000:										
Total clearances	146,045	25,882	120,163	533	1,242	2,319	21,788	28,654	80,221	11,288
Percent under 18	32.8	12.3	37.2	6.2	14.5	21.0	11.5	41.9	36.2	31.8
SUBURBAN AREA [c]										
4,664 agencies; total population 66,561,000:										
Total clearances	567,062	105,809	461,253	2,553	7,568	17,702	77,986	131,808	288,528	40,917
Percent under 18	31.9	14.1	36.0	6.8	11.6	20.2	13.2	38.9	35.3	31.8
RURAL AREA										
1,825 agencies; total population 24,314,000:										
Total clearances	118,005	29,982	88,023	1,659	2,447	2,471	23,405	36,112	39,517	12,394
Percent under 18	20.2	6.8	24.7	4.9	8.7	12.4	6.2	29.1	21.1	23.3

[a] Violent crime is offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[b] Property crime is offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.
[c] Includes suburban city and county police agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities are also included in other city groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 167, 169.

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Table 4.18 Percentage of arrests for alcohol-related offenses, by offense and jurisdiction, 1976

NOTE: These data were derived from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The bases for these percents were supplied upon request by the FBI to the Source and were not presented in the Source. The percents have been rounded to the nearest whole number and, therefore, may not sum to the row total.
The arrest categories "disorderly conduct" and "vagrancy" were included as measures because of the recent decriminalization of public drunkenness in some jurisdictions (Source, p. 155). However, in any jurisdiction, the proportion of arrests within these categories actually involving the use of alcohol is unknown.
Data from Puerto Rico were supplied on request by the State Alcoholism Agency of Puerto Rico.

[Computed as a percentage of all reported arrests]

Jurisdiction	Total	Driving under influence	Drunkenness	Liquor laws	Disorderly conduct	Vagrancy
Alabama	55	18	23	7	7	0
Alaska	35	18	0	8	9	0
Arizona	42	24	0	7	10	1
Arkansas	57	22	25	5	4	1
California	47	19	23	2	2	1
Colorado	26	13	1	2	9	0
Connecticut	29	3	3	1	22	0
Delaware	14	1	2	4	7	1
District of Columbia	22	0	0	1	21	0
Florida	29	12	6	5	4	1
Georgia	58	20	26	1	10	0
Hawaii	11	7	NA	1	3	NA
Idaho	38	12	12	0	6	0
Illinois	32	7	2	10	12	0
Indiana	43	11	19	7	6	0
Iowa	41	12	19	6	4	0
Kansas	28	11	4	5	8	0
Kentucky	64	19	36	3	6	0
Louisiana	33	10	11	1	10	1
Maine	42	23	2	5	12	0
Maryland	20	5	0	3	11	1
Massachusetts	29	13	3	3	11	0
Michigan	34	11	10	8	5	1
Minnesota	31	18	0	6	7	0
Mississippi	57	17	29	3	7	0
Missouri	26	9	6	3	8	0
Montana	33	11	1	7	14	0
Nebraska	45	15	19	5	5	1
Nevada	44	10	21	3	4	5
New Hampshire	40	15	13	3	9	0
New Jersey	24	5	4	2	12	1
New Mexico	40	12	7	8	14	0
New York	14	4	0	0	8	1
North Carolina	31	9	18	1	2	0
North Dakota	52	15	14	18	5	0
Ohio	34	10	14	2	8	0
Oklahoma	58	15	35	4	4	NA
Oregon	44	25	0	14	5	0
Pennsylvania	42	5	13	12	12	0
Rhode Island	19	4	2	2	10	1
South Carolina	59	14	31	3	10	0
South Dakota	42	20	3	9	9	0
Tennessee	55	11	35	2	6	0
Texas	52	11	33	2	6	0
Utah	34	9	15	8	2	0
Vermont	37	17	5	2	13	0
Virginia	37	10	21	1	5	NA
Washington	29	12	0	11	4	1
West Virginia	59	7	48	1	3	0
Wisconsin	33	11	NA	8	15	0
Wyoming	46	12	16	11	7	0
Puerto Rico	27	0	20	2	5	NA

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Status Report Update*, Vols. 1 and 2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1978), Vol. 1, p. 158, Vol. 2, p. 156. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 4.19 Respondents reporting arrest (excluding traffic violations), by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1974, 1976, and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. Information on respondents who refused to answer (less than 1 percent) has been excluded from this table. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Were you ever picked up, or charged by the police for any other reason [other than a traffic violation], whether or not you were guilty?"

[Percent *]

	1973		1974		1976		1977	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	11	89	10	90	9	91	10	90
Sex:								
Male	19	81	18	82	16	84	20	80
Female	4	96	4	96	3	97	3	97
Race:								
White	10	90	9	91	8	92	9	91
Black/other	15	85	19	81	15	85	19	81
Education:								
College	11	89	10	90	9	91	10	90
High school	11	89	9	91	9	91	11	89
Grade school	10	90	13	87	8	92	9	91
Occupation:								
Professional and business	10	90	7	93	6	94	7	93
Clerical	4	96	6	94	4	96	4	96
Manual	14	86	13	87	13	87	14	86
Farmer	18	82	20	80	13	87	21	79
Income:								
$15,000 and over	11	89	7	93	7	93	8	92
$10,000 to $14,999	8	92	12	88	7	93	10	90
$7,000 to $9,999	8	92	10	90	10	90	12	88
$5,000 to $6,999	14	86	12	88	8	92	10	90
$3,000 to $4,999	13	87	13	87	13	87	17	83
Under $3,000	15	85	15	85	11	89	15	85
Age:								
18 to 20 years	25	75	18	82	22	78	20	80
21 to 29 years	15	85	17	83	13	87	19	81
30 to 49 years	12	88	10	90	8	92	10	90
50 years and older	6	94	6	94	5	95	6	94
Region:								
Northeast	9	91	10	90	7	93	10	90
Midwest	8	92	10	90	8	92	10	90
South	9	91	8	92	8	92	11	89
West	20	80	15	85	13	87	11	89
Religion:								
Protestant	9	91	9	91	7	93	10	90
Catholic	12	88	8	92	8	92	10	90
Jewish	0	100	5	95	8	92	9	91
None	29	71	25	75	23	77	17	83
Politics:								
Republican	8	92	6	94	6	94	6	94
Democrat	9	91	9	91	6	94	10	91
Independent	13	87	13	87	13	87	14	86

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

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Table 4.20 Respondents reporting traffic violation citation received (excluding illegal parking), by demographic characteristics, United States, 1973, 1974, 1976, and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 2.9. Information on respondents who refused to answer (less than 1 percent) has been excluded from this table. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 10.

Question: "Have you ever received a ticket, or been charged by the police, for a traffic violation—other than for illegal parking?"

[Percent *]

	1973		1974		1976		1977	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	42	58	41	59	41	59	43	57
Sex:								
Male	61	39	63	37	60	40	63	37
Female	26	74	23	77	26	74	26	74
Race:								
White	44	56	42	58	42	58	44	56
Black/other	29	71	34	66	32	68	33	67
Education:								
College	55	45	53	47	60	39	56	44
High school	39	61	40	60	38	62	41	59
Grade school	31	69	26	74	18	82	29	71
Occupation:								
Professional and business	55	45	53	47	58	42	56	44
Clerical	38	62	35	65	33	67	33	67
Manual	39	61	38	62	38	62	39	61
Farmer	49	51	58	42	44	56	60	40
Income:								
$15,000 and over	56	44	54	46	55	45	52	48
$10,000 to $14,999	45	55	47	53	43	57	50	50
$7,000 to $9,999	44	56	42	58	41	59	42	58
$5,000 to $6,999	33	67	29	71	34	66	28	72
$3,000 to $4,999	31	69	33	67	23	77	32	68
Under $3,000	27	73	28	72	22	78	26	74
Age:								
18 to 20 years	36	64	45	55	32	68	34	66
21 to 29 years	49	51	46	54	52	48	52	48
30 to 49 years	50	50	47	53	52	48	51	49
50 years and older	33	67	34	66	28	72	32	68
Region:								
Northeast	33	67	32	68	34	66	34	66
Midwest	41	59	40	60	42	58	48	52
South	40	60	41	59	38	62	38	62
West	60	40	58	42	56	44	56	44
Religion:								
Protestant	42	58	42	58	40	60	42	58
Catholic	42	58	39	61	39	61	40	60
Jewish	38	62	25	75	44	56	57	43
None	54	46	54	46	53	47	63	37
Politics:								
Republican	41	59	40	60	39	61	46	54
Democrat	39	61	37	63	37	63	38	62
Independent	47	53	47	53	46	54	47	53

* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

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Table 4.21 Juveniles taken into police custody, by method of disposition and size of place, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[1977 estimated population]

Population group	Total [a]	Handled within department and released	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Referred to welfare agency	Referred to other police agency	Referred to criminal or adult court
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES						
10,815 agencies; total population 183,219,000:						
Number	1,782,049	679,230	948,677	53,165	31,562	69,415
Percent [b]	100.0	38.1	53.2	3.0	1.8	3.9
TOTAL CITIES						
7,642 agencies; total population 126,144,000:						
Number	1,458,963	577,668	752,606	47,229	25,075	56,385
Percent	100.0	39.6	51.6	3.2	1.7	3.9
Group I:						
48 cities over 250,000; population 30,895,000:						
Number	360,914	102,374	219,188	29,294	5,159	4,899
Percent	100.0	28.4	60.7	8.1	1.4	1.4
Group II:						
106 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 14,946,000:						
Number	173,918	72,417	92,226	4,855	1,022	3,398
Percent	100.0	41.6	53.0	2.8	.6	2.0
Group III:						
255 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 17,555,000:						
Number	209,349	91,495	101,110	3,669	5,052	8,023
Percent	100.0	43.7	48.3	1.8	2.4	3.8
Group IV:						
602 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 20,847,000:						
Number	250,631	106,802	124,861	3,834	4,973	10,161
Percent	100.0	42.6	49.8	1.5	2.0	4.1
Group V:						
1,478 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 22,875,000:						
Number	261,639	119,079	119,221	3,424	4,996	14,919
Percent	100.0	45.5	45.6	1.3	1.9	5.7
Group VI:						
5,153 cities under 10,000; population 19,026,000:						
Number	202,512	85,501	96,000	2,153	3,873	14,985
Percent	100.0	42.2	47.4	1.1	1.9	7.4
SUBURBAN AREA						
4,679 agencies; population 79,336,000:						
Number	770,814	342,256	366,124	9,616	13,973	38,845
Percent	100.0	44.4	47.5	1.2	1.8	5.0
RURAL AREA						
2,349 agencies; population 25,602,000:						
Number	100,937	27,707	62,543	2,617	3,148	4,922
Percent	100.0	27.4	62.0	2.6	3.1	4.9

[a] Includes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.
[b] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[c] Includes suburban city and county police agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities also included in other city groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 219.

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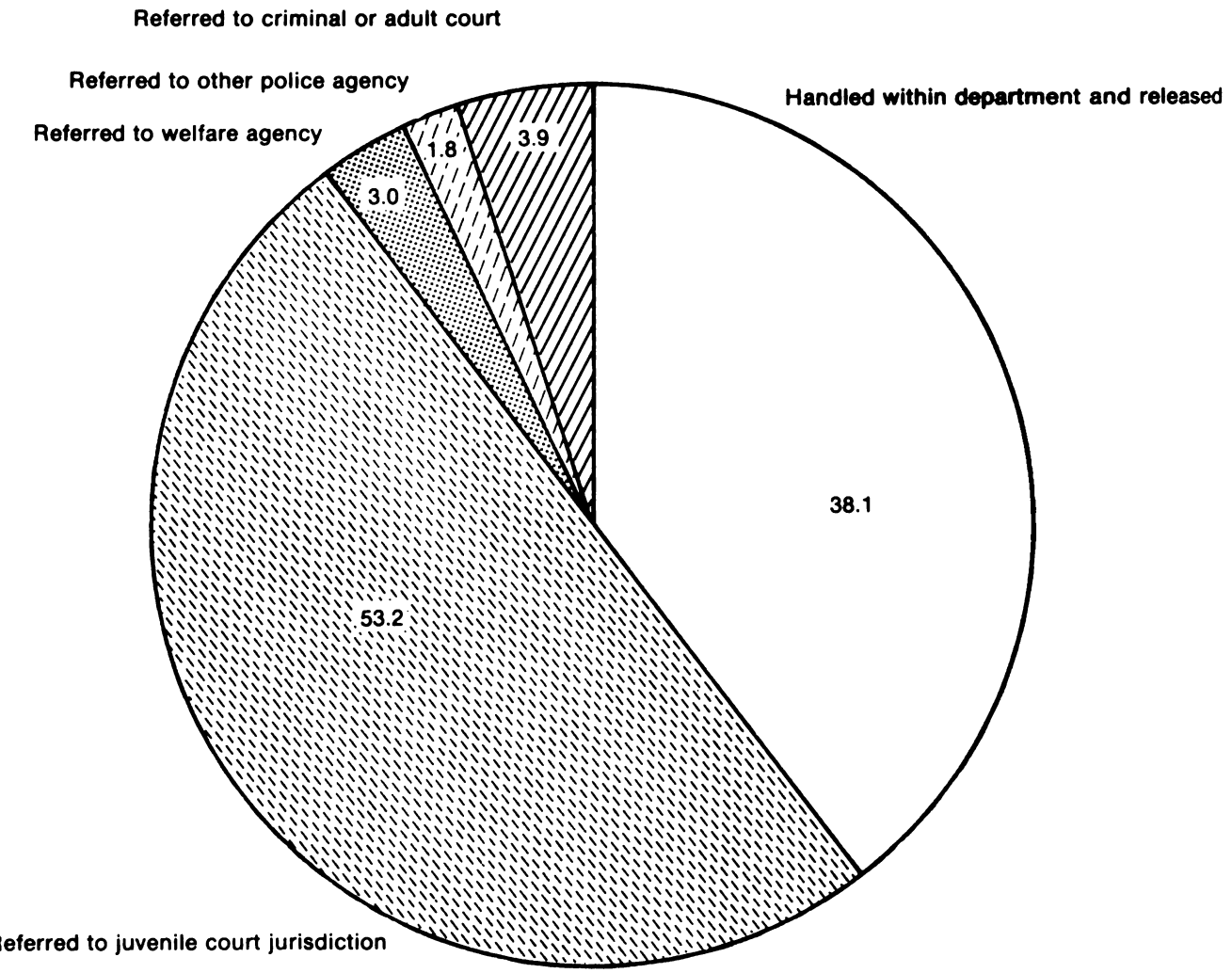
Figure 4.8 Juveniles taken into custody, by method of disposition, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.1 and 4.4. For definitions of terms, see Appendix 3.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 218.
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Table 4.22 Seizures and arrests by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Fire-

NOTE: Title I of P.L. 90-618, The Gun Control Act of 1968, prohibits the unlicensed manufacture or trade of firearms, trade with unlicensed manufacturers or dealers, and unauthorized interstate transportation of firearms; and establishes licensing provisions for manufacturers, traders, and collectors of firearms. Title II of P.L. 90-618, The Gun Con-

[Includes seizures and arrests in cases adopted, as well as

Region and jurisdiciton	Number of stills seized	Distilleries seized			Nontaxpaid liquor seized		
		Number	Utilized capacity of all fermenters (gallons)	Total mash seized (gallons)	Alcohol (gallons)	Whisky (gallons)	Other (gallons)
Total	772	496	466,208	271,812	422	10,230	0
North-Atlantic region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mid-Atlantic region	164	45	178,180	108,100	25	3,048	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1	0	400	400	0	8	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	163	45	178,480	107,700	25	3,040	0
Southeast region	575	435	280,147	158,596	366	6,679	0
Alabama	195	164	61,768	37,860	28	897	0
Florida	3	10	700	500	0	130	0
Georgia	140	79	107,748	65,418	0	2,305	0
Mississippi	40	37	9,785	9,115	119	737	0
North Carolina	132	93	74,792	26,934	219	2,217	0
South Carolina	42	31	15,029	12,204	0	311	0
Tennessee	23	21	10,325	6,565	0	82	0
Central region	16	6	3,991	3,216	14	260	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	10	0	2,025	1,380	14	219	0
Michigan	1	1	80	0	0	4	0
Ohio	3	3	186	206	0	33	0
West Virginia	2	2	1,700	1,630	0	4	0
Midwest region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest region	13	8	2,755	1,850	17	70	0
Arkansas	2	1	250	220	14	2	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	1	100	100	2	4	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	3	2	1,300	700	1	41	0
Texas	7	4	1,105	830	0	23	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western region	4	2	735	50	0	173	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	2	1	700	0	0	155	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	0	35	50	0	18	0

[a] Includes 93 destructive devices in Title I and 300 in Title II.

[b] Includes blasting agents.

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

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arms, by commodity seized, region, and jurisdiction, Oct. 1, 1976–Mar. 31, 1978

trol Act, regulates the manufacture, importation, and transfer of firearms, machine guns, rifles, shotguns, and destructive devices, such as bombs and grenades. It proscribes the receipt of possession of firearms made, traded, or transferred in violation of the provisions of the title.

originated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms]

Firearms seized [a]				Vehicles seized (number)				
Title I	Title II	Ammunitions (rounds)	Explosives (pounds) [b]	Autos	Trucks and other	Wagering	Value of property not destroyed (dollars)	Total arrests
14,021	2,262	1,067,979	37,447	151	65	0	$2,239,398	5,712
517	257	3,146	15	16	4	0	105,766	637
21	3	117	0	0	0	0	2,952	38
101	2	0	0	1	0	0	7,804	11
66	11	647	0	12	2	0	47,941	248
115	1	0	0	1	1	0	13,932	29
197	237	2,228	0	2	1	0	31,785	283
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	1	15	0	0	0	0	640	18
8	2	139	15	0	0	0	712	10
2,838	265	197,379	819	16	10	0	408,839	776
166	7	67	0	0	0	0	11,481	16
64	19	599	0	0	0	0	5,623	133
1,015	45	138,986	0	0	0	0	127,321	86
75	49	552	1	4	1	0	18,332	77
543	55	46,024	445	7	0	0	118,530	164
975	90	11,151	373	5	9	0	127,552	300
3,194	393	183,189	972	75	36	0	413,688	1,959
280	146	642	346	11	2	0	36,287	540
1,084	53	102,372	0	9	3	0	89,261	67
345	34	8,263	100	12	14	0	47,678	443
175	9	9	0	4	7	0	17,939	276
589	128	67,731	430	15	6	0	167,001	261
449	13	2,807	94	1	0	0	34,784	165
272	12	1,345	2	23	4	0	20,738	207
1,752	626	108,739	14,738	6	4	0	289,986	583
135	30	4,212	2	1	1	0	25,698	50
544	55	34,253	11,074	0	1	0	75,262	231
470	377	48,008	244	1	1	0	93,851	97
435	142	21,563	2,596	3	1	0	80,325	121
168	22	703	822	1	0	0	14,850	84
1,904	122	10,546	10,085	10	1	0	259,573	338
146	29	2,160	99	4	1	0	21,066	71
138	2	50	100	0	0	0	10,740	12
207	6	195	0	0	0	0	16,457	29
962	24	493	687	0	0	0	160,272	79
174	15	106	8,855	1	0	0	18,320	54
5	4	4	0	1	0	0	5,224	5
12	9	0	0	0	0	0	1,920	1
4	2	0	0	0	0	0	330	52
256	31	7,538	344	4	0	0	25,244	35
2,338	354	127,637	10,371	18	3	0	380,362	776
130	28	54	320	0	0	0	15,343	73
340	26	94,593	4	1	1	0	52,046	41
312	40	668	0	4	0	0	105,893	155
52	22	474	9,963	3	1	0	13,989	44
625	92	5,087	32	6	0	0	63,768	125
869	145	26,451	48	4	1	0	128,773	314
10	1	310	4	0	0	0	570	24
1,478	245	437,363	447	10	7	0	381,184	643
28	6	5,778	320	0	0	0	4,820	19
242	28	4,961	6	1	1	0	56,376	77
869	126	151,583	117	5	5	0	256,549	334
32	8	177,239	4	1	0	0	11,165	25
75	4	6,132	0	0	1	0	13,560	36
55	1	6,958	0	0	0	0	7,105	5
16	3	20	0	0	0	0	2,236	28
33	9	83,670	0	0	0	0	5,824	31
6	3	0	0	0	0	0	705	12
122	57	1,022	0	3	0	0	22,844	76

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Table 4.23 Percent distribution of arrests for drug law violations, by type of drug, region, and type of offense, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.1. In 1977, there were 569,293 arrests for drug law violations. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3. Percents in the table are calculated separately for each region; the base for all percents for each region is the total number of arrests for narcotic drug law violations in the region.

[Percent]

Region and type of offense	Total	Type of drug			
		Heroin or cocaine	Marihuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other
Northeast	100.0	18.3	72.5	3.8	5.4
Sale/manufacture	20.1	6.5	10.9	1.2	1.5
Possession	79.9	11.8	61.6	2.6	3.9
North Central	100.0	8.2	71.7	3.4	16.7
Sale/manufacture	22.0	3.2	11.1	1.1	6.6
Possession	78.0	5.0	60.6	2.3	10.1
South	100.0	6.2	80.9	3.8	9.1
Sale/manufacture	18.2	2.0	11.1	1.4	3.7
Possession	81.8	4.2	69.8	2.4	5.4
West	100.0	22.4	57.6	0.7	19.3
Sale/manufacture	14.6	5.4	6.5	0.2	2.5
Possession	85.4	17.0	51.1	0.5	16.8
Total	100.0	13.2	71.2	2.8	12.8
Sale/manufacture	18.2	4.0	9.7	0.9	3.6
Possession	81.8	9.2	61.5	1.9	9.2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 189.

Table 4.24 Arrests for drug law violations, by type of drug, United States, 1970–77

NOTE: The data in this table are compiled by the Drug Enforcement Administration in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. State and local jurisdictions voluntarily submit arrests data to the FBI. The data in this table represent arrests made by State and local agencies acting alone, and arrests made by State and local agencies acting in collaboration with the Drug Enforcement Administration. This table excludes arrests made solely by the Drug Enforcement Administration. Because the number of police agencies reporting and the populations they represent vary from year to year, arrest rates are computed on the basis of the relevant population estimate for that year. As of 1977, drug law arrests are broken out by sale or manufacture and possession.

Type of drug	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total	346,412	400,606	431,608	484,242	454,948	508,189	500,540	569,293
Possession	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	465,682
Sale or manufacture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	103,611
Heroin and cocaine, total	108,427	114,573	92,364	67,794	71,882	66,573	50,054	75,147
Possession	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52,375
Sale or manufacture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22,772
Marihuana, total	157,271	183,878	239,111	323,958	315,734	351,667	360,388	405,336
Possession	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	350,115
Sale or manufacture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55,221
Dangerous drugs, total	80,714	102,155	100,133	92,490	67,332	89,949	90,098	88,810
Possession	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63,192
Sale or manufacture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25,618
Arrest rate per 100,000 population	228.5	257.7	269.1	312.4	339.3	283.6	285.2	298.4

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1975*, p. 24; *1978*, p. 25 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 4.25 Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service, by type, amount, and value of drug seizures, fiscal years 1975–78

NOTE: The data presented for 1975 and 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal years, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The data for 1977 and 1978 reflect the new Federal fiscal year, which is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

The drug value is computed using the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) retail value lists. The illegal market retail drug prices for heroin and cocaine are based on evidence exhibits purchased by DEA. Other dangerous drug prices are derived from monthly availability reports submitted by DEA field offices.

[Dollar value in thousands]

Type of drug seized	1975 [a]	1976 [a]	Transition quarter [a]	1977 [b]	1978 [c]
Heroin: [d]					
Number of seizures	436	437	104	245	179
Quantity (in pounds)	114.8	367.7	45.3	277.7	188.6
Value	$39,367	$126,089	$15,534	$124,705	$86,823
Cocaine:					
Number of seizures	1,011	1,167	330	1,025	846
Quantity (in pounds)	728.9	1,029.6	236.1	952.1	1,418.7
Value	$155,392	$219,561	$50,333	$246,167	$380,013
Hashish:					
Number of seizures	4,003	5,162	1,343	6,323	4,919
Quantity (in pounds)	3,400.9	13,436.7	469.6	15,923.0	22,658.5
Value	$17,185	$67,896	$2,373	$75,332	$95,664
Marihuana:					
Number of seizures	13,792	13,555	4,620	14,902	12,826
Quantity (in pounds)	466,510.3	759,359.9	115,334.4	1,652,772.7	4,616,883.7
Value	$143,685	$233,883	$35,523	$509,054	$426,617
Opium:					
Number of seizures	46	72	18	50	51
Quantity (in pounds)	18.6	37.6	4.4	20.2	20.3
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morphine:					
Number of seizures	7	15	1	15	6
Quantity (in pounds)	1.2	3.9	—	1.4	1.8
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other drugs, barbiturates, and LSD:					
Number of seizures	2,606	2,581	836	2,105	2,911
Quantity (in dosage units)	11,625,507	21,418,652	2,114,245	7,813,721	7,683,298
Value	$9,649	$17,777	$1,755	$4,376	$7,837
Total:					
Number of seizures	21,901	22,989	7,252	24,665	21,738
Value	$365,278	$655,207	$105,518	$959,634	$996,954

[a] Value data were computed using retail values as of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1976.
[b] Value data were computed using retail values as of the third quarter of 1977.
[c] Value data were computed using retail values as of the third quarter of 1978.
[d] Heroin value was computed for 60 percent purity.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Prologue '76* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, 1976), p. 36; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Customs U.S.A.* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, 1978), p. 30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.26 Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by type and amount of drug, 1972–78

NOTE: The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

Type of drug	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Opium (lbs.)	14	4	14	20	11	79	27
Heroin (lbs.)	820	273	462	603	645	488	442
Cocaine (lbs.)	295	315	465	447	512	399	1,009
Marihuana (lbs.)	51,897	52,446	113,484	234,116	290,909	335,452	1,117,422
Hashish (lbs.)	1,151	445	812	3,771	5,040	6,651	3,004
Hallucinogens (d.u.)	2,602,456	16,638,383	3,263,671	1,351,405	1,824,276	3,848,117	4,349,917
Depressants (d.u.)	663,542	892,681	793,131	385,404	907,029	867,960	311,044
Stimulants (d.u.)	9,159,747	6,007,345	16,009,317	6,242,105	4,975,021	5,917,767	2,901,948
Methadone (d.u.)	223,940	3,919	3,432	737	3,531	23	39

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1976*, p. 3; *1978*, p. 3 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 4.27 Cocaine and marihuana removals from the domestic market by the U.S. Coast Guard, 1976–78

NOTE: Drugs removed by the U.S. Coast Guard are, in most cases, turned over to other agencies for disposal after seizure. For this reason, these data may also be included in the removal figures of other Federal agencies. To avoid duplicate counting, these figures should not be included in total domestic removal statistics reported in Table 4.26.

	1976	1977	1978
Cocaine (lbs.)	44	0	0
Marihuana (lbs.)	200,568	1,022,799	3,276,292

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1978), p. 13.

Table 4.28 Drugs seized in foreign countries in cooperation with U.S. agencies, by type of drug, 1970–78

NOTE: The notation "d.u." means dosage unit. Drug Enforcement Administration foreign cooperative drug removals reflect the volume of drugs seized by foreign narcotics enforcement officials with the assistance of the Drug Enforcement Administration. Unlike domestic drug seizure statistics that are verified by laboratory analysis, foreign seizures represent the gross weight of each suspected drug.

Type of drug	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Opium (lbs.)	1,360	1,440	17,379	50,746	16,378	19,566	19,423	37,873	9,602
Morphine base (lbs.)	811	2,271	2,104	2,262	527	451	565	226	656
Heroin (lbs.)	301	937	2,416	821	541	1,474	653	1,948	1,706
Cocaine (lbs.)	75	346	801	1,015	991	2,202	2,507	6,245	5,958
Marihuana (lbs.)	26,422	85,110	97,494	240,693	1,118,578	569,631	310,952	334,482	1,298,980
Hashish (lbs.)	3,211	14,406	20,189	45,457	43,919	33,026	14,263	29,321	88,982
Hashish oil (qts.)[a]	NA	NA	NA	NA	404	13	11	12	12
Hashish oil (lbs.)[a]	NA	NA	NA	NA	356	282	191	550	0
Hallucinogens (d.u.)	0	110	2,811	12,503	176,375	5,440	0	9	0
Hallucinogens (gross lbs.)[b]	0	0	50	1,600	0	0	0	0	0
Depressants (d.u.)	0	1,430,000	895,478	50,052	1,274,983	37,141	15,098,985	3,029,790	80,432
Depressants (gross lbs.)[b]	58	0	0	0	2	0	1,325	0	3,993
Stimulants (d.u.)	5,000,000	385,215	459,300	102,514	3,603,726	3,487,431	869,553	277,684	23,351
Stimulants (gross lbs.)[b]	53	0	0	22	97	8	4	49	2
Methadone (d.u.)	0	0	0	145,084	0	0	0	0	0

[a] New category as of July 1, 1974.

[b] Gross weight does not convert to dosage units.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1974*, p. 15; *1978*, p. 9 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 4.29 Aliens excluded from the United States, by reason for exclusion, fiscal years 1892–1977

NOTE: The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal years. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

[From 1941–53, figures represent all exclusions at sea and air ports, and exclusions of aliens seeking entry for 30 days or longer at land ports. After 1953, includes aliens excluded after formal hearings.]

Fiscal years	Total	Reason for exclusion									
		Subversive or anarchistic	Criminal	Immoral	Mental or physical defects	Likely to become public charge	Stowaway	Attempted entry without inspection or without proper documents	Contract laborer	Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	Miscellaneous
1892 to 1977	627,978	1,362	12,642	8,202	82,590	219,396	16,237	187,788	41,941	13,679	44,141
1892 to 1900	22,515	0	65	89	1,309	15,070	0	0	5,792	0	190
1901 to 1910	108,211	10	1,681	1,277	24,425	63,311	0	0	12,991	0	4,516
1911 to 1920	178,109	27	4,353	4,824	42,129	90,045	1,904	0	15,417	5,083	14,327
1921 to 1930	189,307	9	2,082	1,281	11,044	37,175	8,447	94,084	6,274	8,202	20,709
1931 to 1940	68,217	5	1,261	253	1,530	12,519	2,126	47,858	1,235	258	1,172
1941 to 1950	30,263	60	1,134	80	1,021	1,072	3,182	22,441	219	108	946
1941	2,929	0	92	13	73	328	227	2,076	40	8	72
1942	1,833	0	70	10	51	161	252	1,207	26	9	47
1943	1,495	1	68	6	63	96	77	1,106	26	8	44
1944	1,642	0	63	8	92	107	155	1,109	28	21	59
1945	2,341	0	87	4	111	56	161	1,805	18	23	76
1946	2,942	2	87	3	65	33	361	2,294	13	4	80
1947	4,771	0	139	3	124	70	902	3,316	19	11	187
1948	4,905	1	142	5	205	67	709	3,690	11	2	73
1949	3,834	25	187	12	112	99	216	2,970	26	9	178
1950	3,571	31	199	16	125	55	122	2,868	12	13	130
1951 to 1960	20,585	1,098	1,735	361	956	149	376	14,657	13	26	1,214
1951	3,784	29	337	15	337	78	121	2,783	1	3	80
1952	2,944	9	285	10	67	11	74	2,378	5	3	102
1953	3,637	48	266	27	130	15	47	2,937	3	0	164
1954	3,313	111	298	65	127	16	2	2,432	0	3	261
1955	2,667	89	206	124	113	9	15	1,832	0	4	275
1956	1,709	117	169	64	87	14	10	1,079	0	5	164
1957	907	302	91	30	40	2	14	348	3	7	70
1958	733	255	51	18	21	1	35	299	1	1	51
1959	480	102	19	7	18	1	34	276	0	0	23
1960	411	36	15	1	16	2	24	293	0	0	24
1961 to 1970	4,831	128	171	24	145	27	175	3,706	0	2	453
1961	743	21	21	3	7	1	29	634	0	0	27
1962	388	13	24	2	23	1	17	280	0	2	26
1963	309	11	17	2	22	4	19	216	0	0	18
1964	421	16	13	4	18	0	10	343	0	0	17
1965	429	12	18	4	19	2	17	333	0	0	24
1966	512	10	20	2	21	1	16	415	0	0	27
1967	468	13	22	3	10	0	13	322	0	0	85
1968	460	7	13	1	13	6	17	323	0	0	80
1969	525	14	12	1	8	6	15	393	0	0	76
1970	576	11	11	2	4	6	22	447	0	0	73
1971 to 1977	5,940	25	160	13	31	28	27	5,042	0	0	614
1971	655	11	18	1	11	2	21	536	0	0	55
1972	617	8	18	5	5	3	4	511	0	0	63
1973	504	2	10	1	5	6	0	415	0	0	65
1974	589	4	16	0	2	3	0	451	0	0	113
1975	994	0	29	3	4	5	1	854	0	0	98
1976	1,228	0	23	1	1	7	0	1,122	0	0	74
Transition quarter	318	0	1	0	0	0	0	288	0	0	29
1977	1,035	0	45	2	3	2	1	865	0	0	117

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, *1977 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), Table 21.

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Table 4.30 Aliens apprehended, deported, and required to depart from the United States, fiscal years 1892–1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.29. "Aliens deported" refers to those aliens required to leave the country under formal orders of deportation. "Aliens required to depart" refers to those aliens removed by informal measures, such as at point of apprehension, without a formal deportation hearing.

Fiscal years	Aliens apprehended [a]	Aliens expelled		
		Total	Aliens deported	Aliens required to depart [b]
1892 to 1977	11,900,654	11,990,530	740,185	11,250,345
1892 to 1900	NA	3,127	3,127	NA
1901 to 1910	NA	11,558	11,558	NA
1911 to 1920	NA	27,912	27,912	NA
1921 to 1930	128,484	164,390	92,157	72,233
1931 to 1940	147,457	210,416	117,086	93,330
1931	22,276	29,861	18,142	11,719
1932	22,735	30,201	19,426	10,775
1933	20,949	30,212	19,865	10,347
1934	10,319	16,889	8,879	8,010
1935	11,016	16,297	8,319	7,978
1936	11,728	17,446	9,195	8,251
1937	13,054	17,617	8,829	8,788
1938	12,851	18,553	9,275	9,278
1939	12,037	17,792	8,202	9,590
1940	10,492	15,548	6,954	8,594
1941 to 1950	1,377,210	1,581,774	110,849	1,470,925
1941	11,294	10,938	4,407	6,531
1942	11,784	10,613	3,709	6,904
1943	11,175	16,154	4,207	11,947
1944	31,174	39,449	7,179	32,270
1945	69,164	80,760	11,270	69,490
1946	99,591	116,320	14,375	101,945
1947	193,657	214,543	18,663	195,880
1948	192,779	217,555	20,371	197,184
1949	288,253	296,337	20,040	276,297
1950	468,339	579,105	6,628	572,477
1951 to 1960	3,584,229	4,013,547	129,887	3,883,660
1951	509,040	686,713	13,544	673,169
1952	528,815	723,959	20,181	703,778
1953	885,587	905,236	19,845	885,391
1954	1,089,583	1,101,228	26,951	1,074,277
1955	254,096	247,797	15,028	232,769
1956	87,696	88,188	7,297	80,891
1957	59,918	68,461	5,082	63,379
1958	53,474	67,742	7,142	60,600
1959	45,336	64,598	7,988	56,610
1960	70,684	59,625	6,829	52,796
1961 to 1970	1,608,356	1,430,902	96,374	1,334,528
1961	88,823	59,821	7,438	52,383
1962	92,758	61,801	7,637	54,164
1963	88,712	76,846	7,454	69,392
1964	86,597	81,788	8,746	73,042
1965	110,371	105,406	10,143	95,263
1966	138,520	132,851	9,168	123,683
1967	161,608	151,603	9,260	142,343
1968	212,057	189,082	9,130	179,952
1969	283,557	251,463	10,505	240,958
1970	345,353	320,241	16,893	303,348
1971	420,126	387,713	17,639	370,074
1972	505,949	467,193	16,266	450,927
1973	655,968	584,847	16,842	568,005
1974	788,145	737,564	18,824	718,740
1975	766,600	679,252	23,438	655,814
1976	875,915	793,092	27,998	765,094
Transition quarter	221,824	199,207	8,927	190,280
1977	1,042,215	897,243	30,228	867,015

[a] Aliens apprehended first recorded in 1925. Prior to 1960, represents total aliens actually apprehended. Since 1960, figures are for total deportable aliens located, including non-willful crewman violators.

[b] Aliens required to depart first recorded in 1927.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, *1977 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 23.

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Table 4.31 Aliens deported from the United States, by country to which deported and reason for deportation, fiscal year 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.30.

Country to which deported	Total	Reason for deportation									
		Subversive or anarchistic	Criminal	Immoral	Violation of narcotic laws	Mental or physical defect	Previously excluded or deported	Entered without proper documents	Failed to maintain or comply with conditions of nonimmigrant status	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Miscellaneous
All countries	30,228	3	285	6	372	3	315	1,066	3,150	25,012	16
Europe	734	0	36	0	17	0	9	21	588	63	0
Austria	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Belgium	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0
Denmark	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	18	4	0
Germany	47	0	11	0	3	0	0	1	29	3	0
Greece	396	0	6	0	3	0	3	4	346	34	0
Ireland	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Italy	38	0	3	0	2	0	2	2	22	7	0
Netherlands	16	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	9	1	0
Norway	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Poland	34	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	32	0	0
Portugal	15	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	8	2	0
Spain	24	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	21	1	0
Sweden	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Switzerland	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0
United Kingdom	90	0	8	0	4	0	2	4	65	7	0
Yugoslavia	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	13	1	0
Other Europe	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0
Asia	635	0	7	0	10	0	9	13	540	56	0
China (Taiwan)	73	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	62	7	0
Hong Kong	131	0	1	0	2	0	3	2	107	16	0
India	46	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	41	3	0
Iran	41	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	36	2	0
Israel	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	0
Japan	24	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	23	0	0
Korea	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	0
Lebanon	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	0	0
Philippines	72	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	57	5	0
Thailand	38	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	32	1	0
Turkey	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	2	0
Other Asia	128	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	105	18	0
Africa	239	0	2	0	2	0	3	3	218	11	0
South Africa, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Africa	239	0	2	0	2	0	3	3	218	11	0
Oceania	56	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	48	2	0
Australia	13	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	10	1	0
New Zealand	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Pacific Islands (U.S. Administration)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Other Oceania	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	28	1	0
North America	26,884	1	229	4	298	1	274	985	1,189	23,888	15
Canada	476	1	80	2	32	0	33	30	225	73	0
Mexico	19,656	0	112	0	234	1	193	827	358	17,917	14
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigua	26	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	14	8	0
Bahamas	20	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	13	4	0
Barbados	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	21	0	0
Bermuda	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
British Virgin Islands	7	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Dominica	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Dominican Republic	181	0	7	1	5	0	0	13	54	100	1
Haiti	87	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	46	39	0
Jamaica	146	0	7	0	14	0	6	11	78	30	0
Netherland Antilles	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0
St. Christopher	19	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	8	4	0
St. Lucia	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	0
Trinidad and Tobago	62	0	4	0	3	0	1	5	36	13	0
Belize	91	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	23	56	0
Costa Rica	59	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	33	23	0
El Salvador	3,877	0	3	1	1	0	15	36	81	3,740	0
Guatemala	1,687	0	2	0	2	0	13	21	70	1,579	0
Honduras	250	0	3	0	0	0	2	9	54	182	0
Nicaragua	97	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	20	70	0
Panama	59	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	15	38	0
Other North America	32	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	19	4	0
South America	1,655	0	4	1	43	0	19	38	561	989	0
Argentina	83	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	37	42	0
Bolivia	36	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	22	8	0
Brazil	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	4	0
Chile	114	0	0	0	1	0	6	4	56	47	0
Colombia	605	0	1	0	23	0	6	15	198	362	0
Ecuador	536	0	0	0	5	0	4	12	88	427	0
Guyana	55	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	33	18	0
Peru	150	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	77	66	0
Uruguay	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	12	0
Venezuela	23	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	15	3	0
Other South America	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Other countries	25	2	6	1	1	2	0	3	6	3	1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, *1977 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), Table 24.

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Table 4.32 Aliens deported from the United States, by reason for deportation, fiscal years 1908–77

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 4.29 and 4.30.

[Deportation statistics by reason for deportation not available prior to fiscal year 1908]

Fiscal years	Total	Reason for deportation											
		Subversive or anarchistic	Criminal	Inmoral	Violation of narcotic laws	Mental or physical defect	Previously excluded or deported	Failed to maintain or comply with conditions of non-immigrant status	Entered without proper documents	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Public charge	Unable to read (over 16 years of age	Miscellaneous
1908 to 1977	741,315	1,528	47,640	16,565	7,572	27,302	40,454	118,247	152,833	273,657	22,547	16,762	16,208
1908 to 1910	6,888	0	236	784	0	3,228	0	0	0	1,106	474	0	1,060
1911 to 1920	27,912	353	1,209	4,324	0	6,364	178	0	0	4,128	9,086	704	1,566
1921 to 1930	92,157	642	8,383	4,238	374	8,936	1,842	5,556	31,704	5,265	10,703	5,977	8,537
1931 to 1940	117,086	253	16,597	4,838	1,108	6,301	9,729	14,669	45,480	5,159	1,886	8,329	2,737
1941 to 1950	110,849	17	8,945	759	822	1,560	17,642	13,906	14,288	50,209	143	1,746	812
1951 to 1960	129,887	230	6,742	1,175	947	642	4,002	25,260	35,090	54,457	225	5	1,112
1961 to 1970	96,374	15	3,694	397	1,462	236	3,601	31,334	11,831	43,561	8	0	235
1961	7,438	4	498	73	106	54	357	3,020	400	2,916	2	0	8
1962	7,637	2	493	58	131	53	353	2,967	378	3,185	0	0	17
1963	7,454	4	452	61	158	29	368	2,302	417	3,642	1	0	20
1964	8,746	0	417	40	146	22	373	2,473	688	4,580	0	0	7
1965	10,143	0	385	53	143	23	355	3,241	1,036	4,881	2	0	24
1966	9,168	1	323	30	130	13	336	3,668	984	3,615	0	0	68
1967	9,260	0	320	29	154	14	360	3,126	1,272	3,947	2	0	36
1968	9,130	0	266	21	137	8	345	3,200	1,356	3,777	1	0	19
1969	10,505	3	272	14	155	12	361	2,901	1,789	4,983	0	0	15
1970	16,893	1	268	18	202	8	393	4,436	3,511	8,035	0	0	21
1971 to 1977	160,162	18	1,834	50	2,859	35	3,460	27,522	14,440	109,772	22	1	149
1971	17,639	2	286	9	232	7	476	4,140	2,979	9,483	4	0	21
1972	16,266	2	266	7	307	3	487	3,966	2,710	8,486	6	0	26
1973	16,842	7	226	7	395	7	594	3,989	2,247	9,342	4	0	24
1974	18,824	3	191	7	396	7	440	3,839	2,086	11,839	2	0	14
1975	23,438	0	225	4	583	6	526	3,649	1,896	16,529	1	0	19
1976	27,998	1	272	8	464	2	481	3,782	1,185	21,777	1	1	24
Transition quarter	8,927	0	83	2	110	0	141	1,007	271	7,304	3	0	6
1977	30,228	3	285	6	372	3	315	3,150	1,066	25,012	1	0	15

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, *1977 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 26.

Table 4.33 Property seizures for violations of laws enforced by the U.S. Customs Service, by type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1975–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.25. The domestic value of an article seized is estimated from retail value lists by U.S. Customs inspectors at the time and place of seizure.

[Domestic value in thousands]

Type of property seized	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978
Prohibited non-narcotic articles:					
Number of seizures	15,752	27,875	8,000	27,156	28,085
Domestic value	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles:					
Number of seizures	11,680	10,897	4,010	11,196	6,198
Domestic value	$29,564	$33,573	$9,311	$29,940	$19,351
Aircraft:					
Number of seizures	68	130	42	124	94
Domestic value	$3,277	$18,799	$1,834	$5,640	$16,554
Vessels:					
Number of seizures	129	191	63	291	334
Domestic value	$18,197	$46,400	$1,945	$90,656	$32,421
Monetary instruments:					
Number of seizures	300	374	168	538	721
Domestic value	$7,345	$7,782	$2,695	$7,430	$13,076
General merchandise:					
Number of seizures	27,188	27,667	7,063	28,750	26,151
Domestic value	$88,266	$49,675	$16,002	$80,732	$46,782
Total:					
Number of seizures	55,117	67,134	19,346	68,055	61,583
Domestic value	$146,648	$156,228	$31,788	$214,399	$128,183

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Prologue '76* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1976), p. 37; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Customs U.S.A.* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1978), p. 30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 4.34 Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1968–78

NOTE: The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal years. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Investigative activity	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978
Total cases for investigation	144,974	155,004	180,111	200,334	210,626	174,419	182,678	202,042	244,462	155,250	310,092	259,205
Cases pending beginning of the fiscal year:												
Counterfeiting	1,568	2,029	2,582	2,544	3,308	2,431	2,323	1,998	2,580	2,604	2,701	2,548
Check forgery	23,001	21,940	32,276	34,962	41,291	30,113	30,846	35,385	43,115	83,162	93,517	81,488
Bond forgery	9,917	14,279	20,479	19,864	20,249	15,615	15,032	13,068	13,981	14,773	13,854	12,119
Protective intelligence	598	911	882	1,167	1,119	660	666	551	452	742	639	627
Other criminal and noncriminal	582	582	921	1,316	1,617	1,326	1,163	1,366	1,724	2,899	2,652	2,341
Total	35,666	39,741	57,140	59,853	67,584	50,145	50,030	52,368	61,852	104,180	113,363	99,123
Cases received:												
Counterfeiting	23,486	18,730	22,346	23,226	23,333	16,951	18,739	22,750	14,944	4,602	20,777	21,417
Check forgery	51,606	57,616	62,094	66,004	75,759	63,927	70,880	84,863	113,035	35,022	128,500	92,832
Bond forgery	15,867	20,635	16,983	22,991	16,599	14,359	13,805	13,183	14,735	2,825	12,588	10,670
Protective intelligence	14,927	12,351	13,467	14,499	14,116	17,348	15,319	11,207	15,802	3,664	14,623	14,703
Other criminal and noncriminal	3,422	5,931	8,081	13,761	13,235	11,689	13,905	17,671	24,094	4,957	20,241	20,460
Total	109,308	115,263	122,971	140,481	143,042	124,274	132,648	149,674	182,610	51,070	196,729	160,082
Cases closed:												
Counterfeiting	23,025	18,177	22,384	22,462	23,377	17,059	18,778	22,055	14,833	4,419	20,701	20,466
Check forgery	52,667	47,280	59,408	59,675	87,566	63,194	66,282	76,743	72,667	24,273	139,365	119,735
Bond forgery	11,505	14,435	17,598	22,606	21,075	14,942	14,836	11,824	13,471	3,510	13,526	11,740
Protective intelligence	14,614	12,380	13,182	14,547	13,783	17,342	15,403	11,268	15,494	3,748	14,605	14,500
Other criminal and noncriminal	3,422	5,592	7,686	13,460	13,070	11,852	13,648	17,269	22,881	5,151	20,482	19,783
Total	105,233	97,864	120,258	132,750	158,871	124,389	128,947	139,159	139,346	41,101	208,679	186,224

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 4.35 Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1973–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.34. Forged check cases include U.S. Government-issued checks only.

	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978
Forged check cases:							
Number of checks paid	650,778,132	708,071,443	781,642,177	822,607,245	174,650,139	727,408,380	716,747,047
Forged checks received for investigation	59,004	64,363	78,148	108,724	33,679	121,022	85,286
Checks received for investigation per million checks paid	91	91	100	132	193	166	119
Forged check cases closed	58,480	59,936	70,085	68,302	23,120	132,135	112,000
Value of forged checks in cases closed	$10,736,304	$13,743,149	$15,950,460	$16,460,178	$5,146,619	$32,644,134	$30,527,400
Forged bond cases:							
Forged bonds received for investigation	13,849	13,163	12,645	14,356	2,738	12,189	10,399
Forged bond cases closed	14,428	14,190	11,285	13,110	3,425	13,097	11,465
Value of forged bonds in cases closed	$1,229,846	$1,166,703	$1,024,298	$1,119,774	$283,505	$1,173,031	$1,074,141

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

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Table 4.36 Value and number of counterfeit notes and coins passed and seized before circulation, and number of counterfeiting plant operations suppressed by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1968–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.34.

Fiscal year	Total value of notes and coins	Counterfeit notes					Value of counterfeit coins			Counterfeiting plant operations suppressed	
		Passed on the public		Seized before circulation		Total value	Passed on the public	Seized before circulation	Total value	Notes	Coins
		Number	Value	Number	Value						
1968	$13,181,397	191,760	$2,861,848	398,844	$10,293,330	$13,155,178	$25,163	$1,056	$26,219	36	2
1969	15,125,089	189,903	2,964,303	712,338	12,096,080	15,060,383	37,940	26,766	64,706	40	3
1970	18,500,349	135,775	2,170,343	837,825	16,307,804	18,478,147	20,542	1,660	22,202	44	1
1971	26,844,167	190,531	3,471,764	1,083,226	23,345,406	26,817,170	16,395	10,602	26,997	59	2
1972	27,752,324	287,014	4,815,536	1,097,424	22,910,797	27,726,333	15,333	10,658	25,991	84	1
1973	25,305,511	178,935	3,339,895	1,143,067	21,942,350	25,282,245	12,386	10,880	23,266	72	0
1974	21,401,788	120,956	2,431,353	659,746	18,950,777	21,382,130	7,934	11,724	19,658	56	1
1975	48,624,982	155,952	3,616,265	1,286,054	44,986,182	48,602,447	7,743	14,792	22,535	75	1
1976	35,088,968	135,422	3,374,520	672,606	31,705,689	35,080,209	5,470	3,289	8,759	58	1
Transition quarter	5,474,842	49,044	1,108,381	145,045	4,364,956	5,473,337	848	657	1,505	12	0
1977	44,038,593	255,497	4,871,847	1,178,456	39,158,293	44,030,140	7,111	1,342	8,453	87	0
1978	22,341,165	196,764	4,000,482	560,912	18,337,568	22,338,050	2,241	874	3,115	57	0

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 4.37 Arrests for offenses against railroads, by offense and age group, United States and Canada, 1975–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.120.

Offense	1975		1976		1977		1978		
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Employee
Theft:									
Theft from freight cars	1,640	894	2,051	1,164	2,056	1,240	1,758	1,010	34
Theft from trailers	259	187	521	388	471	383	565	452	26
Theft of entire trailer	6	29	1	5	2	19	5	31	1
Theft from multi-level carrier	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	277	295	15
Theft of copperwire	80	191	60	236	68	184	37	171	0
Theft of brass	8	34	3	38	7	34	1	18	2
Theft of other company property	619	1,638	841	1,776	619	1,479	565	1,306	104
Burglary of buildings	249	113	257	173	196	115	183	141	4
Other theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	204	250	48
Vandalism:									
Multi-level carriers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	208	40	1
Company property and equipment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	537	235	25
Track and signals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	436	125	2
Switch tampering	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	328	19	0
Track obstructions	989	102	915	117	929	176	680	161	1
Stoning of trains	1,764	98	2,104	119	2,246	138	1,663	146	0
Shooting of trains	161	27	201	36	170	38	243	61	2
Other vandalism	2,011	281	2,113	366	1,983	438	318	94	7
Trespassing	4,359	13,114	6,661	10,871	7,563	13,618	4,055	28,531	73
Criminal offenses not listed above	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	705	3,582	194
Total	12,145	16,708	15,728	15,289	16,310	17,862	12,768	36,668	539

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Operations and Maintenance Department.

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Section 5:
JUDICIAL PROCESSING OF DEFENDANTS

This section presents information relating to the judicial disposition of juveniles and adults in the United States. Although the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Prisoner Statistics programs provide nationwide data on specific law enforcement and correctional activities, no comparable uniform nationwide data exist for the collection and dissemination of State and local judicial processing statistics. Recent exceptions are data relating to individuals processed in juvenile courts, including the estimated number of delinquency, dependency and neglect cases handled by juvenile courts in the United States, and the State Court Caseload Statistics series compiled by the National Center for State Courts.

Because of the limited amount of State and local judicial processing data, this section relies heavily on data regarding the judicial processing of Federal defendants. These data are collected and published by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Included here are data on the number and type of civil and criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in Federal courts. Additional tables present information on the nature of proceedings, dispositions, and sentences imposed on Federal defendants. Data specifically relating to the processing of white-collar crimes (antitrust, Interstate Commerce Commission, and environmental cases) are also included. In addition, this section presents tables that show the number and nature of cases that reach the Federal courts via appeal. For example, information on the number and type of prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts, as well as the number of petitions for review on Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court, is presented.

Also presented are data on the number and type of court-authorized interceptions by State or Federal authorities of private wire or oral communications. Included is information about the number, location, duration, and cost of the intercept devices; the types of criminal offenses being investigated; the number of interceptions made; and the results (i.e., arrests, convictions) of those interceptions.

Data on mail fraud and other postal violations that come to the attention of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service also appear in this section. Finally, this section contains information relating to General and Special Courts-Martial of Army, Air Force, Navy, and Coast Guard personnel.

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Table 5.1 Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population 10 through 17 years old) of delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts, United States, 1958–76

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 were estimated from a national sample of juvenile courts. Estimates for 1970–76 were derived from all courts who have responded for 2 consecutive years.

Data across courts and across States may not be comparable because the age and the substantive jurisdictions of juvenile courts are defined variously from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Moreover, the number of cases handled by juvenile courts can be substantially influenced by the presence of alternative public and private community referral and social service agencies whose existence may act to divert considerable numbers of eligible juveniles who would otherwise fall under custody of the court. Estimates of delinquency cases include status offenses, which are defined as conduct that violates the law only when committed by a child (e.g., running away, truancy, violation of curfew, ungovernable behavior, possessing or drinking liquor). For a description of the sample and definitions of terms see Appendix 15.

Year	Estimated number of delinquency cases [a]	Child population 10 through 17 years of age (in thousands) [b]	Estimated rate [c]
1958	47,000	23,443	20.0
1959	483,000	24,607	19.6
1960	510,000	25,368	20.1
1961	503,000	26,056	19.3
1962	555,000	26,989	20.6
1963	601,000	28,056	21.4
1964	686,000	29,244	23.5
1965	697,000	29,536	23.6
1966	745,000	30,124	24.7
1967	811,000	30,837	26.3
1968	900,000	31,566	28.5
1969	988,500	32,157	30.7
1970	1,052,000	32,614	32.3
1971	1,125,000	32,969	34.1
1972	1,112,500	33,120	33.6
1973	1,143,700	33,377	34.2
1974	1,252,700	33,365	37.5
1975	1,316,950	33,045	39.9
1976	1,237,200	32,501	38.1

[a] Data for 1958–69 estimated from the national sample of juvenile courts. Data for 1970–76 estimated from all courts who have responded for two consecutive years. This sample represents 54.5 percent of the population of the United States.
[b] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 643, Issued January 1977, "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: July 1, 1974 to 1976" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977).
[c] Rate based on the number of delinquency cases per 1,000 U.S. child population, 10 through 17 years of age.

Source: Thomas S. Vereb and Terrence A. Finnegan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1975*, National Center for Juvenile Justice, Preliminary draft (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1978), p. 11, Table 6; and Linda L. Dahma, Howard Snyder, and Dennis Sullivan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1976*, National Center for Juvenile Justice (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), p. 18, Table 7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.2 Estimated number of delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts, by sex, United States, 1958–76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. For a description of the sample and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Year	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1958	383,000	81	87,000	19
1959	393,000	81	90,000	19
1960	415,000	81	99,000	19
1961	408,000	81	95,000	19
1962	450,000	81	104,500	19
1963	485,000	81	116,000	19
1964	555,000	81	131,000	19
1965	555,000	80	142,000	20
1966	593,000	80	152,000	20
1967	640,000	79	171,000	21
1968	708,000	79	191,000	21
1969	760,000	77	228,000	23
1970	799,500	76	252,000	24
1971	845,500	75	279,500	25
1972	827,500	74	285,000	26
1973	845,300	74	298,400	26
1974	927,000	74	325,700	26
1975	1,001,685	76	315,265	24
1976	943,700	76	293,500	24

Source: Thomas S. Vereb and Terrence A. Finnegan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1975*, National Center for Juvenile Justice, Preliminary draft (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1978), p. 12, Table 9; and Linda L. Dahma, Howard Snyder, and Dennis Sullivan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1976*, National Center for Juvenile Justice (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), p. 21, Table 10. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 5.3 Number and rate (per 1,000 child population at risk) of delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts, by method of handling, jurisdiction, and sex, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. Only those States reporting data for 1976 are included in this table. "Official cases" are those cases that are placed on the official court calendar for adjudication by the judge or referee through the filing of a petition, affidavit, or other legal instrument used to initiate court action. "Unofficial cases" are those that are not placed on the official court calendar, but were adjusted by the judge, referee, probation officer, or other officer of the court. For a description of the sample and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Jurisdiction and sex	Number of courts reporting	Total		Official cases		Unofficial cases	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Alabama	67	14,149	27.4	9,584	18.6	4,565	8.8
Male	X	9,837	19.1	6,886	13.4	2,951	5.7
Female	X	4,312	8.3	2,698	5.2	1,614	3.1
Alaska [a]	4	4,093	81.6	968	19.3	3,125	62.3
Male	X	NA	NA	737	14.7	NA	NA
Female	X	NA	NA	231	4.6	NA	NA
Arkansas [b]	75	8,513	27.9	8,513	27.9	NA	NA
Male	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California	58	164,765	39.8	52,204	12.6	112,561	27.2
Male	X	122,350	29.6	42,407	10.2	79,943	19.3
Female	X	42,415	10.2	9,797	2.4	32,618	7.9
Connecticut	3	13,882	38.3	6,843	18.9	7,039	19.4
Male	X	10,959	30.3	5,437	15.0	5,522	15.3
Female	X	2,923	8.1	1,406	3.9	1,517	4.2
Delaware [b]	1	7,767	120.6	7,767	120.6	NA	NA
Male	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia	1	7,017	70.0	5,973	59.6	1,044	10.4
Male	X	6,020	60.1	5,208	52.0	812	8.1
Female	X	997	9.9	765	7.6	232	2.3
Florida	67	94,044	92.7	27,067	26.7	66,977	66.0
Male	X	71,383	70.4	22,587	22.3	48,796	48.1
Female	X	22,661	22.3	4,480	4.4	18,181	17.9
Georgia	159	38,838	58.5	17,696	26.7	21,142	31.8
Male	X	27,439	41.3	13,085 [c]	19.7	14,354 [c]	21.6
Female	X	11,399	17.2	4,611 [c]	7.0	6,788 [c]	10.2
Hawaii	4	6,213	50.4	3,101	25.2	3,112	25.2
Male	X	4,724	38.3	2,549	20.7	2,175	17.6
Female	X	1,489	12.1	552	4.5	937	7.6
Idaho [d]	44	6,969	55.3	3,187	25.3	3,782	30.0
Male	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana [b]	92	18,491	22.3	18,491	22.3	NA	NA
Male	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	95	19,537	43.5	4,155	9.2	15,382	34.3
Male	X	15,344	34.2	3,520	7.8	11,824	26.4
Female	X	4,193	9.3	635	1.4	3,558	7.9
Kentucky	118	8,151	21.4	5,383	14.2	2,768	7.2
Male	X	6,181	16.2	4,192	11.0	1,989	5.2
Female	X	1,970	5.2	1,191	3.2	779	2.0
Maryland	24	53,084	84.0	20,284	32.1	32,800	51.9
Male	X	41,674	66.0	16,776	26.6	24,898	39.4
Female	X	11,410	18.1	3,508	5.6	7,902	12.5
Massachusetts [e]	14	22,689	29.7	22,689	29.7	NA	NA
Male	X	19,772	25.9	19,722	25.9	NA	NA
Female	X	2,967	3.9	2,967	3.9	NA	NA
Mississippi	80	11,037	28.3	5,802	14.9	5,235	13.4
Male	X	8,335	21.4	4,747	12.2	3,588	9.2
Female	X	2,702	6.9	1,055	2.7	1,647	4.2
Missouri	94	12,250	44.7	2,521	9.2	9,729	35.5
Male	X	8,646	31.5	1,930	7.0	6,716	24.5
Female	X	3,604	13.2	591	2.2	3,013	11.0
Nebraska	93	4,896	21.2	3,857	16.7	1,039	4.5
Male	X	3,911	17.0	3,111	13.5	800	3.5
Female	X	985	4.3	746	3.2	239	1.0
New Hampshire	58	4,146	44.2	3,612	38.5	534	5.7
Male	X	3,440	36.7	3,008	32.1	432 [f]	4.6
Female	X	706	7.5	604	6.4	102 [f]	1.1
New Jersey [b]	21	74,752	70.2	74,752	70.2	NA	NA
Male	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New York [e]	62	26,779	13.2	26,779	13.2	NA	NA
Male	X	20,153	10.0	20,153	10.0	NA	NA
Female	X	6,262	3.2	6,626	3.2	NA	NA
North Carolina [b]	30	17,605	28.4	17,605	28.4	NA	NA
Male	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	87	71,961	48.9	51,382	34.9	20.579	14.0
Male	X	53,494	36.4	39,254	26.7	14,240	9.7
Female	X	18,467	12.5	12,128	8.2	6,339	4.3
Oklahoma	61	11,034	19.0	4,282	12.1	6,752	19.0
Male	X	8,423	14.1	3,402 [c]	9.6	5,021 [c]	14.1
Female	X	2,611	4.9	880 [c]	2.5	1,731 [c]	4.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 5.3 Number and rate (per 1,000 child population at risk) of delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts, by method of handling, jurisdiction, and sex, 1976—Continued

Jurisdiction and sex	Number of courts reporting	Total		Official cases		Unofficial cases	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Oregon	26	27,746	124.4	6,000	34.3	21,746	124.4
Male	X	20,211	90.0	4,478	25.6	15,733	90.0
Female	X	7,535	34.4	1,522	8.7	6,013	34.4
Pennsylvania	59	39,852	23.5	24,983	14.7	14,869	8.8
Male	X	33,473	19.7	21,651	12.7	11,822	7.0
Female	X	6,379	3.8	3,332	2.0	3,047	1.8
Puerto Rico [e]	10	3,328	15.9	3,328	15.9	NA	NA
Male	X	2,802	13.4	2,802	13.4	NA	NA
Female	X	526	2.5	526	2.5	NA	NA
Rhode Island [d]	1	3,770	27.3	3,308	24.0	462	3.3
Male	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina [e]	38	10,008	33.6	10,008	33.6	NA	NA
Male	X	7,566	25.4	7,566	25.4	NA	NA
Female	X	2,442	8.2	2,442	8.2	NA	NA
South Dakota [d]	8	6,094	56.9	4,061	37.9	2,031	19.0
Male	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas [d]	247	63,942	39.2	12,673	7.8	51,269	31.4
Male	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utah	5	20,860	113.0	11,339	61.4	9,521	51.6
Male	X	16,371	88.7	8,875	48.1	7,496	40.6
Female	X	4,489	24.3	2,464	13.3	2,025	11.0
Vermont [b]	14	1,103	20.4	1,103	20.4	NA	NA
Male	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands [e]	3	64	6.6	64	6.6	NA	NA
Male	X	58	6.0	58	6.0	NA	NA
Female	X	6	0.6	6	0.6	NA	NA
Virginia [d]	134	115,681	158.8	95,559	131.2	20,122	27.6
Male	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Female	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	28	33,612	106.2	9,548	30.2	24,064	43.5
Male	X	24,791	78.3	7,301 [c]	23.1	17,490 [c]	31.6
Female	X	8,821	27.9	2,247 [c]	7.1	6,574 [c]	11.9
West Virginia	54	5,262	18.7	3,387	12.0	1,875	6.7
Male	X	3,896	13.8	2,554	9.0	1,342	4.8
Female	X	1,366	4.9	833	3.0	533	1.9
Wisconsin	71	13,463	23.3	6,644	11.5	6,819	11.8
Male	X	11,352	19.7	5,825	10.1	5,527	9.6
Female	X	2,111	3.6	819	1.4	1,292	2.2

[a] No breakdown by sex for unofficial cases.
[b] No breakdown by sex or method of handling; official total only.
[c] No breakdown by sex and method of handling for some courts; i.e., some courts reported total official, total unofficial, and total only. Figures include estimates for these courts.
[d] No breakdown for sex by method of handling.
[e] Official cases only.
[f] No breakdown by sex for unofficial cases for some courts; i.e., some courts reported unofficial total only. Figures include estimates for these courts.

Source: Linda L. Dahma, Howard Snyder, and Dennis Sullivan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1976*, National Center for Juvenile Justice (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), pp. 39–58. Reprinted by permission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 5.4 Estimated number of delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts, by urbanization of jurisdiction, United States, 1957–76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. For a description of the sample and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Year	Urban		Semi-urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1957	280,000	63	113,000	26	47,000	11
1958	298,000	63	120,000	26	52,000	11
1959	295,000	61	127,000	26	61,000	13
1960	344,000	67	128,000	25	42,000	8
1961	350,000	69	119,000	24	34,000	7
1962	383,000	69	132,500	24	39,500	7
1963	414,000	69	146,000	24	41,000	7
1964	456,000	67	181,000	26	49,000	7
1965	470,000	68	183,000	26	43,000	6
1966	490,000	66	206,500	28	48,000	6
1967	525,000	65	235,300	29	50,700	6
1968	588,200	65	256,400	29	55,200	6
1969	646,600	66	280,800	28	61,100	6
1970	686,000	66	296,800	28	69,200	6
1971	717,000	64	331,000	29	77,000	7
1972	692,000	62	345,000	31	75,500	7
1973	694,700	61	362,000	31	87,000	8
1974	776,600	62	375,800	30	100,300	8
1975	753,566	57	464,444	35	98,939	8
1976	715,800	58	411,500	33	109,900	9

Source: Thomas S. Vereb and Terrence A. Finnegan, *Juvenile Court Statistics, 1975*, National Center for Juvenile Justice (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1978), p. 11, Table 7; and Linda L. Dahma, Howard Snyder, and Dennis Sullivan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1976*, National Center for Juvenile Justice (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), p. 19, Table 8. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.5 Estimated rate (per 1,000 child population at risk[a]) of delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts, by age jurisdiction of court and urbanization of jurisdiction, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. For a description of the sample and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Urbanization of jurisdiction	Rate per 1,000 child population[a]			
	All courts	Age jurisdiction of court		
		Under 16[b]	Under 17	Under 18
Urban	37.0	18.9	40.3	42.0
Semi-urban	45.3	19.1	45.7	50.3
Rural	30.4	23.0	29.5	33.2

[a] These differential rates are calculated on the basis of the 1970 child population at risk; that is, from age 10 to the upper limit of the court's jurisdiction.
[b] The rates of case disposition for courts having jurisdiction to age 16 are particularly influenced by New York, which accounts for nearly 60 percent of the child population for that category. The rates for that category are also influenced by the fact that New York and North Carolina only report judicial cases.

Source: Linda L. Dahma, Howard Snyder, and Dennis Sullivan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1976*, National Center for Juvenile Justice (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), p. 17. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 5.6 Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population under 18 years of age) of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by juvenile courts, United States, 1947-76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.1. In 1976, the estimated number of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by juvenile courts was based on data from courts reporting in 1975 and 1976 whose jurisdiction included 38 percent of the child population under 18 years of age during 1976. The estimated number of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by juvenile courts in 1975 was based on data from courts reporting in 1974 and 1975 whose jurisdiction included 42 percent of the child population under 18 years of age during 1975. For 1974, the estimated number was based on data from courts reporting in 1973 and 1974 whose jurisdiction included one-half of the child population under 18 years of age during 1974. Data for 1955-73 were estimated from courts serving about two-thirds of the child population under 18 years of age in the United States. Data prior to 1955 were estimated by the Children's Bureau, based on reports from a smaller but comparable group of courts. Inclusion of estimates from Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960 does not materially affect the trend. See U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Human Development, Juvenile Court Statistics 1973, No. OHD/OYD 75-26043 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1975), p. 13. For a description of the sample and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Year	Estimated number of dependency and neglect cases	Child population under 18 years of age (in thousands) [a]	Estimated rate [b]
1947	104,000	43,301	2.4
1948	103,000	44,512	2.3
1949	98,000	45,775	2.1
1950	93,000	47,017	2.0
1951	97,000	48,598	2.0
1952	98,000	50,296	1.9
1953	103,000	51,987	2.0
1954	103,000	53,737	1.9
1955	106,000	55,568	1.9
1956	105,000	57,377	1.8
1957	114,000	59,336	1.9
1958	124,000	61,238	2.0
1959	128,000	63,038	2.0
1960	131,000	64,516	2.0
1961	140,000	65,789	2.1
1962	141,000	67,092	2.1
1963	146,000	68,371	2.1
1964	150,000	69,625	2.2
1965	157,000	69,699	2.3
1966	161,000	69,851	2.3
1967	154,000	69,878	2.2
1968	141,000	69,831	2.0
1969	127,000	69,694	1.8
1970	133,000	69,669	1.9
1971	130,900	69,576	1.9
1972	141,000	69,060	2.0
1973	158,000	68,196	2.3
1974	151,300	67,241	2.2
1975	143,138	66,251	2.2
1976	155,100	65,189	2.4

[a] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 643, "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: July 1, 1974 to 1976" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977).
[b] Rates based on estimated dependency and neglect cases per 1,000 U.S. child population under 18 years of age.

Source: Thomas S. Vereb and Terrence A. Finnegan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1975*, National Center for Juvenile Justice, Preliminary draft (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1978), p. 15, Table 12; and Linda L. Dahma, Howard Snyder, and Dennis Sullivan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1976*, National Center for Juvenile Justice (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), p. 24, Table 13. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 5.7 Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 child population at risk[a]) of dependency and neglect cases disposed of by juvenile courts, by age jurisdiction of court and urbanization of jurisdiction, United States, 1976[b]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.1 and 5.6. For a description of the sample and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Urbanization of jurisdiction	Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 child population[b]			
			Age jurisdiction of court		
		All courts	Under 16	Under 17	Under 18
Urban	78,300	1.9	0.7	3.8	2.4
Semi-urban	59,800	2.6	1.8	3.1	2.8
Rural	17,000	1.7	2.9	2.6	1.2

[a] Calculated on the basis of the 1970 child populaiton at risk (e.g., the child population under 16, for courts whose age jurisdiction is under 16).
[b] Based on the data from courts whose jurisdiction includes 38 percent of the eligible child population.

Source: Linda L. Dahma, Howard Snyder, and Dennis Sullivan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1976*, National Center for Juvenile Justice (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), p. 23. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 5.8 Juvenile cases disposed of in selected juvenile courts, by method of handling, type of case, age jurisdiction of court, and area in each State served by court, 1976[a]

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.1 and 5.6. Only those States reporting data for 1976 are included in this table. For a description of the sample and definitions of terms, see Appendix 15.

Area served by the court[b]	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total population of area	Delinquency child population (10 to 17 years of age)	Delinquency child population (0 to 18 years of age)	Judicial cases		Nonjudicial cases		Total cases	
					Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect
Alabama:										
Calhoun Co. (Anniston)	17	103,092	14,375	32,984	521	246	70	12	591	258
Jefferson Co. (Birmingham)	17	644,991	96,138	208,384	1,679	996	979	181	2,658	1,177
Madison Co. (Huntsville)	17	186,540	29,112	69,261	1,118	245	413	0	1,531	245
Mobile Co. (Mobile)	17	317,308	50,983	115,030	773	541	105	45	878	586
Montgomery Co. (Montgomery)	17	167,790	25,902	58,085	1,231	525	512	21	1,743	546
Tuscaloosa Co. (Tuscaloosa)	17	116,029	15,350	33,938	108	111	84	7	192	118
61 small courts	17	1,908,415	284,353	646,867	4,154	1,747	2,402	107	6,556	1,854
Alaska:										
District 3 (Anchorage)	18	174,590	29,596	68,129	490	NA	1,853	NA	2,343	NA
3 small courts	18	125,692	20,551	49,018	478	NA	1,272	NA	1,750	NA
Arkansas:										
Pulaski Co. (Little Rock)	18	287,189	45,090	98,865	1,525	NA	NA	NA	1,525	NA
74 small courts	18	1,636,106	260,357	556,145	6,988	NA	NA	NA	6,988	NA
California:										
Alameda Co. (Oakland)	18	1,073,184	214,304	335,137	1,774	NA	6,504	NA	8,278	NA
Butte Co. (Chico)	18	101,969	21,418	30,795	250	NA	954	NA	1,204	NA
Contra Costa Co. (Richmond)	18	558,389	122,920	176,787	1,475	NA	3,854	NA	5,329	NA
Fresno Co. (Fresno)	18	413,053	93,863	157,299	869	NA	3,876	NA	4,745	NA
Kern Co. (Bakersfield)	18	329,162	74,664	128,021	803	NA	4,035	NA	4,838	NA
Los Angeles Co. (Los Angeles)	18	7,036,463	1,371,946	2,207,845	18,898	NA	17,800	NA	36,698	NA
Marin Co. (Ross Valley)	18	206,038	39,642	55,246	214	NA	619	NA	833	NA
Merced Co. (Merced)	18	104,629	24,792	40,164	348	NA	1,742	NA	2,090	NA
Monterey Co. (Salinas)	18	250,071	61,438	81,665	683	NA	2,008	NA	2,691	NA
Orange Co. (Anaheim)	18	1,420,386	314,154	303,879	5,683	NA	4,516	NA	10,199	NA
Riverside Co. (Riverside)	18	459,074	94,412	120,723	1,350	NA	5,026	NA	6,376	NA
Sacramento Co. (Sacramento)	18	631,498	140,763	205,777	1,605	NA	6,023	NA	7,628	NA
San Bernardino Co. (San Bernadino)	18	681,092	150,925	206,499	1,968	NA	5,362	NA	7,330	NA
San Diego Co. (San Diego)	18	1,357,782	312,501	431,395	3,726	NA	8,358	NA	12,084	NA
San Francisco Co. (San Francisco)	18	715,674	108,756	208,542	1,049	NA	3,268	NA	4,317	NA
San Joaquin Co. (Stockton)	18	290,208	62,955	97,947	701	NA	1,501	NA	2,202	NA
San Luis Obispo Co. (San Luis Obispo)	18	105,690	22,891	30,213	240	NA	631	NA	871	NA
San Mateo Co. (San Mateo)	18	556,234	109,650	173,492	1,158	NA	2,062	NA	3,220	NA
Santa Barbara Co. (Santa Barbara)	18	264,324	59,861	65,878	498	NA	1,638	NA	2,136	NA
Santa Clara Co. (San Jose)	18	1,064,714	230,043	271,251	2,461	NA	7,990	NA	10,451	NA
Santa Cruz Co. (Santa Cruz)	18	123,790	24,593	27,584	218	NA	1,854	NA	2,072	NA
Solano Co. (Vallejo)	18	169,941	37,026	55,405	458	NA	1,436	NA	1,894	NA
Sonoma Co. (Santa Rosa)	18	204,885	40,950	56,239	622	NA	1,770	NA	2,392	NA
Stanislaus Co. (Modesto)	18	194,506	41,981	62,983	728	NA	2,483	NA	3,211	NA
Tulare Co. (Visalia)	18	188,322	42,933	72,863	569	NA	999	NA	1,568	NA
Ventura Co. (Oxnard)	18	376,430	85,776	82,168	1,100	NA	3,310	NA	4,410	NA
32 small courts	18	1,080,207	233,933	363,165	2,756	NA	12,942	NA	15,698	NA
Connecticut:										
District 1 (Bridgeport)	16	936,905	114,477	281,725	1,976	NA	1,908	NA	3,884	NA
District 2 (New Haven)	16	1,090,112	127,269	325,866	3,078	NA	2,414	NA	5,492	NA
District 3 (Hartford)	16	1,004,692	120,292	303,705	1,789	NA	2,717	NA	4,506	NA
Delaware:										
New Castle Co. (Wilmington)	18	385,856	64,389	138,747	7,767	NA	NA	NA	7,767	NA
District of Columbia:										
Washington (City)	18	756,510	100,149	219,635	5,973	527	1,044	82	7,017	609
Florida:										
Alachua Co. (Gainesville)	18	104,764	14,741	31,193	340	NA	704	NA	1,044	NA
Brevard Co. (Melbourne)	18	230,006	41,906	84,688	1,213	1	1,595	4	2,808	5
Broward Co. (Fort Lauderdale)	18	620,069	82,764	164,884	1,071	1	7,401	53	8,472	54
Dade Co. (Miami)	18	1,267,792	177,422	350,046	2,515	0	12,933	3	15,448	3
Duval Co. (Jacksonville)	18	528,865	87,145	175,826	2,075	0	5,191	1	7,266	1
Escambia Co. (Pensacola)	18	205,334	34,700	70,227	1,423	0	1,095	4	2,518	4
Hillsborough Co. (Tampa)	18	490,265	75,973	155,693	2,155	3	4,437	0	6,592	3
Lee Co. (Fort Myers)	18	105,216	14,158	28,407	576	NA	795	NA	1,371	NA
Leon Co. (Tallahassee)	18	103,047	14,728	30,854	422	0	532	2	954	2
Orange Co. (Orlando)	18	344,311	57,805	112,624	1,481	0	3,515	2	4,996	2
Palm Beach Co. (West Palm Beach)	18	348,753	47,621	97,956	1,244	0	3,560	5	4,804	5
Pinellas Co. (St. Petersburg)	18	522,329	74,693	112,957	3,301	7	6,031	93	9,332	100
Polk Co. (Lakeland)	18	227,222	36,432	73,253	1,742	NA	722	NA	2,464	NA
Sarasota Co. (Sarasota)	18	120,413	13,555	24,907	448	0	1,377	6	1,825	6
Volusia Co. (Daytona Beach)	18	169,487	22,616	42,973	767	NA	3,283	NA	4,050	NA
52 small courts	18	1,401,539	218,648	438,174	6,294	16	13,806	197	20,100	213

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Table 5.8 Juvenile cases disposed of in selected juvenile courts, by method of handling, type of case, age jurisdiction of court, and area in each State served by court, 1976[a]—Continued

Area served by the court[b]	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total population of area	Delinquency child population (10 to 17 years of age)	Delinquency child population (0 to 18 years of age)	Judicial cases		Nonjudicial cases		Total cases	
					Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect
Georgia:										
Bibb Co. (Macon)	17	143,418	21,371	48,258	542	147	266	NA	808	147
Chatham Co. (Savannah)	17	187,767	25,284	62,982	558	317	855	NA	1,413	317
Cobb Co. (Marietta)	17	196,793	29,035	70,684	2,078	210	539	0	2,617	210
De Kalb Co. (Decatur)	17	415,387	60,999	143,197	1,797	541	2,719	28	4,516	569
Fulton Co. (Atlanta)	17	607,592	79,403	186,198	1,219	598	2,748	163	3,967	761
Muscogee Co. (Columbus)	17	167,377	24,328	57,970	1,318	203	NA	NA	1,318	203
Richmond Co. (Augusta)	17	162,437	22,357	50,916	470	205	3,615	50	4,085	255
152 small courts	17	2,708,804	400,462	933,551	9,714	1,204	10,400	1,198	20,201	2,403
Hawaii:										
District 1 (Honolulu)	18	629,176	99,455	339,755	2,297	119	2,222	18	4,519	137
3 small courts	18	139,385	23,928	75,266	804	30	890	0	1,694	30
Idaho:										
Ada Co. (Boise)	18	112,230	19,040	39,775	735	64	930	36	1,665	100
43 small courts	18	600,337	107,139	224,080	2,452	222	2,852	166	5,304	388
Indiana:										
Allen Co. (Ft. Wayne)	18	280,455	47,194	103,298	530	NA	NA	NA	530	NA
Delaware Co. (Center)	18	129,219	19,105	42,684	252	NA	NA	NA	252	NA
Elkhart Co. (Goshen)	18	126,529	20,888	40,090	262	NA	NA	NA	262	NA
La Porte Co. (La Porte)	18	105,342	17,149	37,216	176	NA	NA	NA	176	NA
Lane Co. (Gary)	18	546,253	99,682	208,874	3,177	NA	NA	NA	3,177	NA
Madison Co. (Anderson)	18	138,451	21,768	48,231	229	NA	NA	NA	229	NA
Marion Co. (Indianapolis)	18	792,299	108,544	283,546	5,714	NA	NA	NA	5,714	NA
St. Joseph Co. (South Bend)	18	245,045	34,863	82,979	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA
Tippecanoe Co. (Lafayette)	18	109,378	13,966	29,073	62	NA	NA	NA	62	NA
Vanderburgh Co. (Evansville)	18	168,772	27,400	55,473	718	NA	NA	NA	718	NA
Vigo Co. (Terre Haute)	18	114,528	16,087	33,857	467	NA	NA	NA	467	NA
81 small courts	18	2,437,398	401,353	806,285	6,904	NA	NA	NA	6,904	NA
Iowa:										
Black Hawk Co. (Waterloo)	18	132,916	21,805	47,174	257	56	862	109	1,119	165
Linn Co. (Cedar Rapids)	18	163,213	25,585	59,029	248	68	1,317	0	1,565	68
Polk Co. (Des Moines)	18	286,101	44,557	97,488	545	286	2,184	145	2,729	431
Scott Co. (Davenport)	18	142,687	23,477	53,122	308	115	653	13	961	128
Woodbury Co. (Sioux City)	18	103,052	17,146	35,614	240	113	289	215	529	328
90 small courts	18	1,914,038	316,076	666,583	2,557	629	10,077	385	12,634	1,014
Kentucky:										
Kenton Co. (Covington)	18	129,440	20,593	46,866	469	129	937	10	1,406	139
117 small courts	18	2,219,888	359,589	764,069	4,914	692	1,831	95	6,745	787
Maryland:										
Anne Arundel Co. (Annapolis)	17	297,539	50,078	108,487	1,399	319	3,616	1	5,015	320
Baltimore Co. (Towson)	17	621,077	102,613	211,776	1,120	90	3,919	68	5,039	158
Baltimore City Co. (City)	17	905,759	139,442	303,227	8,748	482	11,792	37	20,540	519
Harford Co. (Bel Air)	17	115,378	19,084	43,497	333	50	647	0	980	50
Montogomery Co. (Silver Springs)	17	522,809	91,285	189,009	722	117	2,685	1	3,407	118
Prince Georges Co. (Hyattsville)	17	660,567	101,907	245,531	3,159	449	4,812	10	7,971	459
Washington Co. (Hagerstown)	17	103,829	15,705	34,296	290	100	436	6	726	106
17 small courts	17	695,441	111,474	245,669	2,415	325	4,744	3	7,159	338
Massachusetts:										
Berkshire Co. (Pittsfield)	17	149,402	20,820	47,098	599	NA	NA	NA	599	NA
Bristol Co. (New Bedford)	17	444,301	59,200	137,908	2,247	NA	NA	NA	2,247	NA
Essex Co. (Lynn)	17	637,887	87,274	201,791	2,465	NA	NA	NA	2,465	NA
Hampden Co. (Springfield)	17	459,050	63,839	145,947	2,381	NA	NA	NA	2,381	NA
Hampshire Co. (Northampton)	17	123,981	14,374	32,483	338	NA	NA	NA	338	NA
Middlesex Co. (Cambridge)	17	1,397,268	189,823	444,711	3,813	NA	NA	NA	3,813	NA
Norfolk Co. (Quincy)	17	605,051	87,807	197,719	1,834	NA	NA	NA	1,834	NA
Plymouth Co. (Brockton)	17	333,314	48,552	119,933	1,829	NA	NA	NA	1,829	NA
Suffolk Co. (Boston)	17	735,190	81,799	198,288	3,524	NA	NA	NA	3,524	NA
Worcester Co. (Worcester)	17	637,969	87,080	200,079	2,637	NA	NA	NA	2,637	NA
4 small courts	17	165,757	22,266	49,304	1,022	NA	NA	NA	1,022	NA
Mississippi:										
Harrison Co. (Biloxi)	18	134,582	22,004	48,232	330	NA	839	NA	1,169	NA
Hinds Co. (Jackson)	18	214,973	37,297	79,989	880	NA	935	NA	1,815	NA
78 small courts	18	1,845,583	330,821	706,177	4,592	NA	3,461	NA	8,053	NA
Missouri:										
Clay Co. (Gladstone)	17	123,322	18,260	42,867	171	30	1,230	194	1,401	224
Greene Co. (Springfield)	17	152,929	18,688	44,247	57	179	630	19	687	198
Jefferson Co. (Festus)	17	105,248	16,814	40,198	304	124	568	5	872	129
91 small courts	17	1,637,499	220,586	491,936	1,989	836	7,301	909	9,290	1,745

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Table 5.8 Juvenile cases disposed of in selected juvenile courts, by method of handling, type of case, age jurisdiction of court, and area in each State served by court, 1976[a]—Continued

Area served by the court [b]	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total population of area	Delinquency child population (10 to 17 years of age)	Delinquency child population (0 to 18 years of age)	Judicial cases		Nonjudicial cases		Total cases	
					Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect
Nebraska:										
Douglas Co. (Omaha)	18	389,455	50,239	140,457	1,052	169	1	0	1,053	169
Lancaster Co. (Lincoln)	18	167,972	27,364	50,480	409	51	779	1	1,188	52
91 small courts	18	924,985	153,387	316,211	2,396	233	259	11	2,655	244
New Hampshire:										
58 small courts	17	702,695	93,713	224,842	3,612	270	534	28	4,146	298
New Jersey:										
Atlantic Co. (Atlantic City)	18	175,043	19,644	54,522	3,574	NA	NA	NA	3,574	NA
Bergen Co. (Teaneck)	18	898,012	141,190	285,513	6,379	NA	NA	NA	6,379	NA
Burlington Co. (Willingboro)	18	323,132	53,852	117,295	2,158	NA	NA	NA	2,158	NA
Camden Co. (Camden)	18	456,291	64,337	159,983	6,678	NA	NA	NA	6,678	NA
Cumberland Co. (Vineland)	18	121,374	18,838	42,283	2,831	NA	NA	NA	2,831	NA
Essex Co. (Newark)	18	929,986	135,751	299,651	11,130	NA	NA	NA	11,130	NA
Gloucester Co. (Deptford)	18	172,681	29,004	63,984	2,370	NA	NA	NA	2,370	NA
Hudson Co. (Jersey City)	18	609,266	81,488	178,455	6,899	NA	NA	NA	6,899	NA
Mercer Co. (Trenton)	18	303,968	44,664	95,889	2,791	NA	NA	NA	2,791	NA
Middlesex Co. (Woodbridge)	18	583,813	95,425	208,296	6,668	NA	NA	NA	6,668	NA
Monmouth Co. (Middletown)	18	459,379	74,937	165,291	5,523	NA	NA	NA	5,523	NA
Morris Co. (Parsippany-Troy Hill)	18	383,454	61,916	139,991	968	NA	NA	NA	968	NA
Ocean Co. (Dover)	18	208,470	27,444	68,297	2,577	NA	NA	NA	2,577	NA
Passaic Co. (Patterson)	18	460,782	66,748	148,266	3,727	NA	NA	NA	3,727	NA
Somerset Co. (Bridgewater)	18	198,372	34,045	71,947	957	NA	NA	NA	957	NA
Union Co. (Elizabeth)	18	543,116	62,909	169,501	4,960	NA	NA	NA	4,960	NA
5 small courts	18	341,025	53,102	115,681	4,562	NA	NA	NA	4,562	NA
New York:										
Albany Co. (Albany)	16	286,742	31,729	79,110	1,066	32	NA	NA	1,066	32
Bronx Co.	16	1,471,690	149,330	418,440	2,527	337	NA	NA	2,527	337
Broome Co. (Binghamton)	16	221,815	34,381	71,704	332	14	NA	NA	332	14
Chautauqua Co. (Jamestown)	16	147,305	17,783	45,160	231	21	NA	NA	231	21
Chemung Co. (Elmira)	16	101,537	12,866	31,717	136	40	NA	NA	136	40
Dutchess Co. (Poughkeepsie)	16	222,295	25,845	68,129	619	20	NA	NA	619	20
Erie Co. (Buffalo)	16	1,113,491	138,537	338,741	2,061	197	NA	NA	2,061	197
Kings Co.	16	2,602,012	206,201	730,126	2,395	329	NA	NA	2,395	329
Monroe Co. (Rochester)	16	711,917	83,595	218,905	1,106	29	NA	NA	1,106	29
Nassau Co. (Hempstead)	16	1,428,075	196,325	431,904	1,340	236	NA	NA	1,340	236
New York Co.	16	1,539,233	155,770	295,035	2,975	514	NA	NA	2,975	514
Niagara Co. (Niagara Falls)	16	235,720	30,858	74,518	193	29	NA	NA	193	29
Oneida Co. (Utica)	16	273,037	33,001	83,645	200	3	NA	NA	200	3
Onondaga Co. (Syracuse)	16	472,746	57,587	148,163	814	53	NA	NA	814	53
Orange Co. (Newburgh)	16	221,657	26,434	68,639	701	10	NA	NA	701	10
Oswego Co. (Oswego)	16	100,897	12,779	33,240	70	8	NA	NA	70	8
Queens Co.	16	1,986,473	179,542	458,642	2,195	368	NA	NA	2,195	368
Rensselaer Co. (Troy)	16	152,510	17,721	44,980	321	5	NA	NA	321	5
Richmond Co.	16	295,443	34,544	92,085	442	38	NA	NA	442	38
Rockland Co. (Orangetown)	16	229,903	32,687	82,086	257	16	NA	NA	257	16
Saratoga Co. (Saratoga Springs)	16	121,679	15,327	41,042	71	13	NA	NA	71	13
Schenectady Co. (Schenectady)	16	160,979	14,412	45,801	212	25	NA	NA	212	25
St Lawrence Co. (Ogdensburg)	16	111,991	14,708	35,525	161	27	NA	NA	161	27
Suffolk Co. (Islip)	16	1,124,950	153,742	404,435	2,676	87	NA	NA	2,676	87
Ulster Co. (Kingston)	16	141,241	16,439	42,108	99	14	NA	NA	99	14
Westchester Co. (Yonkers)	16	894,104	102,371	248,933	1,343	129	NA	NA	1,343	129
36 small courts	16	1,867,509	229,774	582,032	2,236	321	NA	NA	2,236	321
North Carolina:										
District 3	16	177,524	21,852	53,257	737	177	NA	NA	737	177
District 4	16	195,874	22,831	58,762	408	176	NA	NA	408	176
District 5	16	101,145	12,450	30,343	672	78	NA	NA	672	78
District 6	16	121,950	17,687	36,585	331	73	NA	NA	331	73
District 7	16	168,949	23,442	50,684	469	180	NA	NA	469	180
District 8	16	155,579	21,992	46,673	832	171	NA	NA	832	171
District 9	16	133,997	18,163	40,199	315	99	NA	NA	315	99
District 10	16	228,453	26,068	68,535	394	83	NA	NA	394	83
District 11	16	141,871	17,374	42,561	757	389	NA	NA	757	389
District 12	16	228,478	27,808	68,543	711	334	NA	NA	711	334
District 14	16	132,681	14,165	39,804	257	173	NA	NA	257	173
District 15	16	183,623	19,843	55,086	282	89	NA	NA	282	89
District 16	16	111,771	15,527	33,531	554	141	NA	NA	554	141
District 17	16	166,654	20,132	49,996	289	126	NA	NA	289	126
District 18	16	288,590	34,555	86,577	1,541	396	NA	NA	1,541	396
District 19	16	300,179	35,853	90,053	673	446	NA	NA	673	446
District 20	16	160,072	19,831	43,021	1,011	184	NA	NA	1,011	184
District 21	16	214,348	26,265	64,243	548	162	NA	NA	548	162
District 22	16	206,145	24,759	61,843	744	255	NA	NA	744	255

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Table 5.8 Juvenile cases disposed of in selected juvenile courts, by method of handling, type of case, age jurisdiction of court, and area in each State served by court, 1976[a]—Continued

Area served by the court[b]	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total population of area	Delinquency child population (10 to 17 years of age)	Delinquency child population (0 to 18 years of age)	Judicial cases		Nonjudicial cases		Total cases	
					Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect
North Carolina:										
District 23	16	101,828	11,635	30,548	401	169	NA	NA	401	169
District 25	16	207,936	25,074	62,380	857	293	NA	NA	857	293
District 26	16	354,656	44,257	106,396	1,894	229	NA	NA	1,894	229
District 27	16	253,653	30,489	76,095	871	196	NA	NA	871	196
District 28	16	145,056	15,170	43,516	577	42	NA	NA	577	42
District 29	16	152,237	16,812	45,671	442	143	NA	NA	442	143
District 30	16	115,024	12,530	34,507	147	32	NA	NA	147	32
4 small courts	16	333,787	42,897	100,135	891	309	NA	NA	891	309
Ohio:										
Allen Co. (Lima)	18	111,144	18,983	40,056	1,026	105	57	2	1,083	107
Butler Co. (Hamilton)	18	226,207	37,164	79,133	713	227	989	19	1,702	246
Clark Co. (Springfield)	18	156,946	25,853	56,131	1,410	222	729	1	2,139	223
Columbiana Co. (East Liverpool)	18	108,310	18,112	37,321	336	33	0	0	336	33
Franklin Co. (Columbus)	18	833,249	115,283	286,175	2,787	1,220	1,761	86	4,548	1,306
Greene Co. (Bath)	18	125,057	22,808	46,198	1,063	86	14	0	1,077	86
Hamilton Co. (Cincinnati)	18	924,018	148,591	321,331	8,088	632	0	0	8,088	632
Lake Co. (Willowick)	18	197,200	35,179	76,762	2,848	179	507	6	3,355	185
Licking Co. (Newark)	18	107,799	18,274	38,639	555	113	36	0	591	113
Lorain Co. (Lorain)	18	256,843	45,221	99,248	1,098	188	121	0	1,219	188
Lucas Co. (Toledo)	18	484,370	78,812	168,752	3,153	1,030	1,704	0	4,857	1,030
Mahoning Co. (Youngstown)	18	303,424	50,719	101,572	331	794	945	5	1,276	799
Montgomery Co. (Dayton)	18	606,148	98,078	211,581	2,372	720	4,973	7	7,345	727
Portage Co. (Franklin)	18	125,868	20,691	44,237	757	178	264	0	1,021	178
Richland Co. (Mansfield)	18	129,997	21,962	46,838	969	148	303	1	1,272	149
Stark Co. (Canton)	18	372,210	61,506	129,375	1,327	200	1,565	0	2,892	200
Summit Co. (Akron)	18	553,371	91,794	193,071	1,967	193	3,087	0	5,054	193
Trumbull Co. (Warren)	18	232,579	40,099	84,178	1,328	281	450	0	1,778	281
69 small courts	18	3,075,808	521,721	1,344,839	19,254	3,477	3,074	22	22,328	3,499
Oklahoma:										
Comanche Co. (Lawton)	18	108,144	15,947	35,962	42	34	123	20	165	54
Oklahoma Co. (Oklahoma City)	18	526,805	84,835	181,207	2,101	234	2,620	35	4,721	269
Tulsa Co. (Tulsa)	18	401,663	64,307	138,102	1,051	2	1,967	243	3,018	245
58 small courts	18	1,210,514	190,119	384,909	1,088	140	2,042	206	3,130	346
Oregon:										
Clackamas Co. (Milwaukie)	18	166,088	29,563	60,169	608	202	3,325	189	3,933	391
Marion Co. (Salem)	18	151,309	25,525	51,589	1,672	343	3,491	76	5,163	419
24 small courts	18	718,740	119,720	242,802	3,720	603	14,930	579	18,650	1,182
Pennsylvania:										
Allegheny Co. (Pittsburgh)	18	1,605,016	252,912	510,614	5,225	266	3,223	71	8,448	337
Beaver Co. (Aliquippa)	18	208,418	35,321	71,182	243	NA	467	NA	710	NA
Berks Co. (Reading)	18	296,382	41,977	89,953	205	84	378	0	583	84
Bucks Co. (Bristol)	18	415,056	75,668	160,328	639	1	410	1	1,049	2
Butler Co. (Butler)	18	127,941	21,529	45,533	200	44	257	1	457	45
Cambria Co. (Johnstown)	18	186,785	32,702	63,246	232	NA	13	NA	245	NA
Chester Co. (West Chester)	18	278,311	46,856	97,422	153	0	521	1	674	1
Cumberland Co. (Carlisle)	18	158,177	25,300	52,665	279	82	251	0	530	82
Dauphin Co. (Harrisburg)	18	223,834	33,680	70,460	307	45	458	0	765	45
Erie Co. (Erie)	18	263,654	44,064	93,816	517	NA	220	NA	737	NA
Fayette Co. (Uniontown)	18	154,667	25,291	51,653	399	NA	60	NA	459	NA
Franklin Co. (Chambersburg)	18	100,833	15,739	34,291	180	NA	122	NA	302	NA
Lackawanna Co. (Scranton)	18	234,107	33,247	68,405	260	NA	1	NA	261	NA
Lancaster Co. (Lancaster)	18	319,693	51,142	109,968	180	NA	397	NA	577	NA
Lawrence Co. (New Castle)	18	107,374	18,069	35,339	48	NA	148	NA	196	NA
Lehigh Co. (Allentown)	18	255,304	37,577	78,934	297	NA	399	NA	696	NA
Luzerne Co. (Wilkes-Barre)	18	342,301	47,647	98,147	210	NA	253	NA	463	NA
Lycoming Co. (Williamsport)	18	113,296	17,822	38,067	153	1	4	0	157	1
Mercer Co. (Sharon)	18	127,173	21,648	43,262	200	NA	13	NA	213	NA
Montgomery Co. (Norristown)	18	623,799	102,308	209,874	1,457	NA	19	NA	1,476	NA
Northampton Co. (Bethlehem)	18	214,368	31,973	66,453	282	74	594	0	876	74
Philadelphia Co. (City)	18	1,948,609	275,799	607,266	11,052	1,391	5,022	0	16,074	1,391
Schuylkill Co. (Pottsville)	18	160,089	22,950	47,102	124	NA	251	NA	375	NA
Washington Co. (Washington)	18	210,876	33,713	67,365	27	0	18	1	45	1
Westmoreland Co. (North Kensington)	18	376,935	61,195	126,382	123	0	151	1	274	1
York Co. (York)	18	272,603	42,692	91,542	13	NA	133	NA	146	NA
33 small courts	18	1,588,793	249,837	514,055	1,978	49	1,086	4	3,064	53
Puerto Rico:										
Bayamon Co.	18	156,192	28,900	65,830	510	NA	NA	NA	510	NA
Ponce Co. (Ponce)	18	158,981	30,820	69,496	327	NA	NA	NA	327	NA
San Juan Co. (San Juan)	18	463, 242	76,372	166,424	656	NA	NA	NA	656	NA
7 small courts	18	411,765	73,544	175,453	1,835	NA	NA	NA	1,835	NA

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Area served by the court[b]	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total population of area	Delinquency child population (10 to 17 years of age)	Delinquency child population (0 to 18 years of age)	Judicial cases		Nonjudicial cases		Total cases	
					Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect
Rhode Island:										
Rhode Island Family (Providence)	18	948,845	138,120	283,981	3,308	554	462	NA	3,770	554
South Carolina:										
Anderson Co. (Anderson)	16	105,474	12,765	31,828	423	NA	NA	NA	423	0
Charleston Co. (Charleston)	16	247,650	32,265	81,592	957	NA	NA	NA	957	1
Greenville Co. (Greenville)	16	240,546	29,502	74,045	754	NA	NA	NA	754	33
Richland Co. (Columbia)	16	233,868	26,675	65,489	571	NA	NA	NA	571	40
Spartanburg Co. (Spartanburg)	16	173,724	20,071	52,540	806	NA	NA	NA	806	15
33 small courts	16	1,268,907	176,231	434,310	6,497	NA	NA	NA	6,497	31
South Dakota:										
District 2	18	116,842	20,569	42,063	1,029	NA	407	NA	1,436	NA
7 small courts	18	503,720	86,459	181,336	3,034	NA	1,624	NA	4,658	NA
Texas:										
Bell Co.	17	124,483	14,486	30,806	91	NA	662	NA	753	NA
Bexar Co. (San Antonio)	17	830,460	128,174	313,913	776	NA	1,941	NA	2,717	NA
Brazoria Co. (Brazasport)	17	108,312	17,031	38,212	110	NA	257	NA	367	NA
Cameron Co. (Brownsville)	17	140,368	24,894	60,638	351	NA	318	NA	669	NA
Dallas Co. (Dallas)	17	1,327,321	186,117	454,387	1,456	NA	5,792	NA	7,248	NA
El Paso Co. (El Paso)	17	359,291	59,854	146,231	219	NA	3,483	NA	3,702	NA
Galveston Co. (Galveston)	17	169,812	25,628	61,471	416	NA	1,556	NA	1,972	NA
Harris Co. (Houston)	17	1,741,912	254,938	459,236	3,147	NA	8,642	NA	11,789	NA
Hidalgo Co. (McAllen)	17	181,535	32,524	82,776	116	NA	787	NA	903	NA
Jefferson Co. (Beaumont)	17	244,817	37,385	86,160	381	NA	486	NA	867	NA
Lubbock Co. (Lubbock)	17	179,295	25,136	58,374	253	NA	601	NA	854	NA
McLennan Co. (Waco)	17	147,553	20,130	49,838	108	NA	831	NA	939	NA
Nueces Co. (Corpus Christi)	17	237,544	38,537	88,259	585	NA	856	NA	1,441	NA
Tarrant Co. (Fort Worth)	17	716,317	101,981	190,913	676	NA	3,107	NA	3,783	NA
Travis Co. (Austin)	17	295,516	37,471	70,286	616	NA	631	NA	1,247	NA
Wichita Co. (Wichita Falls)	17	120,563	16,706	41,617	89	NA	486	NA	575	NA
231 small courts	17	4,229,016	609,508	1,414,189	3,283	NA	20,833	NA	24,116	NA
Utah:										
District 1 (Ogden)	18	301,364	58,981	126,096	2,797	209	2,912	143	5,709	352
District 2 (Salt Lake City)	18	480,152	85,366	190,003	4,703	599	4,341	407	9,044	1,006
District 3 (Provo)	18	172,056	19,464	64,772	2,759	130	1,299	7	4,058	137
2 small courts	18	105,701	20,761	42,979	1,080	109	969	18	2,049	127
Vermont:										
14 small courts	16	444,330	54,180	138,926	1,103	NA	NA	NA	1,103	NA
Virgin Islands:										
3 small courts	18	62,468	9,732	23,112	64	0	0	2	64	2
Virginia:										
Alexandria City (City)	18	110,938	12,511	30,628	3,179	NA	381	5	3,560	5
Arlington Co.	18	174,284	18,583	41,564	3,271	NA	2	0	3,273	NA
Fairfax City (City)	18	455,021	65,523	178,918	0	NA	2,320	0	2,320	NA
Hampton City (City)	18	120,779	20,169	44,790	4,241	NA	1,788	5	6,029	5
Henrico Co. (Richmond)	18	154,364	24,417	52,297	2,660	NA	319	0	2,979	NA
Newport News City (City)	18	138,177	21,543	48,308	4,642	NA	854	4	5,496	4
Norfolk City (City)	18	307,951	49,955	94,084	6,706	NA	3,618	101	10,324	101
Portsmouth City (City)	18	110,963	18,534	39,589	2,957	NA	144	0	3,101	NA
Prince William Co.	18	111,102	19,241	49,135	4,496	NA	148	0	4,644	NA
Richmond City (City)	18	249,621	35,614	76,159	5,197	NA	1,684	2	6,881	2
Virginia Beach City (City)	18	172,106	30,298	66,435	5,508	NA	2,471	0	7,979	NA
123 small courts	18	2,543,188	411,700	879,179	52,702	NA	6,393	929	59,095	929
Washington:										
Clark Co. (Vancouver)	18	128,454	21,572	46,674	1,686	183	2,986	476	4,672	659
Pierce Co. (Tacoma)	18	411,027	64,339	136,523	930	863	2,636	1,100	3,566	1,963
Snohomish Co. (Everett)	18	265,236	46,259	101,130	1,148	730	3,026	170	4,174	900
Spokane Co. (Spokane)	18	287,487	46,800	96,488	985	202	3,427	145	4,412	347
Yakima Co.	18	144,971	25,514	52,226	880	236	3,225	295	4,105	531
23 small courts	18	663,912	112,117	211,593	3,361	1,636	7,357	3,374	12,683	5,396

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 5.8 Juvenile cases disposed of in selected juvenile courts, by method of handling, type of case, age jurisdiction of court, and area in each State served by court, 1976[a]—Continued

Area served by the court[b]	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total population of area	Delinquency child population (10 to 17 years of age)	Delinquency child population (0 to 18 years of age)	Judicial cases		Nonjudicial cases		Total cases	
					Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect
West Virginia:										
Cabell Co. (Huntington)	18	106,918	14,734	31,206	1,118	6	3	1	1,121	7
Kanawha Co. (Charleston)	18	229,515	37,991	75,269	262	50	1,034	1	1,296	51
52 small courts	18	1,400,773	228,612	471,569	2,007	239	838	30	2,845	269
Wisconsin:										
Brown Co. (Green Bay)	18	158,244	28,423	63,428	74	16	917	0	991	16
Dane Co. (Madison)	18	290,272	43,468	97,028	510	67	619	529	1,129	596
Kenosha Co. (Kenosha)	18	117,917	19,520	43,279	452	52	0	7	452	59
Outagamie Co. (Appleton)	18	119,356	22,149	48,356	11	0	6	0	17	0
Racine Co. (Racine)	18	170,838	30,473	66,022	830	164	329	4	1,159	168
Rock Co. (Janesville)	18	131,970	22,751	50,008	482	47	501	1	983	48
Waukesha Co. (Waukesha)	18	231,365	44,946	94,495	449	14	762	34	1,211	48
Winnebago Co. (Oshkosh)	18	129,931	20,598	44,230	531	41	4	0	535	41
63 small courts	18	2,013,775	345,603	684,407	3,305	746	3,681	108	6,986	854

[a] This table includes all courts that submitted data to the National Center for Juvenile Justice. The data in this table should not be used to make comparisons between or among communities regarding the extent of delinquency. Questions concerning changes in an individual court's data from one year to another should be directed to that individual court.

[b] Courts serving areas with populations of 100,000 or more are listed separately showing the city located in each area. Courts serving areas with populations less than 100,000 are combined for each State and are presented as "small courts."

Source: Linda L. Dahma, Howard Snyder, and Dennis Sullivan, *Juvenile Court Statistics 1976*, National Center for Juvenile Justice (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), Appendix A, pp. 25–34. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 5.9 Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors to the U.S. Attorney General and witnesses involved in these requests, by origin of request, fiscal years 1973–78

NOTE: These figures reflect requests received from Federal prosecutors under 18 U.S.C. 6001-6005, the statute that now governs the granting of immunity from prosecution. 18 U.S.C. 6003 requires prosecuting attorneys in all Federal capacities to receive authorization from the U.S. Attorney General (or his 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 figures for 1973 and 1974 include a total of 11 requests, 27 witnesses, and 7 requests, 11 witnesses respectively falling under an older statute, 18 U.S.C. 2514, which has since been repealed. "Criminal Division" refers specifically to the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and includes the U.S. Attorneys. "Other" refers to the remaining divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice (e.g., Antitrust, Tax, Internal Security, Civil Rights, and Land and Resources), as well as to the other Federal agencies (e.g., Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Department of the Army) and to the Congress, all of which may request immunity.

Fiscal year	Requests			Witnesses		
	Criminal Division	Other	Total	Criminal Division	Other	Total
1973	769	391	1,160	1,598	1,117	2,715
1974	1,121	289	1,410	2,055	1,600	3,655
1975	1,259	373	1,632	2,183	1,550	3,733
1976	1,361	428	1,789	2,366	1,557	3,923
1977	1,250	548	1,798	1,969	2,444	4,413
1978	959	486	1,445	1,403	1,594	2,997

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division.

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Table 5.10 Court-authorized orders for interceptions of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is required, in accordance with provisions of Section 2519(3) of Title 18, United States Code, to transmit to Congress a report regarding applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire or oral communications. This report is required to contain information about the number of such orders and any extensions granted. Every State and Federal judge is required to file a written report on each application made. This report is required to contain information on the grants and denials, name of applicant, offense involved, and duration of authorized intercept. Prosecuting officials who have applied for intercept orders are required to file reports containing information on the cost of the intercepts and the results of the intercepts in terms of arrests, trials, convictions, and the number of motions to suppress the use of the intercepts (Source, p. 1). The following jurisdictions had statutes authorizing the interception of wire or oral communications during 1978: the Federal jurisdiction, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders					Number of extensions	Average length (in days)		Total number of days in operation	Place or facility authorized in original application					
	Authorized	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed [a]		Original authorization	Extension		Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multidwelling	Business	Combination [b]	Other
Total	570[c]	15	5	5	560	133	24	21	10,721	249	112	28	125	33	23
Federal	81	4	0	0	81	18	23	23	1,694	27	5	2	33	13	1
Arizona:															
State Attorney General	1	0	0	0	1	2	30	22	71	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	11	0	0	0	11	7	20	24	314	5	2	0	1	3	0
Pima	2	0	0	0	2	0	25	0	41	2	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado:															
State Attorney General	2	0	0	0	2	2	30	30	60	1	0	0	0	1	0
Denver	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	28	0	0	0	0	1	0
El Paso	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	30	1	0	0	0	0	0
Prowers	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Connecticut:															
Fairfield	3	0	0	0	3	0	10	0	21	2	0	0	1	0	0
Hartford	8	0	0	0	8	0	10	0	64	5	0	0	1	2	0
Middlesex	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Haven	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tolland	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0
Judicial District of Waterbury	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware:															
State Attorney General	1	0	0	0	1	1	30	30	56	1	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	0
Florida:															
State Attorney General	7	0	0	0	7	3	21	30	185	3	0	0	1	0	3
Second Judicial Circuit (Leon County)	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fourth Judicial Circuit (Duval County)	4	0	0	0	4	3	30	30	200	2	2	0	0	0	0
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas Counties)	7	0	0	0	7	1	30	30	171	2	3	0	1	1	0
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange County)	9	1	0	0	9	0	30	0	177	5	3	0	1	0	0
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade County)	21	0	1	0	20	6	30	30	342	13	4	0	2	0	2
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach County)	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	0
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward County)	15	0	0	0	15	1	30	30	225	7	-	0	1	0	0
Georgia:															
State Attoney General	1	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bartow	2	0	0	0	2	0	20	0	29	2	0	0	0	0	0
Bibb	2	0	0	0	2	0	8	0	10	1	0	0	1	0	0
Cobb	8	0	0	0	8	0	20	0	86	2	3	0	1	2	0
Dougherty	2	0	0	0	2	0	20	0	32	0	1	0	0	1	0
Fulton	1	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	16	0	0	0	1	0	0
Whitfield	1	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas:															
Johnson	1	0	0	0	1	1	14	5	19	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sedgwick	3	1	3	0	0	0	30	0	NA	1	1	0	0	1	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 5.10 Court-authorized orders for interceptions of wire or oral communication, by nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1978—Continued

	Number of intercept orders						Average length (in days)			Place or facility authorized in original application					
	Authorized	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed [a]	Number of extensions	Original authorization	Extension	Total number of days in operation	Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multidwelling	Business	Combination [b]	Other
Maryland:															
Anne Arundel	4	0	0	0	4	0	20	0	55	1	0	0	1	0	2
Baltimore City	14	0	0	0	14	2	30	30	367	11	2	0	1	0	0
Baltimore County	10	0	0	1	9	2	29	29	202	5	4	0	1	0	0
Carroll	1	0	0	0	1	1	30	30	33	1	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	4	0	0	0	4	0	30	0	50	1	3	0	0	0	0
Prince George's	2	1	0	0	2	0	21	0	42	0	1	0	0	1	0
Queen Anne's	1	0	0	0	1	0	28	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	1	0	0
Worcester	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts:															
State Attorney General	1	0	0	0	1	0	15	0	15	0	1	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	9	0	0	0	9	1	15	13	100	3	3	1	0	0	2
Plymouth	1	0	0	0	1	0	15	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	8	0	0	0	8	7	15	15	198	1	0	2	5	0	0
Worcester	1	0	0	0	1	0	15	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska:															
Douglas	13	0	0	1	12	0	30	0	112	10	0	1	1	1	0
Hall	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lancaster	2	0	0	0	2	0	30	0	41	1	1	0	0	0	0
Scotts Bluff	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	30	1	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	31	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada:															
Clark	2	1	0	0	2	0	30	0	24	0	0	0	1	1	0
New Hampshire:															
State Attorney General	2	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	13	0	0	0	1	0	1
New Jersey:															
State Attorney General	37	0	0	0	37	17	18	10	671	10	3	1	23	0	0
Bergen	6	0	0	0	6	2	18	10	104	5	1	0	0	0	0
Camden	5	0	0	0	5	3	20	10	115	2	1	0	1	0	1
Essex	30	0	0	0	30	2	20	10	349	5	13	10	2	0	0
Gloucester	1	0	0	0	1	1	20	10	25	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson	15	0	0	1	14	2	19	10	233	7	6	1	0	0	1
Mercer	1	0	0	0	1	1	20	10	29	1	0	0	0	0	0
Middlesex	12	0	0	0	12	5	20	10	238	6	4	2	0	0	0
Monmouth	1	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Morris	10	0	0	0	10	0	20	0	159	7	1	0	1	1	0
Ocean	1	0	0	0	1	1	20	10	30	1	0	0	0	0	0
Passaic	2	0	0	0	2	1	20	10	34	1	1	0	0	0	0
Somerset	5	0	0	0	5	2	20	15	68	4	1	0	0	0	0
Union	26	1	0	0	26	9	20	10	423	5	13	0	8	0	0
New York:															
State Attorney General	9	3	0	0	9	7	28	28	396	4	2	0	2	0	1
Erie	6	0	0	0	6	3	30	30	119	2	1	0	3	0	0
Fulton	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	30	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kings	2	0	0	0	2	2	30	30	120	1	0	0	1	0	0
Monroe	2	0	0	0	2	0	30	0	18	0	0	1	1	0	0
Nassau	17	0	0	0	17	2	28	30	394	11	2	2	2	0	0
New York	9	0	0	0	9	4	30	30	322	1	4	0	2	0	2
Niagara	13	1	0	0	13	2	30	30	195	7	3	0	3	0	0
Onondaga	2	0	0	0	2	1	30	30	55	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ontario	1	0	1	0	0	0	30	0	NA	1	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam	2	0	0	0	2	0	30	0	38	0	2	0	0	0	0
Queens	9	0	0	0	9	1	30	30	186	0	3	2	3	0	1
Rensselaer	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	30	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rockland	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	27	0	0	0	0	1	0
St. Lawrence	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	14	0	0	0	0	1	0
Schenectady	6	0	0	1	5	0	30	0	53	4	0	0	2	0	0
Suffolk	30	2	0	0	30	1	29	29	384	18	0	0	10	0	2
Westchester	13	0	0	1	12	6	30	30	264	10	0	0	1	1	1
Rhode Island:															
State Attorney General	3	0	0	0	3	0	30	0	87	1	0	2	0	0	0
Virginia:															
State Attorney General	6	0	0	0	6	0	30	0	138	1	2	0	3	0	0

[a] Based on the actual number of intercept devices installed as reported by the prosecuting official.

[b] Combination refers to the number of authorized interceptions where more than one location was reported.

[c] Two applications were denied in 1978. One by a State judge in Maricopa County, Arizona and another by a State judge in Passaic County, New Jersey.

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, 1978 to December 31, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), pp. 6, 7.

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Table 5.11 Court-authorized orders for interceptions of wire or oral communication, by major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.10.

[This table shows generally the most serious offense for each court-authorized interception]

Jurisdiction	Total	Bribery	Burglary and robbery	Gambling	Homicide and assault	Kidnapping	Larceny and theft	Loansharking, usury, and extortion	Narcotics	Possession, transport, or receipt of stolen property	Racketeering	Other
Total	570	15	5	241	25	5	7	14	195	13	45	5
Federal	81	3	0	6	0	2	0	3	198	3	45	1
Arizona:												
State Attorney General	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Maricopa	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Pima	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Colorado:												
State Attorney General	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Denver	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Paso	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Prowers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Connecticut:												
Fairfield	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hartford	8	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Middlesex	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
New Haven	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tolland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judicial District of Waterbury	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware:												
State Attorney General	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida:												
State Attorney General	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
Second Judicial Circuit (Leon County)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fourth Judicial Circuit (Duval County)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas Counties)	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange County)	9	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade County)	21	0	0	13	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach County)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward County)	15	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Georgia:												
State Attorney General	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bartow	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bibb	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobb	8	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dougherty	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fulton	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitfield	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kansas:												
Johnson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sedgwick	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Maryland:												
Anne Arundel	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore City	14	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Baltimore County	10	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Carroll	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Harford	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Montgomery	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince George's	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Queen Anne's	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Talbot	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Worcester	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts:												
State Attorney General	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Norfolk	9	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Plymouth	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Worcester	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Table 5.11 Court-authorized orders for interceptions of wire or oral communication, by major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1978—Continued

[This table shows generally the most serious offense for each court-authorized interception]

Jurisdiction	Total	Bribery	Burglary and robbery	Gambling	Homicide and assault	Kidnapping	Larceny and theft	Loansharking, usury, and extortion	Narcotics	Possession, transport, or receipt of stolen property	Racketeering	Other
Nebraska:												
Douglas	13	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Hall	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lancaster	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Scotts Bluff	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nevada:												
Clark	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire:												
State Attorney General	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey:												
State Attorney General	37	0	0	8	16	1	0	5	6	0	0	1
Bergen	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Camden	5	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Essex	30	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Gloucester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hudson	15	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Mercer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Middlesex	12	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Monmouth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Morris	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0
Ocean	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Passaic	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Union	26	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
New York:												
State Attorney General	9	6	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Erie	6	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Fulton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kings	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Nassau	17	1	0	11	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
New York	9	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Niagara	13	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Onondaga	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Ontario	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Putnam	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Queens	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	1	0	0
Rensselaer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rockland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
St. Lawrence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Schenectady	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Suffolk	30	0	0	26	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Westchester	13	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	9	0	0	0
Rhode Island:												
State Attorney General	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Virginia:												
State Attorney General	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0

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, 1978 to December 31, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), pp. 8, 9.

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Table 5.12 Results of court-authorized interceptions of wire or oral communication, by jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.10.

