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# Technical Appendix

# Report to the Nation

# on Crime and Justice

## Second edition

2011

## Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(revised July 1988)

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## National Crime Survey

### Criminal victimization in the U.S.:

1985 (final report), NCJ-104273, 5/87  
1984 (final report), NCJ-100435, 5/86  
1983 (final report), NCJ-96459, 10/85

### BJS special reports:

Motor vehicle theft, NCJ-109978, 3/88

Elderly victims, NCJ-107676, 11/87

Violent crime trends, NCJ-107217, 11/87

Robbery victims, NCJ-104638, 4/87

Violent crime by strangers and nonstrangers, NCJ-103702, 1/87

Preventing domestic violence against women, NCJ-102037, 8/86

Crime prevention measures, NCJ-100438, 3/86

The use of weapons in committing crimes, NCJ-99643, 1/86

Reporting crimes to the police, NCJ-99432, 12/85

Locating city, suburban, and rural crime, NCJ-99535, 12/85

The rate of violent crime, NCJ-97119, 5/85

The economic cost of crime to victims, NCJ-93450, 4/84

Family violence, NCJ-93449, 4/84

### BJS bulletins:

Households touched by crime, 1987, NCJ-111240, 5/88

Criminal victimization 1986, NCJ-106989, 10/87

Households touched by crime, 1986, NCJ-105289, 6/87

The crime of rape, NCJ-96777, 3/85

Household burglary, NCJ-96021, 1/85

Violent crime by strangers, NCJ-80829, 4/82

Crime and the elderly, NCJ-79814, 1/82

Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

### The seasonality of crime victimization, NCJ-111033, 6/88

### Series crimes: Report of a field test (BJS technical report), NCJ-104615, 4/87

### Crime and older Americans information package, NCJ-104569, \$10, 5/87

### Lifetime likelihood of victimization, (BJS technical report), NCJ-104274, 3/87

### Teenage victims, NCJ-103138, 12/86

### Response to screening questions in the National Crime Survey (BJS technical report), NCJ-97624, 7/85

### Victimization and fear of crime: World perspectives, NCJ-93872, 1/85

### The National Crime Survey: Working papers, vol. I: Current and historical perspectives, NCJ-75374, 8/82

### vol. II: Methodological studies, NCJ-90307, 12/84

### Issues in the measurement of victimization, NCJ-74482, 10/81

### Rape victimization in 26 American cities, NCJ-55878, 8/79

### An introduction to the National Crime Survey, NCJ-43732, 4/78

### Local victim surveys: A review of the issues, NCJ-39973, 8/77

## Corrections

### BJS bulletins and special reports:

Prisoners in 1987, NCJ-110331, 4/88

Profile of State prison inmates, 1986, NCJ-109926, 1/88

Capital punishment 1986, NCJ-106483, 9/87

Imprisonment in four countries, NCJ-103967, 2/87

Population density in State prisons, NCJ-103204, 12/86

State and Federal prisoners, 1925-85, 102494, 11/86

Prison admissions and releases, 1983, NCJ-100582, 3/88

Examining recidivism, NCJ-96501, 2/85

Returning to prison, NCJ-95700, 11/84

Time served in prison, NCJ-93924, 6/84

Historical statistics on prisoners in State and Federal institutions, yearend 1925-86, NCJ-111098, 6/88

### Correctional populations in the U.S. 1985, NCJ-103957, 2/88

### 1984 census of State adult correctional facilities, NCJ-105585, 7/87

Historical corrections statistics in the U.S., 1850-1984, NCJ-102529, 4/87

1979 survey of inmates of State correctional facilities and 1979 census of State correctional facilities:

### BJS special reports:

The prevalence of imprisonment, NCJ-93657, 7/85

Career patterns in crime, NCJ-88672, 6/83

### BJS bulletins:

Prisoners and drugs, NCJ-87575, 3/83

Prisoners and alcohol, NCJ-86223, 1/83

Prisons and prisoners, NCJ-80697, 2/82

Veterans in prison, NCJ-79232, 11/81

### Census of jails and survey of jail inmates:

Drunk driving, NCJ-109945, 2/88

Jail inmates, 1986, NCJ-107123, 10/87

Jail inmates 1985, NCJ-105586, 7/87

The 1983 jail census (BJS bulletin), NCJ-95536, 11/84

Census of jails, 1978: Data for individual jails, vols. I-IV, Northeast, North Central, South, West, NCJ-72279-72282, 12/81

Profile of jail inmates, 1978, NCJ-65412, 2/81

## Parole and probation

### BJS bulletins:

Probation and parole 1986, NCJ-108012, 12/87

Probation and parole 1985, NCJ-103683, 1/87

Setting prison terms, NCJ-76218, 8/83

### BJS special reports:

Time served in prison and on parole, 1984, NCJ-108544, 1/88

Recidivism of young parolees, NCJ-104916, 5/87

Parole in the U.S., 1980 and 1981, NCJ-87387, 3/86

Characteristics of persons entering parole during 1978 and 1979, NCJ-87243, 5/83

Characteristics of the parole population, 1978, NCJ-66479, 4/81

## Children in custody

### BJS bulletins:

Public juvenile facilities, 1985 (bulletin), NCJ-102457, 10/86

1982-83 census of juvenile detention and correctional facilities, NCJ-101686, 9/86

## Expenditure and employment

### BJS bulletins:

Justice expenditure and employment: 1985, NCJ-104460, 3/87

1983, NCJ-101776, 7/86

1982, NCJ-98327, 8/85

Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S.: 1980 and 1981 extracts, NCJ-96007, 6/85

1971-79, NCJ-92596, 11/84

## Courts

### BJS bulletins:

State felony courts and felony laws, NCJ-106273, 8/87

The growth of appeals: 1973-83 trends, NCJ-96381, 2/85

Case filings in State courts 1983, NCJ-95111, 10/84

### BJS special reports:

Felony case-processing time, NCJ-101985, 8/86

Felony sentencing in 18 local jurisdictions, NCJ-97681, 6/85

The prevalence of guilty pleas, NCJ-96018, 12/84

Sentencing practices in 13 States, NCJ-95399, 10/84

Criminal defense systems: A national survey, NCJ-94630, 8/84

Habeas corpus, NCJ-92948, 3/84

State court caseload statistics, 1977 and 1981, NCJ-87587, 2/83

### Sentencing outcomes in 28 felony courts, NCJ-105743, 8/87

### National criminal defense systems study, NCJ-94702, 10/86

### The prosecution of felony arrests:

1982, NCJ-106990, 5/88

1981, NCJ-101380, 9/86, \$7.60

1980, NCJ-97684, 10/85

1979, NCJ-86482, 5/84

### Felony laws of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 1986, NCJ-105066, 2/88, \$14.70

### State court model statistical dictionary, Supplement, NCJ-98326, 9/85

1st edition, NCJ-62320, 9/80

### State court organization 1980, NCJ-76711, 7/82

## Computer crime

### BJS special reports:

Electronic fund transfer fraud, NCJ-9666, 3/85

Electronic fund transfer and crime, NCJ-92650, 2/84

### Electronic fund transfer systems fraud, NCJ-100461, 4/86

Computer security techniques, NCJ-84049, 9/82

Electronic fund transfer systems and crime, NCJ-83736, 9/82

Expert witness manual, NCJ-77927, 9/81, \$11.50

Criminal justice resource manual, NCJ-61550, 12/79

## Privacy and security

### Privacy and security of criminal history information: Compendium of State legislation: 1984 overview, NCJ-98077, 9/85

### Criminal justice information policy: Automated fingerprint identification systems: Technology and policy issues, NCJ-104342, 4/87

Criminal justice "hot" files, NCJ-101850, 12/86

### Data quality policies and procedures: Proceedings of a BJS/SEARCH conference, NCJ-101849, 12/86

Crime control and criminal records (BJS special report), NCJ-99176, 10/85

### State criminal records repositories (BJS technical report), NCJ-99017, 10/85

Data quality of criminal history records, NCJ-98079, 10/85

### Intelligence and investigative records, NCJ-95787, 4/85

Victim/witness legislation: An overview, NCJ-94365, 12/84

Information policy and crime control strategies (SEARCH/BJS conference), NCJ-93926, 10/84

Research access to criminal justice data, NCJ-84154, 2/83

Privacy and juvenile justice records, NCJ-84152, 1/83

## See order form on last page

## Federal justice statistics

### The Federal civil justice system (BJS bulletin), NCJ-104769, 7/87

### Employer perceptions of workplace crime, NCJ-101851, 7/87

## Federal offenses and offenders

### BJS special reports:

Pretrial release and detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984, NCJ-109929, 2/88

White-collar crime, NCJ-106876, 9/87

Pretrial release and misconduct, NCJ-96132, 1/85

## General

### BJS bulletins and special reports:

International crime rates, NCJ-110776, 5/88

Tracking offenders, 1984, NCJ-109686, 1/88

BJS telephone contacts '87, NCJ-102909, 12/86

Tracking offenders: White-collar crime, NCJ-102867, 11/86

Police employment and expenditure, NCJ-100117, 2/86

Tracking offenders: The child victim, NCJ-95785, 12/84

Tracking offenders, NCJ-91572, 11/83

Victim and witness assistance: New State laws and the system's response, NCJ-87934, 5/83

### Report to the Nation on crime and justice, second edition, NCJ-105506, 6/88

### BJS data report, 1987, NCJ-110643, 5/88

### BJS annual report, fiscal 1987, NCJ-109928, 4/88

### Data center & clearinghouse for drugs & crime (brochure), BC-000092, 2/88

### Drugs and crime: A guide to BJS data, NCJ-109956, 2/88

### Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1986, NCJ-105287, 9/87

### 1986 directory of automated criminal justice information systems, NCJ-102260, 1/87, \$20

### Publications of BJS, 1971-84: A topical bibliography, TB030012, 10/86, \$17.50

### BJS publications: Selected library in microfiche, 1971-84, PR030012, 10/86, \$203 domestic

### National survey of crime severity, NCJ-96017, 10/85

### Criminal victimization of District of Columbia residents and Capitol Hill employees, 1982-83, NCJ-97982; Summary, NCJ-98567, 9/85

### DC household victimization survey data base:

Study implementation, NCJ-98537, \$7.60

Documentation, NCJ-98596, \$6.40

User manual, NCJ-98597, \$8.20

### How to gain access to BJS data (brochure), BC-000022, 9/84

## BJS maintains the following mailing lists:

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• Juvenile corrections (annual)

• Courts (annual)

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• BJS bulletins and special reports (approximately twice a month)

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Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.



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# Technical Appendix

# Report to the Nation

# on Crime and Justice

## Second edition

NCJ-112011, July 1988

112011

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ACQUISITIONS

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**U.S. Department of Justice  
Bureau of Justice Statistics**

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## Chapter I

# The criminal event

Pages 2-3

**What is crime?****Crimes are defined by law**

BJS Dictionary of criminal justice data terminology: Terms and definitions proposed for interstate and national data collection and exchange, 2nd edition, NCJ-76939, 1981, p. 61.

**What are the characteristics of some serious crimes?****Definitions:**

BJS Dictionary of criminal justice data terminology: Terms and definitions proposed for interstate and national data collection and exchange, 2nd edition, NCJ-76939, 1981.

**Facts:****Homicide**

FBI Crime in the United States 1985, pp. 7-12.

**Rape**

Place of occurrence:  
BJS Criminal victimization in the United States, 1985, NCJ-104273, May 1987, table 52.

Time of occurrence:  
BJS Criminal victimization in the United States, 1985, table 49.

Age:  
BJS Criminal victimization in the United States, 1985, unpublished working table 4.

Age 12-15	7,030
Age 16-19	33,510
Age 20-24	39,320
Total	79,860

Total age 12-24	= 79,860	= 57.6%
Total rapes	138,490	

**Robbery****Number of offenders:**

BJS Criminal victimization in the United States, 1985, table 58.

Two offenders	22.7
Three	9.9
Four or more	11.0
	43.6%

**Weapon use:**

BJS Criminal victimization in the United States, 1985, tables 59 and 60.

**Assault****Frequency:**

BJS Criminal victimization in the United States, 1985, table 2.

**Number of offenders:**

BJS Criminal victimization in the United States, 1985, table 28.

**Burglary****Type of place:**

FBI Crime in the United States 1985, p. 25.

**Type of burglary:**

BJS Criminal victimization in the United States, 1985, table 2.

**Time of occurrence:**

Household burglary, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-96021, January 1985, table 4.

**Larceny-theft****Type:**

BJS Criminal victimization in the United States, 1985, table 52.

**Age:**

BJS Criminal victimization in the United States, 1985, table Y.

**Time:**

BJS Criminal victimization in the United States, 1985, table 49.

**Motor vehicle theft****Reporting:**

BJS Criminal victimization in the United States, 1985, table 87.

**Recovery:**

BJS Criminal victimization in the United States, 1985, table 78.

**Arson**

FBI Crime in the United States 1985, pp. 37-38.

**How do violent crimes differ from property crimes?**

BJS Dictionary of criminal justice data terminology: Terms and definitions proposed for interstate and national data collection and exchange, 2nd edition, NCJ-76939, 1981.

**How do felonies differ from misdemeanors?**

BJS Dictionary of criminal justice data terminology: Terms and definitions proposed for interstate and national data collection and exchange, 2nd edition, NCJ-76939, 1981.

**What are some other common crimes in the United States?**

BJS Dictionary of criminal justice data terminology: Terms and definitions proposed for interstate and national data collection and exchange, 2nd edition, NCJ-76939, 1981.

Pages 4-6

Homicide, robbery, and burglary are examples of common law crimes

**Homicide****What is homicide?**

BJS Dictionary of criminal justice data terminology: Terms and definitions proposed for interstate and national data collection and exchange, 2nd edition, NCJ-76939, 1981, pp. 63, 135, and 137.

Homicide often stems from other crimes

Carolyn Rebecca Block, Lethal violence in Chicago over seventeen years: Homicides known to the police, 1965-1981, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, July 1985.

Homicides may be instrumental or impulsive

Carolyn Rebecca Block, Lethal violence in Chicago over seventeen years: Homicides known to the police, 1965-1981, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, July 1985.

Murder most often results from arguments or the commission of another felony

FBI Crime in the United States 1985, p. 12.

Multiple murders include serial, mass, and spree murders

Douglas and Restler, "Criminal profiling from crime scene analysis," Behavioral Sciences and the Law (Autumn 1986) 4(4).

Jack Levine and James Alan Fox, Mass murder: America's growing menance (New York and London: Plenum Press, 1985).

Kevin Klose, "Trio allegedly motivated by money," Washington Post, February 17, 1985.

### Robbery

Robbery includes theft as well as physical threat or attack

Robbery victims, BJS Special Report, NCJ-104638, April 1987, table 6.

The average theft loss from robbery was \$447

Robbery victims, BJS Special Report, NCJ-104638, April 1987, p. 2.

Robbery sometimes occurs along with other crimes

Robbery victims, BJS Special Report, NCJ-104638, April 1987, p. 1.

Most robberies were committed by strangers—and half by more than one offender

Robbery victims, BJS Special Report, NCJ-104638, April 1987.

Offenders displayed weapons in almost half of all robberies

Robbery victims, BJS Special Report, NCJ-104638, April 1987.

Robbery differs significantly from other violent crimes

Robbery victims, BJS Special Report, NCJ-104638, April 1987, table 6.

When do robberies occur?

Robbery victims, BJS Special Report, NCJ-104638, April 1987, table 7.

Where do robberies occur?

Robbery victims, BJS Special Report, NCJ-104638, April 1987, table 7.

Robbery rates declined between 1973 and 1984

Robbery victims, BJS Special Report, NCJ-104638, April 1987, table 7.

Slightly more than half of all robberies were reported to police

Robbery victims, BJS Special Report, NCJ-104638, April 1987, table 7.

### Burglary

Burglary is unlawful entry usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft

FBI Crime in the United States 1985, p. 25.

Household burglary, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-96021, January 1985, p. 1.

Who commits household burglaries?

Household burglary, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-96021, January 1985, table 2.

Many of the violent crimes that occur in the home are committed during an illegal entry

Household burglary, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-96021, January 1985.

Burglary results in losses from theft and property damage

Household burglary, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-96021, January 1985.

When does burglary occur?

Household burglary, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-96021, January 1985.

What are the trends in burglary?

Household burglary, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-96021, January 1985.

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Driving while intoxicated has been defined as a crime because of public concern over traffic safety

Alcohol-related accidents pose a great threat to public safety

1985 traffic fatalities, preliminary report, technical report, DOT HS 806968, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, May 1986.

**Physical tests determine whether drivers are intoxicated**

	Driving while Intoxicated legislation									
	Mandatory minimum licensing for refusal to take breathalyzer		Minimum Blood Alcohol Concentration level that defines intoxication		Drinking age		Laws prohibiting "Happy Hour"		In vehicle you are prohibited from—	
	1st offense	2nd offense	1982	1986	1982	1986	Yes	No	Having an open container of alcohol	Consuming alcohol
Alabama	3mos.	12mos.	.10	.10	19	21		X		
Alaska	3	12	.10	.10	19	21		X		
Arizona	12	12	.10	.10	19	21	X			X
Arkansas	6	12	.10*	.10	21	21		X		X
California	6	24	.10	.10	21	21		X		X
Colorado	12	12	.10*	.15	18	18		X		
Connecticut	6	12	.10	.10	19	21		X		
Delaware	6	18	.10	.10	20	21		X		
Dist. of Columbia	12	12	.10	.10	18	21		X		
Florida	—	18	.10	.10	19	21		X		
Georgia	6	6	.10*	.12	19	21		X		
Hawaii	12	24	.10*	.10	18	21		X		
Idaho	4	4	.08*	.10	19	19		X		X
Illinois	—	3	.10	.10	21	21		X		
Indiana	12	12	.10*	.10	21	21	X			
Iowa	8	12	.13	.10	19	21		X		X
Kansas	—	—	.10*	.10	18	21	X		X	X
Kentucky	—	—	.10*	.10*	21	21		X		
Louisiana	3	18	.10*	.10	18	18		X		
Maine	3	12	.10	.10	20	21	X			
Maryland	—	—	.08-13*	.08-13*	21	21		X		X
Massachusetts	4	4	.10*	.10*	20	21	X			X
Michigan	—	12	.10	.10	21	21	X			X
Minnesota	—	—	.10	.10	19	21		X		X
Mississippi	3	3	.10*	.10	18	21	X			X
Missouri	—	12	.10	.10	21	21		X		
Montana	3	12	.10*	.10	19	19		X		X
Nebraska	2	6	.10	.10	20	21	X			
Nevada	12	36	.10*	.10	21	21		X		X
New Hampshire	3	12	.10*	.10	20	21	X			X
New Jersey	6	24	.10*	.10	21	21	X			X
New Mexico	12	12	.10*	.10	21	21		X		
New York	6	12	.10	.10	19	21		X		X
North Carolina	6	12	.10	.10	18	21	X		X	X
North Dakota	12	12	.10*	.10	21	21	X		X	X
Ohio	—	—	.10*	.10	18	19	X			X
Oklahoma	—	—	.10	.10	18	21		X		X
Oregon	3	12	.10	.08	21	21		X		X
Pennsylvania	12	12	.10	.10	21	21		X		X
Rhode Island	3	12	.10*	.10	20	21	X			X
South Carolina	3	3	.10*	.10*	21	21		X		X
South Dakota	—	—	.10	.10	18	19		X		X
Tennessee	—	—	.10*	.10*	19	21		X		
Texas	—	—	.10*	.10	19	21	X			
Utah	12	12	.10	.08	21	21		X		X
Vermont	6	18	.10	.10	18	21		X		X
Virginia	6	12	.10*	.10	18	21	X			X
Washington	12	24	.10	.10	21	21		X		X
West Virginia	12	60	.10	.10*	18	21		X		X
Wisconsin	.5	2	.10	.10	18	21		X		X
Wyoming	6	6	—	.10*	19	19	X			

\*Signifies a presumptive Blood Alcohol Concentration level.

Source: "Analysis by State - High interest legislation," A digest of State alcohol-highway safety related legislation, 1st and 5th editions, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, January 1983 and January 1987.

The level of alcohol as measured in the blood determines whether or not a driver is intoxicated

See foregoing table.

Many States have changed their laws that govern the determination of intoxication for driving offenses

See foregoing table.

States have tried to prevent drunk driving through control of alcohol consumption

See foregoing table.

The Federal Government has urged States to prevent drunk driving by raising the drinking age and by other measures

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

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Organized crime includes many traditional crimes as well as offenses such as racketeering

What is organized crime?

Report to the President and Attorney General, The impact: Organized crime today, President's Commission on Organized Crime (Washington: USGPO, April 1986)

Organized crime groups often are protected by corrupt officials in the government and private sector

Report to the President and Attorney General, The impact: Organized crime today, President's Commission on Organized Crime (Washington: USGPO, April 1986).

Organized crime groups are involved in many different activities

Report to the President and Attorney General, The impact: Organized crime today, President's Commission on Organized Crime (Washington: USGPO, April 1986), p. 424.

How much does organized crime cost?

Report to the President and Attorney General, The impact: Organized crime today, President's Commission on Organized Crime (Washington: USGPO, April 1986), pp. 425-426.

Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization (RICO) statutes are key tools in the fight against organized crime

A comprehensive perspective on civil and criminal RICO legislation and litigation, American Bar Association, Criminal Justice Section, April 18, 1985, pp. 1-13.

Report to the President and Attorney General, The impact: Organized crime today, President's Commission on Organized Crime (Washington: USGPO, April 1986), p. 133.

Report to the President and Attorney General, The impact: Organized crime today, President's Commission on Organized Crime (Washington: USGPO, April 1986), p. 156.

Edwin Sutherland, White collar crime (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1949).

Herbert Edelhertz, The nature, impact and prosecution of white collar crime, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1970.

Little data are available on the extent of white-collar crime

Electronic fund transfer and crime, BJS Special Report, NCJ-92650, February 1984.

Almost three-fourths of the white-collar crimes prosecuted at the State level resulted in convictions

Tracking offenders: White-collar crime, BJS Special Report, NCJ-102867, November 1986.

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High technology has provided new opportunities for crime

Prosecution of computer-related crimes presents special problems

Donn Parker, SRI, Inc.

Greater use of high technology has increased concern about computer crime

Electronic fund transfer fraud, BJS Special Report, NCJ-96666, March 1985, p. 1.

Automated teller machine fraud is of special concern to consumers

Electronic fund transfer fraud, BJS Special Report, NCJ-96666, March 1985.

Lost or stolen cards are used in 49% of all automatic teller machine frauds

Electronic fund transfer fraud,  
BJS Special Report, NCJ-96666,  
March 1985.

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Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and the National Crime Survey (NCS) are the main sources of national crime statistics

Original material from the Bureau of Justice Statistics based on program descriptions of the National Crime Survey and the Uniform Crime Reports.

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How much crime is there?

In 1985 violence or theft touched about a fourth of all households

Households touched by crime, 1985,  
BJS Bulletin, NCJ-101685, June 1986,  
table 1.

A violent crime by strangers and/or a burglary struck 8% of all households in 1985

Households touched by crime, 1985,  
BJS Bulletin, NCJ-101685, June 1986,  
table 1.

35 million Americans were victimized in 1985 according to NCS data

Criminal victimization, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102534, October 1986,  
table 2.

Property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by 9 to 1

Crime index total	100%	
Violent crimes	10.7%	100%
Murder	.2	1.4
Forcible rape	.7	6.6
Robbery	4.0	37.5
Aggravated assault	5.8	54.5
Property crimes	89.3%	100%
Burglary	24.7	27.7
Larceny theft	55.7	62.4
Motor vehicle theft	8.9	9.9

Source: FBI Crime in the United States, 1985, table 1, p. 14.

12 million UCR Index Crimes were reported to police in 1985

FBI Crime in the United States 1985, table 1, p. 41.

Businesses reported almost 1 million burglaries and over 100,000 robberies in 1985

Burglaries			
Night	488,197	51.1%	
Day	171,722	18.0	
Unknown	296,177	30.9	
Robberies			
Commercial house	55,411	54.0%	
Gas/Service station	15,301	15.0	
Convenience store	26,057	25.5	
Bank	6,097	6.0	
	103,066		

Source: FBI Crime in the United States 1985, table 18, p. 153.

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**What are the trends in crime?**

**Victimization rates are well below the levels of 1979**

	Victimization rates per 1,000 population age 12 and older or per 1,000 households										Percent change 1976-85
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
<b>Personal crimes</b>											
Crimes of violence	32.6	33.9	33.7	34.5	33.3	35.3	34.3	31.0	31.4	30.0	-7.9%
Rape	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.9	.7	-15.5*
Robbery	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.0	5.7	5.1	-21.5
Assault	25.3	26.8	26.9	27.2	25.8	27.0	26.4	24.1	24.7	24.2	-4.2*
Aggravated assault	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.3	8.0	9.0	8.3	-16.1
Simple assault	15.4	16.8	17.2	17.3	16.5	17.3	17.1	16.2	15.7	15.9	3.4*
Crimes of theft	96.1	97.3	96.8	91.9	83.0	85.1	82.5	76.9	71.8	69.4	-27.8
Personal larceny with contact	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	-6.9*
Personal larceny without contact	93.2	94.6	93.6	89.0	80.0	81.9	79.5	74.0	69.1	66.7	-28.4
<b>Household crimes</b>											
Household burglary	88.9	88.5	86.0	84.1	84.3	87.9	78.2	70.0	64.1	62.7	-29.5
Household larceny	124.1	123.3	119.9	133.7	126.5	121.0	113.9	105.2	99.4	97.5	-21.4
Motor vehicle theft	16.5	17.0	17.5	17.5	16.7	17.1	16.2	14.6	15.2	14.2	-13.6

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

\*The difference is not statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Criminal victimization, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102534,  
October 1986, tables 3 and 4.

**Index crimes reported to the police have declined from their peak rates of 1980**

	UCR Index Crime rate per 100,000 residents										Percent change 1976-85
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
Crime Index total	5,287.3	5,077.6	5,140.3	5,565.5	5,950.0	5,858.2	5,603.6	5,175.0	5,031.3	5,206.5	-1.5%
Violent crimes	467.8	475.9	497.8	548.9	596.6	594.3	571.1	537.7	539.2	556.0	+18.9
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.7	10.2	9.8	9.1	8.3	7.9	7.9	-10.2
Forcible rape	26.6	29.4	31.0	34.7	36.8	36.0	34.0	33.7	35.7	36.6	+37.6
Robbery	199.3	190.7	195.8	218.4	251.1	258.7	238.9	216.5	205.4	208.5	+4.6
Aggravated assault	233.2	247.0	262.1	286.0	298.5	289.7	289.2	279.2	290.2	302.9	+29.9
Property crimes	4,819.5	4,601.7	4,642.5	5,016.6	5,353.3	5,263.9	5,032.5	4,637.4	4,492.1	4,650.5	-3.5
Burglary	1,448.2	1,419.8	1,434.6	1,511.9	1,684.1	1,649.5	1,488.8	1,337.7	1,263.7	1,287.3	-11.1
Larceny-theft	2,921.3	2,729.9	2,747.4	2,993.1	3,167.0	3,139.7	3,084.8	2,868.9	2,791.3	2,901.2	-0.7
Motor vehicle theft	450.0	451.9	460.5	505.6	502.2	474.7	458.8	430.8	437.1	462.0	+2.7

Source: FBI Crime in the United States 1985, table 1, p. 41.

The percentage of households touched by crime has declined over the past 10 years

Households touched by crime, 1985,  
BJS Bulletin, NCJ-101685, June 1986,  
table 2.

In 1980, the homicide rate reached its highest level in this century

1900 -	1.2	1920 -	6.8	1940 -	6.3	1960 -	4.7	1980 -	10.7
1901 -	1.2	1921 -	8.1	1941 -	6.0	1961 -	4.7	1981 -	10.3
1902 -	1.2	1922 -	8.0	1942 -	5.9	1962 -	4.8	1982 -	9.6
1902	1.1	1923 -	7.8	1943 -	5.1	1963 -	4.9	1983 -	8.6
1904 -	1.3	1924 -	8.1	1944 -	5.0	1964 -	5.1	1984 -	8.4
1905 -	2.1	1925 -	8.3	1945 -	5.7	1965 -	5.5	1985 -	8.1
1906 -	3.9	1926 -	8.4	1946 -	6.4	1966 -	5.9		
1907 -	4.9	1927 -	8.4	1947 -	6.1	1967 -	6.8		
1908 -	4.8	1928 -	8.6	1948 -	5.9	1968 -	7.3		
1909 -	4.2	1929 -	8.4	1949 -	5.4	1969 -	7.7		
1910 -	4.6	1930 -	8.8	1950 -	5.3	1970 -	8.3		
1911 -	5.5	1931 -	9.2	1951 -	4.9	1971 -	9.1		
1912 -	5.4	1932 -	9.0	1952 -	5.2	1972 -	9.4		
1913 -	6.1	1933 -	9.7	1953 -	4.8	1973 -	9.7		
1914 -	6.2	1934 -	9.5	1954 -	4.8	1974 -	10.1		
1915 -	5.9	1935 -	8.3	1955 -	4.5	1975 -	9.9		
1916 -	6.3	1936 -	8.0	1956 -	4.6	1976 -	9.0		
1917 -	6.9	1937 -	7.6	1957 -	4.5	1977 -	9.1		
1918 -	6.5	1938 -	6.8	1958 -	4.5	1978 -	9.2		
1919 -	7.2	1939 -	6.4	1959 -	4.6	1979 -	10.0		

Source: Vital statistics of the United States,  
National Center for Health Statistics.

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### How serious are various types of crimes?

The public's ranking of the severity of crimes was measured through a national survey

The severity of crime, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-92326, January 1984.

The National Survey of Crime Severity found that many diverse groups of people generally agree about the relative severity of specific crimes

The severity of crime, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-92326, January 1984.

How do people rank the severity of crime?

The severity of crime, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-92326, January 1984.

Almost everyone agrees that violent crime is more serious than property crime

The severity of crime, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-92326, January 1984.

White-collar crimes are viewed as seriously as many conventional property and violent crimes

The severity of crime, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-92326, January 1984.

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The warmer months are the peak season for many types of crime

National Crime Survey data 1980-84, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Seasonal Adjustment Analysis.

FBI Crime in the United States, 1984, p. 17.

Crime incidence varies with time of day

BJS Criminal victimization in the United States, 1985, NCJ-104273, May 1987, table 49.

Some types of larceny and burglary show strong seasonal trends

Year	Victimization rates											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
<b>Household larceny</b>												
1980	3.22	3.19	2.96	3.58	4.39	4.92	5.27	5.30	4.34	4.46	4.64	3.84
1981	3.35	3.46	3.18	3.54	3.77	4.15	5.10	4.74	4.06	4.34	4.10	4.09
1982	2.95	2.98	3.17	3.61	4.17	4.12	4.99	4.75	4.08	3.62	4.06	3.93
1983	2.94	2.74	3.01	3.09	3.90	3.83	4.60	4.73	3.57	3.36	3.69	3.16
1984	2.96	2.99	3.28	3.34	3.54	4.06	4.18	4.62	3.49	3.90	3.28	3.34
<b>Unlawful entry</b>												
1980	2.65	2.28	2.56	2.61	2.92	3.65	3.75	3.92	3.06	3.04	3.14	3.04
1981	2.42	2.58	2.55	3.28	3.31	3.54	3.63	3.69	3.25	2.78	2.78	2.73
1982	2.54	2.36	2.62	3.03	2.60	3.35	3.60	3.11	2.94	2.79	2.88	2.52
1983	2.12	2.44	2.19	2.04	2.83	2.85	3.06	3.04	2.38	2.65	2.30	2.16
1984	1.79	2.02	2.69	2.23	2.21	2.42	2.62	2.69	1.98	2.86	2.18	2.38
<b>Personal larceny with contact</b>												
1980	.27	.19	.24	.18	.15	.25	.21	.19	.26	.32	.31	.39
1981	.23	.29	.25	.24	.29	.23	.23	.24	.20	.22	.30	.45
1982	.20	.24	.19	.25	.28	.27	.33	.23	.20	.26	.23	.34
1983	.17	.23	.25	.23	.26	.20	.18	.22	.21	.26	.29	.40
1984	.26	.26	.28	.22	.15	.23	.29	.23	.17	.18	.17	.27

Source: BJS National Crime Survey, 1980-84.

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Where does most crime occur?

In what counties is crime most likely to occur?

The data for this map were developed from a file of 1984 Uniform Crime Reports data supplied by the FBI that contained offenses, arrests, number of months of reporting, and population by reporting agency grouped by county and State. Data were aggregated to the county level for mapping with the following limitations:

1. Jurisdictions reporting for less than 12 months but for at least 6 were weighted up to a 12 month total. Thus, a jurisdiction reporting for 6 months would have its number of reported incidents multiplied by 2.
2. Jurisdictions reporting for less than 6 months were deleted, and county rates were calculated on a population base which excluded the populations from such jurisdictions.

2. In a State in which State police or other police units do not submit reports which can be assigned to a particular county, these reports were allocated to all counties in the State, proportional to county population.

3. In some States, townships, boroughs, or divisions were treated like counties.

The data were aggregated and mapped using MIDAS at the University of Michigan. The mapping program required FIPS codes which were added to the FBI files. Some adjustments to the data were required to permit mapping as the FIPS codes in the U.S. county files available at Michigan were not up-to-date. For example, a section of Valencia County, New Mexico, had been separated into a separate, new county of Cibola. While the UCR data reflected this change, the Michigan files did not. Therefore, the data for these two counties were aggregated to permit mapping.

Both the original UCR file and the aggregated county level files are available from the Criminal Justice Data Archive and Information Network at the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research at the University of Michigan.

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1984.

Counties with the highest crime rates are diverse; those with the lowest rates tend to be rural

FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1984 as analyzed by BJS.

In some ways, the incidence of crime differs by region

Households touched by crime, 1986,  
BJS Bulletin, NCJ-105289, June 1987,  
p. 4.

**Crime rates are highest in major metropolitan areas**

**Metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs)**  
Urbanized areas that include at least one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area of at least 50,000 inhabitants and a total MSA population of at least 100,000. An MSA comprises the county in which a central city is located, plus other nearby counties that satisfy certain criteria of urbanization and integration with the central city. New England MSAs are defined in terms of cities and towns rather than counties.

**Non-MSA cities**--Cities that do not qualify as MSA central cities and are not otherwise included in an MSA.

**Suburban areas**--Suburban cities and counties within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban areas are also included in total MSA statistics. Counties that have both suburban and rural areas are classified as suburban by the FBI.

Source: FBI Crime in the United States 1985, tables 2 and 14.

**What are the trends in urban, suburban, and rural crime?**

	Percent change in Index crime rates 1983-86	
	Violent crime	Property crime
MSAs	17%	5%
Non-MSA cities	11	3
Suburban areas	20	5
Rural areas	9	-2

Note: A very small amount of the difference in rates over time may be due to lack of complete correspondence between jurisdictions reporting to the FBI in 1983 and 1986. Such partial data constitute a very small proportion of jurisdictional data. The FBI includes only jurisdictions reporting for two successive years in their calculations of annual changes in crime.

Source: FBI Crime in the United States, 1985, tables 2 and 14.

**Persons who live in central cities are more likely than suburban or rural residents to be victimized**

Locating city, suburban, and rural crime, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99535, December 1985, table 1.

**By far the largest number of crimes occurs in the general area where the victim lives**

Locating city, suburban, and rural crime, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99535, December 1985, tables 2-4 and p. 3.

**87% of violent crimes by strangers occurred away from victim's home**

BJS Criminal victimization in the United States, 1985, NCJ-104273, May 1987, table 52.

**Handguns were used in 43% of all homicides in 1985**

Weapon	Homicides Percent	Homicides Number
Firearms		
Handguns	43.0%	7,548
Shotguns	6.8	1,188
Rifles	4.6	810
Other firearms	4.3	750
Cutting or stabbing instruments	21.1	3,694
Blunt objects (Clubs, hammers, etc.)	5.5	972
Personal weapons (Hand, fist, feet, etc.)	6.7	1,180
Other homicide method (Poison, explosive, fire, strangulation, etc.)	8.0	1,403

Source: FBI Crime in the United States 1985, p. 10.

**An offender's choice of weapons can affect crime completion**

The use of weapons in committing crimes, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99643, January 1986, table 5.

**The armed assailants that victims face are more likely to be strangers than nonstrangers**

The use of weapons in committing crimes, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99643, January 1986, table 8.

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**To what extent are weapons involved in crime?**

**Except for homicide, most violent crimes do not involve weapons**

The use of weapons in committing crimes, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99643, January 1986, table 2; and FBI Crime in the United States 1985, 1985, p. 10.

**Weapons are most often used to threaten**

The use of weapons in committing crimes, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99643, January 1986, p. 3.

**Armed offenders seldom had more than one type of weapon**

The use of weapons in committing crimes, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99643, January 1986, p. 3.

**Victims attacked by armed offenders were more likely than those attacked by unarmed offenders to be injured seriously**

Type of weapon	Number of victimizations	Total	Was victim attacked?*		Was victim injured?		Did injured victim need medical help?		Did victims who needed medical help receive hospital care?	
			No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>By armed offenders</b>										
Gun only	7,565,000	100%	63%	37%	23%	14%	6%	8%	1%	8%
Knife only	6,190,000	100	57	43	18	25	11	14	4	10
Other only	7,923,000	100	37	63	18	45	23	22	7	15
Combination of weapons	1,142,000	100	42	58	20	38	17	21	7	15
Type not ascertained	1,187,000	100	44	56	14	42	24	19	6	13
By unarmed offenders	36,431,000	100%	48%	52%	22%	30%	20%	10%	5%	7%
Don't know whether offender armed	4,905,000	100%	63%	37%	15%	22%	13%	9%	3%	6%

Note: Percentages in each column represent subcategories of the previous column. When read horizontally the table shows what happens to the 100% of victims of each weapon category. Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

\*Attacks include attempted attacks.  
Source: The use of weapons in committing crimes, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99643, January 1986, table 12, p. 4.

**What is the relationship between injury and presence of a gun in victimization?**

The use of weapons in committing crimes, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99643, January 1986, tables 9, 12, 13, and 16.

**Men were more likely than women and blacks were more likely than whites to be attacked by an armed offender**

The use of weapons in committing crimes, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99643, January 1986, table 6.

**Law enforcement officers most often are assaulted by unarmed offenders**

Percentage involved weapons calculated from table 7 of the FBI's Law enforcement officers killed and assaulted 1985

Type of Weapon	Total	Number of victims who—			
		Were attacked	Were injured	Needed medical help	Required hospital care
Gun only	7,565,000	2,768,790	1,059,100	567,375	469,030
Knife only	6,190,000	2,643,130	1,541,310	841,840	625,190
Other only	7,923,000	4,975,644	3,565,350	1,743,060	1,228,065
Combination of weapons	1,142,000	664,644	432,818	240,962	165,590
Not ascertained	1,187,000	665,907	504,475	224,343	157,871
Total	24,007,000	11,718,115	7,103,053	3,617,580	2,645,746
	100%	49.0%	29.6%	15.0%	11.0%

Source: Derived from The use of weapons in committing crimes, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99643, January 1986, table 12, p. 4.

**847 bombing incidents occurred in the United States in 1985**

FBI Bomb summary, 1985.

**What is the target of bombings?**

FBI Bomb summary, 1985.

**What is the motive in bombing incidents?**

FBI Bomb summary, 1985, table 2.

## Chapter II

**The victim**

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**The fear of crime affects many people, including some who have never been victims of crime**

**How do crime rates compare with the rates of other life events?**

**Events**

**Accidental injury, all circumstances**

$$1,000 \times 39,769,000 / 164,452,000 = 242$$

**numerator:**

$$39,769,000 = 10,075,000 + \\ 15,517,000 + 8,895,000 + 5,282,000$$

**Source:** "Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1982," Vital and health statistics, table 52, p. 71. 1982 data on persons ages 18 and over.

**base population:**

$$164,452,000 = 94,884,000 + \\ 44,177,000 + 25,391,000$$

**Source:** "Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1982," Vital and health statistics, table 75, p. 121. 1982 data on persons ages 18 and over.

**Accidental injury at home**

$$1,000 \times 13,013,000 / 164,452,000 = 79$$

**numerator:**

$$13,013,000 = 2,301,000 + 4,990,000 + \\ 2,946,000 + 2,776,000$$

**Source:** "Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1982," Vital and health statistics, table 52, p. 71. 1982 data on persons ages 18 and over.

**base population:**

$$164,452,000 = 94,884,000 + \\ 44,177,000 + 25,391,000$$

**Source:** "Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1982," Vital and health statistics, table 75, p. 121. 1982 data on persons ages 18 and over.

**Personal theft**

$$71.8 = 72$$

**Source:** Criminal victimization, 1984, table 2. 1984 data on persons ages 12 and over.

**Accidental injury at work**

$$5.8 \times 10 = 58$$

**Source:** "Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1982," Vital and health statistics, table 51, p. 69. 1982 data on persons ages 18 and over.

**Violent victimization**

**Rate:** 31

**Source:** Criminal victimization, 1984, table 2. 1984 data on persons ages 12 and over.

**Assault (aggravated and simple)**

$$24.3 = 24$$

**Source:** Criminal victimization, 1984, table 2. 1984 data on persons ages 12 and over.

**Injury in motor vehicle accident**

$$1,000 \times 2,857,000 / 164,452,000 = 17$$

**numerator:**

$$2,857,000 = 1,014,000 + 1,126,000 + \\ 625,000 + 92,000$$

**Source:** "Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1982," Vital and health statistics, table 52, p. 71. 1982 data on persons ages 18 and over.

**base population:**

$$164,452,000 = 94,884,000 + \\ 44,177,000 + 25,391,000$$

**Source:** "Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1982," Vital

and health statistics, table 75, p. 121. 1982 data on persons ages 18 and over.

**Death, all causes**

$$1,000 \times 1,961,630 / 182,380,000 = 11$$

**numerator:**

$$1,961,630 = 2,019,201 - (40,627 + \\ 7,801 + 4,259 + 4,884)$$

**Source:** "Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1983," Monthly vital statistics report, table 2, p. 11. 1983 data on persons ages 15 and over.

**base population:**  
182,380,000 = 3,604,000 + 178,776,000

**Source:** Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: 1980 to 1984, table 2, pp. 18-19. 1983 data on persons ages 15 and over.

**Victimization with injury**

$$1,000 \times 1,903,240 / 191,962,000 = 9.9 = 10$$

**Source:** Criminal victimization, 1984, unpublished data, table 18, pp. 30-31.

**Serious (aggravated) assault**

$$8.7 = 9$$

**Source:** Criminal victimization, 1984, table 2. 1984 data on persons ages 12 and over.

**Robbery**

$$5.8 = 6$$

**Source:** Criminal victimization, 1984, table 2. 1984 data on persons ages 12 and over.

**Heart disease death**

$$1,000 \times 768,810 / 182,380,000 = 4$$

**numerator:**  
768,810 = 770,432 - (955 + 349 + 318)

Source: "Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1983," Monthly vital statistics report, table 6, p. 22. 1983 data on persons ages 15 and over.

base population:  
 $182,380,000 = 3,604,000 + 178,776,000$

Source: Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: 1980 to 1984, table 2, pp. 18-19. 1983 data on persons ages 15 and over.

#### Cancer death

$$1,000 \times 440,882 / 182,380,000 = 2$$

numerator:  
 $440,882 = 442,986 - (132 + 654 + 1,318)$

Source: "Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1983," Monthly vital statistics report, table 6, p. 21. 1983 data on persons ages 15 and over.

base population:  
 $182,380,000 = 3,604,000 + 178,776,000$

Source: Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: 1980 to 1984, table 2, pp. 18-19. 1983 data on persons ages 15 and over.

#### Rape (women only)

$$1.6 = 2$$

Source: Criminal victimization, 1984, table 3. 1984 data on females ages 12 and over.

#### Accidental death, all circumstances

$$1,000 \times 84,168 / 182,380,000 = 0.5$$

numerator:  
 $84,168 = 92,488 - (956 + 3,043 + 4,321)$

Source: "Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1983," Monthly vital statistics report, table 6, p. 23. 1983 data on persons ages 15 and over.

base population:  
 $182,380,000 = 3,604,000 + 178,776,000$

Source: Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: 1980 to 1984, table 2, pp. 18-19. 1983 data on persons ages 15 and over.

#### Pneumonia/influenza death

$$1,000 \times 54,723 / 182,380,000 = 0.3$$

numerator:  
 $54,723 = 55,854 - (769 + 232 + 130)$

Source: "Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1983," Monthly vital statistics report, table 6, p. 22. 1983 data on persons ages 15 and over.

base population:  
 $182,380,000 = 3,604,000 + 178,776,000$

Source: Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: 1980 to 1984, table 2, pp. 18-19. 1983 data on persons ages 15 and over.

#### Motor vehicle accident death

$$1,000 \times 40,978 / 182,380,000 = 0.2$$

numerator:  
 $40,978 = 44,452 - (190 + 1,043 + 2,241)$

Source: "Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1983," Monthly vital statistics report, table 6, p. 23. 1983 data on persons ages 15 and over.

base population:  
 $182,380,000 = 3,604,000 + 178,776,000$

Source: Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: 1980 to 1984, table 2, pp. 18-19. 1983 data on persons ages 15 and over.

#### Suicide

$$1,000 \times 28,090 / 182,380,000 = 0.2$$

numerator:  
 $28,090 = 28,295 - 205$

Source: "Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1983," Monthly vital statistics report, table 6, p. 23. 1983 data on persons ages 15 and over.

base population:  
 $182,380,000 = 3,604,000 + 178,776,000$

Source: Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: 1980 to 1984, table 2, pp. 18-19. 1983 data on persons ages 15 and over.

#### Injury from fire

$$1,000 \times 30,525 / 231,822,000 = 0.1$$

numerator:  
 $30,525$

Source: The 1984 fire almanac, p. 160. 1982 data on persons of all ages.

base population:  
 $231,822,000$

Source: Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: 1980 to 1984, table 2, p. 20. 1982 data on persons of all ages.

#### Homicide/legal intervention death

$$1,000 \times 19,321 / 182,380,000 = 0.1$$

numerator:  
 $19,321 = 20,191 - (193 + 320 + 357)$

Source: "Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1983," Monthly vital statistics report, table 6, p. 23. 1983 data on persons ages 15 and over.

base population:  
 $182,380,000 = 3,604,000 + 178,776,000$

Source: Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: 1980 to 1984, table 2, pp. 18-19. 1983 data on persons ages 15 and over.

**Death from fire**

$$1,000 \times 6,020 / 231,822,000 = 0.03$$

numerator: 6,020

Source: The 1984 fire almanac, p. 159. 1982 data on persons of all ages.

base population: 231,822,000

Source: Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: 1980 to 1984, table 2, p. 20. 1982 data on persons of all ages.

**Sources:**

Criminal victimization, 1984, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-98904, October 1985.

"Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1983," Monthly vital statistics report, vol. 34, no. 6, Supp. (2), DHHS pub. no. (PHS) 85-1120, National Center for Health Statistics, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, September 26, 1985.

"Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1982," Vital and health statistics, series 10, no. 150, DHHS pub. no. (PHS) 85-1578, National Center for Health Statistics, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, September 1985.

The 1984 fire almanac, National Fire Protection Association (NPFA), Quincy, Mass., 1983.

Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: 1980 to 1984, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 965, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1985.

The groups at the highest risk of becoming victims are not the ones who express the greatest fear of crime

Reactions to crime project, Executive summary, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, May 1982.

**About a third of the people in the United States feel very safe in their neighborhoods**

Crime prevention measures, BJS Special Report, NCJ-100438, March 1986, p. 4, table 9.

**Fear of crime by selected demographic characteristics, 1984.**

Demographic characteristics	Percentage of respondents who felt their neighborhoods were:				
	Total	Very safe	Fairly unsafe	very unsafe	Don't know
Total	100%	32%	59%	9%	1%
Sex					
Male	100	33	58	8	1
Female	100	30	59	10	1
Race					
White	100	33	58	7	1
Black	100	19	61	19	2
Other	100	33	52	12	3*
Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic	100	32	59	8	1
Hispanic	100	24	58	16	2
Ages					
16-19	100	32	58	10	1*
20-24	100	26	61	13	1
25-34	100	27	61	11	1
35-49	100	30	61	8	1
50-64	100	35	57	7	1
65 and over	100	42	51	6	2
Educational attainment					
Elementary school	100	38	51	8	3
High school	100	31	59	9	1
College	100	31	60	9	1
Family income					
Less than \$7,500	100	30	54	14	2
\$7,500-9,999	100	32	55	12	2
\$10,000-14,999	100	31	58	10	1
\$15,000-24,999	100	30	61	8	1
\$25,000-29,999	100	32	59	8	0*
\$30,000-49,999	100	33	61	5	1
\$50,000 or more	100	39	56	4	1*
Number of persons in household					
1	100	21	55	12	2
2-3	100	32	58	8	1
4-5	100	31	60	8	1
6 or more	100	30	60	10	1
Tenure					
Owned	100	35	58	6	1
Rented	100	23	60	15	2
Number of units in structure					
1 unit	100	35	58	6	1
2-3 units	100	23	63	13	2
4-9 units	100	21	62	15	2
10 units or more	100	19	58	20	2
Mobile home	100	35	55	9	1*
Type of locality					
Central city of an SMSA	100	20	62	16	1
Suburban area of an SMSA	100	32	60	7	1
Nonmetropolitan area	100	41	53	5	1

Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

\*Estimate based on 0 or about 13 sample cases or fewer is statistically unreliable.

Source: Victimization Risk supplement to the National Crime Survey, 1984.

Relatives, friends, and neighbors who hear about a crime become as fearful as the victim

Reactions to crime project, Executive summary, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, May 1982.

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How does crime affect its victims?

\$13 billion was lost from personal and household crimes in 1985

FBI Crime in the United States 1985, July 1986, pp. 18, 25, and 29.

Total economic loss to victims of crime, 1985

Type of crime	Gross loss in dollars (millions)
All crimes	\$13,029
Personal crimes	3,363
Crimes of violence	749
Rape	15
Robbery	492
Assault	242
Crimes of theft	2,614
Personal larceny with contact	80
without contact	2,534
Household crimes	
Burglary	9,666
Household larceny	3,499
Motor vehicle theft	4,560

BJS National Crime Survey 1985, unpublished data.

The economic impact of crime differs for different groups

Economic cost of crime to victims, BJS Special Report, NCJ-93450, April 1984, tables 2, 8, and 10.

Many victims or members of their families lose time from work

BJS Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1985, NCJ-104273, May 1987, table 81.

**Violent crimes killed 19,000 and injured 1.7 million in 1985**

**Homicide**

Source: FBI Crime in the United States 1985, table 2.

Number of homicides  
in 1985 - 18,976

**Injury**

BJS Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1985, NCJ-104273, May 1987, tables 2, 65, 67, 72, and 75.

**Number of injuries:**

1985 total <sup>1</sup>	Number of violent victimizations	Percent	Likelihood of Injury:
1,719,540	29.53		Sex <sup>4</sup> Men = 26.1% Women = 33.3%
849,740	14.59		Race <sup>5</sup> Whites - <u>1,408,820 injured = 29.0%</u> <u>4,853,250 victims</u>
456,030	7.83		Blacks - <u>254,840 injured = 30.0%</u> <u>844,500 victims</u>

Source: BJS Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1985, NCJ-104273,

May 1987.

1. Table 2

2. Table 72

3. Table 70

4. Table 65

5. Tables 67 and 72

Income<sup>4</sup>

Less than \$7,500 = 34.1%  
\$50,000+ = 22%

**Who is injured seriously enough to require medical attention?**

**Injury (other than rape) by sex**

Sex of victim	Violent victimizations involving					
	No Injury		Injury		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	30,152,312.27	72.9%	11,220,311.30	27.1%	41,372,623.57	100%
Female	16,066,866.86	68.1	7,536,084.45	31.9	23,602,951.32	100
Total	46,219,179.13	71.1	18,756,395.75	28.9	64,975,574.89	100

Note: Includes only rape victimizations that resulted in injuries in addition to the rape itself.

**Medical attention**

Sex of victim	Violent victimizations					
	Not requiring medical attention		Requiring medical attention		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	36,563,173.25	88.4%	4,809,450.32	11.65%	41,372,623.57	100%
Female	20,591,660.54	87.2	3,011,290.77	12.8	23,602,951.32	100
Total	57,154,833.80	88.0	7,820,741.09	12.0	64,975,574.89	100
Race of victim						
White	48,954,202.40	88.7%	6,231,914.32	11.3%	55,186,116.72	100%
Black	7,337,830.74	83.7	1,429,493.77	16.3	8,767,324.51	100
Other	862,800.65	84.4	159,333.01	15.6	1,022,133.66	100
Total	57,154,833.80	88.0	7,820,741.09	12.0	64,975,574.89	100

Source: National Crime Survey, 1973-82, unpublished data.

**How seriously a victim is injured varies by type of crime**

	Violent victimizations					
	Not requiring medical care		Requiring medical care		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rape	1,316,709.99	76.2%	411,689.81	23.8%	1,728,399.79	100%
Robbery	10,407,983.37	85.5	1,771,729.85	14.5	12,179,713.22	100
Assault	45,430,140.44	89.0	5,637,321.43	11.0	51,067,461.87	100
Total	57,154,833.80	88.0	7,820,741.09	12.0	64,975,574.89	100

	Violent victimizations					
	Not requiring medical care		Requiring hospital care		Total	
	Number	Percent	Emergency room	Overnight or longer	Number	Percent
Rape	1,449,083.43	83.8%	234,424.22	13.6%	44,892.14	2.6%
Robbery	11,055,271.61	90.8	838,593.11	6.9	285,848.50	2.3
Assault	47,708,071.84	93.4	2,695,174.41	5.3	664,215.62	1.3
Aggravated assault	16,130,966.42	87.3	1,743,938.96	9.4	611,203.64	3.3
Simple assault	31,577,105.42	96.9	951,235.45	2.9	53,011.98	0.2
Total	60,212,426.89	92.7	3,768,191.74	5.8	994,956.25	1.5

Source: National Crime Survey, 1973-82, unpublished data.

Pages 26-27

**What kinds of households are the victims of crime?****1980-1985, Series P-25, No. 985,  
Bureau of the Census, U.S.  
Department of Commerce, 1986,  
table 2.****The risk of being victimized depends on a combination of factors****BJS Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1984, NCJ-100435, May 1986,****table 33.****What is your lifetime risk of being a homicide victim?****Victimization rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older****BJS Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1985, NCJ-104273, May 1987,  
tables 17,18, 20, 21, 25 and 26.****These data are updates and revisions of data from The risk of violent crime, a BJS Special Report (NCJ-97119), May 1985. Refined methodology as discussed below and the use of more recent data account for the differences between these data and those from the Special Report.****BJS Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1984, NCJ-100435, May 1986,  
tables 17 and 20.****BJS Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1985, NCJ-104273, May 1987,  
tables 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12.**

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**Who are the victims of violent crime?****BJS Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1984 and 1985.****Who are the victims of homicide?****The lifetime risk of homicide is determined by calculating the number of persons out of 100,000 born alive who may die as a result of homicide. It assumes that the death rate and homicide rate are stable at 1983 levels. It uses the number of people out of 100,000 originally born alive for each age interval. For example, of the 100,000 originally born alive, 90,833 black males were still alive at ages 35-36. For each age interval the proportion of persons dying from homicide was multiplied times the number alive in the interval to****BJS Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1984, NCJ-100435, May 1986,  
tables 17 and 20.****BJS Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1985, NCJ-104273, May 1987,  
tables 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, and 14.****Estimates of the population of the United States by age, sex, and race,**

estimate the number of persons dying from homicide during that age interval. The sum of the number of persons dying from homicide at each age interval gives the total number of persons out of 100,000 born

alive who die as a result of homicide over a lifetime.

The proportion of persons dying from homicide in each age group in 1983 is calculated by dividing the number of

persons dying from homicide (exclusive of legal executions and legal interventions) by the resident population for each age group.

#### White male: Lifetime risk of homicide

Age	Number living	Homicide rate	Estimated number dying from homicide			Age	Number living	Homicide rate	Estimated number dying from homicide			Age	Number living	Homicide rate	Estimated number dying from homicide			Age	Number living	Homicide rate	Estimated number dying from homicide																									
			30-31	31-32	32-33				33-34	34-35	35-36				36-37	37-38	38-39	39-40	40-41	41-42	42-43	43-44	44-45	45-46	46-47	47-48	48-49	49-50	50-51	51-52	52-53	53-54	54-55	55-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60								
0-1	100,000	.000033	3			30-31	95,697	.000137	13			60-61	80,472	.000059	5																															
1-2	98,767	.000017		2		31-32	95,539	.000137	13			61-62	79,043	.000059	5																															
2-3	98,674	.000017		2		32-33	95,382	.000137	13			62-63	77,514	.000059	5																															
3-4	98,605	.000017		2		33-34	95,224	.000137	13			63-64	75,878	.000059	4																															
4-5	98,552	.000017		2		34-35	95,063	.000137	13			64-65	74,128	.000059	4																															
5-6	98,508	.000008	1			35-36	94,897	.000123	12			65-66	72,280	.000048	3																															
6-7	98,470	.000008	1			36-37	94,723	.000123	12			66-67	70,272	.000048	3																															
7-8	98,434	.000008	1			37-38	94,540	.000123	12			67-68	68,168	.000048	3																															
8-9	98,401	.000008	1			38-39	94,345	.000123	12			68-69	65,947	.000048	3																															
9-10	98,372	.000008	1			39-40	94,137	.000123	12			69-70	63,610	.000048	3																															
10-11	98,348	.000011	1			40-41	93,913	.000119	11			70-71	61,159	.000045	3																															
11-12	98,328	.000011	1			41-42	93,670	.000119	11			71-72	58,600	.000045	3																															
12-13	98,308	.000011	1			42-43	93,405	.000119	11			72-73	55,941	.000045	2																															
13-14	98,281	.000011	1			43-44	93,114	.000119	11			73-74	53,192	.000045	2																															
14-15	98,235	.000011	1			44-45	92,795	.000119	11			74-75	50,366	.000045	2																															
15-16	98,164	.000075	7			46-47	92,055	.000096	9			75-76	47,477	.000043	2																															
16-17	98,065	.000075	7			47-48	91,628	.000096	9			76-77	44,537	.000043	2																															
17-18	97,940	.000075	7			48-49	91,156	.000096	9			77-78	41,559	.000043	2																															
18-19	97,793	.000075	7			49-50	90,635	.000096	9			78-79	38,558	.000043	2																															
19-20	97,631	.000075	7			50-51	90,059	.000084	8			79-80	35,548	.000043	2																															
20-21	97,461	.000146	14			51-52	89,424	.000084	8			80-81	32,545	.000046	1																															
21-22	97,283	.000146	14			52-53	88,726	.000084	7			81-82	29,587	.000046	1																															
22-23	97,097	.000146	14			53-54	87,963	.000084	7			82-83	26,635	.000046	1																															
23-24	96,907	.000146	14			54-55	87,131	.000084	7			83-84	23,771	.000046	1																															
24-25	96,718	.000146	14			55-56	86,226	.000058	6			84-85	20,999	.000046	1																															
25-26	96,534	.000153	15			56-57	85,246	.000068	6			85+	18,346	.000057	1																															
26-27	96,356	.000153	15			57-58	84,185	.000068	6			Total																																		
27-28	96,185	.000153	15			58-59	83,039	.000068	6																																					
28-29	96,019	.000153	15			59-60	81,803	.000068	6																																					
29-30	95,857	.000153	15																																											

#### 1983 deaths from homicide, legal execution, or legal intervention

Age group	Total	Legal intervention		Homicide	Resident population	Homicide rate
		Executions	Intervention			
0-1	50	0	0	50	1,500,000	.000033
1-4	97	0	0	97	5,870,000	.000017
5-9	52	0	0	52	6,696,000	.000008
10-14	83	0	0	83	7,482,000	.000011
15-19	611	0	8	603	8,070,000	.000075
20-24	1368	0	26	1,342	9,181,000	.000146
25-29	1408	0	31	1,377	8,984,000	.000153
30-34	1140	2	27	1,111	8,106,000	.000137
35-39	877	1	18	858	6,998,000	.000123
40-44	691	0	19	672	5,639,000	.000119
45-49	463	0	7	456	4,765,000	.000096
50-54	409	0	8	401	4,758,000	.000084
55-59	333	0	2	331	4,645,000	.000068
60-64	267	0	2	265	4,474,000	.000059
65-69	177	0	2	175	3,643,000	.000048
70-74	124	0	0	124	2,778,000	.000045
75-79	81	0	2	79	1,833,000	.000043
80-84	49	0	2	47	1,013,000	.000046
85+	38	0	0	38	666,000	.000057

#### Sources:

Persons alive at the beginning of age interval:

Vital statistics of the United States, 1980, Volume II, Section 6, Life tables. PHHS Pub. No. (PHS)84-1104, National Center for Health Statistics, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1984, Table 6-2, p. 12.

#### Proportion of persons dying from homicide:

1. Number of deaths from homicide--table 292 entitled "Deaths from 282 causes, by 5-year age groups, color and sex: United States, 1979-83," National Center for Health Statistics.
2. Resident population--Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex and race: 1980 to 1983, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 949, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, table 2, pp. 13 and 14.

## Black male: Lifetime risk of homicide

Age	Number living	Estimated number dying from homicide		Age	Number living	Estimated number dying from homicide		Age	Number living	Estimated number dying from homicide	
		Homicide rate	dying from homicide			Homicide rate	dying from homicide			Homicide rate	dying from homicide
0-1	100,000	.000128	13	30-31	92,982	.000985	92	60-61	84,569	.000456	29
1-2	97,665	.000069	7	31-32	92,595	.000985	91	61-62	82,668	.000456	29
2-3	97,530	.000069	7	32-33	92,193	.000985	91	62-63	80,702	.000456	28
3-4	97,418	.000069	7	33-34	91,774	.000985	90	63-64	58,680	.000456	27
4-5	97,324	.000069	7	34-35	91,338	.000985	90	64-65	56,610	.000456	26
5-6	97,246	.000022	2	35-36	90,883	.000840	76	65-66	54,501	.000306	17
6-7	97,181	.000022	2	36-37	90,408	.000840	76	66-67	52,359	.000306	16
7-8	97,126	.000022	2	37-38	89,910	.000840	75	67-68	50,188	.000306	15
8-9	97,079	.000022	2	38-39	89,387	.000840	75	68-69	47,988	.000306	15
9-10	97,039	.000022	2	39-40	88,836	.000840	75	69-70	45,757	.000306	14
10-11	97,004	.000041	4	40-41	88,254	.000760	67	70-71	43,496	.000273	12
11-12	96,972	.000041	4	41-42	87,639	.000760	67	71-72	41,213	.000273	11
12-13	96,938	.000041	4	42-43	86,907	.000760	66	72-73	38,911	.000273	11
13-14	96,899	.000041	4	43-44	86,292	.000760	65	73-74	36,806	.000273	10
14-15	96,849	.000041	4	44-45	85,548	.000760	65	74-75	34,314	.000273	9
15-16	96,783	.000426	41	45-46	84,748	.000617	52	75-76	32,049	.000299	10
16-17	96,701	.000426	41	46-47	83,889	.000617	52	76-77	29,820	.000299	9
17-18	96,600	.000426	41	47-48	82,969	.000617	51	77-78	27,630	.000299	8
18-19	96,474	.000426	41	48-49	81,983	.000617	51	78-79	25,481	.000299	8
19-20	96,318	.000426	41	49-50	80,927	.000617	50	79-80	23,374	.000299	7
20-21	96,127	.000852	82	50-51	79,798	.000547	44	80-81	21,310	.000319	7
21-22	95,898	.000852	82	51-52	78,593	.000547	43	81-82	19,294	.000319	6
22-23	95,633	.000852	81	52-53	77,313	.000547	42	82-83	17,331	.000319	6
23-24	95,340	.000852	81	53-54	75,958	.000547	42	83-84	15,429	.000319	5
24-25	95,030	.000852	81	54-55	74,533	.000547	41	84-85	13,599	.000319	4
25-26	94,712	.000998	95	55-56	73,040	.000501	37	85+	11,853	.000298	4
26-27	94,387	.000998	94	56-57	71,481	.000501	36	Total	3,300		
27-28	94,053	.000998	94	57-58	69,856	.000501	35				
28-29	93,709	.000998	94	58-59	68,163	.000501	34				
29-30	93,353	.000998	93	59-60	66,401	.000501	33				

3,300 out of 100,000 = 1 out of 30

1983 deaths from homicide,  
legal execution, or legal intervention

Age group	Total	Legal		Homicide	Resident population	Homicide rate
		Executions	intervention			
0-1	39	0	0	39	304,000	.000128
1-4	77	0	0	77	1,117,000	.000069
5-9	26	0	0	26	1,203,000	.000022
10-14	54	0	0	54	1,326,000	.000041
15-19	615	0	10	605	1,419,000	.000426
20-24	1255	0	20	1,235	1,450,000	.000852
25-29	1264	0	19	1,245	1,247,000	.000998
30-34	1043	1	17	1,025	1,041,000	.000985
35-39	662	0	11	651	775,000	.000840
40-44	484	0	7	477	628,000	.000760
45-49	332	0	3	329	533,000	.000617
50-54	275	0	6	269	492,000	.000547
55-59	235	0	2	233	465,000	.000501
60-64	190	0	3	187	410,000	.000456
65-69	96	0	0	96	314,000	.000306
70-74	71	0	1	70	256,000	.000273
75-79	51	0	2	49	164,000	.000299
80-84	29	0	0	29	91,000	.000319
85+	17	0	0	17	57,000	.000298

## Sources:

Persons alive at the beginning of age interval:

Vital statistics of the United States, 1980, Volume II, Section 6, Life tables. PHHS Pub. No. (PHS)84-1104, National Center for Health Statistics, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1984, Table 6-2, p. 12.