Jurisdiction	Number authorized	Orders where intercepts installed	Average number per order where installed		
			Persons intercepted	Intercepts	Incriminating intercepts
Total	570	560	68	738	205
Federal	81	81	74	1,592	253
Arizona:					
State Attorney General	1	1	40	526	48
Maricopa	11	11	44	837	132
Pima	2	2	32	494	88
Colorado:					
State Attorney General	2	2	108	3,830	378
Denver	1	1	1,827	2,496	0
El Paso	1	1	25	322	27
Prowers	1	1	4	11	4
Connecticut:					
Fairfield	3	3	13	258	252
Hartford	8	8	24	274	165
Middlesex	1	1	14	43	5
New Haven	1	1	15	60	28
Tolland	1	1	21	103	50
Judicial District of Waterbury	1	1	37	347	191
Delaware:					
State Attorney General	1	1	40	1,300	278
District of Columbia	1	1	50	2,340	2,293
Florida:					
State Attorney General	7	7	19	667	57
Second Judicial Circuit (Leon County)	1	1	0	0	0
Fourth Judicial Circuit (Duval County)	4	4	NA	NA	NA
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas Counties)	7	7	20	572	70
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange County)	9	9	29	629	148
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade County)	21	20	43	856	201
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach County)	1	1	72	1,373	104
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward County)	15	15	27	559	121
Georgia:					
State Attorney General	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Bartow	2	2	20	368	211
Bibb	2	2	83	104	26
Cobb	8	8	34	589	324
Dougherty	2	2	34	256	55
Fulton	1	1	10	39	15
Whitfield	1	1	6	130	2
Kansas:					
Johnson	1	1	15	318	62
Sedgwick	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland:					
Anne Arundel	4	4	30	473	85
Baltimore City	14	14	35	995	292
Baltimore County	10	9	21	565	159
Carroll	1	1	27	1,125	215
Harford	1	1	16	126	0
Montgomery	4	4	48	778	593
Prince George's	2	2	62	1,340	501
Queen Anne's	1	1	15	98	54
Talbot	1	1	NA	874	16
Worcester	1	1	1	250	107
Massachusetts:					
State Attorney General	1	1	157	1,231	431
Norfolk	9	9	55	658	537
Plymouth	1	1	63	713	229
Suffolk	8	8	48	1,057	230
Worcester	1	1	35	811	512

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Table 5.12 Results of court-authorized interceptions of wire or oral communication, by jurisdiction, 1978—Continued

Jurisdiction	Number authorized	Orders where intercepts installed	Average number per order where installed		
			Persons intercepted	Intercepts	Incriminating intercepts
Nebraska:					
Douglas	13	12	23	322	134
Hall	1	1	20	1,511	251
Lancaster	2	2	31	1,193	98
Scotts Bluff	1	1	60	948	96
Washington	1	1	1	60	37
Nevada:					
Clark	2	2	43	98	0
New Hampshire:					
State Attorney General	2	2	101	186	146
New Jersey:					
State Attorney General	37	37	173	390	113
Bergen	6	6	32	670	133
Camden	5	5	275	747	123
Essex	30	30	25	310	160
Gloucester	1	1	27	581	80
Hudson	15	14	24	518	358
Mercer	1	1	35	472	206
Middlesex	12	12	23	303	143
Monmouth	1	1	20	85	25
Morris	10	10	5	290	96
Ocean	1	1	NA	1,420	258
Passaic	2	2	4	102	24
Somerset	5	5	17	188	35
Union	26	26	13	354	165
New York:					
State Attorney General	9	9	147	1,151	260
Erie	6	6	84	1,363	142
Fulton	1	1	NA	450	35
Kings	2	2	22	5,720	3,823
Monroe	2	2	12	640	22
Nassau	17	17	35	553	387
New York	9	9	82	950	40
Niagara	13	13	8	347	220
Onondaga	2	2	40	1,034	133
Ontario	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Putnam	2	2	19	316	144
Queens	9	9	94	1,030	65
Rensselaer	1	1	3	NA	NA
Rockland	1	1	32	1,326	406
St. Lawrence	1	1	1,492	746	74
Schenectady	6	5	14	187	169
Suffolk	30	30	23	349	236
Westchester	13	12	46	482	105
Rhode Island:					
State Attorney General	3	3	44	713	238
Virginia:					
State Attorney General	6	6	1,095	1,095	22

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, 1978 to December 31, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), pp. 10, 11.

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Table 5.13 Number and average cost of court-authorized and installed wiretaps, by jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.10.

Jurisdiction	Orders where intercepts installed	Orders with cost reported	
		Number of orders [a]	Average cost
Total	560	539	$11,275
Federal	81	81	27,047
Arizona:			
State Attorney General	1	1	32,869
Maricopa	11	11	5,812
Pima	2	2	18,806
Colorado:			
State Attorney General	2	2	25,000
Denver	1	1	22,365
El Paso	1	1	6,300
Prowers	1	1	500
Connecticut:			
Fairfield	3	2	632
Hartford	8	8	1,325
Middlesex	1	1	2,064
New Haven	1	1	2,234
Tolland	1	1	704
Judicial District of Waterbury	1	1	1,033
Delaware:			
State Attorney General	1	1	56,695
District of Columbia	1	1	8,500
Florida:			
State Attorney General	7	7	12,599
Second Judicial Circuit (Leon County)	1	1	100
Fourth Judicial Circuit (Duval County)	4	NA	NA
Sixth Judicial Circuit (Pasco and Pinellas Counties)	7	7	4,473
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange County)	9	9	11,706
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade County)	20	19	17,143
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach County)	1	1	6,388
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward County)	15	13	18,608
Georgia:			
State Attorney General	1	NA	NA
Bartow	2	2	11,532
Bibb	2	2	1,050
Cobb	8	8	2,161
Dougherty	2	2	3,857
Fulton	1	1	10,331
Whitfield	1	1	1,000
Kansas:			
Johnson	1	1	16,488
Sedgwick	NA	NA	NA
Maryland:			
Anne Arundel	4	4	3,530
Baltimore City	14	14	4,917
Baltimore County	9	9	10,355
Carroll	1	1	43,489
Harford	1	1	4,700
Montgomery	4	4	5,427
Prince George's	2	2	28,914
Queen Anne's	1	1	3,464
Talbot	1	1	12,200
Worcester	1	NA	NA
Massachusetts:			
State Attorney General	1	1	7,033
Norfolk	9	9	3,059
Plymouth	1	1	1,100
Suffolk	8	NA	NA
Worcester	1	1	8,280
Nebraska:			
Douglas	12	12	1,930
Hall	1	1	8,200
Lancaster	2	2	6,592
Scotts Bluff	1	1	9,856
Washington	1	NA	NA

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 5.13 Number and average cost of court-authorized and installed wiretaps, by jurisdiction, 1978—Continued

Jurisdiction	Orders where intercepts installed	Orders with cost reported	
		Number of orders *	Average cost
Nevada:			
Clark	2	2	7,040
New Hampshire:			
State Attorney General	2	2	2,638
New Jersey:			
State Attorney General	37	37	7,423
Bergen	6	6	10,968
Camden	5	5	3,886
Essex	30	30	4,110
Gloucester	1	1	19,952
Hudson	14	14	12,776
Mercer	1	1	11,952
Middlesex	12	12	3,136
Monmouth	1	1	1,336
Morris	10	9	4,148
Ocean	1	1	9,000
Passaic	2	2	1,742
Somerset	5	5	1,683
Union	26	26	2,671
New York:			
State Attorney General	9	9	12,981
Erie	6	6	4,994
Fulton	1	1	2,000
Kings	2	2	47,161
Monroe	2	2	2,418
Nassau	17	17	8,762
New York	9	9	45,691
Niagara	13	13	2,075
Onondaga	2	2	6,582
Ontario	NA	NA	NA
Putnam	2	2	9,638
Queens	9	9	13,280
Rensselaer	1	NA	NA
Rockland	1	1	8,776
St. Lawrence	1	1	17,700
Schenectady	5	5	0
Suffolk	30	30	5,709
Westchester	12	12	8,239
Rhode Island:			
State Attorney General	3	3	12,911
Virginia:			
State Attorney General	6	6	14,752

* Includes costs for orders where intercepts were installed but not used.

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, 1978 to December 31, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), pp. 12, 13.

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Table 5.14 Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.10. Arrests, trials, and convictions resulting from interceptions of wire or oral communication do not always occur within the same year as the implemen-

Year installed	Number of intercepts authorized and installed	Year arrests and convictions reported									
		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
		Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions
1969	270	625	34	269	69	71	191	0	87	0	16
1970	582	X	X	1,874	151	528	440	91	398	6	62
1971	792	X	X	X	X	2,811	322	641	708	150	441
1972	841	X	X	X	X	X	X	2,861	402	532	1,091
1973	812	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2,306	409
1974	694	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1975	676	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1976	635	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1977	601	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1978	560	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

* 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

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orders for interception of wire or oral communication, 1969–78

tation of the court order. This table presents arrest and conviction figures for the year court-authorized interception began and subsequent years.

Year arrests and convictions reported											
1974		1975 [a]		1976 [a]		1977 [a]		1978 [a]		Total	
Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions
13	11	25	18	0	7	0	34	0	0	1,003	467
1	46	17	86	0	46	0	81	0	1	2,517	1,311
178	252	493	461	0	52	0	35	0	1	4,273	2,272
129	433	270	291	9	68	0	62	0	1	3,801	2,348
293	607	403	597	21	146	7	46	0	21	3,030	1,826
2,162	179	707	676	91	413	19	161	13	30	2,992	1,459
X	X	2,234	336	538	615	203	412	53	155	3,028	1,518
X	X	X	X	2,189	358	647	772	145	246	2,981	1,376
X	X	X	X	X	X	2,191	372	492	502	2,683	874
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1,825	337	1,825	337

***January 1, 1978 to December 31, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979), p. 22.**

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Table 5.15 Civil, criminal, juvenile, and traffic caseflow in

NOTE: These data were derived from published annual reports provided by the States and unpublished statistical material requested of and supplied by State court administrators and appellate court clerks to the National Court Statistics Project. All data were submitted for review and verification to the appropriate State court administrator's office.

State and court	Pending at beginning of year					Filed				
	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Traffic	Total	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Traffic	Total
Alabama-Circuit	46,052[a,b]	10,553[a,b]	X	X	56,605[a,b]	78,016	25,466	X	X	103,482
Alaska-Superior	7,382[b]	564[a]	NA	X	7,946[a,c]	10,749	991	1,510	X	13,250
Arizona-Superior[d]	54,064[a]	5,882[a]	794	X	60,740[a]	62,574	13,913	8,287	X	84,774
Arkansas, total	49,911[g]	7,675	X	X	57,586[g]	59,916	12,813	X	X	72,729
Circuit	14,586[a]	7,675[a]	X	X	22,261[a]	20,200	12,813	X	X	33,013
Chancery and probate	35,325[a,g]	X	X	X	35,325[a,g]	39,716	X	X	X	39,716
California-Superior	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	501,775	57,430	107,917	X	667,122
Colorado, total	79,096	10,031	8,795	X	97,922	84,083	14,334	22,838	X	121,255
District, Denver-Superior, juvenile and probate	73,424	10,031	8,795	X	92,250[h]	82,035	14,334	22,838	X	119,207
Water[j]	5,672	X	X	X	5,672	2,048	X	X	X	2,048
Connecticut-Superior	32,961[k]	3,370	X	X	36,331	26,004	4,555	X	X	30,559
Delaware, total	11,550	1,593	X	X	13,143	7,599	3,786	X	X	11,385
Superior	3,963	1,593	X	X	5,556	4,935	3,786	X	X	8,721
Chancery	7,587	X	X	X	7,587	2,664	X	X	X	2,664
District of Columbia-Superior	13,139[l]	5,832	1,967	4,287	25,225[l,m]	170,059	31,956	7,391	97,903	307,309[m]
Florida-Circuit[n]	229,856	52,242	20,767	X	302,865	243,129	66,166	64,377	X	373,672
Georgia-Superior[q,r]	50,903[b]	NA	X	NA	69,535[b]	87,133	42,962	X	13,517	143,612[m]
Hawaii, total	19,379	1,803	2,778	171	24,131[m]	18,098	2,028	7,363	650	28,139[m]
Circuit	19,256	1,803	2,778	171	24,008[m]	18,000	2,028	7,363	650	28,041[m]
Land[s]	76	X	X	X	76	57	X	X	X	57
Tax[s]	47	X	X	X	47	41	X	X	X	41
Idaho, total	19,783	5,363	1,844	4,688	31,678[m]	40,245	30,490	7,927	183,974	262,636[m]
District	7,035[a,b]	880[a,b]	3[a,b]	10[a,b]	7,928[a,b,m]	9,719	3,379	1	21	13,120[m]
Magistrate[t]	12,748[a,b]	4,483[a,b]	1,841[a,b]	4,678[a,b]	23,750[a,b,m]	30,526	27,111	7,926	183,953	249,516[m]
Illinois-Circuit	344,055[u]	19,278[u]	13,606[b]	NA	376,889[u]	633,246	520,112	25,731	2,305,483	3,484,572[m]
Indiana, total	NA	NA	NA	NA	231,848[m]	173,924	45,889	12,981	48,337	281,195[m]
Superior and circuit	NA	NA	NA	NA	231,492[m]	173,924	43,495	12,981	48,337	278,801[m]
Criminal court of Marion County	X	356	X	X	356	X	2,394	X	X	2,394
Iowa-District	47,146[v]	NA	NA	NA	133,424[v]	125,415	NA	5,672	NA	587,921[m]
Kansas-District	18,602[a]	1,902	X	46[a]	20,550[a,m]	37,811	7,026	X	229	45,066[m]
Kentucky-Circuit[x]	71,720[a]	8,228[a]	X	X	79,948[a]	59,497	11,202	X	X	70,699
Louisiana-District,[y] family and juvenile	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	100,868	52,297	10,406	X	163,571
Maine-Superior	8,188[a,b]	3,844[a,b]	X	X	12,032[a,b]	5,851	6,533	X	X	12,384
Maryland-Circuit	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	62,158	34,333	25,185	X	121,676
Massachusetts-Superior	93,291	43,147	X	X	136,438	31,085	37,508	X	X	68,593
Michigan, total	106,669	18,644[a,c]	X	X	125,313[a,c]	127,911	905,158	X	X	1,033,069
Circuit	106,368[a]	11,359[a]	X	X	117,727[a]	126,924	26,426	X	X	153,350
Claims[a,d]	301[a]	X	X	X	301[a]	987	X	X	X	987
Recorder's	X	7,285[a,c]	X	X	7,285[a,c]	X	878,732	X	X	878,732
Minnesota-District	8,261	1,763	NA	X	10,024[a,c]	21,643	8,919	NA	X	30,562[a,c]
Mississippi, total	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	52,217	7,441	NA	X	59,658[a,f]
Circuit	NA	NA	X	X	NA	12,635	7,441	X	X	20,076
Chancery[a,g]	NA	X	NA	X	NA	39,582	X	NA	X	39,582[a,f]
Missouri-Circuit and common pleas	63,023[a]	10,171[a]	10,530[a]	X	83,724[a]	74,474	18,080	16,929	X	109,483
Montana-District	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	18,668	2,122	1,793	X	22,583[a,j]
Nebraska-District	5,220	895	X	X	6,115	17,232	7,215	X	X	24,447
Nevada-District[a,j]	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	25,106	4,633	2,343	X	32,082
New Hampshire-Superior	18,361	4,461	X	X	22,872	17,758	6,431	X	X	24,189
New Jersey-Superior and County	49,443[a,m]	27,436[a,m]	X	X	76,879[a,m]	64,877	31,680	X	X	96,557
New Mexico-District	17,305	2,096	2,848	X	22,249	33,990	4,706	5,259	X	43,955
New York-Supreme and County[a,h]	61,902[a]	NA	X	X	61,902[a,o]	111,018	31,659	X	X	142,677
North Carolina-Superior[a,q]	13,269[a]	15,282[a]	X	X	28,551[a]	10,774	52,547	X	X	63,321
North Dakota-District	2,908[a]	NA	NA	NA	3,421[m]	7,630	1,051	1,001	3	9,685[m]
Ohio-Common pleas	167,984[a,ar]	6,487[a]	19,226[a]	X	193,697[a,ar]	244,450	30,527	189,342	X	464,319
Oklahoma-District	134,417[a]	33,150[a,as]	3,914[a]	44,833[a]	216,314[a,m,as]	160,562	55,581	8,272	178,599	403,014[m]
Oregon, total	39,238[at]	4,974	NA	X	44,212[at]	55,799	14,485	13,470	X	83,754
Circuit	39,055[ar,au]	4,974[b]	NA	X	44,029[at]	55,618	14,485	13,470	X	83,573
Tax[av]	183	X	X	X	183	181	X	X	X	181
Pennsylvania-Common pleas	61,553	29,124	5,920	X	96,597	178,800	76,302	37,084	X	292,186
Puerto Rico-Superior	53,236	26,264	2,474	X	81,974	78,476	26,331	6,215	X	111,022
Rhode Island-Superior	NA	NA	X	X	NA	6,733	3,277	X	X	10,010
South Carolina-Circuit	22,215	11,128	X	X	33,343[aw]	25,377	28,548	X	X	53,925[aw]
South Dakota-Circuit[ax]	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	4,210	X	4,210[aw]
Tennessee, total	49,880	16,943	X	X	66,823	83,202	29,609	X	X	112,811
Circuit and Criminal	29,642[a,b]	16,943[a,b]	X	X	46,585[a,b]	47,357	29,609	X	X	76,966
Law and Equity[ay]	3,128[a,b]	X	X	X	3,128[a,b]	4,847	X	X	X	4,847
Chancery	17,110[a,b]	X	X	X	17,110[a,b]	30,998	X	X	NA	30,998
Texas-District[az]	270,142	68,812	5,328	X	344,282	272,601	78,317	11,031	NA	361,949
Utah-District	15,678[a]	287[a]	X	X	15,965[a]	25,533	3,068	X	X	28,601
Vermont, total	21,997	4,567	255	2,396	29,215[m]	19,559	16,987	1,020	37,091	74,657[m]
Superior	6,784	19	X	X	6,803	6,691	59	X	X	6,750
District	15,213	4,548[a]	255	2,396	22,412[a,m]	12,868	16,928	1,020	37,091	67,907[m]
Virginia-Circuit	82,779[a,b]	12,174[a,b]	X	X	94,953[a,b]	63,976	42,843	X	X	106,819
Washington-Superior	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	94,325	14,053	13,433	X	121,811
West Virginia-Circuit	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	53,697
Wisconsin-Circuit and County	88,715[a,b,bc]	24,504[a,b]	NA	35,770[a,b]	148,989[a,b,m,bc]	208,280	78,403	NA	395,792	682,475[m,bc]
Wyoming-District[bd]	2,789	704	NA	X	3,493	7,981	1,329	NA	X	9,310

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courts of general jurisdiction, by State and court, 1976

Caution should be exercised in comparisons across States because there are variations in (1) reference periods, (2) court organization, (3) subject matter jurisdiction, and (4) definitions (see Source for explanation). The unit of count varies from State-to-State and the State profiles included in the Source should be consulted for this information.

Disposed					Pending at end of year					Number of judges	Population estimates (in thousands)
Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Traffic	Total	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Traffic	Total		
75,052	25,451	X	X	100,503	49,016	10,568	X	X	59,584	102	3,653
8,604	1,077	1,133	X	10,814	9,527	480[d]	NA	X	10,007[c]	19	408
62,133	13,765	7,088	X	82,986	54,448[f]	6,030	938[f]	X	61,416[f]	70	2,249
50,394[g]	11,730	X	X	62,124[g]	53,747[g]	8,758	X	X	62,505[g]	55	2,117
18,708	11,730	X	X	30,438	16,078	8,758	X	X	24,836	29	X
31,686[g]	X	X	X	31,686[g]	37,669[g]	X	X	X	37,669[g]	26	X
401,496	52,242	103,664	X	557,402	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	520	21,522
93,686	13,760	24,015	X	131,461	69,289	10,605	7,618	X	87,512	106	2,575
89,934	13,760	24,015	X	127,709	65,525	10,605	7,618	X	83,748	99[f]	X
3,752	X	X	X	3,752	3,764	X	X	X	3,764	7	X
25,168	4,100	X	X	29,268	33,797	3,848[d]	X	X	37,645[d]	45	3,102
7,944	4,022	X	X	11,966	11,205	1,357	X	X	12,562	14	582
5,265	4,022	X	X	9,287	3,633	1,357	X	X	4,990	11	X
2,679	X	X	X	2,679	7,572	X	X	X	7,572	3	X
164,621[l]	32,418	8,254	95,323	300,616[l,m]	16,009[l]	5,204[d]	1,104	6,867	29,184[l,m]	44	700
234,395[o]	63,887[o]	61,365	X	359,647[o]	(o)	(o)	(o)	X	(o)	273	8,353
75,534	40,222	X	13,372	129,128[m]	62,502	NA	X	NA	84,019[m]	88	4,984
16,109	1,683	6,865	751	25,408[m]	21,368	2,148	3,276	70	26,862[m]	26	884
16,005	1,683	6,865	751	25,304[m]	21,251	2,148	3,276	70	26,745[m]	22	X
46	X	X	X	46	87	X	X	X	87	2	X
58	X	X	X	58	30	X	X	X	30	2	X
36,663	29,360	7,513	183,679	257,215[m]	23,365	6,493	2,258	4,983	37,099[m]	91	833
8,436	3,206	2	26	11,670[m]	8,318	1,053	2	5	9,378[m]	25	X
28,227	26,154	7,511	183,653	245,545[m]	15,047	5,440	2,256	4,978	27,721[m]	66	X
575,465	437,221	26,529	2,229,623	3,268,838[m]	397,256[n]	20,511[b,n]	12,808	NA	430,575[n]	603	11,193
168,710	52,192	13,331	46,991	281,224[m]	NA	NA	NA	NA	232,342[m]	173	5,313
168,710	49,769	13,331	46,991	278,801[m]	NA	NA	NA	NA	232,134[d,m]	169	X
X	2,423	X	X	2,423	X	208[d]	X	X	208[d]	4	X
118,767[r]	182,199	6,629	285,710	593,305[m,r]	47,844[r]	NA	NA	NA	123,047[m,r]	318[w]	2,874
37,059	6,867	X	192	44,118[m]	19,354	2,061	X	83	21,498[m]	63	2,299
55,110	11,740	X	X	66,850	76,104[p]	9,152[p]	X	X	85,256[p]	87	3,436
NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	148[aa]	3,875
5,024	6,339	X	X	11,363	9,015[ab]	4,038[ab]	X	X	13,053[ab]	14	1,071
54,464	33,491	27,751	X	115,706	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	85	4,125
33,361	33,804	X	X	67,165	91,015	46,851	X	X	137,866	46	5,791
120,449	49,843[ac]	X	X	170,292[ac]	114,131	21,925[ac]	X	X	136,056[ac]	162	9,113
119,948	25,575	X	X	145,523	113,344	12,210	X	X	125,554	138	X
X	24,323[ac]	X	X	24,323[ac]	X	9,715[ac]	X	X	9,715[ac]	23	X
501	X	X	X	501	787	X	X	X	787	1	X
21,234	8,634	NA	X	29,868[ad]	8,666[d]	2,043[d]	NA	X	10,709[d,ae]	72	3,954
NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	66	2,365
NA	NA	X	X	NA	NA	NA	X	X	NA	30	X
NA	X	NA	X	NA	NA	X	NA	X	NA	35	X
73,846	17,964	18,443	X	110,253	63,651	10,287	9,016	X	82,954	111[ah]	4,787
10,987	1,726	1,414	X	14,127	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	28	755
16,250	6,823	X	X	23,073	6,202	1,287	X	X	7,489	45	1,552
NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	25[ah]	613
16,494	5,771	X	X	22,268[aj]	19,675[d]	5,118[d]	X	X	24,793[d]	13	827
57,393	29,466	X	X	86,859	56,927	29,650	X	X	86,577	201	7,339
32,765	4,573	4,828	X	42,166	18,530	2,229	3,279	X	24,038	32	1,172
109,049	37,662	X	X	146,711	62,899[ap]	NA	X	X	62,899[ao,ap]	357	18,053
9,391	49,398	X	X	58,789	14,652	18,431	X	X	33,083	56	5,462
6,784	989	922	5	8,700[m]	3,752[d]	NA	186	NA	4,272[d,m]	19	645
256,276	30,312	190,321	X	476,909	151,380[ar]	6,702	18,247	X	176,329[ar]	296	10,690
146,131	53,717	6,803	182,717	389,368[m]	148,848	34,972[as]	5,380	40,715	229,915[m,as]	189	2,770
45,708[at]	14,909	NA	X	60,617[at]	42,359[at]	4,550	NA	X	46,909[at]	69	2,326
45,533[at]	14,909	NA	X	60,442[at]	42,170[at]	4,550	NA	X	46,720[at]	68	X
175	X	X	X	175	189	X	X	X	189	1	X
177,060	74,343	38,145	X	289,548	59,717[d]	25,064[d]	4,859	X	89,640[d]	285	11,802
85,491	28,752	5,830	X	120,073	46,221	23,843	2,859	X	72,923	89	3,214
NA	NA	X	X	NA	NA	NA	X	X	NA	17	936
32,214	27,193	X	X	59,407[av]	15,796[d]	12,415[d]	X	X	28,211[d,av]	25	2,844
17,439	13,278	3,972[at]	X	34,689[at]	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	36	686
82,153	30,298	X	X	112,451	50,929	16,254	X	X	67,183	112	4,234
47,321	30,298	X	X	77,619	29,678	16,254	X	X	45,932	80[aw]	X
30,291	X	X	X	30,291	17,817	X	X	X	17,817	27[aw]	X
4,541	X	X	X	4,541	3,434	X	X	X	3,434	5	X
250,555	77,370	11,411	X	339,336	292,188	69,759	4,948	X	366,895	261	12,599
22,638	2,494	X	X	25,132	18,573	861	X	X	19,434	21	1,232
23,968	16,853	1,103	37,006	78,930[m]	17,588	4,701	172	2,481	24,942[m]	18	477
6,335	53	X	X	6,388	7,140	25	X	X	7,165	7	X
17,633	16,800	1,103	37,006	72,542[m]	10,448	4,676	172	2,481	17,777[m]	11	X
63,074	42,250	X	X	105,324	83,681	12,767	X	X	96,448	104	5,052
79,911[bb]	14,374	NA	X	91,113[bb]	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	101	3,611
NA	NA	NA	X	45,106	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	50	1,832
26,516	78,725	22,561	393,429	723,231[m]	103,212[bc]	24,182	NA	38,133	165,527[m,bc]	180	4,610
7,255	1,346	815	X	8,601	3,515	687	NA	X	4,202	13	391

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Table 5.15 Civil, criminal, juvenile, and traffic caseflow in courts of general jurisdiction, by State and court, 1976—Continued

[a] Beginning pending figure for the 1976 court year does not equal the end pending figure for the 1975 court year.
[b] Figure was computed.
[c] Grand total pending figure does not include juvenile cases.
[d] Change in pending does not equal the difference between filings and dispositions.
[e] Does not include: adoption cases from Maricopa County; reciprocal support cases from Cochise County; probate cases from Cochise and Maricopa Counties; pending juvenile cases from Cochise, Maricopa, Navajo, Yavapai, and Yuma Counties; juvenile cases from Pima County; only partial juvenile case data were available for Maricopa County.
[f] Change in pending does not equal the difference between filings and dispositions due to missing data.
[g] Civil total and grand total, pending and disposed cases do not include adoptions, guardianships, alcoholics, mental, and miscellaneous probate.
[h] Beginning pending figure for the 1976 court year does not equal the end pending figure for the 1975 court year. These figures have changed because of the inclusion of the Denver Probate Court pending figures that had not previously been recorded.
[i] Five of these 99 judges serve on the Denver superior, juvenile, and probate courts.
[j] Data for this court are included with the general jurisdiction courts because district court judges serve.
[k] The number of pending cases was adjusted by the office of the chief court administrator to reflect transfers and other related year-end input.
[l] Total civil and grand total pending and disposed cases do not include estate cases. Estate cases are included in the filing figures.
[m] Data include traffic cases other than parking.
[n] Two different reporting systems were used during 1976, one between January and June, and another between July and December. The first system counted supplemental filings and dispositions in addition to original filings and dispositions. The second system counted only original filings and dispositions.
[o] Appeals disposed are for January to June only. Appeals filed are for entire year.
[p] End pending figures were not computed because the change in reporting systems made it inappropriate.
[q] Superior court judges handle juvenile cases in those counties without juvenile courts. These cases are included on the juvenile court profile.
[r] Pending and disposition figures represent only cases filed between July 1, 1970 and Dec. 31, 1975, which were still pending or were disposed of in 1976.
[s] Data for these courts are included with the general jurisdiction court because circuit judges serve. The circuit court also handles some land cases.
[t] The magistrate division is a division of the district court and its data are included in the general jurisdiction tables.
[u] Civil total pending cases do not include pending cases for probate. Criminal total pending cases do not include pending cases for misdemeanor and ordinance violations. Grand total pending cases do not include pending cases for probate, misdemeanor, traffic, and ordinance violations.
[v] Probate, total civil, and grand total disposed cases do not include guardianship and conservatorship or trusteeship. Total civil pending cases do not include probate data. Grand total pending cases do not include probate or juvenile data.
[w] Data include cases handled by 89 district and 18 district associate judges; and 14 regular full-time, 8 substitutes, and 191 part-time magistrates.
[x] The following counties were not included in the State totals because their caseload reports were not received in time by the Administrative Office of the Courts: Breathitt, Carroll, Casey, Johnson, Knott, Lincoln, Montgomery, Rockcastle, Scott, Whitley, and Woodford.
[y] Change in pending does not equal the difference between filings and dispositions. The discrepancy for criminal cases results from estimation procedures used to arrive at some criminal figures.
[z] Of the 64 parishes, no data were submitted for St. Mary, Ascension, Assumption, Plaquemines, and Terrabonne Parishes.
[aa] Nine of the 139 judges are from the 5 parishes that submitted no reports.
[ab] The beginning pending figure was calculated from data available for 1975. The end pending figure was calculated from filed, disposed, and beginning pending data.
[ac] Total criminal and grand total pending cases of the Recorder's Court of Detroit do not include misdemeanor division and ordinance violation cases. Total criminal and grand total disposed cases do not include ordinance violation cases.
[ad] Data for the court are included with the general jurisdiction courts because circuit judges serve. Effective Jan. 1, 1979, the jurisdiction of the court of claims will be assigned to the 30th judicial circuit.
[ae] Grand total figures do not include juvenile cases.
[af] The total filed figure does not include juvenile cases.
[ag] The chancery court handles juvenile cases in 66 of the State's 82 counties.
[ah] Circuit court judges serve on the court of common pleas.
[ai] Total filings exclude 800 "other" cases filed in this year but not detailed in the case description table.
[aj] Data were available for two districts only: the second district (Washoe County) and the eighth district (Clark County). These two counties contain 81 percent of the State population.
[ak] The second district has 7 judges and the eighth district has 11 judges. Data were available for these two districts only.
[al] Disposition figures that were calculated do not sum to the total given in the biennial report. Total dispositions given in the report are displayed for total civil and total criminal dispositions.
[am] The beginning pending figure for the 1976 court year does not equal the end pending figure for the 1975 court year. This difference is due to recounts by the counties resulting from their periodic physical inventories and the discovery of other reporting errors by the counties during the course of the year.
[an] The felony caseload in the county courts is such that the civil cases are allowed to languish and the attorneys are aware of this. Many of these civil cases are transferred to other courts for disposition. As a general rule, the bar will bring cases in the supreme court or in a district, city, or town and village court if they meet the jurisdictional requirements. The civil cases handled in the county courts are, therefore, not displayed.
[ao] Grand total pending cases do not include criminal cases.
[ap] Change in pending does not equal the difference between filings and dispositions because of adjustments made by the court.
[aq] Total civil and grand total figures do not include estates and special proceedings, which are handled by the clerk of the superior court. There were 27,582 estates filed, 28,425 disposed, and 43,630 pending at the end of the year; and 28,254 special proceedings filed, 29,468 disposed, and 20,333 pending at the end of the year.
[ar] Pending cases do not include all civil categories. Only those reported are included in the total.
[as] Total criminal and grand total pending cases do not include pending figures for felony conviction appeals. This category is included in the filing and disposition totals.
[at] Total civil pending and disposition figures do not include adoption or mental competency cases. Grand total disposition and pending figures do not include adoption, mental competency, or juvenile cases. Filings include all categories.
[au] The beginning pending figure for the 1976 court year was corrected by the State court administrator's office during verification of the data and does not equal the end pending figure for the 1975 court year.
[av] Data from the Oregon Tax Court are included in the general jurisdiction charts because O.R.S. 305.405 designates the tax court as one of general jurisdiction within the substantive areas defined by O.R.S. 305.410.
[aw] Criminal data for felony/misdemeanor, total criminal, and grand total include the criminal cases handled in the county criminal courts.
[ax] Circuit court figures do not include data for the lay magistrates or lawyer magistrates division of the circuit court.
[ay] The circuit judges also handle the chancery cases in the 11 counties with no chancery court.
[az] Data for the separate equity courts in Dyer and Gibson Counties are included.
[ba] Filings include new cases filed and other cases reaching the docket.
[bb] Total civil dispositions figure does not include mental health cases. Grand total disposition figure does not include mental health or juvenile cases.
[bc] Total civil and grand total filing and pending figures do not include data for adoption, public assistance, guardianship, trust, or other probate. In addition, the grand total filing and pending figures do not include juvenile data. These cases are included in the disposition totals.
[bd] Pending cases and disposed cases do not include cases filed before 1974.

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, *State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1976*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), Table 17.

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Table 5.16 Felony caseflow in courts of general jurisdiction reporting felony cases, by State and court, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.15.

State and court	Population estimate (in thousands)	Pending at beginning of year	Filed	Disposed	Pending at end of year	Percent of filings		Change in pending		Filings per 100,000 population
						Disposed	Pending at end of year	Number	Percent	
Alaska-Superior [a]	408	531	782	898	415	114.8	53.1	−116	−21.8	191.7
Arizona-Superior [b]	2,249	4,678	10,556	10,334	4,900	97.9	46.4	222	4.7	469.4
Arkansas-Circuit [a]	2,117	5,209 [c]	7,758	7,642	5,325	98.5	68.6	116	2.2	366.5
California-Superior [b]	21,522	NA	54,906	50,094	NA	91.2	NA	NA	NA	255.1
Colorado-District [b]	2,575	NA	10,972	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	426.1
District of Columbia-Superior [d]	700	2,008	4,227	4,759	1,476	112.6	34.9	−532	−26.5	603.9
Florida-Circuit [d,e]	8,353	52,097	65,799	63,856	(f)	97.0	NA	NA	NA	787.7
Georgia-Superior [d,g]	4,984	NA	24,850	23,263	NA	93.6	NA	NA	NA	498.6
Hawaii-Circuit [b]	884	1,329	1,551	1,258	1,622	81.1	104.6	293	22.0	175.5
Idaho-District [b]	833	752 [c,h]	2,620	2,451	921	93.5	35.2	169	22.5	314.5
Illinois-Circuit [i]	11,193	19,278 [h]	30,645	29,412	20,511	96.0	66.9	1,233	6.4	273.8
Iowa-District [a]	2,874	9,964 [j,k]	18,015	16,534	11,458 [k]	91.8	(f)	1,494	15.0	626.8
Kansas-District [i]	2,299	1,417 [c]	5,514	5,427	1,504	98.4	27.3	87	6.1	239.8
Louisiana-District [b,m]	3,875	NA	14,721	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	379.9
Massachusetts-Superior [a]	5,791	21,935	19,016	17,057	23,894	89.7	125.7	1,959	8.9	328.4
Michigan, total	9,113	15,403	38,826	35,921	18,087	92.5	46.6	2,684	17.4	426.1
Circuit [d]	X	10,811 [c]	25,821	24,962	11,670	96.7	45.2	859	7.9	283.3
Recorder's [d]	X	4,592	13,005	10,959	6,417 [n]	84.3	49.3	1,825	39.7	142.7
Missouri-Circuit [a]	4,787	NA	NA	13,957	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska-District [b]	1,552	777	4,416	4,431	762	100.3	17.3	−15	−1.9	284.5
New Jersey-Superior [a]	7,339	26,571 [o]	27,663	25,495	28,739	92.2	103.9	2,168	8.2	376.9
North Carolina-Superior [p]	5,462	NA	29,010	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	531.1
North Dakota-District [a]	645	NA	852	781	NA	91.7	NA	NA	NA	132.1
Ohio-Common Pleas [b]	10,690	6,487 [c]	30,527	30,312	6,702	99.3	22.0	215	3.3	285.6
Oklahoma-District [a]	2,770	17,471 [c]	20,179	19,365	18,285	96.0	90.8	814	4.7	728.5
Oregon-Circuit [q]	2,326	4,974 [h]	14,485	14,909	4,550	102.9	31.4	−424	−8.5	622.7
Puerto Rico-Superior [r]	3,214	14,148	15,077	14,361	14,869	95.3	98.6	721	5.1	469.1
Rhode Island-Superior [a]	936	NA	2,159	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	230.7
South Dakota-Circuit [a]	686	NA	NA	2,556	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee-Circuit [a]	4,234	13,183 [c,h]	22,001	22,894	12,290	104.1	55.9	−893	−6.8	519.6
Texas-District and Criminal [d]	12,599	57,284	64,701	66,057	55,928	102.1	86.4	−1,356	−2.4	513.5
Vermont, total	477	1,012	2,341	2,245	1,108	95.9	47.3	96	9.5	490.8
Superior [a]	X	11	37	26	22	70.3	59.5	11	100.0	7.8
District [i]	X	1,001 [c]	2,304	2,219	1,086	96.3	47.1	85	8.5	483.0
Virginia-Circuit [b]	5,052	7,737 [c,h]	23,772	23,252	8,257	97.8	34.7	520	6.7	470.5
Wisconsin, total	4,610	5,324 [c,h]	14,833	12,767	7,390	86.1	49.8	2,066	38.8	321.8
Circuit [a]	X	NA	5,880	5,972	NA	101.6	NA	NA	NA	127.5
County [a]	X	NA	8,953	6,795	NA	75.9	NA	NA	NA	194.2
Wyoming-District [a]	391	704	1,329	1,346	687	101.3	51.7	−17	−2.4	339.9

[a] Criminal case unit of count is the number of informations or indictments.
[b] Criminal case unit of count is the number of defendants on the information or the indictment.
[c] Beginning pending figure for the 1976 court year does not equal the end pending figure for the 1975 court year.
[d] Criminal case unit of count is the number of defendants on the information, indictment, or complaint.
[e] Two different reporting systems were used during 1976, one between January and June, and another between July and December. The first system counted supplemental filings and dispositions in addition to original filings and dispositions. The second system counted only original filings and dispositions.
[f] End pending figures were not computed because the change in reporting systems made it inappropriate.
[g] End pending and disposition figures represent only cases filed between July 1, 1970, and Dec. 31, 1975, that were still pending or were disposed in 1976.
[h] Figure was computed.
[i] Criminal case unit of count is the number of informations, indictments, or complaints.
[j] Beginning pending figure for the 1976 court year does not equal the end pending figure for the 1975 court year. The disparity between these figures is due to inventory corrections.
[k] Felony pending figure is the total for all regular criminal categories (felony, appeal, and indictable misdemeanor).
[l] The number was not computed because of incomplete or incomparable data. Computation of the number was deemed inappropriate if the divisor was less than 10.
[m] Of the 64 parishes, no data were submitted for St. Mary, Ascension, Assumption, Plaquemines, and Terrabonne Parishes.
[n] Change in pending does not equal the difference between filings and dispositions.
[o] Beginning pending figure for the 1976 court year does not equal the end pending figure for the 1975 court year. Differences are from recounts by the counties resulting from their periodic physical inventories and the discovery of other reporting errors by the counties during the course of the year.
[p] Criminal case unit of count is not consistent statewide.
[q] Criminal case unit of count is the case number assigned at arraignment.
[r] Criminal case unit of count is the number of charges.

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, *State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1976*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 32.

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Table 5.17 Civil, criminal, juvenile, and traffic jury trials in courts of general jurisdiction reporting jury trials, by State and court, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.15. Key to jury trial definition:
A = Trials are counted if tried to judgment.
B = Jury trials are counted when the jury is impaneled.
C = Jury trials are counted when the jury is sworn.
D = Trials are not counted consistently statewide.
E = Trials are counted if the case is concluded by trial and judgment on the verdict has been rendered and filed. All cases not concluded by jury trial are considered non-jury trials.

State and court	Jury trial definition	Jury trials				
		Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Traffic	Total
Alabama-Circuit [a,b]	A	NA	1,808	X	X	NA
Alaska, total		63	565	X	X	628
Superior [a,c]	A	48[d]	118	X	X	166
District [a,e]	A	15	447	X	X	462
Arizona-Superior [a,b]	B	541[f]	784	X	X	1,325
California, total		3,157	X	X	X	9,278
Superior [a,b]	C	3,131[g]	4,695	X	X	7,826
Justice [a,h]	B	26	X	X	X	1,452
Colorado-County [a,h]	C	56	246	X	743	1,045
Connecticut, total		583	NA	X	X	NA
Superior [a,b]	C	332	102	X	X	434
Common Pleas [a,h]	C	251[i]	NA	X	X	NA
Delaware-Common Pleas [a,j]	C	NA	75[k]	X	X	NA
District of Columbia-Superior [h,l,m]	A	230[n]	1,167	X	36	1,433
Florida, total		2,376	5,550	X	X	7,926
Circuit [a,h]	C	2,314	3,564	X	X	5,878
County [a,h]	C	62	1,986	X	X	2,048
Georgia, total		NA	3,075	X	248	NA
Superior [a,b,o]	A	1,594	2,406	X	33	4,033
State [a,h]	A	1,022	669	X	211	1,902
Probate [h]	A	NA	0	X	4	NA
Hawaii-Circuit [a,b]	C	127	229	X	X	356
Illinois-Circuit [a,e]	A	1,448	1,147	X	NA	NA
Indiana, total		X	X	4	X	2,640
Superior and Circuit [a,e]	A	X	X	X	X	1,934
Criminal Court of Marion County [e]	A	X	366	X	X	366
County [a,e]	A	X	X	X	X	155
Juvenile Court of Marion County [e]	A	X	0	4	X	4
Municipal Court of Marion County [a,e]	A	39	100	X	39	178
Probate [e]	A	3	X	X	X	3
Iowa-District [a,c]	C	384	1,022	X	160	1,566
Kansas, total		1,552	NA	X	NA	NA
District [a,e]	B	389	X	X	X	1,127
County [a,e]	B	1,162	NA	X	NA	NA
City, Magistrate, and Common Pleas [a,e]	B	A	NA	X	NA	NA
Maryland-Circuit [a,c]	A	1,206	1,970	X	X	3,176
Michigan, total		2,486	5,174	X	2,703	10,363
Circuit [a,h]	C	1,224	1,806	X	X	3,030
Recorder's [h]	C	X	900	X	X	900
Common Pleas [a]	C	486	X	X	X	486
District [a,h]	C	773	2,399	X	2,598	5,770
Municipal [a,h,p]	C	3	69	X	105	177
Minnesota, total		1,475	1,084	X	595	3,154
District [q,r]	A	1,015	472	X	X	1,487
County [q,r]	A	153	227	X	424	804
Municipal [q,r]	A	307	214	X	171	692
Missouri-Circuit and Common Pleas [a,c]	C	NA	1,061	X	X	NA
New Hampshire-Superior [r,s]	D	202	379	X	X	581
New Jersey, total		3,415	2,895	X	X	6,310
Superior and County [c,i]	B	2,699	2,895	X	X	5,594
County District [a,e]	B	716	X	X	X	716
New Mexico, total		NA	X	X	X	NA
District [a,h]	B	NA	352	X	X	NA
Magistrate [a,e,r]	B	35	X	X	X	151
New York, total		2,988	NA	X	X	NA
Supreme [a,b]	A	1,981	NA	X	X	NA
Civil Court of City of New York [e]	A	921	X	X	X	921
North Carolina, total		1,211	3,899	X	X	5,110
Superior [a,r,u]	C	602	3,899	X	X	4,501
District [a,r]	C	609	X	X	X	609
North Dakota-District [a,c]	A	NA	X	X	X	42
Ohio, total		1,998	3,056	X	998	6,052
Common Pleas [a,b]	C	1,630	2,049	X	X	3,679
County [a,b]	C	7[v]	76	X	150	233
Municipal [a,b]	C	361[w]	931	X	848	2,140
Claims [a,x]	C	0	X	X	X	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 5.17 Civil, criminal, juvenile, and traffic jury trials in courts of general jurisdiction reporting jury trials, by State and court, 1976—Continued

State and court	Jury trial definition	Jury trials				
		Civil	Criminal	Juvenile	Traffic	Total
Oklahoma-District [a,c]	A	1,203	X	38	X	2,636
Oregon-Circuit [a,y]	C	1,158[z]	1,059	X	X	2,217
Pennsylvania-Common Pleas [a,b]	A	1,952[aa]	3,272	X	X	5,224
Puerto Rico-Superior [a,j]	A	X	627	X	X	627
South Carolina-Magistrate [a,c]	E	91	X	X	X	2,656
South Dakota-Circuit [a,c,ab]	C	111[ac]	281	X	X	392
Tennessee, total		2,628	NA	X	X	NA
Circuit and Criminal [a,c]	C	2,532	NA	X	X	NA
Law and Equity [a,ad]	C	96	X	X	X	96
Texas, total		5,657	5,610	238	4,595	16,100
District, Criminal District, Domestic Relations, and Juvenile [a,h]	C	4,088	3,400	238	X	7,726
County, Constitutional County, and Probate [a,h,ae]	A	1,040	1,137	X	590	2,767
Municipal [h,af]	A	X	550	X	1,851	2,401
Justice of the Peace [a,h,ag]	A	529	523	X	2,154	3,206
Utah, total		286	4,776	X	250	5,312
District [a,e]	C	253	340	X	X	593
City [a,e]	C	33	137	X	250	420
Vermont, total		86	138	X	16	240
Superior [a,c]	A	83[ah]	8	X	X	91
District [a,e]	A	3[ai]	130	X	16	149
Virginia-Circuit [a,b]	C	2,132[aj]	2,601	X	X	4,733
Washington, total		1,026	X	X	X	4,100
Superior [a,b]	C	993	1,752	X	X	2,745
District and Justice of the Peace [a,h,ak]	C	33	X	X	X	1,162
Municipal and Police	C	X	X	X	193	193
Wyoming-District [a,c]	D	60	79	X	X	139

[a] Civil cases are counted with the filing of a petition or complaint.
[b] Criminal case unit of count is the number of defendants on the information or the indictment.
[c] Criminal case unit of count is the number of informations or indictments.
[d] Civil jury trial data are for civil damages, debts, contracts, and notes; housing; real estate; administrative review; and other civil cases.
[e] Criminal case unit of count is the number of informations, indictments, or complaints.
[f] Civil trials do not include data for probate, adoption, reciprocal support, or mental health.
[g] Civil trials include mental health hearings, but do not include juvenile, habeas corpus, or appeal hearings.
[h] Criminal case unit of count is the number of defendants on the information, indictment, or complaint.
[i] Civil trial data are only for family docket and non-family docket cases.
[j] Criminal case unit of count is the number of charges.
[k] Jury trials are not held in the New Castle County Court of Common Pleas; jury trials are held in Kent and Sussex Counties. If a jury demand is made in New Castle County, the case is transferred to the superior court.
[l] Civil cases are counted when they are placed on the calendar, i.e., have reached issue.
[m] Superior court data are displayed here according to case types, not according to the superior court divisions displayed in the annual report. Civil division handles civil jury, civil non-jury, small claims, and landlord and tenant cases. Family division handles divorce, adoption, paternity, support, reciprocal support, intrafamily, judicial petitions, habeas corpus, delinquency, neglect, and person in need of supervision cases. Probate division handles decedent's estates and minor's estates cases. Tax division handles civil and criminal tax cases. Criminal division handles all criminal and traffic cases.
[n] Civil trials are for law cases only.
[o] Superior court judges handle juvenile cases in those counties without juvenile courts. These cases are included on the juvenile court profile.
[p] No data were reported for the courts in Grosse Point and Wyoming.
[q] Civil cases are counted at note of issue. If a jury demand is made after the filing on the court calendar, the case is counted as a disposition on the court calendar and the new filing is counted as a jury case.
[r] Criminal case unit of count is not consistent Statewide.
[s] Civil cases are not counted consistently Statewide.
[t] Data for this court are displayed in the annual report according to workload activity. Through on-site visits and sampling techniques, weights for the workload involved in each case have been established.
[u] Civil and total figures do not include estates and special procedings, which are handled by the clerk of the superior court. There were 27,582 estates filed, 26,425 disposed, and 43,630 end pending, and 28,254 special proceedings filed, 29,468 disposed, and 20,333 end pending.
[v] Civil trials do not include 8,739 hearings by judge in small claims cases.
[w] Civil trials do not include 17,012 hearings by judge in small claims cases.
[x] All cases where the amount of the claim exceeds $1,000 must be determined by a judge. When the amount of the claim is between $100.01 and $999.99, the claim is determined by a judge unless a waiver is filed. All claims from $0.00 to $100.00 and claims between $100.01 and $999.99, when the right to trial has been waived, are administratively determined by the clerk or deputy clerk of the court of claims. Jurisdiction over victims of crime cases was given to the court as of Dec. 28, 1976.
[y] Criminal case unit of count is the case number assigned at arraignment.
[z] Civil trials do not include trials in probate matters.
[aa] Civil trial data include only those cases in the "other civil" category.
[ab] Circuit court figures do not include data for the lay magistrates or lawyer magistrates division of the circuit court.
[ac] Civil trial data include only civil judgments.
[ad] Data for the separate equity courts in Dyer and Gibson Counties are included.
[ae] In the calendar year 1976, clerks in 242 counties reported all 12 months' activities; 3 others reported fewer than 12 months' activities; and 9 submitted no reports at all. On a Statewide basis, 2,923 reports were received out of a possible 3,048 for the 12-month period.
[af] Data reported represent 2,064 municipal court reports out of a possible 2,568.
[ag] Data reported represent 7,501 justice of the peace court reports out of a possible 10,884.
[ah] Civil trials include data for only law and appeal cases. They do not include data for matrimonial or habeas corpus cases.
[ai] Civil trials include only trials for law and small claims cases.
[aj] District and justice of the peace court data include municipal court workload of these courts that so contract with municipalities.

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, *State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1976*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 48.

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Table 5.18 Appellate court caseflow for courts of last resort,

NOTE: See NOTE,

[For inclusion in this table, a case is defined as

State and court	Court of last resort					
	Pending at beginning of year	Filed	Disposed	Pending at end of year	Change in pending	
					Number	Percent
Alabama, total	0	510[a]	510	0	0	X
Court of Civil Appeals[c]	X	X	X	X	X	X
Court of Criminal Appeals	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alaska	258	468	335	391	133	51.6
Arizona	305	1,023	1,004	324	19	6.2
Arkansas	NA	NA	613	NA	NA	NA
California	NA	3,801[j]	3,694[j]	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	366	651	674	343	−23	−6.3
Connecticut	NA	NA	241	NA	NA	NA
Delaware	233	335	282	286	53	22.7
District of Columbia	1,103[d,i]	1,369	1,224	1,248[i]	145	13.1
Florida	1,159[j]	2,214	2,390	983	−176	−15.2
Georgia	405	1,433	1,404	421[e]	16	4.0
Hawaii	221	265	166	320	99	44.8
Idaho	315	332	249	398	83	26.3
Illinois	340	998[j]	987[j]	351	11	3.2
Indiana	80[j]	430	430	80	0	0.0
Iowa	999	1,176	1,079	1,078[e]	79	7.9
Kansas	239[d]	438	340	337	98	41.0
Kentucky	NA	833	1,217[i]	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	NA	1,782	1,586	NA	NA	NA
Maine	279	334	299	314	35	12.5
Maryland	25	657	668	14	−11	−44.0
Massachusetts	NA	663[e]	609[e]	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	396	1,045	921	520	124	31.3
Minnesota	NA	911	833	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi	610	936	819	727	117	19.2
Missouri	165	579	649	95	−70	−42.4
Montana	NA	409	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	388[e]	716[e]	634[e]	470[e]	82[e]	21.1[e]
Nevada	256	806	803	259	3	1.2
New Hampshire	249	273	320	202	−47	−18.9
New Jersey	443[q]	1,164[q]	985[q]	622[q]	179[q]	40.4[q]
New Mexico	168	558	603	123	−45	−26.8
New York, total	NA	595[i,r]	2,902[j]	NA	NA	NA
Appellate Division of the Supreme Court	X	X	X	X	X	X
Appellate terms of the Supreme Court	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	41[r]	546	492	48[r]	7[r]	17.1[r]
North Dakota[w]	2[d]	150	144	8	6	(*)
Ohio	NA	1,404[j]	1,374[j]	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma, total	1,426	1,998	1,795	1,646	220	15.4
Supreme Court[s]	1,182	1,019	908	1,310[e]	128	10.8
Court of Criminal Appeals[aa]	244	979	887	336	92	37.7
Oregon	335	973[j]	911[j]	397	62	18.5
Pennsylvania, total	NA	1,736	NA	NA	NA	NA
Superior Court	X	X	X	X	X	X
Commonwealth Court[ac]	X	X	X	X	X	X
Puerto Rico	369	1,204	1,123	450	81	22.0
Rhode Island	355	411	319	447	92	25.9
South Carolina	122	416	345	193	71	58.2
South Dakota	234[ad,d]	294[j]	259[j]	270[ad]	36[ad]	15.4[ad]
Tennessee, total	NA	897[j]	308[ae,j]	NA	NA	NA
Court of Appeals	X	X	X	X	X	X
Court of Criminal Appeals	X	X	X	X	X	X
Texas, total	877	4,774	4,280	1,371	494	56.3
Supreme Court[t]	154	1,072	1,021	205	51	33.1
Court of Criminal Appeals[af]	723	3,702	3,259	1,166	443	61.3
Utah	NA	556	274[ah]	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	287	366	360	293	6	2.1
Virginia	501[d]	1,672[j]	1,574[j]	591[e]	90	18.0
Washington	241	589	495	335	94	39.0
West Virginia	34	878	802	110	76	223.5
Wisconsin	598[r]	939	901	639[r,ai]	41[r]	6.9[r]
Wyoming	130	138	134	134	4	3.1
Total[aj]:						
Reported national totals	14,554	40,030	44,778	16,838	2,284	15.7
Number of States reporting	39	49	48	39	39	39
Percent of population represented in reported national totals	58.4	89.3	91.7	58.4	58.4	58.4

See footnotes on next page.

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Intermediate appellate courts, and total appellate courts, 1976

Table 5.15.

any appeal, original proceeding, or request to appeal]

Intermediate appellate courts						Total appellate courts				Number of courts		Number of judges		Population estimates (in thousands)
Pending at beginning of year	Filed	Disposed	Pending at end of year	Change in pending: Number	Change in pending: Percent	Pending at beginning of year	Filed	Disposed	Pending at end of year	Last resort	Intermediate	Last resort	Intermediate	
523	1,270	1,119[b]	671	148	28.3	523	1,780	1,629[b]	671	1	2	9	8	3,653
0	186	186	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	X
523[d]	1,084	933[b]	671[e]	148	28.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	258	468	335	391	1	0	5	0	408
1,254	2,017	1,876	1,395	141	11.2	1,559	3,040	2,880	1,719	1	1	5	12	2,249
X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	613	NA	1	0	7	0	2,117
4,675[g]	10,312	11,357	4,544[g]	−131[g]	−2.8[g]	4,675[g,h]	14,113	15,051	4,544[g,h]	1	1	7	56	21,522
592	915	833	674	82	13.9	958	1,566	1,507	1,017	1	1	7	10	2,575
X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	NA	241	NA	1	0	6	0	3,102
X	X	X	X	X	X	233	335	282	286	1	[redacted]	3	0	582
X	X	X	X	X	X	1,103	1,369	1,224	1,248	1	0	9	0	700
5,118[j]	9,129	8,180	6,067	949	18.5	6,277	11,343	10,570	7,050	1	1	7	20	8,353
NA	1,754[j]	1,754[j]	NA	NA	NA	405[h]	3,187	3,158	421[h]	1	1	7	9	4,984
X	X	X	X	X	X	221	265	166	320	1	0	5	0	884
X	X	X	X	X	X	315	332	249	398	1	0	5	0	833
4,073[k]	3,973	3,935	4,111	38	0.9	4,413	4,971	4,922	4,462	1	1	7	34	11,193
499	777	653	623	124	24.8	579	1,207	1,083	703	1	1	5	9	5,313
X	X	X	X	X	X	999	1,176	1,079	1,078	1	0	9	0	2,874
X	X	X	X	X	X	239	438	340	337	1	0	7	0	2,299
0[m]	615	71[m]	544[m]	544[m]	X	0[h]	1,448	1,288	544[h]	1	1	7	14	3,436
760[d,j]	2,189	2,031	918	158	20.8	760[h]	3,951	3,617	918[h]	1	1	7	29	3,875
X	X	X	X	X	X	279	334	299	314	1	0	6[n]	0	1,071
187	1,541	1,491	237	50	26.7	212	2,198	2,159	251	1	1	7	12	4,125
NA	605	519	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,268	1,128	NA	1	1	7	6	5,791
4,127	4,544	4,584	4,087	−40	−1.0	4,523	5,589	5,505	4,607	1	1	7	18	9,113
X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	911	833	NA	1	0	9	0	3,954
X	X	X	X	X	X	610	936	819	727	1	0	9	0	2,365
1,836	2,181	1,984	2,033	197	10.7	2,001	2,760	2,633	2,128	1	1	7	22	4,787
X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	409	NA	NA	1	0	5	0	755
X	X	X	X	X	X	388[p]	716[p]	634[p]	470[p]	1	0	7	0	1,552
X	X	X	X	X	X	256	806	803	259	1	0	5	0	613
X	X	X	X	X	X	249	273	320	202	1	0	5	0	827
4,266[r]	4,819[r]	4,349[r]	4,736[r]	470[r]	11.0[r]	4,709[q,r]	5,983[q,r]	5,334[q,r]	5,358[q,r]	1	1	7	21[s]	7,339
249	446	550	145	−104	−41.8	417	1,004	1,153	268	1	1	5	5	1,172
NA	9,477[m]	9,067	NA	NA	NA	NA	10,072[r,m]	11,869	NA	1	2	7	33	18,053
NA	7,362[m]	7,560	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	X
NA	2,115	1,507	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	X
NA	1,027	999	NA	NA	NA	41[h,r]	1,573	1,491	48[h,r]	1	1	7	9	5,462
X	X	X	X	X	X	2	150	144	8	1	0	5	0	645
2,490[d]	7,204	6,315	4,591[e]	2,101	84.4	2,490[h]	8,606	7,689	4,591[h]	1	1	7	38	10,690
92[r]	418	347	163[r]	71	77.2	1,518	2,416	2,142	1,809	2	1	12	6	2,770
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	X	X
669	1,847	1,786	730	61	9.1	1,004	2,820	2,697	1,127	1	1	7[n,t]	6	2,326
NA	6,067	2,069[h]	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,803	2,069[h]	NA	1	2	7	14	11,802
NA	3,631	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	X
NA	2,436	2,069	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	369	1,204	1,123	450	1	0	7	0	3,214
X	X	X	X	X	X	355	411	319	447	1	0	5	0	936
X	X	X	X	X	X	122	416	345	193	1	0	5	0	2,844
X	X	X	X	X	X	234[n,d]	294	259	270[n,d]	1	0	5	X	686
NA	1,330	1,418	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,227	1,726[n,e]	NA	1	2	5	18	4,234
NA	694	688	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	X
NA	636	730	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	X
847	1,824	1,717	978[v]	131	15.5	1,724	6,598	5,997	2,349	2	1	14	42	12,599
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	NA	556	274[n,h]	NA	1	0	5	0	1,232
X	X	X	X	X	X	287	336	360	293	1	0	5	0	477
X	X	X	X	X	X	501	1,672	1,574	591	1	0	7	0	5,052
1,808[d]	1,777	1,670	1,915	107	5.9	2,049	2,366	2,165	2,250	1	1	9	12	3,611
X	X	X	X	X	X	34	878	802	110	1	0	5	0	1,832
X	X	X	X	X	X	598[r]	939	901	639[r]	1	0	7	0	4,610
X	X	X	X	X	X	130	138	134	134	1	0	5	0	391
34,065	78,058	68,605	39,162	5,097	15.0	40,248	115,611	111,965	44,934	54	29	346	463	217,882
19	25	24	19	18	18	37	49	48	37	X	X	X	X	X
70.6	100.0	93.1	70.6	68.6	68.6	53.6	89.3	91.7	53.6	X	X	X	X	X

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Table 5.18 Appellate court caseflow for courts of last resort, intermediate appellate courts, and total appellate courts, 1976—Continued

[a] Filed cases as displayed are "cases submitted," which indicates the number of cases available and ready for adjudication. There were 378 appeals and extraordinary writs docketed and 217 petitions for certiorari docketed. These 595 "cases docketed" indicate the total number of cases entering the system, but only 510 cases were submitted to the court.
[b] Total cases disposed do not include petitions disposed of in the clerk's office at the direction of the court.
[c] Cases include only those completed cases submitted to a judge either on oral agrument or submitted on brief.
[d] Beginning pending figure for the 1976 court year does not equal the end pending figure for the 1975 court year.
[e] Change in pending does not equal the difference between filings and dispositions.
[f] To avoid double counting in the total, granted requests to appeal are not counted as either disposed requests or filed appeals. Case disposition is counted when the appeal is disposed.
[g] Total pending cases do not include original proceedings.
[h] Data were not available for all courts in the State. Only courts with data are included in this number.
[i] Pending figure was estimated from bar graphs printed in the annual report.
[j] Figure was computed.
[k] The beginning pending figure for the 1976 court year does not equal the end pending figure for the 1975 court year. This difference in the pending figure is due to an adjustment during an inventory of cases.
[l] Total cases disposed include 153 cases transferred to the court of appeals.
[m] The court of appeals became operational in August 1976. Appeals were docketed beginning on July 1, 1976.
[n] One "active retired" justice serves in addition to the six justices.
[o] Total appeals filed and disposed contain both full court and single justice session cases. Since an unknown number of the single justice session cases are referred to the full court, there may be some double counting in this total.
[p] Requests to appeal are not counted statistically by the supreme court; the figures presented for appeals are cases docketed. There are a number of cases which the court refuses to hear. These discretionary cases, when leave to docket is denied, could be considered processed by the court, but are not docketed or reported statistically.
[q] Total cases in the supreme court do not include motions for leave to appeal because this data could not be separated from the motions and other petitions listed as other matters.
[r] Total case data for the Appellate Division of the Superior Court do not include requests to appeal because this data could not be separated from the motions and other petitions listed as other matters.
[s] There are 22 judges authorized in this court, but 1 judge serves as the administrator of the court.
[t] Total cases filed in the New York Court of Appeals do not include requests to appeal.
[u] New York Appellate Division of the Supreme Court: total cases filed in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court do not include original proceedings.
[v] Total cases pending do not include requests to appeal.
[w] Filings in North Dakota Supreme Court are not reported (for statistical purposes) until a case has been argued before the court; therefore, figures reported here are lower than actual court workload.
[x] The number was not computed because of incomplete or incomparable data. Computation of the number was deemed inappropriate if the divisor was less than 10.
[y] Beginning pending cases were computed on the assumption that there were no pending cases in the court of appeals prior to 1971, when the court officially originated.
[z] Supreme court is the court of last resort for civil cases only.
[aa] The court of criminal appeals has exclusive appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases. It is the court of last resort for criminal cases.
[ab] There were 7.58 full-time equivalent judges in the supreme court in 1976.
[ac] The commonwealth court handles only cases involving officials or offices of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
[ad] Total cases pending in the supreme court do not include original proceedings or requests to appeal.
[ae] Total cases disposed in the supreme court do not include requests to appeal.
[af] In the Texas Courts of Civil Appeals there were 24 rehearings reported by the office of the court administrator as being granted and counted as new cases.
[ag] The court of criminal appeals is the court of last resort for criminal cases only.
[ah] Total cases disposed of by the supreme court include only those cases disposed by opinion or dismissed.
[ai] Change in pending does not equal the difference between filings and dispositions. The disparity between these figures is due to double counting three cases that were dismissed during the 1975 term, but later reinstated and counted twice, once in the termination column and once in the end pending column.
[aj] The reported national totals include only data for States reporting data in the caseflow category for all courts in the columns. Incomplete data for filings in the New York Court of Last Resort and dispositions in the Tennessee and Utah Courts of Last Resort were not included in these national totals.

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, *State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1976*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 2.

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Table 5.19 Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1955–78

NOTE: There are two reporting changes during fiscal year 1976 that have affected the data base. Beginning Oct. 1, 1975, all minor offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than $1,000), with the exception of most petty offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than $500), are included. Minor offenses are generally disposed of by the magistrates, and in past years, most of these minor offenses would not have been counted in the workload of the district courts. Second, when the Federal Government's motion to dismiss an original indictment or information is granted, the superseding indictment or information does not become a new case as in the years prior to 1976, but remains the same case. (An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the U.S. Attorney.)

"Received by transfer" includes defendants transferred by Rule 20, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, *which provides that defendants who (1) are arrested or held in a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending against them or in which the warrant for their arrest was issued and (2) state in writing that they wish to plead guilty or nolo contendere, may consent to disposition of the case in the district in which they are arrested or are held, subject to the approval of the U.S. Attorney for both districts.*

Year	Pending July 1	Total filed		Total terminated	Pending June 30
		Original proceedings	Received by transfer		
1955	10,100	35,310	1,813	38,580	8,643
1956	8,643	28,739	1,914	32,053	7,243
1957	7,243	28,120	1,958	29,826	7,495
1958	7,495	28,897	1,840	30,781	7,451
1959	7,451	28,729	1,924	30,377	7,727
1960	7,727	28,137	1,691	29,864	7,691
1961	7,691	28,460	1,808	29,881	8,078
1962	8,078	29,274	1,743	30,013	9,082
1963	9,082	29,858	1,888	31,546	9,282
1964	9,282	29,944	1,789	31,437	9,578
1965	9,578	31,569	1,765	32,078	10,834
1966	10,834	29,729	1,765	30,644	11,684
1967	11,684	30,534	1,673	30,350	13,541
1968	13,541	30,714	1,857	31,349	14,763
1969	14,763	33,585	1,828	32,406	17,770
1970	17,770	38,102	1,857	36,819	20,910
1971	20,910	41,290	1,867	39,582	24,485
1972	24,485	47,043	2,011	48,101	25,438
1973	25,438	40,367	2,067	43,456	24,416
1974	24,416	37,667	2,087	41,526	22,644
1975	22,644	41,108	2,174	43,515	22,411
1976	22,411	39,147	1,873	43,675	19,756
1977	19,756	40,000	1,589	44,233	17,150
1978	17,150	34,624	1,359	37,286	15,847
Percent change 1978 over 1977	– 13.2	– 13.4	– 14.5	– 15.7	– 7.6

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1978 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. 107. (Preliminary Report)

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Table 5.20 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by offense, years ending June 30, 1977 and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.19.

[Excludes transfers]

Offense	1977		1978		Percent change	
	All offenses	Felonies [a]	All offenses	Felonies [a]	All offenses	Felonies
Total	40,000	28,504	34,624	25,200	−13.4	−11.6
Homicide	131	131	144	144	9.9	9.9
Robbery	1,750	1,740	1,377	1,377	−21.3	−20.9
Bank	1,644	1,637	1,293	1,293	−21.4	−21.0
Postal	64	62	39	39	−39.1	−37.1
Other	42	41	45	45	7.1	9.8
Assault	692	558	582	477	−15.9	−14.5
Burglary	402	391	207	207	−48.5	−47.1
Larceny and theft	4,759	3,181	3,995	2,728	−16.1	−14.2
Embezzlement	1,981	1,596	1,944	1,537	−1.9	−3.7
Fraud	5,009	3,754	4,637	3,211	−7.4	−14.5
Auto theft	1,179	1,166	810	799	−31.3	−31.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,008	3,901	3,818	3,800	−4.7	−2.6
Sex offenses	144	121	157	127	9.0	5.0
Narcotics laws	4,906	4,438	3,745	3,468	−23.7	−21.9
Miscellaneous general offenses	10,202	5,022	9,486	4,735	−7.0	−5.7
Weapons and firearms	2,871	2,816	3,076	3,034	7.1	7.7
Escape [b]	1,366	1,332	1,076	1,010	−21.2	−24.2
Drunk driving and traffic	4,975	11	4,454	0	−10.5	X
Kidnapping	79	79	76	76	−3.8	−3.8
Other miscellaneous general offenses	911	784	804	615	−11.8	−21.6
Immigration laws	1,440	1,216	1,734	1,700	20.4	39.8
Liquor, internal Revenue	140	117	100	92	−28.6	−21.4
Federal statutes	3,257	1,172	1,888	798	−42.0	−31.9
Civil rights [c]	63	34	82	75	30.2	120.6
Food and Drug Acts	112	76	101	32	−9.8	−57.9
Migratory bird laws	561	4	38	0	−93.2	X
Motor Carrier Act	114	13	70	6	−38.6	−53.9
Other Federal statutes	2,407	1,045	1,597	685	−33.7	−34.5

[a] Any offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year (18 U.S.C. Section 1).

[b] Includes escape from custody, aiding and abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.

[c] These are principally cases removed from State courts under provisions of the Civil Rights Act, 28 U.S.C. 1443.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1978 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. 112. (Preliminary Report)

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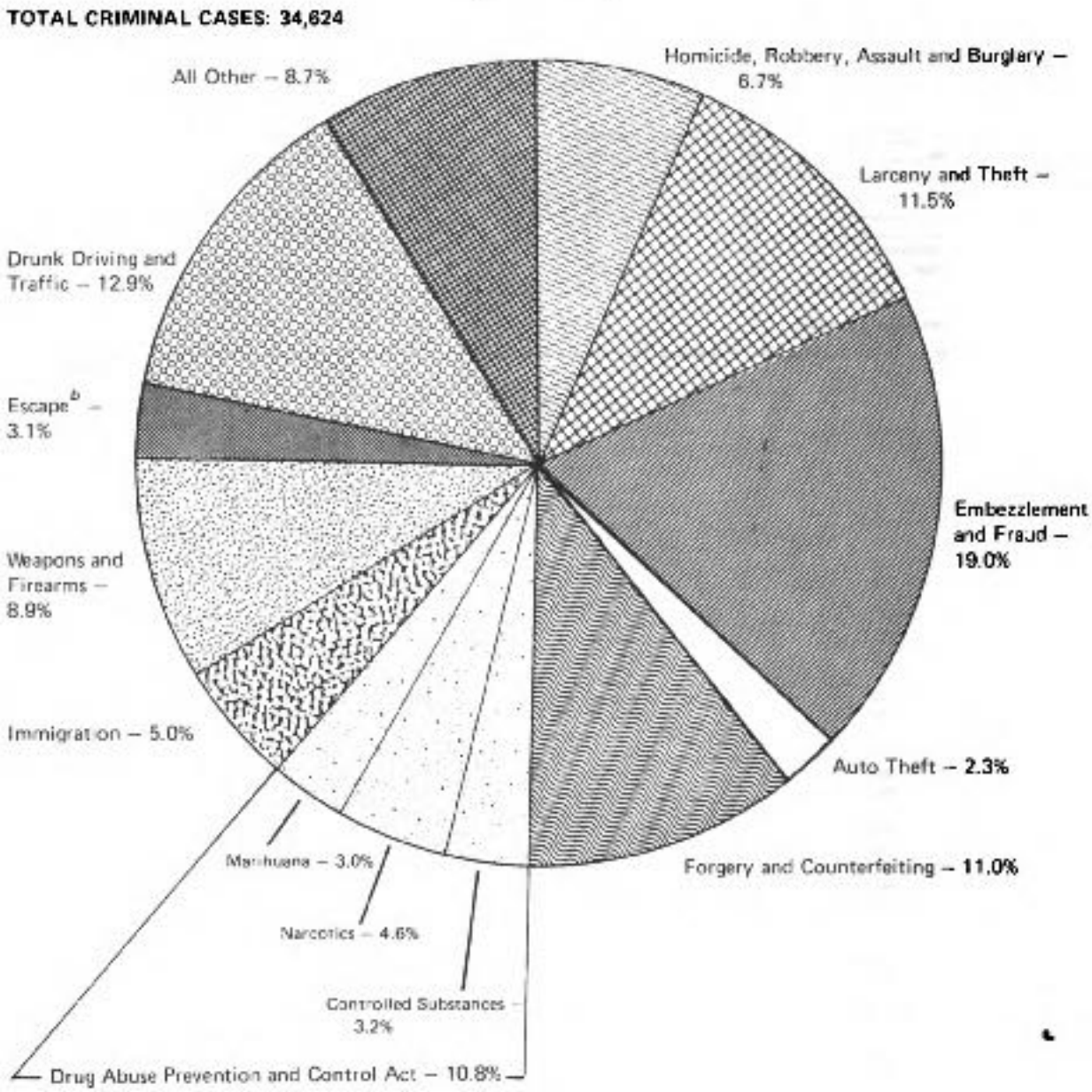
Figure 5.1 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by offense, year ending June 30, 1978*

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.18

(Excludes transfers)



* Includes all offenses reported filed in the Federal District Courts in accordance with reporting changes necessitated by the implementation of provisions of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-619, approved Jan. 3, 1975).

[b] Escape from custody, aiding or abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. 14.

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Table 5.21 Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by nature of proceedings, years ending June 30, 1977 and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.19.

[Excludes transfers]

Nature of proceedings	All offenses reported			Felonies only		
	1977	1978	Percent change 1978 over 1977	1977	1978	Percent change 1978 over 1977
Total	40,000	34,624	– 13.4	28,504	25,200	– 11.6
Proceedings commenced by:						
Indictment	25,016	22,694	– 9.3	24,760	22,095	– 10.8
Information-indictment waived	2,292	1,151	– 49.8	2,089	1,131	– 45.9
Information-other [a]	11,667	10,126	– 13.2	878	1,483	+ 68.9
Remanded from appellate court	130	151	+ 16.2	124	142	+ 14.5
Removed from State court	156	52	– 66.7	102	47	– 53.9
Reopened/reinstated	372	226	– 39.3	360	211	– 41.4
Appeal from U.S. magistrates decisions	146	104	– 28.8	4	0	X
Juvenile delinquency proceedings	221	120	– 45.7	187	91	– 51.3

[a] Includes cases filed as consents before magistrates.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1978 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. 111. (Preliminary Report)

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Table 5.22 Proposed time limits from arrest to indictment and from arraignment to trial in U.S. District Courts in compliance with the Speedy Trial Act, by circuit and district, effective July 1, 1976, 1977, and 1978

NOTE: The Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (18 U.S.C. 3152–3156 and 3161–3174) required each U.S. District Court to adopt a plan for the prompt disposition of criminal cases in accordance with statutory time limits. This table presents the time limits contained in these plans. The maximum time limits for each phase are as follows: beginning July 1, 1976, each district court must limit the period between arrest and indictment to a maximum of 60 days, and the period between arraignment and trial to a maximum of 180 days; beginning July 1, 1977 these time limits must be reduced to 45 days and 120 days, respectively; beginning July 1, 1978, the time limit between arrest and indictment may not exceed 35 days and the period from arraignment to trial may not exceed 80 days. The time period of 10 days between indictment and arraignment remains constant. The permanent time limits, effective July 1, 1979, require each criminal defendant to be indicted within 30 days of arrest, arraigned within 10 days of indictment, and tried within 60 days of arraignment. See NOTE, Table 1.35.

[Arrest to indictment in days/arraignment to trial in days; indictment to arraignment interval is 10 days in all cases. "M" refers to the maximum statutory limits set for each phase. See NOTE above.]

Circuit and district	Effective July 1, 1976	Effective July 1, 1977	Effective July 1, 1978
District of Columbia	45/130	40/100	35/70
FIRST CIRCUIT			
Maine	30/60	30/60	30/60
Massachusetts	M	M	M
New Hampshire	45/120	35/80	30/60
Rhode Island	M	M	M
Puerto Rico	M	M	M
SECOND CIRCUIT			
Connecticut	30/60	30/60	30/60
New York:			
Northern	M	M	M
Eastern	M	M	M
Southern	M	M	M
Western	M	M	M
Vermont	M	M	M
THIRD CIRCUIT			
Delaware	30/120	30/80	30/60
New Jersey	M	M	M
Pennsylvania:			
Eastern	30/180	30/120	30/80
Middle	M	M	M
Western	M	M	M
Virgin Islands	M	M	M
FOURTH CIRCUIT			
Maryland	30/60	30/60	30/60
North Carolina:			
Eastern	M	M	M
Middle	30/60	30/60	30/60
Western	30/60	30/60	30/60
South Carolina	45/60	35/60	30/60
Virginia:			
Eastern	M	M	(*)
Western	45/120	M	(*)
West Virginia:			
Northern	M	M	M
Southern	30/60	30/60	30/60
FIFTH CIRCUIT			
Alabama:			
Northern	M	M	M
Middle	60/120	M	M
Southern	M	M	M
Florida:			
Northern	60/120	M	M
Middle	60/120	M	M
Southern	M	M	M
Georgia:			
Northern	M	M	M
Middle	M	M	M
Southern	30/60	30/60	30/60
Louisiana:			
Eastern	M	M	M
Middle	60/90	45/90	M
Western	M	M	M
Mississippi:			
Northern	M	M	30/60
Southern	M	M	M
Texas:			
Northern	M	M	M
Eastern	M	M	M
Southern	60/120	45/100	M
Western	M	M	M
Canal Zone	M	M	M
SIXTH CIRCUIT			
Kentucky:			
Eastern	M	M	M
Western	35/80	35/80	30/60
Michigan:			
Eastern	M	M	M
Western	45/120	35/80	30/60
Ohio:			
Northern	35/80	35/80	M
Southern	60/120	45/80	30/60
Tennessee:			
Eastern	M	M	M
Middle	M	M	M
Western	M	M	M
SEVENTH CIRCUIT			
Illinois:			
Northern	45/150	35/100	30/70
Eastern	M	M	M
Southern	45/120	35/80	30/60
Indiana:			
Northern	M	M	M
Southern	M	M	M
Wisconsin:			
Eastern	45/180	M	M
Western	30/100	30/100	30/80
EIGHTH CIRCUIT			
Arkansas:			
Eastern	M	M	M
Western	M	M	M
Iowa:			
Northern	30/60	30/60	30/60
Southern	30/60	30/60	30/60
Minnesota	30/60	30/60	30/60
Missouri:			
Eastern	30/60	30/60	30/60
Western	M	M	M
Nebraska	M	M	M
North Dakota	30/60	30/60	30/60
South Dakota	M	M	M
NINTH CIRCUIT			
Alaska	30/120	30/120	30/60
Arizona	30/60	30/60	30/60
California:			
Northern	30/120	30/120	30/60
Eastern	30/120	30/120	30/60
Central	M	M	M
Southern	10/90	10/90	10/60
Hawaii	M	M	M
Idaho	30/60	30/60	30/60
Montana	30/60	30/60	30/60
Nevada	M	M	M
Oregon	30/60	30/60	30/60
Washington:			
Eastern	M	M	M
Western	M	M	M
Guam	M	M	M
TENTH CIRCUIT			
Colorado	M	M	M
Kansas	M	M	M
New Mexico	30/60	30/60	30/60
Oklahoma:			
Northern	30/180	30/120	30/80
Eastern	30/60	30/60	30/60
Western	M	M	M
Utah	M	M	M
Wyoming	30/60	30/60	30/60

* Plan does not cover July 1, 1978 to July 1, 1979.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on the Implementation of Title I and Title II of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1976), p. 70.

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Table 5.23 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts and defendants held in custody, by time in custody, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1978

NOTE: The Federal statute, 18 U.S.C. 3164 (b), requires that the "trial of any person (held in custody) shall commence no later than ninety days following the beginning of such continuous detention. . . ." These data do not show the number of defendants released prior to trial after the 90 day period elapsed. A defendant who had served time in custody before making bail and who was later returned to custody for violation of the conditions of his release is shown with both periods of detention added together. Except for periods of detention following a plea of guilty or conviction, "time in custody" includes all detention, whether continuous or not, and all periods of detention to which "excludable time" may have been applied. "Excludable time" periods refer to periods of delay set forth in 18 U.S.C. 3161(h) that are not included in the calculations of time in custody for the purposes of statutory provisions of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974. "Custody" means detention in a local jail or detention facility for which a fee was paid to a local or State government by the United States, or detention in a metropolitan correction center or other Federal correctional institution. Excluded is detention by State authorities on State criminal charges when a Federal charge is also pending.
See also NOTE, Table 5.22.

[Excludes periods of detention following plea of guilty or conviction]

Circuit and district	Total defendants disposed of	Total detainees		Time in custody											
				1 to 10 days		11 to 30 days		31 to 90 days		91 to 120 days		121 to 150 days		151 days and over	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total all districts	41,404	15,631	37.8	7,280	46.6	2,842	18.2	4,794	30.7	405	2.6	145	0.9	165	1.1
District of Columbia	986	440	44.6	213	48.4	73	16.6	131	29.8	12	2.7	8	1.8	3	0.7
First Circuit	982	177	18.0	44	24.9	29	16.4	80	45.2	14	7.9	3	1.7	7	4.0
Maine	75	10	13.3	6	60.0	1	10.0	2	20.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	583	28	4.8	1	3.6	2	7.1	19	67.9	3	10.7	3	10.7	0	0.0
New Hampshire	33	10	30.3	3	30.0	1	10.0	5	50.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rhode Island	80	12	15.0	9	75.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	1	8.3	0	0.0	1	8.3
Puerto Rico	211	117	55.5	25	21.4	25	21.4	53	45.3	8	6.8	0	0.0	6	5.1
Second Circuit	2,988	593	19.8	240	40.5	122	20.6	196	33.1	17	2.9	8	1.3	10	1.7
Connecticut	241	35	14.5	17	48.6	5	14.3	10	28.6	3	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
New York:															
Northern	155	51	32.9	32	62.7	10	19.6	9	17.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eastern	911	53	5.8	15	28.3	13	24.5	21	39.6	1	1.9	1	1.9	2	3.8
Southern	1,316	379	28.8	159	42.0	79	20.8	125	33.0	5	1.3	4	1.1	7	1.8
Western	290	43	14.8	5	11.6	7	16.3	20	46.5	7	16.3	3	7.0	1	2.3
Vermont	75	32	42.7	12	37.5	8	25.0	11	34.4	1	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Third Circuit	3,080	1,058	34.4	621	58.7	125	11.8	255	24.1	30	2.8	9	0.9	18	1.7
Delaware	90	37	41.1	26	70.3	3	8.1	7	18.9	1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	1,231	424	34.4	315	74.3	33	7.8	59	13.9	13	3.1	1	0.2	3	0.7
Pennsylvania:															
Eastern	776	222	28.6	84	37.8	41	18.5	83	37.4	5	2.3	6	2.7	3	1.4
Middle	171	43	25.1	31	72.1	5	11.6	7	16.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	438	125	28.5	91	72.8	6	4.8	21	16.8	1	0.8	2	1.6	4	3.2
Virgin Islands	374	207	55.3	74	35.7	37	17.9	78	37.7	10	4.8	0	0.0	8	3.9
Fourth Circuit	4,123	934	22.7	395	42.3	168	18.0	328	35.1	24	2.6	6	0.6	13	1.4
Maryland	1,151	251	21.8	98	39.0	28	11.2	106	42.2	10	4.0	3	1.2	6	2.4
North Carolina:															
Eastern	253	90	35.6	25	27.8	8	8.9	48	53.3	4	4.4	1	1.1	4	4.4
Middle	316	76	24.1	28	36.8	19	25.0	26	34.2	1	1.3	0	0.0	2	2.6
Western	246	49	19.9	20	40.8	18	36.7	10	20.4	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	454	161	35.5	92	57.1	24	14.9	44	27.3	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia:															
Eastern	1,303	172	13.2	71	41.3	50	29.1	45	26.2	5	2.9	1	0.6	0	0.0
Western	184	42	25.6	26	61.9	5	11.9	9	21.4	1	2.4	1	2.4	0	0.0
West Virginia:															
Northern	67	26	38.8	16	61.5	4	15.4	6	23.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	169	67	39.6	19	28.4	12	17.9	34	50.7	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.5
Fifth Circuit	9,979	4,558	45.7	2,133	46.8	843	18.5	1,374	30.1	135	3.0	41	0.9	32	0.7
Alabama:															
Northern	822	185	22.5	77	41.6	54	29.2	53	28.6	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0
Middle	333	306	91.9	267	87.3	17	5.6	20	6.5	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3
Southern	198	43	21.7	9	20.9	6	14.0	20	46.5	7	16.3	0	0.0	1	2.3
Florida:															
Northern	142	114	80.3	66	57.9	12	10.5	31	27.2	4	3.5	0	0.0	1	0.9
Middle	769	311	40.4	59	19.0	55	17.7	169	54.3	16	5.1	9	2.9	3	1.0
Southern	934	515	55.1	319	61.9	48	9.3	129	25.0	13	2.5	4	0.8	2	0.4
Georgia:															
Northern	556	368	66.2	277	75.3	30	8.2	50	13.6	8	2.2	1	0.3	2	0.5
Middle	1,052	50	4.8	29	58.0	6	12.0	12	24.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	1	2.0
Southern	364	17	4.7	12	70.6	2	11.8	3	17.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana:															
Eastern	508	82	16.1	28	34.1	17	20.7	37	45.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle	108	24	22.2	2	8.3	8	33.3	13	54.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Western	209	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi:															
Northern	78	4	5.1	1	25.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	150	45	30.0	22	48.9	5	11.1	12	26.7	4	8.9	1	2.2	1	2.2

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Table 5.23 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts and defendants held in custody, by time in custody, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1978—Continued

[Excludes periods of detention following plea of guilty or conviction]

Circuit and district	Total defendants disposed of	Total detainees		Time in custody											
				1 to 10 days		11 to 30 days		31 to 90 days		91 to 120 days		121 to 150 days		151 days and over	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Texas:															
Northern	688	273	39.7	167	61.2	58	21.2	42	15.4	5	1.8	1	0.4	0	0.0
Eastern	163	42	25.8	15	35.7	8	19.0	12	28.6	4	9.5	1	2.4	2	4.8
Southern	1,528	1,261	82.5	523	41.5	330	26.2	357	28.3	39	3.1	6	0.5	6	0.5
Western	1,070	723	67.6	248	34.3	131	18.1	292	40.4	30	4.1	14	1.9	8	1.1
Canal Zone	307	195	63.5	12	6.2	55	28.2	120	61.5	3	1.5	2	1.0	3	1.5
Sixth Circuit	4,345	1,553	35.7	778	50.1	263	16.9	427	27.5	46	3.0	17	1.1	22	1.4
Kentucky:															
Eastern	310	180	58.1	77	42.8	38	21.1	56	31.1	7	3.9	1	0.6	1	0.6
Western	658	245	37.2	93	38.0	69	28.2	80	32.7	3	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Michigan:															
Eastern	1,314	469	35.7	331	70.6	41	8.7	76	16.2	8	1.7	3	0.6	10	2.1
Western	218	54	24.8	19	35.2	12	22.2	15	27.8	1	1.9	5	9.3	2	3.7
Ohio:															
Northern	580	142	24.5	43	30.3	21	14.8	57	40.1	13	9.2	6	4.2	2	1.4
Southern	412	148	35.9	56	37.8	36	24.3	44	29.7	8	5.4	1	0.7	3	2.0
Tennessee:															
Eastern	203	126	62.1	81	64.3	10	7.9	31	24.6	2	1.6	1	0.8	1	0.8
Middle	310	121	39.0	32	26.4	34	28.1	53	43.8	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8
Western	340	68	20.0	46	67.6	2	2.9	15	22.1	3	4.4	0	0.0	2	2.9
Seventh Circuit	2,020	492	24.4	165	33.5	92	18.7	182	37.0	25	5.1	12	2.4	16	3.3
Illinois:															
Northern	932	153	16.4	41	26.8	25	16.3	56	36.6	13	8.5	7	4.6	11	7.2
Eastern	190	30	15.8	17	56.7	2	6.7	9	30.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	3.3
Southern	136	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indiana:															
Northern	216	77	35.6	36	46.8	10	13.0	26	33.8	3	3.9	0	0.0	2	2.6
Southern	265	153	57.7	40	26.1	38	24.8	63	41.2	7	4.6	3	2.0	2	1.3
Wisconsin:															
Eastern	204	56	27.5	21	37.5	14	25.0	18	32.1	2	3.6	1	1.8	0	0.0
Western	77	23	29.9	10	43.5	3	13.0	10	43.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eighth Circuit	2,318	823	35.5	418	50.8	182	22.1	215	26.1	4	0.5	2	0.2	2	0.2
Arkansas:															
Eastern	266	75	28.2	54	72.0	14	18.7	7	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	90	13	14.4	8	61.5	4	30.8	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa:															
Northern	97	37	38.1	14	37.8	6	16.2	17	45.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Southern	100	25	25.0	3	12.0	4	16.0	18	72.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	335	224	66.9	143	63.8	27	12.1	54	24.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri:															
Eastern	309	167	54.0	61	36.5	52	31.1	53	31.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6
Western	611	101	16.5	39	38.6	38	37.6	24	23.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	151	55	36.4	24	43.6	15	27.3	14	25.5	2	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota	141	37	26.2	20	54.1	11	29.7	6	16.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Dakota	218	89	40.8	52	58.4	11	12.4	21	23.6	2	2.2	2	2.2	1	1.1
Ninth Circuit	8,542	4,179	48.9	1,881	45.0	778	18.6	1,379	33.0	81	1.9	30	0.7	30	0.7
Alaska	187	112	59.9	80	71.4	10	8.9	22	19.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arizona	1,088	654	60.1	255	39.0	114	17.4	264	40.4	13	2.0	1	0.2	7	1.1
California:															
Northern	741	313	42.2	142	45.4	50	16.0	117	37.4	2	0.6	2	0.6	0	0.0
Eastern	558	216	38.7	52	24.1	68	31.5	86	39.8	6	2.8	4	1.9	0	0.0
Central	1,863	1,059	56.8	469	44.3	221	20.9	346	32.7	10	0.9	6	0.6	7	0.7
Southern	1,321	1,129	85.5	550	48.7	185	16.4	344	30.5	33	2.9	10	0.9	7	0.6
Hawaii	867	10	1.2	1	10.0	0	0.0	3	30.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	5	50.0
Idaho	128	68	53.1	20	29.4	16	23.5	30	44.1	2	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montana	157	52	33.1	18	34.6	15	28.8	14	26.9	4	7.7	1	1.9	0	0.0
Nevada	212	92	43.4	40	44.5	14	15.2	32	34.8	4	4.3	0	0.0	2	2.2
Oregon	276	135	48.9	68	50.4	18	13.3	43	31.9	2	1.5	3	2.2	1	0.7
Washington:															
Eastern	147	95	64.6	30	31.6	31	32.6	34	35.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	966	239	24.7	153	64.0	35	14.6	43	18.0	4	1.7	3	1.3	1	0.4
Guam	31	5	16.1	3	60.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tenth Circuit	2,041	824	40.4	392	47.6	167	20.3	227	27.5	17	2.1	9	1.1	12	1.5
Colorado	329	120	36.5	47	39.2	31	25.8	36	30.0	2	1.7	0	0.0	4	3.3
Kansas	415	138	33.3	61	44.2	18	13.0	49	35.5	6	4.3	1	0.7	3	2.2
New Mexico	334	181	54.2	85	47.0	42	23.2	54	29.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma:															
Northern	115	52	45.2	31	59.6	12	23.1	8	15.4	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eastern	146	41	28.1	21	51.2	12	29.3	7	17.1	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	410	171	41.7	91	53.2	28	16.4	46	26.9	4	2.3	0	0.0	2	1.2
Utah	194	66	34.0	29	43.9	9	13.6	16	24.2	2	3.0	7	10.6	3	4.5
Wyoming	98	55	56.1	27	49.1	15	27.3	11	20.0	1	1.8	1	1.8	0	0.0

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Third Report on the Implementation of Title I and Title II of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974, Title 1* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), pp. 18, 19.

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Table 5.24 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by statutory and recommended time limits, district and circuit, year ending June 30, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.22. These data are computed only for the respective time intervals actually begun and terminated during the year ending June 30, 1978. In the second transitional year for implementation of the Speedy Trial Act, the time interval from arrest to indictment or information is limited to 45 days [18 U.S.C. Section 3161 (f)]. This category does not include defendants arrested subsequent to indictment. Defendants arrested prior to indictment must be arraigned within 10 days of indictment or information; those arrested after indictment must be arraigned within 10 days of arrest and first appearance [18 U.S.C. Section 3161(c)]. Defendants are required to be brought to trial (including plea or dismissal) within 120 days of arraignment [18 U.S.C. Section 3161 (g)].

The Speedy Trial Act does not establish time limits governing the period between conviction and sentencing, but does require that statistics be furnished regarding the time span of this interval. The Committee on Administration of the Criminal Law of the Judicial Conference has approved a model statement of time limits and procedures for achieving prompt disposition of criminal cases. The model statement recommends that the district courts adopt a 45-day time limit for the interval from conviction to sentencing. The sentencing data presented in the final category span the 24-month period ending June 30, 1978.

Circuit and district	Arrest to indictment 45 days or less		Indictment to arraignment 10 days or less		Arraignment to trial 120 days or less		Sentenced 45 days or less after conviction (24-month period)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total all districts	8,640	94.2	24,377	90.4	28,405	96.6	59,926	77.6
District of Columbia	280	97.6	622	94.8	686	97.6	1,136	61.0
First Circuit	189	86.0	539	90.7	606	92.0	1,535	81.7
Maine	2	100.0	49	92.5	56	91.8	87	69.6
Massachusetts	100	79.4	301	91.2	331	88.7	983	89.6
New Hampshire	4	100.0	25	100.0	28	96.6	53	94.6
Rhode Island	7	87.5	36	76.5	50	96.2	104	58.1
Puerto Rico	76	95.0	126	90.6	141	97.9	308	73.0
Second Circuit	612	91.5	1,263	82.8	1,590	94.3	2,630	44.8
Connecticut	24	100.0	118	89.4	145	98.6	343	69.2
New York:								
Northern	21	87.5	67	79.8	79	88.8	181	63.5
Eastern	182	86.3	344	70.2	496	92.5	505	28.0
Southern	309	93.6	611	91.1	711	94.9	1,181	45.9
Western	52	92.9	80	79.2	106	93.8	322	58.9
Vermont	24	100.0	43	91.5	53	100.0	98	60.1
Third Circuit	438	92.2	1,631	90.9	1,918	95.4	3,510	63.9
Delaware	5	100.0	61	100.0	62	100.0	166	84.3
New Jersey	156	92.9	595	93.3	721	95.1	1,064	48.4
Pennsylvania:								
Eastern	118	88.1	463	94.1	534	96.9	1,036	70.8
Middle	18	100.0	105	96.3	115	99.1	253	72.9
Western	26	92.9	166	77.9	210	89.7	459	66.1
Virgin Islands	115	94.3	241	85.8	276	95.5	532	89.6
Fourth Circuit	610	97.0	2,815	96.9	3,027	99.2	5,255	78.2
Maryland	184	98.9	756	96.4	811	99.0	1,069	54.7
North Carolina:								
Eastern	66	100.0	181	92.3	212	99.1	472	95.2
Middle	86	100.0	263	100.0	276	100.0	556	92.8
Western	47	100.0	219	99.5	226	99.6	440	97.1
South Carolina	68	100.0	239	98.0	264	100.0	529	73.2
Virginia:								
Eastern	98	85.2	865	97.7	914	99.8	1,543	91.6
Western	47	100.0	131	91.0	148	98.1	301	95.6
West Virginia:								
Northern	8	100.0	43	84.3	49	94.2	84	56.4
Southern	6	100.0	118	99.2	127	98.4	261	74.6
Fifth Circuit	2,688	93.3	6,475	87.8	7,865	98.4	17,481	90.6
Alabama:								
Northern	94	83.2	647	92.8	724	99.5	1,387	97.9
Middle	99	100.0	274	100.0	310	99.7	480	96.4
Southern	22	100.0	73	86.9	136	97.1	325	95.0
Florida:								
Northern	10	66.6	88	90.7	101	99.0	250	95.8
Middle	111	94.9	473	99.8	517	98.5	976	81.0
Southern	240	83.6	403	84.5	519	90.1	1,258	81.1
Georgia:								
Northern	63	96.9	210	95.0	286	97.3	869	82.6
Middle	142	99.3	1,020	98.1	1,043	100.0	1,799	99.1
Southern	185	97.4	263	73.9	363	99.2	1,812	98.4
Louisiana:								
Eastern	106	96.4	341	99.1	374	99.4	1,115	92.4
Middle	14	100.0	67	80.7	95	99.0	201	88.9
Western	27	96.4	107	60.1	201	99.5	491	86.7
Mississippi:								
Northern	4	100.0	39	97.5	42	100.0	168	91.8
Southern	27	100.0	94	89.5	114	99.1	263	97.0
Texas:								
Northern	111	96.5	481	94.1	535	99.0	1,192	91.8
Eastern	21	77.8	93	85.3	111	95.7	278	91.7
Southern	740	97.1	883	76.8	1,204	99.8	2,533	89.4
Western	453	86.6	788	88.0	946	97.5	1,605	84.2
Canal Zone	217	100.0	131	53.9	244	99.6	479	93.2

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Table 5.24 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by statutory and recommended time limits, district and circuit, year ending June 30, 1978—Continued

Circuit and district	Arrest to indictment 45 days or less		Indictment to arraignment 10 days or less		Arraignment to trial 120 days or less		Sentenced 45 days or less after conviction (24-month period)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sixth Circuit	833	92.9	2,520	89.9	2,851	94.6	4,915	66.5
Kentucky:								
Eastern	32	86.5	200	92.6	237	98.8	449	85.7
Western	198	99.5	546	94.1	578	98.6	1,060	97.3
Michigan:								
Eastern	141	89.2	512	84.1	623	89.4	500	24.9
Western	47	85.5	109	86.5	135	93.1	152	39.5
Ohio:								
Northern	121	85.2	358	85.0	430	95.6	1,045	85.2
Southern	147	94.8	281	86.2	328	97.3	474	69.5
Tennessee:								
Eastern	32	97.0	146	97.3	158	98.8	342	92.4
Middle	86	100.0	232	99.6	243	100.0	575	91.9
Western	29	96.7	136	95.1	119	76.8	318	66.1
Seventh Circuit	280	79.8	859	85.0	1,125	93.4	2,769	73.4
Illinois:								
Northern	96	59.6	234	75.7	349	86.0	1,151	67.6
Eastern	40	97.6	138	95.2	137	94.5	246	83.7
Southern	52	98.1	99	96.1	112	100.0	170	73.6
Indiana:								
Northern	29	93.5	98	79.0	133	98.5	396	73.7
Southern	39	95.1	155	89.6	218	99.1	375	76.4
Wisconsin:								
Eastern	17	100.0	88	80.7	127	93.4	351	90.9
Western	7	100.0	47	100.0	49	96.1	80	62.0
Eighth Circuit	347	99.1	1,477	92.3	1,696	97.5	3,568	80.8
Arkansas:								
Eastern	30	100.0	171	88.6	195	99.0	395	86.4
Western	5	100.0	37	82.2	52	96.3	95	65.5
Iowa:								
Northern	7	100.0	40	94.3	71	100.0	208	91.6
Southern	23	100.0	69	93.2	85	100.0	172	92.0
Minnesota	93	98.9	228	90.1	260	98.1	361	57.3
Missouri:								
Eastern	104	100.0	202	98.5	213	100.0	559	88.9
Western	53	98.1	452	97.6	514	100.0	997	89.3
Nebraska	11	91.7	99	95.2	105	94.6	254	76.5
North Dakota	11	100.0	86	80.4	115	100.0	219	89.8
South Dakota	10	100.0	82	78.8	86	75.4	306	68.4
Ninth Circuit	2,080	98.1	4,741	91.2	5,437	95.3	12,009	84.2
Alaska	15	100.0	70	83.3	108	93.9	243	79.7
Arizona	269	99.3	644	96.6	704	98.0	1,690	88.8
California:								
Northern	182	94.8	336	82.0	419	91.1	993	81.0
Eastern	159	98.1	239	73.1	324	92.6	824	83.2
Central	622	98.4	1,180	93.6	1,374	98.4	3,004	84.0
Southern	488	99.2	644	96.0	659	88.8	1,517	74.5
Hawaii	73	100.0	728	97.5	751	98.7	1,278	94.2
Idaho	10	100.0	85	85.9	107	100.0	183	87.6
Montana	22	100.0	118	91.5	133	95.7	216	92.7
Nevada	40	97.6	110	83.3	130	89.0	234	81.3
Oregon	63	96.9	152	88.4	190	99.5	303	67.0
Washington:								
Eastern	41	100.0	104	98.1	110	97.3	219	84.9
Western	88	91.7	313	84.1	409	94.9	1,264	90.6
Guam	8	100.0	18	94.7	19	100.0	41	95.3
Northern Mariana Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenth Circuit	285	97.3	1,435	95.5	1,604	98.1	3,118	83.9
Colorado	57	100.0	230	91.6	267	97.8	668	89.9
Kansas	25	100.0	251	94.0	291	95.7	611	79.9
New Mexico	55	100.0	266	98.5	285	100.0	480	91.8
Oklahoma:								
Northern	15	100.0	103	100.0	107	100.0	292	90.7
Eastern	16	100.0	120	97.6	126	100.0	151	84.4
Western	70	97.2	305	99.0	321	99.1	567	76.6
Utah	9	60.0	73	83.0	109	92.4	184	75.4
Wyoming	38	100.0	87	94.6	98	100.0	165	82.1

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Third Report on the Implementation of Title I and Title II of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974, Title I* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), pp. 6, 8, 10, 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 5.25 Median time interval from filing to disposition for criminal defendants in U.S. District Courts, by type of disposition, years ending June 30, 1970–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.19.

[1970-76 excludes District of Columbia and the territories of Canal Zone, Guam and Virgin Islands. 1977 includes 90 districts, District of Columbia and the territories of Canal Zone, Guam and Virgin Islands.]

Disposition	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976 (all offenses)		1977 (all offenses)	
	Number of defendants	Median (months)	Number of defendants	Median (months)	Number of defendants	Median (months)	Number of defendants	Median (months)	Number of defendants	Median (months)	Number of defendants	Median (months)	Number of defendants	Median (months)	Number of defendants	Median (months)
Total	36,356	3.2	44,615	2.9	49,516	3.4	46,724	3.9	46,543	3.8	48,244	3.6	50,608	3.1	53,188	3.2
Dismissed	6,608	7.1	10,655	6.4	10,219	7.7	11,741	6.8	9,634	7.0	10,144	7.4	9,633	5.5	9,940	6.6
Plea of guilty	24,111	2.2	27,544	2.3	31,714	2.5	29,009	3.0	29,843	3.0	31,170	2.9	33,327	2.5	35,335	2.6
Court trial	19,103	5.5	2,537	5.2	1,873	5.5	2,240	4.6	2,238	4.2	1,929	3.8	2,038	3.3	2,027	2.7
Jury trial	3,644	5.9	4,313	5.9	5,046	6.3	4,101	5.8	4,828	5.5	5,001	5.3	5,610	5.0	5,886	5.0

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1977 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 143. (Preliminary Report)

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Table 5.26 Civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts, by nature of suit or offense, and type and length of trial, year ending June 30, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.19. This table includes data pertaining to hearings on temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions, hearings on contested motions, and other contested proceedings in which evidence is introduced. The entry "narcotics old laws" refers to the Harrison Narcotic Drug Act, Marihuana Tax Act, and border registration of addicts and narcotic law violators. These laws were replaced May 1, 1971 by the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act.

[Excludes trials of miscellaneous cases]

Nature of suit or offense	Total all trials	Non-jury trials							Jury trials						
		Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over	Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over
Total all trials	18,725	11,545	8,150	1,822	687	771	81	34	7,180	1,208	2,009	1,531	2,089	263	80
Total civil trials	11,389	8,201	5,474	1,401	578	642	73	33	3,188	519	898	716	923	108	24
Contract actions, total	2,050	1,485	934	292	108	125	19	7	565	92	173	99	171	21	9
Insurance	365	197	128	49	12	7	1	0	168	31	64	29	39	5	0
Marine	181	165	90	47	10	14	2	2	16	2	4	1	7	2	0
Miller Act	53	42	29	11	1	1	0	0	11	4	4	1	2	0	0
Negotiable instruments	133	114	90	12	6	6	0	0	19	2	8	5	3	0	1
Other contract actions	1,318	967	597	173	79	97	16	5	351	53	93	63	120	14	8
Real property actions, total	384	286	219	33	16	15	3	0	98	12	26	23	33	4	0
Condemnation of land	124	64	51	6	4	3	0	0	60	5	13	14	24	4	0
Other real property actions	260	222	168	27	12	12	3	0	38	7	13	9	9	0	0
Tort actions, total	2,765	1,005	600	200	101	100	1	3	1,760	291	518	418	482	49	2
Personal injury:															
Airplane	63	19	5	3	5	6	0	0	44	4	10	8	17	4	1
Assault, libel and slander	85	31	21	5	2	3	0	0	54	11	11	17	12	3	0
Employers' Liability Act	141	22	11	6	3	2	0	0	119	21	34	29	33	2	0
Marine	466	218	131	47	21	19	0	0	248	52	69	62	63	2	0
Motor vehicle	718	171	100	42	14	15	0	0	547	115	192	114	119	7	0
Other personal injury	948	305	177	54	33	39	1	1	643	70	163	167	213	29	1
Personal property damage	344	239	155	43	23	16	0	2	105	18	39	21	25	2	0
Actions under statutes, total	6,033	5,272	3,587	864	353	395	50	23	761	122	181	175	237	34	12
Antitrust laws	204	153	88	26	10	21	6	2	51	3	4	4	27	6	7
Bankruptcy:															
Trustee suits	30	25	19	5	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	3	0	0
Other bankruptcy suits	197	194	161	16	10	5	2	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	0
Civil rights	2,400	2,033	1,204	421	188	188	20	12	367	50	93	96	112	15	1
Prisoner petitions															
Motions to vacate sentence	49	47	36	9	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Habeas corpus	273	264	220	33	5	5	1	0	9	4	2	1	1	1	0
Civil rights	348	276	218	31	9	13	2	3	72	23	21	11	15	2	0
Mandamus, etc.	18	15	11	2	2		0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	
Forfeiture and penalty suits	172	168	149	10	5	4	0	0	4	1	0	2	1	0	0
Labor laws															
Fair Labor Standards Act	113	105	63	22	8	10	2	0	8	2	4	1	1	0	0
Labor Management Relations Act	396	370	277	60	16	15	2	0	26	6	5	6	9	0	0
Other labor laws	205	182	118	33	16	15	0	0	23	5	5	6	5	2	0
Protected property rights															
Copyright	50	50	34	9	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patent	94	86	24	11	12	31	6	2	8	0	0	4	3	0	1
Trademark	127	117	73	22	8	14	0	0	10	1	0	2	5	2	0
Securities, commodities and exchanges	311	243	133	51	21	32	3	3	68	6	10	9	35	5	3
Selective Service Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reapportionment suits	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax suits	325	264	215	32	8	9	0	0	61	10	25	16	10	0	0
Interstate commerce	59	48	38	5	3	2	0	0	11	0	3	7	1	0	0
Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other statutory actions	660	630	504	66	26	27	6	1	30	8	7	7	7	1	0
Other actions, total	157	153	134	12	0	7	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	1
Total criminal trials	7,336	3,344	2,676	421	109	129	8	1	3,992	689	1,111	815	1,166	155	56
Homicide	80	30	23	5	0	2	0	0	50	11	16	11	12	0	0
Robbery	477	195	144	35	7	8	1	0	282	46	73	76	81	4	2
Assault	158	62	50	6	1	4	1	0	96	19	35	25	17	0	0
Burglary	56	35	31	3	0	1	0	0	21	8	9	3	1	0	0
Larceny and theft	603	257	215	33	5	4	0	0	346	73	116	60	87	9	1
Embezzlement	196	83	73	9	0	1	0	0	113	12	26	28	39	7	1
Fraud:															
Income tax	365	119	87	16	4	11	1	0	246	23	45	48	112	12	6
Other fraud	645	236	161	35	13	24	2	1	409	45	81	54	168	40	21
Auto theft	232	90	79	8	1	2	0	0	142	40	48	30	24	0	0
Forgery	531	267	232	21	6	7	1	0	264	48	95	56	57	6	2
Counterfeiting	134	64	42	14	5	3	0	0	70	11	20	14	25	0	0
Sex offenses	51	23	20	2	1	0	0	0	28	4	9	10	4	1	0

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Table 5.26 Civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts, by nature of suit or offense, and type and length of trial, year ending June 30, 1978—Continued

[Excludes trials of miscellaneous cases]

Nature of suit or offense	Total all trials	Non-jury trials							Jury trials						
		Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over	Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over
Narcotics:															
Old laws	18	12	7	2	0	3	0	0	6	0	1	0	3	1	1
Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act	1,687	809	625	119	34	30	1	0	878	120	228	196	296	30	8
Escape	125	59	49	6	3	1	0	0	66	19	22	17	7	0	1
Extortion, racketeering and threats	171	61	40	12	4	5	0	0	110	7	15	16	46	19	7
Firearms and weapons	852	436	375	48	7	5	1	0	416	127	146	77	59	7	0
Miscellaneous general offenses	284	123	92	15	8	8	0	0	161	13	39	38	59	7	5
Immigration laws	257	161	145	10	3	3	0	0	96	31	40	15	10	0	0
Liquor, Internal Revenue	25	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	4	2	0	0	0
Selective Service Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Federal statutes	389	208	172	22	7	7	0	0	181	27	43	39	59	12	1

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1978 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), pp. A–42, A–43. (Preliminary Report).

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Table 5.27 Criminal cases filed and terminated, and defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and disposition, fiscal year 1977

NOTE: For definition of Rule 20, see NOTE, Table 5.19. Data presented in the categories of the "consumer protection, mail and wire fraud" and "all other" have been revised by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Office of the Attorney General, and differ from those originally presented in the Source. Because of these revisions, changes are also reflected in the State total and the grand total.

Offense	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions of defendants in terminated cases				
	Filed [a]	Terminated [b]	Filed [a]	Terminated [b]	Guilty	Not guilty [c]	Dismissed [d]	Rule 20	Other [e]
Accessory after the fact	36	34	50	46	32	1	10	2	1
Aiders and abetters	158	161	354	422	280	21	91	12	18
Animal health:									
Quarantine	22	23	42	39	28	2	9	0	0
Transportation of research animals	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigambling	126	158	405	577	286	29	161	1	100
Antiracketeering	208	222	411	482	184	26	136	13	123
Antiriot laws	5	7	6	8	3	0	2	1	2
Antitrust	26	26	137	129	81	12	28	0	8
Bail	424	453	431	460	240	1	160	36	23
Bank robbery	1,833	2,086	2,407	2,796	1,836	65	398	116	381
Bankruptcy	26	27	35	31	16	2	9	1	3
Banks and banking	1,298	1,339	1,468	1,485	1,159	31	197	56	42
Betrayal of office	48	43	54	48	20	3	22	3	0
Bribery	219	258	257	329	209	32	72	2	14
Carriers and transportation:									
Air carriers and aviation	43	59	50	64	30	1	15	7	11
Motor commercial vehicles	106	128	110	137	113	2	17	5	0
Navigation and navigable waters	10	8	14	9	4	1	4	0	0
Railroads and pipline carriers	11	10	18	18	15	1	0	1	1
Shipping (including crimes on/over the high seas)	2,253	2,339	2,538	2,721	2,110	113	379	31	88
Transportation of specific items:									
Explosives	33	36	41	43	37	1	2	1	2
Prison made goods	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Citizenship and nationality	148	153	154	164	140	1	18	2	3
Civil rights	60	49	126	112	64	13	22	0	13
Communications	68	70	75	76	64	3	5	2	2
Conflict of interest	3	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
Conservation and control of Federal lands and resources	158	135	223	168	85	11	61	1	10
Conservation of natural resources:									
Birds	522	609	669	767	657	33	70	2	5
Endangered species	8	7	9	10	5	0	5	0	0
Fishing violations	45	37	50	40	37	0	3	0	0
Game	5	7	6	9	5	1	3	0	0
Pollution	22	25	35	33	25	1	6	0	1
Conspiracy	839	816	1,996	2,051	1,236	80	453	67	215
Consumer protection:									
Agriculture:									
Agricultural Adjustment Act	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
Federal insecticide, etc. Act	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Packers and Stockyards Act	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
Seed Act	3	4	3	4	3	0	1	0	0
Federal Trade Commission, and commercial regulations:									
Federal hazardous labeling	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous food:									
Meat inspection Act	26	16	46	32	22	0	10	0	0
Poultry inspection	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Other protection:									
Consumer Credit Protection Act	64	70	79	83	57	1	12	10	3
Mail and wire fraud	878	838	1,210	1,257	818	55	218	55	111
Securities frauds:									
Investment Advisors Act of 1940	4	2	8	2	2	0	0	0	0
Securities Exchange Act of 1934	44	29	76	40	29	1	6	2	2
Securities frauds	31	35	87	68	32	3	17	1	15
Contempt	74	73	94	106	54	10	24	0	18
Controlled substances	5,076	5,691	9,489	10,414	6,205	290	2,540	261	1,118
Copyright	93	80	128	108	84	4	18	1	1
Counterfeiting—misuse money/stamps	844	875	1,166	1,166	833	22	170	63	78
Crimes affecting the mails	3,119	3,275	3,548	3,723	3,076	38	438	96	75
Crimes affecting the military/merchant marine	3	4	3	4	4	0	0	0	0
Crimes by and against Indians	12	24	14	27	17	1	8	0	1
Customs laws	232	219	320	309	209	11	68	15	6
Elections and political activities	29	32	36	38	21	3	10	3	1
Embezzlement	143	143	162	163	139	3	14	3	4
Escape	748	745	816	816	644	12	82	49	29
Espionage and censorship	3	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Extortion	128	130	158	157	79	13	29	8	28
Federal custody	89	83	100	103	72	11	8	1	11
Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act	23	21	62	47	38	0	7	1	1
Foreign Agent Registration Act	2	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Foreign policy impairment	3	3	3	3	1	0	2	0	0
Foreign relations	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 5.27 Criminal cases filed and terminated, and defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and disposition, fiscal year 1977—Continued

Offense	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions of defendants in terminated cases				
	Filed [a]	Terminated [b]	Filed [a]	Terminated [b]	Guilty	Not guilty [c]	Dismissed [d]	Rule 20	Other [e]
Forgery and misuse of official insignia and documents	17	22	18	24	17	0	6	0	1
Fraud against the Government	2,757	2,687	3,279	3,141	2,402	59	463	145	72
Injury to or interference with Government property	42	46	55	56	36	2	16	1	1
Immigration	1,339	1,273	1,664	1,552	1,240	20	246	13	33
Impersonation	44	48	48	56	34	2	11	5	4
Income Tax	1,486	1,616	1,631	1,792	1,387	58	191	46	110
Integrity of Federal programs:									
Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act	3	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act	3	4	4	4	2	0	0	0	2
Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967	2	5	2	5	2	1	2	0	0
Food stamp program	101	104	128	130	95	5	27	0	3
Kickbacks public works employees	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0
Motor vehicle emission standards	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Small Business Act	8	9	8	10	3	1	6	0	0
Social Security Act	51	55	55	56	36	2	17	1	0
Interference with Government officers	306	279	345	311	169	27	69	6	40
Interstate land sales	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jurisdicitonal statutes	806	872	831	915	557	40	237	30	51
Juvenile delinquency	116	112	136	144	115	7	20	0	2
Kidnapping	12	6	12	6	4	0	2	0	0
Labor laws	91	93	132	138	92	1	41	0	4
Liquor statutes:									
Indian liquor laws	420	476	559	652	395	24	205	4	24
Internal Revenue Service liquor violations	118	149	148	192	147	6	23	2	14
Magistrate trials	10	11	10	11	8	0	2	0	1
Misprison of felony	77	81	109	111	101	0	9	1	0
Motor vehicle theft	1,026	1,258	1,359	1,545	1,069	32	188	153	103
Obscene or harassing telephone calls	3	3	3	3	0	0	2	0	1
Obscenity	40	51	71	121	57	10	39	4	11
Obstruction of justice	122	132	158	162	106	8	32	3	13
Occupational tax on gamblers	12	20	25	33	22	0	2	1	8
Other crimes of violence	256	271	298	321	186	22	70	3	40
Other stolen property	1,068	1,311	1,465	1,696	1,050	31	302	225	88
Passports and visas	166	143	178	152	107	0	30	10	5
Perjury	161	193	167	205	109	13	45	2	36
Probation	4	13	4	14	8	1	4	1	0
Prostitution	16	23	26	37	17	1	8	0	11
Protection of workers:									
Employees compensation	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Fair Labor Standards Act	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Railway Labor Act	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act	5	7	5	7	4	0	3	0	0
Unemployment compensation Federal employees	94	72	99	76	57	1	17	1	0
Sabotage	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Selective Service	122	2,289	122	2,290	21	1	2,248	8	12
Theft of Government property	723	731	869	892	629	20	165	36	42
Veterans claims	34	30	35	31	6	0	25	0	0
Weapons control	2,960	2,988	3,409	3,368	2,288	101	617	93	269
Wrongful acts	4	3	4	3	3	0	0	0	0
All other	970	897	1,349	1,177	827	51	191	31	77
State total	36,039	40,115	48,640	53,404	34,862	1,513	11,625	1,757	3,647
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS									
Arson	8	8	9	8	2	1	0	0	5
Assault	125	126	130	130	34	5	16	0	75
Bribery—obstruction of justice	10	8	11	9	3	0	4	0	2
Child stealing	141	145	164	171	88	2	22	0	59
Children offenses	4	3	4	3	1	0	0	0	2
Conspiracy	2	2	9	9	9	0	0	0	0
Crimes against public offices, officers	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0
Criminal intent for crime offenses	8	6	9	6	5	0	1	0	0
Disorderly conduct	6	4	6	4	3	0	1	0	0
Embezzlement	13	12	15	13	7	0	4	0	2
Exclusion and deportation	15	16	15	16	13	0	2	0	1
Escape and rescue	18	22	18	23	19	0	3	0	1
False personation/false pretense	3	6	3	6	2	0	0	0	4
Forgery	22	18	22	18	4	0	3	0	11
Fraud and false statements	19	20	22	22	10	0	12	0	0
Gambling	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	3
Health and safety	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Homicide	111	100	113	100	14	0	0	0	86
Implement of crimes	2	6	2	6	0	0	0	0	6
Kidnapping	10	9	10	9	1	0	0	0	8
Larceny	98	94	111	106	42	3	21	0	40
Libel	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Miscellaneous	15	11	15	11	0	0	0	0	11
Motor vehicle violations	14	13	17	17	11	1	3	0	2
Narcotic drugs	55	50	67	60	17	2	14	0	27

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 5.27 Criminal cases filed and terminated, and defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and disposition, fiscal year 1977—Continued

Offense	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions of defendants in terminated cases				
	Filed [a]	Terminated [b]	Filed [a]	Terminated [b]	Guilty	Not guilty [c]	Dismissed [d]	Rule 20	Other [e]
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS—Continued									
Obscenity	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	3
Perjury	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
Prevention of crimes	10	10	12	12	9	2	1	0	0
Prison breach	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	3
Prostitution—pandering	6	9	6	9	0	0	0	0	9
Robbery	65	80	67	83	20	1	3	0	59
Sex offenses	40	37	41	38	8	0	5	0	25
Traffic violations	13	18	13	18	16	1	1	0	0
Trespass—injuries to property	12	17	13	18	1	0	3	0	14
Vagrancy	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Weapons control	145	177	145	177	4	0	6	0	167
All other	62	50	80	67	26	3	17	0	21
District of Columbia and territorial total	1,067	1,098	1,164	1,190	378	21	144	0	647
Grand total	37,106	41,213	49,804	54,594	35,240	1,534	11,769	1,757	4,294

[a] Excludes 1,331 cases or 1,423 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20.
[b] Includes 1,385 cases or 1,759 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20 and 1,552 cases or 2,814 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictments or informations.
[c] Includes 5 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 6 defendants.
[d] Includes 374 appellate defendants dismissed in favor of the United States.
[e] Includes defendants involved in appellate decisions and proceedings suspended indefinitely by court.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, *The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 94–96.

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Table 5.28 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by type of

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.19. The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands,
For 1977 and 1978, the periods reported for types of sentences of imprisonment are 1

Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Not convicted					Convicted and sentenced			
		Total	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act [b]	Dismissed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by	
					Court	Jury			Court	Jury
1945	43,755	7,641	X	6,462	331	848	36,114	30,817	3,082	2,215
1946	38,872	6,693	X	5,599	259	835	32,179	27,385	3,250	1,544
1947	38,180	5,592	X	4,512	279	801	32,588	29,138	2,336	1,114
1948	35,431	4,911	X	3,990	225	696	30,520	27,833	1,672	1,015
1949	37,318	4,245	X	3,332	297	616	33,073	30,447	1,628	998
1950	38,835	4,210	X	3,268	276	666	34,625	31,739	1,731	1,155
1951	42,286	4,096	X	3,204	309	583	38,190	35,271	1,795	1,124
1952	39,947	3,904	X	2,947	296	661	36,043	32,734	2,002	1,307
1953	39,234	4,349	X	3,220	409	720	34,885	31,336	2,207	1,342
1954	44,447	4,903	X	3,617	501	785	39,544	35,560	2,306	1,678
1955	40,235	5,184	X	3,832	450	902	35,051	31,148	2,077	1,826
1956	33,216	4,320	X	3,125	425	770	28,896	25,029	2,227	1,640
1957	31,284	3,544	X	2,426	348	770	27,740	23,867	2,343	1,530
1958	32,055	3,717	X	2,606	378	733	28,338	24,256	2,475	1,607
1959	32,125	3,736	X	2,667	321	748	28,389	24,793	2,089	1,507
1960	31,984	3,828	X	2,629	340	859	28,156	24,245	2,179	1,732
1961	32,671	4,046	X	2,887	291	868	28,625	24,830	2,124	1,671
1962	33,110	4,599	X	3,374	390	835	28,511	24,639	1,997	1,875
1963	34,845	5,042	X	3,735	544	763	29,803	25,924	2,005	1,874
1964	33,381	4,211	X	2,936	559	716	29,170	26,273	942	1,955
1965	33,718	4,961	X	3,789	463	709	28,757	25,923	961	1,873
1966	31,975	4,661	X	3,570	397	694	27,314	24,127	1,066	2,121
1967	31,535	5,191	X	4,196	409	586	26,344	23,121	1,040	2,173
1968	31,843	6,169	14	4,967	484	704	25,674	22,055	1,184	2,435
1969	32,796	5,993	15	4,852	483	643	26,803	23,138	1,152	2,513
1970	36,356	8,178	19	6,589	703	867	28,178	24,111	1,290	2,777
1971	44,615	12,512	30	10,625	687	1,170	32,103	27,544	1,416	3,143
1972	49,516	12,296	18	10,201	690	1,387	37,220	31,714	1,847	3,659
1973	46,724	11,741	45	9,712	661	1,323	34,983	29,009	1,873	4,101
1974	48,014	11,784	21	9,998	508	1,257	36,230	30,680	1,785	3,765
1975	49,212	11,779	5	10,269	397	1,108	37,433	31,816	1,580	4,037
1976	51,612	11,500	6	9,746	508	1,240	40,112	34,041	1,587	4,484
1977	53,188	11,732	NA	9,952	396	1,382	41,456	35,323	1,629	4,504
1978	45,922	9,417	NA	7,792	311	1,314	36,505	31,112	1,431	3,962

[a] Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).
[b] Beginning in 1968, defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.
[c] 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 years 1959 through 1962 split sentences are included in prison terms less than 1 year and 1 day.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973–June 1974* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the Office of the United States Courts, 1978), pp. 29, 32, and 33; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table adapted by

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disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945–78

Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source.
through 12 months, 13 through 35 months, 36 through 59 months, and 60 months and over.

Type of sentence													
	Imprisonment [a]											Average sentence to imprisonment (in months)	Average sentence to probation (in months)
Total	Total regular	1 year and 1 day and under	Over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years and over	Split sentence [c]	Indeterminate [d]	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender [e]	Probation	Fine	Other		
17,095	X	10,522	3,634	2,017	922	X	X	X	14,359	4,660	(f)	16.5	NA
15,393	X	9,316	3,610	1,809	658	X	X	X	12,691	4,095	(f)	18.6	NA
15,146	X	9,033	3,679	1,746	688	X	X	X	13,318	4,124	(f)	17.3	NA
13,505	X	8,033	3,329	1,517	626	X	X	X	14,014	3,001	(f)	17.6	NA
14,730	X	9,389	3,378	1,392	571	X	X	X	15,161	3,182	(f)	15.8	NA
14,996	X	8,910	3,799	1,588	701	X	X	X	16,603	3,024	(f)	17.5	NA
15,568	X	9,215	3,758	1,805	790	X	X	X	19,855	2,767	(f)	18.1	NA
15,963	X	9,094	3,817	2,072	980	X	X	X	17,687	2,393	(f)	19.1	NA
16,355	X	8,969	4,213	2,164	1,009	X	X	X	15,811	2,719	(f)	19.4	NA
19,221	X	10,977	4,546	2,487	1,211	X	X	X	17,517	2,806	(f)	18.9	NA
17,542	X	8,942	4,584	2,724	1,292	X	X	X	14,564	2,945	(f)	21.9	NA
13,576	X	5,681	4,217	2,478	1,200	X	X	X	12,365	2,955	(f)	24.9	NA
13,798	X	5,473	4,018	2,635	1,672	X	X	X	11,434	2,508	(f)	26.0	NA
14,101	X	5,382	4,029	2,861	1,829	X	X	X	11,617	2,620	(f)	28.2	NA
14,350	X	5,024	3,680	3,237	1,849	(f)	X	X	11,379	2,660	(f)	29.2	NA
14,170	X	5,024	3,877	3,286	1,961	(f)	X	X	11,081	2,905	(f)	29.6	NA
14,462	X	4,057	4,753	3,481	2,171	(f)	X	X	10,714	2,772	677	31.0	NA
14,042	X	4,066	4,441	3,418	2,095	(f)	X	X	11,071	2,618	780	32.0	NA
13,639	X	2,949	4,218	3,228	2,076	1,168	X	X	12,047	2,847	1,270	32.3	NA
13,273	X	2,992	4,085	3,094	1,987	1,115	X	X	11,634	2,689	1,574	31.9	NA
13,668	X	3,748	3,139	3,262	2,252	1,267	X	X	10,779	2,477	1,833	33.5	NA
13,282	X	3,549	2,926	3,332	2,092	1,383	X	X	10,256	2,356	1,420	32.9	NA
13,086	X	3,236	2,837	3,411	2,381	1,220	X	X	9,435	2,293	1,531	36.5	NA
12,610	X	2,473	2,413	3,568	2,915	1,241	X	X	9,820	1,816	1,428	42.2	NA
12,847	X	2,771	2,252	3,500	3,012	1,312	X	X	9,991	1,682	2,263	42.0	NA
12,415	X	2,753	2,253	3,290	2,775	1,344	X	X	11,387	1,935	2,441	41.1	NA
14,378	X	2,820	2,599	3,326	3,482	2,151	X	X	13,243	1,789	2,693	42.1	NA
16,832	X	4,450	2,645	3,696	3,569	2,473	X	X	15,395	2,232	2,761	38.1	NA
17,540	X	3,384	2,912	4,141	4,220	2,883	X	X	15,026	1,866	551	42.4	NA
17,180	X	3,333	2,880	4,107	3,960	2,900	X	X	16,623	2,078	349	42.2	NA
17,301	X	3,337	2,825	4,437	4,387	2,315	X	X	17,913	1,876	343	45.5	NA
18,477	X	3,530	3,096	4,731	4,862	2,258	X	X	18,208	3,199	228	47.2	NA
19,552	13,772	4,016	2,938	2,953	3,865	3,217	1,604	959	16,135	5,409	360	34.7[g]	32.8
17,426	12,234	3,284	2,804	2,792	3,354	3,263	1,132	797	14,515	4,279	285	48.6[g]	32.4

[d] 18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).
[e] 18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).
[f] Included with sentences of probation.

[g] Split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing the average sentence to imprisonment.

United States Courts, 1977), p. H–1; *Federal Criminal Defendant Statistics: Statistical Tables Covering the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 5.29 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.19.

Offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced			
		Total	Dismissed[a]	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury			Court	Jury
Total	45,922	9,417	7,792	311	1,314	36,505	31,112	1,431	3,962
Felony only	34,944	7,257	5,869	154	1,234	27,687	23,111	790	3,786
General offenses:									
Homicide	159	41	23	0	18	118	69	8	41
Felony only	159	41	23	0	18	118	69	8	41
Murder-first degree	62	26	14	0	12	36	14	2	20
Felony only	62	26	14	0	12	36	14	2	20
Murder-second degree	31	6	5	0	1	25	14	1	10
Felony only	31	6	5	0	1	25	14	1	10
Manslaughter	66	9	4	0	5	57	41	5	11
Felony only	66	9	4	0	5	57	41	5	11
Robbery	1,814	244	203	6	35	1,570	1,260	37	273
Felony only	1,812	244	203	6	35	1,568	1,258	37	273
Bank	1,690	227	188	6	33	1,463	1,178	25	260
Felony only	1,688	227	188	6	33	1,461	1,176	25	260
Postal	61	7	6	0	1	54	48	1	5
Felony only	61	7	6	0	1	54	48	1	5
Other	63	10	9	0	1	53	34	11	8
Felony only	63	10	9	0	1	53	34	11	8
Assault	685	186	146	7	33	499	394	21	84
Felony only	523	139	106	2	31	384	292	12	80
Burglary	320	74	67	0	7	246	202	28	16
Felony only	317	72	65	0	7	245	201	28	16
Bank	12	2	1	0	1	10	7	0	3
Felony only	12	2	1	0	1	10	7	0	3
Postal	60	6	5	0	1	54	51	2	1
Felony only	60	6	5	0	1	54	51	2	1
Interstate shipments	8	1	1	0	0	7	5	0	2
Felony only	8	1	1	0	0	7	5	0	2
Other	240	65	60	0	5	175	139	26	10
Felony only	237	63	58	0	5	174	138	26	10
Larceny and theft	5,577	879	709	43	127	4,698	4,214	141	343
Felony only	4,163	616	484	14	118	3,547	3,148	63	336
Bank	228	35	27	3	5	193	168	4	21
Felony only	212	33	25	3	5	179	154	4	21
Postal	2,202	241	206	4	31	1,961	1,860	19	82
Felony only	2,185	239	205	4	30	1,946	1,845	19	82
Interstate shipments	634	118	87	3	28	516	444	8	64
Felony only	541	112	82	2	28	429	360	6	63
Other U.S. property	1,146	159	130	9	20	987	914	41	32
Felony only	438	77	59	3	15	361	320	11	30
Transport etc. stolen property	531	105	68	2	35	426	291	10	125
Felony only	531	105	68	2	35	426	291	10	125
Other	836	221	191	22	8	615	537	59	19
Felony only	256	50	45	0	5	206	178	13	15
Embezzlement	2,044	222	182	4	36	1,822	1,693	31	98
Felony only	1,585	186	149	3	34	1,399	1,288	16	95
Bank	1,076	104	82	1	21	972	924	8	40
Felony only	916	97	75	1	21	819	773	6	40
Postal	251	37	31	1	5	214	203	5	6
Felony only	217	32	28	1	3	185	176	4	5
Other	717	81	69	2	10	636	566	18	52
Felony only	452	57	46	1	10	395	339	6	50
Fraud	5,909	1,141	849	39	253	4,768	4,099	113	556
Felony only	4,341	986	718	29	239	3,355	2,795	69	491
Income tax	1,459	244	173	7	64	1,215	1,015	30	170
Felony only	876	186	123	5	58	690	570	11	109
Lending institution	515	101	81	5	15	414	345	11	58
Felony only	466	95	75	5	15	371	303	10	58
Postal	1,354	325	224	13	88	1,029	809	34	186
Felony only	1,339	323	222	13	88	1,016	796	34	186
Veterans and allotments	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Felony only	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Securities and exchange	118	10	8	1	1	108	84	1	23
Felony only	118	10	8	1	1	108	84	1	23
Social security	208	37	27	4	6	171	161	8	2
Felony only	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
False personation	56	14	10	0	4	42	36	1	5
Felony only	53	13	9	0	4	40	34	1	5
Nationality laws	182	10	9	0	1	172	162	3	7
Felony only	182	10	9	0	1	172	162	3	7
Passport fraud	69	19	19	0	0	50	48	0	2
Felony only	69	19	19	0	0	50	48	0	2
False claims and statements	869	260	194	5	61	609	533	7	69
Felony only	846	258	192	5	61	588	512	7	69
Other	1,076	119	103	3	13	957	905	18	34
Felony only	388	72	61	0	11	316	282	2	32

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 5.29 Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts, by offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1978—Continued

Offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced			
		Total	Dismissed[a]	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury			Court	Jury
Auto theft	1,196	210	167	5	38	986	871	11	104
Felony only	1,185	203	160	5	38	982	867	11	104
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,887	603	526	5	72	3,284	2,942	58	284
Felony only	3,858	595	518	5	72	3,263	2,922	57	284
Transport forged securities	565	104	92	1	11	461	390	9	62
Felony only	564	104	92	1	11	460	389	9	62
Postal forgery	120	28	25	0	3	92	84	1	7
Felony only	120	28	25	0	3	92	84	1	7
Other forgery	2,575	379	336	2	41	2,196	2,008	33	155
Felony only	2,551	371	328	2	41	2,180	1,993	32	155
Counterfeiting	627	92	73	2	17	535	460	15	60
Felony only	623	92	73	2	17	531	456	15	60
Sex offenses	153	47	38	3	6	106	62	12	32
Felony only	128	35	27	2	6	93	54	7	32
Rape	92	22	16	2	4	70	44	7	19
Felony only	92	22	16	2	4	70	44	7	19
Other	61	25	22	1	2	36	18	5	13
Felony only	36	13	11	0	2	23	10	0	13
Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act	7,860	2,043	1,729	37	277	5,817	4,440	290	1,087
Felony only	7,456	1,957	1,648	34	275	5,499	4,151	270	1,078
Marihuana	1,902	562	504	7	51	1,340	1,061	97	182
Felony only	1,678	513	456	6	51	1,165	909	80	176
Drugs	4,012	1,027	838	25	164	2,985	2,189	147	649
Felony only	3,969	1,014	825	25	164	2,955	2,163	145	647
Controlled substances	1,946	454	387	5	62	1,492	1,190	46	256
Felony only	1,809	430	367	3	60	1,379	1,079	45	255
Miscellaneous general offense	10,655	2,560	2,167	119	274	8,095	6,833	504	758
Felony only	5,936	1,410	1,123	38	249	4,526	3,656	141	729
Bribery	197	30	16	1	13	167	145	1	21
Felony only	148	28	16	1	11	120	101	1	18
Drunk driving and traffic	4,392	1,034	940	75	19	3,358	2,992	345	21
Felony only	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Escape	1,061	251	233	5	13	810	741	18	51
Felony only	1,007	235	220	4	11	772	706	17	49
Extort racketeering threats	728	258	196	3	59	470	299	10	161
Felony only	723	257	195	3	59	466	295	10	161
Gambling and lottery	523	108	72	6	30	415	279	18	118
Felony only	522	108	72	6	30	414	278	18	118
Kidnapping	105	32	20	2	10	73	53	1	9
Felony only	105	32	20	2	10	73	53	1	19
Perjury	183	66	45	5	16	117	54	6	57
Felony only	183	66	45	5	16	117	54	6	57
Weapons and firearms	3,272	690	558	19	113	2,582	2,183	92	307
Felony only	3,226	677	548	17	112	2,549	2,155	88	306
Other	194	91	87	3	1	103	87	13	3
Felony only	21	7	7	0	0	14	13	0	1
Special offenses:									
Immigration laws	2,121	308	285	1	22	1,813	1,687	45	81
Felony only	1,916	299	276	1	22	1,617	1,495	42	80
Liquor, internal revenue	158	29	26	0	3	129	114	4	11
Felony only	146	28	25	0	3	118	104	3	11
Federal statutes	3,384	830	675	42	113	2,554	2,232	128	194
Felony only	1,419	446	344	15	87	973	811	26	136
Agricultural acts	357	75	57	7	11	282	244	19	19
Felony only	139	22	19	0	3	117	104	2	11
Antitrust violations	221	55	23	1	31	166	144	0	22
Felony only	180	45	18	1	26	135	119	0	16
Food and Drug Act	205	55	53	0	2	150	139	1	10
Felony only	76	17	17	0	0	59	53	1	5
Migratory bird laws	96	35	24	11	0	61	47	11	3
Felony only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Carrier Act	90	13	12	0	1	77	75	0	2
Felony only	9	5	5	0	0	4	4	0	0
National defense laws	42	38	38	0	0	4	3	1	0
Felony only	35	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil rights	107	70	53	1	16	37	15	0	22
Felony only	96	65	51	1	13	31	10	0	21
Contempt	58	28	23	2	3	30	18	7	5
Felony only	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Customs laws	180	57	49	0	8	123	113	3	7
Felony only	174	56	48	0	8	118	109	2	7
Postal laws	795	65	62	1	2	730	711	7	12
Felony only	69	9	8	0	1	60	54	0	6
Other	1,233	339	281	19	39	894	723	79	92
Felony only	640	192	143	13	36	448	357	21	70

[a] Included in this column are defendants who were committed pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. 2902, of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Criminal Defendant Statistics: Statistical Tables Covering the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), pp. 29–31.

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Table 5.30 Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by offense,

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.19. Data are not directly comparable to reports from prior years due to changes in the reporting format that have resulted in separate tabulation of split sentences, indeterminate sentences, and Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Type of sentence: Total imprisonment	Sentences to imprisonment: Regular: Total regular[a]	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 36 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over	Average sentence in months[b]
Total	36,505	17,426	12,234	3,284	2,804	2,792	3,354	48.6
Felony only	27,687	16,296	11,536	2,678	2,766	2,762	3,330	50.9
General offenses:								
Homicide	118	87	64	4	5	9	46	132.9
Felony only	118	87	64	4	5	9	46	132.9
Murder-first degree	36	25	21	1	1	3	16	—
Felony only	36	25	21	1	1	3	16	—
Murder-second degree	25	23	20	1	0	2	17	—
Felony only	25	23	20	1	0	2	17	—
Manslaughter	57	39	23	2	4	4	13	—
Felony only	57	39	23	2	4	4	13	—
Robbery	1,570	1,426	982	15	50	80	837	142.0
Felony only	1,568	1,426	982	15	50	80	837	142.0
Bank	1,463	1,332	922	14	39	73	796	144.1
Felony only	1,461	1,332	922	14	39	73	796	144.1
Postal	54	48	24	0	2	1	21	—
Felony only	54	48	24	0	2	1	21	—
Other	53	46	36	1	9	6	20	86.9
Felony only	53	46	36	1	9	6	20	86.9
Assault	499	266	183	61	28	41	53	47.0
Felony only	384	227	153	39	26	40	48	52.9
Burglary	246	163	103	15	26	33	29	50.1
Felony only	245	163	103	15	26	33	29	50.1
Bank	10	8	7	2	0	0	5	—
Felony only	10	8	7	2	0	0	5	—
Postal	54	39	23	3	4	9	7	—
Felony only	54	39	23	3	4	9	7	—
Interstate shipments	7	6	6	0	1	5	0	—
Felony only	7	6	6	0	1	5	0	—
Other	175	110	67	10	21	19	17	49.1
Felony only	174	110	67	10	21	19	17	49.1
Larceny and theft	4,698	1,979	1,309	298	403	375	233	35.8
Felony only	3,547	1,863	1,231	239	396	369	227	37.1
Bank	193	123	69	10	10	15	34	63.9
Felony only	179	118	65	7	10	15	33	66.1
Postal	1,961	1,017	681	134	266	217	64	29.8
Felony only	1,946	1,010	678	133	264	217	64	29.8
Interstate shipments	516	230	147	41	36	39	31	34.7
Felony only	429	219	137	33	35	39	30	36.4
Other U.S. property	987	176	107	64	12	18	13	26.0
Felony only	361	119	68	31	11	16	10	33.1
Transport etc., stolen property	426	296	224	22	60	61	81	53.9
Felony only	426	296	224	22	60	61	81	53.9
Other	615	137	81	27	19	25	10	28.1
Felony only	206	101	59	13	16	21	9	32.1
Embezzlement	1,822	466	210	86	48	44	32	29.7
Felony only	1,399	437	187	68	46	41	32	31.6
Bank	972	250	108	37	27	28	16	30.5
Felony only	819	244	104	33	27	28	16	31.2
Postal	214	43	16	8	2	4	2	—
Felony only	185	43	16	8	2	4	2	—
Other	636	173	86	41	19	12	14	29.4
Felony only	395	150	67	27	17	9	14	33.5
Fraud	4,768	1,766	1,030	429	265	186	150	29.2
Felony only	3,355	1,428	841	258	257	179	147	33.8
Income tax	1,215	483	206	133	36	26	11	18.0
Felony only	690	292	129	73	28	19	9	20.8
Lending institution	414	146	84	26	43	9	6	23.4
Felony only	371	143	84	26	43	9	6	23.4
Postal	1,029	503	337	61	104	90	82	43.5
Felony only	1,016	503	337	61	104	90	82	43.5
Veterans and allotments	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	—
Felony only	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	—
Securities and exchange	108	47	32	9	6	7	10	45.3
Felony only	108	47	32	9	6	7	10	45.3
Social security	171	23	10	10	0	0	0	—
Felony only	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
False personation	42	21	15	3	7	3	2	—
Felony only	40	20	14	2	7	3	2	—
Nationality laws	172	69	32	23	5	2	2	15.7
Felony only	172	69	32	23	5	2	2	15.7
Passport fraud	50	23	10	3	3	1	3	—
Felony only	50	23	10	3	3	1	3	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1978

sentences from regular sentences of imprisonment. Average sentences are not computed where the number imprisoned or on probation was less than 25.

Type of sentence										
Sentence to imprisonment				Probation					Fine only	Other
Other										
Split sentence[c]	Indeterminate[d]	Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender[e]	Total	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 24 months	25 thru 36 months	37 months and over	Average sentence in months		
3,263	2,132	797	14,515	2,981	3,742	4,496	3,296	32.4	4,279	285
2,844	1,125	791	10,768	1,109	2,706	3,911	3,042	36.4	520	103
6	8	9	18	0	2	10	6	—	1	12
6	8	9	18	0	2	10	6	—	1	12
0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	11
0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	11
2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—	0	1
2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—	0	1
4	5	7	17	0	2	9	6	—	1	0
4	5	7	17	0	2	9	6	—	1	0
57	180	207	140	6	10	45	79	46.8	3	1
57	180	207	138	6	10	45	77	46.6	3	1
47	168	195	128	5	8	39	76	47.6	3	0
47	168	195	126	5	8	39	74	47.4	3	0
5	9	10	6	1	0	2	3	—	0	0
5	9	10	6	1	0	2	3	—	0	0
5	3	2	6	0	2	4	0	—	0	1
5	3	2	6	0	2	4	0	—	0	1
45	16	22	212	66	51	63	32	28.2	18	3
36	16	22	152	32	37	53	30	31.8	3	2
40	4	16	83	16	16	34	17	33.2	0	0
40	4	16	82	16	16	34	16	32.9	0	0
0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	—	0	0
0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	—	0	0
5	1	10	15	2	3	3	7	—	0	0
5	1	10	15	2	3	3	7	—	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	0	0
35	3	5	65	14	13	29	9	31.2	0	0
35	3	5	64	14	13	29	8	30.7	0	0
406	125	137	2,295	568	597	714	416	30.2	414	10
374	124	134	1,652	143	460	660	389	35.4	29	3
15	16	23	70	8	17	17	28	39.6	0	0
15	16	22	61	4	15	16	26	41.5	0	0
205	62	69	941	51	238	431	221	36.5	3	0
201	62	69	934	48	237	429	220	36.6	2	0
51	12	20	264	50	86	86	42	30.6	22	0
50	12	20	198	14	68	74	42	34.6	12	0
53	8	8	553	260	143	91	59	22.5	253	5
36	7	8	233	55	71	64	43	29.9	9	0
42	23	7	125	8	30	42	45	39.3	3	2
42	23	7	125	8	30	42	45	39.3	3	2
42	4	10	342	191	83	47	21	19.7	133	3
30	4	8	101	14	39	35	13	29.6	3	1
223	21	12	1,281	251	386	377	267	31.6	72	3
217	21	12	946	114	266	322	244	34.9	14	2
126	7	9	704	102	213	217	172	33.7	15	3
124	7	9	569	48	163	193	165	36.5	4	2
25	2	0	163	35	57	48	23	29.0	8	0
25	2	0	141	25	48	45	23	30.6	1	0
72	12	3	414	114	116	112	72	29.1	49	0
68	12	3	236	41	55	84	56	33.7	9	0
678	42	16	2,684	509	759	843	573	32.3	294	24
530	42	15	1,794	186	450	667	492	36.3	124	9
269	8	0	665	137	204	206	108	30.6	75	2
155	8	0	373	58	121	129	65	32.0	25	0
58	5	1	252	37	56	81	78	36.6	15	1
53	5	1	220	19	47	79	75	38.9	7	1
144	16	6	480	33	109	184	154	36.4	44	2
144	16	6	474	29	109	182	154	36.6	37	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
14	1	0	45	12	4	15	14	32.9	16	0
14	1	0	45	12	4	15	14	32.9	16	0
12	0	1	139	43	49	28	19	26.4	7	2
0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	—	0	0
5	0	1	20	3	4	8	5	—	1	0
5	0	1	20	3	4	8	5	—	0	0
37	0	0	99	5	20	14	60	47.0	1	3
37	0	0	99	5	20	14	60	47.0	1	3
13	0	0	26	4	8	7	7	33.9	0	1
13	0	0	26	4	8	7	7	33.9	0	1

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Table 5.30 Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts, by offense,

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Type of sentence						
		Total imprisonment	Sentences to imprisonment					
			Regular					
			Total Regular[a]	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over	Average sentence in months[b]
False claims and statements	609	210	122	36	37	33	16	29.1
Felony only	588	208	122	36	37	33	16	29.1
Other	957	240	181	125	23	15	18	17.7
Felony only	316	122	80	25	23	15	17	33.1
Auto theft	986	694	492	52	119	205	116	41.9
Felony only	982	692	490	50	119	205	116	42.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,284	1,714	1,076	199	309	329	239	38.2
Felony only	3,263	1,709	1,072	196	308	329	239	38.3
Transport forged securities	461	315	224	21	50	67	86	49.7
Felony only	460	315	224	21	50	67	86	49.7
Postal forgery	92	51	34	5	5	15	9	47.2
Felony only	92	51	34	5	5	15	9	47.2
Other forgery	2,196	1,038	648	136	192	208	112	34.1
Felony only	2,180	1,035	646	134	192	208	112	34.2
Counterfeiting	535	310	170	37	62	39	32	36.8
Felony only	531	308	168	36	61	39	32	37.1
Sex offenses	106	72	53	4	9	15	25	64.7
Felony only	93	70	51	2	9	15	25	67.2
Rape	70	52	38	2	8	10	18	64.9
Felony only	70	52	38	2	8	10	18	64.9
Other	36	20	15	2	1	5	7	—
Felony only	23	18	13	0	1	5	7	—
Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act	5,817	4,119	3,605	885	623	956	1,141	51.3
Felony only	5,499	4,040	3,534	825	619	951	1,139	52.0
Marihuana	1,340	854	783	241	158	245	139	33.8
Felony only	1,165	820	753	216	158	241	138	34.6
Drugs	2,985	2,285	1,997	412	328	518	739	56.7
Felony only	2,955	2,272	1,985	405	325	517	738	56.9
Controlled substances	1,492	980	825	232	137	193	263	49.9
Felony only	1,379	948	796	204	136	193	263	51.4
Miscellaneous general offenses	8,095	3,022	2,069	701	615	377	376	37.0
Felony only	4,526	2,812	2,002	643	613	372	374	37.9
Bribery	167	60	39	12	14	6	7	35.3
Felony only	120	51	35	9	14	6	6	32.0
Drunk driving and traffic	3,358	168	39	37	1	1	0	4.7
Felony only	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—
Escape	810	695	592	364	129	63	36	19.4
Felony only	772	674	576	353	128	60	35	19.4
Extort racketeering threats	470	336	221	39	39	52	91	62.4
Felony only	466	334	221	39	39	52	91	62.4
Gambling and lottery	415	188	102	37	37	20	8	23.6
Felony only	414	188	102	37	37	20	8	23.6
Kidnapping	73	51	42	3	14	2	23	167.2
Felony only	73	51	42	3	14	2	23	167.2
Perjury	117	68	49	19	14	7	9	29.4
Felony only	117	68	49	19	14	7	9	29.4
Weapons and firearms	2,582	1,443	975	181	367	226	201	39.8
Felony only	2,549	1,441	974	181	367	225	201	39.8
Other	103	13	10	9	0	0	1	—
Felony only	14	4	3	2	0	0	1	—
Special offenses:								
Immigration laws	1,813	1,076	695	320	231	103	41	20.5
Felony only	1,617	991	626	254	230	102	40	22.1
Liquor, internal revenue	129	32	16	5	7	3	1	—
Felony only	118	32	16	5	7	3	1	—
Federal statutes	2,554	544	347	210	66	36	35	23.8
Felony only	973	319	184	65	55	34	30	37.0
Agricultural acts	282	41	22	13	7	1	1	—
Felony only	117	29	13	6	5	1	1	—
Antitrust violations	166	21	4	4	0	0	0	—
Felony only	135	17	0	0	0	0	0	—
Food and Drug Act	150	7	3	1	1	1	0	—
Felony only	59	5	3	1	1	1	0	—
Migratory bird laws	61	6	2	0	1	1	0	—
Motor Carrier Act	77	6	3	3	0	0	0	—
Felony only	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
National defense laws	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	—
Felony only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Civil rights	37	27	22	13	5	2	2	—
Felony only	31	25	22	13	5	2	2	—
Contempt	30	12	12	7	2	2	1	—
Felony only	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	—
Customs laws	123	28	14	11	2	1	0	—
Felony only	118	28	14	11	2	1	0	—
Postal laws	730	113	86	77	6	1	2	7.9
Felony only	60	15	7	4	1	1	1	—
Other	894	280	178	80	42	27	29	34.3
Felony only	448	199	124	30	41	27	26	44.8

[a] Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation.
[b] Excludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences and Youth Corrections Act/offender sentences.
[c] 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. Included in these figures are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count, to be followed by a term of probation on one or more other counts.
[d] Title 18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).
[e] Title 18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Criminal Defendants Statistics: Statistical Tables Covering the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), pp. 32-37.

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and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1978—Continued

Type of sentence										
Sentences to imprisonment			Probation						Fine only	Other
Other										
Split sentence[c]	Indeterminate[d]	Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender[e]	Total	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 24 months	25 thru 36 months	37 months and over	Average sentence in months		
81	4	3	356	37	84	157	78	34.9	41	2
79	4	3	351	35	83	155	78	35.1	27	2
47	8	4	612	198	221	143	50	24.8	94	11
30	8	4	183	19	53	77	34	33.4	11	0
82	59	61	277	21	77	97	82	37.0	14	1
82	59	61	276	20	77	97	82	37.1	13	1
397	137	104	1,546	100	430	633	383	36.3	14	10
397	136	104	1,538	97	428	630	383	36.3	8	8
37	43	11	143	4	38	55	46	39.3	0	3
37	43	11	142	4	38	54	46	39.3	0	3
12	4	1	40	4	10	19	7	34.5	0	1
12	4	1	40	4	10	19	7	34.5	0	1
252	71	67	1,142	77	332	465	268	35.7	10	6
252	70	67	1,135	74	330	463	268	35.8	6	4
96	19	25	221	15	50	94	62	37.4	4	0
96	19	25	221	15	50	94	62	37.4	2	0
6	1	12	26	3	5	13	5	32.8	8	0
6	1	12	23	2	3	13	5	—	0	0
3	1	10	18	2	1	10	5	—	0	0
3	1	10	18	2	1	10	5	—	0	0
3	0	2	8	1	4	3	0	—	8	0
3	0	2	5	0	2	3	0	—	0	0
169	275	70	1,630	248	231	551	600	38.6	58	10
164	272	70	1,431	151	202	493	585	40.7	21	7
39	21	11	443	106	43	132	162	36.8	40	3
36	20	11	337	51	30	102	154	41.1	7	1
84	167	37	687	59	87	240	301	42.1	9	4
84	166	37	671	51	86	237	297	42.4	8	4
46	87	22	500	83	101	179	137	35.5	9	3
44	86	22	423	49	86	154	134	37.7	6	2
666	184	103	2,166	642	539	597	388	28.4	2,761	146
525	182	103	1,585	170	461	575	379	34.8	102	27
21	0	0	92	33	22	17	20	29.4	15	0
16	0	0	65	22	16	12	15	29.9	4	0
128	0	1	487	419	56	11	1	9.1	2,591	112
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
49	43	11	104	23	24	29	28	33.0	3	8
46	41	11	88	18	16	26	28	35.2	2	8
65	44	6	117	6	40	49	22	34.1	17	0
63	44	6	115	5	40	48	22	34.3	17	0
82	4	0	188	22	74	62	30	31.7	39	0
82	4	0	187	21	74	62	30	31.8	39	0
1	3	5	8	0	5	1	2	—	0	14
1	3	5	8	0	5	1	2	—	0	14
14	5	0	45	5	19	9	12	34.9	4	0
14	5	0	45	5	19	9	12	34.9	4	0
303	85	80	1,088	110	293	415	270	35.5	45	6
302	85	80	1,068	96	290	413	269	35.8	35	5
3	0	0	37	24	6	4	3	19.2	47	6
1	0	0	9	3	1	4	1	—	1	0
311	55	15	704	77	174	188	265	38.8	9	24
295	55	15	598	55	139	158	246	40.3	6	22
16	0	0	96	11	25	39	21	34.6	1	0
16	0	0	85	6	19	39	21	36.7	1	0
159	25	13	1,357	463	440	292	162	25.9	612	41
99	25	11	450	112	136	115	87	30.2	195	9
18	0	1	163	64	43	32	24	26.0	75	3
15	0	1	83	23	25	19	16	29.3	4	1
17	0	0	32	20	8	4	0	16.2	113	0
17	0	0	25	18	4	3	0	14.9	93	0
4	0	0	49	30	9	9	1	18.5	92	2
2	0	0	24	15	3	5	1	—	30	0
4	0	0	19	10	4	2	3	—	34	2
3	0	0	12	2	10	0	0	—	59	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	4	0
2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
5	0	0	9	2	2	4	1	—	0	1
3	0	0	5	1	2	1	1	—	0	1
0	0	0	6	2	3	0	1	—	11	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
10	3	1	62	5	26	19	12	32.8	30	3
10	3	1	60	5	24	19	12	33.1	27	3
24	0	3	574	203	216	111	44	23.7	39	4
7	0	1	42	6	15	13	8	33.2	2	1
72	22	8	430	124	119	111	76	29.4	159	25
45	22	82	11	44	63	55	49	32.1	35	3

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Table 5.31 Civil and prisoner petition cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of case, years ending June 30, 1960–78

NOTE: "United States civil" cases involve suits against the Federal Government brought in U.S. District Courts. Prisoner petitions falling into this category would include actions brought by Federal prisoners in the form of motions to vacate sentences, U.S. Parole Commission reviews, habeas corpus, mandamus, civil rights actions, and matters involving prisoners' grievances regarding administrative or judicial decisions. "Private civil" 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).

Year ending June 30	All civil filings		United States civil		Private civil	
	Total	Prisoner petitions only	Total	Prisoner petitions only	Total	Prisoner petitions only
1960	59,284	2,177	20,840	1,305	38,444	872
1961	58,293	2,609	19,843	1,589	38,450	1,020
1962	61,836	2,948	20,298	1,496	41,538	1,452
1963	63,630	4,254	21,385	1,630	42,245	2,624
1964	66,930	6,240	22,268	2,098	44,662	4,142
1965	67,678	7,888	21,651	2,559	46,027	5,329
1966	70,906	8,540	23,181	2,292	47,725	6,248
1967	70,961	10,443	21,593	2,639	49,368	7,804
1968	71,449	11,152	19,666	2,851	51,783	8,301
1969	77,193	12,924	22,295	3,612	54,898	9,312
1970	87,321	15,997	24,965	4,185	62,356	11,812
1971	93,396	16,266	25,086	4,121	68,310	12,145
1972	96,173	16,267	26,729	4,179	69,444	12,088
1973	98,560	17,218	27,484	4,535	71,076	12,683
1974	103,530	18,410	27,585	4,987	75,945	13,423
1975	117,320	19,307	31,779	5,047	85,541	14,260
1976	130,597	19,809	39,864	4,780	90,733	15,029
1977	130,567	19,537	40,210	4,691	90,357	14,846
1978	138,770	21,924	46,811	4,955	91,958	16,969
Percent change:						
1978 over 1960	+134.1	+907.1	+124.6	+279.5	+139.2	+1,846.0
1978 over 1977	+6.3	+12.2	+16.4	+5.6	+1.8	+14.3

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1978 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. 77. (Preliminary Report)

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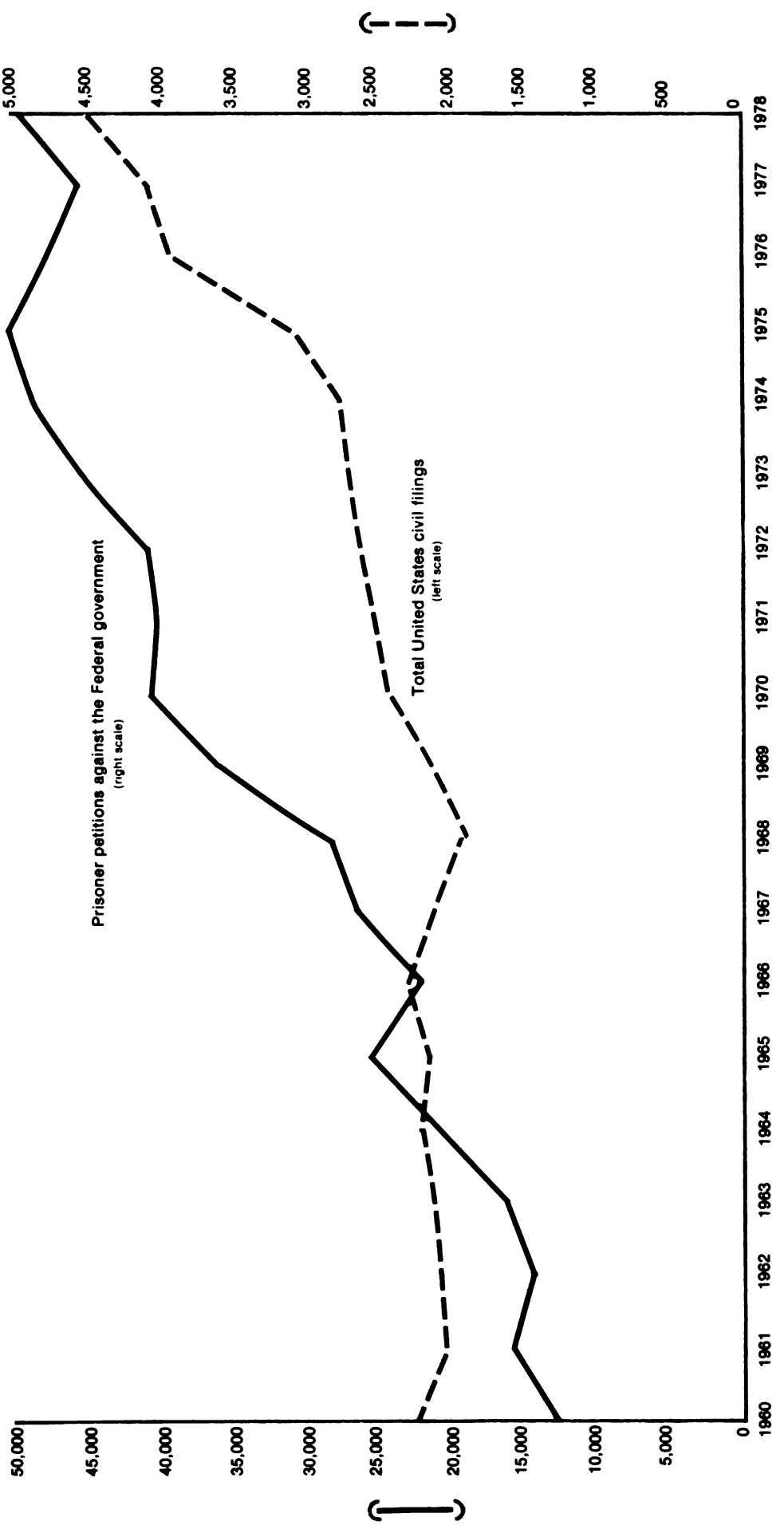
Figure 5.2 Civil and prisoner lawsuits against the Federal Government filed in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1960–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.31.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1978 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. 77. (Preliminary Report)

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Table 5.32 Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners, by type of petition, years ending June 30, 1970–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.31.

Type of petition	Year ending June 30									Percent change	
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978 over 1970	1978 over 1977
Total all petitions	15,997	16,266	16,267	17,218	18,410	19,307	19,809	19,537	21,924	+37.1	+12.2
Petitions by Federal prisoners	4,185	4,121	4,179	4,535	4,987	5,047	4,780	4,691	4,955	+18.4	+5.6
Parole Commissioner reviews	232	202	268	466	371	662	538	237	121	−47.8	−48.9
Motions to vacate sentence	1,729	1,335	1,591	1,722	1,822	1,690	1,693	1,921	1,924	+11.3	+0.2
Habeas corpus	1,600	1,671	1,368	1,294	1,718	1,682	1,421	1,508	1,730	+8.1	+14.7
Other prisoner petitions	624	913	952	1,053	1,076	1,013	1,128	1,025	1,180	+89.1	+15.1
Mandamus, etc.	488	699	700	639	631	535	626	542	544	+11.5	+0.4
Civil rights	136	214	252	414	445	478	502	483	636	+367.6	+31.7
Petitions by State prisoners	11,812	12,145	12,088	12,683	13,423	14,260	15,029	14,846	16,969	+43.7	+14.3
Habeas corpus	9,063	8,372	7,949	7,784	7,626	7,843	7,833	6,866	7,033	−22.4	+2.4
Other prisoner petitions	2,749	3,773	4,139	4,899	5,797	6,417	7,196	7,980	9,936	+261.4	+24.5
Mandamus, etc.	719	858	791	725	561	289	238	228	206	−71.3	−9.6
Civil rights	2,030	2,915	3,348	4,174	5,236	6,128	6,958	7,752	9,730	+379.3	+25.5

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1978 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. 76. (Preliminary Report)

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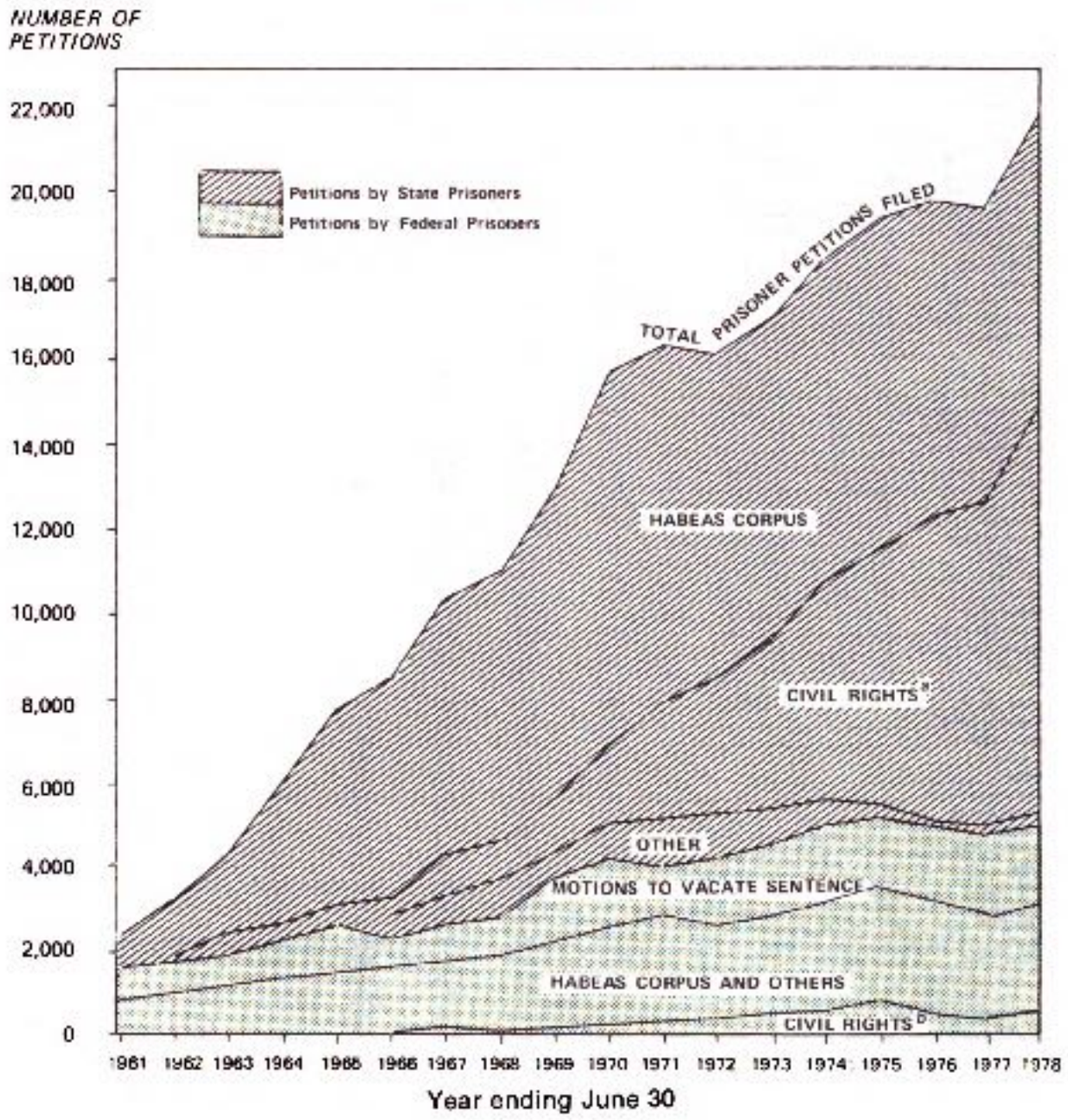
Figure 5.3 Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners, by type of petition, years ending June 30, 1961–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.31.



[a] "Civil rights" prior to 1966 are included in "other."

[b] "Civil rights" prior to 1966 are included in "habeas corpus and other."

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. 12.

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Table 5.33 Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals, by nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1971-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.31.

Nature of suit or offense	Year ending June 30								Percent change 1978 over 1977
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Total cases	10,798	12,379	13,329	13,491	13,679	15,054	15,718	15,649	−0.4
Total civil cases	7,601	8,399	8,876	9,424	9,492	10,404	10,980	11,162	+1.7
U.S. cases	2,367	2,604	2,704	3,267	2,981	3,327	3,622	3,928	+8.4
U.S. plaintiff	363	399	388	510	513	407	449	537	+19.6
Contract actions	28	45	34	46	57	41	24	52	+116.7
Real property actions	81	70	66	95	73	67	73	67	−8.2
Civil rights	34	38	22	62	42	44	55	49	−11.0
Labor laws	67	83	75	82	65	59	52	46	−11.5
All other	153	163	191	226	276	196	245	323	+31.8
U.S. defendant	2,004	2,205	2,316	2,757	2,468	2,920	3,173	3,391	+6.9
Contract actions	155	138	129	156	115	134	107	214	+100.0
Real property actions	19	45	51	40	40	33	32	53	+65.6
Tort actions	119	162	165	163	146	162	181	286	+58.0
Motions to vacate sentence	474	504	579	684	509	526	502	343	−31.7
Habeas corpus	261	234	261	261	207	206	242	268	+10.7
Prisoner civil rights	36	39	53	53	61	64	71	89	+25.4
Other prisoner petitions	99	113	108	225	103	99	60	59	−1.7
Selective Service Act	145	88	14	6	2	0	3	—	X
Social security laws	130	210	193	246	247	293	478	399	−16.5
Tax suits	220	260	213	233	220	212	193	240	+24.4
All other	346	412	550	690	818	1,191	1,304	1,440	+10.2
Private cases	5,234	5,795	6,172	6,157	6,511	7,077	7,358	7,234	−1.7
Federal question	3,697	4,053	4,483	4,521	4,676	5,267	5,589	5,383	−3.7
Contract actions	91	132	113	163	126	143	137	165	+20.4
Tort actions	191	262	381	319	310	341	349	378	+8.3
Civil rights	804	991	953	1,118	1,126	1,297	1,334	1,535	+15.1
Antitrust	227	131	190	256	233	251	261	279	+6.9
Habeas corpus	1,261	1,319	1,301	1,084	871	866	837	676	−19.2
Prisoner civil rights	311	349	478	472	633	619	774	753	−2.7
Other prisoner petitions	71	56	49	46	48	54	39	37	−5.1
Labor laws	236	226	260	235	284	279	267	349	+21.6
Patent	134	117	144	114	149	150	95	145	+52.6
All other	371	470	614	714	896	1,267	1,476	1,066	−27.8
Diversity of citizenship	1,286	1,499	1,468	1,527	1,745	1,714	1,713	1,796	+4.8
Contract actions	665	789	779	864	1,004	942	996	980	−1.6
Tort actions	562	610	620	605	619	709	622	700	+12.5
All other	59	100	69	58	122	63	95	116	+22.1
General local jurisdiction	251	243	221	109	90	96	56	55	−1.8
Contract actions	77	25	119	73	47	46	33	11	−66.7
Tort actions	54	65	74	22	22	25	14	8	−42.9
Prisoner petitions	22	7	5	11	6	11	9	1	(*)
All other	98	146	23	13	15	14	0	35	X
Total criminal cases	3,197	3,980	4,453	4,067	4,187	4,650	4,738	4,487	−5.3
Homicide	66	76	97	46	63	48	39	51	+30.8
Robbery and burglary	500	515	518	435	420	484	396	358	−9.6
Larceny and theft	248	261	268	223	276	303	251	306	+21.9
Embezzlement and fraud	285	288	369	392	424	482	650	704	+8.3
Auto theft	180	178	178	164	143	139	116	84	−27.6
Narcotics	565	820	1,271	1,328	1,332	1,368	1,381	1,303	−5.6
Extortion, racketeering and threats	78	162	165	145	111	184	176	154	−12.5
Firearms	173	246	215	258	265	301	276	298	+8.0
Selective Service Act	261	324	214	95	56	14	5	—	X
All other	841	1,110	1,158	981	1,097	1,307	1,448	1,229	−15.4

* Percent not calculated where base is 25 or less.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1977* (Preliminary Report), p. 68; *1978* (Preliminary Report), p. 46 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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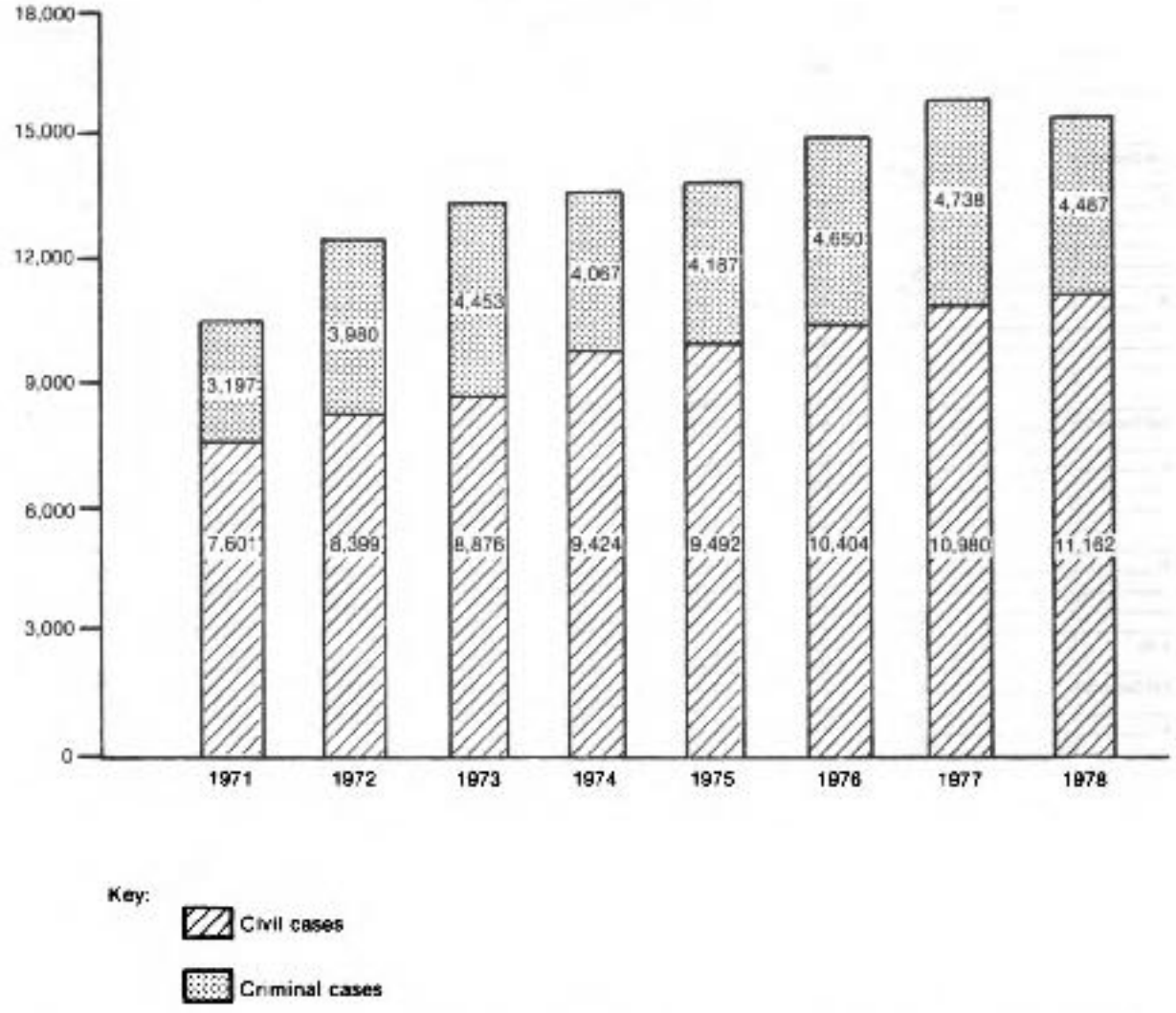
Figure 5.4 Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals, by type of case, years ending June 30, 1971–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.31.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1977* (Preliminary Report), p. 68; 1978 (Preliminary Report), p. 46 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 5.34 Appeals filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. Courts of Appeals, by circuit, years ending June 30, 1960, 1970, and 1975–78

NOTE: For U.S. District Courts in each circuit, see Table 5.22.

Circuit	Year ending June 30						Percent change	
	1960	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978 over 1970	1978 over 1977
Filed:								
All circuits	3,899	11,662	16,658	18,408	19,118	18,918	+62.2	−0.1
District of Columbia	505	1,127	1,113	1,260	1,175	1,193	+5.9	+1.5
First	154	277	477	564	563	563	+103.2	X
Second	582	1,343	1,739	1,898	2,063	1,801	+34.1	−12.7
Third	296	1,053	1,392	1,621	1,729	1,667	+58.3	−3.6
Fourth	224	1,166	1,319	1,464	1,656	1,644	+41.0	−0.7
Fifth	577	2,014	3,292	3,629	3,563	3,507	+74.1	−1.6
Sixth	306	911	1,436	1,628	1,827	1,795	+97.0	−1.8
Seventh	329	854	1,170	1,247	1,386	1,480	+73.3	+6.8
Eighth	237	589	1,009	1,080	1,123	986	+67.4	−12.2
Ninth	455	1,585	2,731	2,907	2,905	3,099	+95.5	+6.7
Tenth	234	743	980	1,110	1,128	1,183	+59.2	+4.9
Terminated:								
All circuits	3,713	10,699	16,000	16,426	17,784	17,714	+65.6	−0.4
District of Columbia	534	1,025	1,133	1,114	1,381	1,085	+5.9	−21.4
First	134	277	416	482	547	563	+103.2	+2.9
Second	554	1,177	1,808	1,947	2,093	1,888	+60.4	−9.8
Third	294	702	1,296	1,439	1,571	1,582	+125.4	+0.7
Fourth	214	1,127	1,252	1,336	1,473	1,557	+38.2	+5.7
Fifth	550	1,891	3,197	3,149	3,188	3,361	+77.7	+5.4
Sixth	283	1,004	1,326	1,396	1,425	1,503	+49.7	+5.5
Seventh	298	806	1,281	1,138	1,294	1,269	+57.4	−1.9
Eighth	226	554	1,002	987	1,059	1,093	+97.3	+3.2
Ninth	404	1,524	2,450	2,575	2,659	2,715	+78.1	+2.1
Tenth	222	612	839	863	1,094	1,098	+79.4	+0.4
Pending on June 30:								
All circuits	2,220	8,812	12,128	14,110	15,444	16,648	+88.9	+7.8
District of Columbia	253	1,011	1,205	1,351	1,145	1,253	+23.9	+9.4
First	77	97	225	307	323	323	+233.0	X
Second	375	1,105	842	793	763	676	−38.8	−11.4
Third	144	866	851	1,033	1,191	1,276	+47.3	+7.1
Fourth	92	656	1,050	1,178	1,361	1,448	+120.7	+6.4
Fifth	279	1,407	2,405	2,885	3,260	3,406	+142.1	+4.5
Sixth	199	489	913	1,145	1,547	1,839	+276.1	+18.9
Seventh	140	665	786	895	987	1,198	+80.2	+21.4
Eighth	127	404	499	592	656	549	+35.9	−16.3
Ninth	399	1,532	2,636	2,968	3,214	3,598	+134.9	+11.9
Tenth	135	580	716	963	997	1,082	+86.6	+8.5

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1978 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. 44. (Preliminary Report)

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Table 5.35 Petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States filed, disposed of, and pending, by circuit and nature of proceedings, year ending June 30, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.35 and 5.31. For U.S. District Courts in each circuit, see Table 5.22.

Circuit and nature of proceedings	Pending July 1, 1977	Filed	Disposed of			Pending June 30, 1978
			Granted	Denied	Dismissed	
Total	652	2,571	138	2,443	19	623
Criminal cases	255	1,191	33	1,146	9	258
U.S. civil cases	93	313	24	304	2	76
Private civil cases	229	922	54	863	6	228
Administrative appeals	75	145	27	130	2	61
District of Columbia Circuit	36	113	16	112	2	19
Criminal cases	4	19	1	20	0	2
U.S. civil cases	11	46	6	42	1	8
Private civil cases	0	17	0	15	0	2
Administrative appeals	21	31	9	35	1	7
First Circuit	10	96	2	80	0	24
Criminal cases	4	32	0	30	0	6
U.S. civil cases	1	7	0	7	0	1
Private civil cases	4	49	1	39	0	13
Administrative appeals	1	8	1	4	0	4
Second Circuit	94	322	11	324	3	78
Criminal cases	48	147	2	155	2	36
U.S. civil cases	10	51	1	46	0	14
Private civil cases	31	114	8	113	1	23
Administrative appeals	5	10	0	10	0	5
Third Circuit	41	245	8	234	3	41
Criminal cases	19	124	4	118	2	19
U.S. civil cases	5	44	0	38	0	11
Private civil cases	15	66	2	69	0	10
Administrative appeals	2	11	2	9	1	1
Fourth Circuit	100	191	8	206	1	76
Criminal cases	40	71	1	87	0	23
U.S. civil cases	1	79	3	17	0	0
Private civil cases	51	91	3	87	1	51
Administrative appeals	8	10	1	15	0	2
Fifth Circuit	103	485	30	431	6	121
Criminal cases	50	236	4	225	4	53
U.S. civil cases	12	48	7	39	1	13
Private civil cases	36	172	12	152	1	43
Administrative appeals	5	29	7	15	0	12
Sixth Circuit	56	261	17	248	0	52
Criminal cases	22	128	9	121	0	20
U.S. civil cases	5	20	1	20	0	4
Private civil cases	21	103	4	100	0	20
Administrative appeals	8	10	3	7	0	8
Seventh Circuit	48	197	14	185	1	45
Criminal cases	20	80	0	81	0	19
U.S. civil cases	11	7	2	13	0	3
Private civil cases	13	101	10	85	1	18
Administrative appeals	4	9	2	6	0	5
Eighth Circuit	52	177	8	198	2	21
Criminal cases	14	72	1	77	0	8
U.S. civil cases	15	32	1	42	0	4
Private civil cases	16	65	6	67	2	6
Administrative appeals	7	8	0	12	0	3
Ninth Circuit	84	340	23	291	0	110
Criminal cases	24	208	11	169	0	52
U.S. civil cases	16	29	3	28	0	14
Private civil cases	31	85	7	79	0	30
Administrative appeals	13	18	2	15	0	14
Tenth Circuit	28	144	1	134	1	36
Criminal cases	10	74	0	63	1	20
U.S. civil cases	6	10	0	12	0	4
Private civil cases	11	59	1	57	0	12
Administrative appeals	1	1	0	2	0	0

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1978 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), pp. A-6, A-7. (Preliminary Report)

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Table 5.36 Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending, fiscal years 1953–77

NOTE: Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution authorizes the President to grant executive clemency for Federal offenses. Clemency may be a reprieve, remission of fine, commutation, or pardon. A "pardon," granted 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. The figures presented in this table do not include clemency actions on draft resisters, or military deserters and absentees during the Vietnam era (Source, p. 32).

Fiscal year	Received	Granted		Denied	Pending
		Pardons	Commutations		
1953 __	599	97	8	356	681
1954 __	461	55	7	348	732
1955 __	662	59	4	684	647
1956 __	585	192	9	568	463
1957 __	585	232	4	443	369
1958 __	406	98	6	302	369
1959 __	434	117	2	286	398
1960 __	437	149	5	244	437
1961 __	481	226	18	266	408
1962 __	595	166	16	315	506
1963 __	592	133	45	233	687
1964 __	921	314	74	437	783
1965 __	1,008	195	80	569	947
1966 __	865	364	81	726	641
1967 __	863	222	23	520	739
1968 __	749	13	3	415	1,057
1969 __	724	0	0	505	1,276
1970 __	459	82	14	698	941
1971 __	454	157	16	648	574
1972 __	514	235	20	410	425
1973 __	485	202	5	341	362
1974 __	426	187	8	337	256
1975 __	613	147	9	328	385
1976 __	604	78	11	244	658
1977 __	722	129	8	300	863

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, *The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 32.

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Table 5.37 Defendants charged with violation of drug laws in U.S. District Courts,

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.28. These data represent defendants charged with Federal offenses under the following statutes: Title 21 U.S.C. 176(a) (the Marihuana Tax Act); Title 26 U.S.C. 1407 (customs laws governing border crossings by narcotic addicts or violators); Title 18 U.S.C. 4741-62 (provided for imposition of tax and affixing of tax stamps); 18 U.S.C. 494 (prohibits making false statements with intent to defraud the United States); 18 U.S.C. 1403 (conspiracy to commit offense under Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); 18 U.S.C. 1406 (immunity from prosecution for grand jury testimony concerning violations of

Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced			
		Total	Dismissed	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	106	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	9,736	2,109	1,757[f]	53	299	7,627	5,959	387	1,281
1978	7,860	2,043	1,729[f]	37	277	5,817	4,440	290	1,087

[a] Includes split sentences where a defendant receives a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail-type institution, followed by a term of probation, 18 U.S.C. 3651. Included in these figures are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count, to be followed by a term of probation on one or more other counts.
[b] Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).
[c] Title 18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).
[d] Title 18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).
[e] From 1945 through 1976 includes fines and other sentences.
[f] Includes defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.
[g] Split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing the average sentence to imprisonment.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973–June 1974* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the fice of the United States Courts, 1978), pp. 30, 34, and 35; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table adapted by

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by type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945–78

Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); other provisions of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act (Title 18 U.S.C. 171–200); and other narcotic drug laws (26 U.S.C. 4701–4736, 7237).

The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source.

For 1977 and 1978, the periods reported for types of sentences of imprisonment are 1 through 12 months, 13 through 35 months, 36 through 59 months, and 60 months and over.

Type of sentence													
	Imprisonment												
Total	Total regular	1 year and 1 day and under[a]	Over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years[b]	3 to 5 years	5 years and over	Split sentence	Indeterminate[c]	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender[d]	Probation	Fine[e]	Other	Average sentence of imprisonment (in months)	Average sentence to probation (in months)
861	X	308	360	140	53	X	X	X	287	37	NA	22.2	NA
949	X	430	377	108	34	X	X	X	369	20	NA	18.7	NA
1,128	X	471	452	161	44	X	X	X	504	38	NA	19.7	NA
1,048	X	488	408	122	30	X	X	X	411	23	NA	18.6	NA
1,187	X	541	451	152	43	X	X	X	398	13	NA	18.9	NA
1,654	X	595	736	218	105	X	X	X	471	11	NA	21.9	NA
1,659	X	473	671	328	187	X	X	X	345	24	NA	27.1	NA
1,551	X	221	652	402	276	X	X	X	312	6	NA	35.2	NA
1,586	X	108	789	358	331	X	X	X	403	14	NA	38.4	NA
1,483	X	72	681	360	370	X	X	X	411	16	NA	41.3	NA
1,457	X	47	648	360	402	X	X	X	329	17	NA	43.5	NA
1,258	X	511	511	341	376	X	X	X	250	13	NA	45.8	NA
1,432	X	16	326	248	842	X	X	X	220	2	NA	66.0	NA
1,351	X	25	167	141	1,018	X	X	X	282	8	NA	69.4	NA
1,151	X	43	126	95	887	X	X	X	224	3	NA	74.2	NA
1,232	X	33	145	148	906	X	X	X	271	3	NA	72.8	NA
1,258	X	42	126	105	985	X	X	X	252	5	NA	74.0	NA
1,173	X	38	129	106	900	X	X	X	217	13	NA	70.5	NA
1,085	X	39	144	113	789	X	X	X	304	17	NA	70.1	NA
1,076	X	28	142	157	749	X	X	X	309	23	NA	63.7	NA
1,257	X	53	186	197	821	X	X	X	480	18	NA	60.3	NA
1,272	X	85	154	276	757	X	X	X	589	13	NA	61.3	NA
1,180	X	83	139	245	713	X	X	X	620	22	NA	62.0	NA
1,368	X	93	141	203	841	X	X	X	728	33	NA	64.4	NA
1,581	X	110	179	500	892	X	X	X	1,110	18	NA	63.7	NA
1,283	X	101	166	276	740	X	X	X	1,156	22	NA	64.8	NA
1,834	X	249	300	428	857	X	X	X	1,258	70	NA	58.5	NA
3,050	X	882	396	789	983	X	X	X	2,068	130	NA	46.4	NA
5,097	X	1,445	744	1,343	1,565	X	X	X	2,591	126	NA	45.5	NA
5,125	X	1,547	792	1,390	1,396	X	X	X	3,039	81	NA	43.7	NA
4,887	X	1,366	706	1,441	1,374	X	X	X	3,209	55	NA	45.3	NA
5,039	X	1,221	790	1,544	1,484	X	X	X	2,927	75	NA	47.6	NA
5,212	4,668	1,404	811	1,143	1,310	87	367	90	2,325	82	8	42.1[f]	39.5
4,119	3,605	885	623	956	1,141	169	275	70	1,630	58	10	51.3[f]	38.6

SOURCEBOOK staff. United States Courts, 1977), p. H–12; *Federal Criminal Defendant Statistics: Statistical Tables Covering the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Of-

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Table 5.38 Defendants charged with violations of the Marihuana Tax Act in U.S. District Courts,

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.26. These statistics reflect the disposition of defendants charged with violations of the Marihuana Tax Act, Title 21 U.S.C. 176(a) and Title 26 U.S.C. 4741-4762. Beginning May 1, 1971 the statistics also reflect the disposition of defendants charged with marihuana offenses and the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Title 21 U.S.C. 801-966.

Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Not convicted					Convicted and sentenced			
		Total	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act[b]	Dismissed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by	
					Court	Jury			Court	Jury
1960	566	108	X	75	10	23	458	342	30	86
1961	453	96	X	70	7	19	357	273	15	69
1962	462	83	X	62	6	15	379	279	38	62
1963	490	66	X	51	8	7	424	340	19	65
1964	415	62	X	47	9	6	353	279	23	51
1965	523	53	X	37	8	8	470	386	12	72
1966	746	96	X	75	11	10	650	557	13	80
1967	961	189	X	158	17	14	772	666	31	75
1968	1,433	297	X	236	27	34	1,136	942	53	141
1969	2,189	517	1	437	32	47	1,672	1,463	58	151
1970	2,082	551	0	491	29	31	1,531	1,359	35	137
1971	3,323	1,322	2	1,256	18	46	2,001	1,822	43	136
1972	3,410	750	1	665	24	60	2,660	2,370	91	199
1973	4,340	841	1	746	34	60	3,499	3,014	196	289
1974	4,084	987	0	897	25	65	3,097	2,607	212	278
1975	3,852	1,008	1	924	19	64	2,844	2,345	216	283
1976	3,283	843	0	743	28	72	2,440	1,904	228	308
1977	2,767	630	NA	546[g]	18	66	2,137	1,705	150	282
1978	1,902	562	NA	504[g]	7	51	1,340	1,061	97	182

[a] Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).
[b] Beginning in 1968, defendants who were committed under 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.
[c] 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. Included in these figures are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count, to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts.
[d] Title 18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).
[e] Title 18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).
[f] Does not include defendants sentenced after 1973 for violations of the Marihuana Tax Act.
[g] Includes defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.
[h] Split sentences are included in prison terms less than 1 year and 1 day.
[i] Split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing the average sentence to imprisonment.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts, July 1973-June 1974* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the Office of the United States Courts, 1975), pp. 30, 34, and 35; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table adapted by

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by type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1960–78

The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source.
For 1977 and 1978, the periods reported for types of sentences of imprisonment are 1 through 12 months, 13 through 35 months, 36 through 59 months, and 60 months and over.

Type of sentence													
	Imprisonment [a]												
Total	Total regular	1 year and 1 day and under	Over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years and over	Split sentence [c]	Indeterminate [d]	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender [e]	Probation	Fine [f]	Other	Average sentence of imprisonment (in months) [g]	Average sentence to probation (in months)
325	X	8	40	53	224	(h)	X	X	133	—	NA	64.5	NA
252	X	6	24	38	184	(h)	X	X	104	1	NA	70.8	NA
269	X	7	44	38	180	(h)	X	X	106	4	NA	64.9	NA
258	X	17	40	50	151	(h)	X	X	159	7	NA	61.3	NA
205	X	1	23	45	130	6	X	X	139	9	NA	57.9	NA
274	X	9	32	57	166	10	X	X	192	4	NA	58.2	NA
335	X	13	35	91	164	32	X	X	311	4	NA	53.7	NA
370	X	2	42	112	165	49	X	X	392	10	NA	51.0	NA
564	X	11	59	175	262	57	X	X	560	12	NA	51.2	NA
750	X	20	82	282	308	58	X	X	911	11	NA	52.6	NA
571	X	31	96	180	214	50	X	X	946	14	NA	46.7	NA
947	X	25	179	301	258	184	X	X	1,001	53	NA	39.9	NA
1,331	X	236	190	382	236	287	X	X	1,227	102	NA	31.2	NA
1,998	X	461	353	528	315	341	X	X	1,399	102	NA	28.7	NA
1,756	X	527	324	406	243	256	X	X	1,285	56	NA	27.7	NA
1,536	X	572	247	382	200	135	X	X	1,278	30	NA	27.6	NA
1,326	X	397	270	371	189	99	X	X	1,064	50	NA	30.2	NA
1,284	1,204	466	281	274	183	20	46	14	799	53	1	29.4[i]	38.8
854	783	241	158	245	139	39	21	11	433	40	3	33.8[i]	36.8

United States Courts, 1977), p. H-9; *Federal Criminal Defendant Statistics: Statistical Tables Covering the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative SOURCEBOOK staff.

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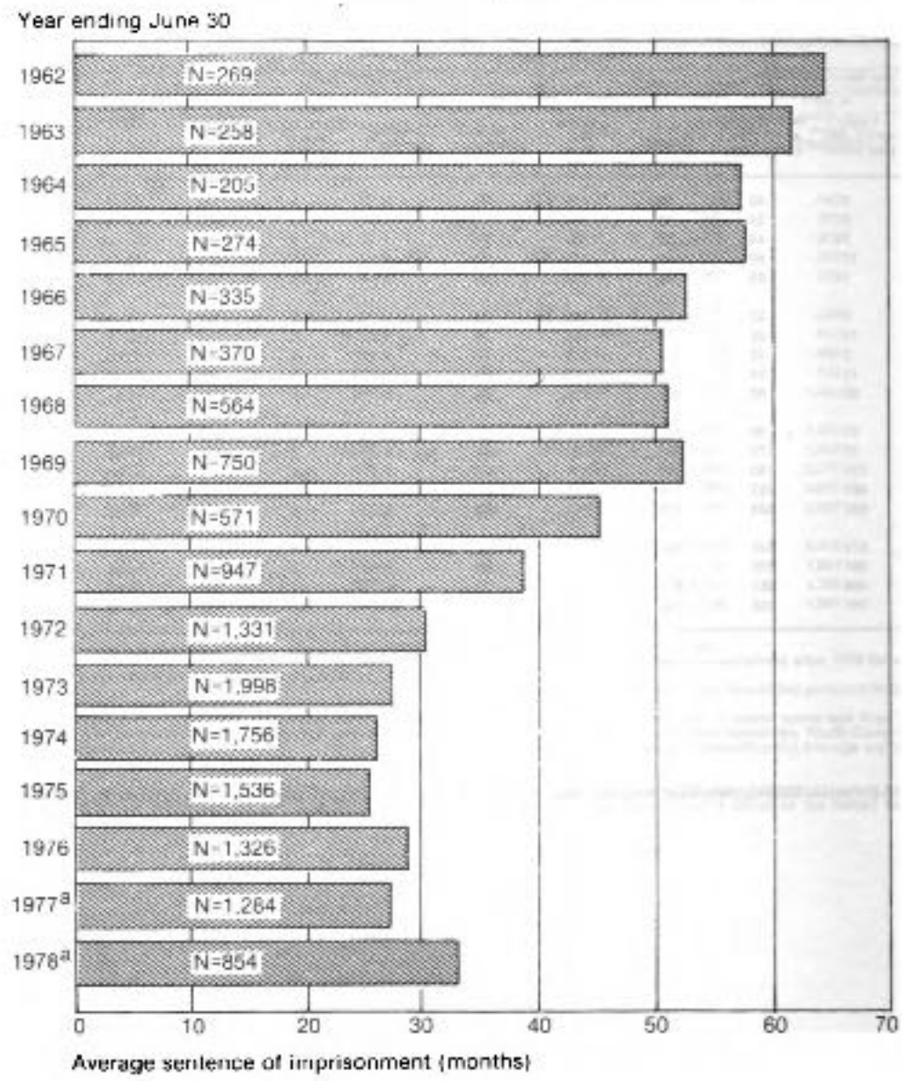
Figure 5.5 Average sentence of imprisonment for defendants imprisoned for marihuana violations in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1962-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.28. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source.



[a] Split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offenders sentences are not included in computing the average sentence to imprisonment.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in the United States* District Courts July 1973–June 1974 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. 10; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 5.39 Defendants in Federal alcohol cases, by court action, region, and jurisdiction, Oct. 1, 1976–Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: Alcohol cases refers primarily to the illegal production of alcoholic beverages. A small percentage of regulatory violations are also included. "Nol-prossed" refers to a decision made by the prosecutor not to prosecute the case. A case is "quashed," usually by the judge, when the formal charge (indictment by grand jury or information filed by the prosecutor) is vacated. A "no true bill" refers to a decision of the grand jury not to return an indictment.

[Number of defendants]

Region and jurisdiction	Recommended to U.S. Attorney	Pretrial termination		Indictment	Terminated by court action					Pending Mar. 31, 1978	
		Released	Other		Total	Nol-prossed, quashed, dismissed, etc.	Acquitted	Convicted		Awaiting indictment, information, or charges	Awaiting trial action
								Plea guilty	Verdict guilty		
Total	329	93[a]	27[b]	253	269	56	5	176	32	163	86
North-Atlantic region	10	4	0	13	20	5	0	11	4	3	6
Connecticut	8	0	0	8	7	1	0	4	2	0	1
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	2	4	0	5	11	4	0	6	1	3	5
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mid-Atlantic region	44	13	1	25	25	1	0	12	12	19	1
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1
Pennsylvania	4	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Virginia	30	9	1	24	24	1	0	11	12	10	0
Southeast region	160	46	17	150	162	38	5	109	10	43	53
Alabama	50	1	1	48	44	3	0	40	1	3	12
Florida	5	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	1	3	1
Georgia	34	19	0	41	37	13	1	20	3	20	31
Mississippi	21	1	0	22	23	0	3	20	0	0	2
North Carolina	43	8	4	26	26	1	1	21	3	10	4
South Carolina	2	0	12	2	18	17	0	1	0	0	1
Tennessee	5	17	0	9	11	3	0	6	2	7	2
Central region	92	14	9	40	31	5	0	21	5	52	21
Indiana	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0
Kentucky	51	1	0	19	15	2	0	9	4	34	4
Michigan	32	9	9	11	8	2	0	6	0	17	14
Ohio	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
West Virginia	5	3	0	7	4	1	0	3	0	0	3
Midwest region	1	7	0	5	7	2	0	4	1	23	0
Illinois	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	23	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	3	0	4	6	2	0	4	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest region	18	9	0	19	22	4	0	18	0	9	1
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	12	0	0	11	11	2	0	9	0	6	0
New Mexico	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma	3	1	0	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	0
Texas	2	7	0	5	6	2	0	4	0	3	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western region	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	14	4
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0

[a] Includes 11 no true bills and 82 cases released by U.S. Attorney.

[b] Includes 9 alcohol cases transferred to other cases, 17 cases closed through acceptance of offers in compromise, and 1 case transferred to State or local courts.

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

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Table 5.40 Defendants in Federal firearms cases, by court action, region, and jurisdiction, Oct. 1, 1976–Mar. 31, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.39. Firearms cases refer to criminal violations of the Federal Gun Control Act. This includes illegal sale, receipt, purchase, and/or interstate transportation of firearms. It also includes cases in which ex-felons were found to be carrying firearms.

[Number of defendants]

Region and jurisdiction	Recommended to U.S. Attorney	Pretrial termination		Indictment	Terminated by court action					Pending Mar. 31, 1978	
		Released	Other		Total	Nol-prossed, quashed, dismissed, etc.	Acquitted	Convicted		Awaiting indictment, information, or charges	Awaiting trial action
								Plea guilty	Verdict guilty		
Total	8,152	1,741[a]	96[b]	5,494	5,287	840	238	3,308	901	3,875	1,547
North-Atlantic region	915	144	16	683	468	85	26	276	81	552	394
Connecticut	55	22	0	24	43	11	4	20	8	27	6
Maine	18	2	7	9	12	4	1	5	2	4	1
Massachusetts	405	61	0	142	132	15	8	83	26	241	38
New Hampshire	5	2	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	1	0
New York	383	55	4	465	236	48	9	144	36	272	339
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	36	2	0	35	36	6	2	20	8	4	7
Vermont	13	0	4	6	6	1	2	3	0	3	3
Mid-Atlantic region	1,209	230	18	1,121	1,160	124	43	663	330	295	176
Delaware	20	1	0	16	13	1	1	7	4	4	3
District of Columbia	211	46	0	312	354	30	13	130	181	40	14
Maryland	185	40	1	150	130	11	4	92	23	33	39
New Jersey	186	49	5	132	127	22	3	80	22	68	37
Pennsylvania	225	49	1	175	203	31	4	132	36	53	29
Virginia	382	55	1	336	333	29	18	222	64	97	54
Southeast region	1,827	409	37	1,153	1,078	174	53	739	112	813	274
Alabama	335	75	0	258	292	15	7	257	13	74	42
Florida	259	25	1	100	85	14	11	38	22	224	34
Georgia	344	126	0	256	249	92	16	115	26	185	48
Mississippi	223	33	0	127	95	5	2	80	8	91	56
North Carolina	264	60	5	130	129	16	5	94	14	98	17
South Carolina	152	45	31	130	107	7	10	82	8	17	28
Tennessee	250	45	0	152	121	25	2	73	21	124	49
Central region	827	214	0	598	671	101	27	445	98	286	190
Indiana	136	22	0	46	67	9	4	44	10	88	17
Kentucky	275	20	0	238	237	20	6	164	47	54	50
Michigan	184	66	0	118	140	38	7	77	18	121	78
Ohio	125	66	0	103	124	19	6	89	10	11	9
West Virginia	107	40	0	93	103	15	4	71	13	12	36
Midwest region	738	158	22	439	445	58	17	313	57	633	116
Illinois	172	34	22	67	117	14	4	83	16	490	38
Iowa	32	7	0	28	26	1	1	16	8	2	2
Kansas	53	6	0	35	26	1	1	15	9	15	16
Minnesota	113	18	0	73	67	5	2	52	8	32	8
Missouri	197	57	0	117	101	12	2	77	10	57	25
Nebraska	17	0	0	15	15	1	0	13	1	3	1
North Dakota	19	0	0	19	16	0	0	15	1	0	3
South Dakota	12	0	0	10	12	1	0	10	1	2	3
Wisconsin	123	36	0	75	65	23	7	32	3	32	20
Southwest region	1,596	350	0	979	915	190	28	578	119	587	278
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	91	30	0	59	48	9	1	27	11	28	14
Louisiana	356	111	0	223	236	42	11	152	31	64	53
New Mexico	157	23	0	87	72	23	0	37	12	60	23
Oklahoma	251	36	0	158	156	22	8	109	17	95	20
Texas	700	142	0	420	376	91	7	232	46	334	159
Wyoming	41	8	0	32	27	3	1	21	2	6	9
Western region	1,040	236	13	521	550	108	44	294	104	709	119
Alaska	24	5	0	14	17	3	0	11	3	6	4
Arizona	0	41	0	0	28	0	28	0	0	0	0
California	674	124	13	346	338	52	11	195	80	524	68
Hawaii	43	7	0	17	26	5	2	18	1	21	7
Idaho	52	16	0	31	35	7	2	23	3	12	2
Montana	26	9	0	8	7	5	1	1	0	10	2
Nevada	25	6	0	13	20	10	0	3	7	32	4
Oregon	62	8	0	28	19	8	0	10	1	31	12
Utah	14	2	0	4	5	2	0	1	2	19	1
Washington	118	18	0	60	55	16	0	32	7	54	19

[a] Includes 48 no true bills and 1,693 released by U.S. Attorney.

[b] Includes 26 firearm cases transferred to other cases and 70 cases closed through acceptance of offers in compromise.

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

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Table 5.41 Convictions, referrals, and dismissals of persons arrested for offenses against railroads, by offense, United States and Canada, 1975–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 3.120. "Referrals" indicate referrals of arrested persons to other than railroad authorities. Prior to 1978 referrals were included in the "convictions" category.

Offense	1975		1976		1977		1978		
	Convictions	Dismissals	Convictions	Dismissals	Convictions	Dismissals	Convictions	Referrals	Dismissals
Theft:									
Theft from freight cars	1,425	153	1,880	192	2,035	203	1,431	405	208
Theft from trailers	269	17	445	39	551	52	529	267	89
Theft of entire trailer	22	0	3	1	4	0	16	2	4
Theft of copper wire	187	19	190	3	141	10	114	24	7
Theft of brass	24	1	30	6	27	3	19	3	2
Theft of other company property	1,383	231	1,611	244	1,345	182	1,041	254	179
Burglary of buildings	209	28	290	29	194	28	132	68	10
Other theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	214	110	24
Vandalism:									
Multi-level carriers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	148	327	17
Company property and equipment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	417	126	54
Track and signals	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	305	150	26
Switch tampering	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	175	110	22
Track obstructions	778	96	784	57	816	83	456	231	69
Stoning of trains	1,242	166	1,536	113	1,663	145	807	532	179
Shooting of trains	96	9	188	16	153	15	171	54	41
Other vandalism	1,707	144	1,531	174	1,767	136	173	69	85
Trespassing	7,073	752	9,183	813	12,759	1,194	4,368	18,497	437
Criminal offenses not listed above	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,196	851	229
Total	14,239	1,646	17,847	1,657	21,455	2,051	12,915	22,229	1,739

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Association of American Railroads, Operations and Maintenance Department.

Table 5.42 Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Intelligence Division, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1975–77

NOTE: The Intelligence Division of the Internal Revenue Service is responsible for the enforcement of the criminal provisions of the tax laws, investigating evidence of tax evasion or tax fraud, and recommending prosecution (Source, 1977, p. 28).

The Criminal Tax Division of the Office of Chief Counsel handles all criminal tax legal matters for the Internal Revenue Service, reviews criminal cases and decides if cases warrant prosecution, coordinates criminal tax prosecutions with the Department of Justice, and provides assistance to United States attorneys in criminal tax trials upon request (Source, 1977, p. 47).

	1975	1976	1977
Cases initiated by Intelligence Division	9,268	9,035	8,901
Disposed of by Intelligence Division:			
Prosecution recommended	2,760	3,147	3,408
Prosecution not recommended	5,971	5,650	5,459
Disposed of by Office of Chief Counsel:			
Prosecution not warranted, including cases declined by the Department of Justice	381	589	486
Prosecutions	1,397	2,037	2,161

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976*, p. 151; *1977*, p. 139 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.43 Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1976 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.42. For explanation of indictments and informations, see NOTE, Table 5.19. For definitions of "nol-prossed" and "no true bill," see NOTE, Table 5.39.

	1976	1977
Referrals by Office of Chief Counsel for prosecution	2,037	2,695
Grand jury action:		
Indictments and informations	1,331	1,636
No true bill	1	31
Disposition:		
Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	977	1,229
Convicted after trial	216	247
Acquitted	77	55
Nol-prossed or dismissed	71	110

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976*, p. 61; *1977*, p. 48 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.44 Defendants disposed of in criminal tax fraud cases, by type of disposition, fiscal years 1972–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.42. For explanation of indictments and informations, see NOTE, Table 5.19. For the definition of "nol-prossed", see NOTE, Table 5.39.

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Grand jury action:						
Indictments and informations	1,085	1,186	1,441	1,495	1,331	1,636
Dispositions:						
Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	733	914	1,062	1,046	977	1,229
Convicted after trial	113	190	191	173	216	247
Acquitted	40	55	97	83	77	55
Nol-prossed or dismissed	151	112	115	168	71	110
Total	1,037	1,271	1,465	1,470	1,341	1,641

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976*, p. 36; *1977*, p. 28 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 5.45 Criminal investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, by number of completed

NOTE: The U.S. Postal Inspection Service, the investigative arm of the U.S. Postal Service, is responsible for the investigation of all violations of Federal statutes relating to the Postal Service and the internal audit of all Postal Service financial and non-financial operations. Prosecutions of mail-order dealers of obscene matter are brought under 18 U.S.C. 1461.

Offense	Investigations completed			
	1975	1976	1977	1978
Theft of mail by employees, contractors, and others (internal)	10,785	10,267	8,935	8,026
Embezzlement of postal funds	3,121	2,790	3,421	3,067
Burglary of post offices	1,315	1,361	1,202	1,125
Holdup of postal facilities, carrier and Motor Vehicle Service drivers	279	309	514	241
Assaults/threats against U.S. Postal Service personnel	1,851	1,813	1,917	1,873
Mail theft from delivery receptacles	11,212	193,439	186,972	150,515
Forgery/counterfeiting of U.S. Postal Service money orders	1,854	2,054	2,734	2,550
Willful damage or destruction of mail receptacles	1,436	33,912	28,998	28,530
Unlawful mailings:				
Obscene matter	230	431	85	104
Firearms	258	216	NA	NA
Bombs	289	206	245	188
Narcotics and dangerous drugs	1,973	1,804	908	871
Scurrilous/defamatory matter	1,369	340	NA	NA
Extortion letters	149	132	121	105
Miscellaneous (thefts from self-service units: theft of keys, locks, and other U.S. Postal Service equipment; vandalism; interception of mail; possession and fencing of stolen property; false claims or statements; other postal crimes)	7,120	3,488	2,291	1,956
Mail fraud	6,332	5,793	5,037	5,724
Total	49,573	258,355	243,378	204,475

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service.

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investigations, number of convictions, fines imposed, recoveries and restitutions, and offense, fiscal years 1975–78

Figures for 1977 and 1978 include investigations of dealers of obscene matter only. Previous years report all investigations relating to obscene matter. Fiscal years 1969–76 encompass the period July 1 to June 30. Fiscal years 1977–78 encompass the period Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. The data for the transition quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976 are not presented.

Convictions				Fines imposed				Recoveries and restitutions			
1975	1976	1977	1978	1975	1976	1977	1978	1975	1976	1977	1978
1,316	1,206	1,195	796	—	—	—	—	$1,560,625	$939,146	—	—
140	173	201	185	—	—	—	—	178,049	196,508	$296,389	NA
468	409	385	344	—	—	—	—	116,860	62,762	382,644	NA
134	150	155	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167	178	161	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,543	10,776	12,891	12,936	—	—	—	—	5,430,753	3,323,619	3,428,704	NA
157	186	251	228	—	—	—	—	98,577	111,254	181,121	NA
1,940	1,352	1,360	1,517	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103	66	11	16	$256,570	$84,173	$37,000	$50,720	—	—	—	—
4	16	NA	NA	100	1,300	NA	NA	—	—	NA	NA
27	65	65	27	100	350	2,517	2,347	—	—	—	—
773	607	339	209	83,887	96,969	62,578	48,987	—	—	—	—
18	10	NA	NA	795	100	NA	NA	—	—	NA	NA
37	15	27	13	290	500	2,150	1,270	4,382	300	—	—
1,485	1,083	661	608	338,688	384,593	383,641	NA	—	—	—	—
1,260	1,458	1,617	2,012	1,345,061	1,588,174	2,522,911	2,516,571	9,336,917	10,378,732	25,982,003	NA
18,572	17,750	19,329	19,176	2,025,491	2,156,159	3,010,797	2,619,895	16,726,163	15,012,321	30,270,861	NA

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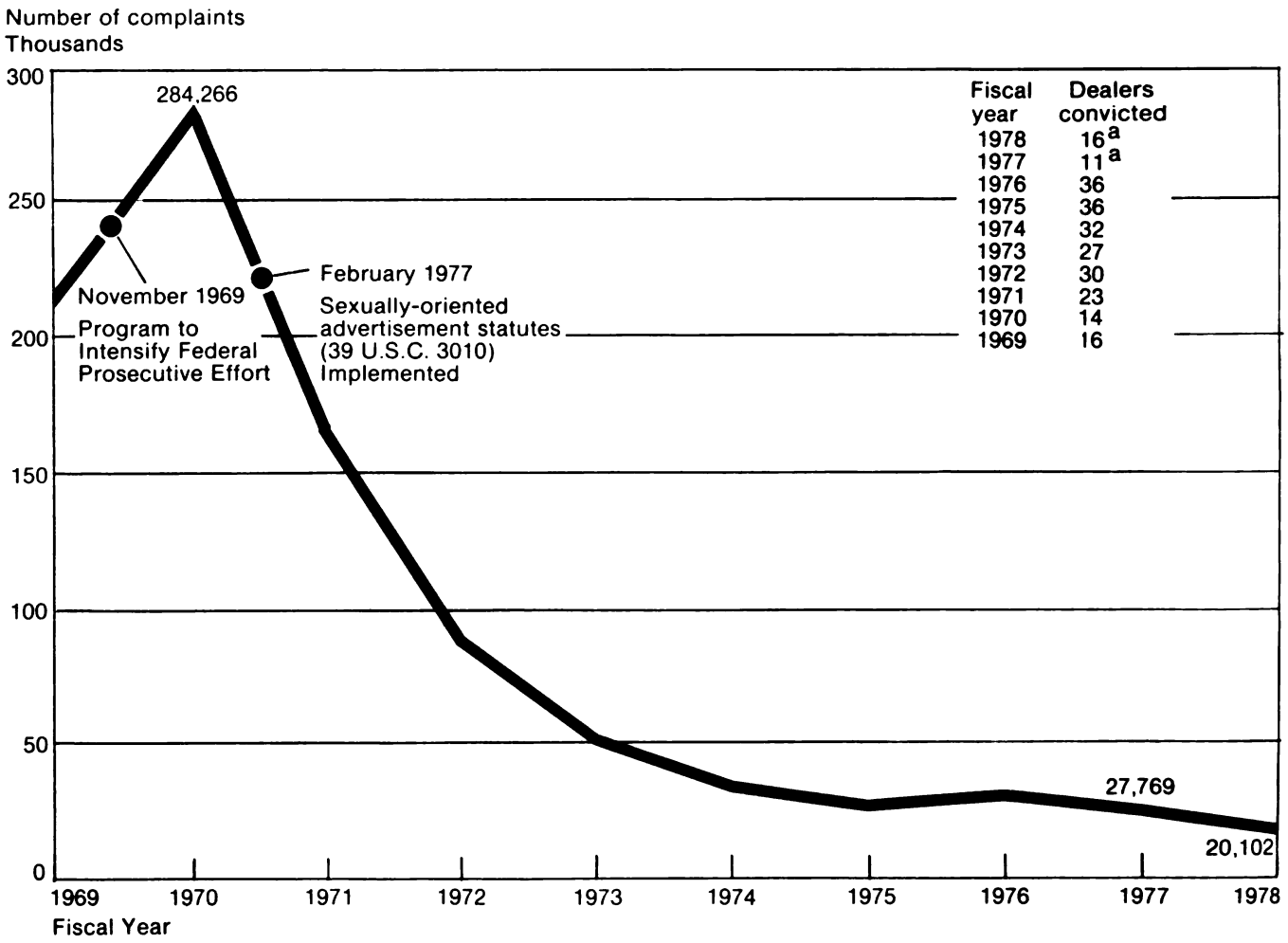
Figure 5.6 Obscenity complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service and commercial pornography dealers convicted in Federal courts, fiscal years 1969–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.45. Section 3010 of Title 39 U.S.C. requires the U.S. Postal Service to maintain a list of persons who do not desire sexually-oriented advertisements and prohibits the mailing of such material to any individual whose name and address has been on the list for more than 30 days. Fiscal years 1969–76 encompass the period July 1 to June 30. Fiscal years 1977–78 encompass the period Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. The data for the transition quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976 are not presented.



[a] Decrease due to U.S. Department of Justice policy of emphasizing prosecution of dealers with large-scale operations and those having known organized crime connections.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service.

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Table 5.46 Complaints, investigations completed, arrests, and convictions in mail fraud cases handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, fiscal years 1960–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.45. Fiscal years 1960–76 encompass the period July 1 to June 30. Fiscal years 1977–78 encompass the period Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. The data for the transition quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976, are not presented.

Fiscal year	Complaints	Investigations completed	Arrests	Convictions
1960	—	9,263	594	366
1961	—	10,395	651	431
1962	72,550	9,842	676	524
1963	88,223	9,012	619	581
1964	119,092	8,769	709	544
1965	115,139	9,985	929	607
1966	130,457	9,836	877	633
1967	135,203[a]	8,169	714	557
1968	146,847[a]	8,851	1,018	681
1969	194,052	9,638	1,061	767
1970	125,898	10,047	1,163	910
1971	135,648	10,319	1,513	1,113
1972	125,048	12,921	1,965	1,350
1973	118,995	11,277	1,919	1,536
1974	111,907	9,840	1,570	1,394
1975	127,044	6,332	1,618	1,260
1976	135,717	5,793	1,674	1,458
1977	166,917	5,037	1,993	1,617
1978	161,741	5,724	2,232	2,012

[a] Includes certain non-fraud complaints.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

Table 5.47 Mail fraud complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, by type of complaint, United States, fiscal year 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.45. These data represent only the 10 most frequent mail fraud complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Consumer protection complaints are excluded from these data.

Type of complaint	Number
Directories (industrial, vanity, etc.)	31,047
Merchandise—failure to furnish	21,579
Insurance frauds	14,038
Unemployment compensation (false applications)	10,215
Solicitations (false billings, etc.)	8,082
Loans (all types)	3,928
Merchandise—failure to pay	3,435
Investments (stocks, oil leases, etc.)	2,600
Work-at-home (general)	2,557
Travel (tickets, vacations, etc.)	1,905

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

Table 5.48 Workload of the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, by activity, fiscal years 1968–77

NOTE: The Antitrust Division is concerned with promotion and maintenance of competition in the American economy. Private anticompetitive conduct is subject to criminal and civil action under the Sherman and Clayton Acts, and the Division concentrates its resources on the enforcement of these statutes, which prohibit monopolization, conspiracies in restraint of trade, and anticompetitive mergers (Source, p. 137).

Activity	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Antitrust cases:										
Filed	50	53	59	64	87	62	67	72	65	71
Appealed	4	5	5	7	7	2	5	6	10	16
Terminated	78	47	60	54	56	71	66	43	75[a]	57
Pending	97	103	102	112	143	134	135	164	154	154
Consumer affairs proceedings:										
Pending beginning of year	NA	NA	NA	NA	395	726	1,113	1,032	894	831
Instituted	NA	NA	NA	NA	856	1,265	690	684	387	776
Terminated	NA	NA	NA	NA	525	878	771	822	351	969
Pending end of year	NA	NA	NA	NA	726	1,113	1,032	894	930	638
Investigations:										
Pending beginning of year	644	692	710	678	758	773	776	715	701	616
Instituted	446	555	516	562	437	455	335	385	343	400
Terminated	398	537	548	482	422	452	396	399	392	461
Pending end of year	692	710	678	758	773	776	715	701	652	555
Administrative law cases:										
Instituted	342	195	208	197	211	257	293	385	431	646
Terminated	378	201	205	175	185	257	240	283	314	555
Pending	184	178	181	203	229	229	282	384	501	627
Miscellaneous proceedings[b]	242	371	409	515	508	523	580	779	867	1,429

[a] There were nine additional cases where a decree was signed by one or more but not all defendants; judgments lodged with court awaiting compliance with Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act.

[b] Miscellaneous proceedings include surplus property clearance; participation in merger proceedings; reports to defense agencies; reports to Nuclear Regulatory Commission on nuclear power plant licensing; Federal Trade Commission litigation; reports to Civil Aeronautics Board; and appearances in other agency, interagency, and intergovernmental proceedings.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, *The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 143.

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Table 5.49 Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of case, years ending June 30, 1960–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.48.

Year ending June 30	Total	Government cases		Private cases	
		Civil	Criminal	Electrical equipment industry	Other
1960	315	60	27	0	228
1961	441	42[a]	21	37	341
1962	2,079	41[a]	33	1,739	266
1963	457	52[a]	25	97	283
1964	446	59	24	46	317
1965	521	38	11	29[b]	443
1966	770	36	12	278[c]	444
1967	598	39	16	7[c]	536
1968	718	48	11	0	659
1969	797	43	14	0	740
1970	933	52	4	0	877
1971	1,515	60	10	0	1,445
1972	1,393	80	14	0	1,299
1973	1,224	54	18	0	1,152
1974	1,294	40	24	0	1,230
1975	1,467	56	36	0	1,375
1976	1,574	51	19	0	1,504
1977	1,689	47	31	0	1,611
1978	1,507	42	30	0	1,435

[a] Includes 9 U.S. electrical industry cases filed in 1961, 2 in 1962, and 3 in 1963.
[b] Includes 26 cases transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1404 (a).
[c] All cases were transferred under 28 U.S.C. 1404 (a).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1978 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. 78. (Preliminary Report)

Table 5.50 Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by type of case, fiscal years 1968–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.48.

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cases filed:										
Civil	40	39	54	52	72	42	33	37	45	34
Criminal	10	14	5	12	15	20	34	35	20	37
Total	50	53	59	64	87	62	67	72	65	71
Cases filed involving price fixing:										
Civil	9	10	15	14	31	19	10	29	18	19
Criminal	10	13	4	9	14	19	21	29	16	34
Total	19	23	19	23	45	38	31	58	34	53
Merger cases filed	20	26	15	24	19	16	13	3	7	4
Bank merger cases	7	12	5	8	9	3	6	0	1	1
Monopolization cases filed:										
Civil	3	3	11	15	13	5	6	3	5	2
Criminal	1	2	0	2	1	1	3	1	2	1
Total	4	5	11	17	14	6	9	4	7	3
Individuals indicted	48	28	14	34	24	42	84	82	101	88
Antitrust related cases	1	0	1	2	3	0	8	5	17	5

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, *The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1977* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 142.

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Table 5.51 Interstate Commerce Commission cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1977 and 1978

NOTE: Because Massachusetts had the highest pending civil caseload, the Source presents figures including and excluding this State in order to obtain a representative national picture.

Status of case	1977			1978		
	Total civil cases	Interstate Commerce Commission only		Total civil cases	Interstate Commerce Commission only	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
95 District Courts:						
Filed	130,567	2,398	1.8	138,770	2,188	1.6
Terminated	117,150	1,932	1.6	125,914	1,762	1.4
Pending on June 30	153,606	9,209	6.0	166,462	9,635	5.8
94 District Courts:						
Filed	126,656	733	0.6	135,153	872	0.6
Terminated	114,401	754	0.7	123,238	756	0.6
Pending on June 30	140,282	718	0.5	152,199	834	0.5
Massachusetts only:						
Filed	3,911	1,665	42.6	3,617	1,316	36.4
Terminated	2,749	1,178	42.9	2,676	1,006	37.6
Pending on June 30	13,324	8,491	63.7	14,263	8,801	61.7

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1978 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. 79. (Preliminary Report)

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Table 5.52 Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act, and Energy Allocation Act cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by circuit and district, years ending June 30, 1977 and 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.35. Cases labelled "environmental matters" refer to filings under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 as well as civil environmental actions pertaining to air, water, solid waste, pesticides, radiation, and noise pollution. Filings are also reported involving the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, which refers to the authorization of the President to stabilize prices, wages, rents, and salaries. Additionally, cases are reported that were filed under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, which involves authorizing the President to allocate crude oil, residual fuel oil, and refined petroleum products to deal with existing or imminent shortages and dislocations in the distribution system.

Circuit and district	Environmental matters		Economic Stabilization Act		Energy Allocation Act	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Total all districts	480	519	30	40	91	79
District of Columbia	35	37	1	1	5	3
First Circuit	25	19	0	0	5	1
Maine	2	2	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	8	11	0	0	4	0
New Hampshire	7	0	0	0	1	0
Rhode Island	6	2	0	0	0	1
Puerto Rico	2	4	0	0	0	0
Second Circuit	32	28	2	5	8	4
Connecticut	7	5	0	0	1	0
New York:						
Northern	4	4	1	0	3	0
Eastern	3	5	0	3	1	2
Southern	13	12	1	1	2	2
Western	4	1	0	1	1	0
Vermont	1	1	0	0	0	0
Third Circuit	33	40	0	5	7	4
Delaware	5	1	0	3	6	2
New Jersey	17	13	0	1	1	0
Pennsylvania:						
Eastern	6	14	0	1	0	2
Middle	2	5	0	0	0	0
Western	3	7	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Circuit	47	38	2	0	0	1
Maryland	4	7	1	0	0	1
North Carolina:						
Eastern	5	2	0	0	0	0
Middle	1	4	0	0	0	0
Western	4	1	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	8	7	1	0	0	0
Virginia:						
Eastern	7	13	0	0	0	0
Western	4	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia:						
Northern	6	1	0	0	0	0
Southern	8	3	0	0	0	0
Fifth Circuit	126	131	5	12	19	28
Alabama:						
Northern	9	6	0	0	0	0
Middle	0	1	0	1	0	0
Southern	1	1	0	0	0	0
Florida:						
Northern	2	0	0	0	0	1
Middle	11	10	0	0	0	0
Southern	13	10	0	1	1	0
Georgia:						
Northern	6	10	0	1	0	6
Middle	0	1	0	0	0	0
Southern	1	0	0	0	2	0
Louisiana:						
Eastern	14	13	0	1	2	1
Middle	1	1	0	0	0	1
Western	15	16	0	0	2	1
Mississippi:						
Northern	2	4	0	0	0	0
Southern	3	3	0	2	0	1
Texas:						
Northern	0	8	0	5	2	10
Eastern	3	3	3	0	3	0
Southern	45	39	1	1	7	7
Western	0	4	1	0	0	0
Canal Zone	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sixth Circuit	43	51	4	3	11	8
Kentucky:						
Eastern	6	5	0	0	0	0
Western	1	4	0	1	1	1
Michigan:						
Eastern	7	7	0	0	2	1
Western	2	2	1	0	1	1

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Table 5.52 Environmental, Economic Stabilization Act, and Energy Allocation Act cases filed in U.S. District Courts, by circuit and district, years ending June 30, 1977 and 1978—Continued

Circuit and district	Environmental matters		Economic Stabilization Act		Energy Allocation Act	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Ohio:						
Northern	12	9	3	0	5	2
Southern	6	9	0	2	0	1
Tennessee:						
Eastern	6	2	0	0	1	0
Middle	2	9	0	0	0	1
Western	1	4	0	0	1	1
Seventh Circuit	25	34	2	2	6	2
Illinois:						
Northern	9	13	0	1	1	1
Eastern	3	2	0	0	1	0
Southern	4	6	1	0	0	0
Indiana:						
Northern	3	1	0	0	1	0
Southern	5	6	0	0	3	1
Wisconsin:						
Eastern	1	5	1	1	0	0
Western	0	1	0	0	0	0
Eighth Circuit	26	38	2	2	2	3
Arkansas:						
Eastern	1	1	0	0	0	0
Western	1	2	0	1	0	0
Iowa:						
Northern	3	2	0	0	0	0
Southern	4	3	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	4	9	1	0	0	2
Missouri:						
Eastern	3	1	1	0	0	1
Western	6	10	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	2	4	0	0	1	0
North Dakota	0	1	0	1	1	0
South Dakota	2	5	0	0	0	0
Ninth Circuit	64	80	9	8	18	13
Alaska	4	6	0	0	0	0
Arizona	5	8	0	0	0	1
California:						
Northern	10	9	2	0	5	1
Eastern	3	10	0	0	0	1
Central	5	6	2	2	5	3
Southern	1	3	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	4	3	0	0	1	0
Idaho	4	5	0	1	0	0
Montana	4	3	0	0	0	0
Nevada	3	4	0	0	4	1
Oregon	6	9	0	1	2	2
Washington:						
Eastern	1	0	0	0	1	2
Western	14	13	5	4	0	2
Guam	0	1	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	24	23	3	2	10	12
Colorado	8	5	0	0	0	1
Kansas	1	3	2	1	4	5
New Mexico	2	3	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma:						
Northern	4	4	0	0	3	0
Eastern	1	0	0	0	2	1
Western	1	1	0	0	1	4
Utah	6	4	0	1	0	1
Wyoming	1	3	1	0	0	0

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1978 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), pp. 84, 85. (Preliminary Report)

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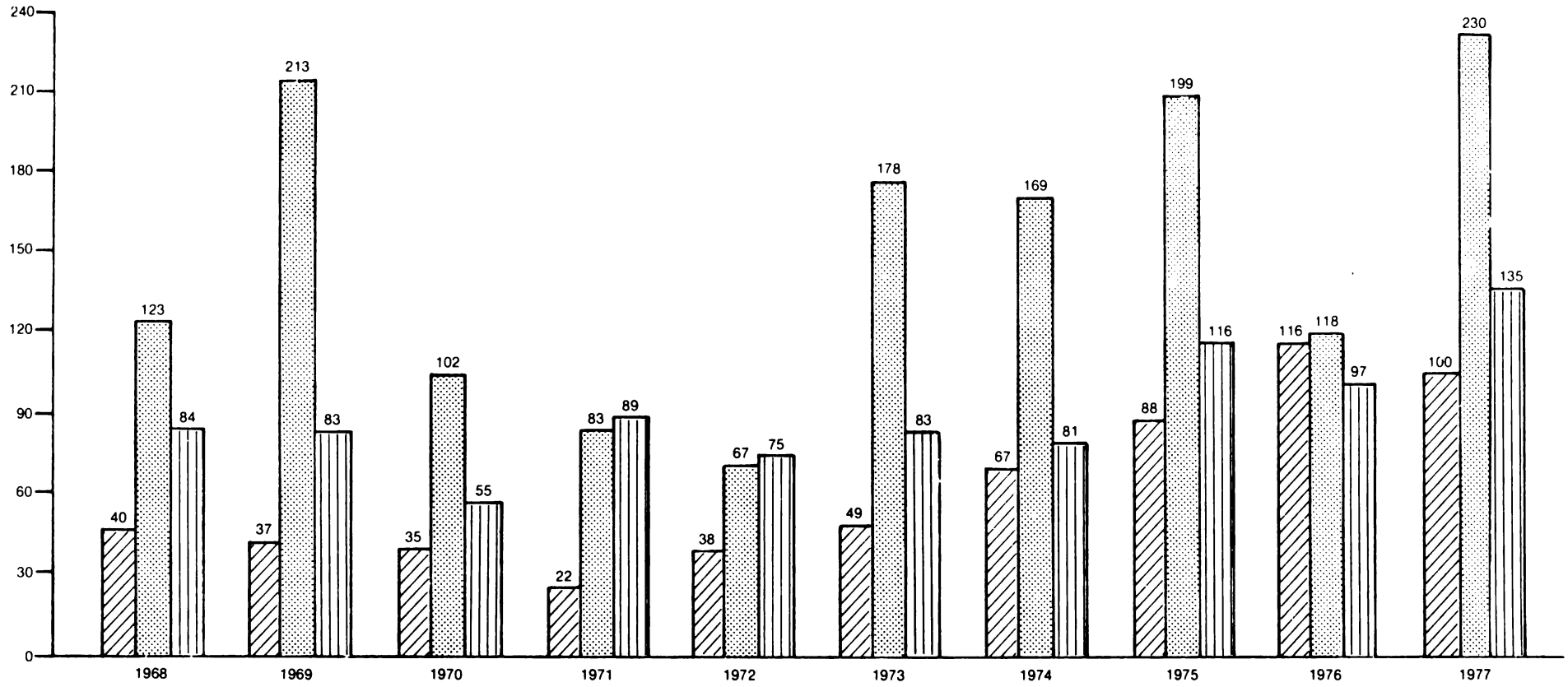
Figure 5.7 Criminal proceedings in cases referred by the Securities and Exchange Commission to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution, fiscal years 1968–77

NOTE: The activities of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) include regulation of securities markets, registration of investment companies and advisors, corporate reorganization, and enforcement of Federal securities laws. The Commission has a wide range of enforcement remedies available including injunctions and other court orders. In appropriate cases, the SEC may refer its files to the Department of Justice with a recommendation for criminal prosecution. The data below include criminal contempt violations of injunctive orders. The conviction data in the Figure refer to cases terminated in a given year.



Source: Securities and Exchange Commission, *Annual Report of the SEC for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1977 and the Transition Quarter July 1, 1976–September 30, 1976* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 326.

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Table 5.53 Prosecution for violations of United States immigration and nationality laws, by type of case, type of disposition, and aggregate fines and imprisonment imposed, fiscal years 1968–77

NOTE: The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal years. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

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.

Type of case and disposition	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977
Total, all cases	2,885	5,079	6,034	10,215	13,200	16,415	17,734	14,172	17,126	3,563	17,176
Dismissals [a]	207	404	487	831	984	905	1,073	1,340	1,319	364	1,754
Acquittals	17	52	50	74	27	52	27	21	35	25	34
Convictions	2,661	4,623	5,497	9,310	12,189	15,458	16,634	12,811	15,772	3,174	15,388
Aggregate fines imposed	$109,985	$172,105	$249,785	$461,231	$687,444	$1,008,299	$927,003	$754,746	$1,050,148	$256,228	$879,208
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	2,210	3,970	4,042	5,364	4,894	5,755	5,998	5,313	6,367	1,370	6,478
Total cases pending end of year	947	938	1,151	1,086	843	922	1,039	985	1,066	1,037	1,015
Immigration cases, total	2,629	4,565	5,510	9,550	12,865	16,309	17,608	13,947	16,927	3,467	16,776
Dismissals [a]	192	390	469	744	775	874	1,017	1,251	1,240	304	1,521
Acquittals	17	50	50	71	27	49	25	20	34	24	32
Convictions	2,420	4,125	4,991	8,735	12,063	15,386	16,566	12,676	15,653	3,139	15,223
Aggregate fines imposed	$102,635	$150,605	$228,085	$417,396	$671,144	$1,006,689	$922,503	$747,796	$1,043,448	$249,228	$877,108
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	2,006	3,462	3,625	4,882	4,718	5,688	5,929	5,111	6,185	1,316	6,259
Immigration cases pending end of year	875	894	1,089	1,020	803	878	979	937	1,006	970	930
Nationality cases, total	256	514	524	665	335	106	126	225	199	96	400
Dismissals [a]	15	14	18	87	209	31	56	89	79	60	233
Acquittals	0	2	0	3	0	3	2	1	1	1	2
Convictions	241	498	506	575	126	72	68	135	119	35	165
Aggregate fines imposed	$7,350	$21,500	$21,700	$43,835	$16,300	$1,610	$4,500	$6,950	$6,700	$7,000	$2,100
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	204	508	417	482	176	67	69	202	182	54	219
Nationality cases pending end of year	72	44	62	66	40	44	60	48	60	67	85

[a] Dismissed or otherwise closed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, *1977 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 52.

Table 5.54 Convictions for violations of United States immigration and nationality laws, by offense, fiscal years 1968–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.53.

Offense	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977
Total	2,661	4,623	5,497	9,310	12,289	15,458	16,634	12,811	15,772	3,174	15,388
Violations of immigration laws	2,420	4,125	4,991	8,735	12,063	15,386	16,566	12,676	15,653	3,139	15,223
Entry of aliens illegally	440	1,097	1,652	5,084	10,292	13,534	15,003	11,094	13,707	2,853	13,276
Reentries of deported aliens	1,085	1,413	1,213	1,094	757	603	516	494	499	103	481
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	395	563	850	718	577	738	607	370	465	88	497
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	360	863	872	1,012	247	206	206	125	38	14	82
Fraud and false statements or entries	21	49	20	26	45	85	53	61	114	6	15
Alien registration or alien address violations	0	0	2	0	7	11	9	20	7	1	11
Alien crewmen who remained longer	25	7	3	16	12	22	11	25	30	6	14
Stowaways on vessels or aircraft	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perjury	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	7	0	0
Importation of aliens for immoral purposes	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
All other violations	94	132	379	783	126	183	161	486	786	68	847
Violations of nationality laws	241	498	506	575	126	72	68	135	119	35	165
False representation as citizens of the United States	241	497	493	574	119	64	60	112	87	30	115
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	0	1	13	1	7	3	3	3	0	0	1
Reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	20	32	5	49

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, *1977 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Table 53.

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Table 5.55 Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1974–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 4.34. A "nolle prosse" disposition occurs when a prosecutor decides not to prosecute a case. "No bill" refers to cases in which the grand jury decides not to indict the defendant.

Disposition	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978
Convicted	6,934	7,788	7,283	1,815	10,979	12,017
Acquitted	131	106	101	23	130	104
Nolle prosse	183	183	91	23	154	86
No bill	5	7	4	2	3	1
Other dismissals	605	584	511	115	531	489
Total	7,858	8,668	7,990	1,978	11,797	12,697

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 5.56 Army personnel tried and convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971–78

NOTE: In the military justice system, a General Court-Martial consists of a military judge and not less than five members (jurors), or trial by military judge alone, if requested by the accused. 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 greater than 6 months, hard labor greater than 3 months, forfeiture of more than two-thirds pay, or any forfeiture of pay for greater 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.

The data below reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with former Federal fiscal years. The transition quarter refers to the period, July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Total number tried	Percent convicted
1971	3,942	94.9
Officers	42	80.9
Enlisted personnel	3,900	95.6
1972	3,319	93.7
Officers	52	78.8
Enlisted personnel	3,267	93.9
1973	2,356	93.9
Officers	19	68.4
Enlisted personnel	2,337	94.1
1974	3,258	94.3
Officers	14	78.5
Enlisted personnel	3,244	94.4
1975	2,876	93.3
Officers	15	53.3
Enlisted personnel	2,861	93.5
1976	3,265	91.8
Officers	20	65.0
Enlisted personnel	3,245	92.1
Transition quarter	500	90.8
Officers	8	62.5
Enlisted personnel	492	91.2
1977	1,920	89.9
Officers [a]	23	78.3
Enlisted personnel [b]	1,897	90.0
1978	1,608	88.7
Officers	13	83.3
Enlisted personnel [c]	1,595	88.7

[a] Includes one cadet.
[b] Includes one civilian.
[c] Includes two prisoners.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.57 Army personnel tried and guilty pleas entered in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of court and guilty plea, fiscal years 1971–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.56.

Fiscal year and type of guilty plea	General Courts-Martial	Special (BCD) Courts-Martial
1971:		
Total number tried	2,751	1,191
Percent pleading guilty	47.6	45.5
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	54.5	23.2
1972:		
Total number tried	2,291	1,028
Percent pleading guilty	51.5	57.1
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	63.4	44.6
1973:		
Total number tried	1,547	802
Percent pleading guilty	53.7	55.6
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	69.6	60.3
1974:		
Total number tried	1,998	1,270
Percent pleading guilty	51.1	50.2
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	76.3	49.0
1975:		
Total number tried	1,751	1,125
Percent pleading guilty	50.5	51.8
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	86.4	54.5
1976:		
Total number tried	1,466	799
Percent pleading guilty	54.1	50.3
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	94.8	59.5
Transition quarter:		
Total number tried	345	155
Percent pleading guilty	51.3	48.4
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	94.4	61.3
1977:		
Total number tried	1,241	679
Percent pleading guilty	51.0	56.1
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	88.5	62.5
1978:		
Total number tried	1,054	554
Percent pleading guilty	47.3	56.3
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	91.4	69.2

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

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Table 5.58 Army personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.56. Data below reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. Discharges are applied to enlisted personnel. The comparable disposition for officers is referred to as a dismissal.

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Number convicted	Percent disposition			
		Dishonorable discharge	Bad conduct discharge	Dismissal	No discharge or dismissal
1971:					
Officers	28	X	X	67.8	32.4
Enlisted personnel	3,728	21.1	71.1	X	7.7
1972:					
Officers	32	X	X	68.7	31.2
Enlisted personnel	3,063	21.9	68.9	X	9.1
1973:					
Officers	8	X	X	50.0	50.0
Enlisted personnel	2,198	20.4	69.6	X	9.9
1974:					
Officers	7	X	X	71.4	28.6
Enlisted personnel	3,063	18.7	74.5	X	6.8
1975:					
Officers	6	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	2,669	21.2	70.6	X	8.2
1976:					
Officers	10	X	X	80.0	20.0
Enlisted personnel	2,056	22.2	69.4	X	8.0
Transition quarter:					
Officers	5	X	X	80.0	20.0
Enlisted personnel	449	21.4	68.1	X	10.5
1977:					
Officers [a]	18	X	X	72.7	27.8
Enlisted personnel [b]	1,708	18.0	70.6	X	11.3
1978:					
Officers	10	10.0[c]	X	50.0	40.0
Enlisted personnel [d]	1,416	14.3	72.2	X	13.5

[a] Includes one cadet.
[b] Includes one civilian.
[c] Warrant officer.
[d] Includes two prisoners.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.59 Air Force personnel tried and convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court and personnel, 1971–78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.56. The Air Force provides counsel and a military judge for all Special Courts-Martial. Therefore, no distinction is made between BCD and non-BCD Special Courts-Martial. These data refer to calendar years.