## Proportion of persons dying from homicide:

1. Number of deaths from homicide--table 292 entitled "Deaths from 282 causes, by 5-year age groups, color and sex: United States, 1979-83," National Center for Health Statistics.

2. Resident population--Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex and race: 1980 to 1983, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 949, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, table 2, pp. 13 and 14.

White female: Lifetime risk of homicide

Age	Number living	Estimated number dying from homicide			Age	Number living	Estimated number dying from homicide			Age	Number living	Estimated number dying from homicide		
		Homicide rate	Number dying from homicide	Rate			Homicide rate	Number dying from homicide	Rate			Homicide rate	Number dying from homicide	Rate
0-1	100,000	.000038	4		30-31	97,776	.000035	3		60-61	89,407	.000020	2	
1-2	99,031	.000012	1		31-32	97,713	.000035	3		61-62	88,602	.000020	2	
2-3	98,966	.000012	1		32-33	97,647	.000035	3		62-63	87,731	.000020	2	
3-4	98,915	.000012	1		33-34	97,576	.000035	3		63-64	86,791	.000020	2	
4-5	98,873	.000012	1		34-35	97,501	.000035	3		64-65	85,781	.000020	2	
5-6	98,838	.000007	1		35-36	97,420	.000034	3		65-66	84,698	.000021	2	
6-7	98,808	.000007	1		36-37	97,332	.000034	3		66-67	83,538	.000021	2	
7-8	98,782	.000007	1		37-38	97,237	.000034	3		67-68	82,296	.000021	2	
8-9	98,758	.000007	1		38-39	97,133	.000034	3		68-69	80,963	.000021	2	
9-10	98,737	.000007	1		39-40	97,020	.000034	3		69-70	78,531	.000021	2	
10-11	98,719	.000007	1		40-41	96,896	.000035	3		70-71	77,091	.000018	1	
11-12	98,702	.000007	1		41-42	96,750	.000035	3		71-72	78,338	.000018	1	
12-13	98,686	.000007	1		42-43	96,610	.000035	3		72-73	74,567	.000018	1	
13-14	98,667	.000007	1		43-44	96,445	.000035	3		73-74	72,671	.000018	1	
14-15	98,643	.000007	1		44-45	96,262	.000035	3		74-75	70,645	.000018	1	
15-16	98,611	.000029	3		45-46	96,060	.000033	3		75-76	68,477	.000030	2	
16-17	98,569	.000029	3		46-47	95,828	.000033	3		76-77	66,167	.000030	2	
17-18	98,519	.000029	3		47-49	95,593	.000033	3		77-78	63,709	.000030	2	
18-19	98,463	.000029	3		48-49	95,324	.000033	3		78-79	61,100	.000030	2	
19-20	98,404	.000029	3		49-50	95,028	.000033	3		79-80	58,337	.000030	2	
20-21	98,346	.000044	4		50-51	94,703	.000025	2		80-81	55,418	.000032	2	
21-22	98,289	.000044	4		51-52	94,347	.000025	2		81-82	52,340	.000032	2	
22-23	98,232	.000044	4		52-53	93,957	.000025	2		82-83	49,099	.000032	2	
23-24	98,175	.000044	4		53-54	93,533	.000025	2		83-84	45,594	.000032	1	
24-25	98,119	.000044	4		54-55	93,073	.000025	2		84-85	42,121	.000032	1	
25-26	98,063	.000046	5		55-56	92,576	.000024	2		85+	38,376	.000039	1	
26-27	98,007	.000046	5		56-57	92,039	.000024	2		Total	202			
27-28	97,951	.000046	5		57-58	91,459	.000024	2						
28-29	97,894	.000046	5		58-59	90,830	.000024	2						
29-30	97,836	.000046	5		59-60	90,148	.000024	2						
														202/100,000 = 1 out of 495

1983 deaths from homicide,  
legal execution, or legal intervention

Age group	Total	Legal intervention			Resident population	Homicide rate
		Executions	Intervention	Homicide		
0-1	54	0	0	54	1,421,000	.000038
1-4	69	0	0	69	5,570,000	.000012
5-9	43	0	0	43	6,360,000	.000007
10-14	53	0	0	53	7,117,000	.000007
15-19	222	0	0	222	7,735,000	.000029
20-24	392	0	1	391	8,976,000	.000044
25-29	409	0	0	409	8,854,000	.000046
30-34	280	0	0	280	8,073,000	.000035
35-39	240	0	0	350	7,059,000	.000034
40-44	203	0	0	203	5,757,000	.000035
45-49	164	0	1	163	4,931,000	.000033
50-54	128	0	0	128	5,029,000	.000025
55-59	128	0	0	128	5,346,000	.000024
60-64	106	0	1	105	5,153,000	.000020
65-69	94	0	0	94	4,848,000	.000021
70-74	70	0	0	70	3,834,000	.000018
75-79	88	0	0	88	2,930,000	.000030
80-84	62	0	0	62	1,957,000	.000032
85+	63	0	0	63	1,634,000	.000039

Sources:

Persons alive at the beginning of age interval:

*Vital statistics of the United States, 1980, Volume II, Section 6, Life tables.* PHHS Pub. No. (PHS)84-1104, National Center for Health Statistics, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1984, Table 6-2, p. 12.

Proportion of persons dying from homicide:

1. Number of deaths from homicide--table 292 entitled "Deaths from 282 causes, by 5-year age groups, color and sex: United States, 1979-83," National Center for Health Statistics.

2. Resident population--*Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex and race: 1980 to 1983, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 949,*

Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, table 2, pp. 13 and 14.

## Black female: Lifetime risk of homicide

Age	Number living	Estimated number dying from homicide		Age	Number living	Estimated number dying from homicide		Age	Number living	Estimated number dying from homicide	
		Homicide rate	Homicide dying from homicide			Homicide rate	Homicide dying from homicide			Homicide rate	Homicide dying from homicide
0-1	100,000	.000142	14	30-31	96,095	.000191	18	60-61	79,938	.000044	4
1-2	98,051	.000059	6	31-32	95,949	.000191	18	61-62	78,649	.000044	3
2-3	97,945	.000059	6	32-33	95,795	.000191	18	62-63	77,286	.000044	3
3-4	97,857	.000059	6	33-34	95,633	.000191	18	63-64	75,854	.000044	3
4-5	97,786	.000059	6	34-35	95,460	.000191	18	64-65	74,363	.000044	3
5-6	97,728	.000014	1	35-36	95,274	.000162	15	65-66	72,817	.000088	6
6-7	97,682	.000014	1	36-37	95,074	.000162	15	66-67	71,221	.000088	6
7-8	97,645	.000014	1	37-38	95,859	.000162	15	67-68	69,569	.000088	6
8-9	97,614	.000014	1	38-39	95,624	.000162	15	68-69	67,845	.000088	6
9-10	97,588	.000014	1	39-40	94,366	.000162	15	69-70	68,027	.000088	6
10-11	97,564	.000015	1	40-41	94,081	.000129	12	70-71	64,099	.000053	3
11-12	97,540	.000015	1	41-42	93,767	.000129	12	71-72	62,054	.000053	3
12-13	97,516	.000015	1	42-43	93,422	.000129	12	72-73	59,901	.000053	3
13-14	97,490	.000015	1	43-44	93,044	.000129	12	73-74	57,660	.000053	3
14-15	97,461	.000015	1	44-45	92,631	.000129	12	74-75	55,358	.000119	6
15-16	97,429	.000106	10	45-46	92,182	.000116	11	75-76	53,015	.000119	6
16-17	97,392	.000106	10	46-47	91,695	.000116	11	76-77	50,640	.000119	6
17-18	97,350	.000106	10	47-48	91,157	.000116	11	77-78	48,230	.000119	6
18-19	97,302	.000106	10	48-49	90,598	.000116	11	78-79	45,776	.000119	6
19-20	97,247	.000106	10	49-50	89,987	.000116	10	79-80	43,268	.000119	6
20-21	97,183	.000202	20	50-51	89,333	.000075	7	80-81	40,700	.000088	4
21-22	97,111	.000202	20	51-52	88,635	.000075	7	81-82	38,070	.000088	3
22-23	97,030	.000202	20	52-53	87,890	.000075	7	82-83	35,382	.000088	3
23-24	96,940	.000202	20	53-54	87,096	.000075	6	83-84	32,645	.000088	3
24-25	96,842	.000202	20	54-55	86,250	.000075	6	84-85	29,876	.000088	3
25-26	96,736	.000205	20	55-56	85,348	.000081	7	85+	27,097	.000094	3
26-27	96,622	.000205	20	56-57	84,390	.000081	7	Total	758		
27-28	96,500	.000205	20	57-58	83,374	.000081	7		758 out of 100,000 = 1 out of 132		
28-29	96,371	.000205	20	58-59	82,296	.000081	7				
29-30	96,236	.000205	20	59-60	81,152	.000081	7				

1983 deaths from homicide,  
legal execution, or legal intervention

Age group	Legal				Resident population	Homicide rate
	Total	Executions	intervention	Homicide		
0-1	42	0	0	42	296,000	.000142
1-4	65	0	0	65	1,099,000	.000059
5-9	17	0	0	17	1,182,000	.000014
10-14	19	0	0	19	1,306,000	.000015
15-19	150	0	0	150	1,412,000	.000106
20-24	305	0	1	305	1,511,000	.000202
25-29	283	0	0	283	1,383,000	.000205
30-34	231	0	3	228	1,196,000	.000191
35-39	150	0	1	149	920,000	.000162
40-44	98	0	0	98	762,000	.000129
45-49	76	0	0	76	653,000	.000116
50-54	46	0	0	46	616,000	.000075
55-59	48	0	0	48	595,000	.000081
60-64	23	0	0	23	525,000	.000044
65-69	38	0	0	38	432,000	.000088
70-74	20	0	0	20	376,000	.000053
75-79	31	0	0	31	260,000	.000119
80-84	14	0	0	14	160,000	.000088
85+	11	0	0	11	117,000	.000094

## Sources:

Persons alive at the beginning of age interval:

Vital statistics of the United States, 1980, Volume II, Section 6, Life tables. PHHS Pub. No. (PHS)84-1104, National Center for Health Statistics, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1984, Table 6-2, p. 12.

Proportion of persons dying from homicide:

1. Number of deaths from homicide--table 292 entitled "Deaths from 282 causes by 5-year age groups, color and sex: United States, 1979-83," National Center for Health Statistics.
2. Resident population--Estimates of the population of the United States, by age, sex and race: 1980 to 1983, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 949, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, table 2, pp. 13 and 14.

**Homicide is one of the 15 most frequent causes of death****Number of deaths in 1983**

	All ages	1-14	15-24	25-34
760,132	Heart disease	8,537 Accidents	26,206 Accidents	17,161 Accidents
416,368	Malignant neoplasms	2,070 Malignant neoplasms	6,647 Homicide	7,267 Homicide
170,052	Cerebrovascular disease	1,587 Congenital anomalies	5,239 Suicide	5,920 Suicide
104,449	Accidents	734 Homicide	2,683 Malignant neoplasms	5,081 Malignant neoplasms
55,987	Bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema	668 Heart disease	1,223 Heart diseases	3,080 Heart disease
53,592	Pneumonia and influenza	461 Pneumonia and influenza	600 Congenital anomalies	1,292 Liver disease and cirrhosis
34,842	Diabetes	274 Meningitis	418 Cerebrovascular disease	965 Cerebrovascular disease
30,535	Liver diseases and cirrhosis	154 Cerebrovascular diseases	348 Pneumonia and influenza	572 Diabetes
29,441	Atherosclerosis	144 Meningococcal infection	141 Bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema	563 Pneumonia and influenza
28,852	Suicide	142 Suicide	133 Anemias	482 Congenital anomalies
23,992	Homicide	142 Anemias	130 Benign neoplasms	246 Nephritis and nephrosis
16,525	Nephritis and nephrosis	142 Benign neoplasms	128 Diabetes	202 Bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema
9,193	Septicemia	132 Bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema	122 Liver diseases and cirrhosis	195 Benign neoplasms
7,821	Hypertension	109 Septicemia	114 Complications of pregnancy	160 Complications of pregnancy
6,126	Benign neoplasms	96 Perinatal conditions	111 Nephritis and nephrosis	157 Anemias
197,840	Other causes	3,484 Other causes	4,784 Other causes	6,897 Other causes
1,943,747	Total deaths	18,876 Total deaths	49,027 Total deaths	50,240 Total deaths

**Number of deaths in 1983**

35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
12,470 Malignant neoplasms	41,078 Heart disease	107,244 Heart disease	595,406 Heart disease
11,433 Heart disease	41,030 Malignant neoplasms	94,645 Malignant neoplasms	258,389 Malignant neoplasms
9,561 Accidents	8,887 Accidents	14,159 Cerebrovascular disease	146,417 Cerebrovascular disease
3,935 Suicide	7,050 Liver disease and cirrhosis	9,277 Bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema	45,512 Pneumonia and influenza
3,869 Homicide	5,750 Cerebrovascular disease	9,253 Accidents	43,587 Bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema
3,490 Liver disease and cirrhosis	3,623 Suicide	9,039 Liver disease and cirrhosis	28,081 Atherosclerosis
2,189 Cerebrovascular disease	2,530 Homicide	5,789 Diabetes	25,216 Diabetes
904 Pneumonia and influenza	2,237 Bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema	4,044 Pneumonia and influenza	24,844 Accidents
900 Diabetes	2,188 Diabetes	3,456 Suicide	12,968 Nephritis and nephrosis
411 Bronchitis, asthma and emphysema	1,760 Pneumonia and influenza	1,957 Nephritis and nephrosis	9,519 Liver disease and cirrhosis
362 Nephritis	824 Nephritis and nephrosis	1,527 Homicide	6,843 Septicemia
335 Congenital anomalies	541 Benign neoplasms	1,261 Septicemia	6,241 Hypertension
264 Benign neoplasms	530 Septicemia	1,057 Benign neoplasms	4,612 Stomach ulcers
232 Septicemia	408 Hypertension	1,035 Atherosclerosis	4,537 Suicide
151 Hypertension	390 Congenital anomalies	931 Hypertension	4,332 Hernias
7,912 Other causes	14,33 Other causes	27,507 Other causes	125,344 Other causes
58,418 Total deaths	133,157 Total deaths	292,181 Total deaths	1,341,848* Total deaths

\* 1,418 of all deaths in this age group were from homicide.

Source: Fifteen leading causes of death, by age group, 1983. Homicide surveillance, Center for Disease Control, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, November 1986.

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Pages 30-31

**What is the likelihood of victimization over an entire lifetime?**

At current crime rates, almost everyone will be a victim of crime during his or her lifetime

Lifetime likelihood of victimization, BJS Technical Report, March 1987, NCJ-104274, table 1.

With advancing age, the chance of becoming a victim of a violent crime declines more rapidly than life expectancy

Lifetime likelihood of victimization, BJS Technical Report, NCJ-104274, March 1987, table 3.

Over a span of 20 years, most households will be victimized by burglary or larceny

Lifetime likelihood of victimization, BJS Technical Report, NCJ-104274, March 1987, table 3.

Many households will be victimized more than once in 20 years

Lifetime likelihood of victimization, BJS Technical Report, NCJ-104274, March 1987, table 3.

**How do people protect themselves from crime?**

About a third of all households have taken at least one measure to prevent crime

Crime prevention measures, BJS Special Report, NCJ-100438, March 1986, tables 1 and 5.

Demographic characteristics	Percent of respondents using crime prevention measures of:			
	Burglar alarm	Household member in neighborhood watch	Valuables engraved with an identifying number	One or more measures
Total	7%	7%	25%	33%
Age of household respondents				
16-19	*	7	36	40
20-24	4	4	30	34
25-34	5	7	29	35
35-49	8	10	29	38
50-64	8	9	23	32
65 and over	6	6	16	23
Ethnic origin				
Non-Hispanic	7	8	26	34
Hispanic	6	5	16	23
Race				
White	6	7	26	33
Black	8	10	23	33
Other	*	*	24	32
Educational attainment				
Elementary school	5	4	12	18
High school	6	6	24	32
College	9	10	32	41
Family income				
Less than \$7,500	5	4	16	22
\$7,500-\$9,999	5	5	20	26
\$10,000-\$14,999	4	6	22	28
\$15,000-\$24,999	5	7	28	35
\$25,000-\$29,999	7	9	31	40
\$30,000-\$49,999	8	11	32	41
\$50,000 or more	16	15	35	51
Number of persons in household				
1	7	5	19	26
2-3	7	8	27	35
4-5	7	10	29	38
6 or more	4	7	22	29
Tenure				
Owned	8	10	27	36
Rented	4	4	23	27
Number of units in structure				
1 unit	7	9	27	36
2-3 units	5	5	21	27
4-9 units	5	3	22	27
10 units or more	6	3	17	22
Mobile home	3	5	27	31
Type of locality of residence				
Central city of an SMSA	8	9	24	34
Suburban area of an SMSA	8	8	28	36
Nonmetropolitan area	4	5	23	29

\*Estimate based on or about 13 or fewer sample cases is statistically unreliable.  
Source: Victimization Risk Supplement to the National Crime Survey, 1984.

**Many businesses employ security measures**

Crime prevention measures, BJS Special Report, NCJ-100438, March 1986, tables 7 and 8.

**One family in five lives in an area with a neighborhood watch program**

Crime prevention measures, BJS Special Report, NCJ-100438, March 1986, tables 3 and 4.

**How do victims of violent crime protect themselves?**

Data used for these analyses were National Crime Survey (NCS) violent crime victimizations, which occurred in the years 1979-85. In some cases, victims reported using more than one type of self-protective action during the course of a violent crime victimization. When a victim reported multiple types of self-protection, only the most assertive type of action—indicated by a higher position in the table stub—was used in the analysis. The comparisons described to the right of the table were developed using ECTA software for log-linear analysis of contingency tables. Unweighted NCS data were utilized. For rape, robbery, and assault comparisons, self-protective actions for each of these crimes were compared to actions taken during all other types of violent crime measured by the NCS. All differences reported are significant at the .05 level.

BJS National Crime Survey, 1979-85.

**In all States, citizens may use deadly force if they reasonably believe their life is in danger**

Ronald Cruit, ed., Intruder in your home (New York: Stein and Day, 1983).

**In some circumstances, citizens may use force or deadly force to protect their surroundings, their belongings, or a third party**

Ronald Cruit, ed., Intruder in your home (New York: Stein and Day, 1983).

**State laws define the circumstances in which citizens may be justified in using deadly force**

BJS update as of December 1986 based on data from Ronald Cruit, ed., Intruder in your home (New York: Stein and Day, 1983).

BJS classified the information in Intruder in your home for tabular presentation. An initial draft of the table and the source material was sent for verification to the Statistical Analysis Center or Criminal Justice Coordinating Council in each State. In many States, our request was referred to other agencies, frequently the Attorney General's office. Changes to the original suggested by respondents were adopted and reverified. Further information about each State's response is available from BJS upon request.

Pages 32-33

**What is the relationship between victim and offender?**

**The victim-offender relationship is not known for most crimes**

BJS Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1985, NCJ-104273, May 1987, table 28.

FBI Crime in the United States 1985, July 1986.

**People are particularly fearful of being victimized by strangers, but assailants are often well known to their victims**

BJS Criminal victimization in U.S., 1985, NCJ-104273, May 1987, table 28.

**Strangers commit most violent crimes, especially robbery**

Victimization rate per 1,000 population								
	Robbery		Aggravated assault		Simple assault		Total violent crimes	
	Non-stranger	Stranger	Non-stranger	Stranger	Non-stranger	Stranger	Non-stranger	
1973	5.78	.96	6.23	3.84	8.74	6.08	21.50	11.06
1974	6.09	1.09	6.78	3.61	8.29	6.15	21.88	11.10
1975	5.75	1.01	6.26	3.35	8.74	6.83	21.39	11.46
1976	5.29	1.17	6.17	3.69	8.90	6.51	20.94	11.63
1977	4.88	1.34	6.28	3.71	9.62	7.18	21.35	12.55
1978	4.54	1.36	6.24	3.45	9.76	7.40	21.24	12.48
1979	5.05	1.21	6.31	3.61	10.22	7.07	22.23	12.31
1980	5.44	1.12	6.02	3.24	9.20	7.30	21.33	11.92
1981	6.28	1.13	6.51	3.13	10.13	7.20	23.49	11.84
1982	5.8	1.3	5.9	3.4	9.6	7.5	21.8	12.5
1983	4.7	1.3	4.6	3.3	8.5	7.7	18.4	12.6
1984	4.3	1.5	4.8	4.0	7.6	8.0	17.2	13.8
1985	4.0	1.1	5.1	3.1	8.8	7.2	18.3	11.7

Source: BJS National Crime Survey 1973-85.

**The victim-offender relationship is not the same for all crimes**

	Relationship to offenders			
	Robbery		Assault	
	Rate	Percent	Rate	Percent
Stranger	4.43	74.7%	13.53	50.6%
Acquaintance	1.01	17.0	9.38	35.1
Relative	.25	4.2	2.75	10.3
Unknown	.24	4.0	1.07	4.0
Total	5.93	100	26.73	100

Source: Violent crime by strangers and nonstrangers, BJS Special Report, NCJ-103702, January 1987, table 1.

**Males and the elderly face the greatest risk of being victimized by a stranger**

Violent crime by strangers and nonstrangers, BJS Special Report, NCJ-103702, January 1987, tables 1 and 2.

**Characteristics of crimes by strangers tend to differ from those by nonstrangers**

Violent crime by strangers and nonstrangers, BJS Special Report, NCJ-103702, January 1987, table 2.

BJS Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1985, NCJ-104273, May 1987, table 29.

**Some family crimes are difficult to measure**

Family violence, BJS Special Report, NCJ-93449, April 1984, tables 2 and 3.

Strauss, Gelles, and Steinmetz, Behind closed doors: Violence in the American family (New York: Author, Press/Doubleday, 1980).

News release, American Association for Protecting Children, a division of the American Humane Society (Denver: November 8, 1985).

**Which family members commit the most violent crimes?**

Family violence, BJS Special Report, NCJ-93449, April 1984, tables 2 and 3.

**Divorced or separated women are more likely than married women to report being victims of violent crime by a nonstranger**

Violent crime by strangers and nonstrangers, BJS Special Report, NCJ-103702, January 1987.

**What is the racial composition of victim-offender relationships?**

BJS Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1985, NCJ-104273, May 1987, tables 37 and 38.

Violent crime by strangers and nonstrangers, BJS Special Report, NCJ-103702, January 1987, p. 4.

Pages 34-35

**Most crimes are not reported to the police**

**Only about a third of all crimes are reported to the police**

Year	Percent of all crimes that are reported to police			
	All crimes	Total larceny	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft
1973	32.37%	23.01%	46.62%	68.33%
1974	33.46	24.80	47.66	67.34
1975	34.89	26.55	48.59	71.12
1976	34.95	26.74	48.15	69.46
1977	33.51	25.04	48.79	68.45
1978	32.59	24.57	47.08	66.05
1979	32.75	24.45	47.56	68.20
1980	35.80	27.12	51.28	69.34
1981	35.49	26.54	51.07	66.64
1982	36.1	27.1	49.3	72.4
1983	34.6	26.1	48.7	68.5
1984	35.1	26.5	49.4	68.8
1985	35.8	27.2	49.7	70.6

Source: BJS Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1973 to 1985, table 87.

**The decision to report a crime is often based on its seriousness**

Reporting crimes to the police, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99432, December 1985, table 5, p. 4.

**Reporting rates for motor vehicle theft were higher than for burglary and for household larceny**

Reporting crimes to the police, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99432, December 1985, table 1 and p. 11.

**The highest income group was more likely than the lowest income group to report household crimes**

Reporting crimes to the police, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99432, December 1985, table 5, p. 4.

Thefts resulting in large losses and serious violent crimes with injury are most likely to be reported to the police

Percent reported to the police

Motor vehicle theft involving loss of \$250 or more	88%
Robbery with injury and loss of \$250 or more	76
All crimes involving losses of \$250 or more	73
Purse snatching with loss of \$250 or more	70
Theft of \$250 or more	66
Aggravated assault with injury	59
Completed rape	55
Attempted assault with weapon	53
Completed forcible entry burglary	49
Simple assault with injury	47
Completed robbery with loss of \$10-\$49	46
Attempted assault without weapon	38
Theft of \$50-\$249	35
Theft of \$10-\$49	13
Theft of \$1-\$9	7

Source: Reporting crimes to the police, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99432, December 1985, p. 4.

Someone other than the victim may report a crime to police

Reporting crimes to the police, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99432, December 1985, table 6, p. 4.

Homeowners were more likely than renters to report household crimes

BJS Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1985, NCJ-104273, May 1987, table 94.

Less than half of all violent crimes were reported to police during the years 1982-84

Violent crime by strangers and nonstrangers, BJS Special Report, NCJ-103702, January 1987, table 9.

Many violent crimes were unreported because they were "private matters," and many crimes of theft were "not important enough to report"

Reporting crimes to the police, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99432, December 1985, table 13.

Many violent crimes are reported to prevent the crimes from happening again, while many crimes of theft are reported because of a desire to recover property

Reporting crimes to the police, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99432, December 1985, table 14.

Restitution programs may pay victims for other losses, such as property damage

BJS Victim/witness legislation: An overview, NCJ-94365, July 1984.

Many States restrict offenders from profiting from their crimes

BJS Victim/witness legislation: An overview, NCJ-94365, July 1984.

Legislation strengthens the rights of victims and witnesses

BJS Victim/witness legislation: An overview, NCJ-94365, July 1984.

44 States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands have compensation programs to help victims of violent crime

BJS 1987 update of Victim/witness legislation: An overview, BJS July 1984 with assistance from the National Organization for Victim Assistance.

Pages 36-37

Compensation for crime victims is becoming more available

Victim compensation programs are still relatively new

BJS Victim/witness legislation: An overview, NCS-94365, July 1984.

Most State victim compensation programs help to recover medical costs and lost earnings

BJS Victim/witness legislation: An overview, NCJ-94365, July 1984.

In 1985, \$80.8 million was paid to victims of crime by State compensation programs

Office for Victims of Crime, 1985.

## Chapter III

# The offender

Pages 40-41

### Who commits crime?

**How many criminals do we know about?**

Office of Technology Assessment,  
Congress of the United States.

FBI Crime in the United States 1983.  
Jail inmates, 1983, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-  
99175, November 1985.

Probation and parole 1983, BJS  
Bulletin, NCJ-94776, September 1984.

Prisoners in 1983, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-  
92949, April 1984.

**Which criminals do we know the most about?**

Murder/manslaughter--Includes attempts.

Assault--Includes simple and aggravated assault.

Other violent crimes--Includes kidnaping, purse snatching, hit-and-run driving, and child abuse.

Other property crimes--Includes arson, vandalism, and stolen property offenses.

Public order--Includes weapons offenses, commercialized vice, sex offenses, gambling, suspicion, curfew and loitering law violations, runaways, offenses against family, drunkenness, vagrancy, family-related offenses, delinquency of a minor and habitual offenders.

Driving while intoxicated--Includes driving while intoxicated and under the influence of drugs.

Sources: FBI Crime in the United States 1985, table 24, p. 164. Jail inmates, 1983, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-99175, November 1985, table 5, p. 4. BJS Survey of Prison Inmates 1979, unpublished data.

### What do the major sources tell us about who commits crime?

See, for example, Michael J. Hindelang, "Race and involvement in common law personal crimes," American Sociological Review, (1978), 43:93-109; M. J. Hindelang, "Variations in sex-race-age specific incidence rates of offending," American Sociological Review, (1981), 46:461-474; Alfred Blumstein, "On the racial disproportionality of United States' prison populations," Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, (1982), 733:1,259-1,281; Patrick A. Langan, "Racism on trial: New evidence to explain the racial composition of prisons in the United States," Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, fall 1985, volume 76, number 3.

### Who is the "typical" offender?

FBI Crime in the United States 1985, table 33, p. 174, and table 34, p. 176.

### What are the characteristics of arrestees and offenders in jails and prisons?

Statistical abstract of the United States 1981. FBI Crime in the United States 1983. Jail inmates, 1983, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-99175, November 1985, table 2, p. 2. BJS Survey of Inmates of Local Jails 1983, unpublished data. Prisoners in State and Federal institutions yearend 1983, unpublished data.

Pages 42-43

**What is the relationship between age and crime?**

**Serious crime arrest rates are highest in young age groups**

Age-specific arrest rates, U.S., 3-year averages, 1983-85

Age	Violent crime total	Property crime total
12 and under	15.34	232.48
13-14	243.36	2,408.63
15	447.88	3,423.10
16	575.51	3,684.29
17	662.63	3,652.38
18	681.73	3,292.44
19	649.15	2,684.85
20	621.15	2,235.89
21	611.77	1,961.75
22	582.60	1,735.95
23	554.95	1,577.09
24	532.37	1,448.70
25-29	441.27	1,179.85
30-34	315.62	850.63
35-39	224.98	575.76
40-44	165.44	413.52
45-49	117.71	312.94
50-54	79.84	243.57
55-59	50.66	177.92
60-64	33.45	130.21
65+	12.66	65.64
All ages	217.70	837.80

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1983-85, unpublished data.

**Young people make up the largest proportion of offenders entering the criminal justice system**

**Cumulative distribution of arrests by age of arrestee**

Offense	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+
Total	17.1%	31.4%	49.5%	67.0%	78.9%	86.6%	100%
Index	30.8%	46.5%	61.6%	75.5%	84.9%	90.6%	100%
Violent	16.8	31.2	50.0	68.7	81.1	88.8	100
Property	34.4	50.4	64.8	77.5	86.2	91.4	100

Note: Totals may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Source: FBI Crime in the United States 1985, table 33, pp. 174-175.

**Number of persons arrested**

Offense	Under age 18		18 years of age and older			
	1976	1985	Percent change	1976	1985	
Total	1,707,646	1,407,261	-17.6%	5,134,923	6,626,020	+29.0%
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	1,221	1,091	-10.6	11,661	11,745	+0.7
Forcible rape	3,299	3,868	+17.2	15,719	21,566	+37.2
Robbery	33,504	26,820	-19.9	68,867	77,949	+13.2
Aggravated assault	29,672	29,652	-0.1	140,418	180,048	+28.2
Burglary	182,121	113,614	-37.6	172,632	185,093	+7.2
Larceny-theft	346,313	303,675	-12.3	450,144	627,306	+39.4
Motor vehicle theft	53,192	35,037	-34.1	48,348	57,723	+19.4
Arson	6,606	5,482	-17.0	5,580	7,694	+37.9
Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	67,696	61,431	-9.3	236,665	291,308	+23.1
Property crime <sup>b</sup>	588,232	457,808	-22.0	676,704	877,816	+29.7
All other crimes	1,051,718	888,022	-15.6	4,221,554	5,456,896	+29.3

<sup>a</sup>Violent crimes include murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Source: FBI Crime in the United States 1985, table 27, p. 168.

**Different age groups are arrested and incarcerated for different types of crimes**

Crime types	Percent of arrests in age group of:								
	Under 18 <sup>a</sup>	19-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+
Violent crimes	8.8%	8.6%	10.0%	10.5%	10.4%	10.1%	9.5%	8.7%	7.3%
Murder/manslaughter	.07	.15	.16	.17	.17	.18	.18	.17	.20
Rape	.27	.27	.30	.34	.35	.36	.34	.30	.24
Robbery	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	.7	.47	.32	.22
Aggravated assault	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5
Simple assault	4.7	4.3	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.2
Property crimes	41.8%	24.9%	19.4%	18.7%	19.0%	18.4%	18.8%	15.2%	15.8%
Burglary	8.2	5.0	3.25	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.0	.7
Larceny	22.0	11.8	8.6	8.4	9.0	8.8	8.2	8.2	10.8
Motor vehicle theft	2.5	1.5	.97	.77	.64	.53	.43	.36	.25
Arson	.04	.11	.10	.10	.11	.13	.12	.14	.12
Fraud forgery/embezzlement	1.5	2.6	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.0	2.8
Other property	7.3	3.7	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.1
Drug abuse violations	4.6%	8.3%	9.0%	8.6%	7.4%	5.8%	4.1%	3.0%	2.0%
Public order <sup>b</sup>	32.8%	58.2%	61.7%	62.1%	63.0%	65.7%	68.6%	73.0%	74.8%
Weapons	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	
DWI	1.2	9.6	18.1	17.9	18.7	21.0	22.6	23.4	24.1
Other	30.1	47.0	44.0	42.6	42.8	43.6	45.5	47.2	49.3
Total number	1,762,539	1,468,114	1,966,499	7,803,471	1,226,504	794,079	487,908	310,976	569,459

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup>12% of arrestees under 18 were arrested for status offenses.

<sup>b</sup>Public order includes commercialized vice, sex offenses, gambling, offenses against family, liquor laws, drunkenness, disorderly

Incarceration findings—  
Jail inmates, 1983, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-99175, November 1985, p. 5.

Prison admissions and releases, 1982, BJS Special Report, NCJ-97995 July 1985, pp. 4-5.

**Arrest rate trends vary by age group**

Arrests per 100,000 age-eligible population

Year	Ages under 18		Ages 18-20		Ages 21-24		Ages 25-29		Ages 30-34	
	Rate	Percent change	Rate	Percent change	Rate	Percent change	Rate	Percent change	Rate	Percent change
1961	1,586	1.4	8,183	-3.0%	8,167	-.7%	6,859	0%	6,473	-1.5%
1962	1,668	5.1	7,725	-5.6	7,757	-5.0	6,632	-3.3	6,295	-2.8
1963	1,880	12.7	7,985	3.4	7,776	-.2	6,543	-1.3	6,216	-1.3
1964	2,233	18.8	8,880	11.2	7,863	1.1	6,443	-1.5	6,145	-1.1
1965	2,369	6.1	8,653	-2.6	7,648	2.7	6,305	-2.1	5,976	-2.8
1966	2,485	4.9	8,614	-.4	7,425	-2.9	6,057	-3.9	5,689	-4.8
1967	2,779	11.8	9,260	7.5	7,977	-7.4	6,099	-.7	5,637	-.9
1968	3,117	12.1	10,313	11.4	8,209	2.9	6,067	-.5	5,533	-1.9
1969	3,202	2.7	11,074	7.4	8,927	8.7	6,412	5.7	5,695	2.9
1970	3,379	5.5	11,866	7.2	9,512	6.6	6,758	5.4	5,946	4.4
1971	3,609	6.8	11,979	1.0	9,664	1.8	6,980	3.3	6,016	1.2
1972	3,441	-4.7	10,982	-8.3	9,517	-1.1	6,500	-6.9	5,782	-3.9
1973	3,608	4.9	11,287	2.8	9,386	-1.4	6,351	-2.3	5,419	-6.3
1974	4,122	14.3	13,097	16.0	10,387	10.7	7,000	10.2	5,600	3.3
1975	3,897	-5.5	12,966	-1.0	9,961	-4.1	6,857	-2.0	5,406	-3.5
1976	3,930	0.8	13,057	.7	10,446	4.9	7,180	4.7	5,656	4.6
1977	3,836	-2.4	13,041	-.1	10,541	.9	7,356	3.5	5,461	-3.4
1978	3,911	2.0	13,810	5.9	10,967	4.0	7,636	3.8	5,652	3.5
1979	3,811	-2.6	14,390	4.2	11,227	2.4	7,747	1.5	5,561	0
1980	3,662	-3.9	14,718	2.3	11,538	2.8	8,082	4.3	5,849	3.5
1981	3,631	-0.9	15,069	2.4	11,949	3.6	8,663	7.2	6,163	5.4
1982	3,555	-2.1	16,216	7.6	13,221	10.6	9,702	12.0	7,076	14.8
1983	3,215	-9.5	15,038	-7.3	12,748	-3.6	9,596	-1.1	7,074	0
1984	3,162	-1.7	14,553	-3.2	12,847	.8	9,641	.5	7,093	.3
1985	3,335	5.5	15,049	3.4	13,054	1.6	9,847	2.1	7,181	1.2

Arrests per 100,000 age-eligible population

Year	Ages 35-39		Ages 40-44		Ages 45-49		Ages 50 and over		All ages	
	Rate	Percent change	Rate	Percent change	Rate	Percent change	Rate	Percent change	Rate	Percent change
1961	6,321	-1.9%	5,921	-1.9%	5,384	-3.0%	2,594	-2.0%	3,877	-1.3%
1962	6,186	-2.1	5,874	-.8	5,216	-3.1	2,539	-2.1	3,798	-2.0
1963	6,163	-.4	5,877	0	5,153	-1.2	2,511	-1.1	3,860	1.6
1964	5,994	-2.7	5,718	-2.7	4,971	-3.5	2,455	-2.2	3,968	2.8
1965	5,944	-.8	5,634	-1.5	5,010	.8	2,409	-1.9	3,994	.6
1966	5,413	-8.9	5,161	-8.4	4,850	-3.2	2,298	-4.6	3,908	-2.1
1967	5,454	.7	5,250	1.7	4,680	-3.5	2,186	-4.9	4,055	3.8
1968	5,332	-2.2	5,098	-2.9	4,448	-4.9	2,065	-5.5	4,183	3.2
1969	5,467	2.5	5,172	1.4	4,536	2.0	2,053	-.6	4,359	4.2
1970	5,678	3.9	5,273	2.0	4,560	.5	2,050	-.1	4,577	5.0
1971	5,759	1.4	5,271	0	4,546	-.3	2,011	-1.9	4,717	3.1
1972	5,425	-5.8	4,954	-6.0	4,235	-6.8	1,829	-9.0	4,473	-5.2
1973	5,155	-5.0	4,700	-5.1	4,076	-3.7	1,739	-4.9	4,458	-.3
1974	5,206	1.0	4,716	-.3	4,002	-1.8	1,629	-6.3	4,847	8.7
1975	5,011	-3.7	4,480	-5.0	3,776	-5.7	1,513	-7.1	4,673	-3.6
1976	5,205	3.9	4,621	3.2	3,824	1.3	1,515	.1	4,804	2.8
1977	5,049	-3.0	4,488	-2.9	3,670	-4.0	1,450	-4.3	4,754	-1.0
1978	4,979	-1.4	4,415	-1.6	3,584	-2.3	1,376	-5.1	4,868	2.4
1979	4,813	-3.3	4,206	-4.7	3,395	-5.3	1,296	-5.8	4,865	-.1
1980	4,749	-1.3	4,074	-3.1	3,291	-3.1	1,237	-4.6	4,881	.3
1981	5,006	5.4	4,176	2.5	3,380	2.7	1,253	1.3	5,033	3.1
1982	5,276	5.4	4,444	6.4	3,490	3.3	1,256	.2	5,371	6.7
1983	5,236	-.8	4,259	-4.2	3,394	-2.7	1,190	-5.3	5,126	-4.6
1984	5,286	.9	4,133	-3.0	3,279	-3.4	1,143	-3.9	5,043	-1.6
1985	5,313	.5	4,103	-0.7	3,155	-3.8	1,088	-4.9	5,113	1.4

Note: Rate per 100,000 inhabitants for each given age group. The U.S. population was adjusted for UCR coverage before the rate was calculated. U.S. population data

are from census publications (current population reports). Arrest data are for total reported arrests in the given age

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1961-85, unpublished data.

Average age at arrest varies by type of crime

Year	Average age of arrestees							
	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
1965	32.56	24.74	23.18	30.42	20.33	21.71	19.12	19.25
1966	32.09	24.82	22.70	29.92	19.93	21.40	18.99	18.48
1967	32.16	24.77	22.44	29.72	19.88	21.45	19.05	19.16
1968	31.27	24.63	21.99	29.47	19.61	21.26	19.04	19.42
1969	30.84	24.54	21.84	29.18	19.71	21.47	19.33	19.85
1970	30.66	24.57	21.80	29.27	19.92	21.69	19.66	20.44
1971	30.33	24.52	21.90	28.96	19.96	21.61	20.14	21.13
1972	29.70	24.76	22.04	28.99	19.93	21.76	20.14	20.50
1973	29.89	25.06	21.85	28.76	19.62	21.96	19.76	20.29
1974	29.82	25.01	21.74	28.52	19.48	21.57	19.73	20.40
1975	29.74	25.52	21.69	28.39	19.59	22.20	19.99	21.07
1976	29.61	25.71	22.05	28.32	19.82	22.63	20.21	21.10
1977	29.72	26.02	22.18	28.27	19.80	22.82	20.30	21.61
1978	29.88	26.43	21.90	28.30	19.84	23.07	20.45	21.98
1979	29.71	26.18	22.20	28.08	20.12	23.36	20.55	21.77
1980	29.32	26.49	22.36	28.20	20.61	23.80	21.09	22.56
1981	29.56	26.78	22.69	28.48	20.98	24.39	21.83	22.94
1982	29.56	26.78	23.05	28.64	21.35	24.93	22.39	24.14
1983	29.80	27.31	23.24	28.75	21.60	25.08	22.66	24.11
1984	29.85	27.84	23.44	28.83	21.90	25.11	22.71	23.87
1985	29.77	27.98	23.57	28.69	21.89	25.20	22.24	23.88

Year	Average age of arrestees						
	Forgery and counterfeiting	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen property	Weapons	Sex offenses	Drug abuse violations
1965	29.38	32.99	32.78	24.37	28.31	28.64	27.18
1966	28.71	32.70	32.74	23.79	28.38	28.66	25.73
1967	27.69	31.86	32.21	23.73	28.46	28.49	23.81
1968	27.67	31.54	31.95	23.30	28.33	28.49	22.43
1969	27.16	31.09	31.52	23.67	28.51	28.49	22.42
1970	27.23	31.17	30.74	23.80	28.79	28.35	22.43
1971	27.29	31.06	30.62	23.62	28.29	28.68	22.38
1972	27.23	30.80	30.15	23.59	29.10	28.60	22.28
1973	26.82	30.09	29.62	23.10	28.87	29.24	21.76
1974	25.98	29.85	29.33	22.80	28.32	27.94	21.75
1975	26.03	30.36	29.68	23.02	28.09	28.42	22.23
1976	26.30	30.28	29.05	23.28	28.31	28.82	22.56
1977	26.42	28.70	28.58	23.10	28.15	29.03	22.82
1978	26.49	29.41	28.63	23.21	28.04	29.15	22.78
1979	26.23	30.11	28.53	23.04	27.53	28.98	23.08
1980	26.49	30.48	28.50	23.53	27.69	29.04	23.84
1981	27.11	30.32	28.64	24.15	27.95	29.40	24.30
1982	27.28	30.38	29.41	24.60	28.25	29.70	25.01
1983	27.69	30.37	29.87	24.82	28.34	29.97	35.63
1984	27.52	30.42	29.58	24.90	28.00	30.34	25.91
1985	27.26	30.44	29.12	24.53	27.67	30.27	26.14

Source: Age specific arrest rates and race-specific arrest rates for selected offenses 1965-85, FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program, December 1986.

offenses 1965-85, FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program, December 1986.

Many older prison inmates had never been to prison before

Career patterns in crime: BJS Special Report, NCJ-88672, June 1983.

The average age of arrestees for most crimes remained fairly constant from 1965 to 1985

Age-specific arrest rates and race-specific arrest rates for selected offenses 1965-85, FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program, December 1986, pp. 130-131.

Historically, studies have shown property crimes to be more typical of youths than of older offenders

Cline further called for longitudinal research that examined differences in social class, educational level, and family characteristics. Hugh F. Cline, "Criminal behavior over the life span," in Constancy and change in human development, O. G. Brim, Jr. and J. Kagan, eds. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1980), pp. 641-674.

Adults commit more serious crimes than juveniles

Patrick A. Langan and David P. Farrington, "Two-track or one-track justice? Some evidence from an English longitudinal survey," Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (1983), 74 (2):545.

Using 1980 values, the average value of 34 juvenile crimes was 196 pounds; of 22 young adult crimes, 487 pounds; and of 7 adult crimes, 8,103 pounds. For 4 out of 7 adult crimes, the net was 5,000 pounds, whereas no juvenile crimes had values that high.

Participation in crime declines with age

Criminal careers of habitual felons, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, July 1978.

Examining recidivism, BJS Special Report, NCJ-96501, February 1985, pp. 3-4.

M. A. Peterson et al., Who commits crimes: A survey of prison inmates (Cambridge, Mass: Oelgeschlager, Gunn and Hain, 1981).

Pages 44-45

**Repeat offenders are responsible for much of the Nation's crime**

**Who are career criminals?**

John E. Rolph and Jan M. Chaiken, Identifying high-rate serious criminals from official records (Santa Monica, Calif.: The RAND Corporation, R-3422-NIJ, April 1987), pp. 1-7.

A. Blumstein, J. Cohen, J. Roth, and C. Visher (eds.), Criminal careers and "career criminals," volume 1 (Washington: National Academy Press, 1986), pp. 12-19.

James A. Inciardi, Careers in crime (Chicago: Rand McNally College Publishing Co., 1975), pp. 5-7.

**A few criminals commit many crimes**

• In Philadelphia, high-rate offenders made up only 23% of all the offenders but committed 61% of all the crimes.

Marvin E. Wolfgang and Paul E. Tracy, "The 1945 and 1958 birth cohorts: A comparison of the prevalence, incidence, and severity of delinquent behavior." Paper prepared at the Conference on "Public Danger, Dangerous Offenders and the Criminal Justice System," sponsored by Harvard University and the John F. Kennedy School of Government through a grant from the National Institute of Justice (February 11-12, 1982).

Table 6b "Offenders and offenses by delinquent subgroups (cohort 11 males)" gives data showing that chronic recidivists (defined on page 8 as five or more arrests) made up 22.9% of all the male offenders (defined as having a police contact by age 18) and were responsible for 61% of all the offenses (defined as a police contact).

• In Racine, Wisconsin, high-rate offenders made up 24% of all the offenders but were responsible for 63% of all the crimes.

Lyle W. Shannon, Assessing the relationship to adult criminal careers to juvenile careers, final report submitted to National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, not dated.

Table 2 in chapter 7 of the report says that 21.7% of the males from the 1955 birth cohort had at least one felony contact with the police through around age 21 (see also chapter 2, page 2 for details on length of followup). Table 3 in chapter 7 says that 5.1% of the 1955 cohort males were chronic offenders (meaning they had 5 or more felony contacts) and these chronic offenders accounted for 63.1% of all contacts. Therefore, chronic offenders made up 24% of all offenders (since  $5.1/21.7 = 24\%$ ) and accounted for 63% of all (felony) contacts.

• In Columbus, Ohio, high-rate offenders made up 34% of all the offenders but committed 68% of all the crimes.

Donna Hamparian, Richard Schuster, Simon Dinitz, and John P. Conrad, The violent few (Lexington, Mass.: Heath Lexington Books, 1978), pp. 52-53.

Page 52 of The violent few gives findings from a study of 811 boys and girls born in 1956-58 who were arrested at least once before reaching adulthood. The 811 youths were arrested 3,373 times; 33.6% were chronic recidivists (defined as five or more arrests). As shown below, this information plus the data given in table 4-1 (p. 53) form the basis for the conclusion that 34% of the offenders were high-rate offenders who accounted for 68% of all the offenses.

**Other sources:**

Dunford and Elliott, "Estimation of probability of arrest per crime," National Youth Survey, 1984, table 7 in Blumstein et al., Criminal careers and "career criminals," vol. 1 (Washington: National Academy Press, 1986), p. 338.

Jan M. Chaiken and Marcia R. Chaiken, Varieties of criminal

behavior (Santa Monica: The RAND Corporation, 1982), p. 44, table A.19, pp. 219-222.

Curbing the repeat offender: A strategy for prosecutors (Washington: Institute for Law and Social Research, 1977), p. 8 and 9.

Recidivism of young parolees, BJS Special Report, NCJ-104916, May 1987, p. 1.

High-rate offenders seldom specialize in one type of crime

Highlights of interim findings and implications, PROMIS Research Project (Washington: Institute for Law and Social Research, 1977), p. 11.

A. Blumstein and J. Cohen, "Estimation of individual crime rates from arrest records," Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (1979), 70(4):581.

Few repeat offenders are full-time criminals

F. Schmallegger, "World of the career criminal," Human Nature (1979), 2(3):50.

Juvenile delinquency often foreshadows adult criminal activity

Patrick A. Langan and David P. Farrington, "Two-track or one-track justice? Some evidence from an English longitudinal survey," Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (1983), 74(2): 519-546.

Rudy A. Haapanen and Carl F. Jesness, Early identification of the chronic offender, Department of the Youth Authority, State of California, February 1982, pp. 29-32.

The more serious the juvenile career, the greater the chances of adult criminality

Laura A. Winterfield, Criminal careers of juveniles in New York City (New York: VERA Institute of Justice, 1986) table 15, where "serious" = careers 3 + 4.

Long-term studies show that the more often a person is arrested, the greater the chances of being arrested again

Alfred Blumstein, David P. Farrington, and Soumyo Moitra, "Delinquency careers: Innocents, desisters and persisters," in Michael H. Tonry and Norval Morris, eds., Crime and justice: An annual review of research, volume 6 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1985).

"The impact of prior criminal history on recidivism in Illinois," Research Bulletin #3, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (1986).

The more often an offender is arrested before going to prison, the more likely and the sooner that person will be arrested after his or her release

Recidivism of young parolees, BJS Special Report, NCJ-104916, May 1987, pp. 4 and 5.

Criminal history, age, and drug use are among the best correlates of future criminality

P. Hoffman, "Screening for risk: A revised Salient Factor Score (SFS 81)," Journal of Criminal Justice (1983), 11:539-547.

S. Klein and M. Caggiano, The prevalence, predictability and policy implications of recidivism (Santa Monica, Calif.: The RAND Corporation, August 1986), table 3.9.

After their release from custody, offenders continue to commit crimes and often serious crimes

Donald E. Pryor and Walter F. Smith, "Significant research findings concerning pretrial release," Pretrial issues (Washington: Pretrial Services Resource Center, February 1982).

J. Petersilia, S. Turner, and J. Peterson, Prison versus probation in California (Santa Monica, Calif.: The RAND Corporation, 1986), pp. 15-21.

Examining recidivism, BJS Special Report, NCJ-96501, February 1985, pp. 1-4.

The older the offender at the time of arrest, the longer he is likely to continue his criminal career

A. Blumstein, J. Cohen, J. Roth, and C. Visher (eds.), Criminal careers and "career criminals," vol. 1 (Washington: National Academy Press, 1986), pp. 5, 91-94.

Jacqueline Cohen, "Incapacitation as a strategy for crime control: Possibilities and pitfalls," in vol. 5, Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research, M. Tonry and N. Morris, eds. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983), pp. 62-63.

Despite repeated convictions and incarcerations, many offenders continue to believe they can get away with committing crimes

Jan M. Chaiken and Marcia R. Chaiken, Varieties of criminal behavior (Santa Monica, Calif.: The RAND Corporation, 1982), pp. 172-173.

Motivations for crime range from thrill-seeking to need for money

Criminal careers of habitual felons, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, July 1978.

How do the offense characteristics of men and women differ?

Relatively few offenders are female  
FBI Crime in the United States 1985, table 37, p. 181.

BJS Children in custody: 1982/83 Census of Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities, NCJ-101686, September 1986, table 2, p. 5.

Jail inmates 1984, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-101094, May 1986.

Prisoners in 1984, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-97118, April 1985.

Offense patterns differ for males and females

BJS Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1979, unpublished data.

Jail inmates, 1983, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-99175, November 1985, p. 5.

FBI Crime in the United States 1984, tables 27 and 37 and p. 161 and 1985, table 37, p. 181.

For UCR Index Crimes, the arrest rate of females is much lower than that of males, but has risen faster

Year	Arrest rate per 100,000 U.S. resident population					
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Index crimes	Violent crimes	Property crimes	Index crimes	Violent crimes	Property crimes	
1971	1,604	341	1,263	318	36	282
1972	1,514	349	1,165	319	37	282
1973	1,554	364	1,190	336	39	297
1974	1,868	414	1,455	418	45	373
1975	1,841	395	1,446	420	43	377
1976	1,779	384	1,395	414	42	372
1977	1,739	381	1,358	418	42	376
1978	1,790	414	1,375	420	45	376
1979	1,810	416	1,394	415	44	370
1980	1,848	426	1,422	405	45	360
1981	1,843	422	1,420	415	45	370
1982	1,883	437	1,446	438	48	390
1983	1,746	406	1,340	418	46	371
1984	1,684	464	1,281	410	46	364
1985	1,698	390	1,308	435	45	390
Percent increase 1971-85	5.9%	14.4%	3.6%	36.8%	25.0%	38.3%
Percent increase/ decrease 1975-85	-7.8%	-1.3%	-9.5%	3.6%	4.7%	3.4%

Note: The U.S. population was adjusted for UCR coverage before the rate per 100,000 males and females was calculated. U.S. population data are from census publications (current population reports).

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports 1971-85, unpublished data.

While all prison populations have been growing dramatically, the women's share has risen from 4% to 5% in the past decade

	Men		Women		Percent of prison population that are women
	Number	Percent change	Number	Percent change	
1974	221,630		8,091		3.5%
1975	244,149	10.1%	9,667	19.5%	3.8
1976	266,820	9.3	11,170	15.5	4.0
1977 custody	279,626	4.8	12,041	7.8	4.1
1977 Jurisdiction	287,745		12,279		4.1
1978	294,530	2.4	12,746	3.8	4.2
1979	301,462	2.4	12,995	2.0	4.3
1980	316,401	5.0	13,420	3.3	4.1
1981	354,393	12.0	15,537	15.8	4.2
1982	396,021	11.7	17,785	14.5	4.3
1983	417,835	5.5	19,020	6.9	4.4
1984	443,013	6.0	20,850	8.9	4.5
1985	480,510	8.5	23,091	10.7	4.6

Note: Before 1977, NPS reports were based on the custody population. Beginning in 1977, they were based on the jurisdiction population. Both figures are shown for 1977 to facilitate year-to-year comparisons.

Sources: BJS Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1982, August 1984, figures 1 and 10, pp. 1 and 7. Prisoners in 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-101384, June 1986, table 5. 1982-85 National Prisoner Statistics, unpublished data on prisoners in 1983 and 1985.

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A relatively large proportion of offenders come from minority groups

The number of black criminals is disproportionately high

FBI Crime in the United States 1985, table 38.

Jail inmates 1984, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-101094, May 1986.

BJS National Prisoner Statistics 1984, unpublished data.

Joan Petersilia, Racial disparities in the criminal justice system (Santa Monica, Calif.: The RAND Corporation, 1983) pp. 34-48.

Prison admissions and releases, 1983, BJS Special Report, NCJ-100582, March 1986, pp. 4-5.

Prison admissions and releases 1983 showed that sentences imposed on blacks convicted of manslaughter, rape, assault, and kidnaping were longer than those for whites convicted of the same offenses. Over all offenses, sentences for blacks were 12 months longer than those for whites. However, controlling for the differential effects of various State sentencing practices and offenses, the estimated mean sentence length for blacks was almost 3 months shorter (63.6 months) than the actual sentences for whites (66.3 months).

Victim reports confirm the pattern of arrests by race

Patrick A. Langan, "Racism on trial: New evidence to explain the racial composition of prisons in the United States," Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (Fall 1985), 76:3.

Langan obtained crime victims' descriptions of their assailants' race from an analysis of 1982 NCS victimization survey data, using only black and white adults.

The lifetime chance of incarceration is six times higher for blacks than for whites

The prevalence of imprisonment, BJS Special Report, NCJ-93657, July 1985, p. 5.

Langan calculated the lifetime prevalence of imprisonment estimates using a statistical model known to demographers as a life table. Data from the 1974 and 1979 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities and Census of State Correctional Facilities were used to derive two estimates for 1973 and 1979--an inmate survey estimate and an admissions census estimate. Two estimates were used for each year because the number of first admissions to State prisons, which is critical to estimate lifetime prevalence of imprisonment, was not recorded directly. The inmate survey provides an underestimate and the admissions census an overestimate of the lifetime prevalence of imprisonment; the true figure lies somewhere between the two.

Larry Greenfeld, "Measuring the application and use of punishment," paper presented at the American Society of Criminology meeting, November 12, 1981, p. 10.

The proportion of black State prisoners in the South is more consistent with their share of the population than in other regions

Statistical abstract of the United States 1984. BJS National Prisoner Statistics, 1984, unpublished data.

Blacks were more likely than whites to be violent offenders

FBI Crime in the United States 1985, table 38, p. 182.

Prison admissions and releases, 1983, BJS Special Report, NCJ-100582, March 1986, table 1, p. 2 and table 3, p. 3.

The proportion of Hispanics in prisons and jails is greater than in the total U.S. population

Jail inmates 1984, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-101094, May 1986. BJS National Prisoner Statistics 1984, unpublished data.

Jail inmates, 1983, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-99175, November 1985.

BJS 1983 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, unpublished data.

FBI Crime in the United States 1985, table 39, p. 186.

BJS Prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31, 1984, unpublished data.

Note: Of the jurisdictions that reported inmate data for the NPS-1 in 1984, 40 reported ethnicity.

#### Pages 48-49

#### What are the social and economic characteristics of offenders?

The relationship of an offender's social and economic background to crime has been hotly debated

S. and E. Glueck, Family environment and delinquency (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1962).

J. G. Weiss and J. Sederstrom, The prevention of serious delinquency: What to do? National Institute of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, 1981.

M. Wolfgang, R. Figlio, and T. Sellin, Delinquency in a birth cohort (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1972).

A high proportion of offenders grew up in homes with one parent

BJS Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1979, unpublished data.

BJS Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1983, unpublished data.

Statistical abstract of the United States 1987, December 1986, p. 48, table 67.

For further reading see--  
H. Rankin, "Family context of delinquency," Social Problems (April 1983), 30(4):466-79.

R. Giallombardo, "Female delinquency," in Critical issues in juvenile delinquency, David Shichor and Delos H. Kelly, eds. (Lexington: Heath Lexington Books, 1980).

S. K. Datesman and F. R. Scarpitti, "Female delinquency in broken homes-A reassessment," Criminology (May 1975), 13(1): 33-35.

J. M. Andrew, "Delinquency, sex, and family variables," Social Biology (Summer 1976), 23(2): 168-71.

L. Rosen and K. Neilson, "Broken home and delinquency," in Crime in society, Leonard D. Savitz and Norman Johnston, eds. (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1978).

L. W. Shannon, Assessing the relationship of adult criminal careers to juvenile careers, National Institute of Justice, 1978.

K. Wilkinson, "Broken family and juvenile delinquency: Scientific explanation or ideology," in Juvenile delinquency: A book of readings, 3rd edition, R. Giallombardo, ed. (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1976).

K. Wilkinson, "Broken home and delinquent behavior: An alternative interpretation of contradictory findings," in Understanding crime, Travis Hirschi and Michael Gottfredson, eds. (Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1980), pp. 21-42.

J. W. C. Johnstone, "Delinquency and the changing American family," in Critical issues in juvenile delinquency, David Shichor and Delos Kelly, eds. (Lexington, Mass.: Heath Lexington Books, 1980).

For a discussion of the relationship between delinquency and one-parent families among juveniles from middle class families, see--

M. Hennessy, P. J. Richards, and R. A. Berk, "Broken homes and middle class delinquency: A reassessment," *Criminology* (February 1978), 15(4):505-28.

P. Richards, R. A. Berk, and B. Forster, *Crime as play: Delinquency in a middle class suburb* (Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1979).

Many offenders have been victims of childhood abuse

D. O. Lewis et al., "Violent juvenile delinquents; psychiatric, neurological, and abuse factors," *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry* (1979), 18:307-319.

Ounce of prevention: Toward an understanding of the causes of violence: Preliminary report to the people of California, California Commission on Crime Control and Violence Prevention, 1982.

Chuck Winter, "Victims," film, Chuck Winter, Inc., 1981.

Prison and jail inmates were likely to have relatives who served time

BJS Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1979, unpublished data.

BJS Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1983, unpublished data.

Phyllis Jo Baunach, *Mothers in prison* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction, Inc., 1985), p. 24.

Most offenders were not married

Statistical abstract of the United States 1984, December 1983, table 51, p. 43, table 42, p. 44, and table 54, p. 45.

Jail inmates, 1983, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-99175, November 1985, table 2, p. 2.

BJS Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1979, unpublished data.

The level of education reached by jail and prison inmates was far below the national average

Last grade completed	Educational attainment rate		
	1979 inmates	1983 inmates	U.S. total
No school/kindergarten	15	2	60
1-7 years	104	50	397
8th grade	96	48	376
9-11 years	63	39	2,319
12th grade	8	8	8,579
13-15 years	4	4	5,217
16 or more years	1	1	3,067

Source: BJS Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1979, unpublished data. BJS Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1983 unpublished data. Educational attainment in the United States: March 1979 and 1978, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 356, U.S. Bureau of the Census, p. 8.

Most inmates have dependent children

BJS Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1983, unpublished data.

BJS Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1979, unpublished data.

Educational level was associated with type of offense

Current offense	Percent of inmates who completed high school	
	Jail	Prison
Violent offenses	28%	57%
Property offenses	36	29
Drug offenses	11	10
Public order offenses	22	4
Not available	3	0

Total completing high school 64,430 56,655

Sources: BJS Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1979, unpublished data. BJS Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1983, unpublished data.

#### Many offenders were unemployed

	Population			Rates per 100,000	
	U.S. males age 16-64	1983 jail	1979 prison	Jail	Prison
Total	67,860	223,552	274,563	329	405
In labor force	58,268	192,562	231,030	330	396
Employed	54,169	119,103	192,800	220	356
Unemployed	4,099	73,459	38,230	1,792	933
Not in labor force (not looking)	9,592	30,990	42,423	323	442

To get data for males age 16-64 the following calculations were performed.

	Age 16-64		
	Age 65+	Age 16+	(age 65+ less age 16+)
Total civilian population	9,839	77,699	67,860
In labor force	1,877	60,145	58,268
Employed	1,819	55,988	54,169
Unemployed	58	4,157	4,099
Not in labor force	7,962	17,554	9,592

Sources: Current population report, Population profile of U.S. 1980, U.S. Bureau of the Census, table 272, pp. 1-118 to 1-123. Prisons and prisoners, BJS Bulletin,

NCJ-80697, January 1982. Jail inmates, 1983, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-99175, November 1985, table 3, p. 3.