Year and type of personnel	General Courts-Martial		Special Courts-Martial	
	Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted
1971	184	85.3	2,018	90.0
Officers	9	77.8	4	0.0
Enlisted personnel	175	85.7	2,014	90.0
1972	228	89.9	2,306	93.4
Officers	7	42.9	1	100.0
Enlisted personnel	221	91.4	2,305	93.4
1973	296	91.6	2,395	92.4
Officers	6	100.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	290	91.4	2,394	92.4
1974	225	89.8	2,168	91.1
Officers	5	60.0	4	25.0
Enlisted personnel	220	90.5	2,164	91.2
1975	235	92.8	1,509	88.8
Officers	8	87.5	5	60.0
Enlisted personnel	227	93.0	1,504	88.9
1976	165	90.3	909	89.5
Officers	5	80.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	160	90.6	908	89.6
1977	173	87.9	866	87.4
Officers	7	85.7	2	50.0
Enlisted personnel	166	87.9	864	87.5
1978	122	92.6	843	89.3
Officers	5	80.0	2	0.0
Enlisted personnel	117	93.2	841	89.5

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

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Table 5.60 Air Force personnel tried and guilty pleas to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of court, 1971-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.56 and 5.59.

	General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial
1971:		
Total number tried	184	2,018
Percent pleading guilty	24.5	53.3
1972:		
Total number tried	228	2,306
Percent pleading guilty	29.3	54.1
1973:		
Total number tried	296	2,395
Percent pleading guilty	30.4	50.8
1974:		
Total number tried	225	2,168
Percent pleading guilty	32.9	49.3
1975:		
Total number tried	235	1,509
Percent pleading guilty	34.9	44.1
1976:		
Total number tried	165	909
Percent pleading guilty	30.3	43.8
1977:		
Total number tried	173	866
Percent pleading guilty	36.4	44.0
1978:		
Total number tried	122	843
Percent pleading guilty	29.5	47.6

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.61 Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial, by type of disposition approved, 1971-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.56, 5.58 and 5.59. Punitive discharges imposed by General and Special Courts-Martial must be approved by the General Convening Authority. The data below include only dispositions that were approved by the General Convening Authority.

	Disposition approved						
	General Courts-Martial				Special Courts-Martial		
	Total	Dishonorable discharge*	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal	Total	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal
1971:							
Number	157	23	67	67	1,811	161	1,650
Percent	100.0	14.6	42.7	42.7	100.0	8.9	91.1
1972:							
Number	205	21	112	72	2,154	172	1,982
Percent	100.0	10.2	54.6	35.2	100.0	8.0	92.0
1973:							
Number	271	23	178	70	2,212	345	1,867
Percent	100.0	8.5	65.7	25.8	100.0	15.6	84.4
1974:							
Number	202	26	128	48	1,974	342	1,632
Percent	100.0	12.9	63.4	23.7	100.0	17.3	82.7
1975:							
Number	218	28	146	44	1,340	220	1,120
Percent	100.0	12.8	67.0	20.2	100.0	16.4	83.6
1976:							
Number	149	24	94	31	814	137	677
Percent	100.0	16.1	63.1	20.8	100.0	16.8	83.2
1977:							
Number	152	23	86	43	757	93	664
Percent	100.0	15.1	56.6	28.3	100.0	12.3	87.7
1978:							
Number	113	10	64	39	753	112	641
Percent	100.0	8.8	56.6	34.5	100.0	14.9	85.1

* Includes dismissals of officers.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

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Table 5.62 Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.56. Data below reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. Fiscal years 1971-76 encompass the period July 1 to June 30. Fiscal years 1977 and 1978 encompass the period Oct. 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1978. The data for the transition quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976, are not presented.

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Navy		Marine Corps	
	Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted
1971	1,722	98.9	1,913	97.5
Officers *	4	75.0	8	75.0
Enlisted personnel	1,718	98.9	1,905	94.5
1972	681	98.1	2,185	98.7
Officers *	4	100.0	8	87.5
Enlisted personnel	677	98.1	2,177	98.7
1973	527	98.8	2,265	98.3
Officers *	1	0.0	3	66.7
Enlisted personnel	526	99.1	2,262	98.3
1974	560	97.1	2,164	98.6
Officers *	2	50.0	8	87.5
Enlisted personnel	558	97.3	2,156	98.6
1975	788	99.0	2,822	99.3
Officers *	1	100.0	1	100.0
Enlisted personnel	787	99.0	2,821	99.3
1976	1,061	95.1	2,007	98.1
Officers *	5	80.0	2	100.0
Enlisted personnel	1,056	95.2	2,005	98.1
1977	954	97.5	1,297	98.5
Officers *	5	80.0	3	100.0
Enlisted personnel	949	97.6	1,294	98.5
1978	801	98.4	1,040	96.7
Officers *	3	33.3	0	X
Enlisted personnel	798	98.6	1,040	96.7

* Based on General Courts-Martial only.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.63 Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and guilty pleas entered in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of court and guilty plea, fiscal years 1971-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables, 5.56 and 5.62.

[Guilty plea figures include the negotiated plea figures]

Fiscal year and type of guilty plea	Navy		Marine Corps	
	General Courts-Martial	Special (BCD) Courts-Martial	General Courts-Martial	Special (BCD) Courts-Martial
1971:				
Total number tried	341	1,381	587	1,326
Guilty pleas	217	1,179	372	1,065
Negotiated guilty pleas	65	241	155	96
1972:				
Total number tried	203	478	670	1,515
Guilty pleas	145	418	527	1,335
Negotiated guilty pleas	78	116	188	106
1973:				
Total number tried	191	336	597	1,668
Guilty pleas	129	275	449	1,448
Negotiated guilty pleas	71	77	282	264
1974:				
Total number tried	187	373	422	1,742
Guilty pleas	108	277	291	1,505
Negotiated guilty pleas	55	93	147	234
1975:				
Total number tried	171	617	520	2,302
Guilty pleas	97	458	342	1,741
Negotiated guilty pleas	52	145	200	366
1976:				
Total number tried	240	821	401	1,606
Guilty pleas	165	623	235	1,133
Negotiated guilty pleas	99	198	172	326
1977:				
Total number tried	200	754	211	1,086
Guilty pleas	124	616	130	879
Negotiated guilty pleas	89	260	88	436
1978:				
Total number tried	144	657	205	835
Guilty pleas	93	583	129	747
Negotiated guilty pleas	72	231	101	383

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.64 Navy and Marine Corps personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, by type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.56, 5.58, and 5.62. Data below reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial.

[Percent]

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Navy					Marine Corps				
	Number of convictions	Disposition				Number of convictions	Disposition			
		Dishonorable discharge	Bad conduct discharge	Dismissal	No dismissal or discharge		Dishonorable discharge	Bad conduct discharge	Dismissal	No dismissal or discharge
1971:										
Officers	3	X	X	66.7	33.3	6	X	X	50.0	50.0
Enlisted personnel	1,700	1.1	95.6	X	3.3	1,860	5.3	91.5	X	3.2
1972:										
Officers	4	X	X	25.0	75.0	7	X	X	71.4	28.6
Enlisted personnel	664	3.8	88.1	X	8.4	2,149	5.9	91.3	X	2.9
1973:										
Officers	0	X	X	0.0	0.0	2	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	521	6.1	88.7	X	5.2	2,224	7.8	90.1	X	2.0
1974:										
Officers	1	X	X	0.0	100.0	7	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	543	3.3	90.2	X	6.6	2,126	4.9	92.9	X	2.2
1975:										
Officers	1	X	X	0.0	100.0	1	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	779	2.4	93.7	X	3.9	2,800	4.8	93.5	X	1.7
1976:										
Officers	4	X	X	25.0	75.0	2	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	1,035	2.0	94.3	X	3.9	1,966	3.8	93.9	X	2.3
1977: *										
Officer	4	X	X	25.0	75.0	3	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	926	1.5	94.3	X	4.2	1,275	2.7	94.0	X	3.3
1978:										
Officers *	1	X	X	0.0	100.0	0	X	X	X	X
Enlisted personnel	787	1.5	94.9	X	3.6	1,006	3.9	93.3	X	2.8

* Based on General Courts-Martial only.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

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Table 5.65 U.S. Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial, by type of court, fiscal years 1966-78

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.56. 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 has 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. 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.

Type of court	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978
General Courts-Martial	3	2	0	2	2	2	6	5	7	4	4	0	5	3
Special (BCD) Courts-Martial	95	68	91	92	76	129	167	206	190	189	181	25	84	58
Summary Courts-Martial	212	211	216	207	174	287	348	307	212	267	221	47	188	180

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.66 U.S. Coast Guard personnel tried and guilty pleas entered in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, fiscal years 1970-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.56 and 5.65.

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976[a]	1977	1978
Total number tried	76	129	167	206	190	189	205	84	58
Percent pleading guilty	NA	55.0	54.4	56.3	60.5	51.3	39.0	NA	NA
Percent of guilty pleas negotiated	NA	28.1	27.4	47.4	54.7	60.8	33.7	NA	NA

[a] Includes transition quarter.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.67 Offenses involved in U.S. Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial, fiscal years 1970-78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 5.56 and 5.65. The data in this table are based on the total number of offenses involved. A person may have been charged with more than one offense, see Table 5.66 for the number of personnel tried.

Type of offense	1970[a]	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976[b]	1977	1978
AWOL or desertion	58	103	197	214	239	215	252	82	72
Marihuana offenses	NA	39	56	73	41	89	49	15	8
Offenses involving controlled drugs	17[c]	6	31	27	16	34	3	3	1
Missing ship movement	16	25	58	51	47	28	55	14	14
Willful disobedience or disrespect	5	21	25	70	63	77	110	6	7
Assault	12	16	10	34	16	40	34	16	1
Violation of order or regulation	7	14	27	8	53	33	45	33	7
False representation or official statements	7	13	8	18	NA	NA	33	1	3
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	28	12	18	12	21	36	83	20	33
Breaking restriction	NA	11	35	28	21	36	41	10	8
Offenses against Coast Guard property	NA	8	17	12	9	20	16	8	8
Drunk or disorderly	4	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Provoking words or threats	7	4	3	13	12	8	12	8	NA
Neglect of duty	NA	2	4	4	10	15	36	NA	NA
Sleeping on post	NA	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Escape from custody or resisting apprehension	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	3
Cheating on advancement examination	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mutiny	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Housebreaking, or unlawful entry	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	10	29	4	NA
Bad checks	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	8	31	NA	NA
Dereliction of duty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	NA
Other offenses	15	12	27	42	25	52	52	29	41

[a] Includes two General Court-Martial cases.
[b] Includes transition quarter.
[c] Marihuana offenses were not reported separately in 1970.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

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Table 5.68 Number and rate (per 1,000 service strength) of courts-martial convictions and non-judicial punishments in the armed forces, by type of proceeding, fiscal years 1971–76, calendar years 1976 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.56. The rates were derived by dividing the number of courts-martial convictions and non-judicial punishments by the average total monthly end strength for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Summary Courts-Martial are limited to non-capital cases. Officers, cadets, aviation cadets, and midshipmen cannot be tried in Summary Courts-Martial. Summary Courts-Martial are conducted by one commissioned officer. Dispositions in Summary Courts-Martial may not include confinement for longer than 1 month, dishonorable discharges, bad conduct discharges, dismissal, death, hard labor for more than 45 days, restriction of duty for more than 2 months, or forfeiture of more than two-thirds pay for 1 month. Non-judicial punishments are imposed by commanding officers, and in the case of officers, are limited to restriction of up to 30 days; for enlisted personnel, dispositions are limited to custody for up to 7 days or forfeiture of up to 7 days pay.

Type of proceeding	Year ending June 30						Calendar year	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1976[a]	1977[b]
General Courts-Martial:								
Number	3,684	2,929	2,428	2,475	2,260	2,074	1,842	1,446
Rate	1.28	1.26	1.08	1.15	1.06	.97	.88	.70
Special Courts-Martial:								
Number	41,038	26,751	24,639	28,513	23,444	17,151	14,891	12,562
Rate	14.19	10.53	10.94	13.19	11.02	8.24	7.14	6.10
Summary Courts-Martial:								
Number	27,662	23,134	17,488	13,314	11,682	8,906	8,452	8,458
Rate	9.57	9.21	7.53	6.16	5.49	4.15	4.05	4.11
Non-judicial punishments:								
Number	419,521	362,735	366,001	396,419	370,310	343,296	341,154	326,772
Rate	145.10	144.50	157.60	183.36	174.01	160.04	164.65	158.61

[a] Conversion to calendar year basis due to change in fiscal year period beginning Oct. 1, 1976; therefore, note overlapping dates with preceding column.

[b] Data based on interim reports by Department of the Navy.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense.

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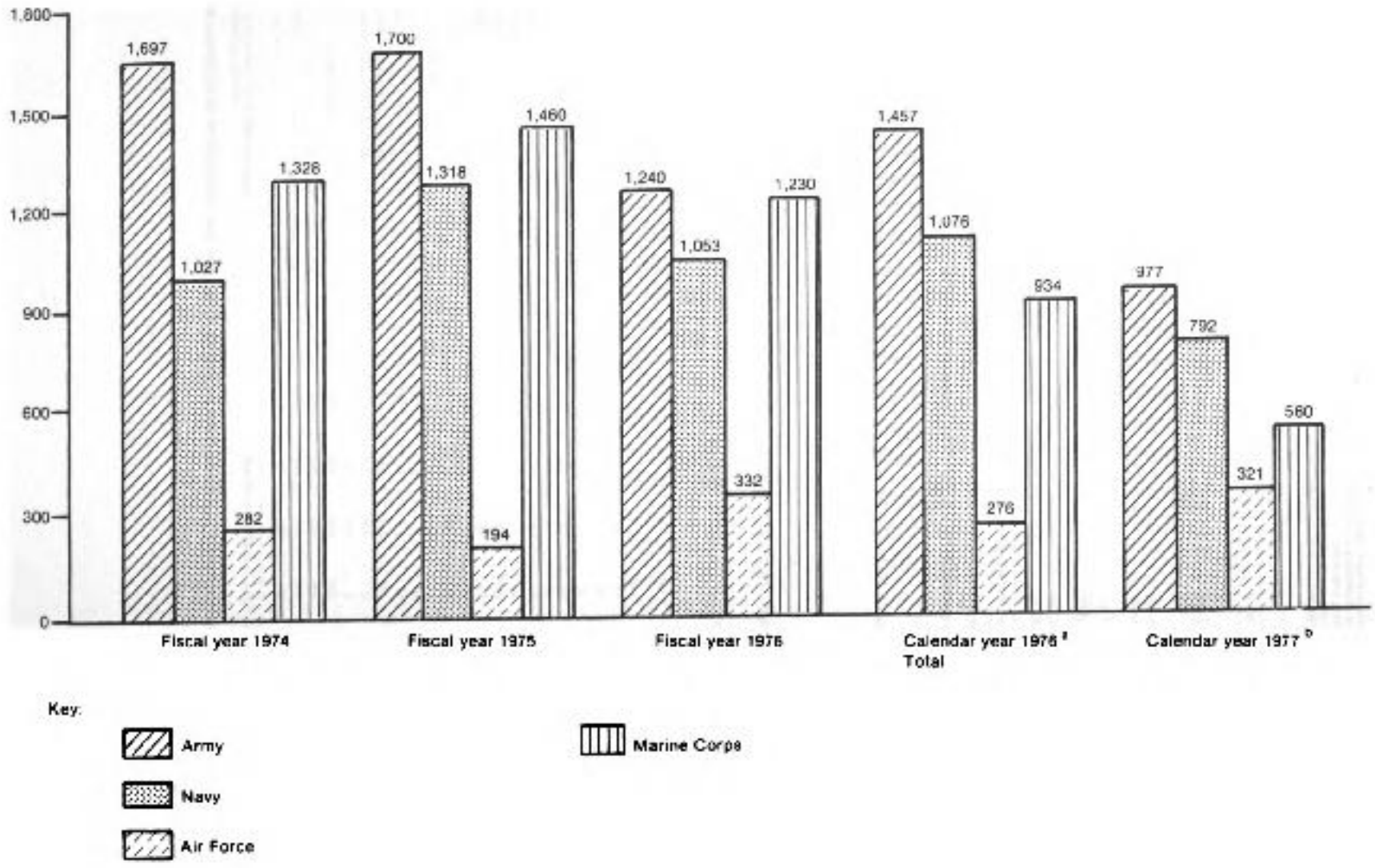
Figure 5.8 Number and rate (per 1,000 service strength) of Federal and State felony convictions of members of the armed forces, by branch of service, fiscal years 1974–76, calendar years 1976 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 5.63.



[a] Conversion to calendar year basis due to change in fiscal year period beginning Oct. 1, 1976; therefore, note overlapping dates with preceding column.

[b] Data based on interim reports by Department of the Navy.

Source: Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense.

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SECTION 6:
PERSONS UNDER CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION

This section presents information on persons under supervision or otherwise detained under some form of court or correctional authority. Data are reported on probation, on post-adjudicatory confinement, on parole, and on persons sentenced to death.

The probation data include Federal, State and local jurisdictions. Federal data describe the flow of persons entering and leaving Federal probationary supervision. State and local probation and parole data were collected through a survey by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. These data are presented by State, for adults and juveniles, felons and misdemeanants, and males and females.

Post-adjudicatory confinement data include admissions, releases, and daily populations of juvenile correctional facilities, drug treatment programs, local jails, and adult correctional facilities. The juvenile data are broken down according to confinement in public or private facilities, and detention or correctional facilities. For the drug treatment programs, information is given on the rate of enrollment in these programs as well as on the characteristics of persons entering federally-funded programs.

For the first time since 1972, data are available on persons detained in local jails. These data are preliminary figures from the 1978 National Jail Census and the companion Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, both of which were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration under the National Prisoner Statistics program. Data are presented by State for adults and juveniles. The data on local jail inmate characteristics include age, race, sex, education, pre-arrest employment and income, military service, heroin use, detention status, offense, bail status, legal representation and method of conviction. In comparison, similar information is available on adult inmates in State and Federal institutions. The data on these adult inmates includes such characteristics as race, age, sex, offense, criminal record, sentence imposed, and time served. Additionally, data are presented on the population of U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps correctional institutions.

Detailed information is provided on persons under post-release supervision from correctional institutions, with a particular focus on parole. Data regarding persons conditionally and unconditionally released from Federal custody, and persons released to and removed from Federal supervision are reported. Also for the first time, data are available by State on the number of admissions to and departures from parole supervision and on the characteristics of persons entering parole supervision. Within the data on parole supervision, parole outcome is given special attention. The parole outcome for a number of cohorts of persons entering parole supervision, each with various follow-up periods, is reported. These data are broken down by sex, race, age, commitment offense, type of original admission to prison, number of prior prison sentences, and type of new offense—if any.

This section concludes with statistics compiled on State and Federal inmates who have been executed or who are presently under sentence of death. These data are presented by the inmates' age, sex, race, commitment offense, and time spent in detention awaiting execution.

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Table 6.1 Adults and juveniles under probation and parole supervision, on Sept. 1, 1976, by sex, United States

NOTE: These data were collected through a mail survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in late 1976 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice. The survey covered all parole-granting agencies and probation and parole agencies administered by State and local governments. Specifically excluded from the survey were halfway houses, preparole agencies, work release agencies, and Federal probation and parole agencies. A total of 4,310 questionnaires were mailed out. Of these, 573 were mailed to State central reporters. The remaining 3,737 questionnaires were mailed directly to individual agencies. Nonrespondent agencies were followed up with second mail requests and, finally, by mailgram or telephone when necessary. A response rate of 100 percent was achieved.

It should be noted that in this survey a "parole client" was defined as "a person who has been conditionally released from a correctional institution prior to expiration of the person's sentence and placed under the supervision of a parole agency" (Source, p. 10). This definition would include both parolees and mandatory releasees, a distinction that is made in several States. Mandatory releasees are prisoners who are released as a result of good-time earnings or other statutory sentence reduction measures and who are subject to the same supervision requirements as prisoners released by a discretionary act of a paroling authority. Not all States have such mandatory release programs. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Type of supervision	Total population	Adults			Juveniles		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,461,459	1,079,258	939,845	139,413	382,201	294,484	87,717
Probation	1,251,918	923,064	795,231	127,833	328,854	251,781	77,073
Parole	209,541	156,194	144,614	11,580	53,347	42,703	10,644

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 3.

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Table 6.2 Number and rate (per 100,000 general population) of adults and juveniles under probation and parole supervision, by State, on Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

State	Probation and parole supervision		Probation supervision		Parole supervision	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
State and local, total	1,461,459	680	1,251,918	583	209,541	98
Alabama	19,131	522	15,784	431	3,347	91
Alaska	1,968	515	1,778	465	190	50
Arizona	14,785	651	13,400	590	1,385	61
Arkansas	8,748	415	5,789	275	2,959	140
California	239,660	1,114	210,684	979	28,976	135
Colorado	16,641	644	14,368	556	2,273	88
Connecticut	18,904	607	16,211	520	2,693	86
Delaware	3,717	639	3,175	546	542	93
District of Columbia	9,589	1,366	6,349	904	3,240	462
Florida	52,150	619	43,198	513	8,952	106
Georgia	36,941	743	31,595	636	5,346	108
Hawaii	3,931	443	3,315	374	616	69
Idaho	5,065	610	4,670	562	395	48
Illinois	51,888	462	45,372	404	6,516	58
Indiana	28,088	530	24,939	470	3,149	59
Iowa	10,173	355	8,742	305	1,431	50
Kansas	11,416	494	10,107	438	1,309	57
Kentucky	10,731	313	7,208	210	3,523	103
Louisiana	18,129	472	15,191	396	2,938	77
Maine	3,337	312	2,788	261	549	51
Maryland	42,183	1,018	36,407	879	5,776	139
Massachusetts	78,586	1,353	73,456	1,265	5,130	88
Michigan	70,152	771	62,237	684	7,915	87
Minnesota	21,539	543	18,931	478	2,608	66
Mississippi	8,906	378	7,507	319	1,399	59
Missouri	28,166	590	25,288	529	2,878	60
Montana	4,162	553	3,315	440	847	113
Nebraska	7,044	454	6,210	400	834	54
Nevada	5,154	845	4,333	710	821	135
New Hampshire	4,050	493	3,596	438	454	55
New Jersey	50,881	694	42,367	578	8,514	116
New Mexico	5,159	442	4,182	358	977	84
New York	81,920	453	63,799	353	18,121	100
North Carolina	50,588	925	43,973	804	6,615	121
North Dakota	2,328	362	2,125	331	203	32
Ohio	65,404	612	53,896	504	11,508	108
Oklahoma	15,576	563	11,468	415	4,108	149
Oregon	19,358	831	16,799	721	2,559	110
Pennsylvania	77,930	657	61,833	521	16,097	136
Rhode Island	4,741	511	4,242	458	499	54
South Carolina	27,312	959	23,528	826	3,784	133
South Dakota	2,300	335	1,780	260	520	76
Tennessee	15,363	365	11,164	265	4,199	100
Texas	116,343	932	107,403	860	8,940	72
Utah	7,111	579	6,550	533	561	46
Vermont	3,684	774	3,263	686	421	88
Virginia	21,056	418	16,891	336	4,165	83
Washington	28,268	783	23,264	644	5,004	139
West Virginia	5,542	304	4,834	266	708	39
Wisconsin	23,985	520	21,150	459	2,835	62
Wyoming	1,676	430	1,464	375	212	54

* Computed on the basis of U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates of the resident population of States, July 1, 1976.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 40.

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Table 6.3 Adults and juveniles under probation supervision, by sex and State, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

State	Adult probation			Juvenile probation		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
State and local, total	1,363,225	1,182,612	180,613	668,769	509,861	158,908
Alabama	14,413	12,786	1,627	9,274	6,392	2,882
Alaska	1,144	996	148	1,326	1,140	186
Arizona	11,562	10,325	1,237	4,888	3,997	891
Arkansas	2,480	1,986	494	7,315	5,430	1,885
California	233,549	199,877	33,672	93,763	73,010	20,753
Colorado	14,489	11,779	2,710	8,882	7,178	1,704
Connecticut	31,141	26,015	5,126	1,806	1,418	388
Delaware	3,123	2,800	323	1,937	1,646	291
District of Columbia	6,607	5,848	759	3,713	3,230	483
Florida	39,724	34,827	4,897	26,956	21,246	5,710
Georgia	30,783	26,726	4,057	17,088	13,099	3,989
Hawaii	2,435	2,298	137	1,508	1,171	337
Idaho	3,540	3,115	425	4,316	3,272	1,044
Illinois	54,728	46,505	8,223	19,724	14,996	4,728
Indiana	21,401	18,079	3,322	20,226	15,717	4,509
Iowa	6,400	5,731	669	12,186	8,943	3,243
Kansas	6,825	5,842	983	15,439	10,944	4,495
Kentucky	5,499	4,916	583	5,410	4,289	1,121
Louisiana	14,379	12,658	1,721	10,840	8,609	2,231
Maine	3,785	3,476	309	2,096	1,680	416
Maryland [a]	48,358	45,860	2,498	11,841	10,169	1,672
Massachusetts	96,259	85,271	10,988	19,255	15,365	3,890
Michigan	66,417	56,592	9,825	27,560	20,353	7,207
Minnesota	20,006	17,146	2,860	15,527	11,946	3,581
Mississippi	4,391	3,385	1,006	12,363	8,465	3,898
Missouri	28,461	24,504	3,957	30,453	21,653	8,800
Montana	2,131	1,936	195	4,937	3,376	1,561
Nebraska	7,521	6,720	801	3,340	2,483	857
Nevada	1,753	1,568	185	3,916	2,775	1,141
New Hampshire	4,025	3,518	507	1,858	1,498	360
New Jersey	61,820	53,723	8,097	19,133	15,262	3,871
New Mexico	7,833	6,507	1,326	3,501	2,724	777
New York	71,967	62,678	9,289	23,474	18,414	5,060
North Carolina	55,780	47,404	8,376	12,286	8,635	3,651
North Dakota	835	770	65	4,002	3,141	861
Ohio	54,392	45,619	8,773	29,603	21,943	7,660
Oklahoma	12,705	10,799	1,906	4,682	3,383	1,299
Oregon	17,434	14,559	2,875	13,748	10,252	3,496
Pennsylvania	62,025	56,377	5,648	31,558	26,208	5,350
Rhode Island	3,973	3,222	751	2,703	2,349	354
South Carolina	23,181	20,759	2,422	9,521	6,593	2,928
South Dakota	1,038	934	104	1,875	1,434	441
Tennessee	7,651	6,386	1,265	13,020	9,523	3,497
Texas	120,441	104,927	15,514	35,522	26,978	8,544
Utah	6,147	5,100	1,047	3,172	2,696	476
Vermont	4,809	4,325	484	431	385	46
Virginia	14,966	13,357	1,609	14,930	11,338	3,592
Washington	23,759	20,310	3,449	20,208	14,082	6,126
West Virginia	2,753	2,502	251	5,424	4,161	1,263
Wisconsin	21,492	18,533	2,959	19,029	14,018	5,011
Wyoming	895	736	159	1,204	852	352

[a] The number of adults under probation supervision in Maryland does not include support cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 38.

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Table 6.4 Adults under probation supervision, by class of offense, sex, and State, on Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[— represents zero]

State	Total			Class of offense					
				Felony			Misdemeanor		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
State and local, total	923,064	795,231	127,833	455,093	395,550	59,543	467,971	399,621	68,290
Alabama	10,725	9,618	1,107	8,458	7,554	904	2,267	2,064	203
Alaska	886	770	116	752	654	98	134	116	18
Arizona	9,881	8,816	1,065	8,095	7,248	847	1,786	1,568	218
Arkansas	1,903	1,499	404	811	726	85	1,092	773	319
California	158,312	134,249	24,063	63,324	54,459	8,865	94,988	79,790	15,198
Colorado	10,929	8,825	2,104	7,283	5,783	1,500	3,646	3,042	604
Connecticut	14,776	12,135	2,641	4,248	3,817	431	10,528	8,318	2,210
Delaware	2,512	2,315	197	218	209	9	2,294	2,106	188
District of Columbia	4,534	3,809	725	1,792	1,506	286	2,742	2,303	439
Florida	30,435	26,825	3,610	27,883	24,610	3,273	2,552	2,215	337
Georgia	23,507	20,416	3,091	12,186	10,816	1,370	11,321	9,600	1,721
Hawaii	2,150	1,872	278	1,618	1,448	170	532	424	108
Idaho	2,311	2,050	261	1,479	1,316	163	832	734	98
Illinois	36,138	30,769	5,369	11,343	9,694	1,649	24,795	21,075	3,720
Indiana	14,448	12,290	2,158	6,057	5,200	857	8,391	7,090	1,301
Iowa	4,228	3,791	437	3,330	2,990	340	898	801	97
Kansas	5,014	4,239	775	2,191	1,930	261	2,823	2,309	514
Kentucky	3,757	3,423	334	2,710	2,487	223	1,047	936	111
Louisiana	10,453	9,234	1,219	6,737	6,003	734	3,716	3,231	485
Maine	1,813	1,630	183	1,096	990	106	717	640	77
Maryland *	30,252	28,717	1,535	8,428	7,997	431	21,824	20,720	1,104
Massachusetts	60,232	52,666	7,566	21,684	19,515	2,169	38,548	33,151	5,397
Michigan	47,447	40,329	7,118	29,891	25,407	4,484	17,556	14,922	2,634
Minnesota	11,517	9,927	1,590	5,319	4,688	631	6,198	5,239	959
Mississippi	3,949	3,040	909	3,949	3,040	909	—	—	—
Missouri	13,669	11,594	2,075	7,290	6,291	999	6,379	5,303	1,076
Montana	1,612	1,473	139	1,321	1,208	113	291	265	26
Nebraska	4,339	3,903	436	2,154	1,937	217	2,185	1,966	219
Nevada	1,371	1,166	205	902	771	131	469	395	74
New Hampshire	2,569	2,309	260	2,104	1,917	187	465	392	73
New Jersey	31,291	26,806	4,485	20,920	17,991	2,929	10,371	8,815	1,556
New Mexico	2,707	1,839	868	1,346	1,090	256	1,361	749	612
New York	55,345	47,682	7,663	25,228	22,229	2,999	30,117	25,453	4,664
North Carolina	37,741	32,074	5,667	6,645	5,612	1,033	31,096	26,462	4,634
North Dakota	740	700	40	740	700	40	—	—	—
Ohio	36,960	30,879	6,081	20,291	17,044	3,247	16,669	13,835	2,834
Oklahoma	9,344	7,943	1,401	8,877	7,546	1,331	467	397	70
Oregon	10,640	8,793	1,847	4,291	3,491	800	6,349	5,302	1,047
Pennsylvania	44,858	39,240	5,618	21,415	18,845	2,570	23,443	20,395	3,048
Rhode Island	2,205	1,978	227	1,449	1,312	137	756	666	90
South Carolina	17,302	15,574	1,728	8,340	7,458	882	8,962	8,116	846
South Dakota	797	699	98	698	614	84	99	85	14
Tennessee	5,637	4,736	901	5,197	4,366	831	440	370	70
Texas	93,304	80,652	12,652	52,250	44,935	7,315	41,054	35,717	5,337
Utah	4,963	4,219	744	1,155	982	173	3,808	3,237	571
Vermont	2,988	2,681	307	942	854	88	2,046	1,827	219
Virginia	9,868	8,786	1,082	8,465	7,575	890	1,403	1,211	192
Washington	15,526	13,315	2,211	4,013	3,442	571	11,513	9,873	1,640
West Virginia	1,829	1,652	177	1,152	1,036	116	677	616	61
Wisconsin	12,734	10,794	1,940	6,711	5,968	743	6,023	4,826	1,197
Wyoming	616	490	126	315	249	66	301	241	60

* The number of adults under probation supervision in Maryland does not include support cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 35.

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Table 6.5 Juveniles under probation supervision, by type of adjudication, sex, and State, on Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1. Status offenses include acts that would not be a crime if committed by an adult, e.g., incorrigibility, running away, and truancy (Source, p. 10). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[— represents zero]

State	Total			Type of adjudication					
				Delinquency			Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
State and local, total	328,854	251,781	77,073	237,368	191,427	45,941	91,486	60,354	31,132
Alabama	5,059	3,519	1,540	3,541	2,619	922	1,518	900	618
Alaska	892	766	126	840	719	121	52	47	5
Arizona	3,519	2,960	559	2,698	2,393	305	821	567	254
Arkansas	3,886	2,934	952	2,158	1,646	512	1,728	1,288	440
California	52,372	39,548	12,824	40,277	32,376	7,901	12,095	7,172	4,923
Colorado	3,439	2,806	633	2,842	2,518	324	597	288	309
Connecticut	1,435	1,140	295	1,264	1,004	260	171	136	35
Delaware	663	563	100	585	497	88	78	66	12
District of Columbia	1,815	1,577	238	1,633	1,420	213	182	157	25
Florida	12,763	10,206	2,557	11,768	9,381	2,387	995	825	170
Georgia	8,088	6,198	1,890	6,157	4,943	1,214	1,931	1,255	676
Hawaii	1,165	899	266	873	725	148	292	174	118
Idaho	2,359	1,705	654	1,818	1,435	383	541	270	271
Illinois	9,234	7,277	1,957	5,602	4,618	984	3,632	2,659	973
Indiana	10,491	8,329	2,162	6,188	4,938	1,250	4,303	3,391	912
Iowa	4,514	3,531	983	3,409	2,768	641	1,105	763	342
Kansas	5,093	3,750	1,343	3,547	2,749	798	1,546	1,001	545
Kentucky	3,451	2,725	726	2,823	2,358	465	628	367	261
Louisiana	4,738	3,689	1,049	3,409	2,701	708	1,329	988	341
Maine	975	816	159	972	813	159	3	3	—
Maryland	6,155	5,204	951	5,079	4,469	610	1,076	735	341
Massachusetts	13,224	10,329	2,895	9,518	7,817	1,701	3,706	2,512	1,194
Michigan	14,790	10,899	3,891	10,353	8,397	1,956	4,437	2,502	1,935
Minnesota	7,414	6,014	1,400	4,893	4,070	823	2,521	1,944	577
Mississippi	3,558	2,324	1,234	2,848	1,925	923	710	399	311
Missouri	11,619	8,499	3,120	7,669	5,980	1,689	3,950	2,519	1,431
Montana	1,703	1,163	540	1,040	757	283	663	406	257
Nebraska	1,871	1,378	493	1,007	776	231	864	602	262
Nevada	2,962	2,203	759	2,047	1,688	359	915	515	400
New Hampshire	1,027	869	158	756	662	94	271	207	64
New Jersey	11,076	8,926	2,150	9,078	7,449	1,629	1,998	1,477	521
New Mexico	1,475	1,019	456	919	744	175	556	275	281
New York	8,454	6,739	1,715	5,273	4,334	939	3,181	2,405	776
North Carolina	6,232	4,373	1,859	3,951	2,936	1,015	2,281	1,437	844
North Dakota	1,385	1,053	332	942	734	208	443	319	124
Ohio	16,936	12,370	4,566	10,814	8,493	2,321	6,122	3,877	2,245
Oklahoma	2,124	1,519	605	1,163	1,015	148	961	504	457
Oregon	6,159	4,551	1,608	4,538	3,483	1,055	1,621	1,068	553
Pennsylvania	16,975	13,703	3,272	12,884	10,921	1,963	4,091	2,782	1,309
Rhode Island	2,037	1,803	234	1,428	1,260	168	609	543	66
South Carolina	6,226	4,747	1,479	3,837	2,971	866	2,389	1,776	613
South Dakota	983	708	275	641	502	139	342	206	136
Tennessee	5,527	4,289	1,238	4,647	3,739	908	880	550	330
Texas	14,099	10,653	3,446	9,023	7,314	1,709	5,076	3,339	1,737
Utah	1,587	1,365	222	1,388	1,221	167	199	144	55
Vermont	275	242	33	210	185	25	65	57	8
Virginia	7,023	5,226	1,797	4,611	3,742	869	2,412	1,484	928
Washington	7,738	5,725	2,013	5,797	4,492	1,305	1,941	1,233	708
West Virginia	3,005	2,320	685	1,902	1,587	315	1,103	733	370
Wisconsin	8,416	6,030	2,386	6,217	4,804	1,413	2,199	1,226	973
Wyoming	848	600	248	491	339	152	357	261	96

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 36.

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Table 6.6 Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.35 and 1.78. "Special parole" refers to a specified period of parole attached to a term of imprisonment at sentencing. This provision is applicable to

Circuit and district	Persons under supervision July 1, 1977	Total received	Received for supervision								
			Total less transfers	Court probation	Pre-trial diversion	U.S. Magistrate probation	Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Special parole	Received by transfer
Total all districts	65,960	43,060	34,808	15,668	2,135	5,812	5,816	3,298	171	1,908	8,252
District of Columbia	1,924	1,130	970	431	1	169	264	75	0	30	160
First Circuit	1,737	1,089	915	446	120	127	107	38	4	73	174
Maine	107	62	54	29	5	2	9	7	0	2	8
Massachusetts	1,113	667	586	277	89	94	61	16	1	48	81
New Hampshire	91	50	27	18	4	0	4	1	0	0	23
Rhode Island	119	109	89	48	1	23	11	4	0	2	20
Puerto Rico	307	201	159	74	21	8	22	10	3	21	42
Second Circuit	5,685	3,223	2,596	1,509	155	166	342	232	9	183	627
Connecticut	563	278	220	139	7	3	31	33	0	7	58
New York:											
Northern	231	170	143	80	25	21	10	4	1	2	27
Eastern	2,239	1,167	869	419	30	104	147	93	3	73	298
Southern	2,167	1,285	1,085	669	91	18	127	89	4	87	200
Western	367	256	226	158	0	19	25	13	1	10	30
Vermont	118	67	53	44	2	1	2	0	0	4	14
Third Circuit	5,754	3,518	3,111	1,268	144	1,056	360	157	7	119	407
Delaware	243	157	136	47	15	38	23	7	0	6	21
New Jersey	1,733	1,116	918	405	10	338	83	53	2	27	198
Pennsylvania:											
Eastern	2,377	1,424	1,331	414	84	587	119	58	1	68	93
Middle	331	198	159	91	6	26	20	9	2	5	39
Western	891	498	445	221	29	66	84	30	2	13	53
Virgin Islands	179	125	122	90	0	1	31	0	0	0	3
Fourth Circuit	6,598	4,115	3,452	1,314	142	1,140	569	198	24	65	663
Maryland	1,652	1,219	1,079	222	0	646	129	59	3	20	140
North Carolina:											
Eastern	669	429	352	136	16	123	60	11	3	3	77
Middle	714	334	266	118	22	23	65	32	2	4	68
Western	622	391	334	137	22	104	49	15	2	5	57
South Carolina	1,041	486	389	199	26	51	73	23	8	9	97
Virginia:											
Eastern	968	772	629	279	7	170	117	36	6	14	143
Western	491	223	181	104	30	16	19	6	0	6	42
West Virginia:											
Northern	141	81	65	37	1	3	20	3	0	1	16
Southern	300	180	157	82	18	4	37	13	0	3	23
Fifth Circuit	14,271	10,213	8,128	3,374	483	1,519	1,434	810	33	475	2,085
Alabama:											
Northern	951	643	566	356	17	22	97	59	3	12	77
Middle	326	241	202	98	2	26	55	16	1	4	39
Southern	311	197	168	114	0	0	31	13	2	8	29
Florida:											
Northern	234	169	111	40	3	15	37	9	1	6	58
Middle	1,255	804	584	262	18	55	143	61	5	40	220
Southern	1,176	832	606	297	7	25	117	61	0	99	226
Georgia:											
Northern	1,059	867	743	247	89	160	141	82	1	23	124
Middle	533	255	207	86	26	30	45	13	1	6	48
Southern	435	266	225	59	3	136	18	6	0	3	41
Louisiana:											
Eastern	772	538	467	225	71	34	72	49	1	15	71
Middle	176	117	96	40	16	11	21	7	1	0	21
Western	537	321	249	118	54	28	13	23	4	9	72
Mississippi:											
Northern	242	80	58	42	0	6	7	1	1	1	22
Southern	359	186	141	67	9	34	17	8	2	4	45
Texas:											
Northern	1,503	1,080	750	327	58	28	163	130	2	42	330
Eastern	347	280	159	98	19	0	19	14	4	5	121
Southern	2,318	1,839	1,528	558	30	486	186	145	2	121	311
Western	1,473	1,306	1,078	220	50	416	225	98	2	67	228
Canal Zone	265	192	190	120	11	7	27	15	0	10	2
Sixth Circuit	6,466	4,079	3,452	1,635	209	209	761	415	21	202	627
Kentucky:											
Eastern	441	265	205	96	8	5	62	30	0	4	60
Western	488	482	418	270	30	23	66	22	1	6	64
Michigan:											
Eastern	1,965	1,170	1,050	361	99	15	250	188	4	133	120
Western	398	280	234	124	22	29	39	15	2	3	46
Ohio:											
Northern	1,283	611	517	312	17	14	97	55	6	16	94
Southern	641	502	414	190	1	54	95	50	5	19	88
Tennessee:											
Eastern	460	288	232	89	0	48	70	17	1	7	56
Middle	374	237	174	58	26	18	45	17	2	8	63
Western	416	244	208	135	6	3	37	21	0	6	36

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System, by circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1978

violations of certain drug laws (see Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1260).

Total removed	Removed from supervision									Persons under supervision June 30, 1978
	Total less transfers	Court probation	Pre-trial diversion	U.S. Magistrate probation	Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Special parole	Removed by transfer	
42,339	34,102	16,913	2,003	5,207	5,629	2,899	250	1,201	8,237	66,681
1,139	1,043	370	6	276	295	70	3	23	96	1,915
1,088	948	542	84	106	125	40	12	39	140	1,738
58	49	32	0	3	4	5	0	5	9	111
680	602	349	61	60	79	22	7	24	78	1,100
62	50	40	1	0	6	1	0	2	12	79
99	81	39	2	24	13	2	0	1	18	129
189	166	82	20	19	23	10	5	7	23	319
3,434	2,731	1,481	235	207	392	233	15	168	703	5,474
329	268	179	18	4	35	25	0	7	61	512
172	130	60	24	15	17	7	2	5	42	229
1,165	955	478	35	140	179	77	6	40	210	2,241
1,456	1,128	593	149	35	132	107	3	109	328	1,996
219	186	122	2	13	24	16	4	5	33	404
93	64	49	7	0	5	1	0	2	29	92
3,398	2,945	1,349	142	922	294	153	15	70	453	5,874
170	153	70	11	49	12	7	1	3	17	230
1,138	959	428	23	355	80	48	6	19	179	1,711
1,369	1,226	479	69	458	111	67	1	41	143	2,432
200	162	103	6	27	15	7	3	1	38	329
458	391	222	33	33	69	24	4	6	67	931
63	54	47	0	0	7	0	0	0	9	241
4,089	3,315	1,589	175	827	475	168	34	47	774	6,624
1,304	1,023	336	16	491	111	47	7	15	281	1,567
359	296	132	18	68	58	9	8	3	63	739
355	306	187	10	16	53	32	4	4	49	693
333	255	133	13	60	36	7	1	5	78	680
499	417	250	26	48	60	18	5	10	82	1,028
725	590	267	63	117	108	23	6	6	135	1,015
255	222	145	23	23	17	9	3	2	33	459
73	57	44	0	2	6	5	0	0	16	149
186	149	95	6	2	26	18	0	2	37	294
9,604	7,351	3,362	413	1,171	1,384	676	52	293	2,253	14,880
602	507	321	21	20	92	49	2	2	95	992
194	157	73	9	16	41	17	1	0	37	373
173	139	87	0	13	28	9	0	2	34	335
164	103	46	2	13	27	8	1	6	61	239
862	663	358	29	50	131	58	7	30	199	1,197
746	591	306	6	30	115	62	6	66	155	1,262
791	659	254	63	140	118	57	4	23	132	1,135
241	192	97	18	18	46	10	1	2	49	547
344	264	112	0	118	28	4	2	0	80	357
467	385	189	42	18	74	46	1	15	82	843
117	87	38	17	6	19	4	1	2	30	176
338	255	120	64	22	31	11	3	4	83	520
114	87	64	2	2	18	0	1	0	27	208
192	137	78	5	24	18	10	2	0	55	353
946	740	296	66	81	168	105	5	19	206	1,637
254	167	107	9	15	22	10	2	2	87	373
1,676	1,234	469	18	373	175	122	8	69	442	2,481
1,187	800	231	28	205	211	80	5	40	387	1,591
196	184	116	14	7	22	14	0	11	12	261
4,057	3,429	1,836	80	305	684	386	32	104	628	6,488
253	189	93	1	9	46	35	2	3	64	453
402	298	188	9	32	32	30	4	3	104	568
1,219	1,107	535	23	77	248	170	5	49	112	1,916
290	241	150	24	27	24	9	4	3	49	388
668	581	384	19	17	94	49	3	15	87	1,226
418	354	162	0	38	89	48	7	10	64	725
290	243	117	0	48	54	20	2	2	47	458
265	208	87	3	55	43	10	1	9	57	346
252	208	120	1	2	54	17	4	10	44	408

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Table 6.6 Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation

Circuit and district	Persons under supervision July 1, 1977	Total received	Received for supervision								
			Total less transfers	Court probation	Pre-trial diversion	U.S. Magistrate probation	Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Special parole	Received by transfer
Seventh Circuit	4,471	2,552	1,994	957	195	67	374	284	13	124	558
Illinois:											
Northern	2,335	1,109	892	440	104	7	123	134	6	78	217
Eastern	333	228	166	72	5	30	30	21	1	7	62
Southern	322	186	135	76	9	7	34	7	1	1	51
Indiana:											
Northern	586	367	275	122	13	0	85	36	1	18	92
Southern	513	363	288	117	10	18	80	50	4	9	75
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	284	225	196	101	50	4	17	15	0	9	29
Western	98	74	42	29	4	1	5	1	0	2	32
Eighth Circuit	3,661	2,422	2,004	1,000	203	92	365	234	16	94	418
Arkansas:											
Eastern	410	283	230	133	14	13	32	29	3	6	53
Western	150	110	75	51	1	2	8	8	4	1	35
Iowa:											
Northern	173	95	82	56	3	2	11	9	0	1	13
Southern	176	126	95	39	2	13	26	9	0	6	31
Minnesota	519	308	268	93	17	24	63	43	0	28	40
Missouri:											
Eastern	833	501	417	135	91	12	105	55	3	16	84
Western	673	453	382	178	23	22	74	55	3	27	71
Nebraska	229	207	168	94	38	3	18	5	2	8	39
North Dakota	144	132	113	88	1	0	18	5	0	1	19
South Dakota	354	207	174	133	13	1	10	16	1	0	33
Ninth Circuit	12,324	8,436	6,495	2,917	384	1,071	923	725	27	448	1,941
Alaska	203	191	154	103	9	8	15	7	0	12	37
Arizona	1,292	956	771	302	39	111	131	112	3	73	185
California:											
Northern	1,728	1,194	913	274	73	299	124	102	6	35	281
Eastern	1,053	684	488	267	22	72	75	32	3	17	198
Central	4,341	2,414	1,776	824	64	197	278	262	6	145	638
Southern	1,023	1,145	966	481	0	252	83	74	0	76	179
Hawaii	269	136	106	63	0	7	16	11	0	9	30
Idaho	178	105	72	45	6	5	10	5	0	1	33
Montana	270	163	131	86	13	8	14	7	0	3	32
Nevada	312	243	160	95	21	3	23	7	1	10	83
Oregon	533	430	320	112	64	53	48	27	4	12	110
Washington:											
Eastern	250	192	150	59	24	19	20	16	3	9	42
Western	840	580	485	203	49	37	86	63	1	46	95
Guam	32	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	3,069	2,283	1,691	817	99	196	317	150	17	95	592
Colorado	747	476	309	139	1	24	73	34	0	38	167
Kansas	573	439	364	138	53	36	72	37	12	16	75
New Mexico	483	382	275	136	13	30	49	29	1	17	107
Oklahoma:											
Northern	277	170	126	64	11	9	26	11	1	4	44
Eastern	141	129	84	54	0	12	10	6	0	2	45
Western	479	352	272	88	0	74	66	25	3	16	80
Utah	224	197	159	133	4	0	16	4	0	2	38
Wyoming	145	138	102	65	17	11	5	4	0	0	36

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1978 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), pp.

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System, by circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1978—Continued

Total removed	Removed from supervision									Persons under supervision June 30, 1978
	Total less transfers	Court probation	Pre-trial diversion	U.S. Magistrate probation	Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Special parole	Removed by transfer	
2,536	2,073	1,072	207	93	372	231	20	78	463	4,487
1,157	993	502	127	47	166	117	7	27	164	2,287
204	157	80	9	10	32	15	2	9	47	357
193	136	86	7	5	29	7	2	0	57	315
360	310	174	14	3	63	30	4	22	50	593
334	255	120	7	13	65	42	1	7	79	542
218	166	73	41	9	11	17	3	12	52	291
70	56	37	2	6	6	3	1	1	14	102
2,422	1,987	1,084	200	88	339	211	16	49	435	3,661
256	206	119	7	15	36	24	1	4	50	437
108	85	52	4	6	13	6	3	1	23	152
105	78	58	1	2	9	5	1	2	27	163
134	103	55	1	3	29	11	0	4	31	168
319	287	149	20	23	30	43	2	20	32	508
511	436	179	71	15	114	48	5	4	75	823
481	392	176	62	21	73	50	1	9	89	645
178	143	94	11	3	21	8	2	4	35	258
102	80	66	0	0	10	3	0	1	22	174
228	177	136	23	0	4	13	1	0	51	333
8,455	6,648	3,395	394	974	1,000	578	33	274	1,807	12,305
145	115	88	7	2	11	4	1	2	30	249
917	703	326	31	79	139	90	1	37	214	1,331
1,189	1,012	401	43	339	126	68	4	31	177	1,733
675	495	291	36	73	48	24	8	15	180	1,062
2,646	2,189	1,158	100	246	370	199	13	103	457	4,109
1,063	679	408	4	109	63	55	1	39	384	1,105
142	112	57	0	14	22	14	0	5	30	263
116	86	52	6	5	17	5	0	1	30	167
163	142	90	8	12	24	6	1	1	21	270
223	147	98	7	5	19	11	0	7	76	332
379	314	156	68	18	44	24	2	2	65	584
189	141	67	15	20	19	15	1	4	48	253
608	513	203	69	52	98	63	1	27	95	812
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
2,117	1,632	833	67	238	269	151	18	56	485	3,235
481	364	193	7	39	62	36	2	25	117	742
432	350	161	28	45	69	31	7	9	82	580
363	287	120	11	55	41	46	0	14	76	502
165	121	72	2	8	28	9	1	1	44	282
90	60	39	1	5	6	5	1	3	30	180
313	248	99	3	76	44	17	7	2	65	518
140	107	87	0	2	13	3	0	2	33	281
133	95	62	15	8	6	4	0	0	38	150

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Table 6.7 Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, years ending June 30, 1974–78

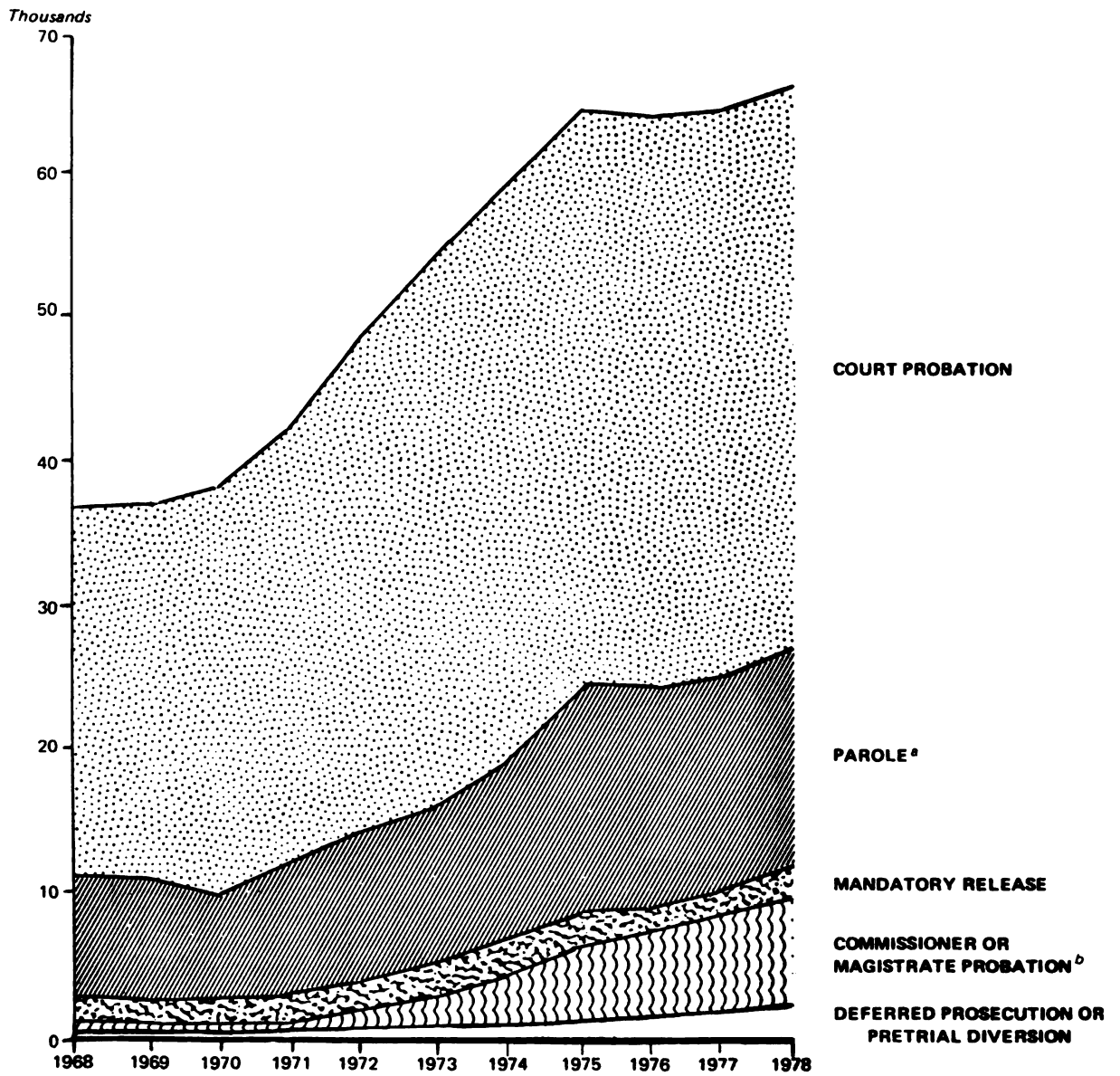
NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.78 and 6.6. These data represent persons who began supervision between July 1 and June 30 of the year noted. The data presented for 1974–76 exclude the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, but the 1977 and 1978 data include these jurisdictions. "Pretrial diversion" was called "deferred prosecution" in years prior to 1977.

Type of supervision	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All cases	32,660	100.0	36,061	100.0	35,102	100.0	35,098	100.0	34,808	100.0
Probation (court)	19,452	59.6	18,665	51.8	18,375	52.3	17,561	50.0	15,668	45.0
Probation (U.S. magistrate)	3,351	10.2	4,884	13.5	5,358	15.3	5,678	16.2	5,812	16.7
Pretrial diversion	977	3.0	1,143	3.2	1,711	4.9	2,081	5.9	2,135	6.1
Parole	6,299	19.3	7,888	21.9	6,286	17.9	5,222	14.9	5,816	16.7
Mandatory release	2,398	7.3	2,408	6.7	1,935	5.5	2,521	7.2	3,298	9.5
Military parole	183	0.6	200	0.6	232	0.7	289	0.8	171	0.5
Special parole	—	—	873	2.4	1,205	3.4	1,746	5.0	1,908	5.5

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1975*, p. X–8; *1977* (Preliminary Report), p. 17, Table II; *1978* (Preliminary Report), p. 17, Table 17 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.1 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, on June 30, 1968–78

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.78 and 6.6.



[a] Includes military parole and special parole.

[b] The Federal Magistrates Act came into full effect on July 1, 1971.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1978* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. 18.

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Table 6.8 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1978

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.35, 1.78, and 6.6. These data represent the total number of persons under supervision during any part of the year.

Circuit and district	Total	Type of supervision						
		Court probation	Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Pretrial diversion	U.S. Magistrate probation	Special parole
Total all districts	66,681	38,962	12,212	1,902	287	2,277	7,412	3,629
District of Columbia	1,915	874	585	51	2	1	350	52
First Circuit	1,738	1,024	265	23	5	114	157	150
Maine	111	75	22	3	1	5	2	3
Massachusetts	1,100	633	154	11	1	87	117	97
New Hampshire	79	55	13	0	0	3	4	4
Rhode Island	129	87	24	2	0	1	13	2
Puerto Rico	319	174	52	7	3	18	21	44
Second Circuit	5,474	3,525	877	155	17	175	326	399
Connecticut	512	362	85	29	1	9	7	19
New York:								
Northern	229	150	24	3	2	19	24	7
Eastern	2,241	1,351	404	53	7	41	248	137
Southern	1,996	1,278	303	66	5	102	34	208
Western	404	312	49	4	2	2	12	23
Vermont	92	72	12	0	0	2	1	5
Third Circuit	5,874	3,276	800	88	8	197	1,229	276
Delaware	230	118	49	2	0	14	39	8
New Jersey	1,711	949	211	36	3	20	424	68
Pennsylvania:								
Eastern	2,432	1,223	249	31	2	115	649	163
Middle	329	228	48	4	1	4	37	7
Western	931	582	179	15	2	44	79	30
Virgin Islands	241	176	64	0	0	0	1	0
Fourth Circuit	6,624	3,834	1,233	110	38	153	1,144	112
Maryland	1,567	618	281	36	7	1	586	38
North Carolina:								
Eastern	739	437	134	5	4	18	138	3
Middle	693	495	117	8	2	24	40	7
Western	680	429	94	12	3	18	116	8
South Carolina	1,028	682	178	15	11	35	86	21
Virginia:								
Eastern	1,015	559	249	23	10	10	143	21
Western	459	321	69	4	1	32	24	8
West Virginia:								
Northern	149	104	36	2	0	1	5	1
Southern	294	189	75	5	0	14	6	5
Fifth Circuit	14,880	8,143	2,953	442	70	543	1,820	909
Alabama:								
Northern	992	731	171	21	6	19	24	20
Middle	373	229	94	6	2	5	28	9
Southern	335	246	65	8	4	0	2	10
Florida:								
Northern	239	120	72	3	3	6	17	18
Middle	1,197	691	273	31	6	21	75	100
Southern	1,262	728	234	28	6	13	39	214
Georgia:								
Northern	1,135	561	242	40	2	77	173	40
Middle	547	374	76	10	2	45	30	10
Southern	357	206	33	4	3	3	104	4
Louisiana:								
Eastern	843	475	181	32	1	78	37	39
Middle	176	92	44	3	2	16	16	3
Western	520	314	41	16	4	94	39	12
Mississippi:								
Northern	208	167	23	1	2	2	8	5
Southern	353	216	46	2	2	9	71	7
Texas:								
Northern	1,637	871	385	67	6	56	179	73
Eastern	373	247	59	11	6	23	16	11
Southern	2,481	1,225	415	87	7	25	527	195
Western	1,591	478	457	66	6	44	428	112
Canal Zone	261	172	42	6	0	7	7	27
Sixth Circuit	6,488	3,911	1,441	203	42	208	359	324
Kentucky:								
Eastern	453	304	104	9	1	11	15	9
Western	568	368	125	7	1	30	24	13
Michigan:								
Eastern	1,916	989	453	87	9	93	82	203
Western	388	254	60	10	3	17	36	8
Ohio:								
Northern	1,226	887	218	28	14	23	31	25
Southern	725	430	172	25	5	2	68	23

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Table 6.8 Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System, by type of supervision, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1978—Continued

Circuit and district	Total	Type of supervision						
		Court probation	Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Pretrial diversion	U.S. Magistrate probation	Special parole
Tennessee:								
Eastern	458	231	135	11	3	3	68	7
Middle	346	184	76	15	2	23	28	18
Western	408	264	98	11	4	6	7	18
Seventh Circuit	4,487	2,845	808	158	21	210	204	241
Illinois:								
Northern	2,287	1,494	318	89	11	122	105	148
Eastern	357	216	65	14	1	12	39	10
Southern	315	204	76	2	3	9	15	6
Indiana:								
Northern	593	356	161	22	1	15	8	30
Southern	542	327	136	24	4	10	23	18
Wisconsin:								
Eastern	291	174	38	5	1	38	8	27
Western	102	74	14	2	0	4	6	2
Eighth Circuit	3,661	2,335	707	132	20	198	112	157
Arkansas:								
Eastern	437	311	70	14	5	13	13	11
Western	152	115	22	6	2	2	4	1
Iowa:								
Northern	163	125	24	4	1	7	2	0
Southern	168	93	46	1	0	3	14	11
Minnesota	508	271	105	23	1	14	27	67
Missouri:								
Eastern	823	434	228	39	3	84	11	24
Western	645	400	126	32	5	21	29	32
Nebraska	258	163	36	2	2	37	9	9
North Dakota	174	136	27	6	0	2	1	2
South Dakota	333	287	23	5	1	15	2	0
Ninth Circuit	12,305	7,326	1,941	444	37	374	1,328	855
Alaska	249	172	33	5	0	11	11	17
Arizona	1,331	720	232	70	5	43	112	149
California:								
Northern	1,733	849	292	79	6	66	371	70
Eastern	1,062	716	150	24	3	23	112	34
Central	4,109	2,640	613	160	7	54	347	288
Southern	1,105	604	133	30	0	5	210	123
Hawaii	263	198	36	6	0	0	8	15
Idaho	167	112	25	1	0	6	16	7
Montana	270	201	38	8	0	14	6	3
Nevada	332	223	56	7	1	17	9	19
Oregon	584	309	106	14	7	63	58	27
Washington:								
Eastern	253	145	37	7	5	22	20	17
Western	612	405	188	33	2	50	48	86
Guam	35	32	2	0	1	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	3,235	1,869	602	96	27	104	383	154
Colorado	742	418	138	22	2	7	91	64
Kansas	580	284	126	27	18	46	57	22
New Mexico	502	261	104	13	2	10	83	29
Oklahoma:								
Northern	282	190	52	6	0	15	12	7
Eastern	180	128	24	3	0	1	17	7
Western	518	251	110	17	5	1	114	20
Utah	281	231	34	4	0	6	4	2
Wyoming	150	106	14	4	0	18	5	3

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1978 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), pp. A-116—A-117. (Preliminary Report)

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Table 6.9 Rates (per 100,000 persons aged 14 to 44) of drug users in drug abuse treatment programs, by jurisdiction, on Apr. 30, 1977

NOTE: These data were collected through the National Drug Abuse Treatment Utilization Survey (NDATUS) conducted during the period Apr. 1-30, 1977. NDATUS is conducted under the auspices of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), in collaboration with several Federal agencies, the 50 States, and 3 territorial areas.

All known drug abuse treatment units in the United States, whether funded through Federal, State, local, private, or a combination of monies, were asked to participate in the survey. Treatment units were identified prior to the survey through a review of records of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the U.S. Bureau of Prisons (BOP), the Veterans Administration (VA), the National Institute on Mental Health (NIMH), the Single State Agencies (SSAs), the NIDA Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) system, and previous NDATUS efforts.

A response rate of 94 percent was obtained, which represented 3,147 treatment service units. The total known number of treatment service units expected to report was 3,345. The number of treatment service units responding to the survey represented a decrease of 731 units from the 1976 total of 3,878. The Source attributes the decrease primarily to the closing of 618 treatment service units, as well as to the stricter definition of treatment service unit used in the 1977 survey, the subsequent deletion of a number of administrative units, and the reported consolidation of units.

The data presented on rates are based upon the ratio of the number of actual clients in treatment (as supplied by responding treatment service units) to the population estimate for each State (as derived from provisional July 1976 U.S. Bureau of the Census data). An "actual (active) client in treatment" was defined in the survey as an individual (1) who was admitted to the treatment unit and for whom a treatment plan had been developed; (2) who had been seen on a scheduled appointment basis at least once during the 30 days prior to Apr. 30, 1977; and (3) who had not been discharged from treatment—i.e., continued care was expected to be provided to the client (Source, p. 74).

Corrected information on the rate change entry for California was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by National Institute on Drug Abuse, Division of Scientific and Program Information.

State	Rate per 100,000 persons aged 14 to 44	
	1977	Change from 1976
Alaska	66	– 18
Alabama	57	+ 1
Arkansas	88	+ 26
Arizona	231	+ 21
California	345	+ 3
Colorado	99	– 8
Connecticut	268	– 74
District of Columbia	616	– 194
Delaware	158	– 213
Florida	180	+ 3
Georgia	99	– 15
Hawaii	138	– 29
Iowa	84	– 59
Idaho	216	+ 141
Illinois	127	– 18
Indiana	115	+ 1
Kansas	126	+ 10
Kentucky	143	+ 15
Louisiana	148	+ 8
Massachusetts	235	– 81
Maryland	283	– 84
Maine	110	+ 23
Michigan	339	+ 45
Minnesota	166	– 113
Missouri	134	– 14
Mississippi	29	– 29
Montana	109	– 43
North Carolina	39	– 7
North Dakota	53	– 150
Nebraska	118	+ 35
New Hampshire	78	+ 18
New Jersey	234	– 34
New Mexico	235	– 37
Nevada	173	– 130
New York	696	+ 64
Ohio	161	– 55
Oklahoma	77	+ 3
Oregon	106	+ 9
Pennsylvania	256	– 54
Puerto Rico	518	+ 4
Rhode Island	181	– 98
South Carolina	319	+ 177
South Dakota	25	+ 10
Tennessee	163	+ 19
Texas	128	+ 15
Utah	306	– 152
Virginia	120	+ 13
Virgin Islands	68	– 55
Vermont	156	– 4
Washington	206	– 4
Wisconsin	97	+ 36
West Virginia	76	+ 12
Wyoming	3	– 10

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Executive Report April 1977, Data from the National Drug Abuse Treatment Utilization Survey (NDATUS)*, Statistical Series F, No. 3 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 30.

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Table 6.10 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse programs, by ethnicity and sex, age, and primary drug abuse at admission, United States, 1977

NOTE: This table is based on data that were reported to the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP), an information system operated by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) that collects admission and discharge reports on patients admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs in the United States and each of its territories. During 1977, more than 1,800 clinics were contributors to the CODAP data base. To assure the quality of the data, NIDA has developed quality control procedures that include manual edits at the State and national levels, as well as computer edits that test the internal consistency of information reported in individual forms. The number of cases may vary from table to table because of missing values in different categories. The "primary drug of abuse at admission" is the drug type that has caused the most dysfunction resulting in the patient's admission to treatment. The ethnicity of the patient was based on staff observation and patient self-identification.

[Percent[a]]

	Total admissions		Primary drug of abuse at admission										
	Number	Percent	Heroin	Other opiates[b]	Alcohol	Marihuana[c]	Barbiturates	Tranquilizers[d]	Other sedatives[e]	Amphetamines	Cocaine	Hallucinogens	Other[f]
Total	203,276	100.0	54.6	4.8	8.4	10.4	4.9	2.0	2.0	5.2	1.8	3.7	2.2
White male:													
Under 18 years	9,099	100.0	1.1	1.3	7.1	46.0	9.0	2.8	4.8	8.1	1.3	11.9	6.6
18 to 20 years	10,147	100.0	12.3	3.8	7.2	25.4	12.5	3.2	4.7	11.6	3.2	12.4	3.7
21 to 25 years	21,558	100.0	41.8	7.8	6.9	10.7	8.1	2.1	2.8	8.4	2.8	6.5	2.1
26 to 30 years	17,422	100.0	56.0	9.8	8.3	5.1	5.1	1.6	1.7	6.6	1.8	2.4	1.5
31 to 44 years	10,869	100.0	45.5	8.4	26.2	2.9	4.0	2.4	1.8	5.1	1.3	1.0	1.3
45 years and older	4,376	100.0	10.1	6.0	72.9	0.9	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.2	0.4	1.2
Subtotal	73,471		(25,488)	(5,073)	(10,346)	(10,298)	(5,270)	(1,706)	(2,089)	(5,490)	(1,513)	(4,293)	(1,905)
White female:													
Under 18 years	6,293	100.0	2.3	1.2	6.7	39.6	10.9	4.1	5.1	13.2	1.5	12.1	3.4
18 to 20 years	4,931	100.0	29.7	4.9	4.6	17.6	9.7	3.7	4.7	13.6	2.4	7.1	1.9
21 to 25 years	10,549	100.0	57.7	7.9	2.7	6.0	6.2	3.3	2.5	8.2	1.6	2.8	1.2
26 to 30 years	6,100	100.0	56.6	9.4	4.2	4.9	5.9	4.5	3.3	6.8	1.3	1.6	1.7
31 to 44 years	3,841	100.0	33.1	10.3	12.4	3.3	7.9	13.1	7.2	8.7	0.8	1.0	2.3
45 years and older	1,222	100.0	7.3	9.8	34.0	1.9	7.7	22.3	10.6	3.8	0.1	0.2	2.4
Subtotal	32,936		(12,510)	(2,245)	(2,078)	(4,436)	(2,568)	(1,832)	(1,428)	(3,158)	(490)	(1,538)	(653)
Black male:													
Under 18 years	1,794	100.0	4.7	1.4	7.2	59.9	5.4	2.7	2.5	3.7	2.3	6.1	4.0
18 to 20 years	2,952	100.0	38.4	2.2	3.9	25.6	5.7	1.7	1.9	4.6	5.4	8.9	1.7
21 to 25 years	13,208	100.0	79.4	2.2	2.6	4.9	2.4	0.4	0.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	0.7
26 to 30 years	16,701	100.0	86.7	2.2	3.3	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.4
31 to 44 years	13,155	100.0	83.8	2.0	8.3	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.4
45 years and older	2,926	100.0	66.1	2.4	27.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6
Subtotal	50,736		(39,138)	(1,096)	(3,040)	(2,967)	(885)	(220)	(233)	(977)	(957)	(882)	(341)
Black female:													
Under 18 years	973	100.0	7.4	1.5	6.1	52.6	8.3	3.7	2.5	4.4	3.3	7.3	2.9
18 to 20 years	1,364	100.0	52.5	2.6	3.0	18.8	5.4	2.2	1.4	3.5	4.2	5.6	0.7
21 to 25 years	6,417	100.0	85.8	3.5	1.0	2.3	2.5	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.4
26 to 30 years	5,467	100.0	88.8	3.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.3
31 to 44 years	3,145	100.0	84.0	3.1	5.0	1.0	2.4	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.5
45 years and older	324	100.0	67.3	5.9	18.8	0.3	1.5	3.1	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.3
Subtotal	17,690		(14,005)	(569)	(456)	(1,012)	(489)	(162)	(114)	(297)	(232)	(255)	(99)
Hispanic male:													
Under 18 years	1,728	100.0	8.1	1.3	3.5	32.9	5.2	1.2	1.5	2.7	2.8	5.3	35.4
18 to 20 years	2,064	100.0	46.7	2.9	1.9	19.9	5.2	0.6	1.5	3.1	3.0	6.3	9.1
21 to 25 years	5,738	100.0	76.3	3.6	1.8	7.2	2.3	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.0
26 to 30 years	5,333	100.0	87.1	2.5	2.1	3.0	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7
31 to 44 years	4,940	100.0	89.8	2.0	3.2	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5
45 years and older	1,017	100.0	77.4	1.5	16.0	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6
Subtotal	20,820		(15,348)	(536)	(636)	(1,648)	(469)	(86)	(114)	(272)	(321)	(405)	(985)
Hispanic female:													
Under 18 years	584	100.0	9.8	1.7	4.6	33.7	8.4	2.7	2.9	5.5	1.5	6.5	22.6
18 to 20 years	674	100.0	55.0	4.2	1.9	14.1	5.2	1.2	1.5	6.4	1.8	4.5	4.3
21 to 25 years	1,648	100.0	81.9	4.2	0.7	3.0	3.1	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.1
26 to 30 years	1,228	100.0	85.3	4.9	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.8	2.1	0.2	0.6	1.0
31 to 44 years	801	100.0	83.6	2.5	3.2	1.4	2.0	2.7	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.2	1.1
45 years and older	88	100.0	63.6	6.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	9.1	3.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.3
Subtotal	5,023		(3,551)	(193)	(95)	(373)	(170)	(84)	(54)	(131)	(45)	(108)	(219)
Other male:													
Under 18 years	336	100.0	0.9	1.5	4.8	30.1	9.5	2.4	1.5	7.4	0.9	8.3	32.7
18 to 20 years	258	100.0	15.9	3.9	8.5	27.9	10.5	1.2	1.2	10.1	5.0	5.0	10.9
21 to 25 years	395	100.0	50.6	1.3	10.1	8.4	5.6	1.5	0.8	8.4	2.5	4.3	6.6
26 to 30 years	402	100.0	67.9	4.7	9.0	3.7	3.5	0.7	0.5	5.2	1.2	0.7	2.7
31 to 44 years	281	100.0	59.4	3.9	22.8	1.8	4.3	0.7	2.1	1.8	2.1	0.7	0.4
45 years and older	164	100.0	24.4	7.3	64.6	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6
Subtotal	1,836		(724)	(62)	(284)	(228)	(108)	(22)	(19)	(112)	(37)	(63)	(117)
Other female:													
Under 18 years	218	100.0	0.5	0.5	4.6	27.1	10.6	2.3	2.3	11.5	1.4	7.8	31.7
18 to 20 years	94	100.0	24.5	5.3	7.4	14.9	9.6	2.1	4.3	12.8	3.2	5.3	10.6
21 to 25 years	222	100.0	68.0	2.7	5.0	2.3	7.7	1.4	0.5	4.1	0.0	3.6	5.0
26 to 30 years	140	100.0	67.9	2.9	8.6	4.3	6.4	2.1	0.7	5.0	0.7	0.0	1.4
31 to 44 years	74	100.0	45.9	4.1	18.9	1.4	14.9	5.4	1.4	4.1	1.4	0.0	2.7
45 years and older	16	100.0	37.5	6.3	25.0	0.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	764		(310)	(20)	(58)	(85)	(70)	(18)	(13)	(58)	(8)	(30)	(94)

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b] Includes illegal methadone, opium, morphine, codeine, etc.
[c] Includes hashish, THC, "hash oil," and other cannabis preparations.
[d] Includes librium, valium, etc.
[e] Includes hypnotics, methaqualone, chloral hydrate, etc.
[f] Includes inhalants, over-the-counter drugs, as well as any drug not falling into the other categories. In addition, includes one combined category "other sedatives, hypnotics, or tranquilizers" from older forms.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Data 1977, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process, (CODAP)*, Statistical Series E, No. 7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 4, 5.

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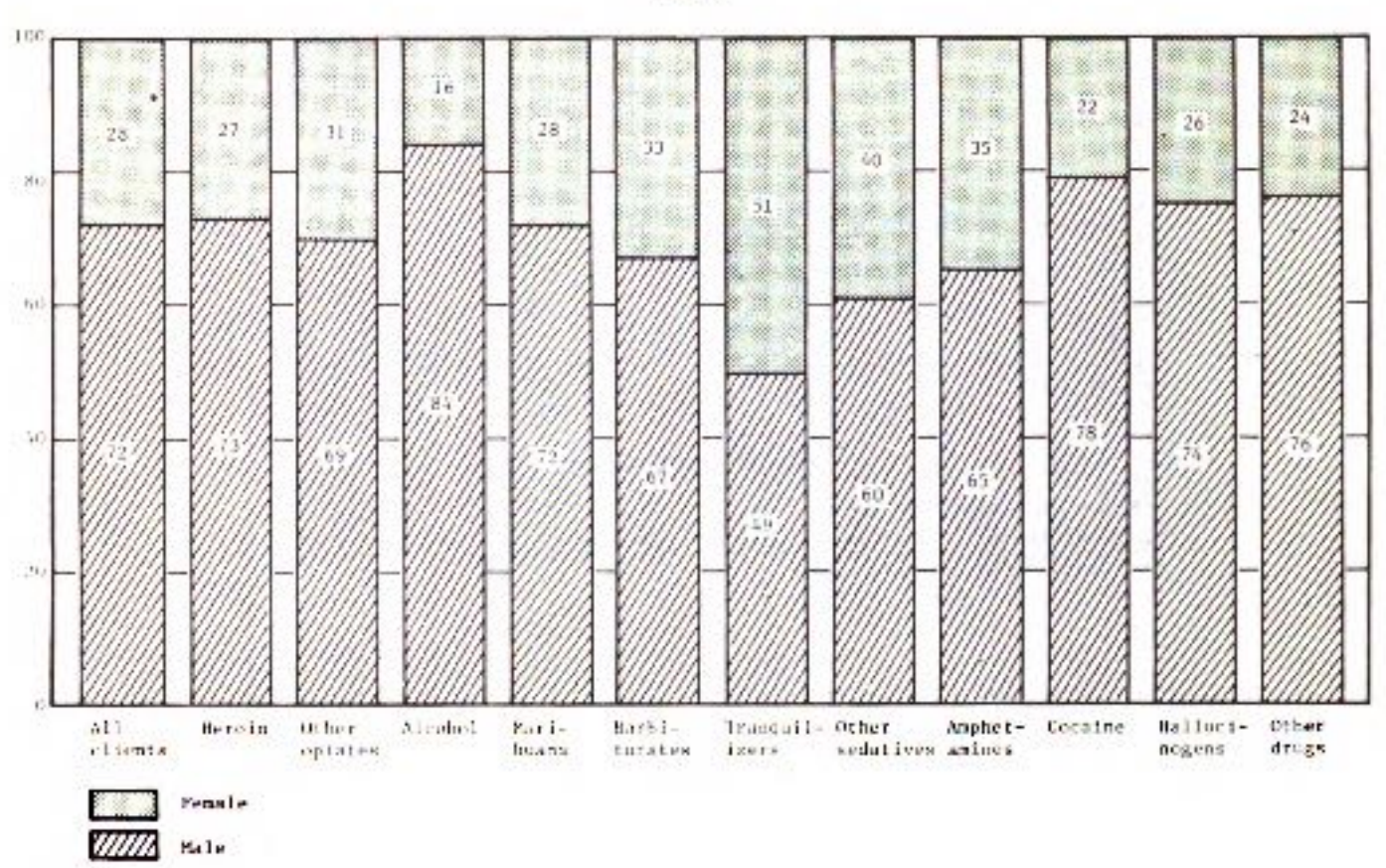
Figure 6.2 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse programs, by sex and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.10. This figure presents information based on 203,809 persons admitted to federally-funded drug abuse programs; of these, 28 percent were female and 72 percent were male. The percentage of drug users who were male or female is based on the number of admittees for each particular drug type. For more detailed information see Table 6.10.

"Other opiates" includes illegal methadone, opium, morphine, codeine, etc. "Marihuana" includes hashish, THC, "hash oil," and other cannabis preparations. "Tranquilizers" includes librium, valium, etc. "Other sedatives" includes hypnotics, methaqualone, chloral hydrate, doriden, etc. "Amphetamines" includes benzedrine, dexedrine, methamphetamine, "speed," and related compounds such as preludin and ritalin. "Other drugs" includes inhalants, such as glue or nitrous oxide, over-the-counter drugs, such as legally obtained non-prescription medications, and any drug not falling into the other categories (Source, p. 27).



Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Summary Report 1977, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP)*, Statistical Series E, No. 6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 4.

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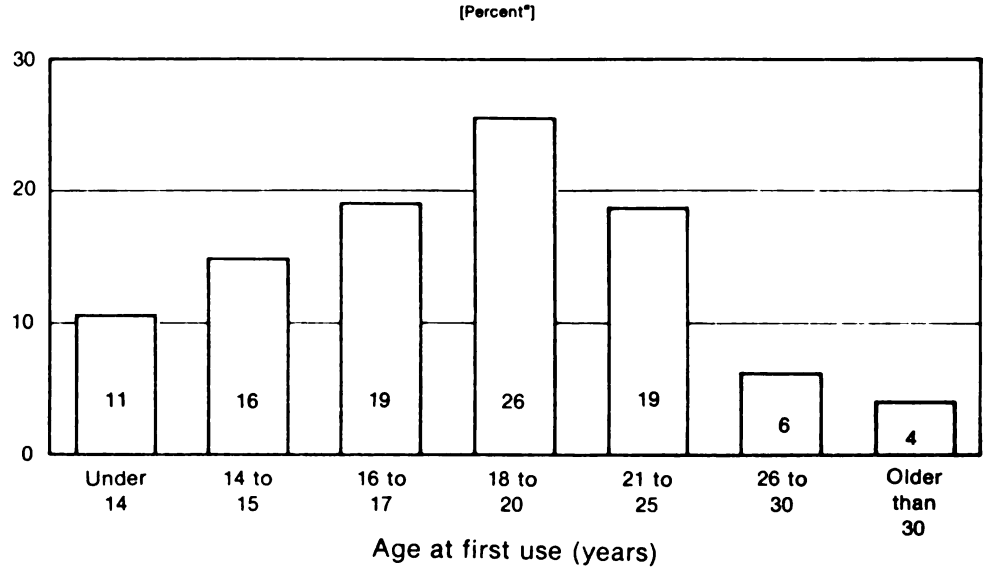
Figure 6.3 Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse programs, by age at first use, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.10. This figure presents information based on 201,885 persons admitted to federally-funded drug abuse programs. "Age at first use" refers to the chronological age at which a person first used the drug now listed as his/her primary drug problem (Source, p. 27). For definitions of drug types, see NOTE, Figure 6.2.

[Percent*]



* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Summary Report 1977, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP)*, Statistical Series E, No. 6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 9, Figure 8.

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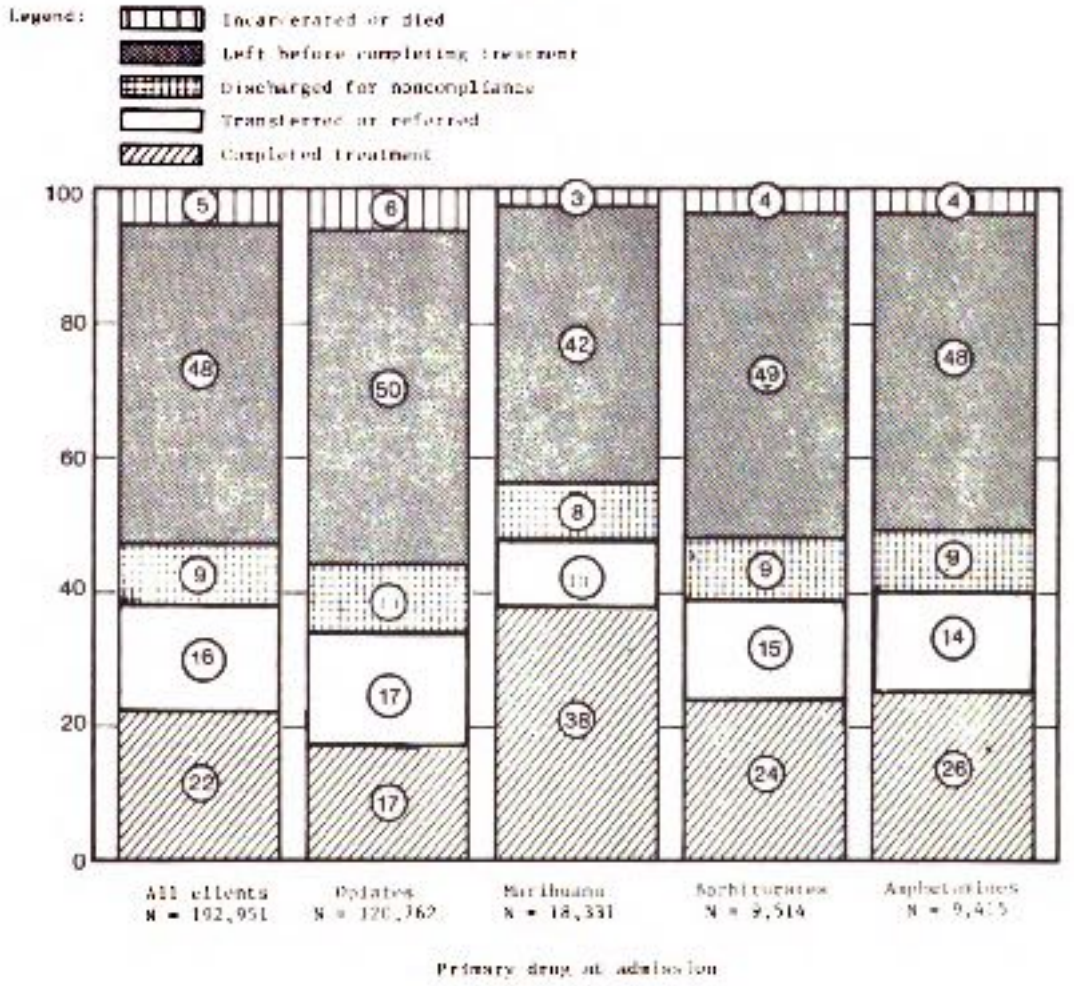
Figure 6.4 Drug users discharged from federally-funded drug abuse programs, by reason for discharge and primary drug of abuse at admission, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.10. "Completed treatment" refers to clients who have successfully completed the prescribed treatment regimen in the program and for whom no further treatment services are prescribed within the particular program or any other program, although follow-up contact may be recommended. Included in this category are persons who meet the above definition but who may or may not have discontinued the use of illegal drugs or alcohol abuse during the month prior to discharge (Source, p. 29). "Opiates" includes the categories "heroin" and "other opiates." "All clients" includes additional categories not presented in this figure. For definitions of drug types, see NOTE, Figure 6.2.



* Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Summary Report 1977, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP)*, Statistical Series E, No. 6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 13.

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Table 6.11 Juveniles in secure and semi-secure State juvenile facilities, by State, on Jan. 1, 1965 and 1978

NOTE: Data for this table were obtained from mail questionnaires and telephone interviews directed to "Juvenile Commissioners" in those States having such positions, or to "Adult Commissioners" in States with consolidated adult and juvenile correctional agencies. The definition of secure and semi-secure juvenile facilities encompasses all State-operated residential facilities, including camps and training schools. Excluded are privately-operated, secure facilities and community programs.

For the purpose of this survey, juveniles were defined as those persons under the age of 18 years. In Alabama, Missouri, and New York, the official age limit for juvenile status is 16 years. In Georgia and North Carolina, only those below the age of 17 years are designated as having juvenile status. Those persons over the official age limit for juvenile status in these States have been excluded from this table.

State	Jan. 1, 1965	Jan. 1, 1978	Percent change 1965-1978
Alabama	773[a]	315	-59
Alaska	NA	108	X
Arizona	677[a]	344[a]	-49
Arkansas	516	335	-35
California	3,577	1,389	-61
Colorado	586	369	-37
Connecticut	300[a]	170[a]	-43
Delaware	NA	176	X
District of Columbia	868	530	-39
Florida	NA	1,087	X
Georgia	713	1,468	+106
Hawaii	143	77	-46
Idaho	172	109	-37
Illinois	2,100[a]	1,121	-47
Indiana	860	674	-22
Iowa	288	382	+33
Kansas	350	380	+9
Kentucky	772[a]	470	-39
Louisiana	1,382	880	-36
Maine	204	208	+2
Maryland	NA	1,052	X
Massachusetts	1,118	71	-94
Michigan	1,200[a]	669	-44
Minnesota	670[a]	248	-63
Mississippi	NA	331	X
Missouri	713	361	-49
Montana	249	179	-28
Nebraska	369	212	-43
Nevada	191	169	-12
New Hampshire	NA	165	X
New Jersey	1,894	784	-59
New Mexico	342	321	-6
New York	2,046[b,c]	471[d]	-77
North Carolina	1,653[e]	807	-51
North Dakota	130	118[f]	-9
Ohio	NA	1,709	X
Oklahoma	607[e]	375[g]	-38
Oregon	569	680	+20
Pennsylvania	959	750	-22
Rhode Island	172[a]	74	-57
South Carolina	NA	469	X
South Dakota	161	110	-32
Tennessee	NA	1,134	X
Texas	2,310[a]	1,274	-45
Utah	329	156	-53
Vermont	185	98	-47
Virginia	1,148	820	-29
Washington	1,400[a]	703	-50
West Virginia	444	211	-52
Wisconsin	944	749	-21
Wyoming	158	138	-13
Total States	34,242	26,000	-24

[a] Estimate.
[b] Includes some volunteers.
[c] Includes youth in camps.
[d] On July 1, 1978 (excludes 325 youth in camps).
[e] On June 30, 1965.
[f] On Nov. 30, 1977.
[g] On June 30, 1977.

Source: Rob Wilson, "Juvenile Inmates: The Long-Term Trend is Down," *Corrections Magazine* 3(September 1978), p. 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 6.12 Juveniles in public juvenile detention and correctional facilities on June 30, by type of facility and State or local administration of facility, United States, 1971, 1973–75

NOTE: These data are from the fourth census of State and local juvenile detention and correctional facilities. The censuses (1971, 1973, 1974, and 1975) were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Data for 1972 are not available. The first two censuses, in 1971 and 1973, were restricted to public facilities, but the 1974 and 1975 censuses were expanded to include private facilities. Most public facilities reported data on the basis of a fiscal year. However, most private facilities reported data on the basis of a calendar year. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Type of facility and State or local administration of facility	Number of juveniles				Percent change			
					Cumulative	Between censuses		
	1971	1973	1974	1975	1971–75	1971–73	1973–74	1974–75
All facilities	54,729	45,694	44,922	46,980	– 14	– 17	– 2	+ 5
Short-term	14,280	12,706	12,566	12,725	– 11	– 11	– 1	+ 1
Detention center	11,767	10,782	11,010	11,089	– 6	– 8	+ 2	+ 1
Shelter	360	190	180	200	– 44	– 47	– 5	+ 11
Reception or diagnostic center	2,153	1,734	1,376	1,436	– 33	– 19	– 21	+ 4
Long-term	40,449	32,988	32,356	34,255	– 15	– 18	– 2	+ 6
Training school	34,005	26,427	25,397	26,748	– 21	– 22	– 4	+ 5
Ranch, forestry camp, or farm	5,471	4,959	5,232	5,385	– 2	– 9	+ 6	+ 3
Halfway house or group home	973	1,602	1,727	2,122	+ 118	+ 65	+ 8	+ 23
State-administered facilities	38,265	30,403	29,920	31,811	– 17	– 21	– 2	+ 6
Short-term	2,952	2,461	2,566	2,755	– 7	– 17	+ 4	+ 7
Detention center	689	715	1,214	1,351	+ 96	+ 4	+ 70	+ 11
Shelter	110	12	0	7	– 94	– 89	– 100	(a)
Reception or diagnostic center	2,153	1,734	1,352	1,397	– 35	– 19	– 22	+ 3
Long-term	35,313	27,942	27,354	29,056	– 18	– 21	– 2	+ 6
Training school	31,606	24,222	23,373	24,798	– 22	– 23	– 4	+ 6
Ranch, forestry camp, or farm	3,074	2,502	2,706	2,677	– 13	– 19	+ 8	– 1
Halfway house or group home	633	1,218	1,275	1,581	+ 150	+ 92	+ 5	+ 24
Locally-administered facilities	16,464	15,291	15,002	15,169	– 8	– 7	– 2	+ 1
Short-term	11,328	10,245	10,000	9,970	– 12	– 10	– 2	(b)
Detention center	11,078	10,067	9,796	9,738	– 12	– 9	– 3	– 1
Shelter	250	178	180	193	– 23	– 29	+ 1	+ 7
Reception or diagnostic center	0	0	24	39	(a)	0	(a)	+ 63
Long-term	5,136	5,046	5,002	5,199	+ 1	– 2	– 1	+ 4
Training school	2,399	2,205	2,024	1,950	– 19	– 8	– 8	– 4
Ranch, forestry camp, or farm	2,397	2,457	2,526	2,708	+ 13	+ 3	+ 3	+ 7
Halfway house or group home	340	384	452	541	+ 59	+ 13	+ 18	+ 20

[a] Increase not definable.

[b] Less than – 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Appendix I, Table 28.

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Table 6.13 Juveniles in public juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by detention status and State or local administration of facility, United States, 1971, 1973–75

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.12. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Detention status and State or local administration of facility	Number of juveniles				Percent change			
					Cumulative	Between censuses		
	1971	1973	1974	1975	1971–75	1971–73	1973–74	1974–75
All facilities	54,729	45,694	44,922	46,980	–14	–17	–2	+5
Adjudicated delinquent	—	33,385	31,270	34,107	—	—	–6	+9
Person in need of supervision (PINS)	45,606	4,551	4,644	4,494	–14	–16	+2	–3
Voluntary admission	—	373	679	516	—	—	+82	–24
Held pending court disposition	7,717	6,397	7,373	7,011	–9	–17	+15	–5
Awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction	530	460	458	392	–26	–13	[c]	–14
Dependent and neglected	876	528	498	451	–49	–40	–6	–9
Other [b]	0	0	0	9	[c]	0	0	[c]
State-administered facilities	38,265	30,403	29,920	31,811	–17	–21	–2	+6
Adjudicated delinquent	—	26,560	24,690	27,340	—	—	–7	+11
Person in need of supervision (PINS)	37,279	2,639	2,480	2,402	–19	–21	–6	–3
Voluntary admission	—	314	587	342	—	—	+87	–42
Held pending court disposition	680	770	1,984	1,610	+137	+13	+158	–19
Awaiting transer to another jurisdiction	23	27	64	24	+4	+17	+137	–63
Dependent and neglected	283	93	115	90	–68	–67	+24	–22
Other [b]	0	0	0	3	[c]	0	0	[c]
Locally-administered facilities	16,464	15,291	15,002	15,169	–8	–7	–2	+1
Adjudicated delinquent	—	6,825	6,580	6,767	—	—	–4	+3
Person in need of supervision (PINS)	8,327	1,912	2,164	2,092	+8	+6	+13	–3
Voluntary admission	—	59	92	174	—	—	+56	+89
Held pending court disposition	7,037	5,627	5,389	5,401	–23	–20	–4	[d]
Awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction	507	433	394	368	–27	–15	–9	–7
Dependent and neglected	593	435	383	361	–39	–27	–12	–6
Other [b]	0	0	0	6	[c]	0	0	[c]

[a] Less than –0.5 percent.
[b] Represents emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded juveniles awaiting transfer for specialized treatment.
[c] Increases not definable.
[d] Less than +0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Appendix I, Table 39.

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Table 6.14 Average daily population of public juvenile detention and

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.12. For a description of data collection

[Data generally reported

State	All facilities			Detention center			Shelter		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	46,753	48,794	+4	11,298	11,617	+3	181	194	+7
Alabama	548	513	−6	162	174	+7	0	8	(*)
Alaska	92	120	+30	3	5	+67	0	0	0
Arizona	499	624	+25	176	171	−3	0	0	0
Arkansas	455	383	−16	5	4	−20	5	6	+20
California[b]	11,074	10,987	−1	3,927	3,733	−5	0	0	0
Colorado	492	512	+4	170	179	+5	0	0	0
Connecticut	145	181	+25	35	46	+31	0	0	0
Delaware	230	228	−1	38	38	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	536	664	+24	26	32	+23	68	65	−4
Florida	2,150	2,563	+19	613	765	+25	0	0	0
Georgia	1,446	1,425	−1	428	409	−4	0	0	0
Hawaii	112	132	+18	40	39	−2	0	0	0
Idaho	135	183	+36	0	10	(*)	0	0	0
Illinois	1,353	1,131	−16	339	338	0	0	0	0
Indiana	918	1,037	+13	272	279	+3	0	0	0
Iowa	395	448	+13	42	37	−12	0	0	0
Kansas	490	573	+17	143	171	+20	0	0	0
Kentucky	483	520	+8	79	75	−5	0	6	(*)
Louisiana	1,193	1,122	−6	131	129	−2	0	0	0
Maine	220	236	+7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	1,182	1,235	+4	38	200	+426	0	0	0
Massachusetts	179	141	−21	101	52	−49	0	10	(*)
Michigan	1,610	1,624	+1	758	723	−5	26	48	+85
Minnesota	730	608	−17	92	110	+20	0	0	0
Mississippi	589	633	+7	39	40	+3	0	0	0
Missouri	1,088	1,226	+13	236	261	+11	0	0	0
Montana	242	246	+2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	194	241	+24	27	27	0	0	0	0
Nevada	328	399	+22	72	93	+29	0	0	0
New Hampshire	206	192	−7	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	972	990	+2	408	415	+2	10	0	−100
New Mexico[c]	329	316	−4	43	43	0	0	0	0
New York	1,852	2,088	+13	334	344	+3	27	0	−100
North Carolina	1,072	1,078	+1	66	71	+8	0	0	0
North Dakota[d]	119	118	−1	0	2	(*)	0	0	0
Ohio	3,014	3,390	+12	548	625	+14	0	0	0
Oklahoma	460	473	+3	35	42	+20	19	21	+11
Oregon	504	465	−8	141	117	−17	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1,300	1,444	+11	395	452	+14	0	0	0
Rhode Island	131	128	−2	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	618	733	+19	12	12	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	108	121	+12	12	11	−8	0	0	0
Tennessee	1,247	1,224	−2	111	114	+3	0	0	0
Texas	1,462	1,516	+4	308	311	+1	0	0	0
Utah	301	286	−5	106	104	−2	0	0	0
Vermont	89	93	+4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,350	1,513	+12	320	333	+4	0	0	0
Washington	1,144	1,259	+10	283	343	+21	0	0	0
West Virginia	403	417	+3	50	32	−36	13	17	+31
Wisconsin	846	897	+6	134	106	−21	13	13	0
Wyoming	118	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Increase not definable.
[b] Data for both 1974 and 1975 include youthful offenders in the following California facilities: three reception or diagnostic centers; seven training schools; and five ranches, forestry camps, and farms.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975*

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correctional facilities, by type of facility and State, 1974 and 1975

procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

for a fiscal year]

Reception or diagnostic center			Training school			Ranch, forestry camp, or farm			Halfway house or group home		
1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
1,769	1,817	+3	26,359	27,515	+4	5,425	5,567	+3	1,721	2,084	+21
0	0	0	382	319	−16	0	0	0	4	12	+200
0	0	0	89	96	+8	0	19	(*)	0	0	0
0	0	0	206	324	+57	77	99	+29	40	30	−25
21	22	+5	420	351	−16	0	0	0	4	0	−100
622	688	+11	3,993	3,886	−3	2,484	2,611	+5	48	69	+44
0	0	0	230	233	+1	86	100	+16	6	0	−100
0	0	0	110	135	+23	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	187	183	−2	0	0	0	5	7	+40
0	0	0	430	544	+27	0	0	0	12	23	+92
0	0	0	1,168	1,341	+15	99	113	+14	270	344	+27
0	0	0	995	983	−1	0	0	0	23	33	+43
0	0	0	72	93	+29	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	135	173	+28	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	830	656	−21	166	119	−28	18	18	0
0	0	0	584	698	+20	48	45	−6	14	15	+7
0	0	0	250	269	+8	84	118	+40	19	24	+26
11	16	+45	327	380	+16	0	0	0	9	6	−33
81	64	−21	69	149	+116	233	214	−8	21	12	−43
83	79	−5	969	914	−6	0	0	0	10	0	−100
0	0	0	220	236	+7	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	108	+4	807	680	−16	159	170	+7	74	77	+4
0	0	0	0	42	(*)	26	37	+42	52	0	−100
45	45	0	485	515	+6	145	146	+1	151	147	−3
0	0	0	582	423	−27	45	46	+2	11	29	+164
0	0	0	535	578	+8	0	0	0	15	15	0
0	0	0	503	545	+8	190	196	+3	159	224	+41
0	0	0	200	184	−8	42	48	+14	0	14	(*)
0	0	0	167	214	+28	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	200	234	+17	56	72	+29	0	0	0
0	0	0	206	192	−7	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	398	362	−9	55	44	−20	101	169	+67
0	0	0	286	273	−5	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	832	1,007	+21	290	296	+2	369	441	+20
57	93	+63	949	914	−4	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	−100	67	83	+24	0	0	0	20	33	+65
128	110	−14	2,093	2,368	+13	214	242	+13	31	45	+45
0	0	0	406	410	+1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	312	298	−4	51	50	−2	0	0	0
0	0	0	742	826	+11	163	166	+2	0	0	0
22	21	−5	109	107	−2	0	0	0	0	0	0
181	167	−8	418	526	+26	0	0	0	7	28	+300
0	0	0	72	85	+18	24	25	+4	0	0	0
95	100	+5	922	887	−4	90	97	+8	29	26	−10
0	0	0	1,121	1,172	+5	0	0	0	33	33	0
0	0	0	175	175	0	0	0	0	20	7	−65
0	0	0	89	93	+4	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	139	+11	696	916	+32	123	0	−100	86	125	+45
162	165	+2	389	416	+7	254	269	+6	56	66	+18
0	0	0	202	221	+9	138	147	+7	0	0	0
0	0	0	612	688	+12	83	78	−6	4	12	+200
0	0	0	118	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[c] Data for two State forestry camps in New Mexico were reported with those for a State training school in both 1974 and 1975.

[d] Data for three State group homes in North Dakota were reported with those for a State training school in 1974.

(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), Appendix II, Table 36.

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Table 6.15 Juveniles in public juvenile detention and correctional

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.12. For a description of data collection

State	All juveniles		Adjudicated delinquent		Person in need of supervision (PINS)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States	37,926	9,054	29,229	4,878	2,539	1,955
Alabama	338	140	268	104	0	0
Alaska	96	26	61	12	3	0
Arizona	504	133	298	17	129	77
Arkansas	251	84	220	64	0	0
California	7,186	1,534	5,185	483	613	631
Colorado	411	116	304	11	66	95
Connecticut	139	37	122	33	0	0
Delaware	159	50	139	40	0	0
District of Columbia	545	109	273	11	29	35
Florida	2,531	406	1,941	211	60	18
Georgia	1,184	241	993	80	39	126
Hawaii	92	36	83	25	7	11
Idaho	156	37	154	37	0	0
Illinois	1,067	130	803	46	17	23
Indiana	806	222	643	173	0	0
Iowa	254	115	213	94	0	0
Kansas	452	140	320	5	23	89
Kentucky	463	100	379	23	44	63
Louisiana	1,044	184	943	152	0	0
Maine	218	27	209	22	0	0
Maryland	966	92	716	49	2	6
Massachusetts	113	17	50	5	1	0
Michigan	1,232	423	921	243	0	0
Minnesota	497	122	358	86	0	0
Mississippi	532	100	504	85	0	0
Missouri	875	249	819	222	0	0
Montana	162	69	156	47	3	4
Nebraska	224	66	107	23	67	38
Nevada	267	108	207	72	6	9
New Hampshire	160	44	140	38	0	0
New Jersey	918	184	658	83	15	28
New Mexico	298	55	255	23	16	26
New York	1,503	447	799	232	469	130
North Carolina	733	263	707	244	5	8
North Dakota	82	35	64	7	17	28
Ohio	2,833	696	2,087	466	411	92
Oklahoma	337	127	178	19	120	98
Oregon	460	83	405	48	0	0
Pennsylvania	1,181	260	1,010	166	0	0
Rhode Island	107	17	91	7	2	4
South Carolina	615	173	604	159	0	0
South Dakota	125	16	111	13	6	2
Tennessee	977	256	809	177	97	60
Texas	1,343	177	1,067	108	89	21
Utah	216	76	157	49	0	0
Vermont	66	44	38	5	20	38
Virginia	1,043	391	920	316	0	0
Washington	936	366	671	155	140	130
West Virginia	369	68	343	52	0	0
Wisconsin	774	104	658	52	6	16
Wyoming	86	53	68	4	17	49

* Represents emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded juveniles awaiting transfer for specialized treatment.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975*

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facilities, by detention status, sex, and State, on June 30, 1975

procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Held pending court disposition		Awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction		Voluntary admission		Dependent and neglected		Other[a]	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
5,270	1,741	266	126	379	137	236	215	7	2
48	19	11	2	2	1	9	14	0	0
22	14	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
62	32	9	5	5	2	1	0	0	0
31	16	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
1,305	377	50	19	5	3	28	21	0	0
33	3	2	2	5	4	1	1	0	0
16	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
243	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
511	155	0	0	19	22	0	0	0	0
143	51	8	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235	58	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
156	47	1	0	0	0	4	2	2	0
19	3	0	0	0	0	22	17	0	1
79	33	6	4	15	5	7	4	2	0
30	6	8	8	0	1	2	5	0	0
45	19	3	5	36	0	17	8	0	0
9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
248	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	12	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
235	96	30	19	0	0	46	65	0	0
87	33	1	2	51	1	0	0	0	0
26	15	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
51	25	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
3	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	23	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
194	59	16	4	26	4	9	6	0	0
27	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	26	18	6	137	53	0	0	0	0
21	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
321	131	13	4	1	1	0	2	0	0
32	5	0	1	3	1	3	3	1	0
52	32	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	86	5	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	6	0	0	5	8	1	0	0	0
8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	17	8	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
132	25	20	8	24	13	11	2	0	0
49	22	9	1	0	1	1	3	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	57	9	10	3	5	2	3	0	0
83	41	11	3	2	2	28	34	1	1
24	15	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	11	1	0	13	8	37	17	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Appendix II, Table 46. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 6.16 Juveniles in private juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by sex and State, on June 30, 1974 and 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.12. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

State	All juveniles			Male			Female		
	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change	1974	1975	Percent change
United States	31,749	27,290	−14	22,104	19,152	−13	9,645	8,138	−16
Alabama	81	67	−17	(a)	34	(a)	(a)	33	(a)
Alaska	119	121	+2	72	63	−13	47	58	+23
Arizona	824	955	+16	566	632	+12	258	323	+25
Arkansas	369	528	+43	191	264	+38	178	264	+48
California	4,639	3,888	−16	3,340	2,893	−13	1,299	995	−23
Colorado	636	634	(b)	410	335	−18	226	299	+32
Connecticut	507	431	−15	426	330	−23	81	101	+25
Delaware	0	(a)	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	−22	(a)	(a)	−44
Florida	874	761	−13	617	573	−7	257	188	−27
Georgia	577	294	−49	359	113	−69	218	181	−17
Hawaii	51	42	−18	(a)	(a)	−21	(a)	(a)	−14
Idaho	113	110	−3	83	82	−1	30	28	−7
Illinois	989	902	−9	608	548	−10	381	354	−7
Indiana	919	726	−21	664	506	−24	255	220	−14
Iowa	273	252	−8	198	196	−1	75	56	−25
Kansas	378	413	+9	265	284	+7	113	129	+14
Kentucky	245	170	−31	131	64	−51	114	106	−7
Louisiana	481	428	−11	320	253	−21	161	175	+9
Maine	316	316	0	232	218	−6	84	98	+17
Maryland	630	431	−32	441	278	−37	189	153	−19
Massachusetts	1,049	781	−26	756	574	−24	293	207	−29
Michigan	1,379	1,254	−9	989	893	−10	390	361	−7
Minnesota	765	687	−10	464	401	−14	301	286	−5
Mississippi	191	119	−38	99	57	−42	92	62	−33
Missouri	738	523	−29	539	409	−24	199	114	−43
Montana	(a)	131	(a)	(a)	88	(a)	(a)	43	(a)
Nebraska	648	592	−9	581	527	−9	67	65	−3
Nevada	111	60	−46	(a)	0	(a)	(a)	60	(a)
New Hampshire	221	311	+41	175	253	+45	46	58	+26
New Jersey	186	179	−4	143	131	−8	43	48	+12
New Mexico	189	155	−18	145	123	−15	44	32	−27
New York	4,165	3,397	−18	2,838	2,472	−13	1,327	925	−30
North Carolina	229	213	−7	(a)	(a)	−6	(a)	(a)	−17
North Dakota	115	111	−3	82	(a)	(a)	33	(a)	(a)
Ohio	827	813	−2	595	572	−4	232	241	+4
Oklahoma	600	575	−4	450	411	−9	150	164	+9
Oregon	599	487	−19	337	271	−20	262	216	−18
Pennsylvania	1,835	1,549	−16	1,284	1,196	−7	551	353	−36
Rhode Island	90	58	−36	(a)	(a)	−26	(a)	(a)	−50
South Carolina	77	107	+39	67	81	+21	10	26	+160
South Dakota	228	244	+7	170	178	+5	58	66	+14
Tennessee	268	135	−50	140	(a)	(a)	128	(a)	(a)
Texas	1,755	1,417	−19	1,170	1,072	−8	585	345	−41
Utah	210	120	−43	(a)	116	(a)	(a)	4	(a)
Vermont	45	97	+116	(a)	51	(a)	(a)	46	(a)
Virginia	351	164	−53	304	(a)	(a)	47	(a)	(a)
Washington	1,037	866	−16	716	611	−15	321	255	−21
West Virginia	50	28	−44	(a)	(a)	−23	(a)	(a)	−75
Wisconsin	588	606	+3	391	394	+1	197	212	+8
Wyoming	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	−77	(a)	(a)	−36

[a] Data not shown to preserve confidentiality guarantees.
[b] Less than −0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Appendix II, Table 34.

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Table 6.17 Average length of stay (in days) in public and private juvenile detention and correctional facilities, by type of facility and State or local administration of facility, 1971, 1973–75

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.12. For description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[Public facility data generally reported for a fiscal year; private facility data generally reported for a calendar year]

Type of facility and State or local administration of facility	Average length of stay (in days)					
	Public				Private	
	1971	1973	1974	1975	1974	1975
All facilities	131	123	118	117	352	307
Short-term	14	12	12	12	21	24
Detention center	11	10	10	10	13	15
Shelter	21	34	25	13	21	23
Reception or diagnostic center	53	30	43	39	25	47
Long-term	234	213	204	201	372	324
Training school	261	249	239	228	381	327
Ranch, forestry camp, or farm	198	186	195	195	420	393
Halfway house or group home	216	186	170	174	345	303
State-administered facilities	217	196	185	178	NA	NA
Short-term	29	19	19	16	NA	NA
Detention center	15	12	11	12	NA	NA
Shelter	14	60	NA	5	NA	NA
Reception or diagnostic center	53	30	43	31	NA	NA
Long-term	246	222	219	210	NA	NA
Training school	273	256	253	240	NA	NA
Ranch, forestry camp, or farm	213	204	215	213	NA	NA
Halfway house or group home	207	180	177	171	NA	NA
Locally-administered facilities	63	60	57	57	NA	NA
Short-term	11	11	11	10	NA	NA
Detention center	11	10	9	9	NA	NA
Shelter	21	33	25	17	NA	NA
Reception or diagnostic center	NA	NA	43	51	NA	NA
Long-term	204	186	165	168	NA	NA
Training school	210	198	177	162	NA	NA
Ranch, forestry camp, or farm	183	165	169	159	NA	NA
Halfway house or group home	234	204	153	180	NA	NA

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Appendix I, Table 46.

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Table 6.18 Number of jails and jail inmates, and rate of inmates (per 100,000 population), by sex and legal status of inmate, region, and State, as of February 1978

NOTE: Data presented in this table are preliminary data from the 1978 National Jail Census and the companion Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, both of which were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration under the National Prisoner Statistics Program. A jail is defined as a confinement facility administered by a local law enforcement agency, intended for adults but sometimes also containing juveniles, which holds persons detained pending adjudication, or persons committed after adjudication for sentences usually of a year or less, or both. Temporary holding facilities, or lockups, that do not hold persons after being formally charged in court, usually within 48 hours of arraignment, are excluded. Detailed findings from the 1978 census and survey, as well as methodological information, will be presented in subsequent reports. The data in this table are subject to revision. Columns may not add to total because of rounding.

Region and State	Number of jails	Jail inmates									Rate of inmates per 100,000 population
		Total			Adults			Juveniles			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
United States, total	3,493	158,394	148,839	9,555	156,783	147,506	9,277	1,611	1,333	278	76
Northeast	207	24,228	23,039	1,189	24,129	22,984	1,145	99	55	44	54
Maine	13	325	316	9	319	310	9	6	6	0	30
New Hampshire	11	370	347	23	362	340	22	8	7	1	43
Vermont	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Massachusetts	15	2,317	2,281	36	2,317	2,281	36	0	0	0	40
Rhode Island	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Connecticut	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
New York	72	10,936	10,302	634	10,852	10,261	591	84	41	43	61
New Jersey	28	3,873	3,648	225	3,873	3,648	225	0	0	0	53
Pennsylvania	68	6,407	6,145	262	6,406	6,144	262	1	1	0	54
North Central	1,042	28,452	26,687	1,765	27,937	26,256	1,681	515	431	84	49
Ohio	150	5,465	5,109	356	5,377	5,035	342	88	74	14	51
Indiana	90	2,453	2,334	119	2,301	2,200	101	152	134	18	46
Illinois	100	5,781	5,499	282	5,758	5,476	282	23	23	0	52
Michigan	93	5,729	5,282	447	5,708	5,262	446	21	20	1	63
Wisconsin	70	1,926	1,806	120	1,864	1,767	97	62	39	23	41
Minnesota	65	1,517	1,431	86	1,504	1,421	83	13	10	3	38
Iowa	91	664	611	53	654	603	51	10	8	2	23
Missouri	137	2,849	2,668	181	2,829	2,652	177	20	16	4	60
North Dakota	39	118	105	13	117	105	12	1	0	1	18
South Dakota	44	276	258	18	253	243	10	23	15	8	40
Nebraska	77	676	647	29	638	611	27	38	36	2	44
Kansas	86	998	937	61	934	881	53	64	56	8	43
South	1,678	67,444	63,992	3,452	66,775	63,420	3,355	669	572	97	98
Delaware	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Maryland	25	3,553	3,418	135	3,553	3,418	135	0	0	0	86
District of Columbia	2	1,407	1,292	115	1,407	1,292	115	0	0	0	208
Virginia	92	4,232	4,059	173	4,077	3,907	170	155	152	3	84
West Virginia	54	1,066	1,017	49	1,044	996	48	22	21	1	57
North Carolina	95	2,798	2,635	163	2,766	2,615	151	32	20	12	51
South Carolina	68	2,362	2,281	81	2,328	2,256	72	34	25	9	84
Georgia	223	8,278	7,933	345	8,269	7,925	344	9	8	1	165
Florida	112	10,305	9,615	690	10,263	9,576	687	42	39	3	122
Kentucky	111	2,149	2,024	125	2,089	1,968	121	60	56	4	62
Tennessee	111	4,553	4,330	223	4,492	4,287	205	61	43	18	106
Alabama	108	5,049	4,903	146	5,027	4,883	144	22	20	2	137
Mississippi	94	2,427	2,310	117	2,359	2,260	99	68	50	18	102
Arkansas	92	1,334	1,261	73	1,277	1,211	66	57	50	7	62
Louisiana	93	5,232	4,996	236	5,217	4,985	232	15	11	4	134
Oklahoma	102	1,704	1,550	154	1,676	1,529	147	28	21	7	61
Texas	296	10,995	10,368	627	10,931	10,312	619	64	56	8	36
West	566	38,270	35,121	3,149	37,942	34,846	3,096	328	275	53	100
Montana	58	324	304	20	304	289	15	20	15	5	43
Idaho	45	539	508	31	498	477	21	41	31	10	62
Wyoming	31	268	243	25	244	230	14	24	13	11	66
Colorado	61	1,681	1,598	83	1,658	1,576	82	23	22	1	65
New Mexico	38	794	741	53	755	711	44	39	30	9	67
Arizona	39	2,501	2,163	338	2,484	2,150	334	17	13	4	108
Utah	24	676	643	33	675	642	33	1	1	0	53
Nevada	22	912	821	91	896	810	86	16	11	5	144
Washington	59	2,453	2,273	180	2,437	2,257	180	16	16	0	68
Oregon	48	1,872	1,750	122	1,855	1,737	118	17	13	4	78
California	135	26,206	24,036	2,170	26,093	23,927	2,166	113	109	4	120
Alaska	6*	44*	41*	3*	43*	40*	3*	1*	1*	0*	11*
Hawaii	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

* Five States—Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont—had integrated jail-prison systems and, therefore, were excluded in calculating the rate of inmates per 100,000 population at the regional and national levels. Alaska, which had six locally operated jails in addition to an integrated jail-prison system, was included in the calculation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates 1978, Preliminary Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-J-6P (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 3.

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Table 6.19 Jail inmates, by demographic characteristics, United States, as of February 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.18. This table presents preliminary data; these data are subject to revision. Columns may not add to total because of rounding.

[N = 158,394]

	Number	Percent
Sex:		
Male	148,839	94
Female	9,555	6
Age:		
Median age	25.3	X
Under 30 years	110,166	70
30 years and older	48,228	30
Race:		
White	89,418	57
Black	65,104	41
Other	3,873	2
Education:		
Median education in years	10.2	X
Less than 12 years	96,265	61
12 years or more	61,943	39
Not available	187	(*)
Prearrest employment status:		
Employed	89,526	57
Not employed	68,101	43
Not available	767	(*)
Prearrest annual income:		
Median income	3,255	X
Under $3,000	72,253	46
$3,000 to $9,999	56,802	36
$10,000 or more	21,393	13
Not available	7,947	5
Military service:		
Served	39,861	25
Never served	118,486	75
Not available	48	(*)
Heroin use:		
Regular heroin user	25,815	16
Occasional heroin user	15,445	10
Never used heroin	115,441	73
Not available	1,693	1

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates 1978, Preliminary Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-J-6P (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 2, Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.20 Jail inmates, by legal characteristics, United States, as of February 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.18. This table presents preliminary data; these data are subject to revision. Columns may not add to total because of rounding.

	Number	Percent
Detention status:		
Total	158,394	100
Unconvicted	66,936	42[a]
Convicted	91,411	58[a]
Not available	47	(*)
Offense:		
Total	158,394	100
Violent	46,944	30
Property	65,455	41
Drug	13,586	9
Public order	30,088	19
Other	2,320	1
Bail status of unconvicted inmates:		
Total	66,936	100
Bail set	54,304	81
Bail not set	11,607	17
Not available	1,026	2
Legal representation of unconvicted inmates:		
Total	66,936	100
With counsel	51,572	77
Own lawyer	9,125	14
Provided with lawyer	42,183	63
Not available	264	(*)
Without counsel	14,443	22
Not available	921	1
Method of conviction:		
Total	91,411	100
Pleaded guilty	70,045	77
Original charge changed	26,952	30
Original charge retained	41,899	46
Not available	1,193	1
Judged guilty	20,075	22
Not available	1,291	1

[a] Information gathered from administrative records used in conducting the 1978 National Jail Census yielded another distribution, approximately 50 percent each for convicted and unconvicted, on the detention status of inmates. The nature of the differences will be discussed in future reports.

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates 1978, Preliminary Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-J-6P (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 2, Table 2.

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Table 6.21 Rated prison capacity and prison population, by region and jurisdiction, on June 30, 1977

NOTE: These data were collected by a survey of correctional agencies and institutions in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons and are current as of June 30, 1977. Two data collection instruments were used in the survey, which was conducted primarily by mail, with extensive telephone and site followup where necessary. In some instances, the desired data were simply not available and estimates were made from appropriate secondary sources.