**A high proportion of adult felons lacked steady employment**

M. Peterson and A. Bracker, Doing crime: A survey of California prison inmates (Santa Monica, Calif: The RAND Corporation, 1980).

Several studies indicate that the relationship between unemployment and crime is tenuous at best. Cavanagh reviewed theories of the direct and indirect impacts of unemployment and crime. Economic theories posit that people turn to crime as they are unable to support themselves through legal means. Sociological theories suggest that those who are unemployed have little to lose by their involvement in crime. In essence, the costs of crime are reduced. From his review, the author concluded that although theories often assume a relationship, research has not consistently supported this relationship. Moreover, while there is a consensus that economic factors may relate to crime, the nature and extent of this role are limited.

Tropp found that the methodology used to examine these linkages was inadequate. Friedman found that steadily employed males who participated in a subsidized work program in 1972 were arrested less often than those in a control group who were not steadily employed both during and following program participation. However, he was unable to ascertain the relationship between unemployment and crime. Thornberry and Christenson argue that the traditionally assumed notion that unemployment causes crime is misleading, because it ignores the potentially reciprocal causal influence that crime may have on employment. Freeman suggested that stronger evidence shows that criminal sanctions have a greater impact on crime than labor/market factors, and that widely differing crime rates are linked loosely to labor/market conditions.

On the other hand, some studies suggest a positive relationship between unemployment and crime. Sviridoff and Thompson noted that

increases in prison population and in the number of homicides and property crimes vary with the fluctuations of unemployment. Similarly, Long and Witte found that unemployment may increase violent crime, because unemployment reduces the costs of crime and because those who are unemployed may have more family stress and more time for contacts with others in unstructured settings.

For further reading see--

S. K. Long and A. D. Witte, "Current economic trends: Implications for crime and criminal justice," Crime and criminal justice in a declining economy, Kevin N. Wright, ed. (Boston: Oelgeschlager, Gunn and Hain, 1981) pp. 69-143.

L. N. Friedman, "Correlates of crime: Should the relation of unemployment and crime be reconsidered?" in Anatomy of criminal justice: A system overview, 1980, Cleon H. Foust and D. Robert Webster, eds. (Lexington, Mass: Heath Lexington Books, 1980).

R. A. Tropp, "Suggested policy initiatives for employment and crime problems," in Crime and employment issues - A collection of policy relevant monographs, National Institute of Justice, 1978.

T. P. Thornberry and R. L. Christenson, "Unemployment and criminal involvement - An investigation of reciprocal causal structures," American Sociological Review (June 1984), 49(3):398-411.

S. Cavanaugh, "Crime and employment background summary and selected statements" (Washington: Congressional Research Service, 1983).

M. Sviridoff and J. W. Thompson, "Linkages between employment and crime: A qualitative study of Rikers releasees," in Unemployment and crime, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, NCJ-81540, 1982.

Richard B. Freeman, "Crime and unemployment," in Crime and public policy, James Q. Wilson, ed. (San Francisco: Institute for Contemporary Studies, 1983), pp. 89-106.

**The proportion of blue-collar workers was higher in prison than in the general population**

BJS 1979 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, unpublished data. Labor force statistics from The current population survey 1972-81: A data book, volume I, BLS Bulletin #2096, September 1982, p. 646.

Note: The proportion of blue-collar workers was higher in prison than in the general population. Data for occupational categories are presented only for prison inmates and U.S. population who were employed in 1979. The major occupational groups have been combined into four divisions as follows:

- White-collar—professional and managerial, sales and clerical
- Blue-collar—craftsmen and kindred workers; operatives except transport, transport equipment operative, and nonfarm laborers
- Farm workers—farmers and farm managers, farm laborers, and farm foremen
- Service workers—service workers and domestics.

Occupation data are for 192,800 prisoners and 95,825,000 in the general population. For 1% of the prison population, data are not presented because inmates did not report occupation, never worked at all, never worked 2 consecutive weeks, or because data were unavailable.

Few inmates had been working in their customary occupation

Profile of State prison inmates: Sociodemographic findings, BJS Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1974, August 1979, table 45, p. 85.

BJS Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1983, unpublished data.

The average inmate was at the poverty level before entering jail

BJS Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1983, unpublished data. Statistical abstract of the United States, 1984, 1983, pp. 446-447.

Many inmates had income from nontraditional sources before entering jail

	Total	Race			Sex	
		White	Black	Other	Male	Female
Wages	133,568	81,082	49,356	3,130	127,368	6,199
Social Security	10,293	6,814	3,156	323	9,305	988
Welfare	24,990	11,568	12,627	795	20,491	4,498
Unemployment	15,814	9,990	5,951	394	15,327	487
Family	52,146	27,126	23,672	1,348	47,343	4,802
Illegal income	15,991	8,805	6,646	540	14,297	1,694
Educational scholarship	2,730	860	1,708	162	2,529	201
Other	7,809	4,541	2,739	529	7,224	585
Total inmates	223,552	130,118	87,508	5,926	207,783	15,769

Note: Columns do not add to totals because inmates could report more than one source of income.

Source: BJS Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1983, unpublished data.

## Pages 50-51

### Drug and alcohol use is common among offenders

#### Drug use is far greater among offenders than among nonoffenders

##### Drug use of the general population

Type of drug	Percent of U.S. population age 12 and older who ever used drugs	Citation in source	Page	Table
Any drugs	36.9%	p. 54	14-A	
Marijuana	32.5	p. 10	3-A	
Cocaine	11.7	p. 14	4-A	
Aphetamines <sup>a</sup>	9.2	p. 30	8-A	
Barbiturates <sup>b</sup>	6.0	p. 34	9-A	
Heroin	1.0	p. 9	2	
Inhalants	6.8	p. 18	5-A	
Hallucinogens	5.7	p. 22	6-A	
PCP	3.4	p. 26	7-A	
Tranquillizers	7.7	p. 38	10-A	
Analgesics	6.6	p. 42	11-A	

<sup>a</sup>The source classification of stimulants is used here.

<sup>b</sup>The source classification of sedatives is used here.

Sources: The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population estimates 1985, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Department of Health and Human Services, DHHS Publ. No. (ADM) 87-1539, 1987.

##### Drug use of jail and prison inmates

	Jail inmates		Prison inmates	
	Regular use <sup>a</sup>	Ever used	Regular use	Ever used
Cocaine	18%	38%	15%	37%
Amphetamines	19	32	17	37
Heroin	16	22	22	30
Barbiturates	14	27	14	35
Methadone	3	7	3	9
LSD	8	22	8	24
PCP	6	15	6	19
Marijuana	54	72	56	75
Methaqualone (Quaaludes)	...	23	...	...
T's and blues <sup>b</sup>	6	11	...	...

Note: The number of jail inmates represented was 223,553 and the number of prison inmates was 274,564.

... Not available.

<sup>a</sup>Once a week or more for at least a month.

<sup>b</sup>Includes pentazocine and trippelenamine used together.

Sources: Jail inmates, 1983, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-99175, November 1985, table 12, p. 6. Prisoners and drugs, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-87575, March 1983, table 1, p. 1. BJS Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1983, unpublished data. BJS Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1979, unpublished data.

**Prison inmates used alcohol more than their counterparts in the general population**

Prisoners and alcohol, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-86223, January 1983, pp. 1 and 2.

Alcohol consumption of inmates and the general population

Average ounces of ethanol <sup>b</sup> consumed per day	Percent of—							
	Men				Women			
	All ages		Age 18-34		All ages		Age 18-34	
In-mates	General	In-mates	General	In-mates	General	In-mates	General	
None <sup>c</sup>	17%	25%	18%	14%	34%	40%	35%	25%
Some, less than 1 oz.	36	60	35	69	44	56	42	70
1 oz. or more	47	14	47	17	22	4	23	5

Note: Percentages may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup>Ages for the general population are for 1979 (NIAAA, Alcohol and Health, 1981). Ages (18 and over) for inmates are for the time of admission to prison; 83% of the inmates were admitted in 1976 or later.

<sup>b</sup>Ethanol is pure alcohol; an ounce is roughly equivalent to 2 12-ounce cans of 9-proof beer,

1-3/4 4-ounce glasses of 26-proof wine, or 2 ounces of 80-proof liquor.

<sup>c</sup>Did not drink during the year prior to the current offense or, in the case of the general population, the year prior to interview.

Source: Prisoners and alcohol, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-86223, January 1983, table 1, p. 1.

**Which comes first—drug use or crime?**

S. Gettinger, "Addicts and crime," Police Magazine (1979), 2(6):35.

**What is the relationship between increased drug use and crime?**

J. C. Ball, J. W. Shaffer, and D. N. Nurco, "Day to day criminality of heroin addicts in Baltimore--A study in the continuity of offense rates," Drug and Alcohol Dependence (1983), 12:119-142.

M. D. Anglin and G. Speckart, Narcotics use and crime: A confirmatory analysis (Los Angeles: UCLA, 1984), unpublished report.

B. Johnson, P. Goldstein, E. Preble, J. Schmeidler, D. Lipton, B. Spunt, and T. Miller, Taking care of business: The economics of crime by heroin abusers, (Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1985).

Johnson et al. classified drug users according to their frequency of use as follows: daily drug was defined as use of drugs 6 to 7 days a week, regular use as 3 to 5 days per week, and irregular use as 2 days or less per week.

J. K. Watters, C. Reinerman, and J. Fagan, "Causality, context, and contingency: Relationships between drug abuse and delinquency," Contemporary Drug Problems (fall 1985), 12(3):351-373.

B. T. Greene, "Examination of the relationship between crime and substance use in a drug/alcohol treatment population," International Journal of the Addictions 16(4):627-645.

B. A. Gropper, "Probing the links between drugs and crime," National Institute of Justice, NCJ-96668, February 1985.

**Drug users are more involved in money-producing crimes**

J. and M. Chaiken, Varieties of criminal behavior: Summary and policy implications (Santa Monica, Calif.: The RAND Corporation, 1982), pp. 176-182.

Prisoners and drugs, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-87575, March 1983.

John C. Ball et al., "The criminality of heroin addicts when addicted and when off opiates," in The drugs-crime connection, J. A. Inciardi, ed. (Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications, 1981), pp. 39-66.

Jail inmates, 1983, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-99175, November 1985, pp. 6 and 7.

### How does drug and alcohol use vary by crime?

#### Drug use of prison inmates

Offense	Percent of all inmates under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense				
	All inmates	Any drug	Heroin	Cocaine	Marijuana
Total	274,564	32%	9%	5%	17%
Violent	157,742	30	8	4	16
Homicide <sup>a</sup>	48,041	21	4	2	11
Assault	17,216	27	5	2	13
Rape	16,460	22	2	2	15
Robbery	68,324	38	12	6	20
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	7,701	34	6	6	19
Property	85,562	35	8	5	20
Burglary	49,223	40	8	5	24
Forgery or fraud	11,505	25	8	4	11
Larceny	13,018	30	10	6	15
Other property <sup>c</sup>	11,815	30	5	3	18
Drugs	19,420	47	22	9	18
Public order	10,982	19	4	4	14

#### Drug use of jail inmates

Current offense	Convicted jail inmates	
	Number	Percent who were under the influence at the time of current offense
Total	132,620	26%
Violent	32,112	25
Murder/attempted murder	3,345	30
Manslaughter	1,188	19
Rape/sexual assault	4,017	19
Robbery	11,945	31
Assault	9,609	22
Other violent crimes <sup>b</sup>	2,008	18
Property	51,660	31
Burglary	17,335	39
Auto theft	2,960	33
Fraud/forgery/embezzlement	5,976	20
Larceny	18,001	30
Stolen property	3,676	27
Other property <sup>c</sup>	3,712	23
Drugs	13,181	45
Traffic	5,469	42
Possession	6,830	46
Other drugs	882	48
Public order	34,036	11
Weapons	2,769	21
Obstructing justice	6,856	12
Traffic	3,734	9
Driving while intoxicated <sup>d</sup>	13,406	7
Drunkenness/moral offenses <sup>e</sup>	4,894	13
Other public order <sup>f</sup>	2,377	6
Other <sup>g</sup>	1,008	25
Unavailable	623	...

Sources: *Jail inmates, 1983*, BJS Bulletin NCJ-99175, November 1985, tables 13 and 15, p. 7. *Prisoners and drugs*, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-87575, March 1983, table 4, p. 4. *Prisoners and alcohol*, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-86223, January 1983, tables 3 and 4, pp. 2 and 3.

#### Drug use among convicted offenders

Current offense	Convicted jail inmates, 1983		Prison inmates, 1979	
	Number	Percent who used drugs	Number	Percent who used drugs
Total	132,620	26%	274,564	32%
Violent	32,112	25	157,742	30
Homicide <sup>a</sup>	3,345	30	48,041	21
Assault	9,609	22	17,216	27
Rape	4,017	19	16,460	22
Robbery	11,945	31	68,324	38
Other violent crimes	2,008	18	7,701	34
Property	51,660	31	85,562	35
Burglary	17,335	39	49,223	40
Auto theft	2,960	33	...	...
Fraud/forgery/embezzlement	5,976	20	11,505	25
Larceny	18,001	30	13,018	30
Other property <sup>c</sup>	7,388	25	11,815	30
Drugs	13,181	45	19,420	47
Public order	34,036	11	10,982	19

#### Alcohol use among convicted jail and prison inmates just before the current offense

Current offense	Convicted jail inmates, 1983		Prison inmates, 1979	
	Number	Percent who used alcohol	Number	Percent who used alcohol
Total	132,620	48	274,564	47%
Violent	32,112	54	157,742	50
Homicide <sup>a</sup>	3,345	54	48,041	51
Assault	9,609	62	17,216	59
Rape	4,017	52	16,460	57
Robbery	11,945	48	68,324	45
Other violent crimes <sup>b</sup>	2,008	49	7,701	54
Property	51,660	40	85,562	46
Burglary	17,335	44	49,223	51
Auto theft	2,960	51	...	...
Fraud/forgery/embezzlement	5,976	22	11,505	32
Larceny	18,001	37	13,018	39
Other property <sup>c</sup>	7,388	48	11,815	52
Drugs	13,181	29	19,420	27
Public order	34,036	64	10,982	47

Note: Numerical detail may not add to total because of nonresponses (less than 0.5%).

...Not available.

<sup>a</sup>Includes murder, attempted murder, and manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes kidnaping, purse snatching, hit-and-run driving, and child abuse.

<sup>c</sup>Includes arson, destruction of property, property damage from hit-and-run driving, and trespass.

<sup>d</sup>Includes driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of drugs.

<sup>e</sup>Also includes vagrancy and commercialized vice.

<sup>f</sup>Includes rioting, habitual offender, family related offenses such as nonsupport or abandonment, invasion of privacy, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

<sup>g</sup>Includes juvenile offenses and unspecified offenses.

**2 out of 5 prison inmates reported they were under the influence of drugs or were very drunk around the time of the offense**

Crime	Total	Heroin			Other drugs (except heroin and marijuana)		Marijuana		Only very drunk		No drug use and not very drunk <sup>a</sup>	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	274,564	23,790	9%	39,158	14%	23,072	8%	25,803	9%	162,741	59%	
Violent												
Homicide <sup>b</sup>	48,294	1,954	4	5,560	12	2,305	5	5,299	11	33,175	69	
Sexual assault	17,053	393	2	1,654	10	1,515	9	2,968	17	10,523	62	
Robbery	68,324	8,349	12	10,906	16	6,458	10	5,699	8	36,912	54	
Assault	17,554	929	5	2,262	13	1,175	7	2,231	13	10,957	62	
Other violent <sup>c</sup>	6,517	425	7	1,166	18	718	11	715	11	3,492	54	
Property												
Burglary	49,687	4,205	9	8,736	18	6,534	13	4,459	9	25,752	52	
Larceny	13,018	1,307	10	1,548	12	909	7	855	7	8,399	65	
Auto theft	5,138	222	4	673	13	602	12	783	15	2,858	56	
Fraud/forgery/ embezzlement <sup>d</sup>	11,894	966	8	1,659	14	275	2	711	6	8,281	70	
Other property <sup>d</sup>	5,825	296	5	847	15	548	9	600	10	3,533	61	
Drugs <sup>e</sup>	19,420	4,287	22	3,099	16	1,272	7	388	2	10,373	53	
Public order	10,982	443	4	895	8	696	6	1,007	9	7,941	72	
Unspecified	859	13	2	151	18	65	8	87	10	542	63	

Note: Inmates were counted only under the most serious drug or alcohol influence in descending order from heroin influence to being very drunk.

<sup>a</sup>Includes inmates who had used neither drugs nor alcohol as well as those who had been drinking before the current offense.

<sup>b</sup>Includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, and vehicular or manslaughter.

<sup>c</sup>Includes kidnaping, purse snatching, and hit-and-run driving with bodily injury.

<sup>d</sup>Includes arson, hit-and-run driving with property damage, stolen property run-in and property damage.

<sup>e</sup>Includes possession/use and trafficking.

Source: BJS Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1979, unpublished data.

### How do inmates vary in their drug use?

BJS Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1979,  
unpublished data.

Jail inmates, 1983, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-99175, November 1985, pp. 6-7.

Chapter IV

# The response to crime

## Section 1. An overview

Pages 56-61

More than one agency  
has jurisdiction over some  
criminal events

Attorney General's Task Force on  
Violent Crime--Final Report, U.S.  
Department of Justice, August 17,  
1981, p. 2.

Bank robbery: Federal offenses and  
offenders, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-94463,  
August 1984, p. 3.

Differences in local laws,  
agencies, resources, standards,  
and procedures result in varying  
responses in each jurisdiction

Disaggregated data used in Tracking  
offenders: White-collar crime, BJS  
Special Report, NCJ-102867,  
November 1986.

Note: Offender-based Transaction  
Statistics represent dispositions  
received during the year cited. They  
do not represent the number of arrests  
in a State during that year. Serious  
crimes are defined as any offense  
punishable by imprisonment for more  
than 1 year.

Discretion is exercised throughout  
the criminal justice system

Roscoe Pound, "Discretion,  
dispensation and mitigation: The  
problem of the individual special  
case," New York University Law  
Review (1960) 35:925, 926.

Wayne R. LaFave, Arrest: The  
decision to take a suspect into custody  
(Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1964),  
pp. 63-184.

Memorandum of June 21, 1977, from  
Mark Moore to James Vorenberg,  
"Some abstract notes on the issue of  
discretion."

The response to crime is mainly  
a State and local function

Justice expenditure and employment,  
1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-104460,  
March 1987.

## Section 2. Entry into the criminal justice system

Page 62

### The system responds directly to a fraction of crime

#### Most crime is not reported to police

BJS National Crime Survey, 1975-85, and FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1975-85.

Reporting crimes to the police, BJS Special Report, NCJ-99432, December 1985, table 1 and table 6.

#### NCS/UCR aggravated assault comparison

In most cases the differences between the National Crime Survey and the Uniform Crime Reports make direct comparisons impossible. In this case the intent was not to compare the series but to make it clear that--  
 • most crime is not reported  
 • even those that are reported do not usually result in arrest.

While our intent was not to compare these series, we did try to present the

data in the most comparable way possible. First, only the crime of aggravated assault was presented because it is defined similarly in both series. Aggravated assault, a personal crime, is also not affected by the differences in coverage between NCS and UCR. Several crimes like burglary, which affect both households and businesses, are not suitable for comparison because NCS counts only household crime while UCR includes commercial crimes as well as household crimes.

Another difference between NCS and UCR that plagues direct comparison is the difference between the populations covered. NCS only includes incidents that occurred to persons age 12 and older while UCR has no age limits. To enhance the comparison, the data were standardized for age, so the rates were calculated for over age 12. As the UCR arrest data include arrests by age of arrestee, this adjustment was made in the numerator by subtracting all arrests of persons under age 13 and by dividing by the population over age 12. UCR offense data for aggravated assault contains no victim or offender characteristics so a similar operation could not be performed on the numerator. Based

on the assumption that few offenses involve persons under age 13, we developed the offense rate by dividing by the population age 12 and over. In both instances the standardized UCR rates are slightly higher than the actual UCR rates reported by the FBI.

The comparison of UCR offense rates and arrest rates is also unusual. The arrest rate was used in this presentation because it is a better measure of the workload encountered by the criminal justice system after the case enters the criminal justice system. In most uses, the offense rate is compared to the clearance rate. The UCR program measures clearances as the number of cases in which a criminal offense has resulted in the arrest, citation, or summoning of a person in connection with the offense or in which a criminal offense has been resolved but an arrest is not possible because of exceptional circumstances. Arrests are the number of times police agencies arrest people in connection with criminal offenses during a year. The arrest data are not linked to the offense data in any way. For example, an arrest that is included in the 1980 UCR data may have been for an offense that occurred in 1978. Additionally, one offense may result in the arrests of several people.

Preliminary estimates of U.S. population age 13+ in 1,000s	Aggravated assaults							
	National Crime Survey				Uniform Crime Reports			
	Victimization rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over	Percent reported	Reported rate	Number	Index offenses	Rate per 1,000 population age 13 and over	Index arrests	Rate per 1,000 population age 13 and over
1975	169,615	9.6	55%	5.3	492,620	2.90	198,903	1.17
1976	172,563	9.9	58	5.7	500,530	2.90	189,655	1.09
1977	175,422	10.0	52	5.2	534,350	3.04	218,001	1.24
1978	178,188	9.7	53	5.1	571,460	3.20	254,182	1.42
1979	180,788	9.9	51	5.1	629,480	3.48	253,526	1.40
1980	183,327	9.3	54	5.0	672,650	3.66	255,804	1.39
1981	185,506	9.6	52	5.0	663,900	3.57	263,580	1.42
1982	187,713	9.3	58	5.6	669,480	3.56	255,928	1.36
1983	189,939	8.0	57	4.6	653,290 <sup>a</sup>	3.43	258,148	1.36
1984	192,189	9.0	55	5.0	685,350 <sup>b</sup>	3.56	228,599	1.18
1985	194,079	8.3	58	4.8	723,250	3.72	259,575	1.33

<sup>a</sup> 1983 numbers for 1982.

<sup>b</sup> 1984 numbers for 1983.

Sources: BJS Criminal victimization in the U.S., 1975 to 1985, October 1986. FBI Crime in the United States, 1975-85. "Estimates of the resident population of the U.S., by age, race, and sex: July 1, 1970 to July 1, 1981," table 2. Preliminary estimates of the population of the

U.S., by age, sex, and race: 1970 to 1985, Series P-25, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. "Resident population - estimates by age, sex, and race: 1980-1985," table 2, Estimates of the population of the United States by age, sex, and race, 1980-85, Series P-25, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The first contact with the criminal justice system for most citizens is the police dispatcher

Margaret J. Levine and J. Thomas McEwen, Patrol deployment, NCJ-99803, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, September 1985, p. 40.

Law enforcement is one of several police roles

James Q. Wilson, Varieties of police behavior (Catheneum, N.Y.: Atheneum [by permission of Harvard University Press], 1971).

Most crime is not susceptible to a rapid police response

Calling the police: Citizens reporting of serious crime (Washington: Police Executive Research Forum, 1981).

Response time analysis: Executive summary (Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Police Department, 1977), pp. 6-8

Today, police officers do not always respond to calls for service

Margaret J. Levine and J. Thomas McEwen, Patrol deployment, NCJ-99803, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, September 1985, pp. 40-42.

Page 63

A variety of public agencies provide protection from crime

Law enforcement evolved throughout U.S. history

Herbert G. Locke, "The evolution of contemporary police service," in Local government police management, 2nd edition, Bernard L. Garmire, editor (Washington: International City Management Association, 1982), pp. 13-29.

BJS Justice agencies in the United States, 1986, forthcoming.

Rural policing in the United States developed from the functions of sheriffs

Herbert G. Locke, "The evolution of contemporary police service" in Local government police management, 2nd edition, Bernard L. Garmire, editor (Washington: International City Management Association, 1982).

Erik Beckman, Law enforcement in a democratic society: An introduction (Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1980).

BJS Justice agencies in the United States, 1986, forthcoming.

Traditionally, the police function has been dominated by local governments

BJS Justice agencies in the United States, 1986, forthcoming.

Justice expenditure and employment, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-104460, March 1987.

Bala Rektor, Federal law enforcement agencies, (1975).

Urbanization and social change have had great impact on policing

Compendium of public employment, Census of Governments, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1977, p. 33, table 13 (Urban areas=SMSAs)

Compendium of public employment, Census of Governments, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982, p. 27, table 12

FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1971-1984, unpublished data.

Annual average industry and occupation tables, 1983 and 1986, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 1983 and 1986, table 30.

Police employees, 1971-85

Year	Percent of sworn officers who were female
1971	2.1%
1972	2.4
1973	2.7
1974	2.9
1975	3.3
1976	3.6
1977	3.9
1978	4.3
1979	4.7
1980	5.0
1981	5.5
1982	5.9
1983	5.9
1984	6.3
1985	6.8

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1971-85.

Professionalism and advanced technology have also transformed policing in the past half century

FBI A study of factors influencing the continuing education of law enforcement officers, LeDoux and Tully, June 1982, p. 17.

O'Leary and Titus, Monograph, vols. I and II, National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training (Columbia: South Carolina Criminal Justice Authority, 1986).

Kent Colton, "Police and computers: Use, acceptance and impact of automation," in The Municipal Yearbook, 1972 (Washington: International City Management Association, 1972).

Survey of police operational and administrative practices 1978 (Washington: Police Executive Research Forum, 1978).

Herbert G. Locke, "The evolution of contemporary police service," in Local Government Police Management, 2nd edition, Bernard L. Garmire, editor (Washington: International City Management Association, 1982).

	Number of commission-approved or certified training academies
United States	671
Alabama	9
Alaska	3
Arizona	14
Arkansas	10
California	34
Colorado	15
Connecticut	4
Delaware	5
Florida	44
Georgia	16
Hawaii	not reported
Idaho	4
Illinois	16
Indiana	5
Iowa	3
Kansas	9
Kentucky	3
Louisiana	16
Maine	1
Maryland	15
Massachusetts	17
Michigan	19
Minnesota	22
Mississippi	4
Missouri	13
Montana	1
Nebraska	4
Nevada	4
New Hampshire	1
New Jersey	15
New Mexico	5
New York	varies
North Carolina	76
North Dakota	1
Ohio	78
Oklahoma	5
Oregon	1
Pennsylvania	22
Rhode Island	1
South Carolina	1
South Dakota	1
Tennessee	6
Texas	77
Utah	4
Vermont	4
Virginia	39
Washington	1
West Virginia	1
Wisconsin	21
Wyoming	4

O'Leary and Titus, Monograph, vol. I, National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training (Columbia: South Carolina Criminal Justice Authority, 1986).

### Increased civilian employment has also changed police agencies

Year	Percent of police employees that are civilians
1971	13.9%
1972	14.1
1973	12.6
1974	15.8
1975	17.1
1976	17.3
1977	18.7
1978	19.3
1979	19.7
1980	20.2
1981	20.7
1982	21.6
1983	23.3
1984	23.6
1985	24.0

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1971-85.

### There is no standard level of police protection

Compendium of public employment, Census of Governments, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982, table 14.

No single factor determines the police strength of a given area

Colin Loftin and David McDowell, "The police, crime, and economic theory: An assessment," American Sociological Review (June 1982) 47(3):393-401.

James S. Kakalik and Sorrel Wildhorn, Aids to decisionmaking in police patrol, a report prepared for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (Santa Monica, Calif.: The RAND Corporation, February 1971), p. 90.

Pages 64-65

### The demand for law enforcement service varies among jurisdictions

Most counties have between 1 and 3 police officers per 1,000 residents

The mapping presented here was done with data from the 1982 Compendium of public employment, Census of governments, U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology at the University of Maryland extracted the automated data on police employment that is also published in table 14 of the Compendium. These data were linked to county population and area data for mapping. The public use file is available from the Criminal Justice Data Archive and Information Network at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research at the University of Michigan.

Police per 1,000 population	Counties	
	Number	Percent
0 to 1	592	18.8%
1 to 2	2,118	67.6
2 to 3	331	10.5
3 or more	91	2.9
Total	3,132	100.0%

Compendium of public employment, Census of Governments, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982.

Most counties have fewer than 5 police officers per 100 square miles

Police per 1,000 population	Counties	
	Number	Percent
0 to 5	1,664	53.1%
5 to 10	605	19.3
10 to 15	232	7.4
15 to 20	119	3.8
20 or more	512	16.3
Total	3,132	100.0%

Source: Police Employment-Compendium of public employment, Census of Governments, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982, table 14. Area per county - MIDAS, University of Michigan.

The mapping presented here was done with data from the Compendium of public employment. The Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology at the University of Maryland extracted the automated data for police employment data that is also published in table 14 of the Compendium and linked it to county population and area data for mapping. The public use file is available from the Criminal Justice Data Archive and Information Network at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research at the University of Michigan.

**State and local police employment per capita rose by 63% in 25 years**

**Police employment rate**

	1957	1962	1967	1972	1977	1982
Number of police employed						
U.S. total	270,070	318,086	380,778	487,391	566,701	604,345
Northeast	90,600	100,884	117,560	139,353	148,754	148,666
North Central	72,217	83,869	97,332	121,945	140,116	147,235
South	66,044	80,447	98,859	134,151	168,252	190,165
West	41,209	52,886	67,027	91,942	109,579	118,279
Population in thousands						
U.S. total	171,187	185,738	197,374	209,284	219,760	231,822
Northeast	43,095	45,833	48,106	49,681	49,333	49,304
North Central	49,946	52,583	55,289	57,387	58,303	58,926
South	52,287	57,179	60,771	65,834	71,841	78,439
West	25,859	30,142	33,207	36,382	40,284	45,153

	Rate of police employment by region per 1,000 population					% change in per capita
	1957	1962	1967	1972	1977	1957-82
U.S. total	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.6
Northeast	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0
Northcentral	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.5
South	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.4
West	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.6

Sources: "Historical statistics on government finances and employment," 1982 Census of Governments, U.S. Bureau of the Census, table 9.

"Estimates of the resident population of States, 1980-84," *State population estimates by age and components of change: 1980-84*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, table 1, p.7.

Page 66

**Private security plays an important role in crime control**

**Private security continues to grow**

Hess and Wrobleksi, *Introduction to private security* (St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1982).

Chamberlain, Charles, "A short history of private security," *Assets Protection; International Journal of Security and Investigation*, July/Aug. 1979, 4 (3).

Cunningham and Taylor, *Private security and police in America: The Hallcrest report* (Portland, Oreg.: Chaneller Press, 1985).

The private security industry protects private concerns against losses from accidents, natural disasters, or crime

Cunningham and Taylor, *Private security and police in America: The Hallcrest report* (Portland, Oreg.: Chaneller Press, 1985).

1.1 million people are estimated to be employed in private security

Cunningham and Taylor, *Private security and police in America: The Hallcrest report* (Portland, Oreg.: Chaneller Press, 1985), p. 113.

The authority of private security personnel varies among States and localities

Cunningham and Taylor, *Crime and prevention in America: A study of private security and law enforcement resources and relationships*, Executive Summary (Portland, Oreg.: Chaneller Press, 1985), p. 16.

Many private security firms are licensed or regulated

Cunningham and Taylor, *Private security and police in America: The Hallcrest report* (Portland, Oreg.: Chaneller Press, 1985), pp. 82-84.

Public police are often employed by private security firms

Cunningham and Taylor, *Crime and prevention in America: A study of private security and law enforcement resources and relationships*, Executive summary (Portland, Oreg.: Chaneller Press, 1985), p. 52.

Private security has continued to outnumber public police since the 1950s

Cunningham and Taylor, *Private security and police in America: The Hallcrest report* (Portland, Oreg.: Chaneller Press, 1985), p. 108.

Cunningham and Taylor, *Private security and police in America: The Hallcrest report* (Portland, Oreg.: Chaneller Press, 1985), p. 122.

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**Most criminal cases are initiated by arrest**

**11.9 million arrests were reported by law enforcement agencies in 1985**

**FBI Crime in the United States 1985, table 24, p. 164.**

**Only one of every five arrests is for a UCR Index offense**

**Percent of all arrests**

Index Crime arrests	
Larceny theft	11%
Burglary	4
Aggravated assault	3
Robbery	1
Motor vehicle theft	1
Rape, arson, and murder	1
	21%

Drinking arrests	
Driving under the influence	15%
Drunkenness	8
Liquor law violation	5

Drug abuse arrests	7%

**Source: FBI Crime in the United States 1985, table 24, p. 164.**

Pages 68-69

**For most crimes, no one is apprehended**

**For every five offenses reported to police...**

**FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1984.  
See chapter 1, page 18 discussion for information about data for mapping.**

**When is a crime considered solved?**

**FBI Crime in the United States 1985, p. 154.**

**Most crimes are not cleared by arrest**

**FBI Crime in the United States 1985, p. 154.**

**... there is approximately one arrest**

**FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1984.  
See chapter 1, page 18 discussion for information about the data for mapping.**

**Serious violent crimes are more likely to be cleared than serious property crimes**

**FBI Crime in the United States 1985, p. 154.**

**UCR Index arrest rates for counties tend to follow a pattern similar to crime rates**

**FBI Uniform Crime reports, 1984.  
Data from both maps were compared. See chapter 1, page 18 discussion for information about the data for mapping.**

### Section 3. Prosecution and pretrial services

Pages 71-72

The prosecutor provides the link between the law enforcement and adjudicatory processes

Prosecution is predominantly a State and local function

BJS Justice agencies in the U.S., 1986, forthcoming (also footnote 1).

Comments from Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice.

The decision to charge is generally a function of the prosecutor

William F. McDonald, Police-prosecutor relations in the United States (executive summary), National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, July 1982.

Differences in how prosecutors handle felony cases can be seen in 4 jurisdictions

Barbara Boland with Ronald Sones, INSLAW, Inc., The prosecution of felony arrests, 1981, BJS, 1986.

Some prosecutors accept almost all cases for prosecution; others screen out many cases

Barbara Boland with Ronald Sones, INSLAW, Inc., Prosecution of felony arrests 1981, BJS, NCJ-101380, September 1986.

Prosecutorial screening practices are of several distinct types

Joan E. Jacoby, The American prosecutor, a search for identity (Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1980).

Joan E. Jacoby, Pre-trial screening projects, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1976.

The official accusation in felony cases is a grand jury indictment or a prosecutor's bill of information

Joan E. Jacoby, The American prosecutor, a search for identity (Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1980).

The preliminary hearing is used in some jurisdictions to determine probable cause

D. Emerson and N. Ames, The role of the grand jury and the preliminary hearing in pretrial screening, GPO-01230-2, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, May 1984.

The grand jury emerged from the American Revolution as the people's protection against oppressive prosecution by the State

BJS State court organization 1980, NCJ-76711, table 30.

Some States do not require a grand jury indictment to initiate prosecutions

1. The information on the laws of Tennessee derives exclusively from our statutory analysis. No survey instrument was returned from that State.

2. In Massachusetts felonies punishable by 5 years or less in State prison may be prosecuted on the basis of a complaint in the district court. However, if this option is selected instead of prosecuting the case in superior court following an indictment, the defendant may be sentenced to State prison but only to 2 1/2 years in the House of Correction. Capital offenses and felonies punishable by more than 5 years in prison must be prosecuted by indictment.

3. The grand jury in Pennsylvania has investigative powers only and does not have the authority to issue indictments.

Deborah Day Emerson, Grand jury reform: A review of key issues, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, January 1983.

The secrecy of the grand jury is a matter of controversy

D. Emerson and N. Ames, The role of the grand jury and the preliminary hearing in pretrial screening, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, May 1984.

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Why are some cases rejected or dismissed?

What are the most common reasons for rejection or dismissal?

Barbara Boland with Ronald Sones, INSLAW, Inc., Prosecution of felony arrests, 1981, BJS, NCJ-101380, September 1986.

A prior relationship between victim and defendant is a major cause of witness problems

Kristen Williams, The role of the victim in the prosecution of violent crimes (Washington: Institute for Law and Social Research, Inc., 1978).

Arrest convictability as a measure of police performance, Final report (Washington: Institute for Law and Social Research, Inc., 1980).

Evidence problems are the most common reason for prosecutors to reject cases

Barbara Boland with Ronald Sones, INSLAW, Inc., Prosecution of felony arrests, 1981, BJS, NCJ-101380, September 1986, table 14, p. 17.

**Guilty pleas on other charges are a major cause of dismissals**

Barbara Boland with Ronald Sones, INSLAW, Inc., Prosecution of felony arrests, 1981, BJS, NCJ-101380, September 1986, table 15, p. 17.

**The Fourth Amendment prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures in the collection of evidence**

Barbara Boland with Ronald Sones, INSLAW, Inc., Prosecution of felony arrests, 1981, BJS, NCJ-101380, September 1986, table 4, pp. 53-55.

**Pages 74-75**

**The Sixth Amendment of the Constitution provides the accused the right to be assisted by counsel**

**Who defends indigents?**

Robert L. Spangenberg et al. of Abt Associates, Inc., BJS National criminal defense systems study, NCJ-94702, October 1986.

**Assigned counsel systems continue to dominate defender systems**

Robert L. Spangenberg et al. of Abt Associates, Inc., BJS National criminal defense systems study, NCJ-94702, October 1986.

**Each State adopts its own approach to providing counsel for indigents**

Robert L. Spangenberg et al. of Abt Associates, Inc., BJS National criminal defense systems study, NCJ-94702, October 1986.

**What type of indigent defense delivery system is used by the majority of counties in each State?**

State	Predominate defense delivery system in 1987 <sup>a</sup>	Total number of counties in the State	1986 defense system <sup>b</sup>		
			Public defender	Assigned counsel	Contract
Alabama	Assigned counsel	67	6	61	0
Alaska	Public defender	4	4	0	0
Arizona	Contract	14	2	5	7
Arkansas	Assigned counsel	75	18	57	0
California	Public defender	58	49	0	9
Colorado	Public defender	63	63	0	0
Connecticut	Public defender	8	8	0	0
Delaware	Public defender	3	3	0	0
District of Columbia		1	1	0	0
Florida	Public defender	67	67	0	0
Georgia	Assigned counsel	159	19	127	13
Hawaii	Public defender	4	4	0	0
Idaho	Contract	44	14	1	29
Illinois	Public defender	102	74	28	0
Indiana	Public defender	92	44	44	4
Iowa	Assigned counsel	99	15	84	0
Kansas	Assigned counsel	105	6	99	0
Kentucky	Public defender	120	55	28	37
Louisiana	Public defender	64	49	15	0
Maine	Assigned counsel	16	0	16	0
Maryland	Public defender	23	23	0	0
Massachusetts	Public defender	14	12	2	0
Michigan	Assigned counsel	83	5	41	37
Minnesota	Public defender	87	42	45	0
Mississippi	Assigned counsel	82	20	62	0
Missouri	Public defender	114	20	94	0
Montana	Assigned counsel	56	4	37	15
Nebraska	Assigned counsel	93	26	62	5
Nevada	Public defender	17	15	0	2
New Hampshire	Public defender	10	4	6	0
New Jersey	Public defender	21	21	0	0
New Mexico	Public defender	32	16	16	0
New York	Public defender	62	55	7	0
North Carolina	Assigned counsel	100	14	86	0
North Dakota	Contract	53	0	50	3
Ohio	Assigned counsel	88	30	58	0
Oklahoma	Assigned counsel	77	2	66	9
Oregon	Contract	36	13	20	3
Pennsylvania	Public defender	67	67	0	0
Rhode Island	Public defender	5	5	0	0
South Carolina	Public defender	46	39	7	0
South Dakota	Contract	66	2	64	0
Tennessee	Assigned counsel	95	4	83	8
Texas	Assigned counsel	254	2	252	0
Utah	Public defender	29	17	0	12
Vermont	Public defender	14	8	0	6
Virginia	Assigned counsel	104	5	99	0
Washington	Contract	39	6	31	2
West Virginia	Assigned counsel	55	0	55	0
Wisconsin	Public defender	72	47	25	0
Wyoming	Public defender	23	23	0	0
<b>Totals</b>		<b>3,082</b>	<b>1,048 (34%)</b>	<b>1,833 (60%)</b>	<b>201 (6%)</b>

<sup>a</sup>The type of indigent defense delivery system is that used by the majority of counties of each State.

<sup>b</sup>Numbers of counties under each system type are weighted estimates based on survey responses.

Source: Robert L. Spangenberg et al. of Abt Associates, Inc., BJS National criminal defense systems study, NCJ-94702, October 1986, updated by the Spangenberg Group, March 1987.

Standards and procedures vary for determining indigency

Robert L. Spangenberg et al. of Abt Associates, Inc., BJS National criminal defense systems study, NCJ-94702, September 1986, p. 33.

Organization and funding of indigent defense programs also vary among the States

Robert L. Spangenberg et al. of Abt Associates, Inc., BJS National criminal defense systems study, NCJ-94702, September 1986, p. 23.

Case assignments to attorneys representing indigents usually are made within 48 hours of arrest

Criminal defense systems; A national survey, BJS Special Report, NCJ-94630, August 1984, p. 8.

Pages 76-77

Most defendants are eligible for release pending trial

The modern bail reform movement resulted in new release options

"Pretrial program directory," (Washington: National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies, 1986).

Both financial bonds and alternative release options are used today

Citation release—  
Debra Whitcomb, Bonnie P. Lewin, and Margaret J. Levine, Citation release, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, March 1984.

Bail reform and other factors appear to have increased the number of people being released prior to trial

Wayne Thomas, Bail reform in America (Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1976).

M.A. Toborg, Pretrial release: A national evaluation of practice and outcomes, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1981.

Most unconvicted jail inmates have had bail set

Jail inmates, 1983, BJS Bulletin NCJ-99175, November 1985.

Most defendants are not detained prior to trial

M.A. Toborg, Pretrial release: A national evaluation of practices and outcomes, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1981.

K.B. Brosi, A cross-city comparison of felony case processing (Washington: Institute for Law and Social Research, 1979).

Pretrial release and misconduct: Federal offenses and offenders, BJS Special Report, NCJ-96132, January 1985.

How many released defendants fail to appear in court?

Donald E. Pryor and Walter F. Smith, "Significant research findings concerning pretrial release," Pretrial issues (Washington: Pretrial Services Resource Center, February 1982).

How many of those released are rearrested prior to trial?

M.A. Toborg, Pretrial release: A national evaluation of practices and outcomes, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1981.

Donald E. Pryor and Walter F. Smith, "Significant research findings concerning pretrial release, Pretrial issues" (Washington: Pretrial Services Resource Center, February 1982).

Pretrial release and misconduct: Federal offenses and offenders, BJS Special Report, NCJ-96132, January 1985.

Many States have shown concern about the effect of pretrial release on community safety

Barbara Gottlieb, Public danger as a factor in pretrial release: A comparative analysis of State laws, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, July 1985.

Toborg et al., Public danger as a factor in pretrial release, draft report, February 1986.

Elizabeth Gaynes, Typology of State laws which permit the pretrial release decision (Washington: Pretrial Services Resource Institute, May 1982).

The enactment of State public danger laws does not guarantee their implementation

Toborg et al., Public danger as a factor in pretrial release, draft report, February 1986, pp. 54-55.

About three-fifths of the States have one or more provisions to ensure community safety in pretrial release

Elizabeth Gaynes, Typology of State laws which permit consideration of danger in the pretrial release decision, Pretrial Services Resource Center, 1982, and updated from Public danger as a factor in pretrial release: A comparative analysis of State laws, Barbara Gottlieb, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, July 1985.

Page 78

**Most referrals to juvenile court are for property crimes,  
but 17% are for status offenses**

**Cases involving juveniles are handled  
much differently than adult cases**

The juvenile court and a separate  
process for handling juveniles  
resulted from reform movements  
of the late 19th century

Linda Szymanski, "Extended age of  
juvenile court jurisdiction statutes  
analysis" (Pittsburgh: National Center  
for Juvenile Justice, March 1987).

Arrest is not the only means of  
referring juveniles to the courts

Delinquency in the United States 1983  
(Pittsburgh: National Center for  
Juvenile Justice, July 1986), p. 10.

For a case involving a juvenile  
to proceed to a court adjudication,  
the intake unit must file a petition  
with the court

Delinquency in the United States 1983  
(Pittsburgh: National Center for  
Juvenile Justice, July 1986), figure 4.

Relatively few juveniles are detained  
prior to court appearance

Delinquency in the United States 1983  
(Pittsburgh: National Center for  
Juvenile Justice, July 1986), figure 6.

Delinquency in the United States 1983  
(Pittsburgh: National Center for  
Juvenile Justice, July 1986), table 3.

		Estimated number of referrals	<u>Percent</u>
10.87%	<u>Crimes against persons</u>	135,600	
	Criminal homicide	1,200	.88%
	Forcible rape	2,700	1.99
	Robbery	23,700	17.47
	Aggravated assault	27,400	20.20
	Simple assault	80,600	59.43
46.41	<u>Crimes against property</u>	578,600	
	Burglary	144,800	25.02%
	Larceny	269,700	46.61
	Motor vehicle theft	30,900	5.34
	Arson	5,400	.93
	Vandalism	63,500	10.97
	Stolen property offenses	20,000	3.45
	Trespassing	44,300	7.65
4.54	<u>Drug law violations</u>	56,600	100%
20.76	<u>Offenses against public order</u>	258,900	
	Weapons offenses	15,900	6.14%
	Sex offenses	14,800	5.71
	Drunkenness	21,700	8.38
	Disorderly conduct	38,100	14.71
	Contempt, probation, and parole violations	54,800	21.16%
	Other	113,600	43.87
17.39	<u>Status offenses</u>	216,900	
	Running away	59,900	27.61%
	Truancy	35,400	16.32
	Curfew violations	9,900	4.56
	Ungovernability	61,800	28.49
	Liquor violations	49,900	23.00
100%	Total	1,246,600	

Source: Delinquency in the United States 1983, National Center  
for Juvenile Justice, July 1986, table 1, p. 6.

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Under certain circumstances,  
juveniles may be tried in criminal  
courts

Age at which criminal courts  
gain jurisdiction of young  
offenders ranges from 16 to  
19 years old

Linda A. Szymanski, "Upper age of  
juvenile court jurisdiction statutes  
analysis" (Pittsburgh: National Center  
for Juvenile Justice, March 1987).

12 States authorize prosecutors to file  
cases in the juvenile or criminal  
courts at their discretion

Linda A. Szymanski, "Concurrent  
jurisdiction statutes found in State  
juvenile codes" (Pittsburgh: National  
Center for Juvenile Justice, June  
1987).

As of 1987, 36 States excluded  
certain offenses from juvenile  
court jurisdictions

Linda A. Szymanski, "Statutory  
exclusion of crimes from juvenile  
court jurisdictions (Pittsburgh:  
National Center for Juvenile Justice,  
February 1987).

48 States, the District of  
Columbia, and the Federal  
Government have judicial  
waiver provisions

Linda A. Szymanski, "Waiver/  
transfer/certification of juveniles to  
criminal court: Age restrictions:  
Crime restrictions" (Pittsburgh:  
National Center for Juvenile Justice,  
February 1987).

A small proportion of juvenile cases  
are referred to criminal court

Donna M. Hamparian et al., Youth in  
adult courts, (Columbus, Ohio:  
Academy for Contemporary Problems,  
1982).

Ellen Nimick, Linda A. Szymanski, and  
Howard Snyder, Juvenile court  
waiver: A study of juvenile court  
cases transferred to criminal court  
(Pittsburgh: National Center for  
Juvenile Justice, April 1986).

Juveniles tried as adults have  
a very high conviction rate,  
but most receive sentences  
of probation or fines

Donna M. Hamparian et al., Youth in  
adult courts (Columbus, Ohio:  
Academy for Contemporary Problems,  
1982).

"Juveniles in adult court: A review of  
the Habitual Serious and Violent  
Juvenile Offender Program sites,"  
working paper, Frances Gragg,  
American Institutes for Research,  
October 1986.

Correctional activities for juveniles  
tried as adults in most States occur  
within the criminal justice system

Donna Hamparian.

## Section 4. Adjudication

Pages 81-82

The courts participate in and supervise the judicial process

Each State has a system of trial and appeals courts

The growth of appeals, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-96381, February 1985.

The U.S. Constitution created the U.S. Supreme Court and authorized the Congress to establish lower courts as needed

Annual report of the director (Washington: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, 1985), pp. A-4, A-8, A-16 and A-17

Victims and witnesses are taking a more significant part in the prosecution of felons

Victim/witness legislation: An overview, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-94365, July 1984, pp. 1-34, 38, 40, and 41.

The separate system of justice for juveniles often operates within the existing court organization

BJS State court organization 1980, NCJ-76711, May 1982, table 16.

State courts process a large volume of cases, many of them minor

Case filings in State courts, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-95111, October 1984, tables 1, 3, and 5.

Criminal filings by case type for selected States, CY-1983 or FY-1982-83

State	Percent of felony filings	Number of other filings
Alaska	5%	29,090 <sup>a</sup>
Arizona	5	275,561
Arkansas	13	123,341
California	8	889,348
Connecticut	7	108,495 <sup>b</sup>
D.C.	15	27,076
Florida	32	331,611
Idaho	8	37,742
Illinois	7	598,175
Kentucky	7	206,643
Maine	9	33,885
Michigan	13	235,938
Minnesota	9	118,938 <sup>a</sup>
Missouri	21	62,375
New Hampshire	5	75,757
New Jersey	8	426,336
North Carolina	9	428,396
Oregon	13	124,026
Pennsylvania	14 <sup>c</sup>	499,305
South Dakota	20	13,579 <sup>a,d</sup>
Texas	6	1,388,474
Vermont	10	17,714
Washington	10	145,292
Wisconsin	9	140,696 <sup>e</sup>

Note: Includes only States that distinguished felony filings from other criminal filings for all courts with criminal jurisdiction, and that provided data on most or all of the courts' criminal caseload. The definition of felony cases varies from State to State. Felony preliminary hearings are included in the other criminal category.

<sup>a</sup>Includes driving while intoxicated (DWI) cases.

<sup>b</sup>Type D felony cases were counted as misdemeanors.

<sup>c</sup>Felony figure 97% complete.

<sup>d</sup>Some misdemeanors included in traffic filings.

<sup>e</sup>Fifty-four (54) of the 211 municipal courts reported no data.

Source: Case filings in State courts, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-95111, October 1984, table 3.

Pages 83-84

Most cases that are prosecuted result in convictions

Guilty pleas are the most common disposition of a felony case

William R. McDonald, Plea bargaining: Critical issues and common practices, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, July 1985, p. 6.

M. Heumann, Plea bargaining, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1978).

Barbara Boland with Ronald Sones, INSLAW, Inc., Prosecution of felony arrests, 1981, BJS, NCJ-101380, September 1986, pp. 2-13 and 23.

Many guilty pleas in felony court are to the highest charge filed

Barbara Boland with Ronald Sones, INSLAW, Inc., Prosecution of felony arrests, 1981, BJS, NCJ-101380, September 1986, table 21, p. 22.

Some jurisdictions have adopted an anti-plea-bargaining policy

H. Miller et al., Plea bargaining in the U.S., National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, September 1978.

William R. McDonald, Plea bargaining: Critical issues and common practices, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1985, p. 6.

**Most cases brought by a prosecutor result in a plea of guilty****Disposition of felony arrests filed in court as misdemeanors or felonies**

Jurisdiction	Number of cases filed	Percent of cases filed resulting in:			Percent of trials resulting in:	
		diversion or referral	dismissal	guilty plea	conviction	acquittal
Brighton	1,142	9%	30%	57%	4%	..
Chicago	35,528		45	41	14	60% 40%
Cobb County <sup>a</sup>	4,427	10	50	38	2	81 19
Colorado Springs	1,484	14	32	50	4	63 37
Dallas	14,784		20	72	8	77 23
Davenport	1,312		32	60	8	.. ..
Denver	3,772		25	68	6	.. ..
Des Moines	1,401		21	64	14	76 24
Fort Collins	776	14	19	63	3	60 40
Geneva	1,263		37	58	5	75 25
Golden	1,838	10	29	58	3	80 20
Greeley	630	14	19	66	2	.. ..
Lansing	1,358	0	23	68	9	69 31
Los Angeles <sup>b</sup>	49,483		18	82	..	.. ..
Manhattan	30,810	-	33	63	4	76 24
Miami	21,413	-	27	70	3	.. ..
Minneapolis	2,364	9	18	66	6	76 24
New Orleans	3,659	1	11	73	16	60 40
Philadelphia	13,796	4	33	26	37	70 30
Portland	3,892	5	19	62	15	88 12
Pueblo <sup>c</sup>	339	9	34	56	1	- -
Rhode Island <sup>a</sup>	5,485		41	55	4	57 43
St. Louis	3,649	1	30	63	7	70 30
Salt Lake City	2,745	6	27	61	6	77 23
San Diego	11,534	4	19	73	4	76 24
Seattle	3,126		13	68	19	75 25
Tallahassee	2,879	6	40	50	4	75 25
Washington, D.C.	8,442	4	40	47	10	70 30
Jurisdiction mean		6%	28%	60%	8%	72% 28%

Note: In jurisdictions in which diversions and referrals are not reported as such, cases diverted or referred are included with dismissals.

.. Data not available.

- Insufficient data to calculate.

<sup>a</sup>Because the police automatically file all felony arrests with the court, cases filed and all arrests are the same.

<sup>b</sup>Trial convictions are included with guilty pleas and acquittals with dismissals.

<sup>c</sup>Partial counts.

Source: Barbara Boland with Ronald Sones, INSLAW, Inc., Prosecution of felony arrests, 1981, BJS, NCJ-101380, September 1986, table 3, p. 6.

A major reform has been to increase the responsibility of judges for ensuring fairness in plea negotiations

William R. McDonald, Plea bargaining: Critical issues and common practices, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1985.

Most felony cases that reach trial are tried before a jury

	Number of postfiling dispositions	Number of trials		
		Total	Jury	Bench
Los Angeles	7,064	922	489	433
Detroit	5,250	983	590	393
Washington	2,441	262	257	5
New Orleans	1,354	255	145	110
Indianapolis	985	206	140	66

K. Brosi, A cross-city comparison of felony case proceeding (Washington: Institute for Law and Social Research, 1979), pp. 48-49.

Jury trials are a small percentage of cases filed

Data from Seattle, New Orleans, Des Moines, and Minneapolis are estimated. Pueblo provided a partial count.

Barbara Boland and Ronald Sones, INSLAW, Inc., Prosecution of felony arrests, 1981, BJS, NCJ-101380, September 1986, table 22, p. 26.

The more serious the charge the greater the likelihood of trial

Barbara Boland with Ronald Sones, INSLAW, Inc., Prosecution of felony arrests, 1981, BJS, NCJ-101380, September 1986, table 23, p. 27.

18 States and the District of Columbia require a unanimous verdict in all trials

Janet Munsterman, National Center for State Courts, February 1987.

Most cases that go to trial in the felony court result in conviction

Data from Buffalo, Seattle, and New Orleans are estimated.

Barbara Boland with Ronald Sones, INSLAW, Inc., Prosecution of felony arrests, 1981, BJS, NCJ-101380, September 1986, table 24, p. 27.

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The Sixth Amendment guarantees the right of a defendant to a speedy trial

Concern about court delay is not new

"Historical review by John Eckler in 'Lagging justice,' Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 328, March 1960.

State and Federal laws safeguard the defendant's right to a speedy trial

Felony case-processing time, BJS Special Report, NCJ-101985, August 1986.

Most States have speedy trial restrictions for defendants not in custody

Original data from "Policy brief on court delay," unpublished draft prepared for the National Institute of Justice by Abt Associates and contained in The prosecution of felony arrests, 1981, BJS, NCJ-101380, September 1986, table 30, p. 36

Most criminal cases are disposed of in 6 months or less, except in chronically delayed State courts

B. Mahoney et al., Implementing delay reduction and delay prevention: Programs in urban trial courts (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1985), p. 12.

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Defendants are entitled to trial by a jury of their peers

Most States have statutory exemptions from jury service

Janet Munsterman, Center for Jury Studies, National Center for State Courts, 1987.

An estimated 15% of American adults have ever been called for jury duty

Janet Munsterman, Center for Jury Studies, National Center for State Courts, 1987.

The maximum period of service required of a juror varies by State

Center for Jury Studies Newsletter, National Center for State Courts, March 1981.

Cases resulting in trials generally take longer than ones that end in dismissals or guilty pleas

Felony case-processing time, BJS Special Report, NCJ-101985, August, 1986.

Jurisdiction	Median time from arrest to disposition for--			
	All dispositions	Dismissals	Guilty pleas	Trials
Manhattan, N.Y.	47 days	65 days	26 days	236 days
New Orleans, La.	56	74	50	101
Portland, Oreg.	65	43	63	90
Greeley, Colo.	75	76	73	-
Salt Lake City, Utah	86	88	73	215
Pueblo, Colo.	102	110	99	-
Los Angeles, Calif.	104	76	104	205
Colorado Springs, Colo.	104	100	104	162
Washington, D.C.	111	97	96	264
Fort Collins, Colo.	118	105	118	304
San Diego, Calif.	126	91	132	181
Golden, Colo.	127	144	116	211
St. Louis, Mo.	127	62	142	221
Brighton, Colo.	131	178	111	259
Rhode Island	181	3	240	394
Jurisdiction mean	104 days	87 days	103 days	219 days

Source: Barbara Boland with Ronald Sones, INSLAW, Inc., The prosecution of felony arrests, 1981, BJS, NCJ-101380, September 1986.

Names of prospective jurors are selected from lists intended to make jury pools representative of the community

Janet Munsterman, National Center for State Courts, February 1987.

Source lists used to select jurors		Source lists used to select jurors	
	Voters registration and/or drivers license lists		Other
Alabama		New Hampshire	
5 counties	Voter registration	New Jersey	Voter registration
62 counties	Drivers list	New Mexico	Both <sup>e</sup>
Alaska	Voter registration (drivers licenses used to verify)	Statewide Pilot Project	Voter registration
Arizona	Both	13th District	Both
Arkansas	Voter registration	New York	Voter registration required
California	Both <sup>f</sup>	Statewide	Voter registration list only
Colorado	Both	16 counties	Multiple lists allowed
Connecticut	Both	40 counties	
Delaware	Both	6 counties	
Florida	Voter registration	North Carolina	Voter registration
Georgia		North Dakota	Both <sup>f</sup>
Statewide	Voter registration	Burleigh Co.	Both
some counties	Voter registration	Canyon Co.	Both
Hawaii	Both	Ward Co.	Both
Idaho	Both	Ohio	Voter registration <sup>g</sup>
Illinois	Both <sup>a</sup>	Oklahoma	Voter registration <sup>h</sup>
Indiana	Voter registration	Oregon <sup>i</sup>	
Iowa	Both	31 counties	
Kansas		3 counties	
45 counties	Both	Pennsylvania	Voter registration
Kentucky		Statewide	Voter registration
Jefferson	Voter registration	Allegheny Co.	Both
Louisville	Voter registration	Lackawanna Co.	Multiple lists <sup>j</sup>
Louisiana	Voter registration	Bucks Co.	Telephone directory
Maine	Drivers list <sup>b</sup>	Lehigh Co.	
Maryland		Northhampton Co.	
Statewide	Voter registration	Shuylkill Co.	
Worcester Co.		Rhode Island	
Massachusetts		South Carolina	
Michigan	Voter registration <sup>c</sup>	South Dakota	
Minnesota		Texas	
Hennepin Co.	Both	Utah	
Anoka Co.	Both	Vermont	
Missouri		Virginia	
St. Louis Co.	Both	Virgin Islands	
Montana	Voter registration	Washington	
Nebraska	Both <sup>d</sup>	West Virginia	
Nevada		Wisconsin	
Statewide	Voter registration	Statewide	
Clark Co.	Drivers list only	Dane Co.	Voter registration
			Drivers list only, alternate to voter list
* Mandatory.		Wyoming	Voter registration
<sup>a</sup> 1981 legislation allows either or but not combined and mandatory.		Statewide	
<sup>b</sup> September 1982.		District of Columbia	
<sup>c</sup> Going to drivers licenses only in 1987.		Superior Court	Both
<sup>d</sup> 1985 legislation.			
<sup>e</sup> Mandatory in 1981 legislation.			
<sup>f</sup> Legislation effective in 1983.			
<sup>g</sup> 1983 legislation made both optional.			
<sup>h</sup> Both in 1987.			
<sup>i</sup> 1985 legislation permits use of any list.			
<sup>j</sup> Optional under 1981 legislation.			
<sup>k</sup> No longer keyman system after July 1, 1986.			

Source: National Center for Jury Studies, National Center for State Courts, September 1986.

Innovations have eased the burden of being a juror

Janet Munsterman, Center for Jury Studies,  
National Center for State Courts, 1987.

One-day/one-trial courts

<u>State</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>
Alaska		Anchorage	174,431	Michigan	Ingham	E. Lansing	275,520
Arizona	Maricopa	Phoenix	1,509,052		Wayne	Detroit	2,337,891
California	Ventura	Ventura	529,174		Marquette	Marquette	74,101
	Riverside	Corona	663,166		St. Louis	St. Louis	973,896
	Sonoma	Santa Rosa	299,681	Missouri	Lincoln	Libby	17,752
	Marin	San Rafael	222,568	Montana	Clark	Las Vegas	463,087
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	298,694	Nevada	Washoe	Reno	193,623
	San Joaquin	San Joaquin	347,342				
Colorado	El Paso	Colorado Springs	309,424	New Jersey	Camden	Camden	471,650
	Boulder	Boulder	189,625		Bergen	Hackensack	845,385
Connecticut <sup>a</sup>	Statewide in September 1986		3,107,576		Gloucester	Woodbury	199,917
					Morris	Morristown	407,630
					Middlesex	New Brunswick	595,893
Florida	Alachua	Gainesville	151,348	New York	Duchess		245,055
	Escambia	Pensacola	233,794		North Carolina	Buncombe	160,934
	Okaloosa	Cresfield	109,920		Rutherford	Rutherford	53,787
	Walton	Defuniak Spring	21,300		Cleveland		83,435
	Polk	Bartow	321,652		Lincoln	Lincolnton	43,372
	Santa Rosa	Milton	55,988		Mecklenburg	Charlotte	404,270
Georgia	Fulton	Atlanta	589,904		Gaston	Gaston	162,568
Idaho	Ada	Boise	173,036		Forsyth	Winston-Salem	243,683
Illinois	Cook & criminal courts	Suburban division	5,253,655		Guilford	Greensboro	317,154
	La Salle	Ottawa	112,033	Pennsylvania	Durham	Durham	152,785
	Kane	Geneva	278,405		Wake	Raleigh	301,327
	Dupage	Wheaton	658,835				
	Peoria	Peoria	200,466		Allegheny	Pittsburgh	1,405,085
Iowa	Scott	Davenport	160,022		Bucks	Doylestown	479,211
	Clinton	Clinton	57,122		Delaware	Media	555,007
	Cedar		18,635		Montgomery	Norristown	643,621
	Muscatine		40,436		Philadelphia	Philadelphia	1,688,210
	Jackson		22,503		Tioga		40,973
Kansas	Johnson	Olathe	270,269		McKean	Smethport	50,635
	Coffey	Garnett	9,370		Berks	Reading	312,509
Louisiana	Tangipahoa		80,698	Texas	Westmoreland	Greensburg	
Kentucky	Muhlenberg	Central	32,238		Dallas	Dallas	1,556,390
Maryland	Montgomery	Rockville	579,053		Harris	Houston	2,409,547
	Baltimore City	Baltimore	786,775	Utah	Orange	Orange	83,838
Massachusetts	Essex		633,632	Virginia	Salt Lake	Salt Lake City	619,066
	Middlesex	Cambridge	1,367,034		Henry	Martinsville	57,654
	Suffolk	Boston	650,142	Washington	Chelan		45,061
					Douglass		22,144
					Snohomish		337,720
					Total one-day/one-trial <sup>b</sup>		38,662,110
					United States population (1980)		226,545,805
					One-day/one-trial Total percent		16.2%

<sup>a</sup>On a trial basis in Middletown Superior Courts.