"Rated capacity" was assigned for each institution by the individual institution management or by the central corrections agency of the jurisdiction. The survey defined "rated capacity" as equivalent to the phrase "ordinary capacity" or "design capacity." It assumes cells (rooms) designed to hold one person, hold one person; program space is used for programs, not dorms; hospital beds are reserved for hospital use; no beds are in hallways, corridors, tents, etc.; and a few beds are vacant to allow some flexibility. Andrew Rutherford et al., Prison Population and Policy Choices—Volume II: Technical Appendix, *U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 82. "Rated capacity" should be viewed cautiously because "jurisdictions differ among themselves and over time in how capacity is calculated, and they tend to be influenced by financial, legal, and political considerations" (Source, p. 19).*

Region and jurisdiction	Rated capacity	Prison population	Difference
United States, total	262,768	283,433	+20,665
Federal	24,410[a]	31,876[a]	+7,466
Northeast	40,432	39,984	448
Maine	712	711	1
New Hampshire	349	265	84
Vermont	482	397	85
Massachusetts	2,734	2,687	47
Rhode Island	748	606	142
Connecticut	3,341	3,263	78
New York	19,156	18,265	891
New Jersey	4,886	6,748	+1,862
Pennsylvania	8,024	7,542	482
North Central	56,629	59,879	+3,250
Ohio	14,367	12,645	1,722
Indiana	4,109	5,058	+949
Illinois	10,650	10,729	+79
Michigan	11,476	14,451	+2,975
Wisconsin	3,103	3,344	+241
Minnesota	2,015	1,716	299
Iowa	2,088	2,035	53
Missouri	3,890	5,003	+1,113
North Dakota	350	227	123
South Dakota	540	478	62
Nebraska	1,846	1,462	384
Kansas	2,195	2,231	+36
South	100,657	111,476	+10,819
Delaware	979	967	12
Maryland	5,244	7,379	+2,135
District of Columbia	2,720	2,540	180
Virginia	7,936	6,999	937
West Virginia	1,944	1,247	697
North Carolina	10,980	11,436	+456
South Carolina	4,531	6,775	+2,244
Georgia	7,635	8,799	+1,164
Florida	14,365	18,907	+4,542
Kentucky	2,867	3,715	+848
Tennessee	3,508	5,225	+1,717
Alabama	3,489	3,323	166
Mississippi	1,802	1,715	87
Arkansas	2,561	2,543	18
Louisiana	4,900	5,422	+522
Oklahoma	2,500	3,775	+1,275
Texas	22,696	21,107	1,589
West	40,640	40,218	422
Montana	830	583	247
Idaho	648	750	+102
Wyoming	406	343	63
Colorado	2,454	2,240	214
New Mexico	1,145	1,640	+495
Arizona	2,050	2,971	+921
Utah	847	880	+33
Nevada	820	908	+88
Washington	3,487	3,950	+463
Oregon	2,351	2,901	+550
California	24,660	21,763	2,897
Alaska	499	364	135
Hawaii	443	527	+84

[a] Includes an estimated 1,500 beds and inmates in contracted prerelease facilities.

Source: Andrew Rutherford et al., *Prison Population and Policy Choices—Volume 1: Preliminary Report to Congress*, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), pp. 107, 108. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.22 Prison population, by size and period of construction of institution, United States, on June 30, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.21. Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[Percent]

Size of institution	Period of construction of institution			
	Prior to 1875	1875 to 1924	1925 to 1977	Total
Less than 500 inmates	6	10	32	22
500 to 999 inmates	20	19	25	22
1,000 inmates and more	74	72	44	56
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of inmates[a]	44,172	74,684	163,077	283,433

[a] These data do not include approximately 8,000 prisoners in local jails.

Source: Andrew Rutherford et al., *Prison Population and Policy Choices—Volume 1: Preliminary Report to Congress* U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 22, Table 1.3.

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Table 6.23 Characteristics of prison construction, by State, 1979

NOTE: These data were collected through a mail survey of State departments of correction. The survey was conducted during January and February 1979. "Construction" refers to current construction or plans to construct a correctional facility. In many instances States are constructing or planning to construct several facilities, each of which may or may not be considered as a separate project. Data were not always available for all projects. "Total estimated cost" refers to the total cost of projects for which construction costs have already been estimated. It may not include all projects. "Latest date of completion" refers to the date by which all projects will have been completed. Again, this may not include all projects. "Under court order" refers to whether the State is under a court order to correct an overcrowding situation. "Currently involved in litigation" refers to whether the State is involved in litigation in which the question of overcrowding, bedspace, or area per inmate is an issue.

State	Type of construction			Total estimated cost	Latest date of completion	Estimated new bedspace	Current bedspace	Under court order	Currently involved in litigation
	None	New	Renovation						
Alabama		✓	✓	$ 17,221,380	1980	6,840	4,072	Yes	Yes
Alaska		✓	✓	30,000,000	1982	—	683	Yes	Yes
Arizona		✓	—	31,000,000	1981	1,000	3,026	Yes	Yes
Arkansas		✓[a]	—	3,300,000	—	200	2,716	Yes	Yes
California		✓	✓	220,000,000	1986	4,400	23,945	No	No
Colorado		✓	✓	20,000,000	1980	1,200	—	No	Yes
Connecticut		✓		30,000,000	1981	360	3,500	No	Yes
Delaware		✓		23,600,000	1981	424	1,250	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia		✓		12,351,400	1980	400	—	—	—
Florida		✓		21,787,113	1980	624	17,304	Yes	Yes
Georgia		✓		(b)	1980	1,200	12,035	Yes	Yes
Hawaii		✓		19,500,000	1979	252	—	No	No
Idaho		✓[c]		1,300,000	1980	96	—	No	No
Illinois		✓	✓	73,000,000	1980	1,500	11,320	Yes	Yes
Indiana		✓	✓	27,275,000	1981	2,649	5,026	No	Yes
Iowa			✓	5,600,000	1981	150	2,041	No	No
Kansas	✓						2,472	No	Yes
Kentucky		✓		19,130,553	1980	488	2,962	No	Yes
Louisiana		✓	✓	50,000,000	1981	1,500	6,160	Yes	Yes
Maine		✓	✓[d]	995,000	1980	80	719	No	No
Maryland		✓	✓	40,574,500	1980	1,028	7,726[e]	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts			✓	4,800,000	1981	250	2,857	No	Yes
Michigan		✓	✓	27,200,000	1980	1,000	13,091	No	Yes
Minnesota		✓	✓	25,500,000	1983	800	2,005	No	No
Mississippi		✓		15,000,000	1982	1,300	1,851	Yes	No
Missouri		✓	✓	38,000,000	1981	974	5,578	Yes	No
Montana		✓	✓	4,050,000	1980	192	694	No	No
Nebraska		✓	✓[f]	27,326,000	1981	816	1,238	No	Yes
Nevada		✓		25,000,000	1981	400	1,500	No	No
New Hampshire	✓						315	No	No
New Jersey	✓						(g)	Yes	—
New Mexico		✓		14,000,000	1981	300	1,300	No	Yes
New York		✓	✓	80,000,000	1982	1,024	20,700	No	No
North Carolina		✓		60,500,000	1982	1,822	12,645	No	Yes
North Dakota		✓	✓	1,510,000	1982	50	340	No	No
Ohio	✓						11,253[h]	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma		✓	✓	42,503,661	1982	1,260	3,345	Yes	No
Oregon			✓	1,241,335	1979	87	2,358	No	No
Pennsylvania	✓						—	No	No
Rhode Island		✓		13,500,000	1980	256	670	No	No
South Carolina		✓		23,231,348	1980	1,104	4,604	No	Yes
South Dakota		✓[b]	✓[b]	(b)	(b)	(b)	538	No	No
Tennessee		✓		15,000,000	1979	800	5,278	Yes	Yes
Texas		✓		51,188,000	1981	2,000	23,704	No	Yes
Utah		✓		1,100,000	1979	60	893	No	Yes
Vermont		✓		7,000,000	1981	192	485	No	No
Virginia		✓		19,350,000	1981	692[i]	8,759	No	No
Washington		✓	✓	21,959,000	1981	464	3,660	No	No
West Virginia	✓					—	1,933	No	No
Wisconsin		✓		50,000,000	1985	748	3,200	No	No
Wyoming		✓		27,500,000	1980	506	402	Yes	No

[a] Contingent upon legislative funding.
[b] Unknown.
[c] New addition to existing facility.
[d] Possibly.
[e] 379 in jails.
[f] Partial.
[g] Below capacity.
[h] This is the capacity given one bed per cell. The Ohio Department of Corrections estimates that the capacity is 14,000 if there are two beds per cell where possible.
[i] 92 juvenile bedspaces.

Source: CONtact, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: CONtact, Inc., March 1979), pp. 2-5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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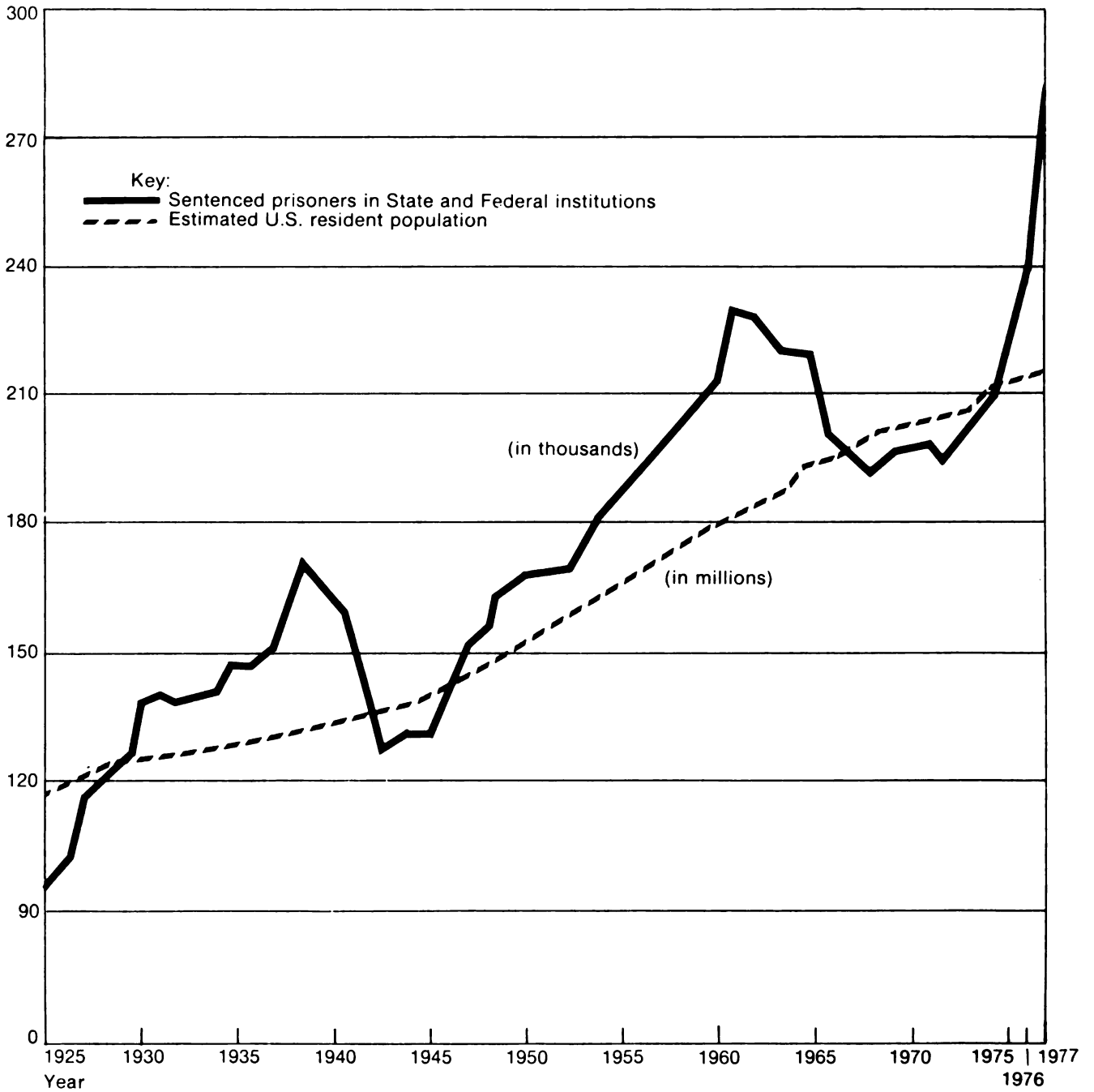
Figure 6.5 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31 and estimated resident population on July 1, United States, 1925–77

NOTE: Prison population data were compiled by a year-end census of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal correctional institutions. Prior to Dec. 31, 1971, a sentenced prisoner was counted as any adult felon serving a sentence in a Federal or State correctional institution. Beginning on Dec. 31, 1971, all jurisdictions were asked to disregard the difference between felons and misdemeanants and to count as a sentenced prisoner only those inmates who had been sentenced as adults or youthful offenders to a maximum term of at least 1 year and 1 day. Comparability of the data is affected by various reporting differences. For a description of the methodology and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

The U.S. resident population is compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Estimates are presented for July 1. Excluded from the resident population are all armed forces abroad, as well as Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1940. Population estimates for 1925 to 1969 were taken from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1976 *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 5, No. 2. Population estimates for 1970 to 1977 were taken from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census,* Current Population Reports *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Series P-25, No. 792.*



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977,* National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979) p. 1. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.6

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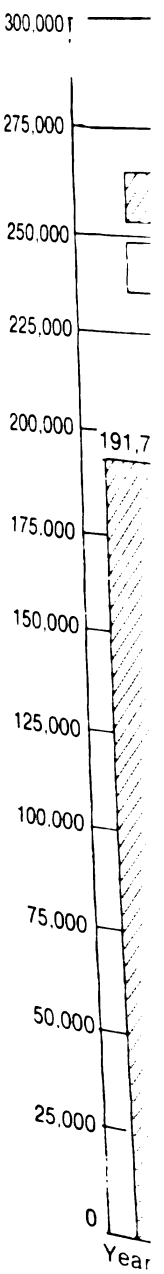

Source: U.S. Departmen
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SD-NPS-PSF-5, pp. 13–1

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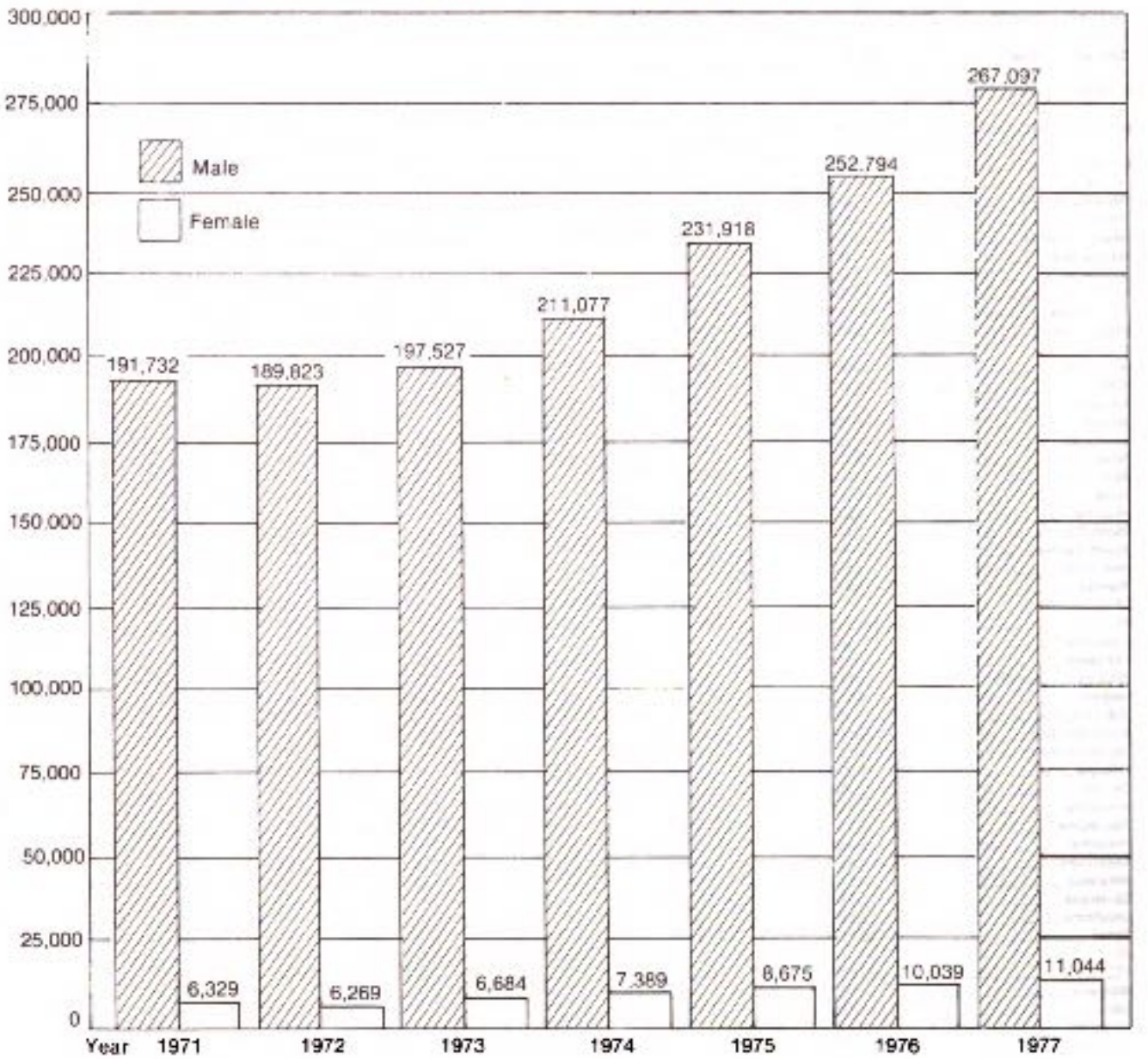
Figure 6.6 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by sex, United States, 1971–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.5. The figures for the years 1972–76 have been revised subsequent to their original publication; the figures presented below represent the revised count presented in Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1974 (SD–NPS–PSF–2), 1975 (SD–NPS–PSF–3), 1976 (SD–NPS–PSF–4), 1977 (SD–NPS–PSF–5). For information on methodology and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 7B.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–2, pp. 14, 16, 18; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–3, pp. 18–21; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–4, pp. 18–20; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–5, pp. 13–15 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 6.24 Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.5. For information on methodology and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Dec. 31, 1976			Dec. 31, 1977		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States, total	262,833	252,794	10,039	278,141	267,097	11,044
Federal institutions, total	26,980	25,521	1,459	28,650	26,956	1,694
State institutions, total	235,853	227,273	8,580	249,491	240,141	9,350
Northeast	36,180	35,142	1,038	37,841	36,766	1,075
Maine	610	600	10	655	641	14
New Hampshire	248	248	0	219	291	0
Vermont	279	273	6	279	275	4
Massachusetts	2,651	2,573	78	2,789	2,712	77
Rhode Island	490	481	9	523	510	13
Connecticut	1,923	1,874	49	1,647	1,601	46
New York	17,705	17,233	472	19,369	18,830	539
New Jersey	5,618	5,403	215	5,728	5,548	180
Pennsylvania	6,656	6,457	199	6,632	6,430	202
North Central	54,765	52,862	1,903	58,265	56,119	2,146
Ohio	12,525	11,983	542	12,846	12,269	577
Indiana	4,203	4,051	152	4,250	4,120	130
Illinois	9,739	9,502	237	10,668	10,384	284
Michigan	12,465	12,057	408	13,824	13,286	538
Wisconsin	3,299	3,160	139	3,347	3,211	136
Minnesota	1,624	1,561	63	1,755	1,700	55
Iowa	1,891	1,815	76	2,030	1,946	84
Missouri	4,997	4,878	119	5,302	5,144	158
North Dakota	162	162	0	194	192	2
South Dakota	478	461	17	519	499	20
Nebraska	1,304	1,219	85	1,284	1,211	73
Kansas	2,078	2,013	65	2,246	2,157	89
South	110,030	105,717	4,313	117,625	112,956	4,669
Delaware	684	665	19	695	675	20
Maryland	7,912	7,679	233	8,148	7,900	248
District of Columbia	2,283	2,220	63	2,237	2,195	42
Virginia	6,030	5,816	214	7,143	6,892	251
West Virginia	1,278	1,239	39	1,250	1,206	44
North Carolina	11,570	11,195	375	12,769	12,334	435
South Carolina	6,433	6,169	264	6,769	6,493	276
Georgia	11,025	10,572	453	11,243	10,773	470
Florida	17,793	17,008	785	18,713	17,924	789
Kentucky	3,657	3,521	136	3,660	3,523	137
Tennessee	4,817	4,623	194	5,480	5,248	232
Alabama	3,032	2,823	209	3,470	3,247	223
Mississippi	1,936	1,889	47	1,585	1,537	48
Arkansas	2,431	2,323	108	2,386	2,275	111
Louisiana	4,696	4,497	199	5,951	5,734	217
Oklahoma	3,736	3,584	152	3,609	3,453	156
Texas	20,717	19,894	823	22,517	21,547	970
West	34,878	33,552	1,326	35,760	34,300	1,460
Montana	551	551	0	617	617	0
Idaho	682	671	11	752	728	24
Wyoming	340	340	0	400	384	16
Colorado	2,239	2,162	77	2,311	2,242	69
New Mexico	1,220	1,167	53	1,489	1,436	53
Arizona	2,850	2,725	125	2,982	2,816	166
Utah	748	723	25	824	794	30
Nevada	961	912	49	1,184	1,110	74
Washington	3,771	3,568	203	4,272	4,049	223
Oregon	2,821	2,712	109	2,924	2,812	112
California	18,113	17,459	654	17,338	16,667	671
Alaska	255	245	10	293	284	9
Hawaii	327	317	10	374	361	13

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 13–15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 6.25 Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of sentenced prisoners incarcerated in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, by region and jurisdiction, 1971-77

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.5. Figures used for civilian population are based on U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates. Civilian population represents the resident population less the armed forces stationed in the United States. For information on methodology and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16. State and regional figures do not include prisoners confined in Federal institutions located within the individual States.

Region and jurisdiction	Rate per 100,000 civilian population						
	Dec. 31, 1971	Dec. 31, 1972	Dec. 31, 1973	Dec. 31, 1974	Dec. 31, 1975	Dec. 31, 1976	Dec. 31, 1977
United States, total	96.4	94.6	97.8	103.6	113	123	129
Federal institutions, total	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.6	11	13	13
State institutions, total	86.2	84.1	86.8	93.0	102	111	116
Northeast	56.4	56.8	60.4	63.4	70	73	77
Maine	45.1	46.3	43.8	50.4	60	57	61
New Hampshire	28.0	30.8	34.8	27.1	31	30	26
Vermont	46.5	30.0	40.3	51.5	51	64	57
Massachusetts	38.3	32.1	34.3	38.4	42	46	48
Rhode Island	40.5	36.1	43.2	48.7	41	53	56
Connecticut	63.3	59.3	54.2	47.6	59	62	53
New York	65.0	64.0	71.4	78.5	89	98	108
New Jersey	72.5	72.4	73.5	71.6	77	78	78
Pennsylvania	44.7	52.6	55.0	56.9	60	56	56
North Central	72.9	65.6	62.8	69.0	84	95	108
Ohio	84.7	77.2	71.9	86.9	107	117	120
Indiana	82.9	72.8	63.4	57.5	73	79	80
Illinois	52.4	50.4	50.3	55.9	73	87	95
Michigan	106.4	93.9	86.8	94.6	119	137	151
Wisconsin	55.4	44.9	47.2	56.4	65	71	72
Minnesota	40.2	34.5	36.0	35.1	42	41	44
Iowa	53.6	45.5	49.0	51.6	63	66	70
Missouri	76.8	74.7	79.4	88.0	92	105	111
North Dakota	21.3	28.8	24.9	20.7	27	26	30
South Dakota	57.8	51.0	34.9	37.0	49	70	76
Nebraska	69.1	62.8	66.0	67.9	80	93	83
Kansas	90.5	73.5	60.6	63.5	76	91	97
South	123.9	124.5	128.3	135.0	150	161	169
Delaware	33.2	49.3	57.1	76.1	100	118	120
Maryland	124.9	139.3	144.0	155.0	169	192	198
District of Columbia	349.2	340.8	324.2	289.2	326	334	330
Virginia	108.9	106.3	107.9	105.1	110	126	142
West Virginia	59.6	59.1	60.8	57.3	65	71	67
North Carolina	153.0	159.9	183.9	207.2	210	214	234
South Carolina	118.4	121.2	130.1	158.4	198	230	239
Georgia	146.1	174.3	173.3	191.4	204	225	224
Florida	135.8	139.3	132.5	137.9	183	211	221
Kentucky	94.1	89.5	89.4	91.7	100	107	106
Tennessee	86.1	81.9	84.2	90.9	109	114	127
Alabama	110.0	103.5	104.5	110.3	121	83	94
Mississippi	82.7	83.1	75.5	91.8	103	91	67
Arkansas	83.9	80.4	82.2	99.6	102	115	111
Louisiana	113.0	92.2	108.3	127.7	126	120	152
Oklahoma	144.2	139.7	120.4	108.5	114	133	129
Texas	140.9	136.0	146.6	140.6	154	167	176
West	81.9	78.6	85.6	93.9	84	91	92
Montana	35.4	39.5	43.5	45.6	50	73	81
Idaho	48.9	49.6	54.6	65.5	71	82	87
Wyoming	77.5	75.7	78.6	73.9	80	87	98
Colorado	85.9	81.3	77.5	79.4	80	87	89
New Mexico	61.3	55.7	66.4	80.7	86	105	126
Arizona	74.3	76.9	81.0	97.0	118	125	129
Utah	53.3	51.2	44.7	46.1	54	60	64
Nevada	124.0	121.2	134.9	130.3	136	156	187
Washington	82.4	77.1	77.1	86.2	96	109	118
Oregon	93.5	84.4	74.7	88.3	108	122	122
California	87.4	83.9	96.7	105.6	81	85	80
Alaska	65.6	61.0	56.3	57.1	56	63	75
Hawaii	33.7	38.8	37.3	38.6	42	39	44

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-2, pp. 20, 21; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-3, pp. 16, 17; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4, p. 18; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5, p. 13 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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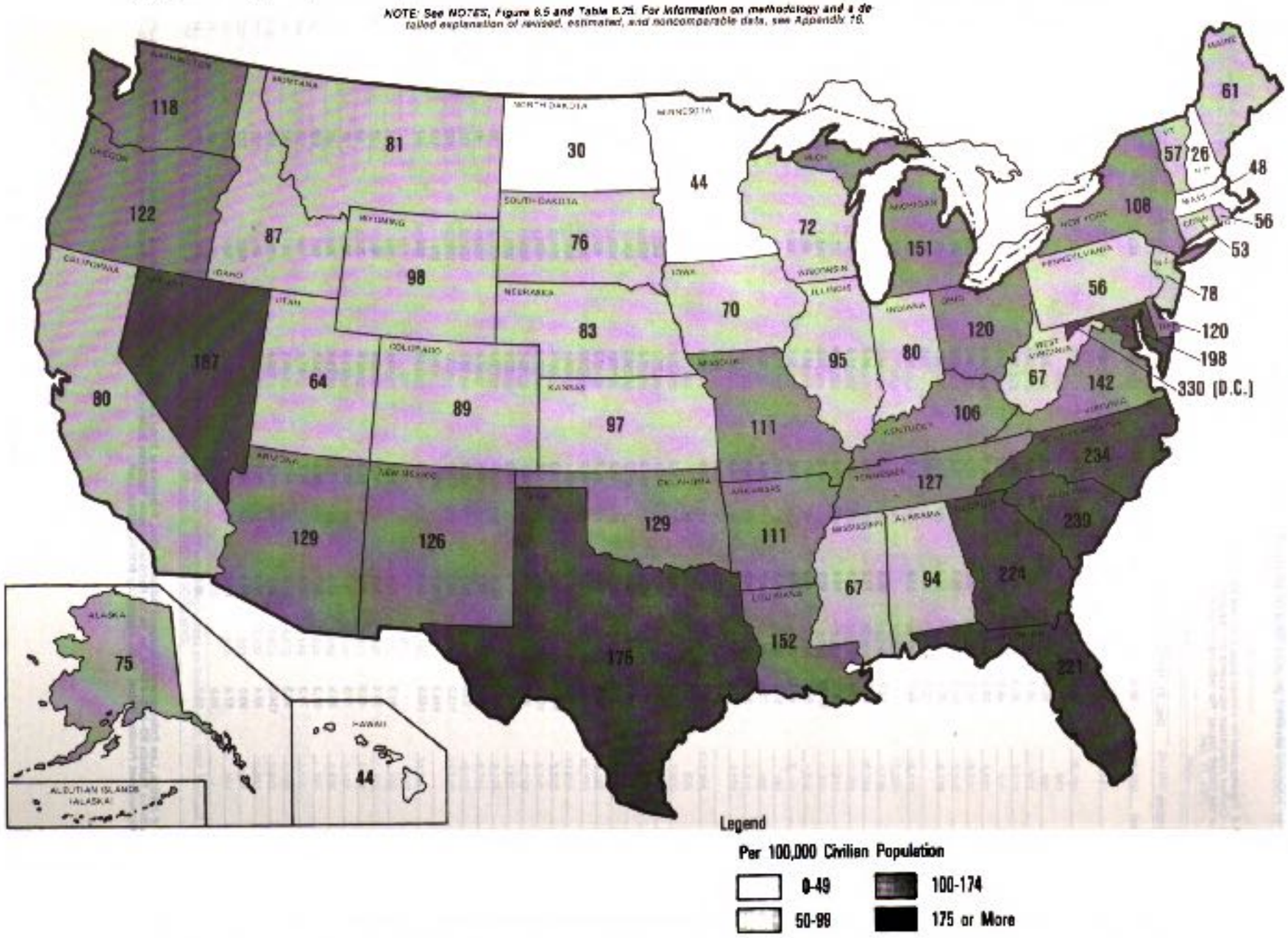
Figure 6.7 Rate (per 100,000 civilian population) of sentenced prisoners incarcerated in State institutions, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 6.5 and Table 6.25. For information on methodology and a de tailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 4.

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Table 6.26 Sentenced and unsentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by region and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1977 and 1978

NOTE: Beginning in 1974, reporting jurisdictions were required to provide a yearend count of all prisoners. This count is to include both sentenced and unsentenced prisoners. As used here, "sentenced prisoners" refers to those inmates who had been sentenced as adults or youthful offenders to a maximum term of at least 1 year and 1 day. "Unsentenced prisoners" refers to those with a sentence of 1 year or less and those held without sentence. Examples of those held without sentence are those held for safe keeping, those undergoing presentencing evaluation; civil narcotics addicts; and, in States operating a combined jail-prison system, those held awaiting trial or sentencing. The table below presents preliminary data; these data are subject to revision. For Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania, 1978 figures that distinguish between sentenced and unsentenced prisoners are estimates. For Florida and Maryland in both 1977 and 1978 and for Maine in 1977, figures on the sentenced prisoners include the unsentenced prisoners. The proportion of such prisoners was estimated to be less than 1 percent in Florida, 10 percent in Maine, and approximately 6 percent in Maryland.

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced prisoners			Unsentenced prisoners		
	Dec. 31, 1977	Dec. 31, 1978	Percent change 1977-78	Dec. 31, 1977	Dec. 31, 1978	Percent change 1977-78	Dec. 31, 1977	Dec. 31, 1978	Percent change 1977-78
United States, total	299,086	307,384	+2.8	284,461	294,580	+3.6	14,625	12,804	-12.5
Male, total	286,939	294,648	+2.7	273,367	282,869	+3.5	13,572	11,779	-13.2
Female, total	12,147	12,736	+4.8	11,094	11,711	+5.6	1,053	1,025	-2.7
Federal institutions, total	32,088	29,803	-7.1	28,650	26,391	-7.9	3,438	3,412	-0.8
State institutions, total	266,998	277,581	+4.0	255,811	268,189	+4.8	11,187	9,392	-16.0
Northeast	40,833	42,750	+4.7	38,341	40,425	+5.4	2,492	2,325	-6.7
Maine	666	710	+6.6	655	577	-11.9	11	133	1,109.1
New Hampshire	239	283	+18.4	219	283	+29.2	20	0	-100.0
Vermont [a]	416	464	+11.5	279	337	+20.8	137	127	-7.3
Massachusetts [b]	2,825	2,822	-0.1	2,789	2,811	+0.8	36	11	-69.4
Rhode Island [a]	686	664	-3.2	524	524	+0.0	162	140	-13.6
Connecticut [a]	2,965	3,489	+17.7	1,647	2,163	+31.3	1,318	1,326	+0.6
New York [b]	19,369	20,458	+5.6	19,369	20,458	+5.6	0	0	X
New Jersey [c]	6,017	5,869	-2.5	5,386	5,419	+0.6	631	450	-28.7
Pennsylvania	7,650	7,991	+4.5	7,473	7,853	+5.1	177	138	-22.0
North Central	59,269	61,332	+3.5	58,265	60,246	+3.4	1,004	1,086	+8.2
Ohio	12,846	13,357	+4.0	12,846	13,357	+4.0	0	0	X
Indiana	4,633	4,955	+7.0	4,250	4,350	+2.4	383	605	+58.0
Illinois	10,982	10,732	-2.3	10,668	10,430	-2.2	314	302	+3.8
Michigan [b]	13,824	14,944	+8.1	13,824	14,944	+8.1	0	0	X
Wisconsin	3,347	3,433	+2.6	3,347	3,433	+2.6	0	0	X
Minnesota	1,755	1,877	+7.0	1,755	1,877	+7.0	0	0	X
Iowa	2,125	2,068	-2.7	2,030	2,035	+0.2	95	33	-65.3
Missouri	5,302	5,637	+6.3	5,302	5,637	+6.3	0	0	X
North Dakota	216	179	-17.1	194	169	-12.9	22	10	-54.5
South Dakota	565	533	-5.7	519	506	-2.5	46	27	-41.3
Nebraska	1,425	1,326	-6.9	1,284	1,219	-5.1	141	107	-24.1
Kansas	2,249	2,291	+1.9	2,246	2,289	+1.9	3	2	-33.3
South	127,793	131,632	+3.0	123,050	128,108	+4.1	4,743	3,524	-25.7
Delaware [a]	1,230	1,325	+7.7	820	1,005	+22.6	410	320	-22.0
Maryland [b]	8,148	7,952	-2.4	8,148	7,952	-2.4	0	0	X
District of Columbia [a]	2,804	2,701	-3.7	2,237	2,535	+13.3	567	166	-70.7
Virginia [c]	7,838	8,344	+6.5	7,322	7,882	+7.6	516	462	-10.5
West Virginia	1,250	1,193	-4.6	1,250	1,193	-4.6	0	0	X
North Carolina	14,189	13,252	-6.6	12,769	12,647	-1.0	1,420	605	-57.4
South Carolina	7,306	7,396	+1.2	6,769	6,990	+3.3	537	406	-24.4
Georgia	11,658	11,358	-2.6	11,243	10,874	-3.3	415	484	+16.6
Florida [b]	19,643	20,766	+5.7	19,447	20,573	+5.8	196	193	-1.5
Kentucky	3,661	3,390	-7.4	3,660	3,390	-7.4	1	0	-100.0
Tennessee [b]	5,501	5,835	+6.1	5,480	5,835	+6.5	21	0	-100.0
Alabama [b]	6,098	5,524	-9.4	6,096	5,376	-11.8	2	148	+7,300.0
Mississippi	2,335	2,977	+27.5	2,103	2,679	+27.4	232	298	+28.4
Arkansas	2,466	2,605	+5.6	2,386	2,529	+6.0	80	76	-5.0
Louisiana [b]	6,731	7,409	+10.1	6,731	7,409	+10.1	0	0	X
Oklahoma	3,955	4,186	+5.8	3,609	3,820	+5.8	346	366	+5.8
Texas	22,980	25,419	+10.6	22,980	25,419	+10.6	0	0	X
West	39,103	41,867	+7.1	36,155	39,410	+9.0	2,948	2,457	-16.7
Montana	621	674	+8.5	617	672	+8.9	4	2	-50.0
Idaho	769	830	+7.9	752	830	+10.4	17	0	-100.0
Wyoming	400	436	+9.0	400	436	+9.0	0	0	X
Colorado	2,317	2,479	+7.0	2,311	2,467	+6.8	6	12	+100.0
New Mexico	1,613	1,593	-1.2	1,489	1,393	-6.4	124	200	+61.3
Arizona	3,229	3,456	+7.0	3,229	3,450	+6.8	0	6	X
Utah	889	911	+2.5	824	908	+10.2	65	3	-95.4
Nevada	1,187	1,357	+14.3	1,184	1,357	+14.6	3	0	-100.0
Washington	4,282	4,477	+4.6	4,272	4,477	+4.8	10	0	-100.0
Oregon	2,935	2,891	-1.5	2,924	2,885	-1.3	11	6	-45.5
California	19,623	21,327	+8.7	17,338	19,552	+12.8	2,285	1,775	-22.3
Alaska [a]	686	712	+3.8	419	490	+16.9	267	222	-16.9
Hawaii [a]	552	724	+31.2	396	493	+24.5	156	231	+48.1

[a] Both 1977 and 1978 figures include jail and prison inmates, as jails and prisons form a combined system within the jurisdiction. In both years, figures for all District of Columbia facilities except two—the District of Columbia Jail and the District of Columbia Detention Center—include inmates with a maximum sentence of a year or less or with no sentence.

[b] Figures for 1978 include inmates held in local jails because of overcrowding in State institutions. Such inmates are considered by those States to be subject to the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. The number of inmates held in local jails as of yearend 1978 was as follows: Alabama (1,342), Florida (59), Louisiana (1,190), Maryland (380), Massachusetts (110), Michigan (44), Mississippi (1,000), New York (269), South Carolina (724), and Tennessee (114). All of these States except New York and Tennessee also held such inmates at yearend 1977.

[c] Prisoners detained locally to relieve overcrowding at the State level are excluded because they are considered not to be subject to the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. At yearend 1978 there were 70 such prisoners in New Jersey and 1,174 in Virginia. Both States also had prisoners of this type in 1977.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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Table 6.27 Sentenced and unsentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions, by sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.26. In this table only, "sentenced" refers to all prisoners under sentence regardless of length of term. For information on methodology and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Dec. 31, 1976			Dec. 31, 1977		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States, total	278,000	266,830	11,170	291,667	279,626	12,041
Federal institutions, total	29,117	27,538	1,579	30,920	29,087	1,833
State institutions, total	248,883	239,292	9,591	260,747	250,539	10,208
Northeast	39,183	37,997	1,186	40,742	39,519	1,223
Maine	615	605	10	666	652	14
New Hampshire	254	254	0	239	239	0
Vermont	422	412	10	416	407	9
Massachusetts	2,695	2,583	112	2,825	2,719	106
Rhode Island	652	639	13	686	669	17
Connecticut	3,239	3,114	125	2,965	2,847	118
New York	17,712	17,240	472	19,369	18,830	539
New Jersey	6,004	5,789	215	6,017	5,837	180
Pennsylvania	7,590	7,361	229	7,559	7,319	240
North Central	56,103	54,158	1,945	59,269	57,077	2,192
Ohio	12,525	11,983	542	12,846	12,269	577
Indiana	4,903	4,742	161	4,633	4,498	135
Illinois	10,053	9,815	238	10,982	10,687	295
Michigan	12,465	12,057	408	13,824	13,286	538
Wisconsin	3,299	3,160	139	3,347	3,211	136
Minnesota	1,624	1,561	63	1,755	1,700	55
Iowa	1,956	1,878	78	2,125	2,037	88
Missouri	4,997	4,878	119	5,302	5,144	158
North Dakota	198	198	0	216	214	2
South Dakota	523	502	21	565	537	28
Nebraska	1,474	1,371	103	1,425	1,335	90
Kansas	2,086	2,013	73	2,249	2,159	90
South	115,065	110,432	4,633	122,031	117,112	4,919
Delaware	953	910	43	1,021	975	46
Maryland	7,912	7,679	233	8,148	7,900	248
District of Columbia	2,933	2,860	73	2,804	2,754	50
Virginia	6,690	6,421	269	7,659	7,367	292
West Virginia	1,291	1,252	39	1,250	1,206	44
North Carolina	13,257	12,770	487	14,189	13,683	506
South Carolina	6,988	6,695	293	7,306	6,998	308
Georgia	11,552	11,045	507	11,658	11,146	512
Florida	17,793	17,008	785	18,713	17,924	789
Kentucky	3,657	3,521	136	3,661	3,523	138
Tennessee	4,837	4,634	203	5,501	5,266	235
Alabama	3,033	2,824	209	3,472	3,249	223
Mississippi	2,112	2,059	53	1,760	1,707	53
Arkansas	2,503	2,389	114	2,466	2,354	112
Louisiana	4,696	4,497	199	5,951	5,734	217
Oklahoma	4,141	3,974	167	3,955	3,779	176
Texas	20,717	19,894	823	22,517	21,547	970
West	38,532	36,705	1,827	38,705	36,831	1,874
Montana	558	558	0	621	621	0
Idaho	695	684	11	769	745	24
Wyoming	340	340	0	400	384	16
Colorado	2,244	2,167	77	2,317	2,248	69
New Mexico	1,352	1,296	56	1,613	1,551	62
Arizona	2,850	2,725	125	2,982	2,816	166
Utah	820	794	26	889	855	34
Nevada	961	912	49	1,187	1,113	74
Washington	3,783	3,580	203	4,282	4,059	223
Oregon	2,859	2,749	110	2,935	2,822	113
California	21,088	19,964	1,124	19,623	18,576	1,047
Alaska	494	471	23	577	548	29
Hawaii	488	465	23	510	493	17

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 10-12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 6.28 Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.5. Some inmates were involved in more than one transaction; all figures on admissions and departures represent the number of transactions and not the number of individual prisoners who were involved in such movements. "Unconditional releases" include expiration of sentence, commutation of sentence, and other such unqualified discharges. "Conditional releases" (those involving some form of supervision

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners on 12/31/76	Admissions					
		Total	New commitments from courts	Parole or conditional-release violators returned	Escapees returned	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States, total	262,833	163,203	128,050	21,746	8,068	3,604	1,735
Federal institutions, total	26,980	17,685	13,820	2,129	912	768	56
State institutions, total	235,853	145,518	114,230	19,617	7,156	2,836	1,679
Northeast	36,180	22,135	16,233	3,867	937	664	434
Maine	610	692	541	96	36	10	9
New Hampshire	248	265	168	32	7	58	0
Vermont	279	241	162	41	31	7	0
Massachusetts	2,651	1,909	1,169	261	213	266	0
Rhode Island	490	295	205	51	12	13	14
Connecticut	1,923	1,399	1,035	225	21	118	0
New York	17,705	10,319	8,125	1,697	398	61	38
New Jersey	5,618	3,673	2,485	1,001	92	0	95
Pennsylvania	6,656	3,342	2,343	463	127	131	278
North Central	54,765	33,795	26,726	5,074	1,489	310	196
Ohio	12,525	7,549	6,242	1,255	31	21	0
Indiana	4,203	2,674	2,472	141	60	1	0
Illinois	9,739	6,319	5,092	1,019	87	0	121
Michigan	12,465	7,320	5,361	1,121	823	15	0
Wisconsin	3,299	1,745	1,317	284	144	0	0
Minnesota	1,624	1,361	902	342	50	44	23
Iowa	1,891	1,118	770	141	143	29	35
Missouri	4,997	2,637	2,305	248	62	22	0
North Dakota	162	196	133	32	0	31	0
South Dakota	478	395	326	30	17	22	0
Nebraska	1,304	628	477	90	25	19	17
Kansas	2,078	1,853	1,329	371	47	106	0
South	110,030	67,832	54,870	6,830	3,878	1,236	1,018
Delaware	684	374	298	11	40	25	0
Maryland	7,912	4,960	4,146	284	324	206	0
District of Columbia	2,283	3,553	2,517	209	195	632	0
Virginia	6,030	3,999	3,209	358	81	205	146
West Virginia	1,278	460	352	46	30	0	32
North Carolina	11,570	7,565	5,669	667	1,229	0	0
South Carolina	6,433	3,689	2,895	476	173	89	56
Georgia	11,025	5,685	5,010	328	341	0	6
Florida	17,793	9,297	6,851	1,219	583	12	632
Kentucky	3,657	2,575	2,025	440	84	15	11
Tennessee	4,817	3,277	2,608	346	295	28	0
Alabama	3,032	2,455	1,749	324	353	0	29
Mississippi	1,936	708	445	187	21	0	55
Arkansas	2,431	1,751	1,453	278	14	6	0
Louisiana	4,696	3,113	2,886	211	16	0	0
Oklahoma	3,736	2,413	2,209	109	95	0	0
Texas	20,717	11,958	10,548	1,337	4	18	51
West	34,878	21,756	16,401	3,846	852	626	31
Montana	551	456	337	76	22	17	4
Idaho	682	689	550	85	12	31	11
Wyoming	340	220	190	5	15	10	0
Colorado	2,239	1,524	1,211	249	40	17	7
New Mexico	1,220	879	607	204	41	18	9
Arizona	2,850	1,792	1,488	88	203	13	0
Utah	748	427	326	58	36	7	0
Nevada	961	782	668	79	9	26	0
Washington	3,771	2,360	1,617	603	137	3	0
Oregon	2,821	1,964	1,492	297	151	24	0
California	18,113	10,206	7,558	2,031	181	436	0
Alaska	255	293	245	25	3	20	0
Hawaii	327	164	112	46	2	4	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin

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Federal institutions, by region and jurisdiction, 1977

over the offender upon return to the community) include parole, probation, supervised mandatory release (early release because of good behavior), and other forms of conditional discharge. For information on methodology and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Releases							
Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Deaths	Escapes	Transfers to other jurisdictions	Other releases	Number of prisoners on 12/31/77
147,895	100,230	24,052	620	8,427	7,544	7,022	278,141
16,015	5,248	3,821	73	647	3,314	2,912	28,650
131,880	94,982	20,231	547	7,780	4,230	4,110	249,491
20,474	16,154	1,779	65	1,116	732	628	37,841
647	395	192	1	36	8	15	655
294	206	2	0	5	68	13	219
241	172	15	0	38	16	0	279
1,771	1,023	212	12	232	292	0	2,789
262	172	32	0	12	10	36	523
1,675	1,024	495	9	17	130	0	1,647
8,655	7,334	410	28	531	160	192	19,369
3,563	3,165	178	3	113	0	104	5,728
3,366	2,663	243	12	132	48	268	6,632
30,295	25,216	2,463	112	1,614	356	534	58,265
7,228	7,071	55	19	34	49	0	12,846
2,627	2,411	144	12	59	1	0	4,250
5,390	5,230	0	11	76	0	73	10,668
5,961	4,430	410	20	891	25	185	13,824
1,697	1,444	89	5	159	0	0	3,347
1,230	960	139	5	78	48	0	1,755
979	585	201	5	126	27	35	2,030
2,332	981	1,179	17	101	22	32	5,302
164	115	19	0	1	20	9	194
354	218	88	4	15	23	6	519
648	442	135	7	24	26	14	1,284
1,685	1,329	4	7	50	115	180	2,246
60,237	36,196	14,598	253	4,109	2,419	2,662	117,625
363	277	0	0	42	44	0	695
4,724	2,847	664	11	293	242	667	8,148
3,599	1,126	540	12	179	1,742	0	2,237
2,886	1,703	859	10	94	216	4	7,143
488	342	100	9	33	0	4	1,250
6,366	3,454	1,345	12	1,314	0	241	12,769
3,353	2,527	572	24	180	5	45	6,769
5,467	2,962	1,890	28	383	94	110	11,243
8,377	4,748	1,600	34	604	0	1,391	18,713
2,572	2,293	115	11	87	4	62	3,660
2,614	1,932	325	17	318	22	0	5,480
2,017	832	749	14	396	0	26	3,470
1,059	852	171	5	23	1	7	1,585
1,796	1,563	179	4	13	14	23	2,386
1,858	567	1,236	15	40	0	0	5,951
2,540	1,410	1,013	10	107	0	0	3,609
10,158	6,761	3,240	37	3	35	82	22,517
20,874	17,416	1,391	117	941	723	286	35,760
390	328	19	1	24	3	15	617
619	507	42	2	11	44	13	752
160	50	90	2	15	3	0	400
1,452	1,220	105	9	60	42	16	2,311
610	441	93	4	30	9	33	1,489
1,660	1,195	153	14	208	90	0	2,982
351	294	10	3	38	6	0	824
559	387	92	6	19	50	5	1,184
1,859	1,649	12	8	188	2	0	4,272
1,861	1,286	368	10	170	27	0	2,924
10,981	9,776	405	58	172	367	203	17,338
255	186	0	0	3	66	0	293
117	97	2	0	3	14	1	374

SD-NPS-PSF-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 16, 17.

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Table 6.29 Estimated number of inmates of State correctional facilities, by selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1974

NOTE: These data are estimates derived from a stratified probability sample of adult and youthful offenders held in the custody of State correctional authorities. The survey included not only those inmates detained in facilities directly administered by State correctional authorities, but also those in any public or private institution charged with the custody of persons under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities. Examples of the latter arrangement are inmates committed to State mental hospitals and inmates housed in YMCA's while assigned to work-release programs. For discussion of the survey sampling procedures, standard error tables, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17. Juvenile offenders were excluded from the survey.

Characteristic	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Sex:		
Total [a]	191,400	100
Male	185,000	97
Female	6,300	3
Race:		
Total [a]	191,400	100
White	97,700	51
Black	89,700	47
Other	3,400	2
Not reported	600	(b)
Age:		
Total [a]	191,400	100
Under 18	1,800	1
18	5,500	3
19	7,900	4
20 to 24	57,100	30
25 to 29	44,900	23
30 to 34	27,300	14
35 to 39	16,300	9
40 to 49	19,600	10
50 and over	10,300	5
Not reported	600	(b)
Level of educational attainment:		
Total [a,c]	187,500	100
Eighth grade or less	49,000	26
1 to 3 years of high school	65,900	35
4 years of high school	52,200	28
1 to 3 years of college	14,300	8
4 years or more of college	1,500	1
Not reported	4,700	2
Employment status (month prior to arrest):		
Total [a]	191,400	100
Employed	131,000	68
Full-time	117,100	61
Part-time	13,800	7
Unemployed	59,000	31
Looking for work	23,800	12
Not looking for work	35,200	18
Wanting work	9,100	5
Not wanting work	26,100	14
Not reported	1,400	1
Marital status:		
Total [a,c]	187,500	100
Married	44,300	24
Widowed	5,800	3
Divorced	31,900	17
Separated	15,200	8
Never married	89,900	48
Not reported	300	(b)
Armed forces service:		
Total [a,c]	187,500	100
Served	51,200	27
Never served	136,400	73
Personal income (year prior to arrest):		
Total [a,d]	168,300	100
No income	7,600	5
Less than $2,000	32,400	19
$2,000 to $3,999	30,700	18
$4,000 to $5,999	30,400	18
$6,000 to $9,999	29,900	18
$10,000 or more	23,000	14
Amount not known	12,600	8
Not reported	1,800	1
Length of time on last job:		
Total [a,d]	168,300	100
Less than 5 weeks	16,900	10
5 to 26 weeks	61,100	36
27 to 104 weeks	55,100	33
105 to 260 weeks	21,500	13
261 or more weeks	13,700	8
Occupation at time of arrest:		
Total [a,d]	168,300	100
Professional and technical workers	4,900	3
Managers and administrators	9,500	6
Salesworkers	3,900	2
Clerical workers	7,000	4
Craftsmen and kindred workers	39,300	23
Carpenters	4,400	3
Auto mechanics	4,100	2
Painters	4,300	3
Other craftsmen	26,500	16
Operatives	48,100	29
Welders	3,700	2
Machine operators	3,800	2
Truck drivers	9,200	5
Other operatives	31,400	19
Nonfarm laborers	29,200	17
Construction laborers	8,200	5
Freight and material handlers	7,100	4
Other nonfarm laborers	13,800	8
Farmers and farm managers	400	(b)
Farm laborers and supervisors	4,000	2
Service workers	19,200	11
Others	500	(b)
Not reported	2,500	1

[a] Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.
[b] Less than 0.5 percent.
[c] Includes sentenced inmates only.
[d] Includes only those inmates who had held a full-time job after December 1968 or who had been employed during most of the month prior to their arrest.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), pp. 24, 25.

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Table 6.30 Estimated number of sentenced inmates in State correctional facilities, by offense, United States, 1974

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.29. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

Offense	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Total [a]	187,500	100
Homicide [a]	34,000	18
Murder	21,400	11
Attempted murder	4,400	2
Manslaughter	8,200	4
Kidnapping	2,200	1
Sexual assault [a]	9,600	5
Rape	8,500	5
Statutory rape	600	[b]
Lewd act with a child	500	[b]
Other	[b,c]	[b,c]
Major drug offense (except possession) [a]	8,000	4
Involving heroin	2,800	1
Involving other specified drugs (except marijuana)	2,100	1
Involving unspecified drugs	3,200	2
Robbery [a]	42,400	23
Armed	28,800	15
Unarmed	5,900	3
Undetermined	7,700	4
Assault [a]	9,000	5
Aggravated	5,700	3
Simple	1,700	1
Undetermined	1,700	1
Burglary	33,800	18
Larceny	12,200	6
Motor vehicle theft	3,200	2
Forgery, fraud, or embezzlement	8,100	4
Minor drug offense [a]	10,700	6
Involving marihuana (except possession)	1,800	1
Possession of heroin	2,600	1
Possession of marihuana	1,100	1
Possession of other specified drugs	1,200	1
Possession of other unspecified drugs	2,100	1
Activity unspecified	1,800	1
Weapons offense	1,900	1
Arson	1,000	1
Stolen property offense	1,900	1
Other sex offense	2,100	1
Drunk or drugged driving	1,100	1
Escape or flight	1,000	1
Habitual criminal	100[c]	[b,c]
Jail offense	2,800	2
Other	2,000	1
Not reported	[b,c]	[b,c]

[a] Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.
[b] Less than 100 inmates or 0.5 percent.
[c] Estimate, based on about 17 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 28.

Table 6.31 Estimated number of inmates of State correctional facilities, by extent, nature, and circumstances of drug use, United States, 1974

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.29. Data in this table exclude use of alcohol. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

Item	Number of inmates	Percent of inmates
Whether drugs ever used		
Total [a]	191,400	100
Used drugs	116,500	61
Never used drugs	74,500	39
Not reported	300	[b]
Number of drugs ever used		
Total [a,c]	116,500	100
1 drug	30,900	26
2 drugs	17,900	15
3 drugs	19,000	16
4 drugs	14,800	13
5 or more drugs	34,000	29
Type of drug ever used		
Total [a,c,d]	116,500	100
Heroin	58,200	50
Methadone	17,700	15
Cocaine	52,800	45
Marijuana	107,600	92
Amphetamines	56,400	48
Barbiturates	53,000	46
Others	31,200	27
Frequency of use		
Total [a,c]	116,500	100
Daily	71,200	61
Less than daily	45,300	39
Type of drug used daily		
Total [a,e]	71,200	100
Heroin	40,600	57
Methadone	5,400	8
Cocaine	11,500	16
Marijuana	45,100	63
Amphetamines	21,000	29
Barbiturates	15,200	21
Others	7,500	11
Whether under influence of drugs at time of "present" or subsequent offense resulting in imprisonment		
Total [a,c]	116,500	100
Under influence	50,600	43
Not under influence	65,100	56
Don't know and not reported	800	1
Number of drugs under influence of at time of "present" or subsequent offense resulting in imprisonment		
Total [a,f]	50,600	100
1 drug	36,800	73
2 drugs	10,600	21
3 or more drugs	3,200	6

[a] Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.
[b] Less than 0.5 percent.
[c] Includes only those inmates who reported ever using drugs.
[d] Detail exceeds total shown because inmates may have used more than one drug.
[e] Includes only those inmates who reported using drugs daily. Detail exceeds total shown because inmates may have used more than one type of drug daily.
[f] Includes only those inmates who reported being under the influence of drugs at the time of the "present" or subsequent offense resulting in imprisonment.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 27.

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Table 6.32 Population and movement of prisoners in Federal institutions, fiscal years 1941-77[a]

NOTE: The Federal Prison System is responsible for two distinct Federal offender populations: (1) individuals who are housed in, have escaped from, or are in transit between Federal institutions and community treatment centers; and (2) individuals who are housed in, awaiting trial in, or enroute to State, local, or private facilities that are under contract with the Federal Prison System for the housing of Federal offenders. Approximately 18 percent of the total Federal prison population is housed in contract facilities. These data are not included in the tables except for Table 6.39. Data in this report are broken down into two sets of mutually exclusive categories: (1) court commitments and other-than-court commitments; and (2) prisoners under sentence and prisoners not under sentence. The figure below presents the breakdowns within these categories. Beginning in fiscal year 1974, persons committed for a mental competency determination and due to mental incompetency (18 U.S.C. 4244, 4246) were included in "study and observation."

The tables in the 1977 series that present data on population and court commitments are approximately 88 percent complete, unless otherwise noted. "Completeness" refers to the percentage of the known prisoner population on which demographic data are available. These completeness figures are not available for populations prior to 1974.

For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 18.

For a definition of "mandatory release," see NOTE, Table 1.78.

	COURT COMMITMENTS	OTHER-THAN-COURT COMMITMENTS
UNDER SENTENCE	(1) Regular adult (2) Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act (3) Youth Corrections Act (4) 18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(1) and (b)(2) (setting of minimum term is discretionary with the court) (5) Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act (6) Split sentence	(1) Parole violation (2) Mandatory release violation (3) Study and observation cases (4) State commitments
NOT UNDER SENTENCE		(1) 18 U.S.C. 4244 mental observation 4246 mental incompetence (2) Juvenile observation and study (3) Youth observation and study (4) Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act study cases

Fiscal year ended June 30[b]	Population beginning of year	Received (transfers excluded)						Transferred from other institutions	Discharged (transfers excluded)							Transferred to institutions	Population end of year
		From courts	Violators returned: Parole	Violators returned: Mandatory release	Study and observation	Escaped prisoners returned	Other[c]		Sentence expired	Mandatorily released[d]	Paroled[e]	Died	Study and observation	Escaped	Other[c]		
1941 ____	20,345	15,800	211	727	X	94	11	4,667	5,986	8,045	2,888	121	X	109	167	4,583	19,956
1942 ____	19,956	14,994	222	730	X	95	25	3,206	6,300	7,554	2,758	106	X	84	193	3,337	18,896
1943 ____	18,896	12,567	186	568	X	115	11	2,301	4,874	6,618	3,883	69	X	106	221	2,334	16,539
1944 ____	16,539	13,938	226	450	X	108	9	2,588	4,176	5,153	3,202	73	X	101	188	2,573	18,392
1945 ____	18,392	14,982	338	363	X	106	4	3,837	4,856	4,990	3,697	66	X	102	358	3,966	19,987
1946 ____	19,987	14,832	321	367	X	144	0	3,842	4,974	5,347	4,496	69	X	152	290	4,982	19,183
1947 ____	19,183	14,812	466	471	X	174	0	3,702	5,552	4,855	5,445	54	X	193	356	3,903	18,450
1948 ____	18,450	12,845	499	476	X	195	0	3,565	4,816	5,147	3,985	47	X	218	291	3,545	17,981
1949 ____	17,981	12,738	751	694	X	147	0	2,775	5,258	5,146	3,868	50	X	137	394	2,770	17,463
1950 ____	17,463	14,403	710	789	X	122	0	3,442	5,616	5,744	3,493	37	X	138	480	3,511	17,930
1951 ____	17,930	14,676	662	787	X	127	0	3,472	5,598	6,000	3,717	52	X	152	427	3,291	18,417
1952 ____	18,417	14,823	577	547	X	134	0	4,010	9,655	2,005	3,687	42	X	160	267	4,135	18,557
1953 ____	18,557	16,166	576	410	X	181	0	4,666	9,287	2,230	4,204	60	X	223	182	4,637	19,733
1954 ____	19,733	17,448	657	349	X	169	0	5,004	10,272	2,413	4,243	55	X	185	150	5,165	20,877
1955 ____	20,877	16,699	620	332	X	157	0	4,501	9,599	2,598	4,411	47	X	170	125	4,630	21,606
1956 ____	21,606	13,971	678	364	X	113	0	4,736	8,373	2,791	4,295	33	X	134	117	4,769	20,956
1957 ____	20,956	14,112	666	363	X	146	0	5,128	6,983	3,282	4,357	49	X	155	138	5,225	21,182
1958 ____	21,182	13,907	732	510	X	140	0	5,766	6,929	3,313	4,087	50	X	176	102	5,682	18,992
1959 ____	21,899	14,324	782	517	98	179	0	6,148	7,085	3,263	4,209	54	160	201	0	6,137	22,838
1960 ____	22,838	14,210	852	555	229	196	0	8,062	6,651	3,194	4,432	54	372	197	0	8,068	23,974
1961 ____	23,974	14,185	965	594	361	226	0	6,873	6,301	3,555	4,599	49	533	242	0	6,974	24,925
1962 ____	24,925	13,624	1,041	597	468	324	0	7,254	6,359	3,757	5,195	45	699	346	0	7,219	24,613
1963 ____	24,613	13,536	1,071	615	459	419	0	7,811	6,376	3,740	5,083	57	721	490	0	7,809	24,248
1964 ____	24,248	13,220	1,031	579	429	379	0	7,518	6,283	3,788	5,590	68	196	383	0	7,522	22,974
1965 ____	22,974	12,982	1,180	648	442	239	0	7,230	6,232	3,652	5,131	64	886	229	0	7,155	22,346
1966 ____	22,346	12,370	1,174	595	386	256	0	7,617	5,962	3,388	5,575	57	792	343	0	7,587	21,040
1967 ____	21,040	11,691	1,264	497	397	416	0	7,804	4,970	3,080	6,181	60	673	527	0	7,796	19,822
1968 ____	19,815	11,653	1,408	490	396	423	0	7,858	4,490	2,739	5,151	44	667	480	0	8,272	20,170
1969 ____	20,170	11,162	1,366	475	425	374	0	8,168	4,237	2,398	4,758	44	629	406	0	9,460	20,208
1970 ____	20,208	11,060	1,234	399	476	493	0	9,342	4,167	2,625	4,106	35	729	640	0	10,224	20,686
1971 ____	20,686	12,633	1,028	415	492	547	17,405	10,720	5,184	2,649	4,757	56	577	652	17,561	11,670	20,820
1972 ____	20,820	13,622	1,021	326	530	565	20,441	11,868	5,336	2,562	4,802	65	636	648	20,733	13,131	21,280
1973 ____	21,280	15,430	787	194	508	644	23,571	11,929	5,416	2,204	4,999	51	503	711	23,960	14,063	22,436
1974 ____	23,336	15,181	774	189	1,890	561	32,556	11,933	5,184	2,089	4,908	64	1,915	725	33,184	14,657	23,691
1975 ____	23,691	16,628	994	182	1,938	795	51,935	12,228	6,002	1,910	6,142	55	1,908	655	51,510	16,643	23,566
1976 ____	23,566	18,835	1,378	213	1,811	795	65,140	14,073	6,864	1,535	4,504	68	1,933	592	65,700	17,582	27,033
1977 ____	27,033	18,315	1,683	206	1,395	889	80,994	16,662	7,251	1,803	3,105	77	1,422	661	80,701	22,280	29,877

[a] Data prior to 1974 reflects sentenced prisoners only.
[b] From fiscal year 1970, figures include only Bureau of Prisons institutions.
[c] Other includes other temporary movement such as furloughs, writs, etc.
[d] Beginning in 1958 the term mandatory release replaces the term conditional release.
[e] Includes discharges of Selective Service Act violators paroled under the provisions of Executive Order No. 8641 as follows: 1941-11; 1942-33; 1943-266; 1944-493; 1945-719. 1946-126; 1947-151.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1977* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1979), Table A-1.

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Table 6.33 Number of, and average sentence for, Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, race, and sex, fiscal year 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.32. "Average sentence" is in months.

Offense	All prisoners			Sentenced prisoners								Youth Corrections Act	
				White				All other					
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	15,936	14,763	1,173	11,081	42.1	10,549	532	4,855	63.1	4,214	641	1,142	176
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes *	11,325	10,296	1,029	7,493	43.0	7,044	449	3,832	42.2	3,252	580	812	139
Assault	63	58	5	21	39.9	20	1	42	66.4	38	4	7	1
Bankruptcy	3	3	0	3	53.3	3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Burglary	50	49	1	29	54.0	28	1	21	53.1	21	0	12	0
Counterfeiting	335	319	16	268	36.9	259	9	67	30.3	60	7	23	3
Drug laws, total	3,692	3,427	265	2,846	52.3	2,678	168	846	63.6	749	97	274	28
Non-narcotics	869	829	40	815	36.4	777	38	54	42.0	52	2	81	3
Narcotics	2,310	2,127	183	1,625	66.0	1,521	104	685	68.8	606	79	164	15
Controlled substances	513	471	42	406	29.2	380	26	107	41.1	91	16	29	10
Embezzlement	270	220	50	194	28.8	163	31	76	22.3	57	19	10	4
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	134	118	16	105	26.0	93	12	29	30.0	25	4	7	1
Extortion	104	103	1	95	54.3	94	1	9	91.3	9	0	6	0
Firearms	951	936	15	632	40.4	626	6	319	36.6	310	9	66	3
Forgery	818	634	184	308	36.3	246	62	510	34.0	388	122	65	23
Fraud	629	566	63	443	33.1	422	21	186	20.1	144	42	11	2
Immigration	2,801	2,775	26	2,787	7.1	2,761	26	14	14.2	14	0	13	1
Income tax	237	233	4	203	14.3	200	3	34	28.1	33	1	1	0
Juvenile delinquency	46	44	2	26	24.2	26	0	20	45.2	18	2	0	0
Kidnaping	62	56	6	46	378.3	41	5	16	310.1	15	1	4	2
Larceny-theft, total	2,520	2,240	280	1,332	38.6	1,258	74	1,188	33.6	982	206	231	50
Motor vehicle, interstate	735	726	9	559	40.9	551	8	176	39.2	175	1	88	1
Postal	1,057	808	249	330	31.5	268	62	727	30.0	540	187	81	45
Theft, interstate	239	238	1	168	36.1	168	0	71	33.1	70	1	12	0
Other	489	468	21	275	44.0	271	4	214	41.1	197	17	50	4
Liquor laws	52	51	1	37	21.0	37	0	15	12.0	14	1	0	0
National security laws	4	4	0	4	138.2	4	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1,361	1,286	75	689	142.0	646	43	672	137.7	640	32	227	26
Selective Service acts	4	3	1	4	15.0	3	1	0	X	0	0	0	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	314	269	45	209	53.2	186	23	105	45.8	83	22	6	8
White slave traffic	19	17	2	11	51.8	9	2	8	40.5	8	0	2	0
Other and unclassifiable	777	739	38	643	38.2	615	28	134	47.1	124	10	37	7
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	674	599	75	136	84.1	122	14	538	108.6	477	61	140	17
Assault	116	105	11	20	67.0	16	4	96	84.2	89	7	23	4
Auto theft	17	14	3	3	82.0	3	0	14	60.0	11	3	5	1
Burglary	47	43	4	9	58.6	8	1	38	94.6	35	3	16	1
Forgery	26	18	8	6	50.0	5	1	20	62.6	13	7	3	2
Homicide	79	68	11	15	315.2	12	3	64	208.4	56	8	17	1
Larceny-theft	130	118	12	39	33.1	38	1	91	50.5	80	11	27	4
Robbery	105	96	9	8	114.7	7	1	97	142.7	89	8	37	1
Rape	24	23	1	2	510.0	2	0	22	390.0	21	1	2	1
Sex offenses, except rape	15	13	2	1	120.0	0	1	14	92.4	13	1	5	0
Other and unclassifiable	115	101	14	33	28.8	31	2	82	36.9	70	12	5	2
Military court-martial cases	16	14	2	10	94.2	9	1	6	134.6	5	1	0	0

* This total line excludes the immigration law and violent crime offenses whose unusual sentence lengths distort the average sentence length statistic.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1977* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1979), Table B-1.

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Table 6.34 Number of, and average sentence for, Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions, by offense, sex, and sentencing procedure, fiscal year 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.32. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 18.

Offense	All court commitments				Sentencing procedure						
								Title 18, U.S. Code, 4208 (A)			
	Total	Male	Female	Average sentence (months)	Regular	Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act	Youth Corrections Act	(A1)	(A2)	Split sentence	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act
Total	15,918	14,744	1,174	48.6	10,770	46	1,320	170	2,088	1,421	103
Assault	63	58	5	57.6	44	0	8	2	4	4	1
Bankruptcy	3	3	0	53.3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	52	51	1	53.4	26	1	12	0	8	5	0
Counterfeiting	334	318	16	35.7	199	0	26	1	46	61	1
Drug laws, total	3,694	3,429	265	55.0	2,457	4	304	32	507	347	43
Non-narcotics	873	833	40	36.8	564	3	85	4	86	130	1
Narcotics	2,308	2,125	183	67.0	1,553	1	180	24	372	146	32
Controlled substances	513	471	42	31.7	340	0	39	4	49	71	10
Embezzlement	268	218	50	27.4	146	0	14	6	31	70	1
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	134	118	16	26.8	93	0	8	0	16	16	1
Extortion	103	102	1	58.1	59	0	6	4	18	16	0
Firearms	951	936	15	39.1	599	1	69	5	169	104	4
Forgery	821	637	184	34.8	523	1	88	7	122	72	8
Fraud	626	563	63	29.5	404	0	13	11	89	109	0
Immigration	2,817	2,790	27	7.1	2,608	9	14	2	76	108	0
Income tax	233	229	4	16.6	141	0	1	4	22	65	0
Kidnaping	62	56	6	360.7	46	0	6	1	9	0	0
Larceny-theft, total	2,526	2,245	281	36.4	1,619	9	281	24	357	224	12
Motor vehicle, interstate	741	732	9	40.6	485	3	89	6	109	49	0
Postal	1,058	808	250	30.5	701	2	126	9	126	85	9
Theft, interstate	238	237	1	35.6	142	1	12	2	51	30	0
Other	489	468	21	43.0	291	3	54	7	71	60	3
Liquor laws	52	51	1	18.4	35	0	0	0	3	14	0
National security laws	4	4	0	138.2	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Robbery	1,360	1,285	75	140.2	651	2	253	19	408	16	11
Selective Service acts	4	3	1	15.0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	313	268	45	51.1	199	0	14	5	79	16	0
White slave traffic	19	17	2	47.0	14	0	2	0	3	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	773	735	38	40.0	487	2	44	12	78	148	2
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	690	614	76	103.1	398	17	157	35	40	24	19
Assault	119	108	11	80.2	71	3	27	4	7	7	0
Auto theft	17	14	3	63.8	6	0	6	3	2	0	0
Burglary	50	46	4	85.2	19	3	17	1	3	1	6
Forgery	26	18	8	59.6	15	0	5	3	1	0	2
Homicide	81	69	12	231.1	47	3	18	4	8	1	0
Larceny-theft	134	122	12	44.7	75	3	31	3	5	11	6
Robbery	106	97	9	139.5	50	1	38	12	2	0	3
Rape	26	25	1	374.2	15	3	3	1	4	0	0
Sex offenses, except rape	16	14	2	92.1	10	1	5	0	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	115	101	14	34.6	90	0	7	4	8	4	2
Military court-martial cases	16	14	2	109.3	16	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1977* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1979), Table B-18.

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Table 6.35 Federal prisoners received from court into

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.32. According to the Federal Bureau of Prisons, two persons sentenced under the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act were misclassified by age and

Age at commitment	All offenses		Drug laws						Forgery		Immigration		Transportation of stolen motor vehicle	
			Non-narcotics		Narcotics		Controlled substance							
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Median age	28.9	X	28.5	X	30.0	X	28.2	X	28.0	X	26.0	X	29.2	X
Total	15,965	100.0	871	100.0	2,313	100.0	514	100.0	820	100.0	2,860	100.0	738	100.0
Age 21 and under	2,235	14.0	104	11.9	149	6.4	66	12.8	87	10.6	714	25.0	107	14.5
17 and under	154	1.0	2	0.2	18	0.8	6	1.2	3	0.4	45	1.6	4	0.5
18	229	1.4	10	1.1	6	0.3	6	1.2	2	0.2	119	4.2	8	1.1
19	464	2.9	21	2.4	19	0.8	14	2.7	14	1.7	155	5.4	21	2.8
20	614	3.8	31	3.6	41	1.8	11	2.1	26	3.2	183	6.4	33	4.5
21	774	4.8	40	4.6	65	2.8	29	5.6	42	5.1	212	7.4	41	5.6
Age 22 through 25	3,394	21.3	200	23.0	451	19.5	125	24.3	224	27.3	711	24.9	154	20.9
22	837	5.2	38	4.4	89	3.8	32	6.2	49	6.0	202	7.1	38	5.1
23	852	5.3	47	5.4	102	4.4	25	4.9	59	7.2	200	7.0	49	6.6
24	874	5.5	55	6.3	128	5.5	30	5.8	61	7.4	180	6.3	39	5.3
25	831	5.2	60	6.9	132	5.7	38	7.4	55	6.7	129	4.5	28	3.8
Age 26 and older	10,336	64.7	567	65.1	1,713	74.1	323	62.8	509	62.1	1,435	50.2	477	64.6
26 through 29	3,173	19.9	206	23.7	551	23.8	119	23.2	194	23.7	507	17.7	131	17.8
30 through 34	2,620	16.4	162	18.6	478	20.7	101	19.6	138	16.8	398	13.9	105	14.2
35 through 39	1,698	10.6	96	11.0	317	13.7	60	11.7	77	9.4	229	8.0	89	12.1
40 through 44	1,103	6.9	49	5.6	162	7.0	18	3.5	45	5.5	160	5.6	63	8.5
45 through 49	803	5.0	24	2.8	108	4.7	12	2.3	23	2.8	78	2.7	43	5.8
50 through 54	504	3.2	21	2.4	55	2.4	6	1.2	18	2.2	40	1.4	28	3.8
55 through 59	248	1.6	5	0.6	31	1.3	5	1.0	6	0.7	15	0.5	14	1.9
60 through 64	120	0.8	2	0.2	7	0.3	2	0.4	5	0.6	4	0.1	3	0.4
65 through 69	49	0.3	1	0.1	2	0.1	0	X	1	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.1
70 and older	18	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	0	X	2	0.2	0	X	0	X

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1977* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1979), Table B-3.

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Federal institutions, by age and offense, fiscal year 1977

were inadvertently included in the table. SOURCEBOOK staff deleted these persons from the table and recomputed the statistics for that column.

Other larceny		Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act		Selective Service violators		Robbery		Securities interstate		Government reservations		All other offenses	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
28.4	X	17.3	X	25.0	X	27.2	X	32.4	X	24.9	X	34.0	X
1,786	100.0	44	100.0	4	100.0	1,361	100.0	315	100.0	676	100.0	3,661	100.0
231	12.9	44	100.0	0	X	222	16.3	11	3.5	201	29.7	299	8.2
8	0.4	29	65.9	0	X	7	0.5	1	0.3	14	2.1	17	0.5
13	0.7	8	18.2	0	X	21	1.5	0	X	21	3.1	15	0.4
49	2.7	4	9.1	0	X	56	4.1	1	0.3	46	6.8	64	1.7
71	4.0	3	6.8	0	X	63	4.6	6	1.9	61	9.0	85	2.3
90	5.0	X	X	0	X	75	5.5	3	1.0	59	8.7	118	3.2
419	23.5	X	X	2	50.0	357	26.2	50	15.9	177	26.2	524	14.3
101	5.7	X	X	0	X	94	6.9	4	1.3	56	8.3	134	3.7
106	5.9	X	X	0	X	85	6.2	13	4.1	40	5.9	126	3.4
102	5.7	X	X	0	X	86	6.3	16	5.1	42	6.2	135	3.7
110	6.2	X	X	2	50.0	92	6.8	17	5.4	39	5.8	129	3.5
1,136	63.6	X	X	2	50.0	782	57.5	254	80.6	298	44.1	2,838	77.5
389	21.8	X	X	1	25.0	333	24.5	66	21.0	117	17.3	558	15.2
318	17.8	X	X	1	25.0	224	16.5	62	19.7	78	11.5	555	15.2
159	8.9	X	X	0	X	104	7.6	47	14.9	42	6.2	478	13.1
114	6.4	X	X	0	X	55	4.0	19	6.0	24	3.6	393	10.7
74	4.1	X	X	0	X	40	2.9	32	10.2	18	2.7	351	9.6
41	2.3	X	X	0	X	19	1.4	12	3.8	9	1.3	255	7.0
21	1.2	X	X	0	X	5	0.4	7	2.2	6	0.9	133	3.6
13	0.7	X	X	0	X	1	0.1	5	1.6	3	0.4	75	2.0
5	0.3	X	X	0	X	1	0.1	4	1.3	1	0.1	29	0.8
2	0.1	X	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	11	0.3

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Table 6.36 Prisoners received into Federal institutions, excluding court commitments, by offense and type of commitment, fiscal year 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.78 and 6.32. These data are approximately 78 percent complete. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 18.

Offense	All other admissions	Prisoners under sentence						Prisoners not under sentence				
		Total	Violators returned		Mandatory release	Title 18 U.S. Code 4208 (b)	State boarded	Title 18, U.S. Code P.L. 285		Observation juvenile	Study youth	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act
			Parole					(4244) Mental observation	(4246) Mentally incompetent			
			Youth Corrections Act	Offense								
Total	2,689	2,023	354	987	162	386	134	290	58	10	208	100
Assault	21	8	1	5	1	1	0	9	2	0	2	0
Burglary	13	13	3	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting	42	34	6	19	3	6	0	4	1	0	2	1
Drug laws, total	581	492	87	300	39	62	4	13	3	0	38	35
Non-narcotics	130	113	25	71	4	13	0	2	1	0	12	2
Narcotics	384	335	53	210	33	36	3	7	2	0	16	24
Controlled substances	67	44	9	19	2	13	1	4	0	0	10	9
Embezzlement	34	26	3	2	0	21	0	0	0	0	7	1
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	17	14	0	10	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Extortion	35	11	0	2	1	8	0	15	4	0	5	0
Firearms	151	106	16	39	9	39	3	23	6	0	13	3
Forgery	151	120	21	73	6	20	0	10	1	0	14	6
Fraud	56	45	5	8	1	31	0	9	1	0	1	0
Immigration	18	13	1	6	1	4	1	2	2	1	0	0
Income tax	8	4	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0
Kidnaping	29	11	1	6	0	3	1	12	2	0	2	2
Larceny-theft, total	520	423	121	177	54	70	1	40	6	1	38	12
Motor vehicle, interstate	243	216	72	89	41	14	0	17	1	1	7	1
Postal	157	110	31	39	6	33	1	16	4	0	20	7
Theft, interstate	37	32	5	17	3	7	0	1	0	0	4	0
Other	83	65	13	32	4	16	0	6	1	0	7	4
Liquor laws	5	5	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
National security laws	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Robbery	408	297	26	195	23	51	2	59	10	2	24	16
Securities, transporting false or forged	87	82	13	46	9	14	0	1	0	0	2	2
White slave traffic	3	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	148	63	7	20	3	33	0	60	15	0	8	2
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	355	248	42	63	8	18	117	25	5	6	51	20
Assault	55	30	5	8	2	4	11	13	3	1	8	0
Auto theft	7	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1
Burglary	41	28	5	11	1	1	10	0	0	2	7	4
Forgery	7	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Homicide	69	57	2	6	0	2	47	4	2	2	4	0
Larceny-theft	37	22	7	8	1	3	3	0	0	0	8	7
Robbery	73	54	14	13	1	3	23	0	0	0	17	2
Rape	18	16	2	1	1	1	11	2	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses, except rape	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
Other and unclassifiable	43	32	7	12	2	3	8	5	0	0	3	3
Military court-martial cases	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1977* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1979), Table B-19.

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Table 6.37 Number of, and average sentence for, Federal prisoners confined in Federal institutions, by offense, type of commitment, race, and sex, on Sept. 30, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.32. "Average sentence" is in months.

Offense	All prisoners			Prisoners under sentence								Prisoners not under sentence		Number of Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act commitments included in total	
				White				All other							
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence	Male	Female	Male	Female	Under sentence	Not under sentence
Total	26,156	24,638	1,518	15,789	91.9	15,150	639	10,237	114.7	9,378	859	110	20	387	25
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes [a]	17,643	16,395	1,248	11,427	67.8	10,907	520	6,131	69.3	5,418	713	70	15	342	20
Assault	135	126	9	58	105.9	55	3	73	93.3	67	6	4	0	0	0
Bankruptcy	4	4	0	4	42.0	4	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	146	146	0	84	82.8	84	0	61	74.2	61	0	1	0	1	1
Counterfeiting	458	438	20	366	66.9	356	10	90	48.5	80	10	2	0	6	0
Drug laws, total	6,879	6,496	383	4,880	77.0	4,662	218	1,981	92.5	1,819	162	15	3	179	11
Non-narcotics	1,218	1,174	44	1,135	52.0	1,096	39	78	63.1	73	5	5	0	13	1
Narcotics	5,061	4,770	291	3,312	88.9	3,159	153	1,739	95.4	1,602	137	9	1	150	9
Controlled substances	600	552	48	433	51.1	407	26	164	75.7	144	20	1	2	16	1
Embezzlement	200	171	29	146	46.5	131	15	51	32.2	39	12	1	2	0	0
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	219	199	20	174	42.9	159	15	44	54.4	39	5	1	0	0	0
Extortion	181	177	4	155	93.1	153	2	21	86.1	19	2	5	0	0	0
Firearms	1,345	1,324	21	872	54.5	863	9	468	50.9	456	12	5	0	8	0
Forgery	1,160	929	231	431	51.7	366	65	720	49.8	556	164	7	2	24	1
Fraud	566	529	37	415	50.0	399	16	148	36.0	127	21	3	0	0	0
Immigration	1,084	1,068	16	1,073	15.3	1,057	16	10	16.3	10	0	1	0	1	0
Income tax	141	139	2	107	31.6	106	1	34	48.5	33	1	0	0	0	0
Juvenile delinquency	20	19	1	13	34.3	13	0	7	69.1	6	1	0	0	0	0
Kidnaping	440	423	17	324	326.4	310	14	116	344.7	113	3	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft, total	4,034	3,705	329	2,400	57.5	2,308	92	1,618	49.8	1,382	236	15	1	46	1
Motor vehicle, interstate	1,634	1,619	15	1,292	55.3	1,281	11	339	53.3	335	4	3	0	3	0
Postal	1,231	952	279	385	47.4	315	70	838	42.6	630	208	7	1	31	1
Theft, interstate	381	379	2	271	64.8	270	1	109	55.1	108	1	1	0	2	0
Other	788	755	33	452	68.3	442	10	332	62.4	309	23	4	0	10	0
Liquor laws	44	44	0	36	35.6	36	0	8	36.7	8	0	0	0	0	0
National security laws	13	12	1	10	246.7	9	1	2	48.0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Robbery	5,482	5,336	146	2,559	171.1	2,495	64	2,893	164.5	2,815	78	26	4	37	4
Selective Service Acts	3	2	1	2	27.0	1	1	1	18.0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	647	577	70	439	71.0	399	40	207	64.0	177	30	1	0	5	0
White slave traffic	47	45	2	19	60.3	18	1	28	68.3	27	1	0	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	899	858	41	713	79.8	690	23	175	93.1	159	16	9	2	13	0
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	1,951	1,815	136	489	247.1	457	32	1,443	183.1	1,345	98	13	6	67	7
Assault	302	289	13	68	142.5	62	6	233	132.6	226	7	1	0	2	0
Auto theft	34	32	2	8	61.5	8	0	26	86.3	24	2	0	0	1	0
Burglary	152	144	8	28	88.9	27	1	120	110.2	114	6	3	1	21	3
Forgery	38	26	12	8	51.0	5	3	29	87.3	21	8	0	1	4	1
Homicide	547	506	41	189	425.6	179	10	352	317.6	322	30	5	1	0	0
Larceny-theft	163	148	15	45	60.5	43	2	117	80.7	105	12	0	1	12	0
Robbery	411	384	27	62	186.8	56	6	347	174.8	326	21	2	0	5	1
Rape	112	111	1	29	310.3	29	0	82	280.6	81	1	1	0	0	0
Sex offenses, except rape	31	30	1	9	145.3	8	1	22	105.1	22	0	0	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	161	145	16	43	63.1	40	3	115	70.6	104	11	1	2	22	2
Military court-martial cases	58	56	2	20	165.2	19	1	38	260.0	37	1	0	0	0	0

[a] This total line excludes the immigration law and violent crime offenses whose unusual sentence lengths distort the average sentence length statistic.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1977* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1979), Table A-3.

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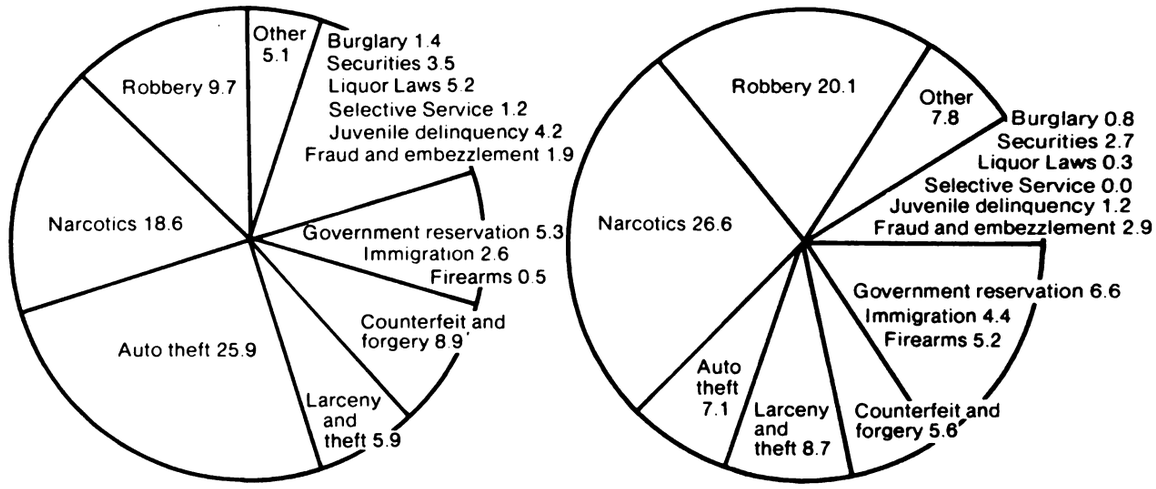
Figure 6.8 Offense distribution of sentenced Federal prisoners confined in Federal institutions, on June 30, 1966 and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.32. The figures upon which these percentages are based are presented in Table 6.37. The category "Government reservation" denotes not a specific offense, but offenses committed on Government reservations, in the District of Columbia, on high seas, and in territories.

[Percent]



June 30, 1966 **June 30, 1976**

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, *1976 Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 198.

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Table 6.38 Federal prisoners confined in Federal institutions, by type and capacity of institution, on Sept. 30, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.32. Change in capacity refers to the difference between the population figures for Sept. 30, 1977 and the planned capacity for the institution.

Institution	Population		Planned capacity[1]	Present versus planned capacity	
	Sept. 30, 1977	Sept. 30, 1976[a]		Change	Percent
Total, all institutions	29,877	27,023	22,910	+6,967	+30.4
Juveniles and youths	1,726	1,556	1,428	+298	+20.9
Englewood	484	341	320	+164	+51.3
Miami	271	244	192	+79	41.1
Morgantown	340	312	328	+12	+3.7
Pleasanton	56	128	110	−54	−49.1
Tallahassee	575	531	478	+97	+20.3
Young adults	5,857	5,206	4,600	+1,257	+27.3
Ashland	708	701	465	+243	+52.3
El Reno	1,251	1,140	924	+327	+35.4
Lompoc	1,127	1,024	1,050	+77	+7.3
Memphis	391	0	403	−12	−3.0
Milan	597	630	333	+264	+79.3
Oxford	603	494	484	+119	+24.6
Petersburg	747	691	522	+225	+43.1
Seagoville	433	526	419	+14	+3.3
Long term adults	8,543	8,050	5,956	+2,587	+43.4
Atlanta	2,300	2,183	1,437	+863	+60.1
Leavenworth	1,883	1,732	1,382	+501	+36.3
Lewisburg	1,431	1,335	1,026	+405	+39.5
Marion	503	496	505	−2	−.4
McNeil Island	1,167	1,087	792	+375	+47.3
Terre Haute	1,259	1,217	814	+445	+54.7
Intermediate term adults	5,164	4,463	3,444	+1,720	+49.9
Butner	353	140	321	+32	+10.0
Danbury	666	730	499	+167	+33.5
Fort Worth	357	354	352	+5	+1.4
La Tuna	783	750	335	+448	+33.7
Lexington	746	555	536	+210	+39.2
Sandstone	582	488	325	+257	+79.1
Terminal Island	964	794	632	+332	+52.5
Texarkana	713	652	444	+269	+60.6
Short term adults	5,546	5,093	4,724	+822	+17.4
Allenwood	445	509	420	+25	+6.0
Chicago Metropolitan Correctional Center	304	351	306	−2	−.7
Chicago U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service	42	21	59	−17	−28.8
Eglin	442	446	470	−28	−6.0
El Paso Detention Center	186	176	150	+36	+24.0
Florence Detention Center	197	136	127	+70	+55.1
Leavenworth Camp	257	237	213	+44	+20.7
Lewisburg Camp	220	148	225	−5	−2.2
Lompoc Camp	404	364	385	+19	+4.9
Marion Camp	129	98	98	+31	+31.6
McNeil Island Camp	294	287	246	+48	+19.5
Memphis Detention Center	0	0	16	−16	+.0
Miami Detention Center	87	54	32	+55	+71.9
Milan Detention Center	118	94	78	+40	+51.3
Montgomery	322	282	221	+101	+45.7
New York Metropolitan Correctional Center	507	474	372	+135	+36.3
Safford	360	351	318	+42	+13.2
San Diego Metropolitan Correctional Center	478	406	415	+63	+15.2
Springfield Camp	455	371	352	+103	+29.3
Terre Haute Camp	299	288	221	+78	+35.3
Female offenders	1,716	1,426	1,531	+185	+12.1
Alderson	613	529	660	−47	−7.1
Chicago Metropolitan Correctional Center	19	9	8	+11	+37.5
Fort Worth	265	200	195	+70	+35.9
Lexington	419	335	310	+109	+35.2
New York Metropolitan Correctional Center	33	44	46	−13	−28.3
Pleasanton	211	100	110	+101	+91.8
San Diego Metropolitan Correctional Center	76	47	47	+29	+61.7
Terminal Island	80	162	155	−75	−48.4
Intensive medical treatment	672	569	652	+20	+3.1
Springfield Hospital	672	569	652	+20	+3.1
Community treatment centers	653	660	575	+78	+13.6
Atlanta	59	54	50	+9	+18.0
Chicago	65	71	55	+10	+18.2
Dallas	37	30	30	+7	+23.3
Detroit	80	68	54	+26	+48.1
Houston	33	34	36	−3	−8.3
Kansas City	49	46	40	+9	+22.5
Long Beach	51	29	30	+21	+70.0
Los Angeles	67	75	50	+17	+34.0
Miami	0	35	34	−34	+.0
New York	139	136	130	+9	+6.9
Oakland	44	48	26	+18	+69.2
Phoenix	29	34	40	−11	−27.5

[a] Zero in this column indicates no previous year data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1977* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1979), Table A-11.

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Table 6.39 Number of, average sentence for, and average time served by, first releasees from Federal institutions, by offense and type of release, fiscal year 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.78 and 6.32. "Average sentence" is in months. This table includes information on persons released from contract facilities. A contract facility refers to any State, county, local or private agency contracted by the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house prisoners.

Offense	Releases except of prisoners sentenced under the Youth Corrections Act												Youth Corrections Act releasees	
	All prisoners				By parole				By expiration of sentence and mandatory release					
			Average time served				Average time served				Average time served			
	Number	Average sentence	Months	Percent of average sentence	Number	Average sentence	Months	Percent of average sentence	Number	Average sentence	Months	Percent of average sentence	Number	Average time served
Total	10,953	30.7	15.5	50.7	2,688	70.8	26.5	37.4	8,265	17.7	12.0	67.9	1,038	21 9
Assault	39	39.6	20.1	50.8	6	112.0	33.6	30.0	33	26.4	17.6	66.7	3	37.6
Bankruptcy	3	47.3	17.0	35.9	1	120.0	33.0	27.5	2	11.0	9.0	81.8	0	X
Burglary	41	59.4	29.4	49.4	18	91.4	35.1	38.4	23	34.4	24.9	72.3	13	27.0
Counterfeiting	273	34.0	15.8	46.4	105	57.0	20.3	35.6	168	19.7	13.0	66.0	12	15.1
Drug laws, total	2,421	39.2	19.4	49.4	814	70.1	27.4	39.0	1,607	23.5	15.3	65.2	336	20.2
Non-narcotics	726	29.0	15.4	53.0	226	51.6	21.8	42.3	500	18.8	12.4	66.2	88	18 8
Narcotics	1,358	48.9	23.0	47.1	519	81.1	30.8	38.0	839	29.0	18.2	62.8	205	21.2
Controlled substances	337	21.6	13.2	60.9	69	47.9	19.7	41.2	268	14.8	11.5	77.3	43	18.2
Embezzlement	200	19.7	10.7	54.3	65	38.6	16.9	43.7	135	10.6	7.7	72.8	14	13.4
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	91	33.0	18.8	57.0	23	65.8	28.5	43.3	68	22.0	15.5	70.7	10	22.0
Extortion	71	42.0	22.6	53.8	21	70.3	31.3	44.5	50	30.0	18.9	63.0	8	20.0
Firearms	667	27.1	15.9	58.7	139	52.3	21.8	41.6	528	20.5	14.4	70.2	46	19.3
Forgery	437	29.5	16.0	54 4	137	49.3	20.2	41.1	300	20.4	14.1	69.1	69	17.8
Fraud	450	18.5	10.3	55.9	107	37.3	14.7	39.3	343	12.6	9.0	71.1	8	20.0
Immigration	2,500	6.0	4.9	81.5	39	47.4	19.4	41.0	2,461	5.4	4.7	87.2	8	29.6
Income tax	202	13.0	7.7	59.2	35	31.6	14.8	46.8	167	9.1	6.2	68.3	0	X
Juvenile delinquency	138	31.5	17.6	56.0	42	41.0	16.2	39.7	96	27.4	18.3	66.8	0	X
Kidnapping	13	154.6	58.7	38.0	8	196.5	60.1	30.6	5	87.6	56.6	64.6	8	38.7
Larceny-theft, total	1,727	28.5	16.6	58.1	428	46.1	19.9	43.2	1,299	22.7	15.5	68.1	214	20 9
Motor vehicle, interstate	559	35.1	20.7	59.1	138	49.1	20.8	42.3	421	30.4	20.7	67.9	84	24.1
Postal	628	20.8	12.6	60.7	117	38.9	17.4	44.8	511	16.7	11.5	69.1	66	18.6
Theft, interstate	214	31.8	16.0	50.1	77	48.8	19.2	39.3	137	22.3	14.1	63.4	9	17.5
Other	326	29.8	17.4	58.5	96	48.6	22.4	46.0	230	22.0	15.4	69.9	55	19.5
Liquor laws	64	23.6	13.3	56.6	30	33.9	16.8	49.6	34	14.5	10.3	71.1	0	X
National security laws	3	40.0	21.6	54.1	0	X	X	X	3	40.0	21.6	54.1	0	X
Robbery	526	123.2	44.8	36.3	352	148.0	47.6	32.2	174	72.9	38.9	53.4	180	26 9
Selective Service Acts	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	1	5.0
Securities, transporting false or forged	251	43.4	22.5	52.0	111	59.0	23.0	39.0	140	31.0	22.1	71.4	21	17.4
White slave traffic	24	59.7	26.0	43.5	14	83.2	31.0	37.3	10	26.8	18.9	70.5	1	20.0
Other and unclassifiable	544	21.9	11.9	54.3	113	45.0	16.9	37.5	431	15.8	10.6	66.8	18	23.6
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	255	48.8	21.7	44.4	70	108.7	32.6	29.9	185	26.1	17.5	67.2	67	25.6
Assault	43	25.1	17.2	68.6	3	76.0	34.3	45.1	40	21.3	16.0	74.8	7	27.7
Auto theft	5	31.8	12.0	37.7	1	36.0	16.0	44.4	4	30.7	11.0	35.7	5	13.8
Burglary	20	65.1	17.9	27.5	7	142.2	20.8	14.6	13	23.5	16.3	69.2	12	22.6
Forgery	8	43.6	18.7	42.9	3	67.0	18.3	27.3	5	29.6	19.0	64.1	2	8.0
Homicide	36	88.9	43.3	48.7	11	159.2	54.8	34.4	25	57.9	38.3	66.1	4	37.2
Larceny-theft	59	27.6	12.7	46.1	14	74.2	21.2	28.6	45	13.0	10.0	77.0	14	20.4
Robbery	28	94.7	32.3	34.1	19	113.3	34.5	30.5	9	55.3	27.5	49.8	17	34.6
Rape	8	97.5	43.5	44.6	2	246.0	73.5	29.8	6	48.0	33.5	69.7	1	40.0
Sex offenses, except rape	5	33.6	19.0	56.5	1	42.0	16.0	38.1	4	31.5	19.7	62.7	1	5 0
Other and unclassifiable	43	26.1	13.0	50.0	9	74.8	26.8	35.9	34	13.2	9.4	71.1	4	24.0
Military court-martial cases	13	197.9	78.3	39.6	10	182.9	68.3	37.3	3	248.0	112.0	45.1	1	26.0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1977* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1978), Table C-2.

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Table 6.40 Average daily population of U.S. Army confinement and correctional facilities, by facility, 1973–78

Facility	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Fort Bragg	177	154	85	30	10	7
Fort Campbell	165	131	86	77	35	24
Fort Carson	77	117	47	42	21	10
Fort Hood	118	135	96	55	33	31
Fort Lewis	140	144	77	49	22	18
Fort Meade	131	122	71	20	18	12
Fort Ord	162	171	73	42	26	13
Fort Polk	42	27	13	10	8	8
Fort Richardson	25	17	16	10	10	9
Fort Riley	93	52	36	24	27	48
Fort Benning	127	67	37	27	18	13
Fort Bliss	49	42	33	21	14	10
Fort Dix	280	171	61	33	19	12
Fort Gordon	125	97	53	38	20	17
Fort Jackson	39	20	15	2	2	2
Fort Knox	244	198	63	47	21	19
Fort Sill	155	109	19	19	21	16
Fort Leonard Wood	179	46	21	13	7	4
Fort Fitzsimons	1	1	2	3	2	1
U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks	931	1,158	1,152	1,189	1,038	818
U.S. Army Retraining Brigade	1,031	953	580	412	450	518

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Army, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

Table 6.41 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Department of the Navy correctional centers, by location, 1978

NOTE: Data have been collected from the organizations or agencies through a mail survey. If no response to the survey was received, information from last year's directory was repeated. The Navy also operates other small correctional centers and detention spaces in the United States and overseas. All facilities are for Naval personnel awaiting court-martial or serving court-martial sentences.

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Naval Support Activity, Long Beach, California	34	15
Naval Station, San Diego, California	187	93
Naval Support Activity, San Francisco, California	48	43
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida	64	53
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida	55	38
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	99	43
Naval Administrative Command, Great Lakes, Illinois	202	61
Naval Support Activity, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	210	117
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island	75	18
Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina	109	83
Naval Air Station, Millington, Tennessee	68	26
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas	65	35
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia	276	175
Naval Support Activity, Seattle, Washington	69	52
Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan	45	23
Naval Base, Subic Bay, Philippines	55	38

Source: American Correctional Association, *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1979), pp. 269, 270. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.42 Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional facilities, by location, 1978

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.41. Facilities listed are for Naval personnel awaiting court-martial or serving sentence of Summary, Special, or General Courts-Martial.

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California	382	200
Marine Corps Logistics Support Base, Albany, Georgia	30	2
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	358	220
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia	150	30
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina	55	15
Marine Corps Base, Okinawa, Japan	237	60
Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan	55	12

Source: American Correctional Association, *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1979), p. 271. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 6.43 Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal institutions, by type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1977

NOTE: See NOTES, Figure 6.5 and Table 6.28. For information on methodology and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 16.

Region and jurisdiction	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Probation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation of sentence	Other
United States, total	5,562	4,713	436	272	141	1,201	1,073	70	58
Federal institutions, total	291	209	0	82	0	181	152	7	22
State institutions, total	5,271	4,504	436	190	141	1,020	921	63	36
Northeast	691	662	5	24	0	122	109	13	0
Maine	13	8	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
New Hampshire	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	65	65	0	0	0	66	61	5	0
Rhode Island	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Connecticut	67	67	0	0	0	29	27	2	0
New York	249	225	0	24	0	2	2	0	0
New Jersey	177	177	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Pennsylvania	109	109	0	0	0	10	4	6	0
North Central	1,494	1,142	276	38	38	85	81	3	1
Ohio	614	354	222	0	38	1	0	0	1
Indiana	109	82	27	0	0	17	17	0	0
Illinois	186	178	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	191	190	1	0	0	9	9	0	0
Wisconsin	85	57	0	28	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	64	64	0	0	0	3	1	2	0
Iowa	62	62	0	0	0	8	7	1	0
Missouri	56	56	0	0	0	37	37	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	18	14	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
Nebraska	49	49	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Kansas	60	36	21	3	0	0	0	0	0
South	2,150	1,895	80	84	91	742	689	41	12
Delaware	12	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	200	184	0	16	0	21	0	21	0
District of Columbia	11	11	0	0	0	37	37	0	0
Virginia	99	99	0	0	0	47	41	6	0
West Virginia	17	17	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
North Carolina	186	186	0	0	0	84	84	0	0
South Carolina	117	96	21	0	0	37	37	0	0
Georgia	168	153	4	11	0	87	69	6	12
Florida	247	158	0	32	57	74	74	0	0
Kentucky	149	97	30	22	0	2	2	0	0
Tennessee	122	88	0	0	34	34	34	0	0
Alabama	50	50	0	0	0	86	86	0	0
Mississippi	42	42	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Arkansas	105	105	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Louisiana	48	48	0	0	0	68	67	1	0
Oklahoma	104	79	25	0	0	34	27	7	0
Texas	473	473	0	0	0	116	116	0	0
West	936	805	75	44	12	71	42	6	23
Montana	9	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Idaho	34	12	22	0	0	1	1	0	0
Wyoming	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Colorado	58	48	10	0	0	6	3	3	0
New Mexico	20	20	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Arizona	97	15	39	33	10	6	3	3	0
Utah	11	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Nevada	27	27	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Washington	117	116	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oregon	78	78	0	0	0	14	14	0	0
California	466	466	0	0	0	34	12	0	22
Alaska	12	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 24.

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Table 6.44 Movement of prisoners paroled from State and Federal institutions, by jurisdiction, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: These data have been collected by the Uniform Parole Reports Program that publishes information voluntarily supplied to it by paroling authorities. They are part of the annual aggregate parole data survey conducted in 1978 by the Uniform Parole Reports staff and represent a survey of paroling authorities from all 50 States, the U.S. Parole Commission, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. States are instructed to count all parolees under the official jurisdiction of the State paroling authority. Parolees are counted on the basis of official jurisdiction regardless of where supervision takes place (e.g. in State, out of State) and regardless of supervision status (e.g. active, inactive, absconder). A parolee is defined as an adult felony offender conditionally released from a correctional system by a discretionary order of a paroling authority. The Uniform Parole Reports Program generally defines a felony offender as a person sentenced to 1 year or more in a correctional system. However, some States may be unable to distinguish between felons and misdemeanants or, in cases where State law provides different criteria for felony status, use their own definition of felony offenders. The term "correctional system" includes both State and county institutions.

Referring to the data in this table and Table 6.46, the United States figures are estimates and all other data are the actual figures reported for the 1978 survey. The United States estimated totals are based on the Federal reported figures for population and entries, the State total reported for population and entries, and estimates for those jurisdictions missing one or more of the figures. The estimating procedures for specific States are described in Appendix 5. The end-of-year population estimates for 1975, 1976, and 1977, and the estimates for 1976 and 1977 entries were used to compute a corresponding 1976 and 1977 removals estimate. This is based on the assumption that given uniform definition of categories, the end of one year's population plus the next year's entries minus the next year's removals should be equal to the end of the next year's population. However, it should be pointed out that many jurisdictions were not able to provide such a balanced figure. The reason for these discrepancies are discussed in Appendix 5. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Jurisdiction	Parole population on Dec. 31, 1975	1976		Parole population on Dec. 31, 1976	1977		Parole population on Dec. 31, 1977
		Parole entries	Parole removals		Parole entries	Parole removals	
United States, estimated total	158,600	87,500	85,100	160,900	99,300	86,900	173,300
Federal institutions, reported total	16,750	7,192	8,525	15,408	8,182	7,727	15,887
State institutions, reported total	128,523	79,784	64,674	133,503	82,705	60,593	144,143
Alabama	3,321	1,406	2,610	2,165	1,398	1,582	1,994
Alaska	—	66	—	—	84	—	—
Arizona	—	565	474	1,047	583	579	1,051
Arkansas	2,209	1,280	1,065	2,424	1,265	1,110	2,579
California:							
California Department of Corrections	14,556	8,230	9,737	13,049	10,652	10,443	13,258
California Youth Authority	3,983	2,537	2,749	3,771	2,198	2,177	3,792
Colorado	2,937	1,079	1,264	2,975	1,223	1,151	2,980
Connecticut	1,593	1,013	782	1,673	956	923	1,613
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	2,160	733	503	1,627	711	503	1,316
Florida	4,206	2,911	2,580	4,537	3,027	2,779	4,785
Georgia	3,175	2,628	2,267	3,234	3,236	2,798	3,581
Hawaii	534	86	80	540	72	93	519
Idaho	221	213	122	230	191	89	264
Illinois	—	2,337	—	—	3,476	—	—
Indiana	1,733	948	755	1,706	1,261	855	2,000
Iowa	470	487	392	524	581	310	631
Kansas	—	908	—	1,067	1,010	800	1,179
Kentucky	4,532	1,320	859	4,993	1,507	881	5,619
Louisiana	2,079	886	652	1,946	780	776	2,041
Maine	683	585	—	780	310	—	512
Maryland	5,129	2,547	2,311	5,141	2,469	2,563	5,077
Massachusetts	3,718	1,673	1,558	3,729	—	—	4,009
Michigan	3,866	4,113	3,796	4,183	—	—	5,648
Minnesota	1,879	775	720	1,934	806	729	2,011
Mississippi	646	882	514	834	520	575	1,124
Missouri	1,210	1,052	623	1,387	1,034	709	1,478
Montana	422	292	74	533	262	44	477
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	380	316	194	502	435	294	643
New Hampshire	459	198	163	494	203	180	517
New Jersey	8,293	3,885	3,781	8,397	3,976	3,589	8,784
New Mexico	655	649	510	794	466	612	648
New York	10,238	4,989	—	11,175	5,500	—	12,300
North Carolina	6,022	4,738	5,020	5,801	4,887	5,662	5,323
North Dakota	122	122	109	135	117	129	123
Ohio	4,400	4,489	3,322	5,452	5,029	3,441	6,959
Oklahoma	2,040	739	777	2,002	1,277	1,567	1,712
Oregon	1,337	998	735	1,636	1,295	894	1,890
Pennsylvania	7,276	2,885	2,579	7,582	3,379	2,710	8,251
Puerto Rico	2,109	570	787	1,912	716	584	2,044
Rhode Island	242	110	168	184	170	119	235
South Carolina	1,610	918	678	1,850	1,224	819	2,255
South Dakota	147	158	178	127	244	185	186
Tennessee	—	2,352	1,944	—	2,108	—	—
Texas	9,780	5,042	4,077	10,745	6,889	4,594	13,040
Utah	502	300	353	390	380	216	510
Vermont	—	223	—	—	203	—	—
Virginia	2,278	1,840	1,368	2,750	1,636	1,371	3,015
Washington	4,972	1,315	1,057	5,130	1,500	836	5,669
West Virginia	335	276	364	346	365	290	421
Wisconsin	—	1,073	—	—	1,050	—	—
Wyoming	44	47	23	68	44	32	80

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977* (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1978), pp. 44, 46.

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Table 6.45 Movement of prisoners conditionally released from State and Federal institutions, by jurisdiction, 1976 and 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.44. Conditional releasees include parolees and mandatory releasees. Mandatory releasees are prisoners released as a result of good-time earnings or other statutory sentence reduction measures who are subject to the same supervision requirements, services, and sanctions as prisoners released by a discretionary act of a paroling authority. (Source, pp. 4,5). Not all States have mandatory release, therefore some figures in this table may be the same as those presented in Table 6.44. Because of revisions, the data presented in this table differ from those in the Source. These data were provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center West. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5

Jurisdiction	1976			1977			
	Conditional release population on Dec. 31, 1975	Conditional release entries	Conditional release removals	Conditional release population on Dec. 31, 1976	Conditional release entries	Conditional release removals	Conditional release population on Dec. 31, 1977
United States, estimated total	165,200	96,000	93,200	168,000	109,700	95,900	181,800
Federal institutions, reported total	18,314	9,276	10,797	16,794	11,355	10,582	17,603
State institutions, reported total	135,370	81,422	70,666	141,951	85,181	65,823	162,571
Alabama	3,321	1,406	2,610	2,165	1,398	1,582	1,994
Alaska	—	—	152	154	121	117	158
Arizona	—	1,010	772	1,374	1,119	1,009	1,465
Arkansas	2,209	1,280	1,065	2,424	1,265	1,110	2,579
California							
California Department of Corrections	14,556	8,230	9,737	13,049	10,652	10,433	13,258
California Youth Authority	3,983	2,537	2,749	3,771	2,198	2,177	3,792
Colorado	2,937	1,079	1,264	2,975	1,223	1,151	2,980
Connecticut	1,593	1,013	782	1,673	956	923	1,613
Delaware	352	247	232	405	354	264	439
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	4,883	—	—	5,548	—	—	6,286
Georgia	3,175	2,628	2,267	3,234	3,236	2,798	3,581
Hawaii	534	86	80	540	72	93	519
Idaho	221	213	122	230	191	89	264
Illinois	—	3,487	—	—	4,910	—	8,644
Indiana	1,733	948	755	1,708	1,261	855	2,000
Iowa	470	487	392	524	581	310	631
Kansas	—	908	—	1,067	1,010	800	1,179
Kentucky	4,646	1,714	1,195	5,165	1,896	1,266	5,795
Louisiana	2,079	886	652	1,946	780	776	2,041
Maine	683	585	—	780	310	—	512
Maryland	5,330	2,889	2,651	5,264	2,809	2,866	5,238
Massachusetts	3,718	1,673	1,558	3,729	—	—	4,009
Michigan	3,866	4,113	3,796	4,183	—	—	5,648
Minnesota	1,879	775	720	1,934	806	729	2,011
Mississippi	646	882	514	834	755	573	1,124
Missouri	1,210	1,052	623	1,387	1,034	709	1,478
Montana	422	292	74	533	262	44	477
Nebraska	491	431	383	467	487	586	368
Nevada	380	316	194	502	435	294	643
New Hampshire	459	198	163	494	203	180	517
New Jersey	8,293	3,885	3,781	8,397	3,976	3,589	8,784
New Mexico	655	649	510	794	466	612	648
New York	12,769	6,903	5,926	13,746	7,300	—	14,900
North Carolina	6,022	4,738	5,020	5,801	4,887	5,662	5,323
North Dakota	122	122	109	135	117	129	123
Ohio	4,400	4,489	3,322	5,452	5,029	3,441	6,959
Oklahoma	2,040	739	777	2,002	1,277	1,567	1,712
Oregon	1,337	998	735	1,636	1,295	894	1,890
Pennsylvania	7,276	2,885	2,579	7,582	3,379	2,710	8,251
Puerto Rico	2,109	570	787	1,912	716	584	2,044
Rhode Island	242	110	168	184	170	119	235
South Carolina	1,610	918	678	1,850	1,224	819	2,255
South Dakota	147	158	178	127	244	185	186
Tennessee	1,708	2,519	2,131	2,096	2,307	2,210	2,193
Texas	9,780	5,042	4,077	10,745	6,889	4,594	13,040
Utah	502	300	353	390	380	216	510
Vermont	361	230	—	380	226	—	468
Virginia	2,278	1,840	1,368	2,750	1,636	1,371	3,015
Washington	4,972	1,315	1,057	5,130	1,500	836	5,669
West Virginia	355	276	364	348	365	290	421
Wisconsin	2,572	1,324	1,221	2,369	1,430	1,267	2,622
Wyoming	44	47	23	68	44	32	80

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977* (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1978), pp. 46, 47.

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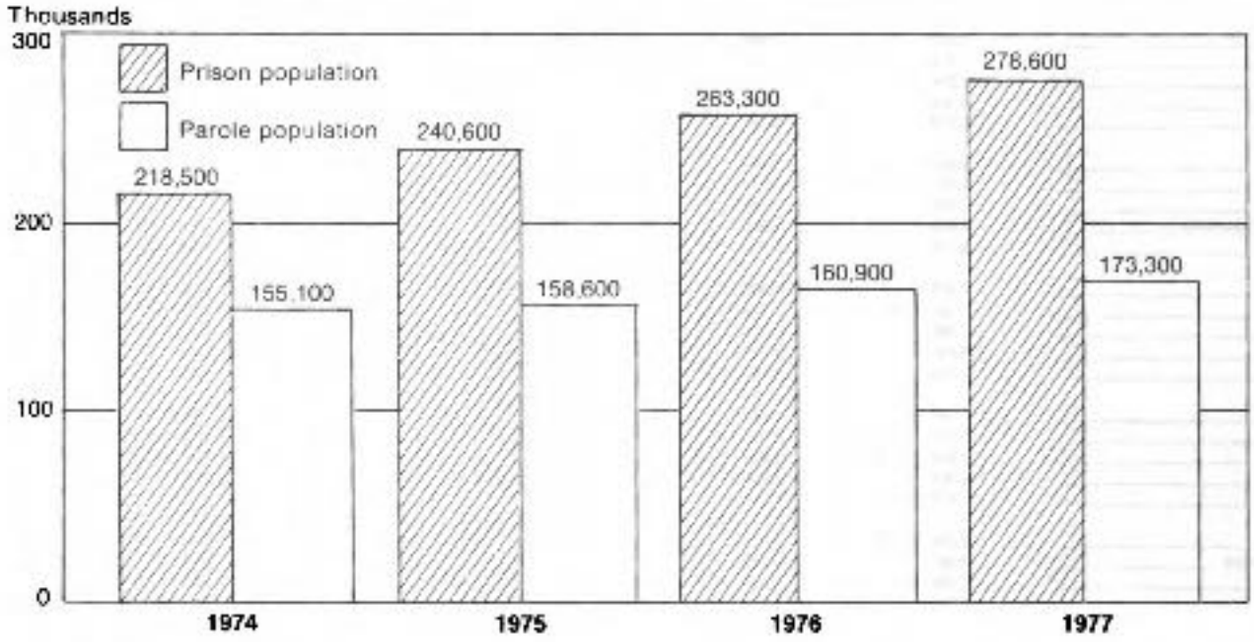
Figure 6.9 Prison and parole populations, United States, 1974–77

NOTE. See *NOTE, Table 6.45. This figure was constructed with data from the following sources. The U.S. estimated parole populations for 1975, 1976, and 1977 are derived from the 1978 Uniform Parole Reports aggregate survey. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 2. The 1974 parole population is derived from National Council on Crime and Delinquency, "Number on Parole," Uniform Parole Reports Newsletter, March 1976. The prison population data is derived from the following National Prisoner Statistics reports: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1975, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-3 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973); U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978); U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977, National Prisoner Statistics Advance Report (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978). Data from Puerto Rico and the California Youth Authority is included in the parole but not the prison population figures.*



Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977 (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1978), p. 37.

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Table 6.46 Adults under parole supervision and juveniles under parole or aftercare supervision, by sex and State, 1975

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

State	Adult parole			Juvenile parole or aftercare		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
State and local, total	234,096	209,826	24,270	94,140	74,752	19,388
Alabama	4,350	3,985	365	747	565	182
Alaska	214	202	12	(*)	(*)	(*)
Arizona	1,236	1,179	57	567	538	29
Arkansas	4,356	4,049	307	1,263	912	351
California	28,322	26,607	1,715	9,573	8,243	1,330
Colorado	2,998	2,804	194	892	713	179
Connecticut	2,752	2,477	275	1,042	726	316
Delaware	416	366	50	381	300	81
District of Columbia	3,628	3,569	59	1,116	893	223
Florida	6,401	5,748	653	6,656	5,343	1,313
Georgia	4,379	3,973	406	3,797	3,007	790
Hawaii	534	524	10	96	64	32
Idaho	493	479	14	336	265	71
Illinois	20,868	12,719	8,149	1,886	1,602	284
Indiana	2,153	2,052	101	1,702	1,392	310
Iowa	780	684	96	1,106	786	320
Kansas	1,865	1,731	134	120	91	29
Kentucky	2,831	2,607	224	2,117	1,612	505
Louisiana	2,384	2,230	154	2,598	2,089	509
Maine	997	900	97	7	5	2
Maryland	8,044	7,641	403	1,174	1,067	107
Massachusetts	3,957	3,742	215	5,887	4,839	1,048
Michigan	7,074	6,672	402	4,969	3,816	1,153
Minnesota	2,309	2,123	186	1,270	1,008	262
Mississippi	1,103	855	248	1,169	1,011	158
Missouri	4,644	3,630	1,014	1,647	1,319	328
Montana	506	460	46	1,028	598	430
Nebraska	1,076	1,010	66	864	626	238
Nevada	382	323	59	810	430	380
New Hampshire	303	294	9	313	283	30
New Jersey	11,066	10,525	541	1,411	1,328	83
New Mexico	3,417	3,158	259	1,223	910	313
New York	17,823	17,181	642	7,280	5,458	1,822
North Carolina	6,793	5,909	884	1,812	1,319	493
North Dakota	170	167	3	39	33	6
Ohio	11,004	9,757	1,247	6,907	5,778	1,129
Oklahoma	3,368	2,863	505	2,797	1,854	943
Oregon	2,145	1,836	309	1,682	1,265	417
Pennsylvania	21,917	20,659	1,258	(*)	(*)	(*)
Rhode Island	430	365	65	304	283	21
South Carolina	4,672	4,310	362	1,362	987	375
South Dakota	187	171	16	828	574	254
Tennessee	2,745	2,458	287	3,181	2,506	675
Texas	11,162	10,477	685	2,809	2,391	418
Utah	917	844	73	130	109	21
Vermont	603	535	68	146	134	12
Virginia	4,076	3,743	333	2,230	1,682	548
Washington	5,783	5,058	725	2,931	2,312	619
West Virginia	818	734	84	403	359	44
Wisconsin	3,574	3,380	194	1,323	1,159	164
Wyoming	71	61	10	209	168	41

* In Alaska and Pennsylvania, upon release from institution, juveniles are placed on probation, not parole or aftercare.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 39.

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Table 6.47 Adults under parole supervision and juveniles under parole or aftercare supervision, by sex and State, on Sept. 1, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

State	Adult parole			Juvenile parole or aftercare		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
State and local, total	156,194	144,614	11,580	53,347	42,703	10,644
Alabama	2,930	2,659	271	417	313	104
Alaska	190	180	10	(*)	(*)	(*)
Arizona	960	926	34	425	408	17
Arkansas	2,299	2,145	154	660	504	156
California	24,123	22,544	1,579	4,853	4,220	633
Colorado	1,844	1,724	120	429	372	57
Connecticut	1,832	1,681	151	861	605	256
Delaware	405	356	49	137	101	36
District of Columbia	2,791	2,746	45	449	359	90
Florida	5,343	4,784	559	3,609	3,014	595
Georgia	3,175	2,941	234	2,171	1,751	420
Hawaii	536	529	7	80	51	29
Idaho	223	213	10	172	126	46
Illinois	5,374	4,448	926	1,142	996	146
Indiana	1,978	1,909	69	1,171	961	210
Iowa	558	486	72	873	612	261
Kansas	1,250	1,174	76	59	43	16
Kentucky	1,889	1,712	177	1,634	1,269	365
Louisiana	2,004	1,877	127	934	751	183
Maine	548	506	42	1	1	—
Maryland	4,912	4,666	246	864	779	85
Massachusetts	3,132	2,954	178	1,998	1,661	337
Michigan	4,004	3,785	219	3,911	2,915	996
Minnesota	1,843	1,685	158	765	624	141
Mississippi	966	749	217	433	367	66
Missouri	2,114	1,797	317	764	612	152
Montana	453	411	42	394	221	173
Nebraska	478	449	29	356	249	107
Nevada	319	271	48	502	352	150
New Hampshire	285	278	7	169	147	22
New Jersey	7,545	7,197	348	969	909	60
New Mexico	797	723	74	180	144	36
New York	14,612	14,028	584	3,509	2,638	871
North Carolina	5,603	4,838	765	1,012	734	278
North Dakota	185	182	3	18	17	1
Ohio	6,775	6,010	765	4,733	3,959	774
Oklahoma	2,035	1,729	306	2,073	1,391	682
Oregon	1,401	1,295	106	1,158	968	190
Pennsylvania	16,097	15,282	815	(*)	(*)	(*)
Rhode Island	342	306	36	157	146	11
South Carolina	2,874	2,676	198	910	659	251
South Dakota	144	131	13	376	242	134
Tennessee	2,054	1,850	204	2,145	1,736	409
Texas	7,311	6,875	436	1,629	1,383	246
Utah	465	405	60	96	81	15
Vermont	364	327	37	57	41	16
Virginia	2,973	2,789	184	1,192	908	284
Washington	3,185	2,880	305	1,819	1,432	387
West Virginia	473	423	50	235	203	32
Wisconsin	2,148	2,035	113	687	598	89
Wyoming	53	48	5	159	130	29

* In Alaska and Pennsylvania, upon release from institutions, juveniles are placed on probation, not parole or aftercare.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*, No. SD-P-1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 37.

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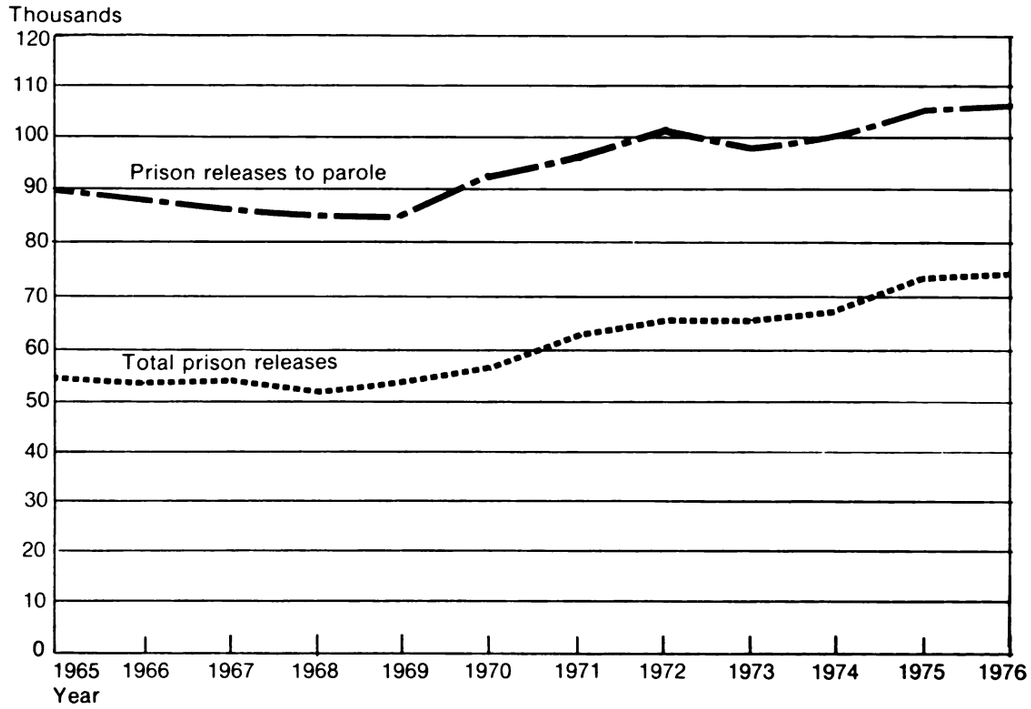
Figure 6.10 Total prison releases and releases to parole, United States, 1965–76

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.45. The estimating procedures for specific States are described in Appendix 5. For further information on comparability of data sources, survey methodology, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.



Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977* (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1978), p. 38.

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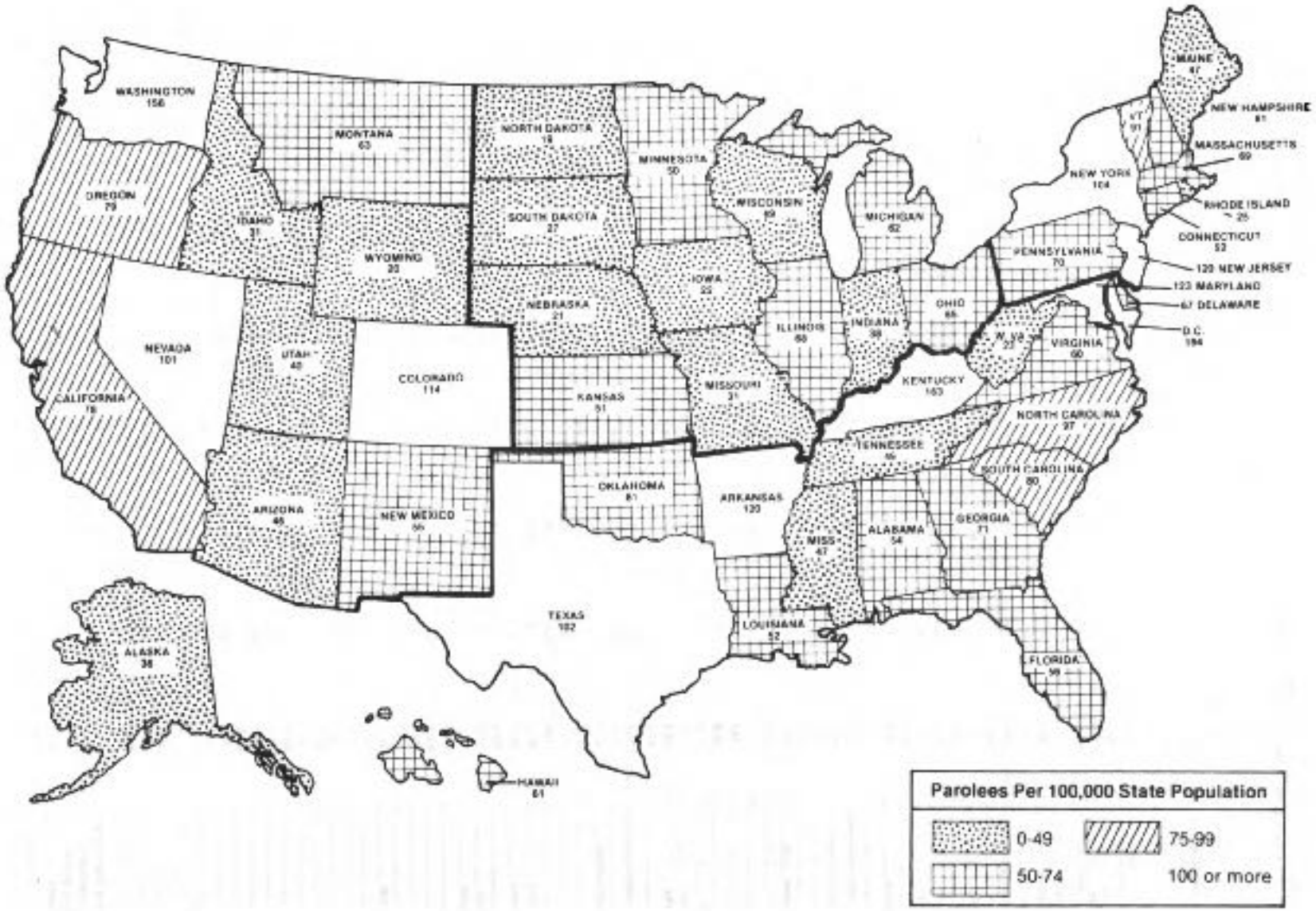
Figure 6.11 Rate (per 100,000 State inhabitants) of persons on parole, by region and State, on Dec. 31, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.45. State parole population data were derived from the 1978 Uniform Parole Reports aggregate survey. Estimates were used when data were not available. The estimating procedures for specific States are described in Appendix 5. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5. State civilian populations were derived from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Annual Estimate of the Population of States," 1970 to 1977 (unpublished).



Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977* (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1978), p. 14.

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Table 6.48 Characteristics of prisoners entering parole supervision in 1976, by region and jurisdiction

NOTE: These data have been collected by the Uniform Parole Reports Program that publishes information voluntarily supplied to it by parole agencies in the 50 States, the Federal Government, and Puerto Rico. The Uniform Parole Reports Program collects both aggregate and individual-based data. Some States do not provide individual-based data or may do so only in particular years. Because of these differences in data reporting, the number of jurisdictions providing individual-based data varies from year to year. Consequently, the population included in these individual-based tables is not the total U.S. parole population. These tables cover approximately 60 percent of the estimated total parole population in the United States. For a complete list of the agencies reporting for each year, see Appendix 19.

In addition, some States report data on a random sample of parolees. Sampled agencies were weighted to approximate 100 percent reporting. Where reporting gaps occur, data for missing months are also approximated. The number of cases varies across tables because of weighting procedures and missing data. Subcategories may not add to total because of rounding. For definitions of terms, details on estimation procedures, and additional information on the collection of data, see Appendix 19.

[Percent; N = 48,485 weighted cases]

Region and jurisdiction	Sex		Median age (in years	Race		Median time Served (in months)	Inmates with known prior prison commitments	Previous Parole violators	Parole entries as a percent of prison releases[a]
	Male	Female		White	Other				
Total	94.1	5.3	25.6	48.3	51.7	15.9	26.1	8.9	68.9
Northeast	96.5	3.0	26.6	36.8	63.2	16.3	32.8	14.4	77.4
New England	96.7	1.2	24.2	97.7	2.3	9.4	35.9	8.8	77.8
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67.5
Maine	95.9	1.1	23.4	98.1	1.9	8.8	37.7	7.2	89.1
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	99.0	1.0	26.3	96.5	3.5	10.8	30.7	12.6	94.7
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.7
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.5
Middle Atlantic	96.5	3.2	26.7	32.6	67.4	16.8	32.6	14.8	77.3
New Jersey	NA	NA	26.7[b]	29.4[b]	70.6[b]	12.1[b]	37.2[b]	29.8[b]	93.3[b]
New York	95.1	4.5	26.6	24.7	75.3	18.1	26.9	13.1	68.5
Pennsylvania	95.4	4.4	26.6	53.2	46.8	17.2	38.7	3.7	80.2
Puerto Rico	96.7	2.7	30.3	0.6	99.4	24.5	22.6	1.5	NA
North Central	93.8	5.6	25.5	55.0	45.0	16.6	28.8	9.4	77.2
East North Central	93.6	5.8	25.6	51.8	48.2	17.2	28.2	9.2	81.2
Illinois	96.2	3.6	25.0	51.6	48.4	12.9	17.0	6.6	90.6
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	82.5
Michigan	94.4	5.4	25.5	44.0	56.0	18.8	34.4	10.4	88.7
Ohio	92.3	6.5	26.1	54.1	45.9	17.4	28.3	8.4	72.0
Wisconsin	91.3	7.9	25.5	67.3	32.7	19.5	30.8	13.2	75.9
West North Central	94.3	4.8	25.2	67.5	32.5	13.7	30.8	10.2	65.3
Iowa	95.8	3.4	25.4	77.3	22.7	17.3	26.9	11.7	73.9
Kansas	94.5	4.6	25.1	66.6	33.4	13.9	35.5	20.8	83.4
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74.4
Missouri	94.8	4.6	24.8	61.1	38.9	9.8	28.0	1.3	52.6
Nebraska	91.3	7.7	25.7	63.1	36.9	17.9	27.3	15.4	54.6
North Dakota	99.1	0.9	24.7	81.8	18.2	11.9	60.0	3.6	77.6
South Dakota	88.7	8.2	25.8	82.7	17.3	11.2	21.4	1.3	55.6
South	92.8	6.6	25.9	51.2	48.8	16.0	23.1	3.8	57.8
South Atlantic	92.7	6.8	25.8	50.5	49.5	17.2	20.9	2.6	58.2
Delaware	82.4	8.2	25.1	48.7	51.3	11.6	51.8	5.9	67.1
District of Columbia	96.1[b]	3.3[b]	29.7[b]	3.4[b]	96.6[b]	13.3[b]	24.4[b]	8.0[b]	51.7[b]
Florida	92.2	7.5	26.0	54.6	45.4	17.7	19.8	3.4	50.0
Georgia	93.0	6.6	23.3	56.5	43.5	14.2	12.9	1.6	36.1
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.4
North Carolina	90.9[c]	8.8[c]	26.6[c]	46.7[c]	53.3[c]	18.7[c]	25.4[c]	0.1[c]	66.6[c]
South Carolina	94.0	5.0	27.0	48.8	51.2	21.0	25.1	1.3	61.9
Virginia	93.5	6.2	25.4	47.9	52.1	18.0	23.8	4.0	68.5
West Virginia	96.0	3.2	26.8	86.2	13.7	20.6	16.0	4.6	70.4
East South Central	93.6	5.8	26.3	59.7	40.3	14.3	22.9	8.2	56.8
Alabama	94.5	5.5	25.6	45.5	54.5	11.8	18.7	1.4	42.3
Kentucky	92.6	5.8	26.1	73.0	27.0	12.8	24.5	11.6	56.9
Mississippi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	73.7
Tennessee	93.5	6.2	26.9	61.8	38.2	17.2	25.5	11.6	58.1
West South Central	92.4	6.7	25.8	44.6	55.4	15.1	27.4	2.9	58.3
Arkansas	92.0	5.4	23.7	75.0	25.0	10.8	20.6	1.7	89.1
Louisiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.0
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.4
Texas	92.5	7.1	26.5	44.3	55.7	17.2	29.6	3.3	58.2
West	96.0	3.9	21.1	42.1	57.9	12.8	9.3	20.3	83.3
Mountain	95.4	4.3	27.3	53.6	46.4	19.6	31.8	4.4	66.4
Arizona	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37.9
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	82.5
Idaho	97.8	2.2	26.9	85.4	14.6	14.1	44.3	7.6	46.8
Montana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	79.0
Nevada	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	78.2
New Mexico	96.3[d]	3.7[d]	26.8[d]	32.3[d]	67.7[d]	17.6[d]	23.4[d]	0.8[d]	94.6[d]
Utah	92.8[d]	6.2[d]	28.8[d]	NA	NA	36.3[d]	37.1[d]	8.2[d]	90.5[d]
Wyoming	88.9	11.1	26.5	77.8	22.2	17.8	20.0	2.2	37.5
Pacific	96.3	3.7	20.6	39.1	60.9	11.7	1.5	25.8	90.4
Alaska	96.0	4.0	26.1	40.0	60.0	21.0	36.0	8.0	58.9
California:									
California Department of Corrections	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California Youth Authority	96.3	3.7	20.6	39.1	60.9	11.5	0.6	26.3	NA
Hawaii	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74.8
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	73.6
Washington	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	99.0

[a] Computed by Source from National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978).

[b] Partial data reported to Uniform Parole Reports.

[c] Count does not include special categories of cases that were reported for publication in National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977* (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1978).

[d] State has different record keeping systems for individual case-based parole data and for aggregate parole data.

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1977 Summary National Tables*, (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), pp. 7, 8.

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Table 6.49 Time served in prison by persons entering parole supervision, by type of commitment offense, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.48. Crimes against persons includes willful homicide, involuntary manslaughter, forcible rape, armed robbery, unarmed robbery, and assault. Crimes against property include burglary, larceny-theft, and vehicle theft. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

Time Served	Commitment offense						Total	
	Crime against person		Crime against property		All other offenses			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 1 year	3,485	20.7	8,697	45.9	5,477	43.1	17,659	36.4
1 to 1.99 years	5,375	32.0	6,922	36.6	4,600	36.2	16,897	34.9
2 to 2.99 years	2,934	17.5	1,851	9.8	1,406	11.1	6,192	12.8
3 to 3.99 years	1,678	10.0	629	3.3	485	3.8	2,792	5.8
4 to 4.99 years	974	5.8	322	1.7	309	2.4	1,605	3.3
5 years or more	2,362	14.1	510	2.7	442	3.5	3,314	6.8

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1977, National Tables* (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), Appendix B, p. 8.

Table 6.50 Time served in prison by persons entering parole supervision, by number of prior prison commitments and type of commitment offense, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 6.48 and 6.49. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

[Percent]

Time served	Prior prison commitments																	
	Crime against person						Crime against property						All other offenses					
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Less than one year	22.5	18.1	11.4	13.0	5.2	10.7	51.8	36.1	26.3	24.5	21.5	14.1	47.9	31.6	28.3	36.3	19.9	37.5
1 to 1.99 years	34.9	21.9	29.2	15.2	15.0	17.2	36.8	37.6	35.8	27.4	34.4	34.9	35.7	40.6	32.8	34.1	47.0	32.4
2 to 2.99 years	16.9	19.1	18.0	22.9	21.3	9.5	7.1	15.5	18.9	22.1	10.9	17.0	9.7	13.9	19.4	11.7	17.4	9.8
3 to 3.99 years	9.6	12.3	9.1	12.8	9.8	9.5	2.1	4.8	7.9	10.0	10.3	12.2	3.2	5.2	7.3	5.0	4.1	6.5
4 to 4.99 years	5.2	6.9	8.2	8.3	10.0	9.2	0.9	2.7	4.4	4.5	8.8	6.1	2.0	3.1	4.3	3.5	3.4	5.7
5 years or more	10.8	21.7	24.1	27.7	38.7	43.9	1.4	3.3	6.8	11.5	14.0	15.7	1.6	5.6	7.9	9.4	8.2	8.0
Base	12,784	2,307	951	330	210	168	13,610	2,987	1,273	520	233	245	9,212	2,091	754	313	148	124

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1977, National Tables* (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), Appendix B, pp. 9a, 9b, 9c. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.51 Prisoners entering parole supervision, by commitment offense and sex, United States, 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.48. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

[Percent]

Offense	Male	Female
Willful homicide	5.6	13.4
Involuntary manslaughter	1.7	3.6
Forcible rape	1.7	0.1
Armed robbery	14.8	7.6
Unarmed robbery	5.9	2.5
Assault	5.2	4.6
Burglary	27.2	6.2
Larceny-theft	10.5	14.8
Vehicle theft	2.4	0.4
All other crimes	25.0	46.9
Base	45,639	2,562

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1977, National Tables* (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), Appendix B, p. 5.

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Table 6.52 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1974, 1975, and 1976, by sex

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.48. This table shows the distributions of parole status for parolees who were released on parole from 1974 to 1976. The data indicate parole status one year after entry to parole supervision. For definitions of terms and additional information on the collection of data, see Appendix 19.

Parole outcome 1 year after entry to parole supervision	Year of entry to parole supervision											
	1974				1975				1976			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Discharged	6,702	21.0	392	24.3	6,472	20.2	413	24.5	7,718	16.9	501	19.6
Continued on parole:												
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	18,224	57.0	972	60.2	18,425	57.6	1,036	61.5	28,506	62.5	1,727	67.5
With difficulty	212	0.7	10	0.6	321	1.0	5	0.3	1,081	2.4	27	1.1
Absconded	852	2.7	68	4.2	945	3.0	52	3.1	1,917	4.2	126	4.9
Return to prison:												
No violation	15	0.0	1	0.1	5	0.0	0	0.0	169	0.4	11	0.4
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	1,944	6.1	75	4.6	2,176	6.8	84	5.0	2,169	4.8	86	3.3
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	527	1.6	15	1.0	292	0.9	17	1.0	558	1.2	19	0.7
In lieu of prosecution for new major offense(s)	670	2.1	20	1.2	464	1.4	14	0.8	475	1.0	12	0.5
Recommitted to prison with new major conviction	2,467	7.7	42	2.6	2,641	8.3	47	2.8	2,723	6.0	46	1.8
Died	336	1.1	19	1.2	229	0.7	17	1.0	291	0.6	6	0.2
Total	31,949	100.0	1,615	100.0	31,970	100.0	1,685	100.0	45,607	100.0	2,560	100.0

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1977, National Tables* (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), Appendix B, pp. 10–12.

Table 6.53 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1976, by age at parole entry

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.48. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

[Percent]

Parole status	Age at parole entry							
	Under 21	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 years or older	Total
Discharged	21.2	18.1	15.8	16.0	14.7	15.4	14.7	17.1
Continued on parole:								
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	56.2	59.6	63.9	66.1	68.1	67.2	69.7	62.7
With difficulty	3.4	3.1	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	2.3
Absconded	2.6	3.6	4.5	5.6	5.4	5.4	4.8	4.3
Returned to prison:								
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	4.1	5.3	5.1	3.6	3.8	6.0	4.1	4.7
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2
In lieu of prosecution for new major offense(s)	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.0
Return to prison—no violation	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4
Recommitted to prison								
New major conviction(s)	8.3	7.1	5.8	4.1	4.4	2.0	2.2	5.7
Died	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.4	0.6
Base	8,296	11,370	13,009	6,628	3,222	3,581	2,316	48,421

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

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Table 6.54 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1976, by race or ethnicity

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.48. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

[Percent]

Parole status	Race or ethnicity					
	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian-Alaskan native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total
Discharged	19.0	15.6	16.2	20.4	9.7	17.3
Continued on parole:						
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	60.8	64.0	61.6	49.0	75.7	62.3
With difficulty	2.2	2.1	3.9	3.1	4.9	2.3
Absconded	4.5	4.1	4.2	6.1	0.0	4.3
Returned to prison:						
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	5.0	4.2	6.1	7.7	0.0	4.7
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	1.4	1.2	0.5	3.0	4.9	1.2
In lieu of prosecution for new major offense(s)	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Return to prison—no violation	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.4
Recommitted to prison						
New major conviction(s)	5.0	6.8	5.3	8.1	4.9	5.9
Died	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.6
Base	22,357	20,899	2,853	201	21	46,330

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.55 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1976, by type of admission to prison

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.48. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

[Percent]

Parole status	Type of admission to prison				Total
	New commitment	New commitment—probation revocation	New commitment—parole violation	No new commitment parole violation	
Discharged	16.5	23.1	14.3	15.7	17.1
Continued on parole:					
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	65.4	54.3	54.4	44.5	62.7
With difficulty	1.9	2.4	5.8	5.1	2.3
Absconded	3.9	4.4	5.6	9.6	4.3
Returned to prison:					
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	4.3	5.1	4.1	12.3	4.7
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	1.1	1.3	0.4	2.1	1.2
In lieu of prosecution for new major offense(s)	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.0
Return to prison—no violation	0.3	0.1	1.6	2.4	0.4
Recommitted to prison:					
New major conviction(s)	5.2	7.1	10.2	6.0	5.7
Died	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
Base	38,025	5,901	2,703	1,634	48,263

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

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Table 6.56 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1976, by number of prior prison commitments

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.48. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

[Percent]

Parole status	Prior prison commitments						
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total
Discharged	18.0	14.8	13.1	14.0	15.4	18.3	17.1
Continued on parole:							
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	64.1	59.7	58.3	59.2	57.3	52.6	62.7
With difficulty	2.1	2.7	3.7	2.8	1.6	1.8	2.3
Absconded	3.4	5.9	8.1	6.6	8.4	8.6	4.2
Returned to prison:							
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	4.3	5.7	5.2	6.5	5.8	8.5	4.7
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.2
In lieu of prosecution for new major offense(s)	0.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.0
Return to prison—no violation	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4
Recommitted to prison:							
New major conviction(s)	5.4	6.7	6.9	6.8	8.2	5.1	5.7
Died	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.4	2.7	0.6
Base	35,607	7,399	2,979	1,164	591	536	48,276

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

Table 6.57 Parole outcome in first year after release for inmates paroled from correctional institutions in 1976, by commitment offense

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.48. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[Percent]

Parole status	Commitment offense										
	Willful homicide	Involuntary manslaughter	Forcible rape	Armed robbery	Unarmed robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Vehicle theft	All other crimes	Total
Discharged	6.7	8.8	7.7	7.2	8.3	17.5	20.5	25.2	28.1	20.3	17.1
Continued on parole:											
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	83.0	86.6	75.0	70.7	70.6	63.1	56.1	53.0	46.7	61.4	62.7
With difficulty	1.3	0.7	2.9	2.6	2.0	1.8	3.1	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.3
Absconded	2.6	0.6	3.6	3.6	5.3	3.5	4.4	5.5	3.7	4.6	4.2
Returned to prison:											
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	3.3	0.8	2.7	4.8	4.1	7.4	5.2	4.2	5.8	4.5	4.7
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	0.7	0.1	1.1	1.7	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.4	1.1	1.2
In lieu of prosecution for new major offense(s)	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.0
Return to prison—no violation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4
Recommitted to prison:											
New major conviction(s)	1.0	2.0	4.7	6.9	7.8	3.6	7.4	6.0	8.8	4.4	5.7
Died	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6
Base	2,900	663	776	6,986	2,777	2,509	12,650	5,186	1,110	12,704	43,461

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West.

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Table 6.58 New offense in up to 3 years after release for inmates paroled in 1974, 1975, and 1976, by commitment offense (UCR Part One offenses)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.48. This table presents data on Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Part One offenses committed during 1974-76 by inmates paroled during 1974-76 who had been committed as a result of conviction for a Part One offense. For definitions of these offenses, see Appendix 3. For definitions of terms and reporting information on the Uniform Parole Reports, see Appendix 19.

[Percent]

New offenses	Commitment offense									
	Willful homicide	Involuntary manslaughter	Forcible rape	Armed robbery	Unarmed robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Vehicle theft	All other crimes
No new offense	95.7	94.0	88.0	85.4	85.1	92.6	36.7	87.4	83.7	89.9
Willful homicide	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Involuntary manslaughter	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Forcible rape	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Armed robbery	0.8	0.3	1.7	5.5	3.5	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9
Unarmed robbery	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2
Assault	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.3
Burglary	0.4	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.5	1.1	5.8	3.1	4.4	1.5
Larceny-theft	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.6	3.1	1.4	1.1
Vehicle theft	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.9	0.3
All other crimes	1.3	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.2	1.8	2.7	4.3	4.6	5.4
Base	7,681	2,320	2,005	16,081	6,439	5,921	27,522	12,180	2,766	32,750

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1977, National Tables* (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), Appendix B, p. 16.

Table 6.59 New offense in up to 3 years after release for inmates paroled in 1974, 1975, and 1976, by commitment offense (non-UCR Part One offenses)

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 6.48 and 6.58. This table presents data on offenses other than Uniform Crime Reports Part One offenses committed during 1974-76 by inmates paroled during 1974-76 who had been committed as a result of conviction for a non-Part One offense. For definitions of terms and reporting information, see Appendix 19.

[Percent]

New offense	Part One offenses		Other offenses						
	Personal crimes	Property crimes	Forgery-fraud	Other fraud	Commercial sex offense	Non-commercial sex offense	Narcotic laws	Alcohol laws	All other crimes
No new offense	89.0	86.7	88.6	89.5	91.2	93.8	93.7	98.4	84.2
Part One offenses:									
Personal	5.8	2.5	1.5	3.0	2.9	1.3	0.9	0.5	3.1
Property	2.6	7.6	4.3	2.0	0.0	1.3	1.9	0.0	4.1
Other offenses:									
Forgery-fraud	0.3	0.6	3.5	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
Other fraud	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Commercial sex offense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-commercial sex offense	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Narcotic laws	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	2.3	0.0	1.0
Alcohol laws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0
All other crimes	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.9	2.9	1.6	0.8	0.0	6.9
Base	40,446	42,467	6,408	828	34	1,883	14,125	187	9,288

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1977, National Tables* (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), Appendix B, p. 17.

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Table 6.60 Parole outcome for up to 3 years after release for prisoners paroled from correctional institutions in 1974, 1975, and 1976

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.48. This table shows the distributions of parole status for parolees who were released on parole from 1974 to 1976. The data indicate the 1977 parole status. This means that the parole status for the 1976 entries is based on one year of follow-up data, the parole status for the 1975 entries is based on two years of follow-up data, and the parole status for the 1974 entries is based on three years of follow-up data. For definitions of terms and additional information on the collection of data, see Appendix 19.

1977 parole outcome	Year of entry to parole supervision											
	1974						1975				1976	
	1 year follow-up		2 year follow-up		3 year follow-up		1 year follow-up		2 year follow-up		1 year follow-up	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Discharged	7,095	21.1	15,602	46.5	18,736	55.8	6,884	20.5	15,773	46.9	8,267	17.1
Continued on parole:												
No difficulty or sentence less than 60 days	19,196	57.2	8,724	26.0	5,389	16.1	19,461	57.8	8,817	26.2	30,367	62.7
With difficulty	222	0.7	131	0.4	61	0.2	326	1.0	195	0.6	1,124	2.3
Absconded	920	2.7	839	2.5	688	2.0	997	3.0	884	2.6	2,059	4.3
Returned to prison:												
No violation	16	0.0	17	0.1	22	0.1	5	0.0	44	0.1	180	0.4
No new conviction(s) and not in lieu of prosecution	2,019	6.0	2,713	8.1	2,841	8.5	2,260	6.7	2,972	8.8	2,271	4.7
New minor or lesser conviction(s) or in lieu of prosecution	542	1.6	686	2.0	711	2.1	310	0.9	440	1.3	579	1.2
In lieu of prosecution for new major offense(s)	690	2.1	862	2.6	880	2.6	478	1.4	530	1.6	489	1.0
Recommitted to prison with new major conviction(s)	2,509	7.5	3,476	10.4	3,684	11.0	2,689	8.0	3,635	10.8	2,779	5.7
Died	355	1.1	514	1.5	554	1.7	246	0.7	366	1.1	299	0.6
Base	33,563	100.0	33,563	100.0	33,564	100.0	33,656	100.0	33,656	100.0	48,432	100.0

Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, *Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1977, National Tables* (San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979), Appendix B, pp. 13–15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 6.61 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race and jurisdiction, on Feb. 20, 1979

NOTE: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., periodically collects data on persons on death row. At the time of this survey, 33 States had capital punishment laws, and 24 States had at least one prisoner under sentence of death. Between July 1976 and Feb. 20, 1979, death sentences have been vacated as unconstitutional in 504 cases and conviction or sentence has been reversed on appeal in 141 cases.

Jurisdiction	Total	Race			
		Black	White	Other	Unknown
United States	483	197	260	24	2
Federal	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	40	23	17	0	0
Alaska	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Arizona	9	2	5	2[b]	0
Arkansas	10	3	6	1[b]	0
California	7	2	3	2[b,c]	0
Colorado	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	1	0	1	0	0
Florida	119	46	72	1[b]	0
Georgia	75	41	33	0	1
Hawaii	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Idaho	1	0	0	1[c]	0
Illinois	7	2	5	0	0
Indiana	4	3	1	0	0
Iowa	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Kansas	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Kentucky	3	1	2	0	0
Louisiana	12	4	8	0	0
Maine	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Michigan	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Minnesota	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mississippi	12	9	3	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	4	1	3	0	0
Nebraska	8	2	6	0	0
Nevada	5	0	5	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
New Mexico	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
New York	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	6	1	3	2[c]	0
North Dakota	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ohio	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Oklahoma	16	5	11	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
South Carolina	9	3	6	0	0
South Dakota	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Tennessee	11	1	9	1[c]	0
Texas	105	41	49	14[b]	1
Utah	7	2	5	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	7	5	2	0	0
Washington	5	0	5	0	0
West Virginia	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Wisconsin	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0

[a] No capital punishment law.
[b] Spanish surname(s).
[c] Native American.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

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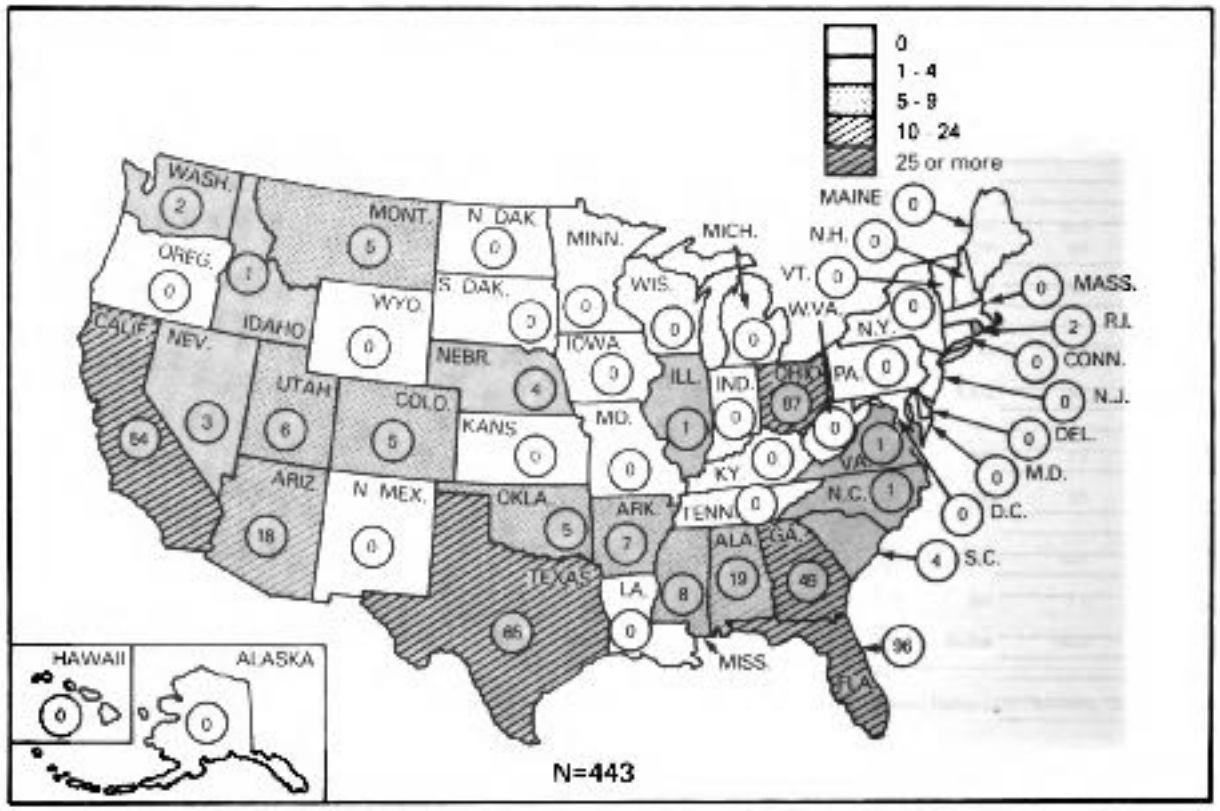
Figure 6.12 Prisoners under sentence of death, by jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1977

NOTE: "By the end of 1977, 34 jurisdictions (33 States and the Federal government) had laws authorizing the death penalty; in six States—Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee—the laws had been in force for only part of the year. Although Pennsylvania and South Dakota began 1977 with capital punishment statutes, by year-end Pennsylvania's statute was struck down by court action and South Dakota's was repealed by the legislature. At no time during the year was capital punishment permissible in 16 of the States (Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, West Virginia, Wisconsin) or in the District of Columbia." (Source, p. 3). For the status of the death penalty statutes in each jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1977, see Source, pp. 88–90.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Capital Punishment 1977, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–CP–4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 5.

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Table 6.62 Prisoners under sentence of death, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12.

Region and jurisdiction	Total					White					Black					Other[a]				
	Total	Murder	Rape[b]	Kid-naping	Other[c]	Total	Murder	Rape[b]	Kid-naping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Kid-naping	Other[c]	Total	Murder	Rape	Kid-naping	Other
United States	443	440	1	0	2	244	243	1	0	0	197	195	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	443	440	1	0	2	244	243	1	0	0	197	195	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
Northeast	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	92	92	0	0	0	35	35	0	0	0	57	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	87	87	0	0	0	31	31	0	0	0	56	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	255	254	1	0	0	147	146	1	0	0	107	107	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	49	49	0	0	0	24	24	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	96	95	1	0	0	56	55	1	0	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	19	19	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	8	8	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	7	7	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	5	5	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	65	65	0	0	0	43	43	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	94	92	0	0	2	62	62	0	0	0	31	29	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Montana	5	5	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	5	5	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	18	18	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	6	6	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	54	52	0	0	2	32	32	0	0	0	22	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[a] Both persons enumerated under "Other" races were American Indians.
[b] The person enumerated under the category "Rape" was under sentence of death for sexual battery.
[c] Both persons enumerated under "Other" offenses had been sentenced for assault by a life prisoner resulting in death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 73, 74.

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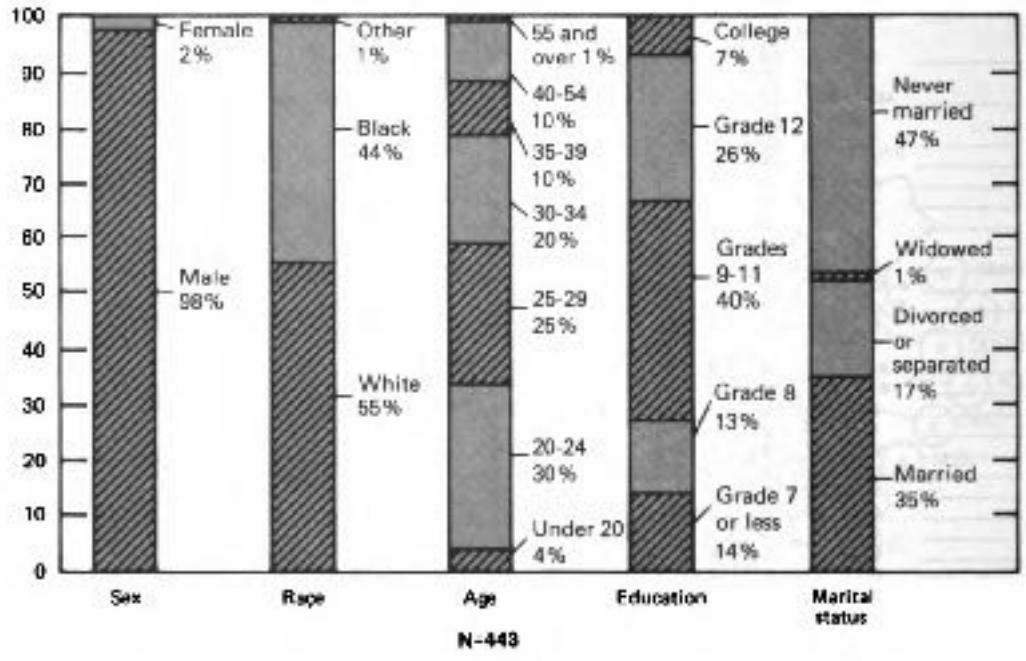
Figure 6.13 Characteristics of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, on Dec. 31, 1977

NOTE. See NOTE, Figure 6.12

[Percent]



N-443

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Capital Punishment 1977, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 7, Chart 8.

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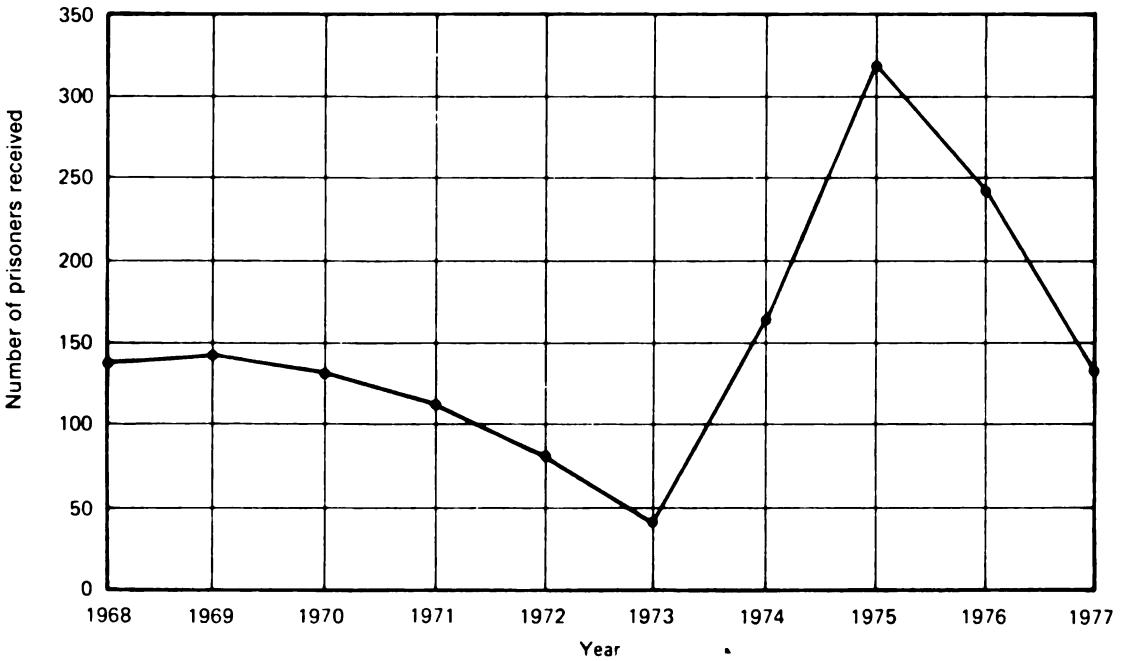
Figure 6.14 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, United States, 1968–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 2, Chart 2.

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Table 6.63 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by race, offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12.

Region and jurisdiction	Total					White					Black					Other[a]				
	Total	Murder	Rape[b]	Kid-naping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape[b]	Kid-naping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Kid-naping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Kid-naping	Other
United States	133	132	1	0	0	69	68	1	0	0	62	62	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	133	132	1	0	0	69	68	1	0	0	62	62	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Northeast	8	8	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	8	8	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	27	27	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	25	25	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	87	86	1	0	0	50	49	1	0	0	36	36	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	10	10	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	25	24	1	0	0	15	14	1	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	15	15	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	7	7	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	5	5	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	16	16	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	11	11	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[a] Both persons enumerated under "Other" races were American Indians.
[b] The person enumerated under the category "Rape" was under sentence of death for sexual battery.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 26, 27.

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Table 6.64 Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, by age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12.

	Age								Legal status at arrest								
										Not under sentence		Under sentence					
	Total	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	Total	No charges pending	Charges pending	On probation	On parole	Escaped from prison	Imprisoned	Other*	Not reported
United States	133	13	46	23	18	19	12	2	133	67	7	6	23	2	1	5	22
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	133	13	46	23	18	19	12	2	133	67	7	6	23	2	1	5	22
Northeast	8	0	1	3	1	3	0	0	8	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
North Central	27	2	14	5	3	2	1	0	27	22	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
South	87	10	27	12	14	12	10	2	87	36	4	3	15	2	0	5	22
West	11	1	4	3	0	2	1	0	11	5	2	2	1	0	1	0	0

* Persons enumerated under the category "Under sentence-Other" include four from Florida on mandatory conditional release and one from North Carolina on authorized temporary leave.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 28, 29, 34-37. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 6.65 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death and status of death penalty statutes, by region and jurisdiction, 1978

NOTE: This table presents preliminary data; these data are subject to revision.

Region and jurisdiction	Under sentence of death, Dec. 31, 1977 [a]	Received from court	Dispositions other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death, Dec. 31, 1978	Death penalty statute during 1978
United States, total	410	183	148	0	445	X
Male, total	404	179	143	0	440	X
Female, total	6	4	5	0	5	X
Federal, total	0	0	0	0	0	Yes [b]
State, total	410	183	148	0	445	X
Northeast	2	0	0	0	2	X
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	No
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	Yes [b]
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	Yes [b]
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	No
Rhode Island	2	0	0	0	2	Yes [b]
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	Yes [b]
New York	0	0	0	0	0	Yes [b]
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	No
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	Yes [c]
North Central	91	23	99	0	15	X
Ohio	86	13	99	0	0	Yes [d]
Indiana	0	2	0	0	2	Yes [b]
Illinois	1	4	0	0	5	Yes [b]
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	No
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	No
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	No
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	No
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	Yes [b]
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	No
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	No
Nebraska	4	4	0	0	8	Yes [b]
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	No
South	273	134	19	0	388	X
Delaware	0	1	0	0	1	Yes [b]
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	Yes [c]
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	No
Virginia	1	5	0	0	6	Yes [b]
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	No
North Carolina	1	6	0	0	7	Yes [b]
South Carolina	4	3	0	0	7	Yes [b]
Georgia	55	5	3	0	57	Yes [b]
Florida	96	32	7	0	121	Yes [b]
Kentucky	0	3	0	0	3	Yes [b]
Tennessee	0	7	0	0	7	Yes [b]
Alabama	21	20	0	0	41	Yes [b]
Mississippi	8	2	0	0	10	Yes [b]
Arkansas	7	4	0	0	11	Yes [b]
Louisiana	0	1	0	0	1	Yes [b]
Oklahoma	5	12	1	0	16	Yes [b]
Texas	75	33	8	0	100	Yes [b]
West	44	26	30	0	40	X
Montana	4	0	0	0	4	Yes [b]
Idaho	1	0	0	0	1	Yes [b]
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	Yes [b]
Colorado	5	1	6	0	0	Yes [d]
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	No
Arizona	21	10	23	0	8	Yes [b]
Utah	6	0	0	0	6	Yes [b]
Nevada	3	4	1	0	6	Yes [b]
Washington	2	4	0	0	6	Yes [b]
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	Yes [c]
California	2	7	0	0	9	Yes [b]
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	No
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	No

[a] Some of the figures for yearend 1977 are revised from those shown in *Capital Punishment, 1977*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6, November 1978. Present figures reflect the exclusion of 2 inmates (1 each in Montana and Ohio) who were erroneously reported as being under sentence of death and the inclusion of 21 inmates (10 in Texas, 6 in Georgia, 3 in Arizona, and 2 in Alabama) who, although sentenced to death during 1977 or earlier, were either reported late to the NPS program or not admitted to the custody of the relevant correctional authorities by Dec. 31, 1977. Also excluded are 52 persons in California regarded as having had their death sentences lifted by a State Supreme Court decision handed down in December 1976.

[b] Entire year.

[c] At end but not start of year.

[d] At start but not end of year.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1978—Advance Report*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-7A (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1979), pp. 2, 3.

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Table 6.66 Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, United States, 1968–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12. Most of the figures for 1968 through 1976 have been revised from those reported in Capital Punishment, 1976, *NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-5, November 1977. 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. See Source for explanation.*

Year	Received death sentence	Dispositions other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31
1968	138	78	0	517
1969	143	85	0	575
1970	133	77	0	631
1971	113	102	0	642
1972	83	391	0	334
1973	42	242	0	134
1974	165	57	0	242
1975	320	78	0	484
1976	244	265	0	463
1977	133	152	1	443

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment, 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 18.

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Table 6.67 Movement of prisoners under sentence

NOTE: See NOTE.

Offense[a]	Total					White				
			Dispositions					Dispositions		
	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1976[c]	Received from court	Other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1977	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1976[c]	Received from court	Other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1977
All offenses	463	133	152	1	443	251	69	75	1	244
Murder	438	132	129	1	440	247	68	71	1	243
Rape	20	1[d]	20	0	1	3	1[d]	3	0	1
Kidnaping	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Other[b]	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

[a] Persons who received separate death sentences for different offenses are enumerated for their most serious offense only. As of Dec. 31, 1976, there were six prisoners with more than one death sentence, all of them in Georgia. Three (two whites and one black) were under sentence for murder and kidnaping; one black for murder and rape; one black for kidnaping and rape; and one white for murder, rape, and kidnaping. During 1977, the person sentenced for kidnaping and rape was relieved of both death sentences; the five others retained the death sentence for murder but were relieved of that sentence for additional offenses.

[b] Both persons enumerated under "Other" races were American Indians.

[c] Total for Dec. 31, 1976 was revised from that reported in *Capital Punishment*, 1976, NPS

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S.

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of death, by race and offense, United States, 1977

Figure 6.12.

Black					Other [b]				
		Dispositions					Dispositions		
Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1976[c]	Received from court	Other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1977	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1976[c]	Received from court	Other than execution	Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1977
212	62	77	0	197	0	2	0	0	2
191	62	58	0	195	0	2	0	0	2
17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

Bulletin No. SD-NPS-CP-5, to exclude 3 inmates (1 in Ohio and 2 in Texas) erroneously reported as being under sentence of death and to include 22 inmates (1 each in Florida and Tennessee, 4 in Louisiana, 5 in Texas, and 11 in Georgia) who, although sentenced to death prior to 1977, were either reported late to the NPS program or not admitted to the custody of the relevant correctional authorities by Dec. 31, 1976.

Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 19.

[d] The person enumerated under the category "Rape" was under sentence of death for sexual battery.

[e] Both persons enumerated under "Other" offenses had been sentenced for assault by a life prisoner resulting in death.

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Table 6.68 Prisoners removed from death row, by current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12. This table identifies the 1977 year-end status of persons removed from death row during the year. Disposition is final only for those who are serving reduced sentences, who are deceased, who have been found not guilty, or who have had all charges on the capital offense dropped. Persons in each of the other categories are subject to further legal proceedings prior to final disposition.

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Serving reduced sentence				Deceased [a]	Awaiting new trial	Awaiting resentencing	Found not guilty in new trial	All charges on capital offense dropped	Status undetermined [b]	Other
		Total	Life imprisonment	Fixed term of greater than 20 years	Fixed term of 20 or fewer years							
United States	153	105	98	1	6	4	4	4	0	0	36	0
Federal	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	152	104	97	1	6	4	4	4	0	0	36	0
Northeast	16	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	13	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Ohio	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	98	63	56	1	6	3	2	0	0	0	30	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Florida	11	7	7	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
Kentucky	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	33	32	32	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	34	16	10	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
West	25	18	18	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[a] The category "Deceased" includes one execution (Utah), one death by suicide (North Carolina), and two deaths by natural causes (Florida, Tennessee). In the Tennessee case, death occurred after relief from the capital sentence earlier in the year.

[b] Relieved of the death penalty, but ultimate disposition unresolved pending further legal proceedings.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 46.

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Table 6.69 Prisoners removed from death row, by method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1977

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 6.12. This table identifies the legal or other event effectively terminating the death sentence.

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Sentencing provision of State statute struck down [a]	Execution	Death other than execution [b]	Commutation [c]	Capital sentence vacated (conviction affirmed) [d]	Capital sentence and conviction vacated [d]	Other
United States	153	76	1	2	16	42	16	0
Federal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	152	75	1	2	16	42	16	0
Northeast	16	15	0	0	0	1	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	14	13	0	0	0	1	0	0
North Central	13	8	0	0	1	3	1	0
Ohio	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Indiana	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	98	47	0	2	0	35	14	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	6	5	0	0	0	0	1	0
Florida	11	0	0	1	0	7	3	0
Kentucky	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Tennessee	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Louisiana	34	9	0	0	0	24	1	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
West	25	5	1	0	15	3	1	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Wyoming	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Utah	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[a] Persons in this category are subject to further administrative and legal steps to determine final disposition. This process could result, for example, in a commutation of sentence or in the vacation of sentence with either affirmation or voiding of conviction (see footnote d for further discussion).

[b] The category "Death other than execution" includes one death by suicide (North Carolina) and one death by natural causes (Florida).

[c] Commutation effects an immediate change in sentence from death to life or a term of years.

[d] Persons whose capital sentence is vacated or whose capital sentence and conviction are vacated are subject to further legal proceedings (such as resentencing if the conviction has been affirmed or retrial if the sentence and conviction have been vacated) to determine their ultimate disposition. Neither the vacating of the sentence nor the vacating of both sentence and conviction precludes the possibility of reimposition of the death sentence.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 42.

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Table 6.70 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by region and jurisdiction, 1930–77

NOTE: In three States, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, the death penalty was abolished for the entire period covered by the table. For the status of the death penalty statutes in each jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1977, see Source, pp. 88–90.

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	1976	1977
United States	3,860	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10	0	0	0	1
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
State	3,827	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10	0	0	0	1
Northeast	608	155	145	110	74	56	51	17	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	4	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	27	7	11	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	21	2	3	5	5	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
New York	329	80	73	78	36	27	25	10	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	74	24	16	6	8	8	9	3	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	152	41	41	15	21	19	12	3	0	0	0	0	0
North Central	403	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5	0	0	0	0
Ohio	172	43	39	15	36	20	12	7	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	41	11	20	2	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	90	34	27	13	5	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	18	1	7	3	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	62	16	20	6	9	5	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	15	0	0	3	2	5	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
South	2,306	419	524	413	419	244	183	102	2	0	0	0	0
Delaware	12	2	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	68	6	10	26	19	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	40	15	5	3	13	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	92	8	20	13	22	15	8	6	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	40	10	10	2	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	263	51	80	50	62	14	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	162	37	30	32	29	16	10	8	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	366	64	73	58	72	51	34	14	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	170	15	29	38	27	22	27	12	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	103	18	34	19	15	8	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	93	16	31	19	18	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	135	19	41	29	21	14	6	4	1	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	154	26	22	34	26	15	21	10	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	118	20	33	20	18	11	7	9	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	133	39	19	24	23	14	13	1	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	60	25	9	6	7	4	3	5	1	0	0	0	0
Texas	297	48	72	38	36	49	25	29	0	0	0	0	0
West	510	96	100	73	76	65	51	45	3	0	0	0	1
Montana	6	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	7	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Colorado	47	16	9	6	7	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	38	7	10	6	3	2	6	4	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	14	0	2	3	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Nevada	29	5	3	5	5	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	47	10	13	9	7	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	19	1	1	6	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
California	292	51	57	35	45	39	35	29	1	0	0	0	0
Alaska *	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii *	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0

* As States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 13.

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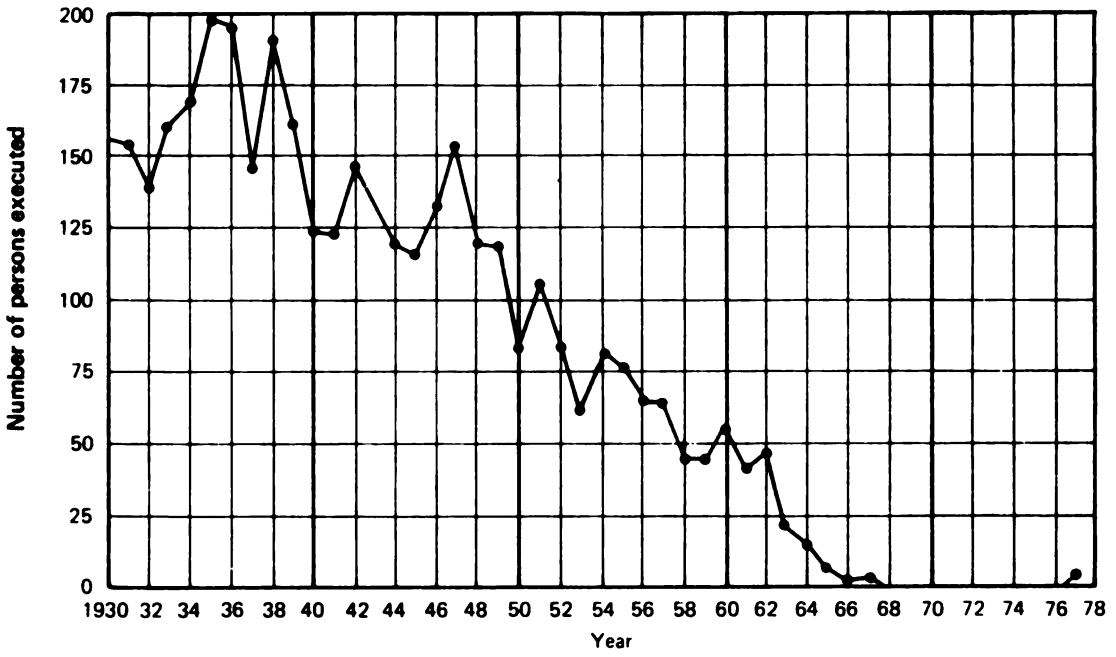
Figure 6.15 Prisoners executed under civil authority, United States, 1930–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.70.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 8.

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Table 6.71 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race and offense, United States, 1930–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.70.

Year	Total				White				Black				Other			
	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses [a]	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses
All years	3,860	3,335	455	70	1,752	1,665	48	39	2,066	1,630	405	31	42	40	2	0
1977	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1967	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1965	7	7	0	0	6	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1964	15	9	6	0	8	5	3	0	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
1963	21	18	2	1	13	12	0	1	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
1962	47	41	4	2	28	26	2	0	19	15	2	2	0	0	0	0
1961	42	33	8	1	20	18	1	1	22	15	7	0	0	0	0	0
1960	56	44	8	4	21	18	0	3	35	26	8	1	0	0	0	0
1959	49	41	8	0	16	15	1	0	33	26	7	0	0	0	0	0
1958	49	41	7	1	20	20	0	0	28	20	7	1	1	1	0	0
1957	65	54	10	1	34	32	2	0	31	22	8	1	0	0	0	0
1956	65	52	12	1	21	20	0	1	43	31	12	0	1	1	0	0
1955	76	65	7	4	44	41	1	2	32	24	6	2	0	0	0	0
1954	81	71	9	1	38	37	1	0	42	33	8	1	1	1	0	0
1953	62	51	7	4	30	25	1	4	31	25	6	0	1	1	0	0
1952	83	71	12	0	36	35	1	0	47	36	11	0	0	0	0	0
1951	105	87	17	1	57	55	2	0	47	31	15	1	1	1	0	0
1950	82	68	13	1	40	36	4	0	42	32	9	1	0	0	0	0
1949	119	107	10	2	50	49	0	1	67	56	10	1	2	2	0	0
1948	119	95	22	2	35	32	1	2	82	61	21	0	2	2	0	0
1947	153	129	23	1	42	40	2	0	111	89	21	1	0	0	0	0
1946	131	107	22	2	46	45	0	1	84	61	22	1	1	1	0	0
1945	117	90	26	1	41	37	4	0	75	52	22	1	1	1	0	0
1944	120	96	24	0	47	45	2	0	70	48	22	0	3	3	0	0
1943	131	118	13	0	54	54	0	0	74	63	11	0	3	1	2	0
1942	147	115	25	7	67	57	4	6	80	58	21	1	0	0	0	0
1941	123	102	20	1	59	55	4	0	63	46	16	1	1	1	0	0
1940	124	105	15	4	49	44	2	3	75	61	13	1	0	0	0	0
1939	160	145	12	3	80	79	0	1	77	63	12	2	3	3	0	0
1938	190	154	25	11	96	89	1	6	92	63	24	5	2	2	0	0
1937	147	133	13	1	69	67	2	0	74	62	11	1	4	4	0	0
1936	195	181	10	4	92	86	2	4	101	93	8	0	2	2	0	0
1935	199	184	13	2	119	115	2	2	77	66	11	0	3	3	0	0
1934	168	154	14	0	65	64	1	0	102	89	13	0	1	1	0	0
1933	160	151	7	2	77	75	1	1	81	74	6	1	2	2	0	0
1932	140	128	10	2	62	62	0	0	75	63	10	2	3	3	0	0
1931	153	137	15	1	77	76	1	0	72	57	14	1	4	4	0	0
1930	155	147	6	2	90	90	0	0	65	57	6	2	0	0	0	0

[a] Includes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnapping, 11 for burglary, 6 for sabotage, 6 for aggravated assault, and 2 for espionage.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 12.

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Table 6.72 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by race, offense, region,

NOTE: See NOTE.

region and jurisdiction	Total						White					
	Total	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other [a]	Total	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other
United States	3,860	3,335	455	25	20	25	1,752	1,665	48	6	20	13
Federal	33	15	2	2	6	8	28	10	2	2	6	8
State	3,827	3,320	453	23	14	17	1,724	1,655	46	4	14	5
Northeast	608	606	0	0	2	0	424	422	0	0	2	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Vermont	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	27	27	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	21	21	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
New York	329	327	0	0	2	0	234	232	0	0	2	0
New Jersey	74	74	0	0	0	0	47	47	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	152	152	0	0	0	0	95	95	0	0	0	0
North Central	403	393	10	0	0	0	257	254	3	0	0	0
Ohio	172	172	0	0	0	0	104	104	0	0	0	0
Indiana	41	41	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	0	0	0
Illinois	90	90	0	0	0	0	59	59	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	18	18	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0
Missouri	62	52	10	0	0	0	29	26	3	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Kansas	15	15	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0
South	2,306	1,824	443	23	5	11	637	585	43	4	5	0
Delaware	12	8	4	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	0
Maryland	68	44	24	0	0	0	12	7	6	0	0	0
District of Columbia	40	37	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Virginia	92	71	21	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	40	36	1	0	3	0	31	28	0	0	3	0
North Carolina	263	207	47	0	0	9	59	55	4	0	0	0
South Carolina	162	120	42	0	0	0	35	30	5	0	0	0
Georgia	366	299	61	6	0	0	68	65	3	0	0	0
Florida	170	133	36	0	1	0	57	55	1	0	1	0
Kentucky	103	88	10	5	0	0	51	47	1	3	0	0
Tennessee	93	66	27	0	0	0	27	22	5	0	0	0
Alabama	135	106	22	5	0	2	28	26	2	0	0	0
Mississippi	154	130	21	3	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	118	99	19	0	0	0	27	25	2	0	0	0
Louisiana	133	116	17	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	60	54	4	1	1	0	42	40	0	1	1	0
Texas	297	210	84	3	0	0	114	101	13	0	0	0
West	510	497	0	0	7	6	406	394	0	0	7	5
Montana	6	6	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	7	7	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Colorado	47	47	0	0	0	0	41	41	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	8	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
Arizona	38	38	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0
Utah	14	14	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0
Nevada	29	29	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	0	0	0
Washington	47	46	0	0	1	0	40	39	0	0	1	0
Oregon	19	19	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	0
California	292	280	0	0	6	6	221	210	0	0	6	5
Alaska [b]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii [b]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[a] In this category, the 8 Federal executions were for sabotage (6) and espionage (2). The 9 executions in North Carolina and the 2 in Alabama were for burglary. In California, the 6 executions were for aggravated assault committed by prisoners under a life sentence.

[b] As States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S.

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and jurisdiction, 1930–77 (aggregate)

Table 6.70.

Black						Other					
Total	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other	Total	Murder	Rape	Armed robbery	Kidnaping	Other
2,066	1,630	405	19	0	12	42	40	2	0	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
2,063	1,627	405	19	0	12	40	38	2	0	0	0
177	177	0	0	0	0	7	7	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	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	90	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
25	25	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
57	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
144	137	7	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
67	67	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	31	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	26	7	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,659	1,231	398	19	0	11	10	8	2	0	0	0
7	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	37	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	34	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	54	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
199	149	41	0	0	9	5	3	2	0	0	0
127	90	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
298	234	58	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	78	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	41	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	44	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	80	20	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	100	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	73	17	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
103	86	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	11	4	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
182	108	71	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
83	82	0	0	0	1	21	21	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	52	0	0	0	1	18	18	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

Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 14, 15.

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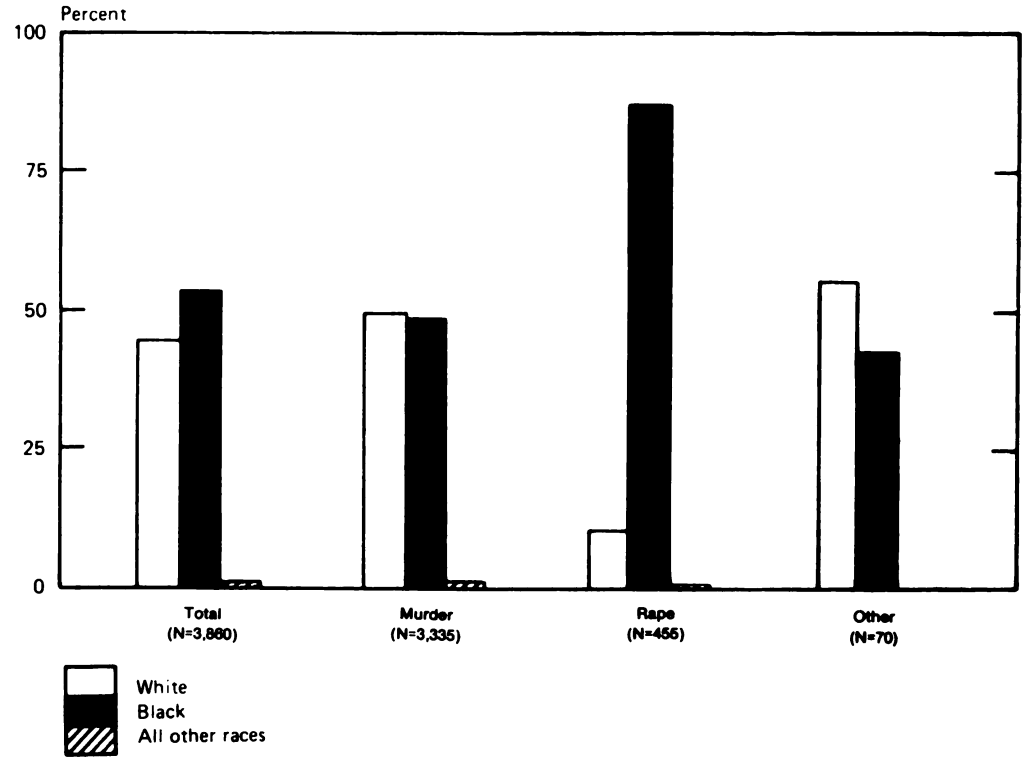
Figure 6.16 Prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense and race, United States, 1930–77 (aggregate)

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.70.

[Percent]



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 10.

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Table 6.73 Female prisoners executed under civil authority, by offense, race, and jurisdiction, United States, 1930–77

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 6.70. No executions of females occurred in the years that are not listed.

Year	Total	Offense		Race		Jurisdiction in which executed
		Murder	Other [a]	White	Black	
1930 to 1977	32	30	2	20	12	X
1930	2	2	0	1	1	Arizona, Alabama
1931	1	1	0	1	0	Pennsylvania
1934	1	1	0	1	0	New York
1935	3	3	0	2	1	Delaware
1936	1	1	0	1	0	New York
1937	1	1	0	0	1	Mississippi
1938	2	2	0	2	0	Illinois, Ohio
1941	1	1	0	1	0	California
1942	1	1	0	1	0	Louisiana
1943	3	3	0	1	2	South Carolina, Mississippi, North Carolina
1944	3	3	0	0	3	Mississippi, New York, North Carolina
1945	1	1	0	0	1	Georgia
1946	1	1	0	0	1	Pennsylvania
1947	2	2	0	1	1	California, South Carolina
1951	1	1	0	1	0	New York
1953	3	1	2	3	0	Alabama, Federal (Missouri and New York)
1954	2	2	0	1	1	Ohio
1955	1	1	0	1	0	California
1957	1	1	0	1	0	Alabama
1962	1	1	0	1	0	California

[a] Includes one kidnaping and one espionage case (both Federal).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Capital Punishment 1977*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), p. 16, Table 4.

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Annotated list of sources and references

The following list of sources and references represents those publications containing data or information used in the SOURCEBOOK. It is not a complete list of the data or sources surveyed for possible inclusion, nor does it represent the universe of publications that contain criminal justice or related statistics, or information about such data. The following list references only published documents. In some cases in which data have been provided to SOURCEBOOK staff, the data are made available in the form of single tables or mimeographed reports. These sources are not referenced below.

To aid users who are not familiar with particular sources, an annotation of each source has been prepared. These annotations include—in addition to standard bibliographic entries—information about the periodicity of the source, about the time frame of the data reported therein, and about the nature of the contents of the entire source. (Sources typically contain more tables than are actually selected for presentation here as well as narrative describing or analyzing the tables, or presenting detailed information about the procedures used to collect the data.) Each annotation also lists the SOURCEBOOK table numbers of those tables selected from the publication for use in this volume.

Abelson, Herbert I.; Fishburne, Patricia M.; and Cisin, Ira. **National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, A Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume I, Main Findings.** U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1978.

Contents:
159 pages, 82 tables, 8 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1977
Trend tables: 1971, 1972, 1974, 1976 and 1977
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.76–2.78, 2.82, 2.83, 2.87, 2.88, 3.54–3.56, Figure 3.19, Figure 3.20, 3.58–3.62

This report is fifth in a series of reports on the extent of drug abuse in the United States. The Volume I document presents information on the prevalence, incidence, and correlates of drug use and abuse among adults (18 and older) and youths (12 to 17). Data are presented in the following areas: (1) the use of 11 types of drugs; (2) the medical and nonmedical use of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs; (3) the use of cigarettes, alcohol, tea, and coffee, and (4) beliefs and attitudes related to drugs. Trend tables present comparison data from earlier reports. The appendices include explanation of the sampling techniques used, descriptions of the variables, and copies of questionnaires and exhibits.

The second volume of the report provides an extended discussion of the methodology employed in the survey.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **1978 Annual Report of the Director.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978. (Preliminary Report)

Contents:
303 pages, 126 tables, 15 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: Year ending June 30, 1978
Trend tables: Years ending June 30, 1940–78
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.59, Figures 1.4–1.6, 1.78, 1.79, Figure 1.8, 5.19–5.21, 5.25, 5.26, 5.31, Figure 5.2, 5.32, 5.33, Figure 5.4, 5.34, 5.35, 5.49, 5.51, 5.52, 6.6–6.8

Beginning with an overview of Federal judicial business, administration, and appropriations and expenditures, this report provides data on all aspects of the Federal court system. A detailed analysis of the workload is presented for the U.S. Courts of Appeals and the U.S. District Courts. For the appellate courts, information is presented on filings, terminations, types of appeals, State prisoner petitions, etc. Information for the U.S. District Courts includes the following: civil cases filed, terminated, and pending; prisoner petitions; antitrust cases; Interstate Commerce Commission cases and trials; juror utilization; Federal defenders; passport and naturalization actions; criminal cases filed; and disposition of criminal defendants.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **Federal Criminal Defendant Statistics: Statistical Tables Covering the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1978.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978.

Contents:
67 pages, 10 tables
Dates of data presented:
1978
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.28–5.30, 5.37, 5.38

This report presents for the first time the complete series of reformatted criminal statistical tables. Data are presented on criminal filings, dispositions, and pending caseloads by circuit, district, and type of offense.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973–June 1974.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977.

Contents:
344 pages, 36 tables, 7 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: year ending June 30, 1974
Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1945–77
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.28, 5.37, 5.38, Figure 5.5

Narrative and tables are provided on Federal offenders disposed of in the U.S. District Courts in the year ending June 30, 1974. The report begins with a series of figures focusing on type of disposition, counsel, type of sentence, sex, age, and prior record of

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defendants disposed of in that period. Tables on marihuana, Selective Service, and weapon and firearm violations are also included. Data are presented for each district along the following dimensions: offense and disposition; counsel, disposition, and offense; type and length of sentence, and offense; type and average length of sentence, and offense; and age, prior record, sex, and offense.

Also included are trend tables (1945–77) on dispositions in U.S. District Courts. Similar trend tables (1962–77) are presented for selected offenses. An appendix provides tables on (1) criminal cases commenced and terminated for the year ending June 30, 1974 by district, nature of offense, and type of disposition; (2) criminal defendants sentenced by district and nature of offense; and (3) median time intervals from filing to disposition of criminal defendants disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1974.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **1978 Juror Utilization in United States Ditstrict Courts.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979.

Contents:
174 pages, 112 tables, 2 figures, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: year ending June 30, 1978
Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1973–78
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK figure:
Figure 1.7

This report on the Federal courts is divided into three sections. The first section presents information on grand jury operation, petit juror activity, and historical comparisons of petit juror utilizazation data over the past 6 years. The second section contains information on juror expenditures for each district court as well as national figures on juror costs. The last part of the report provides an individual profile for each of the 95 U.S. District Courts. A national profile of juror utilization presents summary statistics on both grand and petit juror use in the year ending June 30, 1978, as well as historical comparisons across years ending June 30, 1973–78. Appendix B lists U.S. District Courts that have adopted roles reducing the size of civil juries.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **Management Statistics for United States Courts 1978.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978.

Contents:
129 pages, 119 tables
Dates of data presented:
Years ending June 30, 1973–78
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.58

This report presents key workload and performance statistics for each U.S. Court of Appeals and each U.S. District Court. There is a "statistical profile" for each of the 11 U.S. Courts of Appeals and 95 U.S. District Courts. Data for the former include cases filed, terminated, pending; number of judgeships; types of appeals; number of opinions; percent reversed or denied; median time from filing to disposition; and other matters pertaining to the appellate courts. Information for the U.S. District Courts include cases filed, terminated, and pending; actions per judgeship; median time from filing to disposition; juror usage index; and other data related to activities in U.S. District Courts. Each court's ranking on each variable when compared with other courts is also presented for each part of the profile. Two tables presenting the national profile for all U.S. Courts of Appeals and all U.S. District Courts on the workload and performance measures are included.

★ ★ ★

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, 1978 to December 31, 1978.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1979.

Contents:
109 pages, 13 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: 1969–78
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.10–5.14

This document is a report on the applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire or oral communications, as required by Title 18, United States Code, Section 2519(3). There is a description of the reporting requirements of the statute, regulations for filing reports, and summaries of the reports submitted by judges and prosecuting officials. The tables in the body of the report include data on grants, denials, and authorized length of intercept orders; offenses for which court intercept orders were granted; types of locations of authorized interceptions; nature of the intercept order; average costs of the electronic surveillance; arrests and convictions resulting from electronic surveillance; and a summary of authorized intercepts from 1969 to the year of the report. The appendices contain detailed data from reports filed by Federal and State judges and prosecuting officials on court-authorized electronic surveillance activities during the focal year and on arrests, trials, and convictions as a result of intercepts installed during previous years.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **Report on the Implementation of Title I and Title II of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1976.

Contents:
79 pages, 3 tables, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1975–78
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK table:
5.22

The Speedy Trial Act of 1974 requires each U.S. District Court, with the approval of the judicial council of the circuit, to adopt a plan for the prompt disposition of criminal cases in accordance with statutory time limits. This report is prepared pursuant to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 3167 that require the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to submit periodic reports to Congress detailing plans submitted by district courts to meet the requirements of the Speedy Trial Act. Data are presented on the allocation of funds for speedy trial planning, on time limits from arrest to indictment and from arraignment to trial by circuit and district, and on defendants in custody in each district.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **Third Report on the Implementation of Title I and Title II of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974, Title I.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978.

Contents:
221 pages (approximate), 130 tables (approximate), 7 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Year ending June 30, 1975–78

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Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.23, 5.24

This report is the third submitted pursuant to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 3167. This statute requires the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to "submit periodic reports to Congress detailing plans submitted" by the District Courts pursuant to Title I of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974.

Title I reports data for all U.S. District Courts on the current status of criminal dockets; compliance with statutory time intervals; the incidence of and reasons for delay; detention prior to plea, dismissal, or trial; and cases disposed of by plea or trial. The appendices include recommended statutory changes by planning groups, the incidence of and reasons for excludable delay, statistical data from Speedy Trial Plans, and time data reported separately for each stage of the indictment to sentencing process on defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. "Summary of the Report of the United States Judicial Conference Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act." Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Washington, D.C., 1979. (Mimeographed.)

Contents:
31 pages, 25 tables, 5 figures, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal years 1977 and 1978
Trend tables: fiscal years 1974–77, 1978–80 (estimated)
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.35–1.40, Figure 1.3

This report includes narrative and tabular data on the appointment of counsel for indigent Federal defendants; budget requests; community defender organizations; Federal public defenders; the cost of representation by private attorneys; and the cost of investigative, expert, and other services. The appendices present summary data on caseloads and average hours in court per case for community and Federal public defenders, as well as reproductions of the detailed reports prepared by each reporting organization. Copies of documents authorizing and regulating grants to community defender organizations and suggested Congressional amendments to the Criminal Justice Act, approved by the Judicial Conference, are also included.

★ ★ ★

Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1978.** Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978.

Contents:
26 pages, 9 tables, 18 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period; year ending June 30, 1978
Trend tables: years ending June 30, 1961–78
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK figures:
Figure 5.1, Figure 5.3, Figure 6.1

This pictorial summary provides a description of the number of civil and criminal cases in the United States courts, juror utilization, duties of the U.S. magistrates persons served by the Federal Probation Service, and the budget of the Federal judiciary.

The data presented in the report are from annual U.S. Courts of Appeals and U.S. District Courts' workload statistics, compiled in accordance with 28 U.S.C. 604 (a)(3).

★ ★ ★

American Correctional Association. **Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities.** College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1979.

Contents:
335 pages, 6 tables, 2 figures
Dates of data presented:
1978
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.87, 1.111, 6.41, 6.42

This directory describes the organization and administrative structure of correctional services in all 50 States and the U.S. territories. Within the section for each jurisdiction, information is provided on institutions, parole boards, and parole and probation services for both adults and juveniles. Descriptive listings and addresses of the individual facilities within each State are also provided.

Summary statistics are provided on personnel, fiscal expenditures, correctional populations, paroling authorities, types of facilities, and the death penalty. In addition, information is provided on the U.S. Department of Justice, State planning agencies, military correctional facilities, and the Canadian correctional system. Jails and county departments of corrections are not included in this report.

★ ★ ★

Austin, Joseph; Levi, Richard; and Cook, Phillip J. "A Summary of State Legal Codes Governing Juvenile Delinquency Proceedings." Preliminary edition. Center for the Study of Criminal Justice Policy, Duke University, 1977. (Mimeographed.)

Contents:
58 pages, 3 tables
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.139

This document, basically an update of the survey of juvenile codes in effect from 1969–71 (Levin, Mark M., and Sarri, Rosemary. *Juvenile Delinquency: A Comparative Analysis of Legal Codes in the United States.* Ann Arbor, Mich.: National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections, University of Michigan, 1974), is presented entirely in tabular form. The document summarizes and notes important changes in juvenile statutes for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Information is presented on (1) the maximum age for juvenile court jurisdiction, as determined either by age at the time of initiation of juvenile court proceedings or by age at the time the alleged offense was committed; (2) the statutory provision with regard to transfer from juvenile court to criminal court jurisdiction; (3) the appropriate statutory provision with regard to confidentiality of police and/or court records; and (4) provisions for expungement of juvenile court records.

★ ★ ★

Bailey, Linda, and Knapp, Elaine. "Gambling." **State Government News** 20(September 1977), pp. 2–5.

Contents:
4 pages, 1 table
Dates of data presented:
1977
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.147

This article discusses the growth of legalized gambling. It reviews present States' practices that either permit or ban various

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forms of gambling (pari-mutuel betting, casino operations, State lotteries, and bingo), and presents data on the States' revenues from such forms of legalized gambling. The article focuses primarily on State-run lotteries, with a discussion of the elements of a successful (large revenue-producing) lottery.

★ ★ ★

Bell, Raymond T. et al. **National Evaluation Program, Phase I Summary Report: Correctional Education Programs for Inmates.** U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Bethlehem, Pa.: Lehigh University, School of Education, 1977.

Contents:
123 pages, 38 tables, 1 figure, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1977
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK figure:
Figure 1.13

This report presents the findings of a study conducted in Spring 1977 by the National Correctional Education Evaluation Program to assess the availability and quality of educational programs in U.S. correctional facilities. As a result of a questionnaire survey distributed to directors of education in 200 institutions and site visits to 20 representative facilities, information was elicited on program funding, administration, and design; institutional characteristics; and program evaluation. Data are presented on placement criteria; monitoring systems; availability of programs; course objectives and competencies; availability and quality of resources and materials; funding sources and requirements; number, educational level, employment status, and certification of educational staff; and the percentage and educational levels of inmates enrolled in specific correctional programs. The appendices include a bibliography and a chart depicting inmate flow through a generalized education program.

★ ★ ★

Cambridge Reports, Inc. **An Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Handgun Control.** Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge Reports, Inc., 1978.

Contents:
81 pages, 113 tables, 1 figure, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1978
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.63, 2.64, Figure 2.11, 2.69–2.75

This report was prepared for the Center for the Study and Prevention of Handgun Violence. The survey asks questions concerning the frequency of and reasons for gun ownership. Also, questions, regarding attitudes toward the sale, purchase, registration, licensing, banning, and sentencing of criminals who have used handguns are asked of the national sample.

The questionnaire utilized in the survey is contained in Appendix A. Appendix B supplies the reader with supplementary demographic data for some of the survey questions.

★ ★ ★

Central Intelligence Agency. National Foreign Assessment Center. **International Terrorism in 1977.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
12 pages, 6 tables, 6 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
1968–77
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.105–3.107

The text of this publication identifies significant trends in 1977 in terrorist groups and activities, in government support to terrorists, and in international efforts to curb terrorism, and examines the implications of these trends for the remainder of 1978. The tables and figures reflect an overview of terroristic activity during the period 1968–77 and present data on the numbers, types, and geographic distribution of all international terrorist incidents, with special attention given to those directed against U.S. citizens or property; deaths and injuries due to terrorist attacks; and nationalities of victims.

★ ★ ★

CBS News. "CBS News/New York Times Poll—Parts I and II." New York, 1977. (Mimeographed.)

Contents:
Part I: 19 pages, 33 tables
Part II: 16 pages, 22 tables
Dates of data presented:
1977
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.6, 2.54

This report presents the results of a nationwide random telephone survey conducted jointly by CBS News and *The New York Times*. The survey is divided into two parts, although both were collected from July 19 through July 25, 1977. Part I of the survey covers economic, military, and social issues of concern, including public reaction to the blackout occurring in New York City the week prior to the survey. An evaluation of the Carter administration is also included in Part I. Part II covers the topics of crime, including public opinion about the death penalty, personal fear of victimization, welfare, and job discrimination. Depending upon the nature of the question, the data are presented by race, sex, or political ideology (liberal, moderate, conservative). The sample size is 1,447 for each of the parts, and was drawn using the random digit dialing technique. Area code exchanges were stratified by region and by city size within each region. Sampling error for each part of the survey is estimated at a plus or minus 3 percent points, for results based on the entire sample.

★ ★ ★

Comptroller General of the United States. **Handgun Control: Effectiveness and Costs.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1978.

Contents:
90 pages, 6 tables, 16 figures, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.132

In this report to the Congress, the Comptroller General approaches the issue of gun control from several perspectives before forwarding agency recommendations. After summarizing the history of Federal legislation pertaining to the sale and possession of firearms, the report presents the findings of a 1977 survey outlining the existence of additional State handgun restrictions. Drawing on public opinion research conducted by Louis Harris, George Gallup, and the National Opinion Research Center, current public opinion (1975) as well as trends (1938–75) in public opinion on gun control are also presented.

A third chapter utilizes 1975–76 data provided in the *Uniform Crime Reports* to estimate the extent of firearm involvement in nationwide incidents of murder, aggravated assault, and robbery. A more detailed analysis, based on 1973–75 data of the U.S.

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Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, examines 16 selected cities in an effort to study the effect of firearm availability on the rates of the three crimes mentioned above.

Finally, the report discusses the costs and procedures involved in the implementation of four selected gun control systems as reported by Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York City in summer 1975.

The appendices include a brief discussion of data sources as well as evaluative comments of various agencies in response to the initial report draft.

★ ★ ★

CONtact, Inc. **Corrections Compendium.** Lincoln, Neb.: CONtact, Inc.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Monthly
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.100, Figure 1.12, 1.105, 1.124, 6.23

The *Corrections Compendium* is a monthly publication that focuses on issues in the area of corrections. Regular features of the *Corrections Compendium* include a review of recent court decisions and legislation, a selection of special items of interest, recent publications of interest to criminal justice personnel, and a section on women in criminal justice. Each issue of the *Compendium* also carries a special chart on a selected issue (e.g., December, 1978—ex-offender employment by State Departments of Correction).

★ ★ ★

The Council of State Governments. **The Book of the States 1978–79.** Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1978.

Contents:
672 pages, 400 tables (estimated), 5 figures (estimated)
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Biennial
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.62–1.64

The Book of the States is a reference work containing information on the operations, revenues, expenditures, and services of State governments. Data are presented on a wide variety of topics, including criminal justice, gambling legislation, legislative organization, the judiciary, energy, transportation, taxes, and constitutional revisions.

★ ★ ★

The Council of State Governments. **State Court Systems, Revised 1978.** Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1978.

Contents:
33 pages, 14 tables
Date of data presented:
1977
Periodicity:
Biennial
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.69

Information contained in this report is based on data solicited from chief justices of State courts of last resort and from court administrative offices. The tabular presentation includes data for each State on the names of courts; the numbers and terms of judges of appellate courts and major trial courts; method of selection and terms of justices of courts of last resort; process for final selection of judges; qualifications required; salaries, retirement, and pension provisions for judges; direct retirement benefits for surviving spouses and other dependents of judges; methods for removal of judges and filling of vacancies; selected data on court administrative offices; and legal and clerical assistance for courts of last resort.

★ ★ ★

"Crime's a Problem. But Where Place the Blame?" **American Bar Association Journal** 64(August 1978), pp. 1225–1227.

Contents:
3 pages, 7 tables, 1 figure
Dates of data presented:
1978
Periodicity:
Monthly
SOURCEBOOK table:
2.16

This article presents the results of "Law Poll," a monthly feature that surveys lawyers' opinions on various topics of current interest. Public opinion research firms are used to conduct telephone interviews with randomly selected American Bar Association members. This issue focuses on the topic of crime. Data are presented on the perceived seriousness of the crime problem, attribution of blame for the current situation, the perceived causes of crime, and demographic charactristics of the respondents.

★ ★ ★

Culver, John H., and Cruikshanks, Randal L. "Judicial Misconduct: Bench Behavior and the New Disciplinary Mechanisms." **State Court Journal** 2(Spring 1978), pp. 3–7, 30–38.

Contents:
14 pages, 4 tables
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.66

In 1960, the California Commission on Judicial Qualifications was authorized to review allegations of judicial misconduct and to recommend disciplinary action when applicable. Since then 31 States have established similar commissions and 8 additional States have created unique tribunals to deal with judicial impropriety. This article examines traditional removal procedures, implementation of new procedures, actual extent of judicial misconduct, and policy dimensions for evaluating the results of these new procedures as a viable solution to judicial misconduct.

Data were obtained from two reports published by the American Judicature Society (1973 and 1976). In addition, State constitutions and various judicial commission reports were consulted to update the accuracy of the primary materials.

★ ★ ★

Dahma, Linda L., Snyder, Howard, and Sullivan, Dennis. **Juvenile Court Statistics 1976.** National Center for Juvenile Justice. Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979.

Contents:
58 pages, 13 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1976
Trend tables: 1958–76 and 1947–76
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.1–5.8

This report presents national estimates of juvenile cases based on a survey of juvenile courts. National estimates on the number of juvenile delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts for 1958–69 were based on data derived from a national sample designed to be representative of the country. The report notes that

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since 1970 data for all courts reporting for two consecutive years provided the basis for the national estimates. Information for reporting year and trends on delinquency, and dependency and neglect cases is presented along the following dimensions: sex, type of court, method of handling, and age jurisdiction of the court. Judicial and nonjudicial dispositions of juvenile cases by type of case are presented for each juvenile court reporting, and rates of disposition for each State are presented by method of handling and sex.

★ ★ ★

Doan, Rachel N., and Shapiro, Robert A. **State Court Administrators: Qualifications and Responsibilities.** Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1976.

Contents:
143 pages, 9 tables
Dates of data presented:
1975–76
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.67

This report contains information from a nationwide survey of State court administrators. Data are presented for each State in the following areas: statutory authority for State court administration functions, appointment procedures, budget and salary data, staff size, personnel qualifications, source of funding, and functions performed by State court administrators. In addition to individual State summaries, tables are presented on personnel and budget information, qualifications for the State court administrator, the role of the State court administrator in the selection of trial court administrator, role of State court administrator in the rule-making process and assignment of judges, and the activities and services of State court administrators.

★ ★ ★

Education Commission of the States. Child Abuse and Neglect Project. **Trends in Child Protection Laws—1977.** Report No. 106. Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1978.

Contents:
27 pages, 1 table, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1976, 1977
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.141

This report is an update of the earlier Education Commission of the States Report No. 95, *Trends in Child Abuse and Neglect Statutes.* The report describes the characteristics of child abuse legislation in the 50 States, the Federal jurisdiction, and the District of Columbia. Included are data on reportable conditions of abuse and neglect, persons required to make reports, penalties for failure to report, public education, central registries for reports, the appointment of guardians ad litem, child protection teams, the preservation of evidence, and the termination of parental rights. Appendix A is a chart, current through the 1976 legislative session, of the significant elements of the reporting and central registry statutes for each State. Appendix B is a list of current citations for those statutes. Appendix C is a list of current citations for State statutes on termination of parental rights.

★ ★ ★

Elam, Stanley M., ed. **A Decade of Gallup Polls of Attitudes Toward Education 1969–1978** (Bloomington, Ind.: Phi Delta Kappa, Inc., 1978).

Contents:
377 pages, 800 tables
Dates of data presented:
1969–78
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.81, 2.86

This volume is a compilation of 10 polls surveying the public's attitudes toward education. The polls were conducted annually beginning in 1969, by the Gallup organization for various educational foundations, including CFK, Ltd., the Ford Foundation, and the Kettering Foundation. All surveys were based on a modified national probability sample. Some questions in the surveys were reported each year; other questions were included as new areas of concern surfaced. The surveys cover topics such as crime within schools, use of drugs and alcohol, teaching and discipline, major school problems, constitutional amendments and court cases affecting schools and busing, censorship, strikes by teachers, the quality of education, administration of the school system, and sources of financial support. The presentation of the data varies, but detailed demographic information on respondents is available for some survey questions. For other questions, the results are reported for the total public, parents with children in public school, parents with children in non-public schools, and adults without children in school. The demographic composition of the sample is described for each survey and a detailed description of the survey sampling procedures is provided.

★ ★ ★

Executive Office of the President. Office of Management and Budget. **The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1980.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
605 pages, 120 tables, 15 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1980
Trend tables: fiscal years 1979–82 (estimated)
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.11–1.12

This document contains an overview of the President's budget proposals, and includes explanations of spending programs in terms of national needs, agency missions, and basic programs, an analysis of estimated receipts, and a discussion of the President's tax proposals. This document also contains a description of the budget system and various summary tables on the budget as a whole. A detailed appendix is published in a separate volume.

★ ★ ★

Executive Office of the President. Office of Management and Budget. **Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1979.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
329 pages, 150 tables, 22 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1979
Trend tables: fiscal years 1954–1979
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.13

This document contains 16 special analyses that are designed to highlight specific program areas and provide more detailed presentation of data concerning the budget of the United States Government.

The report contains analytical information and presents data in the following areas: current services and national income accounts;

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economic and financial analyses of the budget covering government finances as a whole; government-wide program and financial information for Federal education, training and employment, health, income security, civil rights, environment, and research and development programs.

★ ★ ★

Fowler, Floyd J., Jr.; Mangione, Thomas W.; and Pratter, Frederick E. **Gambling Law Enforcement in Major American Cities.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
314 pages, 72 tables, 5 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1974 and 1976–77
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.96–2.100

In this publication the methods and effects of enforcing commercial and social gambling laws are reported for 14 American cities with populations of 250,000 or greater. The report specifically addresses issues pertaining to the links between organized crime and commercial gambling; public confidence in the enforcement of gambling laws as perceived by police officers and urban citizens; departmental orientations; police officer satisfaction, frustration, and corruption with respect to gambling assignments; the prosecution and sentencing of gambling offenders; the impact of legalization on the enforcement of gambling laws; and implications for the management of gambling enforcement.

Data presented are from a 1976–77 probability sample of police officers, semi-structured interviews with gambling specialists, and a 1974 national probability sample of urban citizens.

Information contained in the appendices includes a summary case study of gambling law enforcement in the Los Angeles Police Department, a detailed description of data collection methods, materials and instruments of data collection, and sample sizes for demographic subgroups of the citizen and police officer surveys.

★ ★ ★

Fraternal Order of Police. **A Survey of 1978 Salaries and Working Conditions of the Police Departments in the United States.** Flint, Mich.: Fraternal Order of Police, 1978.

Contents:
30 pages, 1 table
Dates of data presented
1978
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.26

This survey was compiled from information received from various police agencies and provides statistics on police officers' salaries according to the officer's rank and the population of the area serviced. Other information presented on a city-wide basis includes number of uniformed police and detectives, work hours per week, annual vacation, overtime compensation, number of paid holidays, annual clothing allowance, paid hospitalization, annual sick leave, amount of life insurance contributed by employer, civil service status, monthly pension as a percentage of salary according to years of service, minimum age required for pension, minimum years of service required for pension, compulsory retirement age, shift differential pay, and residency requirements.

★ ★ ★

Gallup, George H. **The Gallup Opinion Index.** Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Monthly
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.2, 2.8, 2.23, 2.25, 2.28, 2.29, 2.39, 2.41, 2.43, 2.44, 2.52, 2.59–2.61, Figure 2.10, 2.79, 2.84, 2.91–2.93, 2.104, 2.105, 3.57

The Gallup Opinion Index is a monthly publication of the American Institute of Public Opinion and contains the results of opinion surveys conducted by the Gallup Poll. Political, social, and economic trends are presented in issues that include many topics (e.g., February 1979—confidentiality of news sources, presidential performance, and international policy). A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each issue.

★ ★ ★

Gallup, George H. **The Gallup Poll.** Chicago: Field Enterprises, Inc.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.20, 2.24, 2.85

The results of public opinion research conducted by the Gallup organization is released every Sunday and Thursday in ***The Gallup Poll*** in narrative and tabular form. A wide variety of topics are included in these surveys, including economic policy, fear of crime, and the legalization of marihuana.

★ ★ ★

Gallup, George H. **The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1972–77,** Vols. I and II. Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1978.

Contents:
1,334 pages, 2,000 tables (estimated)
Dates of data presented:
1972–77
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
2.107

This two-volume book is a compilation of the Gallup surveys conducted from 1972 through 1977. The first volume includes surveys from 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975; 1976 and 1977 surveys are reported in the second volume. The surveys cover various aspects of public opinion, including politics, the economy, religion, crime, employment, energy, drugs, and other social problems, conditions and events. Most survey results are broken down by the following demographic variables of the respondents: sex, age, race, education, occupation, income, community size, region, religion and politics. Also provided in this book is a description of the sampling design, a record of Gallup poll accuracy, and a chronology of events to aid the reader in relating poll results to specific events that may have influenced public opinion.

★ ★ ★

Gerbner, George; Gross, Larry; Jackson-Beeck, Marilyn; Jeffries-Fox, Suzanne; and Signorielli, Nancy. **Violence Profile No. 9, Trends in Network Television Drama and Viewer Conceptions of Social Reality 1967–1977.** Philadelphia, Pa.: The Annenberg School of Communications, University of Pennsylvania, 1978.

Contents:
200 pages, 139 tables, 5 figures
Dates of data presented:
1967–77
Periodicity:
Special

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SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.10–2.13

This volume is the ninth in a series of *Violence Profiles.* It describes trends in the violent content of network television drama for an 11 year period from 1967 to 1977. Also reported are the responses from several surveys of television viewers concerning the amount of television viewing; viewer conceptions of danger, mistrust, and alienation; and measures taken to afford personal protection. The highlights of the findings, the methodology, the results, and detailed tabulations of the findings are contained in separate sections of this report. The samples and questions utilized in each survey are described, as well as the organizations responsible for conducting each survey.

★ ★ ★

Goldkamp, John S. **Two Classes of Accused: A Study of Bail and Detention in American Justice.** Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1979.

Contents:
265 pages, 31 tables, 9 figures
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.133, 1.134

This book combines legal and empirical research approaches to address basic issues in bail and the use of detention in American criminal justice. The analysis begins with an examination of the United States Constitution, caselaw, and statutes containing guidelines for bail in the 50 States. The legal research focuses on two issues: definition of the purpose(s) of the bail and detention mechanism, and definition of criteria that are prescribed for use by judges in the bail decision. The book also includes a review of the existing research literature relevant to bail and detention. Results of an empirical analysis of an estimated 8,300 bail decisions made by judges in Philadelphia during the Fall of 1975 are reported. The determinants of bail options and of release or detention before trial are examined. Of special interest is the discussion and empirical analysis of an issue raised by critics of bail since the 1930s: whether detention before trial adversely impacts on the later decisions in defendants' cases.

★ ★ ★

Goldman, Sheldon. "A Profile of Carter's Judicial Nominees." **Judicature** 62(November 1978), pp. 246–254.

Contents:
9 pages, 2 tables
Dates of data presented:
1963–78
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.60, 1.61

This article reports the results of research into the backgrounds of nominees and appointees for judgeships to Federal district and appeals courts. Background characteristics of those nominated for approximately the first 19 months of Carter's presidency are compared with those of appointees made by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, and Ford. Similarities and differences are analyzed for trends in judicial selection and their impact on the judiciary.

★ ★ ★

Harris, Louis. **The ABC News/Harris Survey.** Chicago: The Chicago Tribune.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Figure 2.1, 2.1, Figure 2.4, 2.17–2.19, 2.21, 2.22, 2.27, 2.30–2.32, 2.40, 2.42, 2.45, 2.46, 2.50, 2.51, Figure 2.9, 2.57, 2.58, 2.66–2.68, Figure 2.13, 2.89, 2.94, 2.95, 2.103, 2.106, 2.108

Since 1963, public opinion research conducted by Louis Harris and Associates has been reported in newspapers across the country in Mr. Harris' syndicated column, *The Harris Survey.* As of January 1979, the publication is entitled *The ABC News/Harris Survey.* Results of polls on a wide variety of current issues are released three times per week. Much of the firm's work is for private clients. At the discretion of the client, the results of these studies are sometimes released to the press.

★ ★ ★

Hepperle, Winifred L., and Crites, Laura, eds. **Women in the Courts.** Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1978.

Contents:
232 pages, 14 tables, 2 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.44

This collection of articles presents a discussion of the involvement of women in the courts in a variety of capacities and roles. Chapters are included on women as judges, women as court administrators, women as potential jurors, and women as victims of rape and abuse. An analysis of U.S. Supreme Court rulings concerning sex discrimination is presented along with an analysis of the Burger Court's stand on women's rights. Changes in the domestic relations court are also chronicled. The appendix is a questionnaire for court administrators.

★ ★ ★

Horowitz, Robert. **Back on the Street—From Prison to Poverty: The Financial Resources of Released Prisoners.** Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1976.

Contents:
43 pages, 9 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1961, 1971, and 1975
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.107, 1.108

This report of the Transitional Aid Research Project for Ex-offenders presents data on various forms of financial assistance for prison releases, including welfare assistance, gate money payments, clothing and transportation services, loan programs, and special programs. The financial resources and need for financial assistance to juvenile offenders are also included. Tables present data by State on maximum gate money payments, methods used to determine gate money payments, State compulsory savings plans for inmates, inmates on work release, average period of incarceration for juveniles, percent of released juveniles returning to homes that receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children payments, and percent of juveniles that resume their education after release from a correctional facility.

★ ★ ★

International City Management Association. **The Municipal Yearbook 1979.** Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1979.

Contents:
457 pages, 83 tables, 4 figures

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Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: 1973–78
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.23, 1.24

The *Municipal Yearbook* is divided into numerous sections, each individually authored, on various aspects of urban government. The 1979 edition contains seven major subdivisions: (1) the future city; (2) administrative, legislative, and judicial trends; (3) functions and structure; (4) public services; (5) municipal activities; (6) directories of agencies and professional organizations; and (7) a list of references by topic. Also included is a list of authors and a cumulative index for the 1973–78 volumes.

In the area of criminal justice, the *Yearbook* regularly provides data on police personnel, salaries, and expenditures. The information provided in the *Municipal Yearbook 1979* was collected from a survey questionnaire sent to every city of 2,500 and over in population and all council-manager places with populations under 2,500.

★ ★ ★

"Is Advertising Laying an Egg? Lawyers may be more Interested in Solicitation." **American Bar Association Journal** 64(May 1978), pp. 673–674.

Contents:
2 pages, 4 tables, 1 figure
Dates of data presented:
1978
Periodicity:
Monthly
SOURCEBOOK table:
2.53

This article presents the results of "Law Poll," a monthly feature that surveys lawyers' opinions on various topics of current interest. Public opinion research firms are used to conduct telephone interviews with randomly selected American Bar Association members. This issue focuses on the topic of legal services. Data are presented on lawyers' attitudes regarding advertising of professional legal services, and the consequences of advertising for the legal profession.

★ ★ ★

Johnston, Lloyd D.; Bachman, Jerald G.; and O'Malley, Patrick M. **Drug Use Among American High School Students 1975–77.** U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
238 pages, 131 tables, 10 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1977
Trend tables: 1975–77
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.51–3.53

This is the first major publication from a national research and reporting series being conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Data are presented on the prevalence and frequency of drug use among high school seniors, attitudes and beliefs about drug use, and the perceived availability of drugs. Trend tables display changes in these measures from 1975 to 1977.

★ ★ ★

Klejbuk, Christine F., and Rosenberg, Beth. **The Juvenile Status Offender and the Law.** Harrisburg, Pa.: Pennsylvania Joint Council on the Criminal Justice System, 1977.

Contents:
103 pages, 3 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1977
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.137, 1.138, 1.140

This report includes tables describing the classification system, preadjudicatory detention alternatives, and post-adjudicatory dispositions available to juveniles in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Eleven States are singled out for detailed descriptive study. Also included is a review of Constitutional considerations of status offender legislation, and policies and standards of national juvenile justice groups.

★ ★ ★

Kobetz, Richard W. **Criminal Justice Education Directory 1978–80.** Gaithersburg, Md.: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1978.

Contents:
592 pages, 4 tables
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: academic years 1977–78
Trend tables: academic years 1966–67 to 1977–78
Periodicity:
Biennial
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Figure 1.14, 1.125

This directory initially presents a brief introduction and chronology of post-secondary criminal justice education programs. Survey data presented in tables report the number of institutions and types of degrees in criminal justice from 1966 to 1980; the current number and type of criminal justice degree programs available by State; the current number of police, judicial and corrections personnel enrolled in criminal justice programs by State; and the current number of full- and part-time student enrollments by State. There is a listing, by State, of colleges and universities with criminal justice programs (including names and addresses of directors and departments). This listing also systematically describes each program according to a schedule of items, including the year established; number of full- and part-time faculty; number of enrolled full- and part-time students; the enrolled number of police, judicial, and corrections personnel; the enrolled number of graduate and undergraduate students; and the number of graduates in the 1976–77 term. Listed information on each curriculum includes the requisite number of credits for graduate and undergraduate degrees; availability of day, evening, or extension classes; availability of internship programs; and a listing of course offerings for each degree. Summary descriptions of the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP), the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), and the American Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminal Justice and Criminology are provided.

★ ★ ★

May, Edgar. "Prison Guards in America." **Corrections Magazine** 2(December 1976), pp. 3–5, 12, 35–40, 44–49.

Contents:
16 pages, 1 table
Dates of data presented:
1976
Periodicity:
Special

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SOURCEBOOK table:
1.104

This article profiles the role of the American correctional officer. Issues discussed include job satisfaction, guard-inmate and inter-guard relationships, brutality, hiring requirements, and characteristics of correctional officers. One section of the article describes a typical day in the career of a correctional officer.

The article also reports data from a nationwide survey of correctional administrators regarding employment of correctional officers. Data are presented by State on the number of officers employed, annual turnover rate among officers, starting salary, overtime pay, minimum entrance requirements, percentage of racial minorities, and number of violent deaths among correctional officers in the first 6 months of 1976.

★ ★ ★

Meierhoefer, Barbara. **Workload and Decision Trends Statistical Highlights, October 1974 to September 1977.** U.S. Parole Commission. Research Unit. Report 18. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Parole Commission, 1977.

Contents:
23 pages, 11 tables
Dates of data presented:
October 1974–September 1977
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.109

This report summarizes the activity of the U.S. Parole Commission and its employees for the 3-year period October 1974 to September 1975, October 1975 to September 1976, and October 1976 to September 1977. Data are presented on the number of initial hearings conducted, pre-hearing record reviews, review hearings, local and institutional revocation hearings, and total decisions. Also, tables present data on the number of parole grants, violator warrants issued, the percentage of parole hearings with representation for inmates, and parole outcome data.

★ ★ ★

Morris, Grant H. **The Insanity Defense: A Blueprint for Legislative Reform.** Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, 1975.

Contents:
133 pages, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1975
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.145, 1.146

This book presents an examination of the insanity defense, focusing on such issues as the purposes and function of the insanity defense, proposals for its abolition, the tests of insanity, procedural issues, diminished responsibility, and dispositions of persons acquitted by reason of insanity.

The first appendix lists each insanity defense issue and each State according to its respective position. The second appendix includes a State-by-State analysis of the issues with appropriate citations to statutory and case law. A table of cases and an index are also included.

★ ★ ★

The National Association of Attorneys General. Committee on the Office of Attorneys General. **The Attorney General's Role in Prosecution.** Raleigh, N.C.: National Association of Attorneys General, 1977.

Contents:
27 pages, 5 tables
Dates of data presented:
1976
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.51, 1.136

This document is an update of a 1974 report (National Association of Attorneys General, Committee on the Office of Attorneys General. *The Prosecution Function: Local Prosecutors and the Attorney General.* Raleigh, N.C.: National Association of Attorneys General, 1974). While most of the 1974 report remains accurate and is still available, the purpose of the 1977 report is to supplement and highlight some of the changes since that time. This report follows the general outline of the earlier report, describing the various State statutory systems for assigning responsibility for prosecutions, the respective roles of the Attorney General and local prosecutors, the judicial interpretation of those roles, and the extent to which the Attorney General exercises statutorily-vested authority. Major changes in Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, and North Dakota's systems of prosecution have occurred since the first report, and are discussed in detail. The information provided in the report is derived primarily from questionnaires to the Attorney General's offices of each State and from correspondence with selected States.

★ ★ ★

The National Association of Attorneys General. Committee on the Office of Attorney General. **Selected Statistics on the Office of Attorney General.** Raleigh, N.C.: The National Association of Attorneys General, 1978.

Contents:
83 pages, 22 tables
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1979
Trend tables: 1971–78
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.42, 1.43

This publication reports on findings from a questionnaire survey by the Committee on the Office of Attorney General for the National Association of Attorneys General. Data are presented on the Office of Attorney General in the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. Data on the organization of Attorney General's offices, appropriations, grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, salaries and the number of staff positions authorized in Attorney General's offices and other State agencies are included. Much of the information is presented in State-by-State listings; trend tables are also provided. A list of publications available from State Attorney General's offices concludes this report.

★ ★ ★

National Association of Counties and International City Management Association. **The County Yearbook 1978.** Washington, D.C.: National Association of Counties and International City Management Association, 1978.

Contents:
234 pages, 3 tables, 7 figures, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1977
Trend tables: fiscal years 1966–76
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.19

The *County Yearbook* is an annual publication that is divided into several sections dealing with various aspects of urban government. The current edition is comprised of six major subdivi-

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sions: (1) profiles of individual counties; (2) administrative, legislative, and judicial trends; (3) finances and employment, including salaries of county officials; (4) services and administration; (5) directories of agencies, county clerks, and professional organizations; and (6) a list of references, by topic. In the area of criminal justice, data on related finance trends and official salaries are regularly provided. The *Yearbook* also contains an alphabetical listing of authors and subjects.

The information is collected annually through a survey questionnaire developed and administered by the Joint Data Center of the National Association of Counties (NACo) and the International City Management Association (ICMA), and distributed to public county government officials. Of the 3,104 governmental units surveyed for this edition, 2,082 (67.1 percent) responded.

★ ★ ★

National Center for State Courts. **Survey of Judicial Salaries.** Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1979.

Contents:
14 pages, 3 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Quarterly
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.57

This document, prepared by the National Center for State Courts, presents judicial salary figures as of Jan. 31, 1979. Data are presented for appellate courts, general trial courts, and courts of special or limited jurisdiction (e.g., probate courts) in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the Federal system. State court administrators' salaries are also given. Appendix I lists salaries scheduled to take effect in the future and pending legislation that could affect judicial salaries. Appendix II lists the States that provide for "floating" judicial salaries on the consumer price index or other cost of living adjuster.

★ ★ ★

National Center for State Courts. National Court Statistics Project. **State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report, 1976.** U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
145 tables (estimated), 2 appendices (estimated)
Dates of data presented:
1976
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.15–5.18

This report, the second of an annual series, presents 1976 court caseload data from the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The document is prepared by The National Court Statistics Project, whose purpose is to establish a permanent data base of State court caseload statistics. Included are statistics pertaining to caseloads of State appellate courts, trial courts of general jurisdiction, courts of limited jurisdiction that provide trials in felony cases, and special jurisdiction courts staffed by general jurisdiction court judges. Data are presented on the criminal and civil caseflow in each of the above mentioned courts, including tables that present cross-jurisdictional Statewide category totals for juvenile, domestic relations, probate, and mental health cases. Individual profiles of each State are provided and include a chart depicting the organization of the court system within the State, the jurisdiction and route of appeal of each court, the number of judges, the handling of jury trials, and a set of tables containing the actual data received from each State court or court system. The sources from which data for each State were drawn and a discussion of estimation procedures used in the study are reported in the appendices.

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National Center for State Courts. National Court Statistics Project. **State Court Caseload Statistics: The State of the Art.** U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
17 tables, 23 figures, 9 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1975
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.52–1.54

This report describes the past and present efforts to establish national State court caseload statistics. Major trends in the development of State judicial statistics from 1909 to the present are identified and evaluated. The monograph is limited to a study of caseloads of appellate courts, trial courts of general jurisdiction, special jurisidiction courts staffed by general jurisdiction judges, and courts of limited jurisdiction that try felony cases to completion. State and trial court documents were used to determine the caseload statistics presented in the report. Data are presented, by State, for each of the above mentioned courts on the availability of such caseload statistics as types and methods of disposition, number of cases filed and pending, time interval and trend data collected by the court, and the required reporting periods for court caseload statistics. The appendices present a more detailed breakdown on the availability of caseload statistics for each court, by State; examples of current court reporting forms; and the findings of selected reports on court and criminal justice data.

★ ★ ★

National Council on Crime and Delinquency. **Probation and Parole Directory.** 17th ed. Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1976.

Contents:
275 pages, 2 tables
Dates of data presented:
1957–75
Periodicity:
Every 5 years
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.76

This directory presents information on probation and parole agencies operated by the Federal government, all 50 States, local governments, Puerto Rico, and Canada. A legal summary of probation and parole laws and clemency is given for each State. This is followed by the names of administrators and the addresses of all parole and probation offices. Included in the agency information is the size of the operating staff and type of service provided by the different agencies.

★ ★ ★

National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports. **Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1977, National Tables.** San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979.

Contents:
21 pages, 25 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1976 and 1977
Trend tables: 1974–76
Periodicity:
Special

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SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.48–6.52, 6.58–6.60

This report presents data on the characteristics of persons entering parole supervision in 1976, including sex, age, racial background, time served in prison, prior prison commitments, and previous parole violations. In addition, the report presents data on the 1977 parole status (outcome) of persons who entered parole supervision during 1974, 1975, and 1976, as well as one-year follow-up data on persons paroled from 1973–76.

★ ★ ★

National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Uniform Parole Reports. **Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977.** San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1978.

Contents:
76 pages, 7 tables, 19 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1976 and 1977
Trend tables: 1965–76
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.77, 6.45, 6.46, Figures 6.9–6.11

This report presents basic summary statistics concerning the use of adult parole in the United States. It discusses findings from the annual aggregate parole data survey conducted in 1978 by Uniform Parole Reports as well as historical and contextual parole data. The report is divided into six chapters. Chapter I provides introductory information and definitions of terms used. Chapter II discusses the methodology of the report by outlining the data collection procedures and by describing the other sources of data that were used. The findings of the report are discussed in the following four chapters: "Chapter III: Parole Supervision Population, 1975 to 1977"; "Chapter IV: Paroling Authority Characteristics, 1976"; "Chapter V: The Context of Parole, 1976"; and, "Chapter VI: Longer Term Trends." The figures and the analyses in each of these four chapters are based on the data presented in the seven tables that comprise Appendix A. The sources of data are indicated at the bottom of each table. In addition, Appendix B contains notes explaining the special features of each table, while Appendix C contains notes explaining the special features of data collected from State agencies. Finally, Appendix D contains a list of references cited throughout the text.

★ ★ ★

National Governors' Conference. Center for Policy Research and Analysis. **Marijuana: A Study of State Policies and Penalties.** 3 vols. Washington, D.C.: National Governors' Conference, 1977.

Contents:
380 pages, 59 tables, 2 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1975–76
Trend tables: 1960–72
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.148

These volumes are the result of an analysis of current State policies and legal penalties regarding marihuana use, as well as the impact of such policies and penalties on dimensions of historical and current usage patterns, the criminal justice system, and the medical/health field. Volume 1 introduces the structure of the study and provides a brief analytic summary of policy issues. In Volume 2, marihuana policymaking issues are discussed in detail. Case study findings, from 9 States, on the process of changing policy and penalty reduction are presented. Data produced are from secondary survey sources and interviews with officials. A guide to policy decision-making is provided for the decriminalization of marihuana offenses; selection of noncriminal sanctions; and modification of detection, post-arrest, and post-conviction consequences. Volume 3 includes a comprehensive review of the health and social scientific literature; a summary of State and Federal legislation; and an analysis of constitutional case law pertaining to marihuana possession, use, and sale. Finally, on-site case studies are reported for California, Colorado, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, and Texas. A variety of data are presented on State and selected urban arrests, estimated enforcement costs, demographic patterns of usage, proposed legislation, and current penalty structures.

★ ★ ★

National Opinion Research Center. **General Social Surveys** (Annual). New Haven, Conn.: Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.9, 2.26, 2.34–2.38, Figure 2.6, 2.47, 2.48, Figure 2.8, 2.56, 2.62, 2.65, 2.90, 2.101, 2.102, 3.49, 3.50, 4.19, 4.20

The General Social Surveys have been conducted annually during February, March, and April of 1972–78. The National Opinion Research Center interviews 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.

The items appearing on the surveys are one of three types: permanent questions that occur on each survey, rotating questions that appear two out of every three years, and a few occasional questions that occur in a single survey. A comprehensive codebook entitled *General Social Surveys, 1972–1978: Cumulative Codebook* is published by the Roper Public Opinion Research Center. Survey methodology and the data program are explained in detail in the document.

★ ★ ★

National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws. **The Marijuana Issue.** Washington, D.C.: National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, 1977.

Contents:
17 pages, 5 tables
Dates of data presented:
1974–77
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.149

This report reviews the marihuana issue from a legal and empirical perspective. It includes a brief history of marihuana legislation at Federal and State levels, a review of medical research about the effects of marihuana use, and contemporary patterns of marihuana use. The report presents the three general approaches to regulating marihuana use: continued criminal prohibition, legalization of the sale and use of marihuana, and decriminalization of penalties for the marihuana user. The relative merits of each of these approaches is discussed, with emphasis upon decriminalization. Data compiled from selected surveys, and from State and Federal government commissions and agencies on marihuana use, marihuana arrests, and handling of marihuana offenses are presented.

★ ★ ★

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O'Leary, Vincent, and Hanrahan, Kathleen J. **Parole Systems in the United States: A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures.** 3rd ed. Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1977.

Contents:
344 pages, 37 tables
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1976
Trend tables: 1966, 1972, and 1976
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.110, 1.112–1.120, 1.122

This is the third in a series of national surveys of parole board organization and practices conducted by the National Parole Institutes, under the auspices of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Previous surveys were conducted in 1967 and 1972. Data are presented on the organizational setting of parole, administration of parole field services, size of parole boards, manner of appointment and term of office of parole board members, and the role of the parole board in the executive clemency function. Practices at parole release and revocation hearings are described through summary tables and State-by-State data.

★ ★ ★

Parker, William. **Parole (Origins, Development, Current Practices and Statutes).** Parole Corrections Project Resource Document No. 1. College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1975.

Contents:
224 pages, 8 tables, 7 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1975
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.121

This document is a revision of *Parole (Origins, Development, Current Practices and Statutes)* published in May 1972. There is a detailed history of the origins of parole, followed by highlights of the parole process. A summary of parole statutes that includes the number of board members, terms of office, compensation, etc. is provided. There is an individual synopsis of parole statutes of each State, the Federal jurisdiction, the District of Columbia, and Canada. The appendices include (1) considerations in parole decisions and prisoner characteristics as predictors of parole success; (2) general factors considered by the U.S. Board of Parole in parole selection; (3) parole conditions in the 50 States, in the District of Columbia, and in Canada, and changes since 1972; (4) Declaration of Principles from the National Parole Conference, 1939; (5) standards for parole and aftercare suggested by the Special Committee on Correctional Standards, 1967; (6) elements of an adequate parole system recommended by the American Correctional Association's Manual of Correctional Standards, 1966; and (7) a survey of parole board policy on employment before release on parole.

★ ★ ★

Public Opinion. Washington, D.C.: The American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research.

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Bi-monthly
SOURCEBOOK figure:
Figure 2.7

Public Opinion is a bi-monthly publication of the American Enterprise Institute that contains articles reviewing the results of various public opinion polls on topics such as religion, politics, economics, defense, education, and criminal justice. Each issue includes a 20 page section featuring both tabular and graphic presentation of current opinion data from major polling organizations (e.g., September/October 1978—foreign affairs, inflation, death penalty, and legalization of marihuana).

★ ★ ★

Rutherford, Andrew et al. **Prison Population and Policy Choices—Volume I: Preliminary Report to Congress.** U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:
265 pages, 34 tables, 62 figures
Dates of data presented:
1977
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.21, 6.22

This preliminary report represents Phase I of a two-phased research project designed to meet the mandate of a provision of the Crime Control Act of 1976. Three sets of issues are to be addressed by the full report and they are (1) an assessment of the contemporary condition of American correctional institutions in terms of capacity and adequacy; (2) a search for the causes of fluctuation in prison population; and (3) the development of methods for projecting future prison populations, with particular reference to policy alternatives that might affect the level of imprisonment. For the purposes of this study, the Congressional mandate to assess future needs was defined to cover the years 1977–82.

Three activities defined the scope of the Phase I effort. First, a national survey was conducted of all Federal and State correctional institutions. This survey was intended to determine both prison population fluctuations since 1970 and plans to either extend or reduce total prison capacity between 1977 and 1982. Second, an assessment was made of forecasting technology and preliminary application of four projection techniques. Finally, case studies were undertaken to illuminate the mechanisms determining prison population policy by State governments.

In addition, there is a Volume 2 of the preliminary report that is a technical appendix describing the application of the correctional planning models, as employed in Volume 1.

★ ★ ★

Rynecki, Steven A.; Cairns, Douglas A.; and Cairns, Donald J. **Police Collective Bargaining Agreements: A National Management Survey.** Washington, D.C.: Police Executive Research Forum, 1978.

Contents:
125 pages, 15 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1977
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.33

This survey, conducted jointly by the Police Executive Research Forum and the National League of Cities, examines 97 police collective bargaining agreements from 81 cities with populations over 100,000. The report provides examples of contract language for various agreements and an analysis of the implications for management decisionmaking of 15 common contract clauses. The accompanying charts and commentary note national trends of union demands and management practices. Data are presented on management rights clauses, grievance and arbitration procedures, discipline provisions, cost of living adjustment clauses, civil service and third party entities, seniority provisions, transfer procedures, reduction in force clauses, sick leave, rules and regulations, training and education, subcontracting, maintenance of standards, no strike clauses, and zipper clauses. The appendices include an index to

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police and fire arbitration cases and a comprehensive summary chart of the provisions included in the collective bargaining agreements that were examined.

★ ★ ★

Schafer, N.E. "Prison Visiting: A Background for Change." **Federal Probation** 43 (September 1978), pp. 47–50.

Contents:
4 pages, 2 tables
Dates of data presented:
1976
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.106

This article provides some general information on current visiting policies in correctional institutions throughout the United States. Survey data on the days per week available for visiting, total visiting hours, number of visits per resident, and length of visit are also provided.

★ ★ ★

Schneider, Peter R.; Schneider, Anne L.; Reiter, Paul D.; and Cleary, Colleen M. "Restitution Requirements for Juvenile Offenders: A Survey of the Practices in American Juvenile Courts." **Juvenile Justice** 28(November 1977), pp. 43–56.