<sup>b</sup>One-day/one-trial total does not include Connecticut.

Prepared by Center for Jury Studies, National Center  
Courts, September 1986. U.S. population is from 1980 Census.

**All States and the Federal Government pay trial jurors**

<u>Daily jury fees in State courts</u>		
	<u>Fees</u>	<u>Fees for sworn jurors</u>
Alabama	\$10.00	same
Alaska*	12.50	same
Arizona	12.00	same
Arkansas	5.00	\$20.00
California	\$10.00-\$20.00 (varies by county)	same
Colorado	3.00	6.00
Connecticut	10.00	same
Delaware	15.00	same
District of Columbia	30.00	same
Florida	10.00	same
Georgia	\$20.00-\$25.00 (varies by county)	same
Hawaii	20.00	same
Idaho*	5.00	same
Illinois	\$5.00 (minimum varies by county)	same
Indiana	7.50	17.50
Iowa	10.00	same
Kansas	10.00	same
Kentucky	5.00	same
Louisiana	12.00	same
Maine	20.00	same
Maryland*	15.00 plus expenses 0 1st 3 days	same
Massachusetts	\$50.00 per day after	same
Michigan*	7.50	same
Minnesota	15.00	same
Mississippi	15.00	same
Missouri	6.00	same
Montana	12.00	same
Nebraska	20.00	same
Nevada	9.00	15.00
New Hampshire*	15.00	same
New Jersey	5.00	same
New Mexico	3.35 per hour	same
New York	12.00	same
North Carolina	8.00	same
North Dakota	25.00	same
Ohio	10.00	same
Oklahoma	12.50	same
Oregon	10.00	same
Pennsylvania*	\$9.00 1st 3 days \$25.00 after	same
Rhode Island	15.00	same
South Carolina	10.00	same
South Dakota	10.00	20.00
Tennessee	10.00	same
Texas	6.00 minimum	same
Utah	14.00 <sup>a</sup>	same
Vermont	30.00	same
Virginia	20.00	same
Washington	10.00	same
West Virginia	15.00	same
Wisconsin*	8.50 <sup>b</sup>	same
Wyoming*	6.00	same

Note: Jury fees in State courts, 1986.

Average = approximately \$10/day.

\* Half day.

<sup>a</sup>City courts pay \$6.00 per day.<sup>b</sup>Full day rates vary from \$7 to \$25.

Source: National Center for Jury Studies, National Center for State Courts, 1986.

**All States require 12-member juries in capital cases; 6 States permit less than 12-member juries in felony trials**

	<u>Number of jurors required for trials</u>		
	<u>Felony</u>	<u>Misdemeanor</u>	<u>Civil</u>
Alabama	12	12	12
Alaska	12	6	6
Arizona	8	8	8
Arkansas	12	12	12
California	12	12	12
Colorado	12	6	6
Connecticut	6	6	6
Delaware	12	12	12
District of Columbia	12	12	6
Florida	6	6	6
Georgia <sup>a</sup>	12	6	6
Hawaii	12	12	12
Idaho	12	6	6
Illinois	12	12	12
Indiana	12	12	12
Iowa	12	8	8
Kansas	12	12	12
Kentucky	12	12	12
Louisiana	6	6	12
Maine	12	12	8
Maryland	12	12	12
Massachusetts	12	12	12
Michigan	12	12	6
Minnesota <sup>b</sup>	12	12	6
Mississippi	12	6	12
Missouri	12	12	12
Montana	12	12	6
Nebraska	12	12	12
Nevada	12	12	8
New Hampshire	12	12	12
New Jersey	12	12	12 & 6
New Mexico	12	12	12
New York	12	6	6
North Carolina	12	12	12
North Dakota	12	6	9
Ohio	12	8	8
Oklahoma	12	6	6
Oregon <sup>c</sup>	6	6	6
Pennsylvania	12	12	8 & 6
Rhode Island	12	12	12
South Carolina	12	12	12
South Dakota	12	12	12
Tennessee	12	6	6
Texas	12	12	12
Utah	8	8	8
Vermont	12	12	12 & 6
Virginia	12	7	7
Washington	12	12	12
West Virginia	12	12	12
Wisconsin	12	12	12
Wyoming	12	6	12

<sup>a</sup>Where damages are greater than \$10,000 in civil court cases, a jury of 12 can be requested.<sup>b</sup>A 6-person jury is used for the category of gross misdemeanor.<sup>c</sup>Circuit court requires 12-member juries; 6-member juries are used in the lower courts.

Source: Nation Center for Jury Studies, National Center for State Courts, December 1986.

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How does the criminal justice system deal with the mental health of defendants?

In all State and Federal courts defendants may be found incompetent to stand trial

Ronald Roesch and Stephen L. Golding, Competency to stand trial (Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1980).

A defense of insanity is recognized by all but three States

Ingo Keilitz, "Reforming and researching the insanity defense," draft, May 1985, pp. 18-20.

B. McGraw et al., "The guilty but mentally ill plea and verdict: Current state of the knowledge," Villanova Law Review (1985), 30(1).

One of two definitions governs the insanity defense in most jurisdictions

Ingo Keilitz, "Reforming and researching the insanity defense," draft, May 1985.

B. McGraw et al., "The guilty but mentally ill plea and verdict: Current state of the knowledge," Villanova Law Review (1985), 30(1).

Recently, the Federal Government and Indiana adopted a new test of criminal responsibility

Ingo Keilitz, "Reforming and researching the insanity defense," draft, May 1985.

A plea of insanity entered by the attempted assassin of President Reagan spurred the first comprehensive reform of Federal law governing the insanity defense

Handbook on the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 and other criminal statutes enacted by the 98th Congress (Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1984).

States vary in many specific ways in their handling of an insanity defense

Handbook on the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 and other criminal statutes enacted by the 98th Congress (Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December, 1984).

In 1985, 33,360 appeals were filed in the U.S. Courts of Appeals

Federal court management statistics, 1985 (Washington: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, 1985), p. 30.

J. W. Howard, Jr., Courts of appeals in the Federal judicial system: A study of the second, fifth and District of Columbia circuits (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1981), p. 34.

Petitions to the Federal courts by State prisoners claiming they are unlawfully detained are rarely successful

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Criminal case appeals make up close to half the State appellate caseload

Most criminal case appeals are decided in State courts

The growth of appeals: 1973-83 trends, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-96381, February 1985.

Civil and criminal appeals in State courts have grown rapidly in recent years

Civil and criminal appellate court filings, 1973-83 (38 States)

Year	Criminal filings	Civil filings
1973	17,056	21,825
1974	18,574	23,068
1975	22,539	26,392
1976	23,879	29,909
1977	27,406	32,594
1978	26,708	34,152
1979	27,403	36,918
1980	29,949	40,047
1981	32,169	42,930
1982	34,696	44,048
1983	35,338	46,768

Source: The growth of appeals: 1973-83 trends, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-96381, February 1985.

P. H. Robinson, "An empirical study of Federal habeas corpus review of State Court judgments," a study for the Office for Improvements in the Administration of Justice, July 1979, p. 4(a)-4(b).

The number of actions filed in Federal courts by State prisoners has more than doubled since 1970

Federal court management statistics 1985 (Washington: Administrative Office of U.S. Courts, 1985), p. 30.

**Both convictions and sentences may be appealed****Profile of capital punishment statutes and legal changes during 1985**

Jurisdictions authorizing capital punishment at some time during 1985	Revised or replaced by legislature	Automatic appeals required	Capital offenses
Federal			Aircraft piracy
Alabama		Yes	Murder
Arizona	Yes	Yes	First-degree murder
Arkansas	Yes		Aggravated murder; treason
California		Yes	First-degree murder with special circumstances
Colorado	Yes	Yes	First-degree murder (includes felony murder); first-degree kidnaping
Connecticut		Yes	Murder
Delaware		Yes	First-degree murder with statutory aggravating circumstances
Florida			First-degree murder
Georgia		Yes	Murder; treason; aircraft hijacking; kidnaping with bodily injury; armed robbery or rape in which victim dies
Idaho		Yes <sup>a</sup>	First-degree murder, aggravated kidnaping (except where victim released unharmed)
Illinois		Yes	Murder
Indiana		Yes	Murder
Kentucky		Yes	Aggravated murder; kidnaping when victim is killed
Louisiana		Yes	First-degree murder
Maryland		Yes <sup>a</sup>	First-degree murder
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Capital murder, capital rape
Missouri		Yes	First-degree murder
Montana		Yes	Deliberate homicide, aggravated kidnaping (resulting in death)
Nebraska		Yes	First-degree murder
Nevada	Yes	Yes	First-degree murder
New Hampshire		Yes	Contract murder or murder of a law-enforcement officer or kidnaping victim
New Jersey	Yes	Yes <sup>b</sup>	Kidnaping or purposeful murder or contract murder with aggravating circumstances
New Mexico		Yes <sup>a</sup>	First-degree murder
North Carolina		Yes	First-degree murder
Ohio			Aggravated murder
Oklahoma		Yes	Murder
Oregon		Yes	Aggravated murder
Pennsylvania		Yes	First-degree murder
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Murder with statutory aggravating circumstances
South Dakota		Yes	Murder, kidnaping (with gross permanent physical injury inflicted on victim)
Tennessee		Yes	First-degree murder
Texas	Yes	Yes	Murder of public safety officer, fireman, or correctional employee; murder during specified felonies or escapes; contract murder; multiple murders
Utah		Yes	First-degree murder; aggravated assault by prisoner sentenced for first-degree felony where serious injury is caused
Vermont			Murder of police or corrections officer, kidnaping for ransom
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Capital murder
Washington		Yes	Aggravated, premeditated first-degree murder
Wyoming		Yes	First-degree murder

Note: Jurisdictions without capital punishment statutes are Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

<sup>a</sup>Sentence review only.

<sup>b</sup>Automatic review after January 17, 1986.

Source: Capital punishment, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102742, November 1986, table 1, p. 3.

**Appellate filings have increased in almost every State**

T. B. Marvell and M. Kuykendall, "Appellate courts - facts and figures," State Court Journal (1980), 4:10-13.

**Percent change in appeals filed 1973-83**

State	Total appeals	Criminal appeals	Civil appeals
Alaska	305 <sup>a,b</sup>	914 <sup>b</sup>	91
Connecticut	265 <sup>c,d</sup>	454 <sup>c</sup>	227 <sup>c,d</sup>
Oregon	212 <sup>b</sup>	253 <sup>b</sup>	181
Hawaii	201 <sup>a</sup>	483	103
Montana	187	217	180
Florida	186	--	--
Kentucky	186 <sup>a,c</sup>	200 <sup>c</sup>	180 <sup>e</sup>
Minnesota	172 <sup>a,b</sup>	219 <sup>b</sup>	160 <sup>b</sup>
Michigan	167 <sup>b</sup>	157	180 <sup>b</sup>
Maine	161 <sup>c,d</sup>	39	343 <sup>c,d</sup>
Nevada	159	203	131
South Dakota	156	--	--
Alabama	156	137	182
Massachusetts	154 <sup>a</sup>	191	138
Arizona	145	273	70
New Hampshire	144 <sup>c</sup>	178 <sup>c</sup>	133 <sup>c</sup>
Texas	140 <sup>c</sup>	147 <sup>c</sup>	132
Louisiana	139	454	94
Vermont	137	170	126
Illinois	129 <sup>c</sup>	80 <sup>c</sup>	184 <sup>c</sup>
Utah	116	69	130
Rhode Island	110 <sup>d</sup>	41	135 <sup>d</sup>
Colorado	108 <sup>a,b</sup>	88	118
Kansas	108 <sup>a,b</sup>	214 <sup>b</sup>	83 <sup>b</sup>
Wyoming	103	196	74
Missouri	97	80	105
Washington	96 <sup>d</sup>	148 <sup>d</sup>	74 <sup>d</sup>
Ohio	95	--	--
Pennsylvania	94	--	--
California	89	66	120
New York	87	--	--
New Mexico	86	50	111
Oklahoma	85	16	122
Idaho	72 <sup>a</sup>	125	53
Iowa	68 <sup>a</sup>	35	91
Nebraska	68	23	109
Delaware	67	81	59
New Jersey	62	72	55
Tennessee	62	48	74
Dist. of Columbia	57	40	80
Virginia	60	39	99
Maryland	53 <sup>d</sup>	52 <sup>d</sup>	55
Mississippi	38	51	31

Note: Comparable data were not available for Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

<sup>a</sup>Detail data were not available.

<sup>b</sup>An intermediate appellate court began operation during the period.

<sup>c</sup>Appellate jurisdiction was increased substantially, sometimes in conjunction with the establishment of a new intermediate appellate court.

<sup>d</sup>Docketing systems changed, artificially increasing the number of filings.

<sup>e</sup>Appellate jurisdiction was reduced substantially.

The growth of appeals: 1973-83 trends, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-96381, February 1985, table 1, p. 2.

## Section 5. Sentencing and sanctions

Pages 90-92	Page 93
<p><u>Through sentencing, society attempts to express its goals for the correctional process</u></p>	<p>Since 1975 many States have adopted determinate sentencing, but most still use indeterminate sentencing</p>
<p>Attitudes about sentencing reflect multiple goals and other factors</p>	<p>Surveys conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in 1985 and by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency in 1986.</p>
<p>Brian Forst and Charles Wellford, "Punishment and sentencing: Developing sentencing guidelines empirically from principles of punishment," <u>Rutgers Law Review</u>, (1981), 33(3): 799-837.</p>	<p>States employ other sentencing features in conjunction with their basic strategies</p>
<p>The basic difference in sentencing systems is the apportioning of discretion between the judge and parole authorities</p>	<p>Surveys conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in 1985 and by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency in 1986.</p>
<p>All the definitions (indeterminate, partially indeterminate, determinate, mandatory, presumptive, etc.) were adapted from these sources:</p> <p><u>Caroline S. Cooper, Debra Kelley, and Sharon Larson, Judicial and executive discretion in the sentencing process: Analysis of felony State code provisions</u> (Washington: Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice, Washington College of Law, The American University, January 1982).</p> <p><u>Setting prison terms</u>, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-76218, August 1983.</p> <p><u>Sentencing practices in 13 States</u>, BJS Special Report, NCJ-95399, October 1984.</p> <p><u>The effects of limiting discretion in sentencing</u>, New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Policy Analysis, Research and Statistical Services, March 1984.</p> <p><u>Richard S. Morelli, Craig Edelman, and Roy Willoughby, A survey of mandatory sentencing in the U.S.</u>, Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, Criminal Justice Statistics Division, September 1981.</p>	<p>Sentencing guidelines usually are developed by a separate sentencing commission</p> <p>Caroline S. Cooper, Debra Kelley, and Sharon Larson, <u>Judicial and executive discretion in the sentencing process: Analysis of State felony code provisions</u> (Washington: Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice, Washington College of Law, The American University, January 1982).</p> <p><u>Setting prison terms</u>, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-76218, August 1983.</p> <p><u>Sentencing practices in 13 States</u>, BJS Special Report, NCJ-95399, October 1984.</p> <p><u>The effects of limiting discretion in sentencing</u>, New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Policy Analysis, Research and Statistical Services, March 1984.</p> <p>Richard S. Morelli, Craig Edelman, and Roy Willoughby, <u>A survey of mandatory sentencing in the U.S.</u>, Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, Criminal Justice Statistics Division, September 1981.</p> <p><u>Preliminary report on the development and impact of the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines</u>, Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission, July 1982.</p>
	<p><u>Forfeiture is a relatively new sanction</u></p> <p><u>What is forfeiture?</u></p> <p><u>State laws and procedures affecting drug trafficking control: A national overview</u> (Washington: The National Governor's Association and the National Criminal Justice Association, July 1985), p. 65.</p> <p><u>Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, on S. 1762, Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1983</u> (Washington: USGPO, 1983), p. 191.</p> <p><u>There are two types of forfeiture: civil and criminal</u></p> <p><u>Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, on S. 1762; Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1983</u> (Washington: USGPO, 1983), p. 193</p> <p><u>Daniel K. Webb and Scott F. Turow, "RICO forfeiture in practice: A prosecutorial perspective," University of Cincinnati Law Review</u>, (1983), 52(2): 404-430.</p> <p><u>The use of forfeiture varies greatly among jurisdictions</u></p> <p><u>Dan K. Webb and Scott F. Turow, "RICO forfeiture in practice: A prosecutorial perspective," University of Cincinnati Law Review</u>, (1983), 52(2): 404-430.</p> <p><u>State laws and procedures affecting drug trafficking control: A national overview</u> (Washington: National Governor's Association and the National Criminal Justice Association, July 1985), pp. 5 and 66-87.</p> <p><u>A comprehensive perspective on civil and criminal RICO legislation and litigation</u>, American Bar Association, Criminal Justice Section, April 18, 1985, Appendix C.</p>

**What is forfeitable?**

State laws and procedures affecting drug trafficking control: A national overview (Washington: National Governor's Association and the National Criminal Justice Association, July 1985), pp. 66-77.

Lindsey Stellwagen, "Use of forfeiture sanctions in drug cases," NIJ Research in Brief, NCJ-098259, July 1985.

How long does it take to determine if property can be forfeited?

State laws and procedures affecting drug trafficking control: A national overview (Washington: National Governor's Association and the National Criminal Justice Association, July 1985), pp. 66-87.

**What happens to forfeited property?**

State laws and procedures affecting drug trafficking control: A national overview (Washington: National Governor's Association and the National Criminal Justice Association, July 1985), pp. 66-87.

Lindsey D. Stellwagen, Use of forfeiture sanctions in drug cases, NIJ Research in Brief, NCJ-098259, July 1985.

Handbook on the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 and other criminal statutes enacted by the 98th Congress, U.S. Department of Justice, December 1984, Chapter 3, pp. 43-57.

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**Sanctions for alcohol-related driving offenses are becoming more severe**

Alcohol related driving offenses carry both criminal and administrative sanctions

**1986 possible sanctions****1st Offense**

Fines- range: \$100-\$5,000  
(7 States/Pennsylvania and Alaska)

Imprisonment- range: 1 day to 2 years  
(4 States go to 2 years)

**License revocation and suspension:**

<u>Number of States</u>	<u>Length</u>
16	3 months minimum
12	12
8	6
4	2
4	1

Excludes Maine

Range: 21 days to 3 years  
(Kansas and Ohio)

**2nd Offense**

Fines- range: \$150-\$5,000  
(Ohio/6 States)

Imprisonment- range: 2 days-5 years  
(Hawaii and Oklahoma)

**License revocation and suspension:**

<u>Number of States</u>	<u>Length</u>
30	12 months minimum
8	24
5	36
2	4
1	18
1	6
1	3

Range: 1.5-5 years

**3rd Offense**

Fines- range: \$100-\$150,000  
(N. Carolina and Arizona)

Imprisonment-range: 1 month-5 years  
(6 States)

**License revocation and suspension:**

<u>Number of States</u>	<u>Length</u>
1	permanently
1	indefinitely
17	12 months
9	36
9	24
5	60
3	6
2	120
2	18
1	6

**Many States have resorted to mandatory sanctions**

A digest of State alcohol-highway safety related legislation, first edition and fifth edition, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

In 42 States imprisonment is mandatory for driving while intoxicated

A digest of State alcohol-highway safety related legislation, fifth edition, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

State	1986 possible sanctions for driving while intoxicated offense										States with habitual offender laws
	First offense			Second offense			Third offense				
	License suspension/re-vocation	Fine	Imprisonment	License suspension/re-vocation	Fine	Imprisonment	License suspension/re-vocation	Fine	Imprisonment		
Alabama	90 days	\$250-1000	12 mos	1 yr	\$500-2500	12 mos	3 yrs	\$1000-5000	2-12 mos		
Alaska	90+ 250-5000	250-5000	12	1+	500-5000	12	1	1000-5000	12		
Arizona	90+	1000	6	1+	1000	6	3+	150,000	12-24		
Arkansas	90-120	150-1000	12	1+	400-3000	12	2+	900-5000	3-12		
California	180	390-1000	6	3	390-1000	3-12	1.5	390-1000	4-12		
Colorado	365	300-1000	12	1	500-1500	3-12	1	500-1500	3-12	X	
Connecticut	365	500-1000	6	2	500-2000	1-12	3	1000-4000	1-24		
Delaware	365	200-1000	2-6	1	500-2000	2-18	1.5	500-2000	2-18	X	
D.C.	180	300	3	1	5000	12	2	10,000	12		
Florida	180-365	250-500	6	5	500-1000	9	5	1000-2500	12	X	
Georgia	365	300-1000	12	3	600-1000	3-12	5	1000	4-12	X	
Hawaii	90	150-1000	2 days	1	500-1000	2 days	1-5	500-1000	1-6		
Idaho	180	1000	6 mos	.5-1	2000	12 mos	1-5	5000	60		
Illinois	365+	1000	12	1+	1000	12	1+	1000	12		
Indiana	90+	500	2	2	5000	12	2	500-5000	2-12	X	
Iowa	180	500-1000	12	1	750-5000	24	6	7500	60	X	
Kansas	21-365	200-500	8	1	500-1000	3-12	1	1000-2500	3-12	X	
Kentucky	180	200-500	1	1	350-500	6	2	500-1000	1-12	X	
Louisiana	60	125-500	6	1	300-500	1-6	1	1000	12-60	X	
Maine <sup>a</sup>	90	1000	12	1	1000	12	2	1000	12	X	
Maryland	60	500	2	4 mos	500	12	.5-1	500	12		
Massachusetts	365	100-1000	24	2 yrs	300-1000	24	5	500-1000	3-24	X	
Michigan	6-24 mos	100-500	3	1	1000	12	5	1000	12-60		
Minnesota	30	700	3	3 mos	3000	12	1	3000	12		
Mississippi	90-365	200-500	1 day	2 yrs	400-1000	12	3	500-1000	1-12		
Missouri	30-90	300	6 mos	1	1000	12	1	5000	60		
Montana	180	100-500	2	1	300-500	6	1	500-1000	1-12	X	
Nebraska	180	500	1	1	500	1	15	500	3-6		
Nevada	90	200-1000	6	1	500-1000	6	1-3	2000-5000	12-72		
New Hampshire	90-730	1000	—	3	1000	12	Indef.	1000	12	X	
New Jersey	180-365	250-400	1	2	500-1000	3	10	1000	6		
New Mexico	365	300-500	1-3	1	1000	3-12	5	1000	3-12		
New York	180	350-500	12	1	500-5000	48	1	500-5000	48		
North Carolina <sup>b</sup>	365	100-2000	up to 24	4	1000	12	Perm.	100-2000	up to 24		
North Dakota	91	500	1	1	500	1	2	1000	12		
Ohio	60-3 yrs	150-1000	6	5	150-1000	6	10	150-1000	1-12		
Oklahoma	180	1000	12	2	2500	12-30	3	2500	12-60		
Oregon	365	2500	12	3	2500	12	3	2500	12	X	
Pennsylvania	365	5000	24	1	5000	24	1	5000	24	X	
Rhode Island	90-180	100	12	1-2	400	12	2-3	400	6-12	X	
South Carolina	180	200	1	1	1000	12	2	2000	2-36	X	
South Dakota	30-365	1000	12	1	1000	12	1	2,000	24		
Tennessee	365	250-1000	11 (29)	2	500-2500	11 (29)	3-10	1000-5000	4-11 (29)	X	
Texas	90-365	100-2000	24	2	300-2000	24	2	500-2000	1-24	X	
Utah	90	299	2-6	1	299	2-6	1	299	2-6		
Vermont	90	200-750	12	1.5	250-1000	12	3	500-1500	12	X	
Virginia	180	1000	12	3	200-1000	1-12	3	500-1000	2-12	X	
Washington	90	250-1000	12	1	500-2000	12	2	500-2000	12	X	
West Virginia	365	100-500	6	1	1000-3000	6-12	1	3000-5000	12-36		
Wisconsin	30-180	150-300	-	1	300-1000	6	1-2	600-2000	1-12	X	
Wyoming	90	750	6	1	200-750	6	3	200-750	6		

<sup>a</sup>Possible sanctions for Maine are recorded for a "criminal violation" rather than a "traffic infraction."<sup>b</sup>North Carolina's "lines of punishment" are based on factors surrounding each offense, not on the offense per se.

Source: "State Law Summary Analysis," A digest of State alcohol-highway safety related legislation, fifth edition, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Dept. of Transportation, current as of January 1, 1987.

**In most States possible sanctions for repeat alcohol-related driving offenders are progressively severe**

State	1986 mandatory sanctions for driving while intoxicated offense											
	First offense			Second offense			Third offense					
	License suspension/re-vocation	Fine	Imprisonment		License suspension/re-vocation	Fine	Imprisonment		License suspension/re-vocation	Fine	Imprisonment	
Alabama	90 days				12 mos		2 days		36 mos		60 days	
Alaska	30			3 days	12		20		120		30	
Arizona	30	\$250	1		12	\$500	60		36		180	
Arkansas					12				24			
California		\$390			1	\$375	2		36	\$390	120	
Colorado					12		7		24		7	
Connecticut	365		2		24		10		36		120	
Delaware	90				6		60		6		60	
D.C.	180				12				24			
Florida					12		10		24		30	
Georgia					4		2			60		
Hawaii	30	\$150	2		12		2				10	
Idaho					1		10		12			
Illinois							2				2	
Indiana	30				12		5		12		5	
Iowa		\$500			12	\$750	7		24	\$750	30	
Kansas	21		2		4		5		12		90	
Kentucky	30				12		7		24		30	
Louisiana			2		12		15		12		180	
Maine	90	\$350	2		12	\$350	2		12	\$350	2	
Maryland							2				2	
Massachusetts	45				12		14		24		60	
Michigan					2				12			
Minnesota										\$500		
Mississippi	45	\$200			12	\$400						
Missouri					12		2		12			
Montana			1		3		3		3		10	
Nebraska	60				6		2		12		7	
Nevada	45		2		12		10		18		365	
New Hampshire	90				36		7		36		7	
New Jersey	180				24		2		120		90	
New Mexico					12		2		60		2	
New York		\$350				\$500				\$500		
North Carolina	10				24		7		36		7	
North Dakota	30	\$250			12	\$500	4		24	\$1,000	60	
Ohio			3				10		6		30	
Oklahoma	180				24				36			
Oregon			2		3		2		12			
Pennsylvania	30	\$300			12	\$300	30		12	\$300	90	
Rhode Island	90	\$100			12	\$400	2		24	\$500	2	
South Carolina		\$200	2		12		2		24		60	
South Dakota					12				12			
Tennessee		\$250	2		24	\$500	45		36	\$1,000	120	
Texas							3				10	
Utah	90	\$150	2		12	\$299	10		12	\$299	720	
Vermont	90				18		2		24		2	
Virginia					24		2		60		30	
Washington	30	\$250	1		12	500	7		24	\$500	7	
West Virginia		\$100	1			\$1,000	180		120	\$3,000	365	
Wisconsin					1				2			
Wyoming					12		7		36		7	

Source: "Analysis by States-high interest legislation,"  
A digest of State alcohol-highway safety related  
legislation, fifth edition, National Highway Traffic

Safety Administration, Department of Transportation,  
January 1, 1987.

**Many States have increased the severity of their mandatory sanctions against alcohol-related driving offenses**

1983 mandatory sanctions for a DWI conviction

	First offense			Second offense			Third offense		
	License suspension/re-vocation	Fine	Imprisonment	License suspension/re-vocation	Fine	Imprisonment	License suspension/re-vocation	Fine	Imprisonment
Alabama		\$100		6 mos.	\$200		6 mos.	\$200	
Alaska									
Arizona		250	1 day	12	500	60 days			180 days
Arkansas	3 mos.			6					
California					375	2	36	375	120
Colorado							7		7
Connecticut		300			300	2		300	2
Delaware				12			18		
D.C.									
Florida	3			6			12		
Georgia	2			3			60		
Hawaii			2						
Idaho	3			6			12		
Illinois									
Indiana	2			12			12		5
Iowa	4		2	8			12		
Kansas			3	12			5	12	
Kentucky		100		12	100	3	12	100	30
Louisiana			2	12		15	12		180
Maine	5 years	250	2	5 years	250	2	5 years	250	2
Maryland									
Massachusetts	3 mos.	35	14	3 mos.	35	14	3 mos.		
Michigan				12			60		
Minnesota	3								
Mississippi				6			24		
Missouri	1			2			3		
Montana	6			12			3		10
Nebraska	2			6			2	12	
Nevada							10		7
New Hampshire	2			36			7	36	365
New Jersey									
New Mexico	12			12			2	12	
New York									
North Carolina	12			24			3	24	
North Dakota				1			1		3
Ohio	1			1				1	
Oklahoma	6			6				6	
Oregon	12			12				12	
Pennsylvania	12	300	2	12	300	2	12	300	2
Rhode Island				3			12		
South Carolina	6			12				24	
South Dakota	1			12				12	
Tennessee	12	250	2	24	500	45	36	1,000	120
Texas	12			12				12	
Utah	12			12			12		
Vermont	3			3				36	
Virginia	3			3			2	3	30
Washington	1		1	2			7	12	90
West Virginia	6	100	1	6	100	1	6	100	1
Wisconsin	3			6				12	
Wyoming	3		1	6			7	12	
									7

Source: "State Law Matrix," A digest of State alcohol-highway safety related legislation, First edition,

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration,  
Department of Transportation, January 1983.

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The juvenile justice system is also undergoing changes in the degree of discretion permitted in confinement decisions

**Juveniles receive dispositions rather than sentences**

Juvenile court dispositions tend to be indeterminate

"Institutional commitment and release decision-making for juvenile delinquents; Implications of determinate and indeterminate approaches, final report, Phase I," The URSA Institute, April 1983, p. 55.

Most juvenile cases are disposed of informally

Howard N. Snyder, John L. Hutzler, and Terrence A. Finnegan, Delinquency in the United States, 1982: A Description of Delinquency and Status Offense Cases Processed by Courts with Juvenile Jurisdiction, (preliminary draft) (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 1985), p. 3.

Peter Greenwood, Rand Corp.

"Institutional commitment and release decision-making for juvenile delinquents; Implications of determinate and indeterminate approaches, final report, Phase I," The URSA Institute, April 1983, p. 55.

Dispositions for serious juvenile offenders tend to look like those for adults

Peter W. Greenwood, Albert J. Lipson, Allan Abrahamse, and Franklin Zimring, Youth crime and juvenile justice in California, R-3011-CSA (Santa Monica, Calif: The Rand Corporation, June 1983).

The outcomes of juvenile and adult proceedings are similar, but some options are not available in juvenile court

In the matter of the appeal in Maricopa County, Case No. J-86509, Supreme Court, 604 PAC 2nd 641, December 14, 1979.

Delinquency 1979 (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, Research Division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges), p. 22.

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**Current sentencing alternatives reflect multiple objectives**

What types of sentences usually are given to offenders?

Death penalty--  
Capital punishment, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102742, November 1986.

Incarceration--

Federal facilities:  
Information received by telephone from U.S. Bureau of Prisons, Office of the Director, April 1986.

State confinement and community based facilities:  
National Probation Reports.

Prison population:  
Prisoners in 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-101384, June 1986.

Jail population:  
Probation and parole 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-103683, January 1987.

Probation--  
National Probation Reports.

Probation and parole 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-103683, January 1987.

Parole--  
Probation and parole 1984, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-100181, February 1986.

Fines--  
Sally T. Hillsman, Joyce L. Sichel, and Barry Mahoney, Fines in sentencing: A study of the use of the fine as a criminal sanction, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, November 1984.

**Most juveniles committed to juvenile facilities are delinquents**

	Number of juveniles in custody			Percent of juveniles in custody		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
Committed	60,182	34,549	25,633	100%	57%	43%
Delinquent	44,234	33,071	11,163	74	55	19
Status offenders	7,289	1,144	6,145	12	2	10
Dependent, neglected, etc.	6,692	233	6,459	11	--	11
Emotionally dist., etc.	1,878	71	1,807	3	--	3
Other	89	30	59	--	--	--

--Less than .5%

Source: BJS Children in Custody, 1985, unpublished data.