Contents:
14 pages, 14 tables
Dates of data presented:
1977
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
2.55

This article presents findings from a study of juvenile courts' restitution practices. The information presented is based on results from a national sample of all juvenile courts in the United States. Data from the mail questionnaires are presented on (1) the scope and history of restitution practices in the respondent juvenile court, (2) the types of restitution programs utilized (e.g., payment to the victim or community service), (3) whether the use of restitution increases or decreases the amount of penetration into the juvenile justice system, (4) the program goals, and (5) victim and court officials' attitudes and expectations about restitution. The methodology of the survey and a critique of earlier studies of adult and juvenile restitution programs is also provided.

★ ★ ★

Securities and Exchange Commission. **Annual Report of the SEC for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1977 and the Transition Quarter July 1, 1976–September 30, 1976.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
335 pages, 38 tables
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1977 and transition quarter July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976
Trend tables: fiscal years 1967–77
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK figure:
Figure 5.7

This forty-third annual report of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is divided into nine sections. These sections are (1) important developments, (2) the disclosure system, (3) regulations of securities markets, (4) enforcement, (5) investment companies and advisors, (6) public utility holding companies, (7) corporate reorganizations, (8) SEC management operations, and (9) statistics.

Of special relevance to criminal justice is the narrative section on enforcement detailing the responsibilities of the SEC and providing illustrative case histories, and the statistical section on enforcement that presents data about types of authorized proceedings, investigations, administrative proceedings, injunctive actions, and criminal proceedings.

★ ★ ★

"Selection and Salaries of Clerks of Courts of Appellate and General Jurisdiction." **State Court Journal** 1(Winter 1977), pp. 30–32.

Contents:
3 pages, 1 table
Dates of data presented:
1976
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.68

Data are presented in this 3-page table on the method of selection, term of office, and salary of clerks of courts of appellate and trial jurisdiction for each State.

★ ★ ★

Sleffel, Linda. **The Law and the Dangerous Criminal: Statutory Attempts at Definition and Control.** Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, 1977.

Contents:
189 pages, 16 tables, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.142–1.144

This book is a survey of statutes applicable to dangerous offenders. It was undertaken as part of a larger project generally concerned with the possibilities for the identification and control of the dangerous offender. Statutes effective as of Dec. 31, 1975, and covering the habitual criminal, the sexual psychopath, or pertaining to incompetency to stand trial and disposition after an acquittal by reason of insanity are presented for State and Federal jurisdictions. Also included are a review of mandatory sentence statutes and miscellaneous statutes that may affect violent offenders, as well as procedures for transferring prisoners from correctional to mental institutions. The practical, constitutional, and ethical issues of statutes applicable to dangerous offenders are discussed in the book. The appendices present, in full, several State and Federal dangerous offender statutes.

★ ★ ★

Smith, Robert Ellis. **Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws.** Washington, D.C.: Privacy Journal, 1978.

Contents:
166 pages, 1 table
Dates of data presented:
1978
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.150

This report presents an overview of State and Federal laws relating to privacy. These laws are grouped and summarized by several major categories. They are: arrest records; bank records; information systems; government data banks; employment records; medical records; school records; tax records; social security numbers; wiretaps; privileges (excluding lawyer-client and husband-wife privilege); the use of the polygraph in employment; privacy statutes and State constitutions; and miscellaneous problems such as

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special laws applying to pawn shops and precinct registers. Also included are a compilation of applicable State laws giving the title, article, chapter or section citation, and a brief summary of the legislation; and the full texts of selected representative statutes. Future editions designed to reflect changes in State and Federal privacy laws are planned.

★ ★ ★

Stafford, Samuel P., II. **Clemency: Legal Authority, Procedure, and Structure.** Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1977.

Contents:
98 pages, 3 tables
Dates of data presented:
1977
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.123

This report presents information on the clemency structures, functions, and procedures for each of the 50 States. The data include a description of the powers of the authorities responsible for the granting of clemency and the limitations imposed on these authorities; types of clemency available; procedures required in clemency applications and administration; and procedural limitations such as notice, publication, and reporting. The three tables provide the following information on capital punishment: status of capital punishment and methods of execution in the United States, death row census on Aug. 1, 1977, and roster of death row population and death penalty laws by jurisdiction. A glossary of terms related to clemency is also included.

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U.S. Civil Service Commission. Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs. **State Salary Survey, August 1, 1978.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
104 pages, 105 tables
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: 1976–78
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.84–1.86, 1.101–1.103

This document reports the results of the sixth annual survey conducted by the U.S. Civil Service Commission under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970. The survey is a joint Federal-State effort carried out to aid State governments in "providing equitable and adequate compensation," one of the merit principles set forth in the Act. The report presents a listing of 104 job titles and the corresponding salary ranges within 31 occupational categories. The job titles were chosen after consultation with State and Federal program managers and personnel officers. The goal was to select those positions that are commonly used by State governments, employ a relatively large number of persons, represent a new program or one of special current significance for State administration, or have key importance as a basis for adjusting State pay plans.

Salary ranges for the job titles are presented for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. General salary increases in effect as of Aug. 1, 1978 were reported in 41 States and the District of Columbia. In seven States, fewer than half of the salary ranges were revised, and in two there were almost no changes, from 1977 rates. Mean salary ranges for the 3-year period beginning Aug. 1, 1976 are also reported for each job title.

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U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on the Judiciary. **Extraterritorial Criminal Jurisdiction, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law on H.R. 763, H.R. 6148, and H.R. 7842.** 95th Cong., 1st sess., 1977.

Contents:
191 pages, 17 tables, 6 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
1975–76
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
3.121

This subcommittee report presents information on the Foreign Crimes Act of 1977, the Antarctic Crimes Act of 1977, and the Antarctic Criminal Legislation Act of 1977. These bills concern extraterritorial criminal jurisdiction and the prosecution of U.S. citizens who commit criminal acts in foreign jurisdictions. Data are provided on the number of and disposition of foreign jurisdiction cases for the year ending Nov. 30, 1976.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on the Judiciary. **Federal Grand Jury, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law on H.J. Res. 46, H.R. 1277 and Related Bills.** 94th Cong., 2d sess., 1976.

Contents:
735 pages, 2 tables, 5 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1970–76
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.135

This subcommittee report presents material given in testimony regarding legislation designed to reform the Federal grand jury system. Primarily, the information consists of the statements of witnesses and other prepared documents. Statutes and rules relating to the Federal grand jury, as well as a bibliography on the grand jury are included. Data are presented on requests for immunity approved by the U.S. Department of Justice from 1970 to 1976 for each Federal agency, and on requests for "use immunity" and "transactional immunity."

★ ★ ★

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. **Judicial Tenure Act, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery on S. 1110.** 94th Cong., 2d sess., 1976.

Contents:
175 pages, 1 table
Dates of data presented:
1976
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.65

This is a report of hearings concerning the Judicial Tenure Act, which focuses on discipline and removal of judges. The bill would create a Council on Judicial Tenure with the duty to receive and investigate written complaints by any person concerning a justice or judge of the United States and to determine if grounds exist for the censure, removal from office, or involuntary retirement of the judge. Data are presented on the provisions and guidelines for judicial discipline in 40 States, including the name of the relevant investigating body, date of establishment, and other statutory methods of removing judges.

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U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. **National Status Report Update.** Vols. 1 and 2. Rockville, Md.: U.S. Department of

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Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1978.

Contents:
Volume 1: 182 pages, 53 tables
Volume 2: 182 pages, 53 tables
Dates of data presented:
1975–78 (aggregate)
Periodicity:
Semi-annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
4.18

This document presents material from the State Alcoholism Profile Information System (SAPIS), a data gathering service designed to provide information on the impact of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and formula grants on State alcoholism programs. The statistics are derived from a variety of national sources and from self-reported data solicited from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The two-volume report presents data on alcoholism funding sources and the distribution of those funds by program area, funding sector, and amount of appropriation; the numbers and types of alcoholism and intervention programs; the populations served and the total admissions to such programs; certifying and accrediting information; State policies and regulations on alcohol usage and health insurance coverage for alcoholism; selected indicators of alcohol use or abuse; and other alcohol-related subjects.

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U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute on Drug Abuse. **Annual Data 1977, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP).** Statistical Series E, No. 7. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
309 pages, 279 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presested:
1977
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
6.10

This report presents data collected by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) on clients admitted to or discharged from federally-funded drug abuse treatment centers during 1977, using the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) system. The content of this report focuses on displaying pertinent relationships among variables, including the race, sex, age, marital status, employment status, living arrangements, education, and type of frequency of drug abuse for drug users. Detailed analysis is presented for the demographic variables according to the particular type of drug abused. For example, one section presents tables on the clients who were admitted because of heroin problems; nine similar sections report on clients who abused other opiates, alcohol, marihuana, barbiturates, tranquilizers, other sedatives, amphetamines, cocaine, and hallucinogens. One appendix explaining CODAP form modifications and another containing a glossary of terms are included.

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U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute on Drug Abuse. **Annual Summary Report 1977, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP).** Statistical Series E, No. 6. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
30 pages, 7 tables, 17 figures, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1977
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK figures:
Figures 6.2–6.4

This document is a summary of the *Annual Report 1977, Data from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP)*, Statistical Series E, No. 7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), prepared by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). The report presents summary data collected by NIDA on clients admitted to and discharged from federally-funded drug abuse treatment centers during 1977, using the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) system. Selected CODAP data are presented on client characteristics at admission (e.g., primary drug of abuse at time of admission, age, race, sex, education, employment status, and type of health insurance) and on client characteristics at discharge (e.g., primary drug of abuse at time of admission, type of modality/environment from which discharged, reason for discharge, changes in employment status between admission and discharge, and completion of a skill development program during treatment). The appendices provide an explanation of CODAP form modifications made in 1977 and definitions of terms. For a more detailed presentation of 1977 CODAP data, readers are directed to the full text of the annual report noted above.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute on Drug Abuse. **Executive Report April 1977, Data from the National Drug Abuse Treatment Utilization Survey (NDATUS).** Statistical Series F, No. 3, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
83 pages, 44 tables, 5 figures, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1977
Trend tables: 1975–77
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK table:
6.9

This report presents the results of the National Drug Abuse Treatment Utilization Survey (NDATUS) conducted by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) in April 1977. It is the seventh in a series of national survey efforts designed to measure the scope and use of drug abuse treatment services throughout the United States. Through NDATUS, national, regional, State, and program level management information is generated that identifies utilization rates by treatment environment, modality, and funding source for clients in treatment a specified period (i.e., Apr. 1–30, 1977). In Appendix A, additional data are presented on the types of services offered by treatment units, program capacity and utilization rates, eligible persons refused service and on waiting lists, and staffing patterns. Appendix B presents a copy of the survey instrument; Appendix C provides definitions of terms used in the survey.

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U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Health Service. **Vital Statistics of the United States, 1975.** Volume II–Mortality, Part B. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
711 pages, 21 tables
Dates of data presented:
1975
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK table:
3.69

This part of Volume II, Part B, contains sections 7 and 8. Sections 1 through 6 are in Part A of Volume II and deal with the topics of general mortality, infant mortality, fetal mortality, accident mortality,

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life tables, and a technical appendix discussing the factors affecting the collection, classification, and interpretation of the mortality statistics.

Section 7 contains the geographic detail for mortality. Included in this section are total number of deaths, deaths from selected causes, infant deaths, neo-natal deaths, fetal deaths, and selected rates and ratios. Tabulations are shown by each State and county, specified urban areas, metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, population-size groups, and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Section 8 contains data on Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The trend of the crude death rate is given and frequency tabulations for most of the characteristics shown in other sections of Volume II are also included.

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U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. **The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978.

Contents:
790 pages, 300 tables, 45 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
1977–78
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
2.3, Figure 2.2, 2.4, Figure 2.3, 2.5, 2.7, Figure 2.5, 2.14, 2.15, 2.33, 2.80, Figure 2.12

This report contains the responses of over 250 survey questions concerning the quality of life, conducted by Louis Harris and Associates for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The volume is divided into the following seven sections: the quality of urban life, community problems facing Americans, the sociology of American neighborhoods, how Americans use their cities and suburbs, the performance of the government, residential and housing preferences of Americans, and future expectations. The Appendix consists of a copy of the questionnaire that was administered to the respondents residing in central cities.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Drug Enforcement Administration. **Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1978.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1978.

Contents:
41 pages, 23 tables
Dates of data presented:
1974–78
Periodicity:
Quarterly
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.108–3.111, 4.24, 4.26–4.28

This report presents figures and narrative on Federal, State, and local enforcement activities; on drug abuse indicators; and on organization and training data. Trend tables are presented using both calendar and fiscal years through June 1978. Tables are provided on illicit drugs removed from domestic and foreign markets by either seizure or delivery by the Drug Enforcement Administration or cooperating law enforcement agencies, arrests, drug prices, drug-related deaths, Drug Enforcement Administration personnel and field offices, and enforcement training.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Assaults on Federal Officers, 1977.** FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
39 pages, 14 tables, 4 figures
Dates of data presented:
1976–77
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.96, 3.97

This report presents data on assaults on officials from five sectors of the United States Government, including the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, the judicial branch, and the United States Postal Service. Information about weapons used, geographic location, activity of the Federal agent, and disposition of cases is included. The report ends with descriptive summaries of selected incidents of assaults on Federal officers that occurred during 1977.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Bomb Summary 1977.** FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:
31 pages, 9 tables, 6 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1977
Trend tables: 1972–77
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.98, 3.99

This report provides tables and charts, as well as narrative descriptions and comments, on bombing incidents. Data are presented along such dimensions as the type of target, geographic region, population group, hour of day, day of week, month of year, apparent motive, and amount of injury.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1977.** FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
53 pages, 11 tables, 4 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1977
Trend tables: 1973–77
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.88–3.90, 3.92

This report contains comments, tables, charts, and descriptive summaries on law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the line of duty. Data are presented along such dimensions as geographic region, population group, circumstance at scene of the incident, type of officer assignment, type of weapon used in killing the officer, location of the fatal wound, distance between the officer and offender, and the month, day, and time of the attack. Profiles of the victim officers and the known offenders are described, as well as a brief summary of the incidents by month and jurisdiction.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
308 pages, 97 tables, 30 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1977
Trend tables: 1968–77
Periodicity:
Annual

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SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.29–1.31, Figure 1.2, 1.32, 3.63, Figures 3.21–3.23, 3.65–3.67, 3.70–3.85, 3.86, 3.87, 3.91, 3.93, Figure 3.26, 3.94, Figure 3.27, 3.95, 4.1–4.3, Figures 4.1 and 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, Figure 4.3, 4.6, 4.7, Figure 4.4, 4.8–4.13, Figures 4.5 and 4.6, 4.14–4.16, Figure 4.7, 4.17, 4.21, Figure 4.8, 4.23

This report begins with a summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Each Index offense (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, larceny–theft, and motor vehicle theft) is described individually in terms of the volume and trend of offenses known to police, the nature of the offense (e.g., type of weapon used, regional distribution, or target of the offense), clearances of the offense, and persons arrested and charged. Data on Index offenses cleared by arrest are then presented, followed by information on persons arrested and persons charged. The last section of the report focuses on law enforcement personnel.

Data are shown on offenses known to police, by State, region, size of place, and extent of urbanization. Clearance and arrest information are presented for the United States as a whole (estimated), for cities, suburban areas, and rural areas. Disposition data are based on a limited number of reporting agencies and are presented by offense, except for juveniles taken into custody. The law enforcement personnel information includes data on (1) number of employees, (2) law enforcement officers assaulted, and (3) law enforcement officers killed. A profile of the officers killed and persons identified as killing law enforcement officers is presented.

The 1977 report includes four appendices. The first appendix describes the data base and construction of each of the major tables in the report. Definitions of the offenses are presented in the second appendix. In the third appendix there are definitions of population categories used throughout the report. The fourth appendix discusses the use of violent crime rates and property crime rates in addition to the overall crime rate.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Prison System. **Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1977.** Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1979.

Contents:
120 pages, 39 pages, 7 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1977
Trend tables: fiscal years 1941–77
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.32–6.39

This report describes the population, admissions to, and discharges from Federal institutions in fiscal year 1977. Detailed data are provided on the characteristics of offenders (e.g., offense, age, race) confined in Federal institutions on Sept. 30, 1977 and on offenders admitted and discharged during fiscal year 1977. Figures on escapes and apprehensions are also included.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service. **1977 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
180 pages, 80 tables, 5 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1977
Trend tables: fiscal years 1820–1977
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
4.29–4.32, 5.53, 5.54

This report presents data on immigration and naturalization. Specificially, the report discusses the various activities of the agency: travel control (including admission inspections and adjudications), domestic control (data on deportable aliens found in the United States, foreign-born law violators, and prosecutions for violations of naturalization and immigration laws are reported), detention and deportation information, hearings and litigations, alien address reports, citizenship and naturalization activities, and a review of administrative services.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. **Capital Punishment 1977. National Prisoner** Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–CP–6. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
96 pages, 33 tables, 12 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1977
Trend tables: 1930–77
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Figures 6.12–6.16, 6.62–6.64, 6.66–6.73

This report, one of the National Prisoner Statistics series, provides a summary of information on persons under sentence of death. The presentation of the data is divided into five sections: historical data, summary data, data on prisoners received from court under sentence of death, data on prisoners removed from death row, and data on prisoners under sentence of death. Information on offenders includes age, race, sex, offense for which sentenced, marital status, level of educational attainment, and legal status at time of arrest. Data on persons removed from death row refers to the various alternative dispositions that are available. Information is also provided on the status of capital punishment statutes as of Dec. 31, 1977.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. **Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
140 tables, 6 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1974 and 1975
Trend tables: 1971, 1973–75
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Figure 1.10, Figure 1.11, 1.88–1.93, 6.12–6.17

This report describes the findings of the 1975 census of public and private juvenile detention and correctional facilities. It provides an in-depth analysis of the preliminary data reported in *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977). The data for 1975 are presented and compared with the census findings for 1974 and, on a selected basis, for 1971 and 1973. Detailed tabular presentation includes type of facility; population characteristics, such as sex, age, and detention status; staff; expenditures; and admissions to and departures from juvenile detention and correctional facilities. The first part of the report summarizes the general findings of the 1975 census; Appendix I presents the data in aggregate (i.e., nationwide) form and Appendix II displays the data by State. Appendices III and IV provide a description of the data collection procedures and the survey instruments. A glossary of terms used in the census concludes the report.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. **Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Description**

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of Trends from 1973 to 1977. National Crime Survey Report SD–NCS–N–10. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
80 pages, 25 tables, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1976 and 1977
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.35–3.45

This report is part of a series of reports from the National Crime Survey program that discusses changes in victimization rates for selected crimes of violence and theft. The report is based on a study of variations between 1976 and 1977 in the rates of victimization of persons 12 years of age or older, households, and businesses across the Nation. Individuals in a representative national sample of up to 60,000 households and 15,000 commercial firms were asked in personal interviews to relate their experiences, if any, with these crimes. A limited discussion of trends in victimization rates from 1973 to 1977 also is included. Findings were reported on personal crimes (rape, robbery, assault, personal larceny with and without contact), household crimes (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft), commercial crimes (burglary and robbery), use of weapons, and reporting of crimes to the police. Data are presented on the age, race or ethnicity, sex, relationship of offender to victim, marital status, family income, and place of residence of victim. Characteristics of commercial establishments that were victimized are also described.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. **The Nation's Jails: A Report on the Census of Jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

Contents:
58 pages, 31 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1972
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.94–1.96

This report contains part of the results of the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails that was conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The survey consisted of two parts, an institutional questionnaire and an inmate questionnaire. The results of the latter are contained in the *Survey of Inmates of Local Jails—Advance Report* published in 1974.

This report on the institutions is based on data derived from a questionnaire sent to all locally-operated jails that had been identified in the 1970 National Jail Census as authorized to confine inmates for 48 hours or more. This report describes the location and size of the facilities, physical characteristics, separation of inmates, meal service, medical and recreational facilities, number and type of employees, and social and rehabilitative programs. A brief description of the methodology is followed by a glossary of terms. Detailed tables form the first appendix. These tables include data on jail capacity, inmate quarters, medical facilities, detention facilities, drunk tank amenites, recreational faclities, types of employees, types of custodial officers, types of professional employees, rehabilitative programs, work-release programs, and weekend sentence programs. The second appendix is the questionnaire administered to the institutions.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. **National Crime Surveys (NCS).**

Contents:
See narrative
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.1, 3.2, Figures 3.1–3.3, 3.3–3.7, Figures 3.4–311, 3.8, Figure 3.12, 3.9, Figure 3.13, 3.10, Figure 3.14, 3.11–3.33, Figures 3.15 and 3.16, 3.34

In 1972, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, after extensive development and pretesting, began a series of surveys of criminal victimization entitled the National Crime Survey program. Using probability samples of households, the U.S. Bureau of the Census interviewed household members aged 12 and older about their experiences as victims of common crimes such as assault, robbery, rape, personal and household larceny, burglary, and vehicle theft. Probability samples of businesses were also drawn, and persons knowledgeable about the affairs of the business were interviewed about robberies or burglaries suffered by the business. Data obtained from the interviews of both household members and business personnel are used to estimate the extent and nature of criminal victimization of persons, households, and businesses.

Further information about the survey design, methodology, and estimation procedures is available in Appendix 12 of the SOURCEBOOK, and in the sources cited in Appendix 12. Most of the tables in the SOURCEBOOK that present data from the National Crime Survey were all compiled from raw data provided to the SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of LEAA and others are from a published LEAA report. Tables are included that show (1) estimated nationwide number of personal, household, and business victimizations, by various characteristics of victims and events; (2) estimated nationwide rates of personal victimizations, by age, sex, race, and family income; (3) estimated nationwide rates of household victimizations, by household characteristics; (4) estimated nationwide rates of business victimizations, by business characteristics; and (5) changes in estimated nationwide rates of personal, household, and business victimizations, and changes in percent distributions of selected victimization characteristics between 1976 and 1977. Additional NCS victimization survey data are published in a number of LEAA reports.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. **The National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System—Volume One: Summary Report.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
151 pages, 82 tables, 7 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1975 and 1976, 1985 (projected)
Trend tables: 1960–74
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.126, 1.129

The National Manpower Survey was initiated in July 1974 in response to the congressional mandate of the 1973 Crime Control Act for a survey of personnel training and educational needs in the fields of law enforcement and criminal justice, and of the adequacy of Federal, State and local programs to meet these needs. The study is based primarily on a series of surveys of executives and employees of State and local criminal justice agencies, including mail questionnaires and field visits, conducted between November 1975 and June 1976. The six volumes of this report are the joint product of the National Planning Association, the American Institutes for Research, and the Bureau of Social Science Research.

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This volume outlines the overall scope of the study, reports highlights, and provides descriptions of the methodology and data sources. Data are presented on current personnel resources and needs, manpower projections for the year 1985, recruitment needs, education and training needs and trends for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel, and professional education and training for judicial process occupations.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. **The National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System—Volume Five: Criminal Justice Education and Training.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
578 pages, 95 tables, 5 figures, 16 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1975–76
Trend tables: 1960–75
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Figure 1.15, 1.127, 1.128, Figure 1.16

The National Manpower Survey was initiated in July 1974 in response to the Congressional mandate of the 1973 Crime Control Act for a survey of personnel training and education needs in the fields of law enforcement and criminal justice, and of the adequacy of Federal, State, and local programs to meet these needs. The study is based primarily on a series of surveys of executives and employees of State and local criminal justice agencies, including mail questionnaires and field visits, conducted between November 1975 and June 1976. The six volumes of this report are the joint product of the National Planning Association, the American Institutes for Research, and the Bureau of Social Science Research.

Volume five discusses institutional training, educational programs, Federal support, and other resources available to assist in the growth and development of the skills and knowledge of personnel in the law enforcement, courts, and corrections sectors of the criminal justice system. Data are presented on outlays of Federal assistance programs for criminal justice education and training; criminal justice degree programs; number, distribution, and characteristics of institutions receiving LEEP funding; number and characteristics of students and faculty at LEEP supported institutions; educational attainment of police personnel; and number, distribution, type, course content, and student characterisics of law enforcement training academies.

The appendices include a list of survey consultants, examples of course content in criminal justice degree programs, descriptions of various management development programs, and a discussion of the survey methodology.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. **Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977.** National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–5. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
41 pages, 16 tables, 7 figures, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1977
Trend tables: 1925–77
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
Figures 6.5–6.7, 6.24, 6.25, 6.27, 6.28, 6.43

This report, one of the National Prisoner Statistics series, provides information on the number and movement of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal correctional institutions. The report examines the size and distribution of the yearend prisoner population at the national, regional, and State levels. Special attention is paid to growth and overcrowding, increases in the number of female inmates, geographic distributions, and the types and volume of admissions and releases. Appendix I contains tables. Appendix II explains the method of data collection and includes the questionnaire that was used. Appendix III contains explanatory notes for each State on the data collected.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. **Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information: Compendium of State Legislation** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
858 pages, 2 tables
Dates of data presented:
See narrative
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK table:
1.151

This document presents the most recent results of a continuing survey of legislation regulating the privacy and security of criminal history information in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The information, which is current as of Jan. 1, 1978, updates the results of a similar survey conducted in 1974 by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's Office of General Counsel. A major portion of the document is a State-by-State review of the statutes that govern the privacy or security of criminal history information. The full text of such provisions are reproduced in the report. In addition, a summary table of State legislation and a discussion and comparison of 1974 and 1977 survey results afe provided.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. **State and Local Probation and Parole Systems.** No. SD–P–1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
185 pages, 39 tables, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
1975 and 1976
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.80, Figure 1.9, 1.81–1.83, 6.1–6.5, 6.47, 6.48

This report presents findings from the Criminal Justice Directory Survey of Probation and Parole Agencies conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in late 1976 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The survey was the first effort to collect nationwide information on the organization and activities of all State and local government probation and parole agencies. The purpose of the survey was to establish a current name and address listing of probation and parole agencies and to obtain information on agency jurisdiction, funding, employment, and client caseload.

The introductory text of the report discusses the major findings from the survey and describes the survey methodolgy, including data sources and limitations. The survey data are presented by State in tabular form on the number of State and local probation and parole agencies, by function and level of government; the number of clients (by sex, adult vs. juvenile, felony vs. misdemeanor, status vs. delinquent) serviced by the probation and parole agencies; the number of employees, by type of position and level of government, and employee-client ratios; and funding sources for probation and parole agencies. The report also presents descriptive profiles of each State's probation and parole system. An appendix, which exhibits the mail questionnaire used in the survey, concludes the report.

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U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. **State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems.** No. SD–P–2. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
130 pages, 20 tables, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
1976
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.45–1.50

This report presents findings from the Criminal Justice Directory Survey of Prosecution and Civil Attorney Agencies conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in late 1976 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The report begins by discussing the national overview of State and local prosecution and civil attorney agencies, followed by a personnel profile of the agencies at each level of government: State, county, and municipal/township. Data are presented on the geographic and legal jurisdiction of prosecution and legal services agencies, the types of criminal cases prosecuted, agency personnel, payroll funding, and agency statistical practices. Also included is a section describing agencies that employ police prosecutors and a discussion of the survey methodology, including data sources and limitations. The last section of the report discusses the organization of State and local prosecution and civil legal services systems in general and presents a descriptive profile of the system in each State. The appendix exhibits the mail questionnaire used in the survey.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. **Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report.** National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD–NPS–SR–2. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

Contents:
39 pages, 21 tables, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
1974
Periodicity:
See narrative
SOURCEBOOK tables:
6.29–6.31

This report presents the preliminary findings of a survey of inmates of State correctional facilities. The data are national estimates derived from a stratified probability sample of adult and youthful offenders held in the custody of State correctional authorities. This advance report includes data on social and economic characteristics, criminal and correctional background, adjudication experience, and prison routine of inmates. Within these broad areas, detailed information is also presented on preincarceration employment and income, frequency of drug use, offense, length of sentence, and parole patterns of repeat offenders.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census. **Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1977.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
400 pages, 65 tables, 21 figures, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
Fiscal year 1977
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.4, 1.5, Figure 1.1, 1.10, 1.21, 1.22, 1.55, 1.74

The eleventh in a series of annual reports on criminal justice activities in the United States, this report presents expenditure data for fiscal year 1977 and employment data for the month of October 1977. Specific data are supplied for the Federal government, each of the 50 State governments, and the aggregate of local level governments within each State. Survey coverage was designed to produce reliable estimates for each State of the percent of State and local expenditure by units of general local government from their own revenue sources. Data are published separately for the aggregate county governments and the aggregate municipal governments (cities, towns, and townships) within each State, and for each of the 333 counties with a population of 100,000 or more, as well as for the 395 cities with a population of 50,000 or more. Also, data are shown for the 17 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Overall, the report categorizes Federal, State, and local government expenditure and employment data of the criminal justice system into six functional sectors: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and "other criminal justice." An introductory section compares 1977 data with those of the previous year. The first two sections of the report present "variable pass-through" data and summary data for the criminal justice system at the Federal, State, and local levels of government, showing the interrelationship of the various sectors of the system. The final six sections cover each of the functional sectors of the criminal justice system individually, providing where possible a further breakdown of data on particular criminal justice activities.

The first appendix contains tables on expenditure, employment and payroll for special police forces in selected school districts and special districts, as well as for campus police forces. The second appendix presents definitions of terms, and the third appendix contains the survey forms.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and U.S. Bureau of the Census. **Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1977.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979.

Contents:
150 pages, 33 tables, 15 figures, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
See contents
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.6–1.9, 1.15–1.18, 1.20, 1.28, 1.34, 1.41, 1.56, 1.75

This report was designed as a ready reference for summary data on public expenditure for fiscal years 1971–77 and employment for October 1971–October 1977 for criminal justice activities in the United States. It covers six activities of the criminal justice system: police protection, judicial activities, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and a residual category entitled "other criminal justice." Federal, State, and local government trends are discussed in the Introduction with accompanying tables and charts, followed by a brief description of survey methodology, data sources, and limitations. Following the introductory text are the main tables. A table-finding guide cross-references all subjects contained in this report pertaining to criminal justice activities by all governments combined and each level of government—Federal, State, and local. Local governments are further broken down into counties and municipalities.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Justice. Office of the Attorney General. **The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1977.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
201 pages, 34 tables, 32 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1977
Trend tables: fiscal years 1953–1977

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Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.27, 5.36, 5.48, 5.50, Figure 6.8

This report summarizes the activities and accomplishments of the U.S. Department of Justice for fiscal year 1977. A review presents narrative information, tables, and figures for the following units of the Department: Office of Deputy Attorney General; Office of Associate Attorney General; Office of Solicitor General; Office of Legal Counsel; Office of Legislative Affairs; Office for the Improvements in the Administration of Justice; Office of Professional Responsibility; Office of Management and Finance; U.S. Parole Commission; Office of Pardon Attorney; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Drug Enforcement Administration; Criminal Division; Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys; Bureau of Prisons, including Federal Prison Industries, Inc.; U.S. Marshals Service; Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Board of Immigration Appeals; Antitrust Division; Civil Division; Civil Rights Division; Tax Division; Land and Natural Resource Division; Immigration and Naturalization Service; and Community Relations Service.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of Transportation. Federal Aviation Administration. **Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program**, July 1–December 31, 1978. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1979.

Contents:
16 pages, 11 tables, 7 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1978
Trend tables: 1930–78
Periodicity:
Semi-annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.114, 3.115

These reports contain data on the threats against civil aviation, both foreign and domestic, in the forms of hijackings, airport bombings, bomb threats, and security incidents. Also included in these reports are data on passenger screening activities and summaries of other ongoing preventive measures. This particular report covers the period July 1–Dec. 31, 1978, and provides more detailed descriptions of criminal acts against civil aviation committed during that period. The trend tables span various combinations of the years from 1930 to 1978 depending on the availability of data.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of the Treasury. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. **Explosives Incidents, 1977 Annual Report.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

Contents:
56 pages, 25 tables, 11 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: 1977
Trend tables: 1976 and 1977
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
3.101–3.104

This report provides tables, charts and figures, as well as narrative descriptions and comments, on criminal bombings and other explosives 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 four sections. The first section gives the statistical highlights for the reporting year. The second section analyzes the bombing incidents. Data are presented on the characteristics, targets, motives, victims, property damage, type of devices, geographic location, and peak occurrences of known bombings. The third section analyzes explosives thefts and recoveries. Data are presented on the amount, method of entry, geographic location and peak occurrences of known incidents. The final section provides descriptive narratives on selected explosives incidents for the reporting year.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of the Treasury. Internal Revenue Service. **Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1977.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:
151 pages, 84 tables, 13 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1977
Trend tables: fiscal years 1971–77
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
5.42–5.44

This report details the activities of the Internal Revenue Service, and presents data on a wide variety of subjects related to the income tax system. Data are reported on tax returns filed, revenue collections, auditing of tax returns, tax penalties, tax fraud investigations, tax litigation, and criminal prosecutions for tax-related cases.

★ ★ ★

U.S. Department of the Treasury. U.S. Customs Service. **Customs U.S.A.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1978.

Contents:
31 pages, 7 tables, 4 figures
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal years 1977 and 1978
Trend tables: fiscal years 1958–78
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
4.25, 4.33

This document describes the activities of the U.S. Customs Service for fiscal year 1978. The report discusses the agency's role in collecting revenue from imports and enforcing customs and related laws. Data are presented in such areas as Customs collections by region, district, and category; carriers and persons entering the United States; merchandise entries; and seizures of property, narcotics, and dangerous drugs for violation of laws enforced by the Customs Service.

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U.S. Department of the Treasury. U.S. Customs Service. **Prologue '76.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1976.

Contents:
40 pages, 7 tables, 4 figures, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal years 1975 and 1976
Trend tables: fiscal years 1950–76
Periodicity:
Annual
SOURCEBOOK tables:
4.25, 4.33

This report details the functions and activities of the U.S. Customs Service for 1976. Data are presented on workload and manpower; collections by region, district, and category; merchandise entries; carriers and persons arriving in United States; seizures of property, narcotics, and dangerous drugs for violation of laws enforced by the Customs Service; and investigative activities.

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Van Dyke, Jon H. **Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment to Representative Panels.** Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977.

Contents:
426 pages, 37 tables, 2 figures, 13 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1968–1975 and 1976
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK tables:
1.70–1.73

This book reviews the operation of the petit and grand jury systems in the United States. The first chapters focus upon the historical development of the jury and relevant Supreme Court decisions. Subsequent chapters trace the steps in the jury selection and impaneling process. Data collected from the Federal courts and a large number of State jurisdictions are presented on the demographic characteristics of jurors. The author concludes that current procedures of jury selection fall significantly short of producing juries representative of all segments of the population and recommends reforms for overcoming discriminatory practices. The key to representative panels, he feels, is a strict random selection of jurors based on universal eligibility for jury service. The appendices, primarily in tabular form, present statutory provisions relating to the size, selection process, and age requirements for trial and grand jury service; statutory excuses for release from jury duty; the number of peremptory challenges and method of voir dire for criminal and civil trials; demographic data on jury composition; a review of studies on jury composition and jury verdicts; and relevant legal material.

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Wilson, Rob. "Juvenile Inmates: The Long-Term Trend is Down." **Corrections Magazine** 3(September 1978), pp. 3–11.

Contents:
9 pages, 1 table
Dates of data presented:
1965, 1970, 1975, and 1978
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
6.11

This article summarizes past research and presents original survey findings outlining the decline in juvenile populations in State juvenile institutions in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and in selected adult and county institutions. Particular State and county trends are reviewed as well as procedures and rationales underlying these trends. Finally, the author discusses possible implications of the decarceration movement on the juvenile justice system.

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Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc. **The Public Image of Courts: Highlights of a National Survey of the General Public, Judges, Lawyers and Community Leaders.** Williamsburg, Va.: The National Center for State Courts, 1978.

Contents:
68 pages, 68 tables, 3 appendices
Dates of data presented:
1977
Periodicity:
Special
SOURCEBOOK table:
2.49

This report presents the preliminary findings of a national survey of public atttitudes toward courts and justice, conducted under the auspices of the National Center for State Courts. The data were compiled from in-person interviews with persons from the general public, lawyers, State and local judges, and community leaders. Data in the report are presented primarily in tabular form and cover the public's knowledge of and experience with the courts, and their evaluation and expectations of State and local courts. Tables also present comparisons of opinions among each of the four groups of respondents about the courts. The methodology of the survey and selected demographic characteristics of the respondents are included in the appendices.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Criminal Justice Directory Survey—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Appendix 2 *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Appendix 3 *Uniform Crime Reports*—Definitions of terms

Appendix 4 *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Appendix 5 *Parole in the United States, 1976 and 1977*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Appendix 6 *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Appendix 7 *Children in Custody*—Data collection procedures and definitions of terms

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APPENDIX 1 Criminal Justice Directory Survey—Methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Criminal Justice Agencies in Region 1 *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975), pp. 3, 4, 5–7; U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration,* State and Local Probation and Parole Systems, *No. SD–P–1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 8; U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration,* National Survey of Court Organization: 1977 Supplement to State Judicial Systems *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 1; and a memorandum of May 3, 1978 from the Chief of the Criminal Justice Statistics Branch, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Methodology

In January 1970 the U.S. Bureau of the Census canvassed by mail each county in the United States and every municipality and township with a 1960 population of 1,000 or more persons, requesting the names and addresses of the criminal justice agencies and institutions administered by their government. Additional lists of State-level government criminal justice agencies were completed through inhouse research efforts that also extended to the 54 counties with a 1960 population of 500,000 or more and 43 cities with a 1960 population of 300,000 or more. In all, 18,000 independent governments were canvassed. The mail canvass effort was supplemented by reference to a variety of published government documents such as budgets; organization manuals; and State, county, and municipal directories.

Through followup requests, a telephone call-back procedure and inhouse research, 100 percent response was received for all States and counties. A response rate of 99 percent was attained for cities with a 1960 population of 25,000 or more. For the rest of the units (14,000 cities and townships with a 1960 population of 1,000 or more), a response rate of approximately 95 percent was finally achieved. Federal and tribal agencies were added to the Directory in 1976 from inhouse research.

Since the original survey, updating has been carried out through surveys in various sectors and inhouse research from secondary sources under an annual interagency agreement between the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In addition, the coverage of the directory was expanded through inhouse research to include agencies in units of government of less than 1,000 population. The coverage of these units is not complete.

The data on public defense agencies, law enforcement agencies, adult correctional facilities, and "other" criminal justice agencies was updated in 1977. The majority of agency names and addresses were gathered from the original mail survey conducted in 1970. The data on prosecutor agencies were gathered in 1976 through a survey of prosecution/civil attorney agencies. The original mailing list for the survey was derived from the *National Directory of Criminal Justice Agencies* and revised to reflect information contained in the 1976 State Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plans prepared by each State for LEAA. The survey covered all State and local government agencies engaged in prosecution or providing civil legal services to the government. The data pertaining to juvenile correctional facilities were collected in the 1977 Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census. The data on probation and parole agencies were collected in a 1976 survey that derived its mailing list from the *National Directory of Criminal Justice Agencies,* the *Directory of Correctional Institutions and Agencies,* the *Probation and Parole Directory,* and the *1976 State Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plans.* This survey specifically excluded halfway houses, preparole agencies, work-release agencies, and Federal probation and parole agencies. The information on courts was first collected in the National Survey of Court Organization conducted in 1971 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and was updated to reflect court organization that took place through January 1977.

Definitions of terms

Agencies in the criminal justice directory are grouped into the following categories:

- Law enforcement agencies
- Courts
- Prosecution and legal services agencies
- Defender agencies
- Adult correctional institutions
- Juvenile correctional institutions
- Other correctional institutions
- Probation and parole agencies
- Other criminal justice agencies

Working definitions used to classify criminal justice agencies into the preceding nine categories are as follows:

Law enforcement agencies—Included in this sector are police or law enforcement agencies with sworn officers (those with general power to arrest) administered by State or local governments (county, municipality, town, township, special district, or independent school district). For purposes of the directory the following definition was used: a sworn police officer "Has the power to suppress with force all breaches of the peace, riots, tumult and unlawful assemblies, power to serve all criminal process, including the power to arrest a person without a warrant if the person is apprehended in the process of committing an unlawful act or if he or she obtains 'speedy information' by other persons." This defines sworn police officers with general arrest powers. This item includes special police with arrest powers limited to a specific area or to some extent a specific type of subject matter (e.g., crime involving alcohol at the Federal and State levels of government).

This definition encompasses all major law enforcement agencies, including State police, separate Bureaus of Identification, county sheriffs and police departments, and municipal and township police departments. Also included are all identifiable and independently administered special police forces such as park rangers, harbor police, housing police, and campus police, regardless of

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the size of the force. Specialized branches, divisions, or departments of a general law enforcement agency are not listed as separate enforcement agencies.

Those counties, cities, towns, and villages whose police services are provided for under a contractual agreement with another government or private agency were not considered to have a police department. Therefore cities in Los Angeles County that contract with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for police services (under the Lakewood Plan) are not included in the enforcement agency listings or counts. The same principle holds true for all similar contractual arrangements.

Marshals and constables whose primary duties are the serving of warrants were excluded from the survey where they were identifiable. Sheriffs were included regardless of the nature of official duties; most sheriffs' duties include some combination of law enforcement, operation of the jail, and service as an officer of the court. Most sheriffs serve at the county level of government, but since Rhode Island and Connecticut have no county government, the office of sheriff for these States is included as a State-level agency. Regulatory agencies such as Game Wardens, Alcoholic Beverage Control Boards, Bingo Boards, Gambling Boards, and the like were excluded unless officers are sworn police officers with general powers of arrest.

It should be noted that State, county, and municipal medical examiners and coroners were included in this sector. Consequently, the numbers under the heading "Enforcement Agencies" include police-type agencies and coroners in any given State. Of the total 19,310 law enforcement agencies shown, 1,696 are coroners.

Courts—This directory includes all State and local courts, organized into three basic levels of jurisdiction: appellate, general, and limited. Specifically excluded from the survey were justices of the peace and similar magistrates whose compensation is solely on a direct fee basis. Also excluded were agencies performing essentially administrative functions, such as Workmen's Compensation Boards; Bank, Tax, and Industrial Review Boards; and Land Courts.

The listings in this publication include only units defined as "courts" or "court locations" by the "National Survey of Court Organization" (see definitions below); subdivisions and departments handling specific types of cases within a court were not included separately.

In most States courts were assigned to a level of government according to the geographical boundaries of the district served by the court system. That is, court systems whose jurisdiction is statewide or crosses county boundaries were assigned to the State level. Courts of general jurisdiction were assigned to the State level exclusively in all but ten States, eight of which have general jurisdiction courts at both the State and local levels. Courts with geographical jurisdiction exceeding the boundaries of a municipality, town, or township, but not necessarily extending throughout the county, were included at the county level. Courts whose geographical jurisdiction does not exceed the boundaries of the municipality, town or township, were assigned to that respective level of government.

The basic criterion of geographic jurisdiction was used for classification in preference to administrative or financial responsibility, primarily because the latter criteria are difficult to determine with certainty. Consequently, the level of government to which a court is assigned is not as significant in this report as the type of jurisdiction which the court exercises. The following definitions and listings correspond to those developed through the "National Survey of Court Organization."

Court—Each geographically separate locality at which a court system holds sessions (sits) and operates independently.

State court—A court established or authorized under the constitution or laws of a State and concerned primarily with the judicial administration of State and local government laws; viz., all courts other than Federal courts.

Court system—A judicial agency established or authorized by constitutional or statutory law. A court system may consist of a single court or a group of two or more courts in the same judicial district.

Adult correctional facilities—Included are correctional facilities operated by a State or local government that:

a. hold adult or youthful offenders for at least 48 hours;
b. are in a separate geographical location from other facilities, including subsidiaries of another facility, e.g., subsidiaries of a main institution at separate locations, such as camps, farms, halfway houses, pre-release centers, and work release centers; and
c. are residential

Specifically excluded are private facilities under contract to the State, nonresidential facilities, drunk tanks, lockups, and other facilities that detain persons for less than two days.

Juvenile correctional facilities—Included are all publicly operated juvenile detention and correctional facilities such as detention centers, halfway houses, group homes, ranches, forestry camps, farms, shelters, reception and diagnostic centers, and training schools. Juvenile detention centers that were part of adult jails were not included unless they had both a staff and a budget separate from the jails. An individual facility, such as a camp or annex, that was administratively dependent upon a parent institution was counted as a separate facility if it was located in a separate geographical area.

Other correctional institutions—Included in this sector are publicly operated adult residential facilities and programs specifically for mentally ill criminals, drug addicts, and alcoholics.

Probation and parole agencies—Included are State and local government-operated agencies that administer or provide probation or parole services. These agencies may be independent, part of another criminal justice agency (usually the corrections department or court), or combined with other probation and parole agencies. Probation and parole agencies, like the courts, were assigned to a level of government based primarily on the geographical boundaries of their service districts.

Prosecution agencies—Included are agencies providing legal counsel or other services to the State, county, or municipal government, most of which have some prosecutorial responsibility. Many city attorneys were included, though the number of cases they prosecute may be small.

Defender agencies—Included are public defender offices staffed by salaried public employees and administered as a department of government by State, county, or municipal governments. State-, county-, or city-dependent law schools with legal aid clinics were included in this category. Any organizations or programs administered by a nongovernmental body (e.g., legal aid society, bar association) or providing services on a contractual basis were excluded even though supported entirely by public funds. For these reasons the number of defender agencies is not an accurate reflection of the activity in the defense of indigents.

Other criminal justice agencies—Included in this sector are criminal justice agencies not falling within the definitions of the other sectors, particularly agencies performing administrative services for operational agencies, e.g., Department of Public Safety or Department of Corrections. Agencies commonly assigned to this sector are: police administrative bodies, court administrators, judicial councils, probation administration, corrections administrative offices and training, police academies, crime laboratories, programs for drug addicts and alcoholics, State planning agencies, criminal justice planning agencies, and various boards and commissions. Most of these agencies are administered by the State governments.

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APPENDIX 2 *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1977 *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 16–18, 381–384. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Survey methodology

As in previous editions of this annual publication, several tables show comparions of criminal justice expenditure and full-time equivalent employment with the total general expenditure and full-time equivalent employment for all functions of the particular government or level of government. Prior to the fiscal year 1971 report, local government total expenditure and full-time equivalent employment included data for independent school districts and special districts as well as for general local governments, i.e., counties, municipalities, and townships. Beginning with the 1970–71 report, however, the total general expenditure and total full-time equivalent employment figures shown for the "local" level of government in these comparisons include data for units of general local government only.

The "variable pass-through" provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 required that the concept of "local" government be confined to units of general local government in determining of ratio of State-to-local government criminal justice expenditure. Beginning with the fiscal year 1971 report, the same concept was applied consistently throughout the publication to reflect the intent of the law. Therefore, the total general expenditure and total full-time equivalent employment figures used for comparison with criminal justice figures do not include independent school districts or special districts. This change may result in significant differences from the percentages shown for years prior to fiscal year 1971 in those States where education is largely the responsibility of independent school districts, or where there are large special districts. Criminal justice expenditure and employment data in this series have always been for units of general local government only. As in previous reports, however, Appendix 1 of the Source shows those independent school districts and special districts having significant special police expenditures and employment. In addition, Appendix 1 of the Source includes separate data for campus police of colleges and universities that are dependent agencies of State and local governments—data that are also included in the summary figures for State and local governments.

Readers should be generally cautious in comparing governments, because other differences in functional responsibilities from State-to-State and government-to-government can also 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. Sampling error and response error are discussed in the following section.

The documents used to collect data did not consistently provide full itemization of expenditure or employment for the sector subcategories presented in this report. As a result, sector breakdowns may be incomplete for particular governmental units.

Because of rounding, the detail data in some tables may not add precisely to the totals shown.

Survey coverage

The survey covered the Federal Government, all State governments, and a representative sample of local governments within each State. Data were collected for all county governments (regardless of size), for all municipalities (and townships in the New England and Middle Atlantic States) having a 1970 population of 10,000 or more, and for a sample of the remaining municipalities and townships with less than 10,000 population, selected according to the relative size of their annual expenditures as reported in the 1972 Census of Governments. The survey panel included the Federal Government, the 50 State governments and 9,044 local governments (3,042 county governments, and 4,305 municipalities, and 1,697 townships).

The sample selected to develop local government figures is one of all possible samples of the same size that could have been chosen using the same sampling design. Estimates derived from these different samples would differ from each other, and also from a complete census using the same data collection procedures. This variation among all possible estimates is sampling error. Because all State and county governments were included in the survey, State and county figures are not subject to sampling error.

The local government sample was designed to produce an estimate for each State of the portion of total criminal justice expenditures made by local governments with a relative sampling error of less than one-half of 1 percent. For the fiscal year 1977 data, the errors were less than one-half of 1 percent in all but 13 States; however, in all States, the errors were less than three-quarters of 1 percent, at the 95 percent confidence level.

The relative sampling error of the State-by-State estimates of local government criminal justice expenditure has also been calculated at the two-thirds confidence level and found to be within 3 percent of the estimated totals for all States and less than 2 percent for 28 States.

The data are also subject to the inaccuracies in classification, response, and processing that would occur if a complete census had been conducted under the same conditions as the sample survey. 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.

Survey period

Federal Government data are shown for fiscal year 1977, which began on Oct. 1, 1976 and ended Sept. 30, 1977.

The State expenditure data presented in this report cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1977 for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, Mar. 31, 1977; Texas, Aug. 31, 1977; and Alabama and Michigan, Sept. 30, 1977. However, there are some State agencies that operate on a different fiscal year basis from the rest of the State government. In such

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instances, figures shown are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the State's regular fiscal year.

For local governments, the 1977 fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1, 1976 and June 30, 1977. Most municipalities and counties ended their fiscal years on Dec. 31, 1976 or June 30, 1977. The fiscal year reported for Washington, D.C. ended on Sept. 30, 1977.

Employment data shown for Federal, State, and local governments are for Oct. 1977.

Data collection

The survey was accomplished using two methods of data collection: field compilation and mail canvass. Trained field representatives compiled expenditure and employment data from the governments' own records for the 50 States, 333 largest counties, 395 largest cities, and selected smaller units. The compilation work was done between July 1977 and June 1978. All other units in the sample were canvassed by mail for expenditure and employment data over a 5-month period beginning in January 1978 and ending in May 1978. Response for field-compiled units was 100 percent. The response from mail canvass units was 92 percent.

The field survey efforts and mail canvass were supplemented by reference to a variety of published government documents such as budgets, financial statements, and audit reports. In some cases, such sources were the basis for breakdowns of totals into more detailed employment and expenditure figures.

The expenditure and employment data for the Federal Government were collected through a special mail survey, with telephone followup, of Federal criminal justice agencies. For reports previous to fiscal year 1971, expenditure data were derived from the *Budget of the United States Government,* and employment figures were obtained from the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Definitions of terms

The definitions are those applied in the field compilation of data for the 50 States, 333 largest counties, and 395 largest cities. These definitions were necessarily summarized for inclusion in the survey questionnaires (see Appendix 3 of Source) sent to governments on the mail portion of the survey.

Government expenditure—"Expenditure" comprises all amounts of money paid out (net of any correcting transactions) other than for retirement of debt (including interest), investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. It includes only external cash payments and excludes any intragovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also includes any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. In several instances, two or more governments share the expense of maintaining a court or other criminal justice agency. In these cases, the allocable direct expenditure amount is reported for each government in the appropriate category. When a government pays pensions directly to retired employees from appropriated funds, such payments are included as expenditure of the government concerned. However, State and local government contributions to retirement systems and various other employee benefits are not included in expenditure data, since the majority of governments make lump-sum contributions to plans covering all government employees and cannot report for criminal justice employees separately. Neither in governments' basic accounting records (from which criminal justice expenditure figures are drawn) nor in the records of their general-coverage employee benefit systems is there usually any breakdown of amounts contributed in terms of the various agencies or functions involved. Nor has an adequate procedure for calculating the proportion of such contributions allocable to criminal justice employees been developed due to the wide variation in the coverage of various plans, employee status requirements, benefit rates, etc.

For those governments whose records reflect contributions for criminal justice employees separately, separate data were obtained. However, these data are subject to variation and neither the amount nor the quality of the data reported would permit any attempt to estimate total contributions for all similar governments in a given State. Given the problems involved, no estimation procedure seemed feasible. Such data as were reported separately were therefore excluded from total criminal justice expenditures to provide a consistent data base for administering the "variable pass-through" requirement.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories by character:

1. "Direct expenditure" is all expenditure except that classed as intergovernmental and is further divided into two principal object categories:
   (a) "Direct current," which includes salaries, wages, fees, and commissions, purchase of supplies, materials, and contractual services.
   (b) "Capital outlay," which includes expenditure for the three subcategories below:
      (1) "Construction:" Production of fixed works and structures, and additions, replacements and major alterations thereto undertaken either on a contract basis by private contractors or through force account construction by the employees of the government. Included are the planning and designing of specific projects, the grading, landscaping, and other site improvement, and the provision of equipment and facilities that are integral parts of the structure.
      (2) "Equipment:" Purchase and installation of apparatus, furnishings, office equipment, motor vehicles, and the like having an expected life of more than 5 years. This includes both additional equipment and replacements. Rentals for equipment, including rental payments that may be credited on the purchase price if purchase options are exercised, are classified as current operation expenditure. Equipment and facilities that are integral parts of constructed or purchased structures are classified respectively under construction or purchase of land and existing structures.
      (3) "Purchase of land and existing structures:" Purchase of these assets as such, purchase of rights-of-way, and title search and similar activities associated with purchase transactions.

The other object categories—interest on general debt, assistance and subsidies, and insurance benefits—are not applied to specific functions because they are not ordinarily available on a functional basis from government financial reports. In the few instances where bonded or mortgaged general indebtedness is identifed for specific purposes, the interest payments are aggregated with other interest expenditures that make it virtually impossible to arrive at reliable and consistent breakouts of such data over a long period of time.

2. "Intergovernmental expenditure" is 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).

"Total expenditure" is direct and intergovernmental expenditure of a government or level of government for criminal justice activities.

"Total general expenditure" is all expenditure of a government or level of government *for all government functions,* including criminal justice activities, but excluding utility system expenditure. liquor store expenditure, and insurance trust expenditure. Total general expenditure shown for the local level of government includes expenditure only of general purpose governments, and excludes expenditure of special districts and school districts.

Government employment—"Employees" includes all persons paid for personal services performed, including all paid officials and

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persons in paid leave status, and excludes unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners and contractors. Under this definition are two classes:

1. "Full-time employees," who are all persons employed during the pay period including Oct. 15, 1977, on a full-time basis, including all full-time temporary or seasonal workers employed during this pay period as well as persons having permanent status.

2. "Part-time employees," who are persons employed during the pay period including Oct. 15, 1977, on a basis other than full-time, and persons paid by more than one government.

Derived from these two classes is:

"Full-time equivalent employees," which means the total number of employees, discounted by applying average full-time earning rates. This is calculated by dividing the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the *full-time payroll* and multiplying this by the number of full-time employees, where both full-time and part-time employees and payroll are reported. Where only part-time employees and payroll are reported, full-time equivalent employees are calculated by dividing the total part-time payroll by the average full-time salary for the particular criminal justice sector and type of government. "Average full-time salary" is calculated by dividing the full-time payroll by the number of full-time employees for the particular criminal justice sector and type of government.

"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 1977.

Governmental functions—"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 police department, a sheriff's department, or a special police force maintained by an agency whose prime responsibility is outside the criminal justice system, but that has a police force to perform these activities in its specialized area (geographic or functonal).

Included in this activity are regular police services, the maintenance of buildings used for police purposes, and such specialized police forces (including public and private contract forces) as airport police, free and toll highway police, free and toll bridge and tunnel police, housing police, maritime police, park police, transit and other utility system police, college and university campus police, and alcoholic beverage control agents. Coroners and medical examiners are also included. Excluded are vehicular inspection and licensing, traffic safety and engineering, fish and game wardens, fire marshals, and the like.

The special police forces included in the data are only those that are part of general purpose governments. Security forces, building guards, school crossing guards, and metermaids without the power to make a police arrest were excluded. Those special police forces that are part of independent school districts or special districts are not included in the data, inasmuch as these districts are not general purpose governments.

In most States, sheriffs' departments are multifunctional agencies providing police protection, judicial, and/or correctional services. In order to allocate expenditure and employment data to the proper activity, the data for sheriffs' departments are prorated using factors developed from a special survey of sheriffs' departments conducted in 1973, or more current estimates of manpower distribution if available.

Short-term custody and detention have traditionally been considered part of the "police protection" function, and in editions prior to the 1969–70 report, were treated as such. However, beginning with the 1969–70 report, the concept was modified on the basis of information obtained from the *1970 National Jail Census*. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners 48 hours or more are included in the "corrections" sector. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in the "police protection" sector.

"Judicial activities" encompass all courts and activities associated with courts such as law libraries, grand juries, petit juries, and the like. Because the names of courts with similar functions and legal jurisdictions vary from State to State and even within States, data have been categorized by types of court rather than by court name.

1. "Appellate courts" include courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. These are courts having jurisdiction of appeal and review, with original jurisdiction conferred only in special cases.

(a) "Court of last resort" is the court of final appeal within the judicial structure of each State. It is called the "Court of Appeals" in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and New York; the "Supreme Court of Appeals" in West Virginia; the "Supreme Judicial Court" in Maine and Massachusetts. In Texas and Oklahoma, two courts of last resort are authorized—the "Court of Criminal Appeals" for criminal cases and a "Supreme Court" for civil cases. In every other State the court of last resort is titled the "Supreme Court."

(b) "Intermediate appellate courts" are those that are limited in their appellate jurisdiction by State law or at the discretion of the court of last resort. In 18 of the 27 States with a court of this type operating in fiscal year 1977, the name "court of appeals" is used. These States are:

Arizona	Louisiana
California	Michigan
Colorado	Missouri
Florida	New Mexico
Georgia	North Carolina
Indiana	Ohio
Iowa	Oklahoma
Kansas	Oregon
Kentucky	Washington

In Illinois, the title is "Appellate Court"; in Maryland, "Court of Special Appeals"; in Massachusetts, "Appeals Court"; in New Jersey, "Appellate Division of the Superior Court"; in New York,[a] "Appellate Division of the Supreme Court"; and in Texas, "Court of Civil Appeals." In Alabama, the civil and criminal cases are heard on appeal by separate courts—a "Court of Civil Appeals" and a "Court of Criminal Appeals." In Tennessee, the "Court of Appeals" hears only civil appeals; a separate "Court of Criminal Appeals" reviews criminal cases before review by the court of last resort. In Pennsylvania, the "Commonwealth Court" reviews all cases brought by or against the State government or its agencies; the "Superior Court" reviews all other appeals except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of the court of last resort.

2. "Courts of general jurisdiction" are trial courts of general jurisdiction having unlimited original jurisdiction in civil and/or criminal cases, the names of which vary considerably. The list below shows the title of the courts of general jurisdiction in each State. Several States are listed more than once because local situations led to the development of separate courts, either to hear cases involving different types of pleadings or to hear cases in particular local jurisdictions.

In many States, statutes either require or permit local governments to supplement the salary of State-paid judges of general jurisdiction courts. These judges were counted as part-time employees at both the State and local levels when actually receiving a check from both governments.

[a] There was also appellate terms of the Supreme Court that have jurisdiction in specific cases that would otherwise be heard by the appellate division.

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CIRCUIT COURTS

Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Hawaii
Illinois
Indiana
Kentucky
Maryland
Michigan [b]
Mississippi
Missouri
Oregon
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee [b]
Utah
Virginia
West Virginia
Wisconsin

DISTRICT COURTS

Colorado
Idaho
Iowa
Kansas
Louisiana
Minnesota
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Mexico
North Dakota
Oklahoma
Texas
Utah
Wyoming

SUPERIOR COURTS

Alaska
Arizona
California
Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Georgia
Indiana [b]
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New Jersey
Rhode Island
Washington

CHANCERY COURTS

Arkansas
Delaware
Mississippi
Tennessee

COUNTY COURTS

New Jersey
New York
Vermont
Wisconsin

COMMON PLEAS COURT

Missouri
Ohio
Pennsylvania

SUPREME COURT

New York

3. "Courts of limited jurisdiction" are courts whose legal jurisdiction covers only a particular class of cases or cases in which the amount in controversy is below a prescribed sum or that is subject to specific exceptions. Included in this category are probate courts, juvenile courts, and other courts of limited jurisdiction.

Probate courts are also called orphans courts, surrogate's courts, or courts of ordinary. The subject jurisdiction varies from place to place, but generally includes estate settlement; probate and contest of wills; adoption; commitment of the insane; administration of the affairs of orphans, mental defectives and incompetents; guardianship of minors; apprenticeship; receivership; change of name proceedings; and the administration of trusts.

Juvenile courts are those that deal primarily with delinquent and neglected children regardless of the name of the court. In various places, such courts are juvenile courts, family courts, juvenile and domestic relations courts, domestic relations courts, or other similar names. The jurisdiction of these courts can include crimes committed by persons under legal age; juvenile status offenses; offenses against children; probation of minor delinquents; adoption, custody, or disposition of minor and mentally incompetent children; child neglect or abandonment; child and wife support; and paternity.

Other courts include various other State and local courts with limited jurisdiction such as justices of the peace, district magistrates, justice courts, county courts of limited jurisdiction, municipal courts, city courts, etc. Also included in this category are data on specialized courts such as tax courts, courts of claims, and courts having jurisdiction over more than one type of case (e.g., a court that handles both juvenile and probate cases).

4. "Miscellaneous judicial" includes data on judicial activities that could not be reported under any of the above court categories, such as judicial councils and conferences, court administration offices (where identifiable), law libraries, jury commissions, and grand juries.

"Legal services and prosecution" includes 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. It includes providing legal advice to the chief executives and subordinate departmental officers, representation of the government in lawsuits, and the prosecution of accused violators of criminal law. These activities are included whether performed by one office or several, because in some jurisdictions a single officer provides all legal services, while in others a prosecutor's office handles only criminal matters and a separate attorney's office performs all civil legal services. The operations of various investigative agencies having full arrest powers and attached to offices of attorneys general, district attorneys or their variously named equivalents are also included.

"Public defense" includes legal counsel and representation as provided by public defenders, and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel. These include court-paid fees to individually retained counsel, fees paid by the court to court-appointed counsel, government contributions to private legal aid societies and bar association-sponsored programs, and the activities of an established public defender office or program. Employment data are included only for public defenders' offices because fee-paid counselors are not considered government employees, nor are counselors working for bar associations or legal aid societies.

"Corrections" is that function of government involving the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law, and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime and awaiting adjudication. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners 48 hours or more are included in this sector. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "police protection." Corrections includes the operation of prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, and other institutions. It also includes institutions, facilities, and programs exclusively for the confinement of the criminally insane or for the examination, evaluation, classification, and assignment of inmates; and institutions and programs for the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug addicts and alcoholics if the institution or program is administered by a correction agency of the criminal justice system. Pardon boards, parole and probation agencies, including resettlement or halfway houses for those not in need of institutionalization, are included in the correction sector as a separate subcategory.

1. "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 adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision, and for the detention of those accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. When an institution maintains a prison industry or agricultural program, data on the cost of production or the value of prison labor used by

[b] In these States, the above-named courts are supplemented in some counties and cities by general jurisdiction courts with varying names.

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agencies of the same government, if identifiable, are excluded (and classed as expenditure for the function using the products or services). Expenditure for the manufacture, production, sale, and distribution of goods produced for sale or use outside the government are included under this heading.

(a) "Institutions for men" include identifiable expenditure and employment data for institutions exclusively for adult male offenders.

(b) "Institutions for women" include identifiable expenditure and employment data for institutions exclusively for adult female offenders. Where there is no separate women's prison, women offenders are either maintained in a prison complex that also houses other offenders, or are boarded in private facilities or institutions in another State. No attempt was made to prorate data on institutions housing more than one type of inmate, but where females are boarded in private institutions or in another State, available expenditure data were tabulated. Employment data were not tabulated because the personnel were employees of another government.

(c) "Institutions for juveniles" are those institutions identified by the 1975 Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census as housing primarily juveniles, and in some States, "youthful offenders." These institutions include those under the control of a juvenile court, a probation department, or a youth authority or other similarly designated administrative body, as well as independently administered institutions. Also included are government payments to private agencies for the detention or treatment of delinquent juveniles. There is considerable variation from State to State in the legal definition of a juvenile, particularly in regard to the age at which a person is no longer considered a juvenile. Institutions for juveniles have been classified individually in accordance with the laws and age designations of their respective States.

(d) "Other and combined institutions" are those institutions holding a combination of inmates. Where expenditure or employment data for physically separate institutions for juveniles, adult females, and adult males were not separable by institution or type of institution, the entire amounts were included under this category.

2. "Correctional administration" consists of data for the administration of the correctional system, including data on the central administrative office (e.g., the department of corrections or a youth authority). Data on the administration of individual correctional institutions or probation/parole/pardon agencies are included in the appropriate subcategory if it was possible to deduct them.

3. "Probation, parole, and pardon" includes data on probation agencies, boards of parole, boards of pardon, and their variously named equivalents. Although probation agencies frequently function under the administration of the general jurisdiction court, the data are presented here after having been deducted from the judicial data, because of the correctional nature of the probation function. If the probation, parole, and pardon activities, or any of them individually, were part of the correctional administrative office, data were deducted and shown separately here, and the balance was shown under the correctional administration category. The overlapping character of the probation, parole, and pardon activities prevented the separate presentation of these data.

4. "Miscellaneous correction" includes expenditure and employment data which could not be classifed under one of the other subcategories.

"Other criminal justice activities," shown in some tables, includes expenditure or employment data that are not classified elsewhere, or that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories (e.g., expenditure on a general curriculum in educational institutions, the operation of State criminal justice agencies, crime commissions, etc.). Such data are included in the totals, where they are not shown separately.

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APPENDIX 3 *Uniform Crime Reports*—Definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977, *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 3–4, 38–43, 306 and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation,* Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), pp. 5–33, 89–92. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See the* Handbook *for further information on classification and counting rules.*

Population definitions

Data are presented in population growings established by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Eight major population groups are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Population groups, political label, and population coverage

Group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	Over 250,000
II	City	100,000 to 250,000
III	City	50,000 to 100,000
IV	City	25,000 to 50,000
V	City	10,000 to 25,000
VI	City	Less than 10,000
VIII	Rural county	—
IX	Suburban county	—

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual police agency; therefore, some population and geographical aggregations may differ from standard U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions to render them consistent to police reporting areas and jurisdictions. The UCR program employs standard city and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) classifications from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, but rural and suburban areas are slightly changed to match the reporting area of the local police.

Rural areas—Rural areas are unincorporated portions of counties outside of urban places and SMSA's. These areas represent 15 percent of the national population.

Suburban areas—These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 together with counties that are within a SMSA. The core city is excluded.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area—This area includes a core city or cities with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. SMSA's make up approximately 73 percent of the total U.S. population.

Other cities—Other cities are urban places outside SMSA's; most of those areas are incorporated. These cities comprise 12 percent of the 1977 national population.

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of the counties, but outside cities, while local police report on crimes committed within the city limits (urban places). The number of full-service law enforcement agencies serving the population groups vary from year to year. This phenomenon is caused through geo-political consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. The following table shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1977.

Regions

The following regions are used in the UCR program:

Northeast:

New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania

North Central:

East North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin

West North Central—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

South:

South Atlantic—Delaware, 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

Table 2 Population group, number of agencies, and population

Population group	Number of agencies	Population
I	58	42,157,000
II	117	16,669,000
III	272	18,718,000
IV	659	22,741,000
V	1,618	25,054,000
VI	6,979	23,363,000
VIII	3,605	32,191,000
IX	1,339	35,437,000

Part I Offense Class and the Crime Index

A. *The Crime Index*

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the crime index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny–theft, and (7) motor vehicle theft.

(NOTE—Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the crime index.)

B. *Part I Offenses*

1. Criminal homicide:
   - (a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter;
   - (b) Manslaughter by negligence.
2. Forcible rape:
   - (a) Rape by force;
   - (b) Attempts to commit forcible rape.
3. Robbery:
   - (a) Firearm;
   - (b) Knife or cutting instrument;
   - (c) Other dangerous weapon;
   - (d) Strong-arm—hands, fists, feet, etc.

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4. Aggravated assault:
   (a) Firearm;
   (b) Knife or cutting instrument;
   (c) Other dangerous weapon;
   (d) Hands, fists, feet, etc.—aggravated injury.
5. Burglary:
   (a) Forcible entry;
   (b) Unlawful entry—no force;
   (c) Attempted forcible entry.
6. Larceny–theft (except motor vehicle theft).
7. Motor vehicle theft:
   (a) Autos;
   (b) Trucks and buses;
   (c) Other vehicles.

PART I—OFFENSE CLASSES

1. *Criminal homicide*—This is the killing of one human being by another. This case consists of two parts: (*a*) killings due to willful acts (nonnegligent), and (*b*) deaths due to negligent acts. The two subdivisions of the criminal homicide class result from a careful study of the variations found in State statutes.

(*a*) *Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter*—One offense is counted for each person willfully killed by another. As a rule, any death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is counted. Suicides, accidental deaths, assaults to murder and attempted murders are not counted as murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. Assaults to murder and attempted murders are counted as aggravated assaults. Certain willful killings are classified as justifiable or excusable under this program. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty, and (2) killing of a felon by a private citizen. A killing is not justifiable or excusable on the basis of self-defense or the action of coroner, prosecutor, grand jury, or court. These data are police statistics based on a police investigation.

(*b*) *Manslaughter by negligence*—An offense is counted for each person killed by the gross negligence of another.

2. *Forbicle rape*—This offense is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. One offense is counted for each person raped or upon whom an assault or an attempt to rape has been made. Statutory offenses (no force and victim under the legal age of consent) are not counted. Any rape or attempt accomplished by force is classified as forcible rape regardless of the age of the victim.

3. *Robbery*—Robbery is the taking or attempting to take any thing 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. Robbery involves a theft or larceny aggravated by the element of force or threat of force. If no force or threat of force is used such as in pocket-picking, or purse-snatching, the offense will be reported as larceny rather than robbery. Robbery is divided into: (*a*) firearm; (*b*) knife or cutting instrument; (*c*) other dangerous weapon; (*d*) strong-arm—hands, fists, feet, etc.

(*a*) *Robbery—firearm*—In this category of robbery each "distinct operation" is reported in which any firearm is used as a weapon or employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put him in fear.

(*b*) *Robbery—knife or cutting instrument*—This category includes each "distinct operation" in which a knife, broken bottle, razor or other cutting instrument is employed as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim or put him in fear.

(*c*) *Robbery—other dangerous weapon*—A robbery involving a club, acid, explosive, brass knuckles, or other dangerous weapon would be included in this category.

(*d*) *Robbery—strong-arm, hands, fists, feet, etc.*—This category includes muggings, yokings, and similar offenses where no weapon is used but strong-arm tactics are employed to deprive the victim of his property. This is limited to personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, teeth, etc.

In cases involving pretended weapons or those in which the weapon is not seen by the victim but the robber claims to have it in his possession, the armed robbery is placed in the appropriate category. If an immediate "on view" arrest proves that there is no weapon, the robbery will be labeled strong-arm robbery.

In all categories of robbery, attempts are counted the same as completed offenses.

4. *Aggravated assault*—Aggravated assault is 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. This category includes the commonly entitled offenses of assault with intent to kill or to murder; poisoning; assault with a dangerous weapon; maiming, mayhem, and assault with intent to maim or commit mayhem; assault with explosives; and all attempts to commit the foregoing offenses.

Attempt to murder or assault to murder are reported as aggravated assault. All aggravated assaults coming to the attention of police are classifed according to: (*a*) firearm; (*b*) knife or cutting instrument; (*c*) other dangerous weapon; (*d*) hands, fists, feet, etc.—aggravated injury.

(*a*) *Assault—firearm*—Included in this category are all assaults wherein a firearm such as a revolver, automatic pistol, shotgun, zipgun, rifle, etc. is used or its use is threatened.

(*b*) *Assault—knife or cutting instrument*—Where a knife, razor, hatchet, ax, cleaver, scissors, glass, broken bottle, ice pick, etc. is used, the assault will be classified in this category.

(*c*) *Assault—other dangerous weapons*—This category includes assaults resulting from the use of any object or thing as a weapon which does or could do serious injury to a victim.

(*d*) *Assault—hands, fists, feet, etc.—aggravated injury*—This classification is used to record only those offenses which result in serious or aggravated injury. The assault will be aggravated if the personal injury is serious (e.g., broken bones, internal injuries, or where stitches are required). A severe beating, kicking, etc., of a woman or child by an adult will usually be counted as an aggravated assault.

See Part II Offenses for a definition of simple assaults.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*—Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. Offenses locally known as burglary include: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; all attempts at these offenses are also counted as burglary.

For the purposes of the "Uniform Crime Reports," a structure is considered to include but is not limited to: dwelling house, appurtenances to a dwelling, out buildings, garage, church, schoolhouse, tenement, housetrailer or houseboat which is used as a permanent dwelling, mill, barn, vessel, cabin, public building, shop, office, factory, storehouse, apartment, room, warehouse, stable, other building, ship, or railroad car. There are three subcategories of burglary: (*a*) Forcible entry; (*b*) unlawful entry—no force; (*c*) attempted forcible entry.

(*a*) *Burglary—forcible entry*—Counted in this category are all offenses where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or any felony. Burglary by concealment inside a building followed by an exiting of the structure is included in this category.

(*b*) *Burglary—unlawful entry—no force*—The entry in these situations involves no force and is achieved by use of an unlocked door or window. The element of trepass to the structure is essential on this subcategory. If the area were one of open access, thefts from the area would not involve an unlawful trespass and would be scored as larceny.

(*c*) *Burglary—attempted forcible entry*—Situation where a forcible entry burglary is attempted are placed in this category.

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6. *Larceny–theft*—Larceny–theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. All thefts which are not part of a robbery, burglary or motor vehicle theft should be classified in this category regardless of the value of the article stolen. All thefts and attempted thefts are counted. Larceny thefts are broken down into pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, thefts of bicycles, thefts from buildings (where the offender has legal access), thefts from coin-operated devices or machines, all other larceny not specifically classified.

7. *Motor vehicle theft*—Motor vehicle theft is defined as theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is defined for this program as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface and not on rails. Taking for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed, such as in family situations, or unauthorized use by chauffeurs and others not having lawful access are not counted as motor vehicle thefts. All cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access thereto and are later abandoned are motor vehicle thefts. For the purpose of obtaining a more specific definition of the types of motor vehicles stolen, three subcategories have been established: (*a*) autos, (*b*) trucks and buses, (*c*) other vehicles.

(*a*) *Autos*—All automobiles which serve the purpose of transporting people from one place to another are included here.

(*b*) *Trucks and buses*—This breakdown includes vehicles specifically designed to transport people on a commercial basis, and to transport cargo.

(c) Other vehicles—Examples of this type of vehicle are snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trailbikes, etc. Thefts of farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, and construction equipment are scored as larceny–thefts.

PART II—OFFENSE CLASSES

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program collects offense data in the Part I offense categories. In addition, the UCR program collects data on persons arrested and charged in both Part I and Part II offense classes. It is as important and essential to maintain uniformity in data collection of persons arrested and persons charged as it is in the offense data collection.

The Part II offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside of those defined as Part I offenses. In November 1932, the UCR program adopted a Standard Classification of Offenses for the compilation of criminal statistics. This classification was devised and adopted in order that police, judicial, and penal statistics might be uniformly compiled in terms of a single classification of offenses. The definitions of the Part II offenses that follow include some of the offense titles described in local and State law. The inclusion of these titles is intended to serve as descriptive data to aid in determining what offenses should be included or excluded in each classification.

8. *Other Assaults*—Assaults and attempted assaults which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim are included as other assaults. Examples of local jurisdiction offense titles which would be included in "other assaults" are: (*a*) simple assault; (*b*) minor assault; (*c*) assault and battery; (*d*) injury by culpable negligence; (*e*) resisting or obstructing an officer; (*f*) intimidation; (*g*) coercion; (*h*) hazing; and (*i*) attempts at the above.

9. *Arson*—Included in this category are all arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances relating to arson and attempted arson. Any willful or malicious burning or attempts to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, church, college, jail, meeting house, public building or any building, ship or other vessel, motor vehicle or aircraft, contents of buildings, personal property of another, goods or chattels, crops, trees, fences, gates, grain, vegetable products, lumber, woods, cranberry bogs, marshes, meadows, etc., are counted.

In the event a death results from arson, the incident would be classified as murder; and if personal injury results, the situation would be classifed as aggravated assault.

10. *Forgery and Counterfeiting*—In the majority of States, forgery and counterfeiting are treated as allied offenses. In this class are placed all offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Included are: (*a*) altering or forging public and other records; (*b*) making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.; (*c*) forging wills, deeds, notes, bonds, seals, trademarks, etc.; (*d*) counterfeiting coins, plates, banknotes, checks, etc.; (*e*) possessing or uttering forged or counterfeited instruments; (*f*) erasures; (*g*) signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud; (*h*) using forged labels; (*i*) possession, manufacture, etc., of counterfeiting apparatus; (*j*) selling goods with altered, forged, or counterfeited trademarks, and (*k*) all attempts to commit the above.

11. *Fraud*—Fraud is defined as the fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are bad checks, confidence games, etc., except forgeries and counterfeiting.

12. *Embezzlement*—Embezzlement is defined as misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

13. *Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing*—Included in this class are all offenses of buying, receiving and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

14. *Vandalism*—Vandalism consists of the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control, by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property such as: cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, defacing library books, etc. Count all arrests for the above including attempts.

15. *Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.*—This class deals with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: (*a*) manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; (*b*) carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; (*c*) using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; (*d*) furnishing deadly weapons to minors; (*e*) aliens possessing deadly weapons; and (*f*) all attempts to commit any of the above.

16. *Prostitution and Commercialized Vice*—Included in this class are the sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as: (*a*) prostitution; (*b*) keeping bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill fame; (*c*) pandering, procuring, transporting or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc.; and (*d*) all attempts to commit any of the above.

17. *Sex Offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution and commercialized vice)*—Included in this class are offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like, such as: (*a*) adultery and fornication; (*b*) buggery; (*c*) incest; (*d*) indecent exposure; (*e*) indecent liberties; (*f*) intercourse with an insane, epileptic, or venereally diseased person; (*g*) seduction; (*h*) sodomy or crime against nature; (*i*) statutory rape (no force); and (*j*) all attempts to commit any of the above.

18. *Narcotic Drug Laws*—Narcotic drug law arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. The following subdivision of narcotic drug law arrests are made: (*a*) opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); (*b*) marihuana; (*c*) synthetic narcotics-manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones); and (*d*) dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbituates, benzedrine). All arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs are included.

19. *Gambling*—All charges which relate to promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling are counted. To provide a more

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refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown of gambling arrests is made: (*a*) bookmaking (horse and sport book); (*b*) numbers and lottery; and (*c*) all other.

20. *Offense Against the Family and Children*—Included in this class are all charges of nonsupport and neglect or abuse of family and children, such as: (*a*) desertion, abandonment, or nonsupport of wife or child; (*b*) neglect or abuse of child; (*c*) nonpayment of alimony; and (*d*) all attempts to commit any of the above.

21. *Driving Under the Influence*—This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics. Included are: (*a*) operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated; and (*b*) operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while intoxicated.

22. *Liquor Laws*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 23) and "driving under the influence" (class 21), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Federal violations are not listed. Included are: (*a*) manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc., intoxicating liquor; (*b*) maintaining unlawful drinking places; (*c*) advertising and soliciting orders for intoxicating liquor; (*d*) bootlegging; (*e*) operating still; (*f*) furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; (*g*) using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; (*h*) drinking on train or public conveyance; and (*i*) all attempts to commit any of the above.

23. *Drunkenness*—Included in this class are all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "Driving Under the Influence" (class 21). Such things as drunkenness, drunk and disorderly, common or habitual drunkard, and intoxication are counted.

24. *Disorderly Conduct*—In this class are placed all charges of committing a breach of the peace. Included under this definition are: (*a*) affray; (*b*) unlawful assembly; (*c*) disturbing the peace; (*d*) disturbing meetings; (*e*) disorderly conduct in State institutions, at court, at fairs, on trains, or public conveyances, etc.; (*f*) prizefights; (*g*) blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language; (*h*) desecrating flag; (*i*) refusing to assist an officer; and (*j*) all attempts to commit any of the above.

25. *Vagrancy*—Persons prosecuted on the charge of being a suspicious character or person, etc., are included in this class; included are: (*a*) vagrancy; (*b*) begging; (*c*) loitering (persons 18 and over); and (*d*) vagabondage.

26. *All Other Offenses*—Included in this class are all other State or local offenses not included in classes 1 to 25, such as: (*a*) abduction and compelling to marry; (*b*) abortion (death resulting from abortion is a homicide, class 1a); (*c*) admitting minors to improper places; (*d*) bigamy and polygamy; (*e*) blackmail and extortion; (*f*) bribery; (*g*) combination in restraint of trade; trusts, monopolies; (*h*) contempt of court; (*i*) criminal anarchism; (*j*) criminal syndicalism; (*k*) discrimination; unfair competition; (*l*) kidnapping; (*m*) marriage within prohibited degrees; (*n*) offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in classes 1 to 28 inclusive), such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places, etc.; (*o*) perjury and subornation of perjury; (*p*) possession, repair, manufacture, etc., of burglar's tools; (*q*) possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.; (*r*) public nuisances; (*s*) riot and rout; (*t*) trespass; (*u*) unlawfully bringing weapons into prisons or hospitals; (*v*) unlawfully bringing of drugs or liquor into State prisons, hospitals, etc.; furnishing to convicts; (*w*) unlawful disinterment of the dead and violation of sepulture; (*x*) unlawful use, possession, etc., of explosives; (*y*) violations of State regulatory laws and municipal ordinances (this does not include those offenses or regulations which belong in the above classes); (*z*) violation of quarantine; (*aa*) all offenses not otherwise classified; and (*bb*) all attempts to commit any of the above.

27. *Suspicion*—While "suspicion" is not an offense, it is the ground for many arrests in those jurisdictions where the law permits. After examination by the police, a prisoner is either formally charged or released. Those formally charged are entered in one of the Parts I or II offense classes. This class is limited to suspicion arrests where persons arrested are released by the police.

28. *Curfew and Loitering Laws— (Juveniles)*—All arrests for violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist are counted.

29. *Runaway— (Juveniles)*—Included in this category are apprehensions of runaways for protective custody. The jurisdiction from which the juvenile ran away counts arrests of its runaways made by *other* jurisdictions.

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APPENDIX 4 *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following material is excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems, *No. SD–P–2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 5–8. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Survey coverage

The survey covered all State and local government agencies engaged in prosecution or in provding civil legal services to the government. The data for each agency include information for any branch offices. Also included were identifiable local police prosecutors. Data provided by police prosecutor agencies are summarized in the Source but are not included in the tables. Specifically excluded from the survey were strictly private law firms that perform legal services periodically for a government and are compensated by retainer and fees. In such instances, neither the firms nor the government consider the attorneys to be public officers.

All States have a State-level agency headed by an Attorney General. Information obtained for these agencies included data from those divisions or organizational units within the agency that actually provide prosecutorial or legal services, from the primary administrative unit, and from any investigative bureau under the administrative control of the Attorney General. Other divisions that were within the organization of the agency but did not perform the functions described above (such as law enforcement divisions and police training commissions) were excluded.

The mailing list used for the survey was derived from the National Directory of Criminal Justice Agencies, which is maintained by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The list was revised to reflect information contained in the 1976 State Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plans prepared by each State for LEAA. State-level agency lists were reviewed and updated by various Attorneys General and State prosecution coordinators. County and municipal lists were updated from research of State, county, and municipal directors.

Agencies were assigned to a particular level of government according to the criteria summarized below:

State agencies—Agencies were assigned to the State level if they were administered by the State, if they served more than one county government, or if they were administered in districts not having the same boundaries as single counties, municipalities, or townships.

Local agencies—The remaining agencies were assigned to the three major classes of local governments: Counties, municipalities, and townships.

Counties—Agencies administered by the county or serving more than one local government within the county were assigned to the county level of government. Organized county governments are found throughout the Nation, except in Connecticut, Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, and limited portions of a number of other States. In Alaska the counties are officially designated as "boroughs" and in Louisiana as "parishes." Some of the most populous counties in the Nation operate as consolidated city-county governments and are included in the "municipalities" category of the tables in this report.

Municipalities—Agencies were assigned to the municipal level of government if they were administered by a municipality. Municipalities include all active governmental units officially designated as cities, villages, boroughs (except for Alaska), and towns (except for the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). The concept generally corresponds to the "incorporated places" category recognized in U.S. Bureau of the Census reporting of population and housing statistics. Any agencies in unincorporated places were not covered.

It should be noted that tables displaying municipal data include 47 cities that are independent, being wholly outside any county area, and 15 others that operate wholly or in part as consolidated city-counties. In general, these cities are similar to large counties in the scope of their responsibilities; however, because their population density makes them generally more similar to municipalities, they are included in the city tables. The independent cities are: Anchorage, Alaska; Washington, D.C.; Columbus, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; St. Louis, Mo.; Carson City, Nev.; and the following cities in Virginia: Alexandria, Chesapeake, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Virginia Beach, and 31 others. The 15 consolidated city-county governments are: Juneau, Alaska; Sitka, Alaska; San Francisco, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Indianapolis, Ind.; Lexington-Fayette, Ky.; Baton Rouge, La.; New Orleans, La.; Boston, Mass.; Nantucket, Mass.; New York City, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.

Townships—This category includes governmental units in 21 States, including those officially designated as towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin; some "plantations" in Maine; "locations" in New Hampshire; and governments called townships in other areas. As distinguished from municipalities, which are created to serve specific population concentrations, townships exist to serve inhabitants of areas defined without regard to population concentrations. Townships range widely in scope of governmental powers and operations. Most of them, particularly in the North Central States, perform only a very limited range of services for predominantly rural areas. However, by general law in New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and to some degree in Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin, townships (or towns) are vested with relatively broad powers and, where they include closely settled territory, perform functions commonly associated with municipal governments.

Survey Period

This report reflects the organization of prosecution and legal services agencies and their number as of Sept. 1, 1976. The reference date for agency employment is Sept. 1, 1976.

Data Collection

This survey was conducted by mail with an initial mailout of 10,310 questionnaires in October 1976. Nonresponding agencies were followed up with second and third mail requests and, finally, by mailgram or telephone when necessary. Mail and telephone followup procedures were also used to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns, as well as in-house reference to second-

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ary sources of information (statutes, official reports, directories, etc.). The mail questionnaire used in the survey is exhibited in the source.

An overall response rate of 68 percent was achieved which included all State attorneys general, all major county and major municipal prosecution and legal services agencies and a significant number of smaller county and municipal offices. These responses, plus secondary reference sources, were used to assign selected data items for the smaller county and municipal agencies that did not respond. The legal jurisdiction of nonrespondent agencies was assigned on the basis of State statutes. In some instances, the statutes also provided the type of government responsible for financing the agency; when this information was not available in the statutes, funding sources were assigned on the basis of the level of government administering the agency. The number of employees in the agency was estimated on the basis of returns from similar agencies within the same State. These data are included in all tables. However, information on method of attorney compensation, restrictions on private practice, and compilation of workload statistics was not assigned because these items vary considerably from agency to agency. Consequently, information in Tables 9, 10, 13 and 14 of the Source do not include data for nonrespondent agencies.

The textual descriptions of State and local prosecution and legal services agencies presented in this report were prepared from survey returns and research into the State constitutions and statutes. The descriptions reflect the organization of prosecution and legal services agencies on Sept. 1, 1976.

Limitations

In interpreting the figures, it should be noted that the size and range of activity of prosecution and legal services agencies may not always be reflected by simple counts, as the organization and operation of prosecution and legal services systems vary considerably from State-to-State and even within the same State. The data should therefore be interpreted in the light of the organizational descriptions in the final section of the Source.

It should also be noted if any items on the survey questionnaire were unobtainable from available records, reasonable estimates were requested; and, as mentioned above, certain data were estimated for smaller agencies that did not respond.

The employment data differ from the estimates developed by the annual Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment Survey. This is true for the total number of employees reported for some States and for the distribution of employees between State and local governments. In general, these differences can be attributed to the difference in survey methods. The survey from which the data were derived was addressed to individual agencies that reported assigned personnel whether they were payrolled by the agency or not; whereas the annual employment survey data are derived from the payroll records of the parent government. Consequently, the parent government may report attorneys and other legal services employees who work outside the regular prosecution and legal services agency (e.g., the legal staff of executive departments). On the other hand, elected or appointed attorneys compensated exclusively on a fee basis (and therefore not reflected in the payroll records of the parent government) are excluded in the annual survey but were included in this report.

Differences in the distribution of employees between the State and local governments are primarily due to the different classification criteria used in the surveys. In the survey covered by this report, agencies were classified as State or local on the basis of geographic jurisdiction; in the annual survey, classification is based on source of funding as reflected in finance and payroll records. For example: In this report personnel are shown at the State level if their agency's jurisdiction extends to more than one county; whereas the annual survey might count them at the State or county level, or as part-time at both levels, depending on funding arrangements.

Definitions of terms

Civil case, civil lawsuit—A civil case or lawsuit is an action by or against a government or government employee in an official capacity on the basis of some civil right to obtain redress of a wrong that is not a criminal act, e.g., breach of contract, a negligent injury, etc.

Civil attorney agency—A State or local government agency of which the sole function is to provide legal advice, assistance, and representation to the government in civil matters.

Concurrent jurisdiction—The authority to deal with the same subject matter as another agency.

Court of general jurisdiction—A trial court of unlimited original jurisdiction in civil and/or criminal cases, also called "major trial court," which may or may not hear appeals.

Criminal case—An action instituted to secure conviction and punishment for a crime or an infraction of the criminal laws; a prosecution for a criminal offense against a sovereign State; includes both felonies and misdemeanors.

District or circuit—One of the geographic areas into which a State is commonly divided for judicial, political, or administrative purposes. A district or circuit usually consists of a single county. However, it may include two or more counties, a single city, or a consolidated city-county area.

Employees of a prosecution and/or legal services agency:

a. *Administrative-supervisory employees*—Employees who are not attorneys and perform administrative and/or supervisory functions, e.g., business managers, office or case managers, administrative assistants, and accountants.

b. *Attorney*—A person trained in the law, admitted to practice before the bar of a given jurisdiction, and authorized to advise, represent, and act for other persons in legal proceedings.

c. *Legal services employees*—Law clerks, legal interns, and paralegal aides who are not attorneys but are engaged in legal research or who prepare legal memos or briefs.

d. *Secretarial-clerical employees* — Stenographers, record clerks, data processing employees, typists, and similar support personnel.

Fee—Compensation paid by a government to an attorney for representation in a specific case or for a single service.

Felony—A criminal offense that is punishable by death or incarceration in a State or Federal confinement facility for a period of which the lower limit is prescribed by statute in a given jurisdiction, typically one year or more.

Juvenile matters—Proceedings involving a person below the statutorily defined age limit for adjudication in a juvenile court as a delinquent, status offender, or dependent.

Legal services—Denotes the legal representation of a government in civil matters, including courtroom representation and other services short of courtroom representation; e.g., research and investigation, legal opinions, courtroom assistance, advice at council meetings, and preparing contracts.

Minor criminal case—An action instituted to secure conviction and punishment for misdemeanors, infractions, and/or municipal ordinance violations, including traffic offenses.

Misdemeanor—A criminal offense usually punishable by a fine or by incarceration in a local confinement facility for a period of which the upper limit is prescribed by statute in a given jurisdiction, typically a year or less.

Ordinance—A law enacted by a local government.

Police prosecutor—An official of a law enforcement agency who prosecutes minor violations of the law in a court of law on behalf of the local government.

Prosecute—To initiate and conduct criminal proceedings on behalf of the government against persons accused of committing criminal offenses.

Prosecutor—An attorney employed by a government agency or subunit whose official duty is to initiate and conduct criminal proceedings on behalf of the government against persons accused of committing criminal offenses.

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Prosecution and/or legal services agency—A State or local government agency of which the functions are the prosecution of alleged criminal offenders and/or the legal representation of the government in civil matters. For purposes of this survey, subunits, e.g., branch offices, were included as part of the main office; they were not treated as separate agencies.

Prosecution agency—A State or local government agency of which a function is the initiation and conduct of criminal proceedings on behalf of the government against persons accused of committing criminal offenses.

Retainer—Payment to an attorney by a client for services to be performed when requested.

Suit—A proceeding by one party against another in a court of law.

Trial—The examination of issues of fact and law in a case or controversy, beginning when the jury has been selected in a jury trial, or when the first witness is sworn or the first evidence is introduced in a court trial, and concluding when a verdict is reached or the case is dismissed.

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APPENDIX 5 *Parole in the United States, 1976 and 1977*— Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: This information was excerpted from National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977, *(San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1978), pp. 4–8, 58–73. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

These data were collected by the Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) Program that publishes information voluntarily supplied to it by paroling agencies. They are part of the annual aggregate parole data survey conducted in 1978 by the Uniform Parole Reports staff and represent a survey of paroling authorities from all 50 States, the U.S. Parole Commission, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The data collection operation included five major data collection steps. They are:

(1) A telephone contact list was compiled and updated based on UPR records.

(2) A telephone contact call was made to each paroling authority: to confirm that the UPR contact was accurate and appropriate for this data collection effort; to inform the paroling authorities of this forthcoming parole summary report because it was to be a new UPR publication; and, to outline the data needed.

(3) An explanatory letter outlining the purpose, deadline dates, and data needed for the report was sent to each State paroling authority. To eliminate definitional problems, precise explanations of the categories of parole data were included.

(4) Follow-up telephone calls were made to insure complete and accurate data from each State.

(5) A final data check letter was sent to each paroling authority to verify all figures reported to UPR during the 1978 survey.

Definition of terms

Parole—Conditional release from prison by a discretionary order of a paroling authority. Entails an obligation to report to a supervising agent (parole officer) and to observe other general and any specially imposed conditions until discharge. An effort was made to restrict parolees covered in this UPR survey to persons released from State or Federal prison after serving a portion of a sentence of more than 1 year, but some misdemeanants (sentence of a year or less) and some local institution prisoners are included in the counts of some jurisdictions. Data were collected and are presented on the basis of jurisdiction rather than where the parolee is currently living and being supervised. That is, the State parole population figures show the number of persons under legal jurisdiction of that State's paroling authority whether they are under supervision within that State or in another State.

Parole entries—Entry or return to parole supervision as a result of parole, reparole, or reinstatement.

Parole removals—Removal from parole as a result of return to prison as a violator, formal suspension of parole status because of absconding or while in confinement pending action on a criminal matter, removal through death, early discharge, or discharge as a result of completing maximum sentence or maximum parole period as prescribed by law.

Parole population—All persons under the jurisdiction of a paroling authority except those who have been removed by one of the actions outlined above. (Parolees under supervision of an agency as "out-of-State" cases are counted in the population of the jurisdiction where parole was granted.)

Paroling authority—A board, commission, adult or youth authority with power to release prisoners from State or Federal institutions earlier than they might otherwise gain their freedom; to impose conditions on such release; and, to revoke parole and return violators to prison. (Such boards, in some jurisdictions, have authority also to release specified categories of prisoners from local institutions.)

Prison population—Refers to prisoners serving one year and a day or more in State and Federal prisons (and the District of Columbia) on a specified date.

Crime Index—The rate of certain crimes known to the police per 100,000 persons residing in the jurisdiction. The index is used in the Uniform Crime Reports program, administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. Index crimes include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. The first four of these are classified as "crimes against the person" or "violent crimes."

Jurisdiction—As used in this report, jurisdiction refers to the jurisdictions of the 54 paroling authorities participating in the UPR survey: the U.S. Parole Commission, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, California Department of Corrections (CDC) and California Youth Authority (CYA), and all other 49 States.

Parole supervision agency—This may be the paroling authority, where it administers parole supervision as well as making parole decisions. In many jurisdictions, however, parolees are supervised by an agency which is not under administrative control of the parole board. Typically, it is a division of a department of corrections.

Table 6.44

Reports cover 54 jurisdictions, including the 50 States, with separate reports in California for the California Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority, the U.S. Parole Commission (Federal), Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Only two States, Nebraska and Delaware, were unable to provide any data strictly on parole. They did, however, report parole as a part of the combined mandatory release and parole population shown in Table UPR–2.

Table 6.44 Estimating procedures

United States—This estimate is based on the Federal reported figures for parole population and parole entries, each State total reported for parole population and parole entries, and estimates for the jurisdictions missing one or more of the figures. These estimating procedures are described below. The end-of-year population estimates for 1975, 1976 and 1977, and the estimates for 1976 and 1977 entries are used to compute a corresponding 1976 and 1977 removals estimate. This is based on the assumption that given uniform definition of categories, the end of one year's population plus the next year's entries minus the next year's removals

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should equal the end of the next year's population. However, it should be pointed out that many jurisdictions were not able to provide such a balanced figure. The reasons for these discrepancies are discussed under *Agency Notes.*

Massachusetts, Michigan—Entries to parole in 1977 for these two jurisdictions were developed by applying the 1976 ratio of entries to end-of-year population to the 1977 reported end-of-year population.

Vermont, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Tennessee, Alaska—Each of these seven States has mandatory release as well as parole. Using data from five jurisdictions which provided complete or virtually complete data on both parole and total parole/mandatory release population movement, an estimation model was developed. The model is a simple proportional model across populations and within populations. Three sets of ratios were developed: ratios of comparable data between the parole only population and the total parole/mandatory release population; ratios among the end-of-year populations for the three years given; and, ratios between entries and end-of-year population for 1976 and 1977. Despite the great variation in scale among the five jurisdictions in the model (U.S. Parole Commission, New York, Maryland, Kentucky, and Arizona), these ratios were sufficiently stable across jurisdictions to justify the computation of mean ratios in each category. The means then constituted the proportional model. This model was applied to each State although its application varied depending on the amount of data provided by that State. Procedure was to give the cross-population ratios first priority in application. These ratios were adjusted to fit with the pattern of any cross-population statistics provided by the State itself. Once these estimates were produced, they were then further adjusted wherever necessary by any data provided from the State which could be used to check the probable validity of the estimates.

Kansas—Given that the ratios of entries to end-of-year population were identical for both 1976 and 1977, the ratio of 1977–76 to 1977 population was applied in the 1976 population in order to estimate the 1975 end-of-year population.

Arizona—Given that the data provided by Arizona for 1976 end-of-year population balanced with the 1977 entries, 1977 removals and 1977 end-of-year population, the 1975 end-of-year population was estimated by adding 1976 removals to the 1976 end-of-year population and subtracting the 1976 entries in order to produce the estimate of the 1975 end-of-year population.

Table 6.45

Reports are included from 54 jurisdictions, including the 50 States, with separate reports in California for the California Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority, the U.S. Parole Commission (Federal), Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Only one jurisdiction, the District of Columbia, was unable to provide any data strictly on mandatory release. They did, however, report parole data as shown in Table UPR–1.

Table 6.45 Estimating procedures

United States—This estimate is based on the Federal reported figures for population and entries, the State total reported for population and entries, and estimates for the jurisdictions missing one or more of the figures. These estimating procedures are described below. The end-of-year population estimates for 1975, 1976 and 1977, and the estimates for 1976 and 1977 entries were used to compute a corresponding 1976 and 1977 removals estimate. This is based on the assumption that given uniform definition of categories, the end of one year's population plus the next year's entries minus the next year's removals should equal the end of the next year's population. However, it should be pointed out that many jurisdictions were not able to provide such a balanced figure. The reasons for these discrepancies are discussed under *Agency Notes.*

Massachusetts, Michigan—Entries to parole in 1977 for these two jurisdictions were developed by applying the 1976 ratio of entries to end-of-year population to the 1977 reported end-of-year population.

Illinois, District of Columbia, Florida, Alaska—Each of these four States has mandatory release as well as parole. Using data from five jurisdictions which provided complete or virtually complete data on both parole and total parole/mandatory release population movement, an estimation model was developed. The model is a simple proportional model across populations and within populations. Three sets of ratios were developed: ratios of comparable data between the parole only population and the total parole/mandatory release population; ratios among the end-of-year populations for the three years given; and ratios between entries and end-of-year population for 1976 and 1977. Despite the great variation in scale among the five jurisdictions in the model (U.S. Parole Commission, New York, Maryland, Kentucky, and Arizona), these ratios were sufficiently stable across jurisdictions to justify the computation of mean ratios in each category. The means then constituted the proportional model. This model was applied to each State although its application varied depending on the amount of data provided by that State. Procedure was to give the cross-population ratios first priority in application. These ratios were adjusted to fit with the pattern of any cross-population statistics provided by the State itself. Once these estimates were produced, they were then adjusted wherever necessary by any data provided from the State which could be used to check the probable validity of the estimates.

Kansas—Given that the ratios of entries to end-of-year population were identical for both 1976 and 1977, the ratio of 1977–76 to 1977 population was applied in the 1976 population in order to estimate the 1975 end-of-year population.

Arizona—Given that the data provided by Arizona for 1976 end-of-year population balanced with the 1977 entries, 1977 removals and 1977 end-of-year population, the 1975 end-of-year population was estimated by adding 1976 removals to the 1976 end-of-year population and subtracting the 1976 entries in order to produce the estimate of the 1975 end-of-year population.

Figure 6.10

Total prison releases—Forty-two States provided data on the number of adult felons released from their prisons and reformatories for each year, 1965 through 1974. Eight other States and the District of Columbia supplied these figures for some part of this period. The questionnaire asked for data by calendar year. In cases where only fiscal year data are available, they are used. To the extent feasible, this population is restricted to male and female serious offenders; that is, the felon population or the population sentenced to more than one year in prison. Data for 1975 and 1976 were drawn from National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) reports.

Total parole entries—Forty-six States and the District of Columbia reported the number paroled from 1965 through 1974. All other States supplied the number paroled for only certain years within this period. Entries are intended to include all those individuals entering the parole jurisdiction of a particular State (or other geographical jurisdiction). Thus, entries include those paroled who are being supervised in-State as well as those paroled who are being supervised out-of-State. These data *only* include individuals being released from prison to parole jurisdiction. They *do not* include reinstatements, reparoles, and other forms of movement onto parole that do not involve release from prison. Data for 1975 and 1976 were drawn from National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) reports.

Ratio of parolees/releasees—This ratio was computed by dividing the estimated total parole entries reported by region and the State total by the estimated total prison releases reported by region and the State total.

Estimating procedures—As noted above, some jurisdictions were unable to supply complete data for all years. When such reporting

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gaps were encountered in the data, procedures were employed to estimate missing years. A simple regression line was computed using available data. Surrogate figures developed in this manner reflect the best linear unbiased estimate of the true figures. Regression estimates of parole entries were employed for the jurisdiction of Kentucky and Maine in 1965. Regression estimates of prison releases were employed for the jurisdictions of Missouri, Maine, Colorado, Kentucky and Delaware in 1965; Delaware in 1966 and 1967; and, Vermont in 1971 and 1972. Tennessee figures are based on available NPS data and a hand-fitted estimate. Regression estimates of prison releases based on comparative data sources were used for the jurisdiction of Rhode Island from 1965 through 1973.

Missing jurisdictions—The following jurisdictions are not included in the regional or State total estimates; Puerto Rico—prison releases and parole entries, all years; District of Columbia—prison releases from 1965 through 1972; Alaska—prison releases and parole entries from 1965 through 1969.

Comparability of sources—1965 through 1974 UPR data and 1975 through 1976 NPS data are sufficiently parallel in content to justify their merger. However, differences between the bases pertaining to definitions of the population and sources of information do occur. UPR relies on paroling jurisdictions to supply parole data. On the other hand, NPS receives its data from correctional jurisdictions. Differences in points of collection may lead to differing criteria for inclusion and exclusion of cases. Persons paroled out-of-State may be counted one way by the paroling authority and another way by the corrections department. A small number of misdemeanants filter into the parole system and may be counted by UPR while they would be excluded by NPS. Despite these technical differences, comparisons made in earlier years where both sources were available demonstrate a high level of congruence.

Agency Notes for Tables 1.77, 6.44, and 6.45

U.S. Parole Commission (Federal)—All survey data are provided by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts for the U.S. Parole Commission. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. The data for staff resources are parole/probation officers available for supervision. They do not include the personnel time required for presentence investigation.

Alabama—All survey data are provided by the Board of Pardons and Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Alabama reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures are because some records are maintained by field supervisors and others by the central office. With passage of good-time laws in Alabama, more people are released from prison earlier and less people are released to parole supervision.

Alaska—Survey data are provided by the Division of Corrections and by the Board of Parole. For 1975, year-end total population data are not available. For 1976 and 1977, year-end total population and removal figures include both parole and mandatory release counts. Due to record keeping procedures, Alaska does not break out either parole only or mandatory release only figures. For 1976, entry figures include parole only. Data are not available for mandatory releases. Parole/probation officers handle mixed caseloads of both adults and juveniles.

Arizona—All survey data are provided by the Department of Corrections. For 1975, year-end total population data are estimated.

Arkansas—All survey data are provided by the Department of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. For 1976 and 1977, complete data for total probation population are not available. The Arkansas Division of Probation and Parole supervises in-State probationers on a limited basis.

California (Department of Corrections)—All survey data are provided by the Management Information Section, California Department of Corrections (CDC). For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Parole officers do not supervise in-State probationers, but do supervise narcotic outpatients and parolees under the jurisdiction of other States.

California (California Youth Authority)—All survey data are provided by the Division of Research, California Youth Authority (CYA). For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. The Parole and Institutions Branch of the CYA does not supervise in-State probationers, but does supervise both juvenile court parolees and court commitment parolees.

Colorado—All survey data are provided by the Office of Parole and Community Services. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Colorado reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures are the result of the necessity to compile the data from monthly reports maintained in the district offices. Central office files are unavailable at this time, due to a recent office move. District figures reflect inter-district transfers.

Connecticut—All survey data are provided by Information Systems, Department of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Connecticut reported no reason for any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures.

Delaware—All survey data are provided by the Department of Corrections. Delaware provided estimates for 1975 year-end total population, and for 1976 and 1977 parole entries and removals. All figures reported include both parole and mandatory release counts. At this time, Delaware does not break out either parole only or mandatory release only figures. In their record keeping, Delaware distinguishes only between parole supervision (which includes both parolees and mandatory releasees) and probation supervision.

District of Columbia—All survey data are provided by the Board of Parole. All figures reported include both parole and mandatory release counts. The District of Columbia does not break out either parole only or mandatory release only figures because of record keeping procedures. The District of Columbia reported no reason for any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures.

Florida—All survey data are provided by the Planning and Research Office of Paroles and Probation. Data are not available for 1976 and 1977 mandatory release entries and removals. For all other data provided, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Georgia—All survey data are provided by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. This agency has had supervision responsibilities of parolees since 1977. Therefore, 1976 data for staff resources are not available. Georgia has an Early Release Program for those people serving short sentences. These releasees are not usually supervised, although some are—in which case, they are included in the year-end total population figures but not in parole entries or removal figures. For all other data provided, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Hawaii—All survey data are provided by the Office of Correctional Information and Statistics. The number of authorized parole officer positions for 1976 and 1977 is 19.5. However, the figures reported represent the actual number of parole officer positions currently filled: 17.0 for 1976; and, 18.0 for 1977. For all other data provided, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Idaho—All survey data are provided by the Commission for Pardons and Parole, Department of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Idaho reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures are because, at this time, Idaho does not compile a complete record of Idaho parolees being supervised out of State. Idaho is in the process of converting to an automated data retrieval system. When the conversion is completed in August, 1978, these data will become available.

Illinois—All survey data are provided by the Parole and Pardon Board. For 1975 and 1976, year-end total population data are not available. Complete data for 1976 and 1977 removals are not available. The total 1977 year-end total population figure includes parole, mandatory release and statutory parole population counts. These figures are not broken out because of Illinois record keep-

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ing procedures. The figure reported for 1976 authorized parole officer positions includes nine supervisors who do not have parole caseloads.

Indiana—All survey data are provided by the Adult Authority Community Services Division. Indiana reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. However, for all data reported, no other known variations from UPR criteria exist. Indiana reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures are the result of the fact that Indiana's system is not yet truly offender-based because of equipment limitations.

Iowa—All survey data are provided by the Division of Adult Corrections. For 1975, 1976 and 1977, year-end total population figures do not include individuals under Iowa parole jurisdiction who are being supervised out-of-State. For all other reported data, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Kansas—All survey data are provided by Resources and Planning, Department of Corrections. For 1975, parole data are not available. For 1976, data for entries on parole are not available. The Division of Probation and Parole supervises in-State probationers except for six counties. For 1976 and 1977, year-end population figures do not include individuals under Kansas parole jurisdiction who are being supervised out-of-State.

Kentucky—All survey data are provided by Support Services, Bureau of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Louisiana—All survey data are provided by Research and Statistics, Department of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Louisiana reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures are because entry and removal figures come from computerized data while total population figures come from headcounts submitted by probation and parole districts.

Maine—All survey data are provided by the Division of Probation and Parole, Bureau of Corrections. For 1976 and 1977, removal data are not available. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Maryland—All survey data are provided by the Maryland Parole Commission, Division of Parole and Probation. For 1976 and 1977, data on supervision of in-State probationers include criminal figures only. For 1976 and 1977, total figures for parole/probation officers show supervision figures only. Maryland reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures are a result of two data entry systems being used, manual and computerized.

Massachusetts—All survey data are provided by the Parole Research Unit, Parole Board. For 1977, no data are available. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Massachusetts reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures are because record keeping procedures do not enable Massachusetts to keep figures on individuals in the inside cases category who have parole permits or on any cases under out-of-State jurisdiction being supervised by Massachusetts.

Michigan—All survey data are provided by the Bureau of Field Services, Department of Corrections. No 1977 data are available at this time. For all other data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Minnesota—All survey data are provided by the Minnesota Corrections Board. For 1977 entry data, and 1976 and 1977 removal data, Minnesota reported estimated figures. For 1976 and 1977, data on the number of in-State probationers being supervised and the number of probation/parole officers are not available because Minnesota is decentralizing correctional services from State administration to local administration through a subsidy program. This is an on-going process. Persons on State parole or probation one month may be on county rolls the next. The same applies to parole and probation officers. For this reason, it was concluded that (a) we should not attempt to estimate the probation caseload; and, (b) the figures on the number of parole officers and estimates of average caseloads would not be meaningful at this time.

Mississippi—All survey data are provided by the Probation and Parole Board. For 1976 year-end total population, Mississippi reported an estimated figure. Mississippi reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures are a result of reported estimates and administrative changes.

Missouri—All survey data are provided by the Board of Probation and Parole. For 1975, 1976 and 1977, year-end total population figures do not include individuals under Missouri jurisdiction being supervised out-of-State. For 1976 and 1977, entry and removal figures, however, do include those parolees being supervised out-of-State.

Montana—All survey data are provided by the Probation and Parole Board. For all data reported, there are no known variations from UPR criteria. Montana reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures are a result of data records maintained by individual parole officers and administrative changes in 1976.

Nebraska—All survey data are provided by the Nebraska Board of Parole. For 1975, 1976 and 1977, all year-end total population, entry and removal figures include both parole and mandatory release counts. At this time, Nebraska does not break out parole only or mandatory release only figures. For 1976 and 1977, there are twelve authorized probation officers and two supervisors for adults.

Nevada—All survey data are provided by the Adult Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Nevada reported no reasons for any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures.

New Hampshire—All survey data are provided by the Board of Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

New Jersey—All survey data are provided by the Bureau of Parole, State Department of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

New Mexico—All survey data are provided by the Field Service Bureau, Corrections Division. New Mexico reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. However, for all data reported, no other known variations from UPR criteria exist.

New York—All survey data are provided by the Bureau of Research and Statistics, State Division of Parole. For 1977, New York reported preliminary figures for parole entries and parole year-end population which UPR rounded to the nearest hundred for the purpose of inclusion in data analyses and presentation. For 1977, the total parole and mandatory release population is an October, 1977 figure. The 1977 parole entry figure presented in this report is an estimate based on the data New York reported on the first six months of the year. For 1976 and 1977, parole removal figures include both parole and mandatory release counts. At this time, New York does not break out parole removal only or mandatory release removal only figures.

North Carolina—All survey data are provided by the Parole Commission. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. North Carolina reports no reason for any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures.

North Dakota—All survey data are provided by the Department of Parole and Probation. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Ohio—All survey data are provided by Administration and Research, Adult Parole Authority. Ohio reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. For 1974/75, 1975/76, and 1976/77, year-end total population figures do not include Interstate Compact cases or individuals under Ohio parole jurisdiction being supervised out-of-State. Ohio reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures are due to this reason.

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Oklahoma—All survey data are provided by the Department of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Oregon—All survey data are provided by the Corrections Division. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Oregon reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures are due to converting fiscal year data to calendar year data as requested by UPR.

Pennsylvania—All survey data are provided by the Research and Statistical Division, Board of Probation and Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Puerto Rico—All survey data are provided by the Administration of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Rhode Island—All survey data are provided by the Bureau of Probation and Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

South Carolina—All survey data are provided by the Probation, Parole and Pardon Board. For all data reported no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

South Dakota—All survey data are provided by the Office of Correctional Services. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Tennessee—All survey data are provided by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Tennessee reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. For 1974/75, 1975/76 and 1976/77, year-end total population figures include both parole and mandatory release counts. At this time, Tennessee does not break out either parole only or mandatory release only figures. The figures do not include individuals under Tennessee parole jurisdiction being supervised out of State. For 1975/76, removal figures for parole only and mandatory release only populations can be delineated. However, for 1976/77, these figures are not delineated due to different record keeping procedures.

Texas—All survey data are provided by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Utah—All survey data are provided by the Division of Corrections. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Utah reported that any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures are a result of recent information system changes.

Vermont—All survey data are provided by the Division of Research and Planning, Department of Corrections. For 1975, 1976 and 1977, year-end total population figures include only parolees supervised in Vermont. They do not include parolees under Vermont jurisdiction being supervised in other States and do include parolees under the jurisdiction of other States being supervised by Vermont. These figures are not separated by the probation/parole officers in the field. These records reflect the number of individuals the officers are supervising, but do not indicate the official jurisdiction under which the parolees are released. For 1975, 1976 and 1977 year-end total populations, and 1976 and 1977 entries, the figures include both parole and mandatory release counts. At this time, Vermont does not break out either parole only or mandatory release only figures. No data for removals from parole or mandatory release (called conditional release in Vermont) are available. All data include all persons released to parole supervision including "short sentence" people. (For example, an individual in Vermont can receive a 30 day sentence and then be released on parole after serving 20 days, and thus, be under parole jurisdiction for 10 days.)

Virginia—All survey data are provided by the Division of Probation and Parole Services. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

Washington—All survey data are provided by the Adult Correctrections Division, Department of Social and Health Sciences. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist. Washington reported no reason for any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures.

West Virginia—All survey data are provided by the Department of Public Institutions, Division of Corrections. West Virginia reported fiscal year data rather than calendar year data. However, for all data reported, no other known variations from UPR criteria exist. For 1976 and 1977 staff resources data, West Virginia reported estimates.

Wisconsin—All survey data are provided by the Office of Systems and Evaluation, Division of Corrections. For 1975, 1976 and 1977, year-end total population and removal figures include both parole and mandatory release counts. Wisconsin does not break out either parole only or mandatory release only figures because of record keeping procedures. For 1977, year-end total population and removal figures include adults, absconders and youthful offenders. Wisconsin reported no reason for any discrepancies occurring when balancing entry and removal figures with year-end total population figures.

Wyoming—All survey data are provided by the Department of Probation and Parole. For all data reported, no known variations from UPR criteria exist.

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APPENDIX 6 *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems*— Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, State and Local Probation and Parole Systems, *No. SD–P–1, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 8–10. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Survey coverage

The survey covered all parole-granting authorities and probation and parole agencies administered by State and local governments. Specifically excluded from the survey were halfway houses, preparole agencies, work-release agencies, and Federal probation and parole agencies.

The mailing list used for the survey was derived from the *National Directory of Criminal Justice Agencies,* which is maintained by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). This list was reviewed against the following sources: American Correctional Association, *The Directory of Correctional Institutions and Agencies* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1975); the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, *Probation and Parole Directory,* 17th ed. (Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1976); and the *1976 State Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plans* prepared by each State for LEAA. The list was then sent to probation and parole authorities in the respective States for review and correction.

Agencies were assigned to a particular level of government according to the criteria summarized below.

State—Agencies were assigned to the State level if they were administered by the State, if they served more than one county government, or if they were administered in districts not having the same boundaries as single counties, municipalities, or townships.

Counties—Agencies administered by the county or serving more than one local government within the county were assigned to the county level of government. Organized county governments are found throughout the Nation, except in Connecticut, Rhode Island the District of Columbia, and limited portions of a number of other States. In Alaska the counties are officially designated as "boroughs" and in Louisiana as "parishes." Some of the most populous counties in the Nation operate as consolidated city-county governments and are classified as municipalities. Agencies serving these areas are included in the "municipalities" category of the tables in the report.

Municipalities—Agencies were assigned to the municipal level of government if they were administered by a municipality. Municipalities include all active governmental units officially designated as cities, villages, boroughs (except for Alaska), and towns (except for the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). The concept generally corresponds to the "incorporated places" category recognized in U.S. Bureau of the Census reporting of population and housing statistics. Agencies in unincorporated places were not covered.

It should be noted that tables displaying municipal data include cities that are either independent, being wholly outside any county area, or that operate wholly or in part as a consolidated city-county. In general, these cities are more similar to large counties than to large cities in the scope of their responsibilities; however, because their population density makes them generally more similar to municipalities, they are included in the city tables. There are 47 independent cities. They are: Anchorage, Alaska; Washington, D.C.; Columbus, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; St. Louis, Mo.; Carson City, Nev.; and the following cities in Virginia: Alexandria, Chesapeake, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Virginia Beach, and 31 others. The 15 consolidated city-county governments are: Juneau, Alaska; Sitka, Alaska; San Francisco, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Indianapolis, Ind.; Lexington-Fayette, Ky.; Baton Rouge, La.; New Orleans, La.; Boston, Mass.; Nantucket, Mass.; New York City (individual county areas of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond), N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.

Survey period

This report reflects the organization of probation and parole systems and the number of agencies as of Sept. 1, 1976. The reference date for agency employment and client caseload is Sept. 1, 1976. In addition, annual client caseload was obtained for the period Jan. 1, 1975 through Dec. 31, 1975.

Data collection

The survey was conducted by mail, with an initial mailout of 4,310 questionnaires in September 1976. Of these, 573 were mailed to 23 State central reporters. The remaining 3,737 questionnaires were mailed directly to individual agencies. Nonrespondent agencies were followed up with second mail requests and, finally, by mailgram or telephone when necessary. A response rate of 100 percent was achieved. The mail questionnaire used in the survey is exhibited in the Source.

Mail and telephone followup procedures were also used to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns; in many instances, verification was accomplished through in-house reference to State probation and parole reports, organization manuals, and State and local directories. Special followup letters were mailed to agencies that reported branch offices in order to obtain caseload and employment information for these offices individually. In some instances, separate information for individual branch offices was unavailable and the data for these offices were included in the report for the administering agency. A special followup was also made to those agencies which reported inconsistent or incomplete client caseload data.

The textual descriptions of State probation and parole systems presented in the last section of the Source were prepared from survey returns and research into the State constitutions and statutes. The descriptions reflect the organization of probation and parole systems on Sept. 1, 1976.

Limitations

In interpreting the figures, it should be noted that the size and range of activity of probation and parole agencies may not always

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be reflected by simple counts, as the organization and operation of probation and parole systems vary considerably from State-to-State and even within the same State. The data should therefore be interpreted in the light of the organizational descriptions in the last section of the Source.

It should also be noted that if any items on the survey questionnaire were unobtainable from available records, reasonable estimates were requested.

The employment data differ from the estimates developed by the annual Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment Survey. This is true for the total number of employees reported for some States and for the distribution of employees between State and local governments. In general, these differences can be attributed to the difference in survey methods. The survey from which the data were derived was addressed to individual agencies that reported assigned personnel whether they were payrolled by the agency or not; whereas the annual employment survey data are derived from the payroll records of the parent government. Consequently, probation and parole employees are frequently reported in the annual survey with corrections or judicial employees. Or conversely, institutional counselors who should be counted in the corrections function of the annual survey may be included instead of the probation/parole category. Differences in the distribution of employees between the State and local governments are primarily due to the different classification criteria used in the surveys. In the survey covered by this report, agencies were classified as State or local on the basis of geographic jurisdiction; in the annual survey, classification is based on source of funding as reflected in finance and payroll records. For example: In this report, personnel are shown at the State level if their agency's jurisdiction extends to more than one county; whereas, the annual survey might count them at the State or county level, or as part-time at both levels, depending on funding arrangements.

Definitions of terms

Adult offender—A person subject to the original jurisdiction of the criminal court rather than the juvenile court because at the time of the offense the person was above a statutorily-specified age.

Aftercare—See *Parole*.

Correctional agency—A State or local criminal justice agency, under a single administrative authority, of which the principal functions are the investigation, intake screening, supervision, custody, confinement, or treatment of alleged or adjudicated adult offenders, delinquents, or status offenders. For the purposes of this survey, branch offices under the administration of a correctional agency were counted as separate agencies.

Correctional institutions:

a. *Adult*—A confinement facility having custodial authority over adults sentenced to confinement for more than a year; these facilities are often called "penitentiaries," "prisons," "prison camps," and "prison farms."

b. *Juvenile*—A confinement facility having custodial authority over delinquents and status offenders committed to confinement after a juvenile disposition hearing; these facilities are often called "training schools," "reformatories," and "boy's ranches, camps, or farms."

Criminal justice agency—Any court with criminal jurisdiction and any other governmental agency or subunit that defends indigents or of which the principal functions or activities consist of the prevention, detection, and investigation of crime; the apprehension, detention, and prosecution of alleged offenders; the confinement or official correction supervision of accused or convicted persons; or the administrative or technical support of the above functions.

Delinquent offender—A juvenile who has been adjudicated for an offense that would be a crime if committed by an adult.

Felony—A criminal offense punishable by death, or by incarceration in a State confinement facility for a period of which the lower limit is prescribed by statute in a given jurisdiction, typically one year or more.

Felony offender—An adult who has been convicted of a felony.

Juvenile—A person subject to the exercise of juvenile court jurisdiction for purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitations as defined by State law. Jurisdiction is determined by age at the time of the event, not at the time of judicial proceedings, and continues until the case is terminated.

Misdemeanor—An offense usually punishable by incarceration in a local confinement facility, for a period of which the upper limit is prescribed by statute in a given jurisdiction, typically limited to a year or less.

Misdemeanor offender—An adult who has been convicted of a misdemeanor.

Parole—The status of an offender conditionally released from a correctional institution prior to the expiration of the offender's sentence, and placed under the supervision of a parole agency. In many States, the term "aftercare" is used for parole for juveniles.

Parole agency—A correctional agency, which may or may not include a parole authority, of which the principal functions are the supervision of adults or juveniles placed on parole. For purposes of this survey, an agency with multiple functions, e.g., adult and juvenile parole, was counted as one agency except where noted.

Parole authority—A person or a correctional agency that has the authority to release on parole adults or juveniles committed to confinement facilities, to revoke parole, and to discharge from parole. A parole authority may or may not be administratively separate from the parole agency that supervises parolees. Typical names are "parole board" and "board of parole." In many States, juvenile correctional institutions determine parole release dates; however, for the purposes of this report, these are not considered parole authorities.

Parole board—See *Parole authority*.

Person under parole supervision—A person who has been conditionally released from a correctional institution prior to expiration of the person's sentence and placed under the supervision of a parole agency.

Probation—The conditional freedom granted by a judicial officer to an alleged offender, or adjudicated adult, juvenile, or youthful offender, as long as the person meets certain conditions of behavior.

Probation agency—A correctional agency of which the principal functions are juvenile intake, the supervision of adults, juveniles, or youthful offenders placed on probation status, and/or the investigation of adults, juveniles, or youthful offenders for the purpose of preparing presentence or predisposition reports to assist the court in determining the proper sentence or juvenile court disposition. For purposes of this survey, an agency with multiple functions, e.g., adult probation and parole, was counted as one agency except where noted.

Probation and parole agency—A correctional agency of which the principal functions are those of a probation and/or parole agency. For purposes of this survey, an agency with multiple functions, e.g., adult probation and adult parole, was counted as one agency except where noted.

Probation and/or parole officer—An employee of a probation and/or parole agency whose principal functions are juvenile intake, the supervision of adults, juveniles, or youthful offenders placed on probation or parole status, and/or the investigation of adults, juveniles, or youthful offenders for the purpose of preparing presentence reports.

Person under probation supervision—A person required by a court or probation agency to meet certain conditions of behavior, who is placed under the supervision of a probation agency.

Status offender—A juvenile who has been adjudicated for an offense that would not be a crime if committed by an adult, e.g., incorrigibility, running away, and truancy.

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Youthful offender—A person, adjudicated in criminal court, who may be above the statutory age limit for juveniles but below a specified upper age limit for whom special correctional commitments and special record sealing procedures are made available by State statute. For the purposes of the survey, youthful offenders were included with adults.

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APPENDIX 7 *Children in Custody*—Data collection procedures and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information was taken from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Children in Custody: Final Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975 *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), Appendix IV and Glossary. Non-substantive adaptations have been made.*

Introduction

The 1975 Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, the fourth in a series of enumerations sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), was designed to gather data on the nationwide complex of residential facilities that held juvenile offenders in custody. The first two censuses, in 1971 and 1973, were restricted to public residential facilities, but the 1974 and 1975 enumerations, partially in response to the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, were expanded to include private as well as public facilities. Data for all censuses were collected for LEAA by the U.S. Bureau of of the Census.

The 1971 census is reported in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: A Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1971* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974). The 1973 census is reported in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1972–73* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975). The 1974 census is reported in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1974* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977). Data from the 1975 census, which is reported herein, was presented in preliminary form in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977).

Facility selection criteria

The facilities covered in the 1975 census were residential juvenile establishments operated by State or local governments or by private entities as (a) detention centers; (b) shelters; (c) reception or diagnostic centers; (d) training schools; (e) ranches, forestry camps, and farms; and (f) halfway houses and group homes. For purposes of tabulation and analysis, the first three of these types of facilities were classified as short-term institutions, whereas the last three were categorized as long-term facilities.

To have been included in the 1975 census, juvenile detention and correctional facilities in the public sector were required to have been in operation at the time the census was conducted (February 1976), to have been in operation at least a month before the census reference date (June 30, 1975), and to have had a resident population in which juveniles made up at least 50 percent of the total. The last-mentioned criterion, however, did not apply to facilities that held youthful offenders in addition to juveniles; these facilities were included in the census even though their youthful offender population outnumbered the juvenile component.

In addition to meeting the criteria for public establishments, private facilities included in the census had to demonstrate that at least 10 percent of their resident population were classified as adjudicated delinquents, persons in need of supervision, voluntary admissions, persons awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction, or persons held pending disposition by courts. Excluded were facilities in which more than 90 percent of the residents were dependent and neglected or other nonoffenders.

Specifically excluded from the 1975 census were juvenile detention centers operated as a part of local jails but lacking a separate staff or budget; Federal juvenile facilities; nonresidential facilities; foster homes; and facilities exclusively for drug abusers, alcoholics, dependent and neglected, unwed mothers, the emotionally disturbed, or the mentally retarded.

Census procedures and response rate

Names and addresses of public and private facilities for the 1975 census were based on the mailing list used in 1974, updated, where applicable, from the 1974–75 edition of the *Directory of Correctional Institutions and Agencies,* published by the American Correctional Association, and the 1975 edition of *State Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plans,* prepared by each State for LEAA. This updated list was then sent to juvenile correctional authorities in each State for review and correction.

The censuses were conducted by mail. For the 1975 enumeration, there was an initial mailout of the 1975 Public Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities Census questionnaire to 971 public facilities; of these, 350 were mailed to 41 central reporting units. The remaining 621 questionnaires were mailed directly to individual facilities, as was the 1975 Private Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities Census questionnaire that was sent to 1,723 private facilities. Not all of these facilities met the stipulated criteria and, accordingly, were excluded. Institutions that failed to respond initially were mailed second and third requests, as appropriate. A subsequent followup to those still failing to report was made by telegram or telephone.

An overall response rate of 100 percent was achieved for public facilities that met the selection criteria; the rate for private facilities was 95 percent. For the few private facilities that ultimately did not respond to the census, data were supplied from the questionnaires returned in the 1974 census. Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records.

Census period

The 1975 census covered the period July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975, with a June 30, 1975 reference date for questions on population and personnel. Likewise, the 1974 census covered the period July 1, 1973 through June 30, 1974, with a June 30, 1974 reference date for questions on population and personnel.

Respondents were asked to submit expenditure information on a fiscal year basis, i.e., for the period from July 1, 1974 to June

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30, 1975. Many provided information on such a basis; however, other reference periods, such as a calendar year, were expected.

Limitations of the data

Interpretations of information presented in this study should be made with the understanding that all data collected for the 1975 census and previous enumerations reflect State-by-State variation among juvenile justice systems in the United States. The comparison of data is also limited by changes in the questionnaires of each enumeration. In the 1975 census, as in the previous counts, facilities were self-classified. For the 1971 enumeration, respondents were asked to mark the type of facility most applicable. For those of 1973, 1974, and 1975, they were requested to indicate which type of facility applied primarily; if they had multiple functions, they were instructed to check as many types as were applicable, with the primary classification being determined in followup efforts. Where administration by more than one level of government was indicated, facilities were classified by the level of government providing the most funding.

Various methodological changes were made in the 1973 and subsequent enumerations on the basis of information and experience gained from the administration of the 1971 census. Most of these were definitional changes, indicating differing interpretations for part-time employment, gross salaries and wages, and capital expenditures. For details of these and ohter definitional changes, see "definitions of terms." Additional changes involved different approaches in tabulation, i.e., whether to use the total resident population as the universe (as was done in 1971), or to restrict the universe to the juvenile population (which was the general pattern in 1973), or to use both methods, i.e., the total resident population as the universe for some tabulations and the juvenile population only for other tabulations (as was the procedure in 1974 and 1975).

In the 1971, 1973, and 1975 enumerations, the nonjuvenile component of the population included youthful offenders as well as "other" adults, whereas in the 1974 census it consisted only of youthful offenders. The midyear distributions of nonjuvenile residents for each of the censuses is as follows:

	Public facilities			Private facilities		
Year	Total nonjuvenile population	Youthful offenders	Adults	Total nonjuvenile population	Youthful offenders	Adults
1971	2,510	2,023	487	NA	NA	NA
1973	2,289	1,869	420	NA	NA	NA
1974	2,346	2,346	NA	0	0	0
1975	2,146	2,130	16	160	0	160

The 1975 youthful offender figure included 2,072 males and 58 females, all of them in California public facilities. Of the 176 adult residents counted in the 1975 census, 16 males (all in public facilities) were in Montana, whereas private-sector institutions held 152 males and 8 females distributed among Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Oregon.

Definitions of terms

Adjudicated delinquent—Detention status of a juvenile who, as the result of a formal and completed judicial proceeding, is adjudged a delinquent, usually for a nonstatus offense—one for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court. Includes some status offenders, especially in States without special status offender statutes. Even in States with such statutes, juveniles with previous offenses can be adjudicated delinquent for status offenses. (Conversely, a judge can declare a juvenile to be a person in need of supervision for a felony or misdemeanor—see Person in need of supervision.)

Awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction—Detention status of a juvenile who allegedly has committed a crime in, or run away from, another jurisdiction and is being held pending return to that jurisdiction. Includes runaways from other correctional facilities. Excludes adjudicated delinquents awaiting placement in a correctional facility.

Capital expenditures—Includes costs for new buildings, major repairs or improvements, and new equipment, including single expenditures of any amount.

Child in need of supervision (CHINS)—see person in need of supervision.

Dependent and/or neglected—A juvenile over whom a juvenile court assumes jurisdiction because of its finding that the care exercised by parent, guardian, or custodian falls short of a legal standard for proper care. Excludes juveniles held on delinquency charges, adjudicated delinquents, and those declared in need of supervision, even if they also could be considered dependent and/or neglected.

Detention center—A short-term facility that provides temporary care in a physically restricting environment for juveniles in custody pending court disposition and, often, for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent or are awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction.

Detention status—One of the following statuses under which juveniles are held: adjudicated delinquent, person in need of supervision, held pending court disposition, awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction, voluntary admission, and dependent and neglected.

Discharged without further supervision—An unconditional departure or release from a detention or correctional facility.

Group home—see halfway house and group home.

Halfway house and group home—A long-term facility in which residents are allowed extensive contact with the community, such as attending school or holding a job.

Held pending court disposition—Detention status of a juvenile who has not had a hearing or who has had only a preliminary, screening, detention, or similar hearing and is awaiting further court action.

Juvenile—In most States, a person under age 18. With respect to juveniles in custody, a person subject to juvenile court proceedings because a statutorily defined event (usually, but not necessarily, an offense) is alleged or demonstrated to have occurred while his/her age was below the statutory limit of original jurisdiction of a juvenile court.

Juvenile in need of supervision (JINS)—see person in need of supervision.

Long-term facility—A correctional, as opposed to a detention, facility. Includes training schools; ranches, forestry camps, and farms; and halfway houses and group homes.

Minor in need of supervision (MINS)—see person in need of supervision.

Nonjuvenile—With respect to persons in custody, one within the original jurisdiction of a criminal rather than a juvenile court because his/her age at the time of an alleged crime was above the statutory limit.

Nonpayroll staff—Full-time or part-time personnel not on the payroll of the reporting facility. Includes individuals paid by a parent agency or service who are assigned to the juvenile facility, personnel paid under contractual agreements or Federal grants, and college interns. Excludes community volunteers in 1971, when they were not counted, and in 1975, when they were counted as a separate group.

Operational expenditures—Gross salaries and wages, plus other operating expenses.

Payroll staff—Full-time and part-time personnel on the payroll of the reporting facility.

Person in need of supervision (PINS)—Detention status of a juvenile declared by a juvenile court to be in need of supervision. Encompasses those known variously as child in need of supervision (CHINS), juvenile in need of supervision (JINS), and minor in need of supervision (MINS), as well as those designated as unruly, unmanageable, or incorrigible under special statutes for status offenders. All PINS are not status offenders, and all status offenders are not PINS. Even in States with status offender statutes, juveniles with preivous offenses can be adjudicated delinquent for status offenses. Conversely, a judge can declare a

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juvenile to be a person in need of supervision for a felony or misdemeanor.

Placed in aftercare or parole program—A conditional departure or release from a juvenile detention or correctional facility.

Private facility—A juvenile detention or correctional facility subject to governmental licensing, but under the direct administrative and operational control of private enterprise; typically receives substantial governmental funding, in addition to support by private sources.

Public facility—A juvenile detention or correctional facility under the direct administrative and operational control of a State or local government.

Ranch, forestry camp, and farm—A long-term residential facility for persons whose behavior does not necessitate the strict confinement of a training school, often allowing them greater contact with the community.

Recommitment—A type of admission involving persons who commit a new offense and are recommitted by court order, even if these persons are in an aftercare or parole status.

Reception or diagnostic center—A short-term facility that screens persons committed by courts and assigns them to appropriate correctional facilities.

Resident—A person, juvenile or nonjuvenile, held in a juvenile detention or correctional facility.

Return from aftercare or parole—A type of admission involving persons returned to confinement for violations of the conditions of aftercare or parole. Excludes those returned for new offenses.

Shelter—A short-term facility that provides temporary care similar to that of a detention center, but in a physically unrestricting environment.

Short-term facility—A detention, as opposed to a correctional, facility. Includes detention centers, shelters, and reception or diagnostic centers.

Status offense—An act or conduct that is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and that can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Typical status offenses are violation of curfew, running away from home, truancy, possession of alcoholic beverages, and leading an immoral life. Both adjudicated delinquents and juveniles declared to be persons in need of supervision can be status offenders.

Training school—A long-term specialized type of facility that provides strict confinement for its residents.

Voluntary admission—A type of admission in which a juvenile voluntarily commits himself/herself to a facility without being adjudged by a court to be delinquent or in need of supervision. The juvenile may be referred to the facility for treatment by parents, court, school, or social agency.

Youthful offender—A person, adjudicated in criminal court, who may be above the statutory age limit for juveniles but below a specified upper age limit, for whom special correctional commitments and special record-sealing procedures are made available by statute. The special correctional commitment may be to a juvenile facility, to a special section of an adult facility, or to a separate facility for the confinement of persons between the age limits specifed in the particular statute. Such provisions exist in Federal law and in the laws of several states.

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APPENDIX 8 *The Juvenile Status Offender and the Law*— Definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information was taken from Christine F. Klejbuk and Beth Rosenberg, The Juvenile Status Offender and the Law *(Harrisburg, Pa.: Pennsylvania Joint Council on the Criminal Justice System, 1977), pp. 11, 12, 19. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Definitions of terms

Status offenders—The majority of States have delineated a separate labeling category for status offenders, i.e., Children in Need of Supervision (CHINS), Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS), Minors in Need of Supervision (MINS), Juveniles in Need of Supervision (JINS), Unruly Children, Ungovernable Children, Wayward, etc.

"Ungovernability" refers to those statutes that provide court jurisdiction for a child who "disobeys the reasonable and lawful orders of his parents or guardian and is beyond their control," "who is incorrigible," "who is ungovernable," or "who is habitually disobedient."

"Endangers self" refers to the terminology most frequently expressed as "who is endangered of leading a lewd, lascivious and immoral life," or "who habitually so deports himself/herself as to injure or endanger the life, physical or mental well-being of himself/herself or others."

"Miscellaneous status offenses" refers to the less noteworthy acts of a youth, i.e., curfew, or the all-encompassing provision which permits the court's intervention upon any act of a child.

The "delinquent act provision" indicates that the court is able, by statute, to label and treat as a status offender a child who has been charged with a criminal-type offense.

Delinquents—In every State that labels children, a delinquent child includes one who commits an act that would be an offense if committed by an adult. Several States, however, include other acts or requirements that allow a child to be adjudicated delinquent, i.e., needs care or rehabilitation. In some States, a child who commits a "child only status offense" is placed in this delinquent child category. Occasionally, this provision is maintained to allow for the court's discretion, i.e., Arkansas, to treat a status offender as a delinquent or as a CHINS. A number of States specifically note that within their statute a violation of a court order will be considered a delinquent act.

Dependent children—In this category are included the many provisions for the court's intervention in the case of deprivation, neglect, abuse and dependency. It should be noted that several States have more than one labeling category for a dependent-type child. Three States label status offenders within a dependent category. Several other States, although maintaining delinquent and/or status offense category provisions, mandate that certain types of status offenders be labeled as dependent-type children.

No label—Some States are jurisdictional and provide no statutory labels for the children coming under the court's jurisdiction. The statutes provide for the court's intervention for certain defined types of activity committed by or to a child.

Protective supervision—Usually administered by a child welfare agency, by order, and at times, with assistance of court personnel, it is intended as an aid to the child and the family in lieu of removing a child from the home. If protective supervision does not benefit the child or his/her family, the court commonly has the ability to make an alternate dispositional choice as a consequence of the original adjudication. Although a violation of protective supervision may occur by the child, that, in and of itself, usually may not permit the adjudication of that child for a separate delinquent offense.

Probation—Administered directly by court personnel who tend to have greater access to the court, probation developed as an alternative method of treatment in lieu of placement. A child on probation normally is placed on restrictions by the court or the court's officer. Probation may be revoked whereby a child may be placed in a facility allowed under the original adjudication or, in some States, may be charged anew with a "violation of a court order," which may be considered a delinquent offense. The revocation of probation may lead to a child's placement in a secure facility in contrast to a protective supervision order review, which may not result in secure placement.

Violation of Court Order—This is a separate charge applied to a juvenile who violates the terms of probation.

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APPENDIX 9 *Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information*—Definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information: Compendium of State Legislation (*Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 3–5. The following definitions were established by the Source and used to classify State statutes. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Definitions of terms

State regulatory authority—A grant of power to a State agency to promulgate Statewide security and private regulations for criminal justice information systems.

Privacy and security council—A State board, committee, commission, or council whose primary statutory function is monitoring, evaluating, or supervising the confidentiality and security of criminal justice information.

Regulation of dissemination—Restrictions on dissemination of criminal history information.

Right to inspect—The right of an individual to examine his criminal history records.

Right to challenge—The right to an administrative proceeding in which an individual may contest the accuracy or completeness of information pertaining to him.

Judicial review of challenged information—The right of an individual to appeal an adverse agency decision concerning challenged information to a State court.

Purging: Non-Conviction information—The destruction or return to the individual of criminal justice information where no conviction has resulted from the event triggering the collection of the information.

Purging: Conviction information—The destruction or return to an individual of criminal history information indicating a conviction.

Sealing: Non-Conviction—The removal of criminal history information from active files where no conviction has resulted from the event triggering the collection of information.

Sealing: Conviction information—The removal from active files of individual criminal history information indicating a conviction.

Removal of disqualifications—The restoration of rights and privileges such as public employment to persons who have had criminal history records purged or sealed.

Right to state non-existence of a record—The right to indicate in response to public or private inquiries the absence of criminal history in cases of arrest not leading to conviction or where an arrest or conviction record has been purged.

Researcher access—The provision for and regulation of access to criminal justice information by outside researchers.

Accuracy and completeness—A requirement that agencies institute procedures to insure reasonably complete and accurate criminal history information, including the setting of deadlines for the reporting of prosecutorial and court dispositions.

Dedication—The requirement that computer configurations be assigned exclusively to the criminal justice function.

Civil remedies—Statutory actions for damages or other relief resulting from violations of various privacy and security laws.

Criminal penalties—Criminal sanctions for a violation of various privacy and security laws.

Public records—Requirements that certain criminal history records maintained by the police or courts be open to the public.

Separation of files—Requirements that criminal history information be stored separate from investigative and intelligence information.

Regulation of intelligence collection—Restrictions on the kind of intelligence information which may be collected and retained and/or prohibition on its storage in computerized systems.

Regulation of intelligence dissemination—Restrictions on dissemination of intelligence information.

Security—Requirements that criminal justice agencies institute procedures to protect their information systems from unauthorized disclosure, sabotage, and accidents.

Transaction logs—Records which must be maintained by criminal justice agencies indicating when and to whom criminal justice information is disseminated.

Training of employees—Security and privacy instruction which must be provided to employees handling criminal justice information.

Listing of information systems—A mandatory disclosure of the existence of all criminal justice information systems describing the information contained in such systems.

Open records, including criminal justice information—Provisions for public access to governmental records that apply to criminal justice records.

Open records, excluding criminal justice information—Provisions for public access to government records from which criminal justice records are specifically excluded.

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APPENDIX 10 Public opinion survey sampling procedures

NOTE: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1935–1971, *Vol. 1, 1935–48 (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi–viii; George H. Gallup,* The Gallup Opinion Index, *Report No. 162 (Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion, Jan. 1979), pp. 29–30; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff from the Gallup Organization. Information on 1977, 1978, and 1979 Harris survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.,* The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes *(New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511–514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the the National Opinion Research Center,* General Social Surveys, 1972–1978: Cumulative Codebook *(Chicago: University of Chicago, 1978), pp. 1, 171–175. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

The sampling procedures of three public opinion survey organizations are explained in this appendix: Gallup Polls, Harris Surveys, and the National Opinion Research Center.

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 249,999; 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 week-days, 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 sampling 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;

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South—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West—Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

Prior to 1950, the samples for all Gallup surveys, excluding special surveys, were a combination of what is known as a purposive design for the selection of cities, towns, and rural areas, and the quota method for the selection of individuals within such selected areas.

The first step in obtaining the sample was to draw a national sample of places (cities, towns, and rural areas). These were distributed by six regions and five or six city-size, urban-rural groups or strata in proportion to the distribution of the population of voting age by these regional city-size strata. The distribution of cases between the non-South and South, however, was on the basis of the vote in presidential elections.

Within each region the sample of such places was drawn separately for each of the larger States and for groups of smaller States. The places were selected to provide broad geographic distribution within States and at the same time in combination to be politically representative of the State or group of States in terms of three previous elections. Specifically, they were selected so that in combination, they matched the State vote for three previous elections within small tolerances. Great emphasis was placed on election data as a control in the era from 1935 to 1950.

Within the civil divisions in the sample, respondents were selected on the basis of age, sex and socioeconomic quotas. Otherwise, interviewers were given considerable latitude within the sample areas, being permitted to draw their cases from households and from persons on the street anywhere in the community.

Sampling Error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from what would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following tables 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]

	Sample size						
	1,500	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
Percentages near 10	2	2	3	4	4	5	7
Percentages near 20	2	3	4	4	5	7	9
Percentages near 30	3	4	4	4	6	8	10
Percentages near 40	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
Percentages near 50	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
Percentages near 60	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
Percentages near 70	3	4	4	4	6	8	10
Percentages near 80	2	3	4	4	5	7	9
Percentages near 90	2	2	3	4	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1,500 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed "1,500." The figure in this cell is three, which means that at the 95 percent confidence level, the 33 percent obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus three points.

HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris Surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the United States. Alaska and Hawaii, however, 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 (a cluster of adjacent households) is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage cluster sampling. 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.

Maps of the selected civil divisions are obtained and are partitioned by segments containing approximately the same number of households.

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. This avoids having too many respondents in one cluster.

Interviews are usually conducted with randomly designated respondents in 200 different locations throughout the country. Interviewers contact a designated number, generally 8, of households within each segment. Harris surveys of a *nationwide* sample, therefore, usually include 1,600 respondents.

All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately one hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years old and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

Midwest—North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

South—Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West—Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

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Sampling error

In reading the tables, it should be kept in mind that the results are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those which would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response:

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

[Percent]

Response	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10 (90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20 (80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30 (70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40 (60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interviewer recording.

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample, which is fully revised to accord with 1970 census information. The General Social Surveys are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978. There are a total of 10,652 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; and 1,532 in 1978). Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one hour. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age or over, living in non-institutional arrangements within the continental United States. (Alaska and Hawaii are not included in any of the samples.) 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 on half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys and on both of the 1977 and 1978 surveys. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays.

The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or non-metropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (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 General Social Survey then switched to a full probability sample for the 1977 survey.

The 1977 and 1978 NORC national probability sample is a stratified, multistage, area probability sample of clusters of households in the continental United States. The selection of geographic areas at successive stages is in accordance with the method of *probabilities proportional to size*. Furthermore, the clusters of households are divided into replicated subsamples in order to facilitate estimation of the variance of sample estimators of population characteristics.

At the first stage of selection, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and non-metropolitan counties covering the total continental United States were grouped according to size strata within the nine census regions. All population figures and other demographic information were obtained from 1970 U.S. Bureau of the Census reports. Within each size stratum, grouping, based on geographic location or racial characteristics (or both), was accomplished before selection. The final frame was further separated into zones or "paper strata" of equal population size in order to facilitate the selection of replicated subsamples of primary sampling units (PSUs). The selection of PSUs was designed to produce four independent subsamples of equal size. The four subsamples were randomly combined to form two larger subsamples of 101 PSUs each. The large subsamples are thus internally separable into two replicated subsamples for variance estimation purposes. NORC has selected one of the two large subsamples described above to serve as its principal frame of households for the remainder of the decade. The PSUs fall into 89 distinct SMSAs and nonmetropolitan counties. (New York, a very large SMSA, repesents five PSUs, whereas the smaller counties represent only one PSU).

The second-stage procedure involved the direct selection of census block groups or enumeration districts (EDs) within SMSAs or counties, eliminating the traditional intermediate stage of clustering selections within urban places or county divisions. Before selections, census tracts, minor civil divisions, and census county divisions containing the block groups, and EDs were carefully stratified by geographic location, income, and race, in order to maximize the precision of sample estimation within a PSU. Block groups and EDs were then selected with probabilities proportional to size in numbers sufficient to satisfy survey demands for households expected throughout the decade. Lists of the separate households contained in the second stage blocks or EDs were constructed by field personnel or obtained from directories. Thus, the principal NORC national probability sample is, in effect, an inventory of identifiable households, each with a known probability of selection. In a typical sample survey with equal probability of selection for individual households (i.e., a self-weighting sample) households at which interviews will take place are probabilistically selected from the available lists of addresses for blocks and EDs. The method of *probabilities proportional to size* results in the assignment of an approximately equal number of interviews in

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each final stage cluster, which in turn leads to increased precision in the estimation of overall population characteristics.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

East—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania;

Midwest—Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

South—Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas; and

West—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Washington, Oregon, California.

Note that Alaska and Hawaii are not included in the NORC sample.

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APPENDIX 11 *National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977—* Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin, National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977, a Nationwide Study—Youth, Young Adults, and Older People, Volume 1, Main Findings, *U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 4, 5, 7–13, 153–155, 158. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. More detailed information on the earlier studies can be found in the following: for 1971, Herbert Abelson, Reuben Cohen, and Diane Schrayer, "Public Attitudes toward Marihuana: A Nationwide Study of Beliefs, Information, and Experience," in* Marihuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding, *Vol. II, Appendix (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972); for 1972, Herbert Abelson, Reuben Cohen, Diane Schrayer, and Michael Rappaport, "Drug Experience, Attitudes, and Related Behavior among Adolescents and Adults," in* Drug Use in Perspective *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973); for 1974, Herbert Abelson and Ronald Atkinson,* Public Experience with Psychoactive Substances: A Nationwide Study among Adults and Youth *(Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1975); for 1976, Herbert I. Abelson and Patricia M. Fishburne,* Nonmedical Use of Psychoactive Substances: 1975/6 Nationwide Study among Youth and Adults *(Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1976).*

Sampling and interviews

A national area probability sample was used in data collection. Personal interviews were conducted during the period April through July 1977. Altogether, 1,822 adults (aged 26 and older), 1,500 young adults (aged 18 to 25), and 1,272 youths (aged 12 to 17) were interviewed. The average response rates are 82.5 percent for the youth sample, 83.9 percent for the young adults sample, and 79.4 percent for the older adult sample.

A national area probability sample was employed in this study. The probability procedures used for the selection of locations and housing units were such that each housing unit in the contiguous United States had, overall, an equal chance of selection. For a more detailed discussion of selection of the national area probability sample, see Source, pp. 4, 147–155.

Interviewers visited selected households in order to list residents for purposes of random selection. The individuals in each household were listed by age group, so that youth, young adults, and older adults could be sampled separately and with varying probabilities of selection. In general, the younger the individual, the higher was his or her assigned probability of selection; this procedure was implemented because of the generally negative relationship between drug use and adult age. In processing data, the "over-sampling" of young adults was compensated for by the use of appropriate weights, so that survey results reflect the actual age distribution of the population. At most, one youth and one adult were selected per household.

To accomplish the differential sampling of adults aged 18 to 25, 26 to 49, and 50 and older, household composition was ascertained and households were classified in seven groups, with different selection procedures for each group, as shown below.

If there was only one person in the designated adult age group, that person was the designated respondent. If there were two or more adults in the age groups selected for interview, each eligible person was assigned a number, starting with males from oldest to youngest, then females from oldest to youngest. A random number selection table then indicated which of the adults was to be interviewed.

Adult household composition	Selection rate
18 to 25 years only	1
20 to 49 years only	1/2
50 years and older only	1/6
18 to 25 years and 26 to 49 years	
Selected subgroup:	
Persons 18 to 25 years	5/6
Persons 26 to 49 years	1/6
18 to 25 years and 50 years and older	
Selected subgroup:	
Persons 18 to 25 years	5/6
Persons 50 years and older	1/6
26 to 49 years and 50 years and older	
Selected subgroup:	
Persons 26 to 49 years	1/2
Persons 50 years and older	1/6
18 to 25 years, 26 to 49 years, and 50 years and older	
Selected subgroup:	
Persons 18 to 25 years	2/3
Persons 26 to 49 years	1/6
Persons 50 years and older	1/6

In sample locations, interviewers determined whether the households also included one or more young people in the 12 to 17 age range. Whether or not an adult was interviewed, persons aged 12 to 17 were listed on the face sheet. When there was only one such youth in the household, that person was designated as the respondent. When there was more than one youth aged 12 to 17, numbers were assigned (starting again with males oldest to youngest, then females oldest to youngest) and one person was randomly designated to be interviewed, as in the case of the adult sample.

As a result of these combined adult and youth sampling procedures, there could be none, one, or two interviews indicated for any assigned household, occurring as follows:

None: No youth 12 to 17
No adults 18 to 25
Adults 26 and older, but face sheet specifies no interview to be done

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One: Adult selected, but no youth in household
or
Youth present, only adults 26 and older and face sheet specifies no interview to be done
Two: Interview one *each* of adult and youth

Instruments

The 1977 data collection instruments were as follows:

For personal interviews with adults or youths: One form contains a series of questions on heroin use among respondents' close friends, but does *not* contain questions on nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs. Another form contains a series of questions on nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs, but does *not* contain questions on heroin use among respondents' close friends.

A self-administered questionnaire on marihuana: The same for adults or youth, filled out by respondents. These answer sheets and questions were the same for all respondents.

Seven answer sheets: Six, one for each particular drug or drug category and one on sequence of drug use, filled out by respondents while interviewers read the questions aloud. These answer sheets and questions were the same for all respondents.

Sample Characteristics as Compared to U.S. Bureau of the Census Estimates

[Percent]

Characteristics	Youth sample		Adult sample	
	Weighted sample	Census [a]	Weighted sample	Census [a]
Sex:				
Male	51.0	51.0	47.0	47.0
Female	49.0	49.0	53.0	53.0
Age:				
12 to 13	32.0	32.0	X	X
14 to 15	34.0	34.0	X	X
16 to 17	34.0	34.0	X	X
18 to 21	X	X	11.0	11.0
22 to 25	X	X	9.0	10.0
26 to 34	X	X	18.0	19.0
35 to 49	X	X	23.0	23.0
50 and older	X	X	39.0	37.0
Education:				
8th grade or less	NA	NA	17.0	17.0
Some high school	NA	NA	15.0	15.0
High school graduate	NA	NA	37.0	37.0
Some college	X	X	17.0	17.0
College graduate	X	X	14.0	14.0
Not reported	NA	NA	(b)	NA
Race:				
White	82.0	84.0	86.0	88.0
Nonwhite	16.0	16.0	12.0	12.0
Unclassifiable	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Marital status:				
Married	NA	NA	67.0	66.0
Single	X	X	16.0	18.0
Widowed	X	X	9.0	8.0
Divorced/separated	X	X	7.0	8.0
Not reported	NA	NA	1.0	NA
Region: [c]				
Northeast	23.0	23.0	23.0	24.0
North Central	28.0	29.0	27.0	27.0
South	34.0	31.0	32.0	32.0
West	15.0	17.0	18.0	18.0

[a] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Characteristics: Current Population Reports*, 1974, 1975, and 1976 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).
[b] Less than 0.5 percent.
[c] Data on region for youth are from the 1970 census.

Several tables throughout the *National Survey on Drug Abuse* compare data from this 1977 study to data from 1971, 1972, 1974, and 1976 for subgroups of the population. For the sake of clarity, the number of cases for each cell entry is not shown in the actual tables. This information, the unweighted number of people in each subgroup, is presented in the following table. The reader may use these figures to determine the significance of group differences.

Definitions of terms

Current usage of drugs—Current user, 1977 and 1976: has used within past month. Current user, 1974: has used within past month, and indicates intention to use again. In practice, intention to use was dropped in computation because virtually all past month users indicated intent to use again. Current user, 1972 and 1971: *Marihuana*, self-designated current users who report usage "once a month or less" as well as those users who report more frequent usage; *other drugs*, has used within past month.

Nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs—In the 1977, 1976, and 1974 studies, a "yes" or "not sure" response to any one (or more) of the following three items: Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to see what it was like and how it would work? Did you ever take any of these kinds of pills just to enjoy the feeling they give you? Did you ever take any of these pills for some *other* nonmedical reason and not because you needed it? Note: In 1977, questions about nonmedical use were randomly administered to a half of the households. In the 1972 study, a "yes" response to any one (or more) of the following five items: Have you ever taken these pills to help you get along with your family or other people? Have you ever taken any of these pills to help you get ready for some big event, or to help you accomplish something? Did you ever take one of these kinds of pills just to see what it was like and how it would work? Have you ever taken any of these pills before going out, so that you could enjoy yourself more with other people? Did you ever take these kinds of pills just to enjoy the feeling they give you?

Other opiates—1977 and 1976: "Opium or other drugs containing opium and its derivatives. They are usually in the form of prescription cough syrups, pain killers, or stomach medicines—things like morphine, codeine, dilaudid, demerol, and paregoric. Although these are frequently prescibed for medical reasons, these questions ask about the use of these drugs for nonmedical purposes—that is, for kicks or for highs, to gain insight, or for pleasure. A list of these opiates is printed at the top of your answer sheet." (Additional opiates listed on the answer sheet: hycodan, laudanum, talwin.) 1974: definition the same as in 1976, however, no additional opiates were shown on the answer sheet.

Drinking—Current drinker, 1977, 1976, and 1974 studies: drank in past month. Current drinker, 1972 study: drank in past seven days.

Regions of the country—States grouped as "Northeast": Maine, New Hamshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. States grouped as "North Central": Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas. States grouped as "South": Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. States grouped as "West": Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California.

Community type—"Large metropolitan" area includes the top 25 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) as of 1970: New York; Los Angeles; Chicago; Philadelphia; Detroit; San Francisco; Washington, D.C.; Boston; Pittsburgh; St. Louis; Baltimore; Cleveland; Houston; Newark; Minneapolis-St. Paul; Dallas; Miami; Anaheim-Garden Grove-Santa Ana (Calif.); Seattle; Milwaukee; Cincinnati; Atlanta; Paterson-Clifton-Passaic (N.J.); Buffalo, San Diego. "Other metropolitan" includes a sample of those Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas that were not included in "large metropolitan," according to standards set by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Nonmetropolitan" includes a sample of those areas that were not part of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as of 1970, according to standards set by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In general, this includes smaller communities, rural non-farm areas, and rural farm areas.

Now a college student—1977 and 1976: "Now a college student" defined by a "yes" response to the question: "Are you a student or taking any courses this year in a college or other kind of school?" 1974 and 1971: student status defined by the response "Now a college student" to the following question on educational attainment: "What is the last grade that you completed in school?" 1972: not tabulated.

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Subsamples	Youth					Adult				
	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977	1971	1972	1974	1976	1977
Total	781	880	952	986	1,272	2,405	2,411	3,071	2,590	3,322
Age:										
12 to 13	244	277	322	321	394	X	X	X	X	X
14 to 15	283	288	302	342	432	X	X	X	X	X
16 to 17	252	313	328	323	446	X	X	X	X	X
18 to 21	X	X	X	X	X	358	378	412	436	732
22 to 25	X	X	X	X	X	379	394	437	446	768
26 to 34	X	X	X	X	X	659	582	881	864	668
35 and older	X	X	X	X	X	1,005	1,031	1,340	844	1,153
Sex:										
Male	383	433	442	519	641	1,034	1,023	1,402	1,029	1,448
Female	398	447	510	467	631	1,363	1,388	1,667	1,561	1,874
Race:										
White	(a)	(a)	811	809	1,059	2,027	2,224	2,576	2,107	2,827
Nonwhite	(a)	(a)	112	134	207	304	187	355	390	487
Education (adults):										
Not high school graduate	X	X	X	X	X	666	700	862	665	814
High school graduate	X	X	X	X	X	836	810	1,123	986	1,282
Some college	X	X	X	X	X	745	873	1,006	904	1,209
Region:										
Northeast	169	194	199	221	277	417	532	646	614	671
North Central	249	262	281	274	352	756	692	839	670	893
South	248	321	300	340	443	868	802	1,018	854	1,120
West	115	103	172	151	200	364	385	568	452	638
Population density:										
Large metropolitan	271	261	348	315	440	1,013	682	993	840	1,124
Other metropolitan	227	295	322	317	391	653	906	1,073	897	1,136
Nonmetropolitan	283	324	282	354	441	721	833	1,005	853	1,062

a Only weighted bases were reported in the 1971 and 1972 reports.

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APPENDIX 12 Data collection procedures and definitions of terms for the National Crime Survey

NOTE: The following information was compiled by the SOURCEBOOK *staff. For further information concerning sampling and interview procedures for the National Crime Survey, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census,* National Crime Survey—National Sample Survey Documentation *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976).*

The National Crime Survey Program surveys a nationwide sample of individuals, households, and businesses, representative of the country as a whole, to measure changes in the extent and nature of crimes of theft and violence. The same sample is interviewed twice a year for 3 years about experiences with crime in the 6 months since the last interview.

Interview procedure

Household interviews—Before the scheduled field interview, a "Dear Friend" letter informing each household about the National Crime Survey and the interviewer's impending visit was sent to each sample unit. The initial interviewer contact with the household was a personal visit, at which time interviews were obtained for as many household members as possible who were 12 years old or older. Subsequently, in order to save time and money, telephone callbacks were sometimes used to obtain interviews with the remaining eligible household members. The following criteria were used to make the decisions whether or not to make a telephone callback: 1) the size of the assignment, 2) the distance of the sampled household from the interviewer's home, 3) whether it would be less expensive to telephone or to visit the household, and 4) the respondent's preference.

There are three types of respondents in the household portion of the National Crime Survey: household respondents, self-respondents, and proxy respondents.

1. Household respondent—A household respondent was chosen to answer questions that pertained to the entire household. Items asked of the household respondent included such questions as whether the residence was owned or rented and total family income. In additon, the household respondent was asked a series of household "screen" questions, designed to elicit information concerning crimes against the household such as burglary and auto theft.

   The interviewer was instructed to interview a knowledgeable adult household member as the household respondent; that is, one who appeared to know—or who could reasonably be expected to know—the answers to the household questions. For the data presented in this SOURCEBOOK, this usually was the head of the household or the spouse of the head of the household. If it became apparent that the particular household member being interviewed was unable to answer these questions, a more knowledgeable respondent was found, or arrangements were made to call back when a knowledgeable respondent was available.

2. Self-respondent—Questions that pertained to individual victimization were asked of each household member 14 years of age or older. The questions asked of each individual member include personal characteristics and whether they were victimized in some way during the preceding 6 months.

3. Proxy respondent—Information about each household member aged 12 and 13 was obtained by a proxy; that is, the questions for these persons were asked of the household respondent or some other knowledgeable adult household member. Proxy respondents were also utilized for those household members who were physically or mentally unable to answer the individual questions, as well as for those household members who were temporarily absent and not expected to return within the enumeration period.

Commercial interviews—For the commercial portion of the survey, either the owners or the managers of the commercial establishment were to be interviewed. If the owner or manager was not available at an establishment, the interviewer asked for the name and telephone number so that he/she could make an appointment for an interview. If the owner or manager was temporarily absent for the entire interview period, or was ill for the entire period, or was too busy, or if the interviewer could not obtain an interview for some other reason, the interview was conducted with the assistant manager, an accountant, the senior salesclerk, the nurse, secretary, receptionist, or some other employee who was knowledgeable about the business. The commercial survey was suspended as of 1977.

Questionnaires

Household portion—The questionnaire used in the household survey had four parts. The first portion of the questionnaire completed by the interviewer consisted of such items as basic household demographic data and pertinent information concerning noninterviews. The second portion, asked of the household respondent, was designed to obtain—for the purpose of describing the household—characteristics of the household members 12 years old or older as well as to elicit general information concerning crimes committed against the household as a whole during the reference period. Items included in this section included such "screen" questions as: "During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your home, garage, or another building on your property?" and "Did anyone steal or try to steal, or use your motor vehicle without permission?"

The third portion of the household questionnaire was asked of *each* household member 12 years old or older, or a proxy. It consisted of items of personal characteristics, such as educational attainment and marital status, as well as individual "screen" questions, designed to elicit whether or not the respondent had been the victim of a specific crime during the reference period. For example, the following questions were asked: "Did anyone take something directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?" and "Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle?"

The final portion of the household questionnaire, the Crime Incident Report, was used to gather detailed information about crimes reported in either the household screen section (portion II) or the individual screen section (portion III). One incident report was filled out for each incident reported in answer to a screen question. For example, if a respondent said that her purse was snatched once and that she had been beaten up twice, three

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Crime Incident Reports—one for each separate incident—were completed.

Commercial—The commercial victimization questionnaire had three primary components. The first contained questions that enabled the interviewer to classify the type of establishment, noninterview reasons, gross income, ownership, and number of employees. The second portion contained "screen" questions regarding whether any burglaries and/or robberies had occurred during the reference period, and if so, how many. This portion also included questions regarding insurance coverage and security measures used by the establishment.

The final portion of the commercial questionnaire consisted of robbery and burglary incident reports. These detailed reports were filed on every robbery and burglary incident reported in the screen questionnaire. Separate reporting forms were used for robbery and burglary incidents for the survey period from July 1972 through December 1972. Beginning in January 1973, the same incident reporting form was used to record details of both robbery and burglary incidents.

Confidentiality

A notice of confidentiality appeared on both the household and the commercial questionnaire, indicating to the respondent that the answers given were confidential by law and could be seen only by sworn Census personnel.

National sampling procedures and standard errors of the estimates [a]

All of the National Crime Survey data presented are population estimates derived from nationwide probability samples. The samples used for the national survey are large; during a 6-month period, about 60,000 household interviews and 135,000 personal interviews are conducted. However, whenever samples of population—rather than the entire population—are studied, a certain amount of sampling error is introduced into the results. The size of this error depends on such factors as the size of the sample and the variability of the population. However, the sampling design and techniques were carried out in a way that permits an estimation of the amount of sampling error present in the results.

The sample of particular households or businesses actually drawn is only one of an extremely large number of different samples that could have been drawn. If all possible samples of a given size were to be drawn from a population and the sample results were used to estimate the population value for a particular characteristic, the estimates from the samples would differ somewhat from each other. These differences are distributed in a known way, however, and statistical sampling theory can give an idea of how much confidence can be placed in the estimate of a population characteristic that is derived from a sample of a given size. Using a statistic called the standard error of the estimate, we can create an interval around the sample characteristic in such a way as to know the probability that intervals made in this manner contain the population characteristic.

Because the method utilized in the production of these standard errors and confidence intervals is based on approximations, the standard errors are an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error, rather than the precise standard error, for any specific item. It should be noted that as finer and finer breakdowns of the population are made—for example, along dimensions of race, income, age, etc.—the size of the standard error, *relative* to the size of the estimate, can be expected to increase. Tables 3.35 and 3.41 in SOURCEBOOK show standard errors for 1976 and 1977 changes in rates of personal and household victimizations for the United States as a whole. Table 3.44 shows standard errors for 1975 and 1976 changes in rates of business victimizations at the national level. The standard error in these tables is given at the 68 percent confidence level. These confidence intervals indicate that if a large number of samples were drawn in the manner and size actually used, and if confidence intervals were computed for each sample, 68 percent of the confidence intervals would be expected to contain the true population value.

Definitions of personal crime categories

1. *Rape and attempted rape*—Rape was the method of attack; or the type of injury suffered; or there was a verbal threat of rape; or the method of attack was attempted rape; or there were attempted rape injuries suffered. This category includes victimizations both with and without theft.
2. *Robbery*—Aggregates categories 3, 6, and 7 below.
3. *Robbery and attempted robbery with injury*—Aggregates categories 4 and 5 below.
4. *Robbery and attempted robbery with injury, serious assault*—In a personal confrontation, something was stolen or taken without permission from the victim; or there was an attempt to steal or take something without permission; *and* the victim suffered a serious injury. The robbery may or may not have involved a weapon.
5. *Robbery and attempted robbery with injury, minor assault*—In a personal confrontation, something was stolen or taken without permission from the victim; or there was an attempt to steal or take something without permission; *and* the offender had no weapon or the victim did not know whether the offender had a weapon; *and* the victim was attacked in some fashion; *and* received minor injuries.[b]
6. *Robbery, without injury*—In a personal confrontation, something that belonged to the victim was stolen or taken without permission; *and* the victim was threatened or attacked, but not injured in any way. Victimizations in which the offender had a weapon as well as those in which the offender did not have a weapon are included.
7. *Attempted robbery without injury*—In a personal confrontation, the offender attempted to steal something; *and* the victim was threatened or attacked but not injured in any way. The attempted robbery may or may not have involved a weapon.
8. *Assault*—Aggregates categories 9 and 12 below.
9. *Aggravated assault*—Aggregates categories 10 and 11 below.
10. *Aggravated assault with injury*—Nothing was stolen or taken without permission, nor was there an attempt to steal or take something without permission; *and* the victim suffered a serious injury. The assault may or may not have involved a weapon.
11. *Aggravated assault, attempted assault with weapon*—Nothing was stolen or taken without permission, nor was there an attempt to steal or take something without permission; *and* the offender had a weapon; *and* the victim was threatened with harm, or was actually attacked but received no injury.
12. *Simple assault*—Aggregates categories 13 and 14 below.
13. *Simple assault with injury*—Nothing was stolen or taken without permission, nor was there an attempt to steal or take something without permission; *and* the offender had no weapon, or the victim did not know whether the offender had a weapon; *and* the victim was attacked in some fashion; *and* received minor injuries.
14. *Simple assault, attempted assault without weapon*—Nothing was stolen or taken without permission, nor was there an attempt to steal or take something without permission; *and* the offender did not have a weapon; *and* the victim was threatened with harm, or was actually attacked but received no injury.
15. *Personal larceny with contact*—Aggregates categories 16, 17, and 18 below.
16. *Personal larceny with contact, purse snatching*—A purse was taken from the person; *and* the offender did not have a weapon; *and* the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.

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[a] A description of the city sample is presented below.
[b] All cases in which the offender had a weapon and the victim received either minor or serious injuries are classified as serious assault.

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17. *Personal larceny with contact, attempted purse snatching*—An attempt was made to take a purse from the person, *and* the offender did not have a weapon; *and* the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.
18. *Personal larceny with contact, pocket picking*—Cash or a wallet was taken from the person; *and* the offender did not have a weapon; *and* the victim was not threatened with harm or actually attacked.
19. *Personal larceny without contact*—Theft or attempted theft except of motor vehicles, occurring away from the residence of the victim; *and* there was no personal confrontation between the victim and offender (e.g., umbrella stolen from restaurant in which victim was dining).

Definitions of household crime categories [c]

20. *Burglary*—The offender did not live where the crime was committed and did not have a right to be there. Aggregates categories 21, 22, and 23 below.
21. *Burglary, forcible entry*—The offender actually got into the building; *and* there was some evidence that the offender used force to get in, whether or not something was stolen and whether or not there was property damage.
22. *Burglary, unlawful entry without force*—The offender actually got into the building; *and* there was no evidence that the offender tried to force his way in.
23. *Burglary, attempted forcible entry*—The offender tried to get into the building without success; *and* there was some evidence that the offender used force trying to get in.
24. *Larceny*—Theft, except of motor vehicles, and except in conjunction with burglary. Aggregates categories 25, 26, 27, and 28 below.
25. *Larceny, under $50* [d]—The sum of the stolen cash *and* stolen property was equal to $0 to $49.
26. *Larceny, $50 or more*—The sum of the stolen cash *and* stolen property was equal to $50 or more.
27. *Larceny, amount not ascertained*—The amount of stolen cash was not ascertained; or the value of the stolen property was not ascertained.
28. *Larceny, attempted*—Attempted theft, except of motor vehicles.
29. *Vehicle theft*—Theft or attempted theft of a car or other motor vehicle. Aggregates categories 30 and 31 below.
30. *Completed vehicle theft*—Theft of a car or other motor vehicle.
31. *Attempted vehicle theft*—Attempted theft of a car or other motor vehicle.

Definitions of business crime categories

32. *Burglary*—The offender tried to get into the building illegally; *and* there was evidence that the offender used force to get in; or the offender actually got into the building illegally, with or without using force.
33. *Robbery*—The offender used force or threat of force to take or attempt to take money, merchandise, equipment or supplies belonging to the business from an employee of the business, whether or not the offender had a weapon.

[c] Each household incident involves some form of crime directed against property without personal confrontation between the victim and the offender during the (actual) commission of the crime.

[d] Stolen checks and credit cards were uniformly considered as $0.

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APPENDIX 13 *Child Neglect and Abuse*—Study methodology

The following information was provided by the American Humane Association and the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting.

The purpose of the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting is to collect data on child abuse and neglect and to determine the national status of the problem. The overall aims of the national study are to eventually include all States and territories, to have all reported cases of child abuse and neglect recorded by means of a common form, and to have the reporting categories on the form defined and interpreted in the same way. Currently, the reporting patterns of neglect and abuse vary from State to State. However, since the early 1960's, revisions of the early reporting statutes have broadened the scope of reportable conditions and specified more clearly the nature of these conditions. An increasing number of States have begun to consider neglect a reportable condition; at the present time, all 50 States, three territories, and the District of Columbia include neglect as a reportable condition. (For a more detailed analysis of current reporting laws, see: Education Commission of the States, *Trends in Child Protection Laws 1977,* Report N. 106 [Denver, Colo.: Education Commission of the States, 1978], and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Human Development Services, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, *Child Abuse and Neglect, State Reporting Laws* [Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1978].)

During 1977, all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and three U.S. territories participated in the national study at some level. Two levels of participation have been operationally defined. Level I participants submitted case data using the American Humane Association reporting format or one having compatible and inclusive reporting categories. Level II participants submitted summary statistics, not case data, to the national study. Table 1 shows the distribution of participation at each level.

Table 1

Level I participants	Level II participants
Alaska	Alabama
Arizona	California
Arkansas	Connecticut
Colorado	District of Columbia
Delaware	Florida
Georgia	Illinois
Guam	Iowa
Hawaii	Kansas
Idaho	Kentucky
Indiana	Maryland
Louisiana	Massachusetts
Maine	Missouri
Michigan	Montana
Minnesota	New Hampshire
Mississippi	New Jersey
Nebraska	North Carolina
Nevada	Oklahoma
New Mexico	Oregon
New York	Pennsylvania
North Dakota	Virginia
Ohio	Washington
Puerto Rico	Wisconsin
Rhode Island	
South Carolina	
South Dakota	
Tennessee	
Texas	
Utah	
Vermont	
Virgin Islands	
West Virginia	
Wyoming	

During 1977, 29 States and three territories participated at Level I, and 21 States and the District of Columbia participated at Level II.

For the Level I States, a verification procedure and a comprehensive set of edit functions were applied to the data to insure the integrity of the data base. Data that failed editing at any point were either corrected by the national study staff or were returned to the originating State for correction and resubmission. Although the patterns of submitting data varied, data were generally provided annually to the national study. A standard, comparable set of data elements was not provided to the national study by Level II participants. For example, some participants recorded reports by child and others recorded reports by family. In addition, while some Level II participants provided information that indicated whether abuse and/or neglect were substantiated or unsubstantiated and whether involved children were males or females, others did not.

Table 2 presents the total number of reports (edited *and* unedited) submitted for 1976 and 1977, the percent change between the two years, and the 1977 reporting rates.

The rates were computed by determining the number of reports submitted in 1977 per 1,000 population, using the 1975 population figures. The table shows that the changes in the number of reports from 1976 to 1977 varied widely, ranging from a decrease of 46.2 percent to an increase of 498 percent. It can also be seen that there is considerable variation among individual participants. Reporting rates range from 0.2 to 8.1 reports per 1,000 population. The increase in the total number of reports between 1976 and 1977 is more likely to be reflective of new developments in reporting systems of participants than the increased incidence of child abuse and neglect. As reporting systems become more inclusive and more representative of the actual number of reported cases, one would expect to see more uniformity in reporting rates across the country. Once this type of pattern emerges, there will probably be smaller annual increases in overall reporting and a greater likelihood that increased reporting represents an increase in the incidence of child maltreatment. At present, the substantial variation in annual reporting rates between and within jurisdictions seems to indicate persistent anomalies in reporting systems.

Table 3 presents the distribution of edited reports received from Level I participants for 1977. As was stated earlier, a very important factor is the distinction between Level I and Level II participation in the national study. Level I participation is operationally defined as the submission of individual case records of child maltreatment reports to the national study. Level II participation is defined as the submission of summary statistical data to the national study; no individual records of reports are available from Level II participants. Consequently, Level II participants cannot be included in the tables because their data have not been aggregated on the items included in the tables.

It is also important to reiterate that not all reports submitted to the national study by Level I participants are included in the project's data bank. Prior to inclusion each record must meet certain minimum criteria for completeness and successfully pass a series of edit specifications. For example, each report must identify an alleged perpetrator and an alleged victim and specify the relationship between these two components. Therefore, the number of reports entered into the data bank for each participant is not necessarily the total number of reports received from each participant. Only in Table 2 is the total number of reports recorded by each participant presented. The national study's rules for ex-

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Table 2

Jurisdiction	1975 population [a]	Total number of reports 1976	Total number of reports 1977	Percent change 1976–1977	Reports per 1,000 population for 1977
Alabama	3,615,907	NA	11,011	X	3.0
Alaska	364,487	774 [b]	NA	X	X
Arizona	2,225,077	5,896 [b]	6,237 [b]	+5.8	2.8 [b]
Arkansas	2,106,793	2,714	3,145	+15.9	1.5
California	21,202,559	62,725	72,403	+15.4	3.4
Colorado	2,541,311	2,320	3,558	+53.4	1.4
Connecticut	3,100,188	2,626	9,023 [c]	+243.0	2.9 [c]
Delaware	579,405	492 [b]	597 [b]	+21.3	1.0 [b]
District of Columbia	711,518	2,560	3,467	+35.4	4.9
Florida	8,283,074	35,421	26,784	−24.4	3.2
Georgia	4,931,083	1,002 [b]	986 [b]	−1.6	0.2 [b]
Guam	100,000	106 [b]	57 [b]	−46.2	0.6 [b]
Hawaii	868,396	1,325	1,794	+35.4	2.0
Idaho	813,765	4,819	5,200	+7.9	6.4
Illinois	11,206,393	7,524	9,955	+32.3	0.9
Indiana	5,309,197	1,264 [b]	1,699 [b]	+34.4	0.3 [b]
Iowa	2,860,686	1,926	2,328	+20.9	0.8
Kansas	2,279,899	7,608	9,226	+21.3	4.0
Kentucky	3,387,860	2,876	6,316	+119.7	1.9
Louisiana	3,803,937	4,768 [b]	5,180 [b]	+8.6	1.4 [b]
Maine	1,057,955	1,283	1,890	+47.3	1.7
Maryland	4,121,603	2,097	2,610	+24.5	0.6
Massachusetts	5,812,489	7,372	9,399	+27.5	1.6
Michigan	9,116,699	27,427	25,216	−8.1	2.8
Minnesota	3,916,105	906 [b]	1,545 [b]	+70.5	0.4 [b]
Mississippi	2,342,592	808 [b]	1,764 [b]	+118.3	0.8 [b]
Missouri	4,769,816	26,035	34,219	+31.4	7.1
Montana	746,244	354 [b]	2,119	+498.0	2.8
Nebraska	1,543,678	1,314 [b]	1,905 [b]	+45.0	1.2 [b]
Nevada	590,268	901	1,646	+82.7	2.8
New Hampshire	811,804	1,043	1,348	+29.2	1.7
New Jersey	7,332,965	21,467	31,647 [c]	+47.4	4.3 [c]
New Mexico	1,143,827	2,476	2,896	+17.0	2.5
New York	18,075,487	37,698	34,845	−7.6	1.9
North Carolina [d]	5,441,366	6,300	10,300	+63.5	1.9
North Dakota	642,888	767	1,065	+38.9	1.7
Ohio	10,735,280	6,861 [b]	9,537 [b]	+39.0	0.9 [b]
Oklahoma	2,711,263	7,205	8,123	+12.7	3.0
Oregon	2,284,335	909 [c]	1,023 [c]	+12.5	0.4 [c]
Pennsylvania	11,863,710	6,415 [c]	12,939 [c]	+101.7	1.1 [c]
Puerto Rico	2,951,000	378	471	+24.6	0.2
Rhode Island	931,208	2,014	1,660	−17.6	1.8
South Carolina	2,815,762	2,424	4,538	+87.2	1.6
South Dakota	682,744	2,113	2,873	+36.0	4.2
Tennessee	4,174,100	6,626 [b]	22,901	+245.6	5.5
Texas	12,244,678	35,217	39,459	+12.1	3.2
Utah	1,202,672	5,595	6,000	+7.2	5.0
Vermont	472,073	800	1,102	+37.8	2.3
Virginia [d]	4,980,570	20,143 [c]	19,009 [c]	−5.6	3.8 [c]
Virgin Islands	82,000	15 [b]	30 [b]	+100.0	0.4 [b]
Washington	3,553,231	21,119 [c]	28,826 [c]	+36.5	8.1 [c]
West Virginia	1,799,349	5,050	6,100	+20.8	3.4
Wisconsin	4,577,343	2,097	2,518	+20.1	0.5
Wyoming	376,309	997	2,005	+100.1	5.3
Total	216,194,948	412,972	512,494	+24.1	2.4

[a] 1975 population figures are taken from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *County and City Data Book, 1977 (A Statistical Abstract Supplement)*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978).

[b] Conservative estimate, based on number of reports in national study data bank.

[c] Reports indicate number of children, not number of families.

[d] Reported by fiscal year.

cluding certain reports from its data bank are not believed to systematically bias the relationships among the items studied. On the contrary, criteria for completeness and correctness are viewed as necessary in order to decrease the likelihood of obtaining unreliable data.

The issue of substantiation is one of the major definitional problems in the field of protective services. A substantiated report, in some instances, is one that has been or could be adjudicated; in others it means the social worker has determined that a case file has been established for the family; in still other instances it simply means that the reported incident actually took place. The instructions for the form allow States to use as criteria for substantiation any form of confinement deemed valid by the State department of social services. The national study has encouraged States to view as substantiated any report where protective services have been provided or deemed appropriate. In many States, however, a State law or policy defines the operative criteria for substantiation. Additionally, many child protection services have refined specialized intake systems resulting in sound judgment as to the validity or invalidity of allegations of abuse or neglect.

Another major factor affecting the total number of reports available for each table is that many data items are obtained for substantiated reports only. Tables involving the characteristics of families, perpetrators, and victims reflect substantiated reports

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Table 3

Jurisdiction	Abuse only			Neglect only			Abuse and neglect					Total		
	Substantiated	Not substantiated	Total	Substantiated	Not Substantiated	Total	Abuse substantiated	Neglect substantiated	Total substantiated	Total not substantiated	Total	Substantiated	Not substantiated	Total
Total	19,392	14,154	33,546	31,490	23,637	55,127	1,309	4,442	4,495	11,253	21,499	61,128	49,044	110,172
Alaska	88	37	125	129	83	212	4	19	38	37	98	278	157	435
Arizona	708	794	1,502	1,498	1,504	3,002	118	333	225	1,057	1,733	2,882	3,355	6,237
Arkansas	538	483	1,021	526	804	1,330	89	122	141	183	535	1,416	1,470	2,886
Colorado	1,435	213	1,648	679	158	837	2	2	272	22	298	2,390	393	2,783
Delaware	69	80	149	148	129	277	10	41	28	92	171	296	301	597
Georgia	543	433	976	1	7	8	0	0	1	1	2	545	441	986
Hawaii	421	393	814	125	150	275	13	18	17	44	92	594	587	1,181
Idaho	215	0	215	761	0	761	0	0	119	0	119	1,095	0	1,095
Indiana	654	836	1,490	2	4	6	20	23	42	118	203	741	958	1,699
Louisiana	528	609	1,137	898	1,152	2,050	135	532	185	1,141	1,993	2,278	2,902	5,160
Maine	30	19	49	74	52	126	1	15	6	24	46	126	95	221
Michigan	2,457	3,034	5,491	6,470	7,982	14,452	158	613	414	1,604	2,789	10,112	12,620	22,732
Minnesota	966	573	1,539	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	4	969	576	1,545
Mississippi	236	147	383	379	362	741	45	260	126	209	640	1,046	718	1,764
Nebraska	169	146	315	266	321	587	62	245	114	582	1,003	856	1,049	1,905
Nevada	230	180	410	342	319	661	36	139	64	247	486	811	746	1,557
New Mexico	255	286	541	244	276	520	32	73	64	299	468	668	861	1,529
New York	2,588	0	2,588	9,564	1	9,565	0	0	725	0	725	12,877	1	12,878
North Dakota	110	97	207	175	231	406	43	97	24	249	413	449	577	1,026
Ohio	1,819	2,317	4,136	1,419	2,165	3,584	115	268	177	1,257	1,817	3,798	5,739	9,537
Rhode Island	18	3	21	6	2	8	58	108	33	172	371	223	177	400
South Carolina	182	398	580	444	750	1,194	221	814	326	1,365	2,726	1,987	2,513	4,500
South Dakota	79	81	160	173	201	374	4	96	33	142	275	385	424	809
Tennessee	574	2,514	3,088	567	5,907	6,474	20	69	37	1,014	1,140	1,267	9,435	10,702
Texas	4,039	61	4,100	5,816	78	5,894	0	0	1,086	19	1,105	10,941	158	11,099
Utah	69	112	181	175	378	553	14	105	21	269	409	384	759	1,143
Vermont	74	40	114	82	61	143	63	238	76	454	831	533	555	1,088
West Virginia	78	133	211	250	394	644	18	143	47	433	641	536	960	1,496
Wyoming	143	108	251	151	142	293	27	58	26	207	318	405	457	862
Guam	18	14	32	12	11	23	0	0	1	1	2	31	26	57
Puerto Rico	45	8	53	108	9	117	0	10	23	10	43	186	27	213
Virgin Islands	14	5	19	6	2	8	0	1	2	0	3	23	7	30

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only. In addition, data are not submitted on all items in all reports. Missing data occur in substantiated reports as well as unsubstantiated reports. Sometimes the caseworker is not able or willing to provide certain information about the case. Most data items require the caseworker to select a single response from several possibilities. However, some data items permit the caseworker to indicate multiple responses when appropriate. The type of abuse or neglect, special characteristics of the victim, factors present, disposition of the victim, and services provided all permit multiple responses. For these items, the total number of reports varies as a function of both the number of victims and the number of responses checked. The calculation of relative frequencies (percentages) is problematic for these items; for any given response, it is possible to consider the proportion of children involved or, alternatively, the proportion of all responses. Neither alternative is correct, but the result can be quite different. The reader is cautioned to be aware of these differences.

Another major aspect of the analytic procedures which is necessary to understand in order to properly interpret the data is the classification of maltreatment into abuse only, neglect only, and abuse and neglect together. The caseworker is asked to indicate whether or not abuse was substantiated and also whether or not neglect was substantiated. The abuse-only substantiated reports include the following: (1) reports in which abuse only was indicated and also substantiated, and (2) reports in which both abuse and neglect were indicated, but only abuse was substantiated. The neglect-only substantiated reports were classified in a similar manner. The "abuse" or "neglect" classification may reflect differences in laws, interpretations of the caseworker, plans for protective services or court interventions, the maltreatment behavior of the parents or other perpetrators, or the injuries and condition of the victim children. Since little or no control is exerted over how these determinations are made, the reader is cautioned to treat these distinctions somewhat loosely.

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APPENDIX 14 *Drug Use Among American High School Students 1975-1977*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following material is excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Drug Use Among American High School Students 1975–1977 *(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. xi–xiii, pp. 230, 231. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Research design and procedures

The basic research design involves data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 125 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross section of high school seniors throughout the United States.

Sampling procedures—The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is multi-stage. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas. Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area. Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1—The geographic areas used in this study are the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States. In addition to the 12 largest metropolitan areas, containing about 30 percent of the nation's population, 62 other primary areas are included: 10 in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the Survey Research Center, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2—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—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 following numbers of participating schools and students:

	Class of 1975	Class of 1976	Class of 1977
Number of public schools	111	108	108
Number of private schools	14	15	16
Total number of schools	125	123	124
Total number of students	15,791	16,678	18,436

Each school (except for half of those in the 1975 data collection) is asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. This means, for example, that the 1977 sample consisted of two distinct half-samples: 63 schools which had already participated in the 1976 data collection before participating in 1977, plus another 61 schools that were participating for the first time in 1977 and were expected to participate again in 1978. (As of 1977, there has been only one school which participated for 1 year and then declined to participate in the second.) 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 65 or so schools that participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; an examination of drug prevalence data from the classes of 1975 and 1976 showed that the half-sample of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Definitions of terms

College Plans—Respondents were asked the question "How likely is it that you will do each of the following things after high school?" One of the alternatives listed is "graduate from college (four year program)." Seniors responding "definitely won't" or "probably won't" were assigned to the college plans category "none or under 4 years." Students responding "probably will" or "definitely will" were assigned to the college plans category "complete 4 years."

Region—States grouped as "Northeast" (Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic): Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

States grouped as "North Central" (Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central): Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

States grouped as "South" (Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central and West South Central): Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

States grouped as "West" (Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific): Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Population density—"Large SMSAs" include the 12 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) as of the 1970 census: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Fran-

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cisco, Washington, Boston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Cleveland.

"Other SMSAs" include all other Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas excluding the 12 above. Except in the New England States, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In the New England States SMSAs consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. For the complete description of the criteria used in defining SMSAs, see the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). The population living in SMSAs is designated as the metropolitan population.

"Non-SMSAs" include all areas not designated as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The population living outside SMSAs constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

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APPENDIX 15 Juvenile Court Statistics—*Survey methodology and definitions of terms*

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from Linda L. Dahma, Howard Snyder, and Dennis Sullivan, Juvenile Court Statistics 1976. *National Center for Juvenile Justice, (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979), pp. 9–11. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Description of sample

From 1957 through 1969, national estimates on cases processed in juvenile courts were derived from figures reported by a representative national sample of juvenile courts. Since 1970, however, largely because of the high percentage of courts reporting, recent national estimates have been based on data collected from all courts reporting for two consecutive years. Courts were stratified by the population of their respective jurisdictions. Estimates were then made for each stratum using as a weighting factor the ratio of the total population served by the courts in the stratum to the total population served by the sample courts in the stratum. Estimates of the eligible child population served are based on information from the 1970 decennial census report of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 1 below shows the population—stratified response rate of the Nation's juvenile courts in 1975 and 1976. It should be noted that Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Wyoming did not report in 1975; Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Tennessee, and Wyoming did not report in 1976. Of 2,129 courts reporting juvenile court statistics in 1976, only 1,295 courts were used to develop national estimates in 1976. This was due to reporting irregularities that rendered the data not amenable to established projection schemes in Florida, Indiana, Kansas, New Jersey, South Dakota, and Virginia.

Definitions of terms

Juvenile court—All courts that have jurisdiction in children's cases—separate or independent juvenile courts as well as other courts such as probate, domestic relations and family courts in which juvenile jurisdiction has been placed. "Juvenile court" also refers to all persons representing the court—e.g., judge, referee and the probation staff.

Juvenile delinquency cases—Cases referred to juvenile court for acts defined in State statutes as a violation of a State law or municipal ordinance by children or youth within the age of juvenile court jurisdiction, for conduct so seriously antisocial as to interfere with the rights of others or to menace the welfare of the delinquent himself, or of the community. This definition of delinquency includes conduct that violates the law only when committed by a child, e.g., truancy, ungovernable behavior, and running away. Excluded from this report are the following: (1) ordinary traffic cases handled by juvenile courts, except where traffic cases, usually the more serious ones, are adjudicated as "juvenile delinquency" cases; (2) all adult cases in which the complaint is made against the adult, such as contributing to the delinquency of a minor, offenses against children, nonsupport and the establishment of paternity; (3) aid to families with dependent children cases in which the court's administration of funds for and to dependent children is the only reason for court referral.

Dependency and neglect cases—Cases of neglect or inadequate care on the part of parents or guardians, e.g., lack of adequate care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents, abandonment or desertion, abuse or cruel treatment, and improper or inadequate conditions in the home.

Special proceedings—Cases involving children in court for other than delinquency or dependency and neglect, e.g., adoption, institutional commitments for special purposes, application for consent to marry or to enlist in the armed forces, determination of custody or guardianship of a child, and permission (to hospitals) for an operation on a child.

Unit of count—Case "disposed of" by a juvenile court. The term "disposed of" means that some definite action has been taken or that some treatment plan has been decided upon or begun. Each "case" represents a child referred to the juvenile court, with or without a petition, during the year on a new referral for delinquency, neglect, or in a special proceeding. Referrals to juvenile court for alleged or adjudicated delinquency, dependency and neglect cases are included.

Type of court—Determined by the percentage of the total population served by the court that lives in an "urban" area, as classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in the 1970 decennial census. To be classified as an "urban court," 70 percent of the total population served by the court must live in an urban area; to be classified as a "semi-urban court," 30 to 69 percent of the total population must live in an urban area; to be classified as a "rural court," less than 30 percent of the total population must live in an urban area.

Method of handling cases—Classified into official and unofficial, sometimes referred to as judicial and nonjudicial or formal and informal. "Official cases" are those cases that are placed on the official court calendar for adjudication by the judge or referee through the filing of a petition, affidavit or other legal instrument used to initiate court action. "Unofficial cases" are those cases that were placed on the official court calendar through the filing of a petition or affidavit but were adjusted by the judge, referee, probation officer, or other officer of the court.

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Table 1

Size of court	All courts: Number	All courts: Estimated total population served [a]	All courts: Estimated eligible child population served [a]	Responding courts: Number	Responding courts: Estimated total population served	Responding courts: Estimated eligible child population served	Responding courts: Percent of total population served	Responding courts: Percent of child population served	Responding courts: Judicial cases disposed	Responding courts: Nonjudicial cases disposed	Responding courts: Total cases disposed	Estimated number of cases, total United States: Estimated judicial cases disposed	Estimated number of cases, total United States: Estimated nonjudicial cases disposed	Estimated number of cases, total United States: Estimated total cases disposed
1,000,000 or more	25	46,688,250	6,969,383	18	32,260,199	4,815,241	69.1	69.1	76,497	66,474	142,971	110,710	96,204	206,914
500,000 to 999,999	52	36,158,260	5,527,895	27	19,163,789	2,933,607	53.0	53.3	68,825	65,465	134,290	129,859	123,518	253,377
250,000 to 499,999	78	27,076,798	4,320,308	45	15,351,589	2,493,785	56.7	57.9	47,742	56,213	103,955	84,205	99,146	183,351
100,000 to 249,999	207	32,714,798	4,997,518	105	16,605,502	2,506,308	50.8	50.4	56,368	51,885	108,253	111,052	102,220	213,272
50,000 to 99,999	326	22,968,871	3,608,593	165	11,647,928	1,818,438	50.7	50.8	41,619	39,982	81,601	82,070	78,842	160,912
25,000 to 49,999	553	19,249,682	3,048,647	223	7,858,913	1,251,797	40.8	41.1	23,087	28,411	51,498	56,549	69,590	126,139
10,000 to 24,999	936	15,326,984	2,466,957	412	6,763,214	1,087,078	44.1	44.5	12,988	20,782	33,770	29,434	47,096	76,530
Under 10,000	702	4,263,529	673,654	300	1,834,929	284,251	43.0	42.2	2,989	4,202	7,191	6,945	9,764	16,709
Total, United States	2,879	204,447,172	31,612,955	1,295	111,486,063	17,190,505	54.5	54.4	330,115	333,414	663,529	610,824	626,380	1,237,204

[a] Based on data provided in the 1970 census report of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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APPENDIX 16 *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977*—Methodology and explanation of data

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1977, *National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD–NPS–PSF–5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), pp. 25–33. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Methodology

Data presented in this report are based on a yearend 1977 enumeration of inmates and on a count of prisoner admissions and releases during the entire calendar year, as well as on earlier studies in the series. As in past years, the data were collected with a standard questionnaire transmitted to the appropriate State authorities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

In each jurisdiction, the questionnaire was filled out by a central agency reporting for institutions within the correctional system. This procedure was also used by the Bureau of Prisons in supplying data on Federal institutions. 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.

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) Category Definitions

Coverage—Except where specified, the scope of the survey covers only those inmates sentenced as adults or youthful offenders who have a maximum sentence length of more than a year, and were remanded to the custody of the State adult correctional system.

Admissions

New commitments from courts—Includes only new commitments initiated by order of the court. Does not include parole violators or escapees returned with additional sentences.

Parole or conditional-release violators—Includes all parole or conditional-release violators (technical violators and those readmitted with a new sentence) who were returned to the jurisdiction of the State correctional system.

Escapees returned—Includes all escapees (including absconders from furlough) returned with or without a new court sentence.

Transfers from other jurisdictions—Includes those inmates transfered to the authority of the State correctional system from another jurisdiction, i.e., other States, Departments of Mental Hygiene, etc. Intradepartmental movements from one facility to another are not included, nor are inmates referred from other jurisdictions to be held on a temporary basis (usually less than 30 days), e.g., detainers, protective custody cases, etc.

Other admissions—Includes all other admissions not covered by any of the above categories. Furlough returns are not counted.

Releases

Unconditional

Expiration of sentence—Includes those inmates whose maximum sentence term has been satisfied and who are released unconditionally.

Commutation of sentence—Includes those inmates whose sentences are reduced by the Governor or the court to effect an immediate unconditional release.

Death (except execution)—Self-explanatory.

Execution—Self-explanatory.

Other—Includes all other unconditional releases not covered by any of the above categories.

Conditional

Parole—Includes those inmates granted a discretionary conditional release followed by a time of supervision in the community.

Probation—Includes inmates who serve a portion of their sentence under confinement at a State correctional facility and then are released to discharge the remaining amount of their term in a probationary status.

Supervised mandatory release—Includes inmates who have served their maximum sentence length less deductions for good time, and are released to street supervision for a specified period of time. Those inmates released in such a fashion, but without further supervision, are counted under "Expiration of sentence."

Other—Includes all other conditional releases not covered by any of the above categories.

Other

Escaped—Includes all escapees, including absconders from furlough.

Transfers to other jurisdictions—Includes those inmates transferred from the authority of the State correctional system to another jurisdiction, i.e., other States, Departments of Mental Hygiene, etc. Intradepartmental movements from one facility to another should not be included, nor should inmates released to other jurisdictions on a temporary basis (usually less than 30 days), e.g., detainers, protective custody cases, etc.

Other releases—Includes all other releases not covered by any of the above categories. Furlough releases are not counted.

Explanation of data

Differing legal and administrative requirements as well as diverse recordkeeping practices among jurisdictions hamper efforts to collect uniform nationwide data on the number and movement of inmates in State and Federal correctional institutions. Not all jurisdictions are able to provide information that meets NPS definitions. For some, the discrepancies between what is reported and what meets the criteria are minor, but in others these discrepancies are more serious and, overall, serve to limit the comparability of data among jurisdictions. Limitations in State data, of course, carry over into regional and national figures, which, as a consequence, should be viewed as providing an order of general magnitude rather than precise totals.

For each of the 52 jurisdictions involved in this report, the following lists the variations, if any, from the criteria and definitions prescribed by the NPS program. Also included are any revisions or corrections in 1976 data reported to the Bureau of the Census

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and published in U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1976,* National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978). In addition, for some jurisdictions content descriptions for the category "other" as used with reference to admissions and releases are given.

Federal Bureau of Prisons:

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the Bureau, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978. For 1976, the reported population incorrectly excluded about 1,400 inmates housed at private contract sites and 300 inmates in transit between prisons. Prior to 1976, figures differentiating between inmates with sentences greater than one year and those with sentences of one year or less significantly overstated the latter; the proportions should have been comparable to those for 1976 and 1977. The figures for "other admissions" represents returns from appeal bond and those "other unconditional releases" represent unconditional releases by court order. The figures for "other releases" are an adjustment residual believed to be generally composed of authorized temporary absences followed by releases; it also contains approximately 90 releases on appeal bond. The figures for "transfers to other jurisdictions" consist of transfers to State or local correctional facilities. For 1977, movement data on persons with sentences of one year or less and data on intrasystem transfers, both incorrectly reported for 1976, were eliminated therefore, movement totals, which appear to decline from 1976 to 1977, in fact do not. Data on military prisoners are excluded.

Alabama:

A total of 2,626 prisoners held in local jails because of prison overcrowding were excluded from the NPS prisoner count since they were not considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. The 1977 figures on "escapes" and "escapees returned" accord with NPS criteria but differ from those of the Alabama State Board of Corrections, which excludes from "escapes" (and, by extension, "escapees returned") those cases involving inmates returned to prison during the calendar month of escape. The figures for "other releases" represent releases to court for appeal. The figures for "other admissions" are a residual reconciling the sum of specific types with the total.

Alaska:

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978. Inasmuch as jails and prisons are operated as a single system, 1976 and 1977 figures include inmates of both institutions. Consistent with NPS criteria, 103 prisoners (99 male and 4 female) convicted under State law but consigned to Bureau of Prisons facilities were included in data on Federal prisoners. To conform to NPS criteria, the 1977 data include prisoners serving a "split sentence" (i.e., part prison and part probation) providing the sum of both sentence parts equal more than one year. Such persons were admitted as "new court commitments" and discharged under "supervised mandatory release." Because previous issues of this series improperly excluded such prisoners, figures for 1976 appearing in this report have been adjusted to reflect this change. Moreover, 1977 data reflect the understanding that releases previously identified as "expiration of sentence" are more properly classified as "supervised mandatory release." The correct 1976 figure for "court commitment" is 297 (274 male and 23 female); for "supervised mandatory release," 176 (162 male and 14 female); for prisoners sentenced to more than a year, 255 (245 male and 10 female); and for prisoners sentenced to a year or less, 239 (226 male and 13 female). Less than 5 percent of the 1977 figures for "supervised mandatory release" are thought to be either "expiration of sentence" or "probation" following the confinement portion of a "split sentence."

Arizona:

The figures for "other conditional release" represent long-term conditional administrative releases. The "commutation" category for 1977 is not comparable to that for 1976, which incorrectly enumerated 40 commutations (35 male and 5 female) under "other conditional release."

Arkansas:

For 1976, 13 inmates were incorrectly reported as being held in local facilities because of overcrowding in State facilities; in fact, they were on temporary release to court. As for 1977, "other conditional release" represents inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act and "other releases" are releases to court or on appeal.

Differences from NPS difinitions: A small component (less than 2 percent) of the figures for "new court commitments" incorrectly consists of parole violators with new sentences. A small portion (less than 1 percent) of the figures for prisoners with a maximum sentence of over one year consists, incorrectly, of inmates with a sentence of exactly one year.

California:

The figures for "other conditional release" represent court-ordered releases.

Differences from NPS definitions: Figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" include returns from and releases to authorized temporary absence. Because these temporary transactions would significantly inflate total movements, only the net difference (releases) is shown.

Colorado:

The figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to appeal bond.

Differences fom NPS definitions: Approximately 5 percent of the figures for "new court commitments" were "probation violators returned."

Connecticut:

Figures for 1976 and 1977 include inmates both of prisons and jails, which are operated as a single system. Reflecting this administrative arrangement, the 1977 figures for the total inmate population include about 50 percent unsentenced persons. Some female inmates under the jurisdiction of the New Hampshire correctional system are housed at the Connecticut Correctional Institutiion in Niantic. They are counted as admissions and releases in both States.

Differences from NPS definitions: "New court commitments" include some parole violators and escapees returned with new sentences. Data on "expiration of sentence" include persons released on probation.

Delaware:

Figures for 1976 and 1977 include inmates both of jails and prisons, which are operated as a single system.

Differences from NPS definitions: Persons receiving a "split" sentence of more than one year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, are excluded from the data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded one year, a practice resulting in an understating of population totals, as well as of admissions and releases. Moreover, such inmates released on probation are enumerated under "supervised mandatory release" rather than "probation" and, if subsequently readmitted for violating probation, are included under "new court commitments" rather than under "parole" or "conditional-release violators returned." No estimates of the number of such movements are available. The figures for "transfers to other jurisdictions" incorrectly may include intrasystem transfers, probably no more than five. The figure for the total prisoner population erroneously excludes approximately 125 short-term furlough cases of unspecified sentence length, with a resultant understatement of the incarcerated population.

District of Columbia:

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the juris-

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diction, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978. In this jurisdiction, jails and prisons are operated as a single system and all inmates are enumerated without respect to sentence status, with the exception that two facilities (the District of Columbia Jail and the Detention Center), exclude inmates with sentences of one year or less or no sentence. All 1977 movement data on females are estimates within a 10 percent maximum error range. Significant differences from 1976 movement data reflect changes in reporting practices rather than any marked variation in the proportions of various categories of movement. The 1976 figures for "escapes" and "escapees returned" erroneously included a few (believed to be fewer than 5 percent) misdemeanants and unsentenced escapees. The data for 1977 correctly enumerate only movements of persons with sentences greater than one year. The majority of "escapes" are walkaways from community-based minimum security facilities.

Differences from NPS definitions: Persons receiving a "split" sentence of more than one year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, are excluded from the data unless the prison portion of the sentence exceeded one year, a practice resulting in an understating of movement transactions and the yearend population. Moreover, releases of "split sentence" inmates with a prison term of more than one year are enumerated under "expiration of sentence" rather than "probation."

Florida:

A total of 253 prisoners held in local jails because of prison overcrowding were excluded from the NPS prisoner count because they were not considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. Figures for "other admissions" and "other departures" represent returns from and releases to court, supersedeas bonds (bond for persons released on a writ staying the execution of a judgment, usually pending the outcome of an appeal), or other long-term authorized absences.

Differences from NPS definitions: The 1977 count of prisoners sentenced to more than one year included a small number (fewer than 1 percent) of unsentenced inmates. The figures for "other conditional release" included a small number of unconditional releases.

Georgia:

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978. During 1976, Georgia authorities housed State inmates in local facilities to ease overcrowding; by December 31, 1977, however, such inmates were no longer detained in local facilities. The figures for "other unconditional release" represent special reprieves and payment of fines. The figures for "other releases" represent court-ordered releases to bond and appeal. The figures for "other admissions" represent transactions of an unspecified type.

Differences from NPS definitions: An unreported number of persons receiving a "split sentence" of more than one year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, are excluded from the data unless the prison portion of their sentence exceeded one year, a practice resulting in an understating of movement transactions and of the yearend population. The figures for "new court commitments" erroneously included an unspecified number of probation violators.

Hawaii:

Figures for 1976 and 1977 include inmates of both prisons and jails, which are operated as a single system. The figures for "other releases" represent release on bail.

Idaho:

Figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to court, bond, appeal, and agreement on detainers. The figures for prisoners with sentences of one year or less include presentence evaluation cases and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare clients held only for testing.

Differences from NPS definitions: Unsentenced inmates being evaluated as clients of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare do not qualify as members of the correctional population.

Illinois:

All 1977 data are estimates believed accurate within 5 percent. Data on escapes for 1977, which properly included both institutional breakouts and unauthorized absences (AWOL), are not comparable to that category for 1976, when the latter were excluded. The "parole" category for 1977, which properly included about 800 paroles from work-release sites, is not comparable to that category for 1976 and earlier, when such transactions were excluded. Data on the "probation" category for 1977, which properly included probations from work-release sites, may or may not be comparable with that category for earlier years, when such persons were not always included. "Other admissions" (male) consist of a residual included by State authorities to reconcile the sum of specific types with the total. "Other releases" (male) consist mainly of releases on writ (bond) to court. "Other releases" (female) consist of a residual included by State authorities to reconcile the sum of specific types with the total.

Iowa:

Figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to appeal bond.

Kansas:

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978. The figures for "other unconditional release" represent vacated sentences. The figures for "other releases" represent releases to court.

Kentucky:

Figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to appeal by court order. Data on "new court commitments" and "parole or other conditional release violators returned" are not comparable to those categories for 1976. Data for 1976 erroneously included under "new court commitments" about 5 percent of parole violators returned with new sentences.

Louisiana:

The male prisoner count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978. A total of 780 male prisoners held in local jails because of prison overcrowding were excluded from the NPS prisoner count because they were not considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. The 1977 increase in male population was attributable in large measure to the updating of facilities to accommodate 2,000 additional inmates.

Maine:

The figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to appeal bond, except that three in the "other releases" category are an adjustment residual included by State reporting authorities to account for the difference between the sum of the specific types of admissions and the total of all admissions.

Differences from NPS definitions: Although it is known that persons sentenced to a year or less constituted approximately 10 percent of the prison population, the State statistical reporting system precluded distinguishing them from the rest of the inmates; consequently, all figures requiring this distinction are inaccurate. Escape data for 1977 include 21 escapes and 21 escapee returns recorded on a fiscal rather than calendar year basis; however, the overall totals are believed to approximate those for the calendar year.

Maryland:

A total of 921 prisoners (919 male and 2 female) held in local

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jails because of prison overcrowding were included in the NPS prisoner count because they were considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. The figures for "other releases" represent court-ordered releases to appeal.

Differences from NPS definitions: Although it is known that persons sentenced to a year or less constituted approximately 6 percent of the inmate population, the State's statistical reporting system did not distinguish them from the rest of the inmates; consequently, all figures requiring this distinction are inaccurate. Similarly, existing statistics do not distinguish "new court commitments" from "parole violators returned with new sentences"; consequently, an estimated 10 percent of the figure for the former consists of persons in the latter category.

Massachusetts:

All data for 1977 include State inmates held in local jails in lieu of State institutions as a direct result of overcrowding. Such inmates numbered 59 on December 31, 1977, and none on December 31, 1976.

Differences from NPS definitions: "Transfers to other jurisdictions" includes an insignificant number of postsentence releases (mostly intersystem transfers) and good conduct discharges to other States.

Michigan:

The count of female inmates for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978. A total of 58 prisoners (14 male and 44 female) held in jails because of prison overcrowding were included in the NPS prisoner count because they were considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. The figures for "other releases" represent a residual reconciling the sum of specific types with the total.

Minnesota:

The figures for "other admissions" represent returns from medical paroles. The figures for "parole" include 24 inmates (18 male and 6 female) who were paroled to medical facilities for long-term care.

Mississippi:

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978. A total of 575 prisoners (563 male and 12 female) held in local jails because of prison overcrowding were excluded from the NPS prisoner count because they were not considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. Prison inmate totals for 1977 are exact; however, distributions by types of admissions and releases are estimates, as they were in 1976. In 1976, "new court commitments," "expiration of sentence," and "parole" incorrectly were reported as including inmates with a maximum sentence of exactly one year and, therefore, are not comparable with the corresponding categories for 1977. The figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to long-term court stays.

Differences from NPS definitions: Data on "parole" erroneously include a small unspecified number of supervised mandatory releases and other early conditional releases.

Missouri:

The figures for "other releases" represent court-ordered conditional and unconditional releases.

Montana:

As of July 1, 1977, Montana began housing its female inmates primarily in its own facilities rather than at York, Nebraska; however, some female inmates may have been held in other States. For female inmates, "other conditional releases" represent extended furloughs designed to be converted to parole. For male inmates, "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to bond and by court order. The 1977 count of male prisoners with sentences of one year or less is not strictly comparable to that for 1976, inasmuch as the latter included two county inmates under sentence of death who were transferred to the Montana prison for safekeeping; in 1977, such prisoners were included as "transfers to other jurisdictions."

Nebraska:

The male inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978. The male figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to court. The female figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to appeal bond. In contrast to previous years, the 1977 yearend population included no females from other States. Movement data for males in 1976 and 1977 are not comparable. Specifically, earlier data erroneously enumerated admissions and releases of males with a maximum sentence exactly equal to one year; 1977 data is correctly limited to those with a sentence greater than one year. Information to revise these categories prior to 1977 is not available, but they are believed to be comparable in magnitude to the data for 1977.

Nevada:

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978. The figures for "other releases" represent releases on bond.

New Hampshire:

Female inmates under the jurisdiction of the New Hampshire correctional system were housed in correctional facilities in Connecticut; they were counted as admissions and releases in both States. The figures for "other releases" represent releases to appeal or bond.

New Jersey:

The male inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978. A total of 255 male prisoners held in local jails because of prison overcrowding were excluded from the NPS prisoner count because they were not considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. The figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent commitments from or discharges by recall.

New Mexico:

Figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to appeal or bond. Approximately 80 percent of the figure for prisoners who were sentenced to a term of one year or less or were unsentenced consisted of persons being held for presentence diagnosis after conviction.

Differences from NPS definitions: The number and movements of inmates given partially suspended ("split") sentences (part prison and part probation) were enumerated only if the prison portion of their sentence exceeded one year. As a result, lower yearend populations and fewer movements were reported than actually occurred. Approximately 10 percent of the figures on "expiration of sentence" may consist of persons released to probation.

New York:

The figures for "other admissions" represent returns from appeal and those for "other releases" represent releases to appeal and other court-ordered discharges. The figures for transfers to and from other jurisdictions reflect a revision in correctional law requiring that jurisdiction over prison inmates consigned to Matteawan State Hospital be transferred from the Department of Correctional Services to the Department of Mental Hygiene. Included in "new court commitments" are a number of admissions thought possibly to be "parole" or "conditional release violators returned"; thus one of these categories may be slightly overstated and one understated.

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North Carolina:

Prison inmate totals for 1977 are exact; however, distributions by types of admissions and releases are estimates. The figures for "other releases" represent court-ordered releases to appeal.

Differences from NPS definitions: Persons receiving a "split sentence" of more than one year, part to be served in prison and the remainder on probation, were excluded unless the prison portion of their sentence exceeded one year, resulting in an understating of admissions and releases, as well as of the yearend population. A small component (less than 10 percent) of the figure for "expiration of sentence" incorrectly consists of sentence commutations. The figures for prisoners with sentences of one year or less may exclude a small number of persons held in custody at yearend 1977 pending administrative implementation of sentence revocation.

North Dakota:

The figures for "other releases" represent releases to court and bond. Female inmates under the jurisdiction of the North Dakota correctional system are now housed in its own institutions and not, as was previously the case, at the facility in York, Nebraska.

Ohio:

The figures for "other unconditional releases" represent sentences vacated by the court. The figures for "other conditional releases" represent extended medical or nonmedical furloughs leading directly to parole status. The figures for "transfers to other jurisdictions" consist of transfers to mental hospitals.

Oklahoma:

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978. Data for 1977 on new court commitments, probation, and prisoners with maximum sentences of more than one year are not comparable with these categories in 1976, inasmuch as 1976 data incorrectly excluded from movements and populations all inmates with "split sentences" (part prison and part probation) whose prison portion was one year or less, although the combined prison and probation terms were more than one year.

Oregon:

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978.

Pennsylvania:

Movement data for 1976 and 1977 are not comparable, inasmuch as 496 "continuations," or new sentences begun immediately upon expiration of the old sentence without actual release or readmission, were incorrectly reported for 1976; data for 1977 properly exclude such continuations.

Rhode Island:

Figures for 1976 and 1977 include inmates both of jails and prisons, which are operated as a single system. Figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent returns from and releases to bail, appeal, or conditional court discharge.

Differences from NPS definitions: Inmates given partially suspended ("split") sentences (part prison and part probation) were enumerated only if the prison portion of their sentence exceeded one year. As a result, lower populations and fewer movements were reported to NPS than were actually warranted.

South Carolina:

A total of 697 prisoners (690 male and 7 female) held in local jails because of prison overcrowding were included in the NPS prisoner count because they were considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. The figures for "other releases" represent releases to court or on appeal bond. Data on "new court commitments" and "expiration of sentence" for 1977 are not comparable to these categories for 1976, when the figures for "new court commitments" incorrectly included approximately 200 parole revocations involving youthful offenders and the figures for "expiration of sentence" included terminations of probation following a suspended sentence. The actual 1976 figures for "expiration of sentence" approximate those for 1977. The figures for "other admissions" consist of a residual included by State authorities to reconcile the sum of specific types with the total.

South Dakota:

The figures for "other releases" represent releases to appeal and by court order.

Tennessee:

The figures for "other conditional releases" represent releases to extended furlough.

Texas:

Figures for "other admissions" and "other releases" represent admissions and releases of an unspecified type. The figures for "other unconditional releases" represent unconditional releases by court order, and those for "other conditional releases" represent conditional pardons.

Utah:

The figures for "other unconditional releases" represent termination of sentence by the Board of Pardons. The figures for prisoners with a sentence of one year or less consist mainly (80 percent) of convicted but unsentenced persons held for presentence evaluation.

Vermont:

The male inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978. Figures for 1976 and 1977 include inmates both in jails and prisons, which are operated as a single system.

Differences from NPS definitions: Inmates given partially suspended ("split") sentences (part prison and part probation) were enumerated only if the prison portion of their sentence exceeded one year. As a result, lower populations and fewer movements were reported to NPS than were actually warranted.

Virginia:

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978. A total of 824 prisoners held in local jails as a result of prison overcrowding were excluded from the NPS prisoner count because they were not considered by the State to be in the custody of its correctional system. The figures for "other releases" represent releases on bond pending appeal. The figures for "other admissions" consist of a residual included by State authorities to reconcile the sum of specific types with the total. The increase in the 1977 figures for commutations reflect improvements in data rather than an actual rise in this type of release. In addition, some 1976 commutations were incorrectly reported as sentence expirations.

Differences from NPS definitions: The figures for prisoners with a maximum sentence of over one year erroneously exclude 50 to 100 persons on authorized temporary absences.

Washington:

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978. The figures for "other unconditional releases" represent pardons and vacated sentences. The figures for "other conditional releases" represent conditional pardons. The figures for "transfers from other jurisdictions" consist of transfers from mental hospitals, believed to be fewer than five admissions and five releases per year. The figures for prisoners sentenced to one year or less or without sentence consist of inmates held for psychiatric evaluation.

West Virginia:

The inmate count for December 31, 1976, revised by the State, differs from that reported earlier and published in NPS Bulletin No. SD–NPS–PSF–4, February 1978. The revision stemmed

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chiefly from the adjustment of the figure in that report so as to exclude a predominantly juvenile facility whose population had been thought to be equivalent to the otherwise unmeasurable youthful offender population housed in that and two other juvenile institutions. Reflecting this reassessment and consistent with the complete exclusion of youthful offenders from the 1977 count, the 1976 figure for males sentenced to more than a year was adjusted to 1,239; for males sentenced to less than a year, to 13; and for total males, to 1,252. Whereas the total number of male admissions for 1977 was based on the calendar year, allocation of this total among the individual categories of admissions was estimated on the basis of the distribution recorded for the fiscal year. "Other admissions" (male) consist of an adjustment residual included by State reporting authorities to account for the difference between the sum of individual types of admissions and the total of all admissions. "Other unconditional releases" (male) represent releases by court order. "Other conditional releases" included five characterized by State authorities as "conditional pardons" and one medical respite. "Other releases" consist of transactions of unspecified type.

Differences from NPS definitions: Inmate counts exclude prisoners adjudicated as youthful offenders, estimated to number about 60 at yearend 1977.

Wisconsin:

Transfers to and from mental hospitals, incorrectly reported for 1976 as transfers to and from other jurisdictions, were excluded from 1977 data inasmuch as the prisoners involved were considered still in the custody of the State correctional system.

Wyoming:

As of June 11, 1977, Wyoming ceased housing female inmates out of State.

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APPENDIX 17 *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities*—Survey methodology and definitions of terms

NOTE: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report, *National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD–NPS–SR–2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), pp. 13–21. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.*

Sample Design

Statistical results presented in the report derive from a nationwide survey conducted among adult and youthful offenders held in custody of State correctional authorities. Most personal interviews were carried out during late January and early February 1974, and all interviewing was completed by February 22. Each participating inmate was asked 45 questions with respect to social and economic background, alcohol and drug use habits, and criminal offense and incarceration history. Survey records were processed and weighted, producing results that were representative of all inmates and of sub-groups within that population. Because they were based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

In order to attain a sample of approximately 10,000 inmates, or 1 in 18 offenders, under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities, institutions were stratified and the following rate of sampling was used:

Number of inmates per facility	Rate of sampling	
	Institutions	Inmates
Less than 20	1 in 18	1 in 1
20 to 199	1 in 6	1 in 3
200 to 399	1 in 3.6	1 in 5
400 to 899	1 in 2	1 in 9
900 or more	1 in 1	1 in 18

These design procedures produced a sample of 10,359 who were selected at random from rosters provided by the 190 participating institutions. Among those chosen, 8,869 inmates were interviewed directly; 1,205 were unavailable for personal interview, but partial information on these prisoners was taken from institutional records; 76 were unavailable to be interviewed, and institutional records also were unavailable; and finally, 209 persons, including many who had been discharged from institutions but whose names had not been purged from the rosters used for sample selection, were ineligible for inclusion in the sample. Weighting adjustments compensated for cases in which inmates were unavailable or ineligible for interview, as well as for those in which data were drawn from institutional records.

Estimation

Data records obtained by interviewers were assigned final weights, which were the product of the following four elements: (1) A basic weight of 18 was applied, reflecting each inmate's probability of being included in the sample. (2) A duplication control factor was applied solely to the data records of inmates from institutions for which presurvey population estimates differed from the total number of prisoners held at the time of the interview to the degree that the discrepancy required that inmates be sampled at a rate other than that originally prescribed. (3) A nonpersonal interview adjustment was made, designed to compensate for data derived from institutional records rather than through interviews. (4) The final factor was that of the ratio estimate, an adjustment that brought the survey-derived inmate count into accord with a total enumeration of prisoners, as determined by the January 31, 1974, Census of State Correctional Facilities.

Reliability of the Estimates

As previously indicated, these survey results are estimates. Despite precautions taken during the survey design and estimation procedures to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to error arising from the fact that they were obtained from a sample survey rather than a complete census and that the sample used was only one of a large number of equal size that could have been selected. Estimates derived from different samples would, in all probability, differ from one another; they also would have differed from data obtainable from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and interviewers. As a general rule, all estimates—whether numbers of inmates or percentages—based on about 17 or fewer sample cases have been considered statistically unreliable. The minimum estimate considered sufficiently reliable to serve as a statistical base was 300.

Standard errors applicable to two types of survey statistics—absolute levels (Table 1) and percentages (Table 2)—are given below. Both tables are of the generalized type inasmuch as they contain approximations suggesting an order of magnitude rather than the precise error associated with any given survey estimate. For estimates not specifically listed in the error tables, linear interpolation must be used to approximate the standard error.

Table 1 Standard error approximations for estimated numbers of inmates

[68 chances out of 100]

Size of estimate	Standard error
300	120
500	160
750	190
1,000	220
1,500	270
2,000	310
2,500	350
3,000	380
3,500	410
4,000	440
5,000	490
7,500	600
10,000	690
20,000	950
25,000	1,050
30,000	1,140
40,000	1,280
50,000	1,400
60,000	1,490
80,000	1,610
100,000	1,680
120,000	1,700
150,000	1,630
191,400	1,510

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Table 2 Standard error approximations for estimated percentages of inmates

[68 chances out of 100]

Base of estimate	Estimated percentages					
	98 or 2	95 or 5	90 or 10	80 or 20	75 or 25	50
300	5.7	8.9	12.2	16.3	17.6	20.3
500	4.4	6.9	9.4	12.6	13.6	15.7
750	3.6	5.6	7.7	10.3	11.1	12.9
1,000	3.1	4.9	6.7	8.9	9.6	11.1
1,500	2.5	4.0	5.5	7.3	7.9	9.1
2,000	2.2	3.4	4.7	6.3	6.8	7.9
2,500	2.0	3.1	4.2	5.6	6.1	7.0
3,000	1.8	2.8	3.9	5.1	5.6	6.4
3,500	1.7	2.6	3.6	4.8	5.2	5.9
4,000	1.6	2.4	3.3	4.5	4.8	5.6
5,000	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.3	5.0
7,500	1.1	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.5	4.1
10,000	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.5
20,000	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.5
25,000	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.2
30,000	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0
40,000	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8
50,000	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6
60,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
80,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2
100,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
120,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0
150,000	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
170,000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9
191,400	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8

Definitions

Adjudication—Used broadly to embrace all phases of the criminal justice process from preliminary hearing to final sentencing.

Aggravated assault—Unlawful attack with the intent to inflict severe bodily injury, usually by means of a weapon or other item that could produce death or serious bodily harm.

Drug treatment—Detoxification or withdrawal programs designed to lessen dependency on drugs; also drug maintenance programs that substitute one drug for another but do not attempt to lessen dependency.

Habitual criminal—A person sentenced under an Habitual Criminal Act stipulating the imposition of a prison sentence after separate convictions for a set number of felonies and/or misdemeanors.

Juvenile offender—A person, under age 18 in most States, over whom a juvenile court had original jurisdiction.

Major drug offense—Nonpossession, notably the sale or manufacture of drugs, involving any drug except marihuana.

Minor drug offense—Illegal possession of any drug; also any offense involving marihuana.

"Present" offense—The adjudicated offense for which an inmate had been most recently mandated to the custody of State correctional authorities for a period that, as of the date of the survey, had not been interrupted by an unconditional discharge. (The "present" or "entry" offense was different from that being served on the date of the survey in the cases of some of the inmates who, subsequent to incarceration for the "present" offense, had received a sentence for a different offense, whether committed prior or subsequent to being mandated for their "present" offense.)

"Present" sentence—Sentence that most recently brought a prisoner under the jurisdiction of a State correctional system (including parole authorities) for an uninterrupted period of time as of the time of survey. In the case of a small minority of inmates, the "present," or entry, sentence was not the same as the one they were serving at the time of the survey. An example of a sentence incurred subsequent to the "present" sentence is one that was handed down for a new crime committed by a parolee. Another example is a sentence incurred for a crime committed by an inmate while in prison.

Simple assault—Unlawful attack without the use of a dangerous weapon and resulting in no serious injury to the victim.

State correctional institution—Any facility at which adult and/or youthful offenders under the jurisdiction of a State correctional system resided as a functionally distinct group on January 31, 1974. Includes prisons, prison farms, community correctional centers, work-release centers, pre-release centers, and classification or medical centers; also facilities generally not defined by the States as correctional institutions but nevertheless engaged in housing convicted persons classified as inmates in the State correctional system (e.g., hospitals, Y.M.C.A.'s, etc.).

Stolen property offense—Concealing, possessing, receiving, selling, or transporting stolen property.

Training or rehabilitation program—Any educational or therapeutic program designed to improve inmates' attitudes, correct deficiencies in educational achievement, help inmates overcome drinking or drug habits, and the like. Includes formal job training, remedial education programs, psychological and social counseling, alcoholic rehabilitation, drug treatment, and courses in religious education; excludes sports, recreational, and arts and crafts-type offerings.

Weapons offense—Illegal manufacture, sale, possession, or concealment of a deadly weapon or furnishing such a weapon to a minor; also threatening to bomb or teaching to use, using, or transporting explosives.

Work release—A program whose objective is the daytime release of inmates of a correctional institution to enable them to hold a paying job located outside of the physical confines of the institution and independent of the control of correctional authorities.

Youthful offender—A person who is eligible for special treatment under the provisions of a given State's Youthful Offender Act in the event he becomes liable for criminal charges; generally includes persons aged 17 to 24.

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APPENDIX 18 Federal Prison System *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1975*—Definitions of Federal sentencing procedures

NOTE: This information was taken from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Prison System, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1975 *(Washington, D.C.: Federal Prison System, 1977), pp. 113–114.*

Regular adult—A District of Columbia adult, military prisoner, or other individual who qualifies under the parole eligibility provisions of 18 U.S.C. 924(a) and 4202, or 26 U.S.C. 5871 and 7237.

18 U.S.C. 4208(b)—A commitment for a study (deemed to be for the maximum sentence). The results of the study shall be provided by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to the courts within 3 months.

18 U.S.C. 4208(a)(1)—An individual sentenced to a term in excess of 1 year with the parole eligibility date determined by the court to be less than one-third of the maximum sentence imposed and no more than 15 years.

18 U.S.C. 4208(a)(2)—An individual eligible for parole at the determination of the United States Board of Parole.

18 U.S.C. 5010(e) (Youth Corrections Act study and observation)—A youth offender or young adult committed for observation and study. The findings of the study shall be provided by the Youth Division of the United States Board of Parole to the court within 60 days.

18 U.S.C. 5010(b) (Youth Corrections Act, indeterminate)—A youth offender or young adult sentenced for treatment and supervision who shall be released conditionally under supervision on or before the expiration of 4 years from the date of conviction and who shall be discharged unconditionally on or before 6 years from the date of conviction.

18 U.S.C. 5010(c) (Youth Corrections Act, specific term)—A youth offender or young adult sentenced for treatment and supervision in excess of 6 years, but not to exceed the maximum of the offended statute, and who shall be released conditionally under supervision not later than 2 years before expiration of the maximum sentence imposed.

18 U.S.C. 5034 (juvenile offender)—A juvenile committed for observation and study. The results of the study shall be provided by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to the court within 60 days.

18 U.S.C. 5034 (Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, minority)—A juvenile committed for the period of his minority.

18 U.S.C. 5034 (Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, other than minority)—A juvenile committed for a period of time less than his minority.

16 D.C.C. 2318 (District of Columbia, juvenile)—A District of Columbia juvenile.

18 U.S.C. 3651 (Split sentence)—A sentence on one count consisting of a suspended sentence with a definite term, and a confinement portion of 6 months or less followed by a period of probation not to exceed 5 years.

18 U.S.C. 4244 (Mental competency determination/not under sentence)—An individual whose mental condition is examined prior to sentencing to determine if he is mentally competent to understand the proceedings against him or to assist in his own defense.

18 U.S.C. 4246 (Mental incompetency)—A person found to be mentally incompetent and committed until such time as the person shall be found mentally competent to stand trial or until the pending charges against him are liquidated.

18 U.S.C. 4252 (Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, case under study)—A person committed for an examination to determine if he is an addict and likely to be rehabilitated through treatment. The examination report shall be furnished to the court by the Attorney General within 60 days.

18 U.S.C. 4253 (Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, sentenced prisoner)—An addict committed for treatment for an indeterminate period of time not to exceed 10 years or the maximum period of time which could otherwise have been imposed.

State case—A state prisoner serving his state sentence in a federal institution under contract.

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APPENDIX 19 *Uniform Parole Reports*—Definitions of terms and reporting information

NOTE: This information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West. In addition, information was excerpted from National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports, Characteristics of the Parole Population, 1977, National Tables, *(San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West, 1979). For further information see National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Uniform Parole Reports,* Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977 *(San Francisco, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1978). For definitions of parole, parole entries, parole removals, paroling authority, jurisdiction, and parole supervision agency, see Appendix 5.*

The Uniform Parole Reports program is a voluntary data collection effort. Some States report on all parolees released, while other States report on a random sample of parolees. In addition, States may not report information on parolees released for each month of the year. Some States report only part of the year on all parolees or on a sample of parolees. To adjust for these reporting variations a weighting scheme has been devised.

The following estimation procedures were used to compute the estimate of the total parole population. First, in States which reported on a sample of their parole population each reported case was weighted by the inverse of the sampling percentage. For example, if a State reported 15 cases as a 25 percent (or ¼) random sample of its parole population, each case was multiplied by $1 \div 0.25$ or 4. The estimated total population would be $15 \times 4 = 60$.

Second, where States reported data for less than 12 months, each reported case was weighted by the inverse of the percentage of the year covered. For example, if a State reported data for only 6 months of the year (50 percent or ½) each reported case was multiplied by $1 \div 0.50$ or 2. So if the data for the 9 months covered fifteen cases, the estimated total population would be 15 multiplied by 1.33 equals 20.

The first procedure assumes that the random sample is statistically equivalent to the total population. The statistical validity of the assumption can be computed. The second procedure assumes that the partial year sample is also statistically equivalent to the total population. The extent to which this assumption applies, that is, the extent to which parole status and the composition of the parole population vary by month of parole entry, is an empirical issue. At the present time, the Uniform Parole Reports program does not have the detailed data necessary to test this assumption or to create a more precise estimation model.

Table 1 lists the jurisdictions that reported data on parole outcome for a 1-year follow-up period for those persons paroled in 1976; Table 2, for a 2-year follow-up period for those persons paroled in 1975; and Table 3, for a 3-year follow-up for those persons paroled in 1974.

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Table 1 Reporting information for one-year follow-up of 1976 parolees

	Percent of population reported	Number of months with one-year follow-up
Northeast—		
New England		
Connecticut	0	0
Maine	100	12
Massachusetts	0	0
New Hampshire	100	12
Rhode Island	0	0
Vermont	0	0
Middle Atlantic		
New Jersey	100	8
New York	10	7
Pennsylvania	100	12
Puerto Rico	100	11
North Central—		
East North Central		
Illinois	100	12
Indiana	0	0
Michigan	18	12
Ohio	10	12
Wisconsin	45 *a*	12
West North Central		
Iowa	100	9
Kansas	100	12
Minnesota	0	0
Missouri	25	11
	100	1
Nebraska	100	12
North Dakota	100	12
South Dakota	100	12
South—		
South Atlantic		
Delaware	100	12
District of Columbia	100	11
Florida	100	12
Georgia	50	6
Maryland	0	0
North Carolina	50	12
South Carolina	100	12
Virginia	100	12
West Virginia	100	12
East South Central		
Alabama	25	12
Kentucky	100	12
Mississippi	0	0
Tennessee	100	11
West South Central		
Arkansas	50	12
Louisiana	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0
Texas	100	12
West—		
West Mountain		
Arizona	0	0
Colorado	0	0
Idaho	100	11
Montana	0	0
Nevada	0	0
New Mexico	100	12
Utah	100	12
Wyoming	100	12
Pacific		
Alaska	100	5
California		
California Youth Authority:		
Male	15	12
Female	100	12
California Department of Corrections	0	0
Hawaii	0	0
Oregon	0	0
Washington	0	0

a Uniform Parole Reports, with the approval of Wisconsin, determined the sample size.

Table 2 Reporting information for two-year follow-up of 1975 parolees

	Percent of population reported	Number of months with two-year follow-up
Northeast—		
New England		
Connecticut	0	0
Maine	100	3
Massachusetts	0 *c*	0 *c*
New Hampshire	100	12
Rhode Island	0 *c*	0 *c*
Vermont	0 *c*	0 *c*
Middle Atlantic		
New Jersey	0 *c*	0 *c*
New York	10	12
Pennsylvania	100	12
Puerto Rico	100	11
North Central—		
East North Central		
Illinois	100	12
Indiana	0	0
Michigan	18	12
Ohio	25	3
	50	2
	75	2
	90	2
	100	3
Wisconsin	0 *c*	0 *c*
West North Central		
Iowa	100	12
Kansas	100	12
Minnesota	0	0
Missouri	25	11
	100	1
Nebraska	100	11
North Dakota	100	12
South Dakota	100	12
South—		
South Atlantic		
Delaware	100	10
District of Columbia	100	12
Florida	100	12
Georgia	50	7
Maryland	0	0
North Carolina	0 *b*	0 *b*
South Carolina	100	12
Virginia	100	12
West Virginia	100	12
East South Central		
Alabama	25	12
Kentucky	100	12
Mississippi	0 *c*	0 *c*
Tennessee	100	12
West South Central		
Arkansas	80	12
Louisiana	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0
Texas	100	11
West—		
West Mountain		
Arizona	0 *c*	0 *c*
Colorado	0	0
Idaho	100	5
Montana	0	0
Nevada	100	8
New Mexico	100	10
Utah	100	12
Wyoming	100	12
Pacific		
Alaska	0	0
California		
California Youth Authority:		
Male	0 *d*	0 *d*
Female	0 *d*	0 *d*
California Department of Corrections	0	0
Hawaii	0 *c*	0 *c*
Oregon	0 *c*	0 *c*
Washington	0	0

a Uniform Parole Reports received 1975 one-year follow-up data on 100% parolees: Massachusetts, 5 months; Rhode Island, 12 months; Vermont, 12 months; New Jersey, 12 months; and Wisconsin, 12 months.

b Uniform Parole Reports received 1975 one-year follow-up data on 50% of parolees: North Carolina, 12 months.

c Uniform Parole Reports received 1975 one-year follow-up data on 100% of parolees: Mississippi, 5 months; Arizona, 5 months; Hawaii, 9 months; and Oregon, 1 month.

d Uniform Parole Reports received 1974 and 1975 one-year follow-up data on 15% of male parolees and 100% of female parolees: California Youth Authority, 12 months.

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Table 3 Reporting information for three-year follow-up of 1974 parolees

	Percent of population reported	Number of months with three-year follow-up
Northeast—		
New England		
Connecticut	0	0
Maine	100	9
Massachusetts	0 *a*	0 *a*
New Hampshire	100	11
Rhode Island	0 *a*	0 *a*
Vermont	0 *a*	0 *a*
Middle Atlantic		
New Jersey	0	0
New York	10	12
Pennsylvania	25	12
Puerto Rico	100	11
North Central—		
West North Central		
Illinois	100	12
Indiana	0	0
Michigan	18	12
Ohio	10	10
	100	2
Wisconsin	0	0
West North Central		
Iowa	100	12
Kansas	100	12
Minnesota	0	0
Missouri	100	12
Nebraska	100	12
North Dakota	100	9
South Dakota	100	12
South—		
South Atlantic		
Delaware	100	12
District of Columbia	100	11
Florida	100	12
Georgia	50	6
Maryland	0	0
North Carolina	0	0
South Carolina	100	12
Virginia	100	12
West Virginia	100	11
East South Central		
Alabama	25	12
Kentucky	100	12
Mississippi	0 *b*	0 *b*
Tennessee	100	7
West South Central		
Arkansas	40	7
Louisiana	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0
Texas	100	12
West—		
West Mountain		
Arizona	100	3
Colorado	0	0
Idaho	100 *b*	2 *b*
Montana	0	0
Nevada	100	9
New Mexico	0 *b*	0 *b*
Utah	0 *b*	0 *b*
Wyoming	100	12
Pacific		
Alaska	0	0
California		
California Youth Authority:		
Male	0 *c*	0 *c*
Female	0 *c*	0 *c*
California Department of Corrections	0	0
Hawaii	0 *b*	0 *b*
Oregon	0 *b*	0 *b*
Washington	0	0

a Uniform Parole Reports received 1974 two-year follow-up data on 100% parolees: Massachusetts, 12 months; Rhode Island, 12 months; and Vermont, 9 months.

b Uniform Parole Reports received 1974 two-year follow-up data on 100% of parolees: Mississippi, 5 months; Idaho, 4 months; New Mexico, 10 months; Utah, 12 months; Hawaii, 9 months; and Oregon, 2 months.

c Uniform Parole Reports received 1974 and 1975 one-year follow-up data on 15% of male parolees and 100% of female parolees: California Youth Authority, 12 months.

Definitions of terms

Definitions of terms used in the Uniform Parole Reports tables other than those discussed above include the following:

Absconder—The whereabouts of the parolee are unknown to the paroling authority. Either a warrant for absconding from parole has been issued or some other official action has been taken to declare the parolee an absconder.

Difficulty—No uniform definition exists.

Discharged—Parole supervision has been terminated either by expiration of sentence, by commutation or paroling authority action, or by "remander to court." This category also includes persons discharged to other States for prosecution.

Major conviction—A court conviction and sentence for a maximum term of at least 1 year.

Minor conviction—A court conviction and sentence for a minimum of at least 60 days and a maximum term of less than 1 year.

New conviction—This refers to any new offense(s) committed for which the parolee was convicted while under parole supervision for up to 3 years.

Parole outcome—This denotes the status (e.g., discharged, continued, absconded, returned or recommitted to prison, died) of parolees after 1-year intervals (e.g., 1974 parole status of 1973 parole entries) for up to three years. Within this 3-year range, parolees are followed only until they exit the system via discharge, return or recommitment to prison, or death.

Prior prison commitments—Known number of prior commitments to adult correctional institutions where such institutions are defined as a reformatory or prison operated by a State or Federal agency that generally receives adult persons on sentence with a maximum of at least 1 year. This category does not include the present commitment. Also, it includes only those incarcerations that were known to parole authorities.

Recommitted to prison—The parolee has received a new major conviction while on parole and has been sentenced and recommitted to prison. This also includes persons receiving a suspended sentence or probation if they are then returned to prison by paroling authority action.

Returned to prison—The parolee has been returned to prison by paroling authority action.

Violation—The parolee has been adjudged by the paroling authority to be in violation of the conditions of his or her parole.

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