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In most cases, a felony conviction results in a sentence that includes incarceration

Incarceration is most likely for serious crimes of violence

Barbara Boland with Ronald Sones, INSLAW, Inc., The prosecution of felony arrests, 1981, BJS, 1986.

Confinement may be in State prisons or local jails

Felony sentencing in 18 local jurisdictions, BJS Special Report, NCJ-97681, June 1985.

Many felons are sentenced to probation

Felony sentencing in 18 local jurisdictions, BJS Special Report, NCJ-97681, June 1985.

Sentences are more severe for offenders convicted of multiple charges than for those convicted of single charges

Felony sentencing in 18 local jurisdictions, BJS Special Report, NCJ-97681, June 1985.

Prison sentences are longer for multiple-charge convictions

Felony sentencing in 18 local jurisdictions, BJS Special Report, June 1985.

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The death penalty is reserved for the most serious offenses and offenders

The death penalty was reaffirmed by the Supreme Court in 1976

Capital punishment, 1984, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-98399, August 1985.

A total of 3,909 people have been executed since 1930, including 50 since 1977

Capital punishment, 1984, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-98399, August 1985 and 1985, NCJ-102742, November 1986.

What types of murder are most often cited in State capital punishment laws?

BJS analysis of State capital punishment laws, 1986.

What methods of execution are used by the various States?

Capital punishment, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102742, November 1986, table 2, p. 4.

What is the minimum age authorized for capital punishment?

Capital punishment, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102742, November 1986, table 3, p. 4.

At the end of 1985, 37 States had death penalty laws in effect

	Is there a death penalty statute?		If so, have they executed anyone since 1977?
	Yes	No	
Alabama	X		Yes
Alaska		X	
Arizona	X		
Arkansas	X		
California	X		
Colorado	X		
Connecticut	X		
Delaware	X		
District of Columbia		X	
Florida	X		Yes
Georgia	X		Yes
Hawaii		X	
Idaho	X		
Illinois	X		
Indiana	X		Yes
Iowa		X	Yes
Kansas		X	
Kentucky	X		
Louisiana	X		Yes
Maine		X	
Maryland	X		
Massachusetts		X	
Michigan		X	
Minnesota		X	
Mississippi	X		Yes
Missouri	X		
Montana	X		
Nebraska	X		
Nevada	X		Yes
New Hampshire	X		
New Jersey	X		
New Mexico	X		
New York		X	
North Carolina	X		Yes
North Dakota		X	
Ohio	X		
Oklahoma	X		
Oregon	X		
Pennsylvania	X		
Rhode Island		X	
South Carolina	X		Yes
South Dakota	X		
Tennessee	X		
Texas	X		Yes
Utah	X		Yes
Vermont	X		
Virginia	X		Yes
Washington	X		
West Virginia		X	
Wisconsin		X	
Wyoming	X		

Source: Capital punishment, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102742, November 1986.

The number of persons on death row reached an alltime high in 1985

Death-row population

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of inmates</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of inmates</u>
1953	131	1971	642
1954	147	1972	334
1955	125	1973	134
1956	146	1974	244
1957	151	1975	488
1958	147	1976	420
1959	164	1977	423
1960	210	1978	483
1961	257	1979	595
1962	267	1980	697
1963	297	1981	865
1964	315	1982	1,072
1965	331	1983	1,216
1966	406	1984	1,420
1967	435	1985	1,591
1968	517		
1969	575		
1970	631		

Sources:

- 1953-60 - Separate issues of "Executions"
- "National Prisoner Statistics" from U.S. Bureau of Prisons.
- 1961-67 - Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1973, July 1974, (table 6.141, p. 464).
- 1968-80 - Capital punishment, 1980, February 1981, table 6.
- 1981-83 - DSD Capital Punishment information.
- 1984-85 - Capital punishment, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102742, November 1986, table 4.

Persons executed

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>
1953	62	1970	0
1954	81	1971	0
1955	76	1972	0
1956	65	1973	0
1957	65	1974	0
1958	49	1975	0
1959	49	1976	0
1960	56	1977	1
1961	42	1978	0
1962	47	1979	2
1963	21	1980	0
1964	15	1981	1
1965	7	1982	2
1966	1	1983	5
1967	2	1984	21
1968	0	1985	18
1969	0		

Source: Capital punishment, 1985,  
p. 7 for 1977-85 data.  
Capital punishment, 1980, table 1,  
p. 14, for 1953-80 data.

Who is on death row?

Capital punishment, 1985, BJS  
Bulletin, NCJ-102742, November  
1986, tables 5, 7, and 10.

Profile of prisoners under  
sentence of death, 1985

Demographic characteristics

Sex	Male	98.9%
	Female	1.1

Race

White	56.8%
Black	42.3
Other	1.0

Age

Less than 20 years	.8%
20-24	13.3
25-29	26.9
30-34	23.6
35-39	16.3
40-54	17.0
55+	2.0

Median 31.9 years

Education

7th grade or less	10.8%
8th	11.7
9th-11th	35.6
12th	32.4
Any college	9.4
Median	10.5 years

Marital status

Married	32.6%
Divorced/separated	21.2
Widowed	2.3
Never married	43.9

Criminal history

Prior felony conviction history	
Yes	66.2%
No	33.8

Prior homicide conviction history	
-----------------------------------	--

Yes	9.0%
No	91.0

Legal status at time  
of capital offense

Charges pending	6.6%
Probation	5.4
Parole	20.1
Prison escapee	2.8
Prison inmate	3.4
Other status	1.6
None	60.1

Note: All percentages were calculated on offenders for whom data were reported.

Source: Capital punishment, 1985,  
BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102742, November  
1986, tables 5 and 7.

Number of persons executed, by jurisdiction,  
in rank order, 1930-85

State	Number executed	
	Since 1930	Since 1977
U.S. total	3,909	50
Georgia	372	6
New York	329	
Texas	307	10
California	292	
North Carolina	265	2
Florida	183	13
Ohio	172	
South Carolina	163	1
Mississippi	155	1
Pennsylvania	152	
Louisiana	140	7
Alabama	136	1
Arkansas	118	
Kentucky	103	
Virginia	96	4
Tennessee	93	
Illinois	90	
New Jersey	74	
Maryland	68	
Missouri	62	
Oklahoma	60	
Washington	47	
Colorado	47	
Indiana	43	2
West Virginia	40	
District of Columbia	40	
Arizona	38	
Federal system	33	
Nevada	31	2
Massachusetts	27	
Connecticut	21	
Oregon	19	
Iowa	18	
Kansas	15	
Utah	14	1
Delaware	12	
New Mexico	8	
Wyoming	7	
Montana	6	
Vermont	4	
Nebraska	4	
Idaho	3	
South Dakota	1	
New Hampshire	1	
Wisconsin	0	
Rhode Island	0	
North Dakota	0	
Minnesota	0	
Michigan	0	
Maine	0	
Hawaii	0	
Alaska	0	

Source: Capital punishment, 1985,  
BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102742, November  
1986, table 8.

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For most inmates, prison sentences are much longer  
than the actual time they will serve

Sentences to prison vary widely  
between minimum and maximum terms  
and are longer for violent crimes

Goodtime is offered in nearly  
all jurisdictions as an incentive  
for good behavior while confined

Prison admissions and releases,  
1983, BJS Special Report, March 1986.

Setting Prison Terms, BJS Survey,  
January 1, 1985.

The percentage of persons released from prison by parole-board decision  
has been declining

Prison releases by method in 1975-84

Year	Total releases from prison	Percent of prison releases by:					
		All	Discre- tionary parole	Pro- babation	Manda- tory re- leases	Ex- piration of term	Commu- nica- tion
1975	106,742	100%	68.3%	2.9%	5.1%	19.1%	2.1%
1976	106,928	100	68.9	2.9	5.8	19.2	1.3
1977	115,213	100	71.9	3.6	5.9	16.1	1.1
1978	119,796	100	70.4	3.3	5.8	17.0	.7
1979	128,954	100	60.2	3.3	16.9	16.3	.4
1980	136,968	100	57.4	3.6	19.5	14.9	.5
1981	142,489	100	54.6	3.7	21.4	13.9	2.4
1982	157,144	100	51.9	4.8	24.4	14.4	.3
1983	191,237	100	48.1	5.2	26.9	16.1	.5
1984	191,499	100	46.0	4.9	28.7	16.3	.5

Source: National Prisoner Statistics, 1975-84.

In 1983 more than half the persons  
released from State prisons  
served 19 months or less

Prison admissions and releases,  
1983, BJS Special Report, March 1986.

## Section 6. Corrections

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### How many people are under some form of correctional supervision?

Three out of four adults under correctional care or custody are not incarcerated

Region and States	Number of offenders under correctional supervision for each person incarcerated	Region and States	Number of offenders under correctional supervision for each person incarcerated
Northeast		Midwest	
Connecticut	6.08	Illinois	3.12
Maine	2.56	Indiana	3.14
Massachusetts	3.35	Iowa	3.83
New Hampshire	3.08	Kansas	2.94
New Jersey	3.58	Michigan	3.22
New York	2.49	Minnesota	8.02
Pennsylvania	3.18	Missouri	2.29
Rhode Island	6.07	Nebraska	4.21
Vermont	8.17	North Dakota	2.64
		Ohio	2.43
South		South Dakota	1.96
Alabama	1.22	Wisconsin	3.33
Arkansas	2.13		
Delaware	3.12	West	
Dist. of Columbia	2.20	Alaska	1.17
Florida	3.15	Arizona	1.74
Georgia	3.93	California	2.66
Kentucky	1.94	Colorado	3.21
Louisiana	1.36	Hawaii	4.12
Maryland	4.24	Idaho	2.10
Mississippi	1.13	Montana	2.24
North Carolina	2.85	Nevada	1.42
Oklahoma	2.09	New Mexico	1.46
South Carolina	1.61	Oregon	3.61
Tennessee	2.45	Utah	2.96
Texas	6.02	Washington	4.79
Virginia	1.29	Wyoming	1.88
West Virginia	1.66		

Note: Data on prisoners, probationers, and parolees are for December 31, 1984. Data on jail inmates are for June 30, 1983. Jail counts are included in prison count.

Source: *Probation and parole 1984*, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-100181, February 1986, table 7, p. 4.

More than 1 1/2% of the adult U.S. population is under some form of correctional sanction

Adults on probation, in jail, in prison, and under parole supervisions, by jurisdiction, 1985

United States, total	Adult population in thousands	Total correctional population	Rate per 1,000 adult population
175,725	2,869,880	16.33	
Northeast			
Connecticut	2,418	43,511	18.01
Maine	860	6,287	7.31
Massachusetts	4,458	37,827	8.49
New Hampshire	745	4,701	6.31
New Jersey	5,700	79,142	13.88
New York	13,414	176,684	13.17
Pennsylvania	8,976	101,880	11.35
Rhode Island	743	9,245	12.44
Vermont	395	6,211	15.72
Midwest			
Illinois	8,436	113,030	13.40
Indiana	3,993	55,288	13.85
Iowa	2,111	17,694	8.38
Kansas	1,785	23,792	13.33
Michigan	6,605	107,227	16.23
Minnesota	3,054	38,634	12.65
Missouri	3,702	44,970	12.15
Nebraska	1,158	13,715	11.84
North Dakota	488	2,393	4.90
Ohio	7,871	95,925	12.19
South Dakota	502	4,021	8.01
Wisconsin	3,491	36,583	10.48
South			
Alabama	2,904	34,412	11.85
Arkansas	1,713	19,249	11.24
Delaware	465	10,520	22.62
District of Columbia	494	20,521	41.54
Florida	8,830	177,894	20.15
Georgia	4,318	129,226	29.93
Kentucky	2,703	27,811	10.29
Louisiana	3,126	52,747	16.87
Maryland	3,295	92,023	27.93
Mississippi	1,824	18,902	10.36
North Carolina	4,666	80,209	17.19
Oklahoma	2,377	32,429	13.64
South Carolina	2,425	34,409	14.19
Tennessee	3,531	45,249	12.81
Texas	11,572	370,088	31.98
Virginia	4,262	40,566	9.52
West Virginia	1,420	7,283	5.13
West			
Alaska	351	5,124	14.60
Arizona	2,312	31,330	13.55
California	19,525	336,199	17.22
Colorado	2,367	25,723	10.87
Hawaii	764	10,813	14.15
Idaho	681	5,757	8.45
Montana	592	4,929	8.33
Nevada	716	11,377	15.89
New Mexico	1,002	8,937	8.92
Oregon	1,976	31,145	15.76
Utah	1,031	10,043	9.74
Washington	3,229	60,791	18.83
Wyoming	349	3,074	8.81

Note: Data are for June 30, 1983, for jail population.

Source: *Probation and parole 1984*, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-100181, February 1986, table 7, p. 4.

**More than 2.6 million adults are under some form of correctional care, custody, or supervision**

**Probation and parole 1985, BJS Bulletin, January 1987.**

**How does the imprisonment rate of the United States compare to that of other countries?**

**Imprisonment in four countries, BJS Special Report, NCJ-103967 February 1987.**

**An estimated 95% of State prison inmates are either convicted violent offenders or have a history of prior sentences to probation, jail, or prison**

**Criminal histories of 274,564 State prison inmates**

	Current violent offense	Yes		No	
		58%	42%	Yes	No
	History of violence	19%	38%	8%	34%
	Prior sentences to probation, jail, or prison	18%	1%	26%	12%

Source: BJS Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1979, unpublished data.

**About .3% of the juvenile population was in custody in 1985**

State	Number of juveniles in public or private custody per 10,000 age eligible population <sup>a</sup>	Age eligible population <sup>b</sup>	1985 juvenile 1-day count	
			Public	Private
U.S. total	31.2	26,724,000	49,322	34,080
Alabama	19.1	510,000	680	294
Alaska	56.4	64,000	201	160
Arizona	48.5	371,000	905	894
Arkansas	31.3	295,000	274	648
California	54.3	2,912,000	12,524	3,288
Colorado	29.5	372,000	581	515
Connecticut	36.5	273,000	202	795
Delaware	26.4	72,000	190	0
Dist. of Columbia	68.4	61,000	281	136
Florida	29.0	1,149,000	2,179	1,156
Georgia	20.0	651,000	1,053	247
Hawaii	17.4	121,000	149	61
Idaho	19.3	135,000	118	143
Illinois	17.0	1,215,000	1,534	532
Indiana	41.8	691,000	1,334	1,552
Iowa	30.6	356,000	399	691
Kansas	48.9	279,000	651	712
Kentucky	22.3	470,000	609	438
Louisiana	25.6	597,000	1,188	342
Maine	32.2	145,000	242	225
Maryland	41.2	523,000	1,377	777
Massachusetts	18.3	581,000	187	877
Michigan	33.2	1,016,000	1,733	1,636
Minnesota	37.6	508,000	634	1,278
Mississippi	11.5**	358,000	410	--

<sup>a</sup>Based on juvenile 1-day population data.

<sup>b</sup>The population on July 1, 1984, of persons aged 10 to the age of criminal responsibility in each State.

--Data withheld to preserve confidentiality guarantees.

\*As Vermont did not operate any public juvenile facilities, no calculations for these columns could be made.

State	Number of juveniles in public or private custody per 10,000 age eligible population <sup>a</sup>	Age eligible population <sup>b</sup>	1985 juvenile 1-day count	
			Public	Private
Missouri	27.4	517,000	815	600
Montana	24.0	103,000	204	43
Nebraska	43.4	192,000	269	565
Nevada	51.1	106,000	451	91
New Hampshire	19.6	120,000	152	83
New Jersey	20.0	906,000	1,508	306
New Mexico	43.2	186,000	511	293
New York	34.7	1,553,000	1,516	3,880
North Carolina	24.0	560,000	798	546
North Dakota	24.4	85,000	94	113
Ohio	36.6	1,327,000	3,058	1,802
Oklahoma	21.3	392,000	314	521
Oregon	37.3	316,000	702	477
Pennsylvania	23.6	1,392,000	1,060	2,223
Rhode Island	28.5	111,000	148	168
South Carolina	20.6	370,000	647	115
South Dakota	50.5	87,000	193	246
Tennessee	26.5	578,000	1,128	402
Texas	23.3	1,768,000	2,209	1,913
Utah	12.0	234,000	170	111
Vermont	*	*	*	137
Virginia	25.8	669,000	1,456	268
Washington	33.8	517,000	1,342	406
West Virginia	10.8	246,000	112	153
Wisconsin	29.9	594,000	668	1,107
Wyoming	23.1**	70,000	162	--

\*\*Includes only public facility confinements; private confinements excluded to preserve confidentiality guarantees.

Sources: Children in custody: Public juvenile facilities, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102457, October 1986, and Children in custody 1985, unpublished data

More than 83,000 persons were in juvenile facilities in 1985

Note: The placement breakdown of juveniles between public and private facilities in Mississippi and Wyoming is not available because of confidentiality constraints. Such data are available for the other States.

Adults in  
public and  
private  
facilities on  
Feb. 1, 1985

<u>United States, total</u>	2,112
California	1,984
Florida	22
Indiana	52
Iowa	1
Minnesota	26
New York	18
Pennsylvania	6
Tennessee	3

Sources: Children in custody: Public juvenile facilities, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102457, October 1986, and Children in Custody 1985, unpublished data.

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What are the trends in correctional populations?

All correctional populations are growing

Probation and parole 1985, NCJ-103683, BJS Bulletin, January 1987, table 4, p. 4.

Since 1970 the number of local jails has declined by 17% and the number of inmates present on a single day has risen by nearly 40%

Jails and inmates, by region, 1970-83

Region	1970	1972	1978	1983
<b>Number of jails</b>				
United States	4,037	3,921	3,493	3,338
Northeast	235	231	207	223
North Central	1,178	1,153	1,042	972
South	1,914	1,865	1,678	1,607
West	710	672	566	536
<b>Number of inmates</b>				
United States	160,863	141,588	158,394	223,551
Northeast	31,458	27,362	24,228	36,634
North Central	29,209	23,516	28,452	39,538
South	61,655	55,461	67,444	89,479
West	38,541	35,249	38,270	57,900

Note: The census dates were March 15, 1970; June 30, 1972; February 15, 1978; and June 30, 1983.

Sources: The 1983 jail census, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-95536, November 1984. National Jail Census 1970, a report on the local jails and type of inmates LEAA, NCJISS, U.S. Department of Justice, February 1971. The Nations' Jails, LEAA, NCJISS, U.S. Department of Justice.

Admissions and releases for the year ending June 30, 1983, by legal status, sex, and region

Region	Total	Adults		Juveniles	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Admissions</b>					
United States	8,084,344	7,270,863	708,315	86,850	18,516
Northeast	489,546	442,005	40,978	5,840	723
North Central	1,366,779	1,223,836	117,678	19,897	5,368
South	4,008,646	3,643,062	315,822	41,792	7,970
West	2,219,373	1,961,760	233,837	19,321	4,455
<b>Releases</b>					
United States	7,941,236	7,145,818	691,338	85,564	18,516
Northeast	471,700	426,171	39,271	5,469	789
North Central	1,349,288	1,207,471	116,752	19,715	5,350
South	3,959,636	3,602,767	307,710	41,224	7,935
West	2,160,612	1,909,409	227,605	19,156	4,442

Note: Releases include expirations of sentence, transfers to probation or parole, transfers to State and Federal correctional facilities, and transfers to other jurisdictions.

Source: The 1983 jail census, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-95536, November 1984, table 7.

Probation populations are growing at a faster rate than other correctional populations

Probation and parole 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-103683, January 1987.

To calculate probation rate, adults in the general population were defined as resident population age 18 and older.

The incarceration rate for the entire U.S. population is also at an alltime high

	Incarceration rate per 100,000 population		Incarceration rate per 100,000 population
1925	79	1956	112
1926	83	1957	113
1927	91	1958	117
1928	96	1959	117
1929	98	1960	117

The number of admissions to prison annually has increased relative to both the number of serious crimes reported to the police and the number of adult arrests

BJS Prison admissions and releases, 1981, 1982 and 1983, and BJS Prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31, 1984, NCJ-103768, February 1987.

Court commitments to State prisons relative to serious crimes and adult arrests, 1978-84

Year	Commitments to prison per 100:	
	Serious crimes	Adult arrests
1978	2.7	18.5
1979	2.6	18.7
1980	2.5	19.6
1981	2.9	21.4
1982	3.5	21.9
1983	3.9	24.7
1984	3.9	24.6

Source: Derived from table 10, Prisoners in 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-101384, June 1986.

Since 1977 prison populations have grown by more than two-thirds

Change in the total prison population, 1977-85

Year	Number of inmates	Annual percent change	Total percent change since 1977
1977	300,024	--	--
1978	307,276	2.4%	2.4%
1979	314,457	2.3	4.8
1980	329,821	4.9	9.9
1981	368,930	12.2	23.3
1982	413,806	11.9	37.9
1983	437,248	5.7	45.7
1984	464,567	6.2	54.8
1985	503,601	8.4	67.9

Note: All counts are for December 31 of each year and may differ from previously reported numbers because of revision.

Prisoners in 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-101384, June 1986, table 1.

Prison population is at an alltime high

Sentenced prison population

Sentenced prison population

1925	91,669	1956	189,565
1926	97,991	1957	195,414
1927	109,346	1958	205,643
1928	116,390	1959	208,105
1929	120,496	1960	212,953
1930	129,453	1961	220,149
1931	137,082	1962	218,830
1932	137,997	1963	217,283
1933	136,810	1964	214,336
1934	138,316	1965	210,895
1935	144,180	1966	199,654
1936	145,038	1967	194,896
1937	152,741	1968	187,274
1938	160,285	1969	197,136
1939	179,818	1970	196,441
1940	173,706	1971	198,061
1941	165,439	1972	196,092
1942	150,384	1973	204,211
1943	137,220	1974	218,466
1944	132,456	1975	240,593
1945	133,649	1976	262,833
1946	140,079	1977	285,456
1947	151,304	1978	294,396
1948	155,977	1979	301,470
1949	163,749	1980	315,974
1950	166,165	1981	353,673
1951	165,680	1982	395,516
1952	168,233	1983	419,346
1953	173,579	1984	446,108
1954	182,301	1985	481,616
1955	185,780		

Source: State and Federal prisoners, 1925-85, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102494, October 1986.

Why are prison populations growing?  
Prisoners in 1984, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-97118, April 1985.

Source: State and Federal prisoners, 1925-85, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102494, October 1986.

**Total admissions to prison reached an alltime high in 1984****Prison admissions 1930-84**

	Total admissions	% from courts	% conditional release violations	Commitment rate from courts per 100,000 adults
1930	59,292	95%	5%	70
1935	58,389	92	8	63
1940	63,816	91	9	63
1945	45,201	86	14	40
1950	62,557	88	12	40
1955	73,150	86	14	58
1960	88,438	85	15	64
1965	92,294	81	19	60
1970	83,068	81	19	50
1975	130,478	86	14	76
1976	133,083	84	16	74
1977	133,847	85	15	74
1978	135,289	83	17	72
1979	142,642	83	17	74
1980	158,392	83	17	80
1981	183,151	81	19	90
1982	201,334	82	18	98
1983	216,274	80	20	101
1984	216,459	77%	23%	96

BJS National Prisoner Statistics, unpublished data.

Between 1979 and 1984 the number of inmates in State-operated, community-based halfway houses grew half as fast as the number of inmates in State prisons

BJS 1984 Census of State adult correctional facilities, NCJ-105585, forthcoming, and BJS 1979 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, unpublished data.

**The use of parole is declining****State prison release by method, 1977-85**

Year	Total releases from prisons	Percent of prison releases					
		All	Discretionary parole	Mandatory release	Expiration of term	Probation	Commutation
1977	115,213	100%	71.9%	5.9%	16.1%	3.6%	1.1%
1978	119,796	100	70.4	5.8	17.0	3.3	.7
1979	128,954	100	60.2	16.9	16.3	3.3	.4
1980	136,968	100	57.4	19.5	14.9	3.6	.5
1981	142,489	100	54.6	21.4	13.9	3.7	2.4
1982	157,144	100	51.9	24.4	14.4	4.8	.3
1983	191,237	100	48.1	26.9	16.1	5.2	.5
1984	191,499	100	46.0	28.7	16.3	4.9	.5
1985	203,895	100	43.2	30.8	16.9	4.5	.4

Source: Probation and parole 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-103683, January 1987.

**What are the trends in juvenile correctional populations?**

Trends in juvenile correctional populations

	1974	1979	1982	1984	Percent change	
					1974-84	1982-84
<b>Admissions</b>						
Public	647,175	568,802	530,206	527,759	-18%	--
Private	53,661	69,507	88,806	101,007	88	14
Total	700,836	638,309	619,006	628,766	-10	2
<b>Average daily population</b>						
Public	46,753	47,803	50,208	49,480	6%	-1%
Private	31,384	28,566	31,685	33,121	6	5
Total	78,137	76,369	81,893	82,601	6	1
<b>One-day counts*</b>						
Public	44,922	43,234	48,701	49,322	10	1
Private	31,749	28,688	31,390	34,080	7	9
Total	76,671	71,922	80,091	83,402	9	4
<b>Discharges</b>						
Public	640,408	560,751	522,599	520,903	-19	--
Private	47,471	64,574	84,399	96,006	102	14
Total	687,879	625,325	606,998	616,909	-10	2

Note: Annual period data include both juvenile and adult residents.

-- less than .5%.

\*1-day count data are for February 1, 1983, and February 1, 1985.

Sources: BJS Children in custody 1974, NCJ-57946, tables B-1 and B-2, BJS Children in custody: 1982/83 Census of Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities, NCJ-101686, September 1986. Children in custody, public juvenile facilities 1985, NCJ-102457, October 1986. Children in Custody 1985, unpublished data.

Characteristics of juveniles in custody

	1979			1985		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
<b>Reason held</b>						
Delinquent	39,519	9,607	49,126	46,086	11,657	57,743
Status offender	2,789	6,296	9,085	2,293	6,726	9,019
Other	926	12,785	13,711	943	15,697	16,640
Nonoffender	625	6,581	7206	644	8,844	9,488
Voluntary admissions	301	6,204	6505	299	6,853	7,152
Total	43,234	28,688	71,922	49,322	34,080	83,402
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	37,167	20,512	57,679	42,549	23,844	66,393
Female	6,067	8,176	14,243	6,773	10,236	17,009
<b>Race</b>						
White	26,053	21,654	47,707	29,969	23,999	53,968
Black	13,752	5,843	19,595	18,269	9,204	27,473
Other*	950	1,191	2,141	1,084	877	1,961
Not reported	2,479	0	2,479	0	0	0
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	4,395	1,906	6,301	6,551	2,510	9,061
Non-Hispanic	39,839	26,782	65,621	42,771	31,570	74,434

\*Includes American Indians, Alaskan natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Sources: Children in custody: Public juvenile facilities, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102457, October 1986. Children in Custody 1985, unpublished data.

Children in custody: 1982-83 Census of Juvenile and Correctional Facilities, NCJ-101686, September 1986. Children in custody, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses, November 1985.

**Pages 106-107****In what type of facilities are prisoners held?**

**Confined offenders are housed in three types of facilities**

The 1983 jail census, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-95536, November 1984.

BJS 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585, August 1987, T-3, p. 6.

Privatization in corrections, NIJ Issues and Practices in Criminal Justice, February 1985.

**Most jails are quite small and hold small numbers of persons in custody**

The 1983 jail census, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-95536, November 1984.

**Large jails are the most densely populated**

Jail inmates and capacity by size of jail, July 30, 1983

Single jail*	Number of inmates	Jail capacity	Percent of capacity utilized
Total	223,551	275,378	81%
Less than 50 inmates	25,615	48,803	52
50-249	76,722	100,195	77
250+	121,214	126,380	96

\*Defined as the rated capacity of the jail.

Source: The 1983 jail census, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-95536, November 1984, table 10.

**Jails house diverse populations**

Jail inmates 1984, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-101094, May 1986.

**Annual jail admissions are nearly 36 times the average daily population**

Admissions to and releases from local jails for the year ending June 30, 1983, by legal status, sex, and region

Region	Total	Adults		Juveniles	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Admissions</b>					
United States	8,084,344	7,270,663	708,315	86,850	18,516
Northeast	489,546	442,005	40,978	5,840	723
North Central	1,366,779	1,223,836	117,678	19,897	5,368
South	4,008,646	3,643,062	315,822	41,792	7,970
West	2,219,373	1,961,760	233,837	19,321	4,455
<b>Releases</b>					
United States	7,941,236	7,145,818	691,338	85,564	18,516
Northeast	471,700	426,171	39,271	5,469	789
North Central	1,349,288	1,207,471	116,752	19,715	5,350
South	3,959,636	3,602,767	307,710	41,224	7,935
West	2,160,612	1,909,409	227,605	19,156	4,442

Source: The 1983 jail census, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-95536, November 1984, table 7.

**What are the staffing patterns of local jails?**

The 1983 jail census, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-95536, November 1984, table 14.

**More than half the Nation's inmates live in large prisons**

Population density in State prisons, BJS Special Report, NCJ-103204, December 1986.

**Prisons are often classified by the level of security**

BJS 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585, August 1987, p. 1.

**One in three prisons is at least 50 years old and 43% of all inmates live in such prisons**

Population density in State prisons, BJS Special Report, NCJ-103204, December 1986, table 9.

**What are the characteristics of State prisons?**

Characteristics	Number of prisons	Number of inmates
Total	694	381,955

Region	Number of prisons	Number of inmates
Northeast	104	66,302
Midwest	139	77,665
South	330	167,313
West	121	70,675

Size	Number of prisons	Number of inmates
Less than 500 inmates	451	85,176
500-1,000	139	102,746
More than 1,000	104	194,033

Custody level	Number of prisons	Number of inmates
Maximum security	144	127,573
Medium security	293	170,734
Minimum security	255	76,009
Unclassified	2	7,639

Sex of facility inmates	Number of prisons	Number of inmates
All males	613	348,725
All females	47	12,986
Co-ed	34	20,244

Age of facility	Number of prisons	Number of inmates
Over 100 years	37	45,070
50-99 years	111	86,704
25-49 years	150	67,224
15-24 years	95	50,800
5-14 years	162	74,481
5 years or less	138	57,675
Not known	1	1

Source: Population density in State prisons, BJS Special Report, NCJ-103204, December 1986, tables 1 and 9.

**Prisons employ about 1 staff member for every 3 inmates**

Full-time staff in State prisons, by job function, and ratio of inmates to staff, 1979 and 1984.

Type of staff	Number of staff		Inmates per staff member	
	1979	1984	1979	1984
Total*	91,062	135,471	2.9	2.8
Administrative	4,828	4,914	54.6	76.7
Custodial	57,467	92,153	4.6	4.1
Treatment/ Professional	12,885	18,090	20.5	20.8
Other**	15,882	20,314	16.6	36.4

Note: Censuses were conducted on June 30, 1979, and June 30, 1984.

\*Total includes small number of full-time employees who could not be classified by occupational category.

\*\*Includes clerical and maintenance and food service employees.

Sources: BJS 1984 Census of State adult correctional facilities, NCJ-105585, August 1987, and BJS 1979 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, unpublished data.

About 3% of State inmates live in State-operated, community-based facilities

BJS 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585, August 1987.

Also see "Halfway Houses" by Harry E. Allen, Eric W. Carlson, Evalyn C. Parks, and Richard P. Seiter, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, November 1978, p. 2.

Facilities and residents in State prisons and State-operated, community-based facilities by sex, June 30, 1984

	Number of prisons			Number of residents	
	Male	Female	Co-ed	Male	Female
<b>State prisons</b>					
U.S. total	613	47	34	366,132	15,823
Northeast	93	5	6	64,058	2,244
Midwest	120	12	7	74,418	3,247
South	305	17	8	160,301	7,012
West	95	13	13	67,355	3,320
<b>State-operated, community-based facilities</b>					
U.S. total	154	26	29	12,304	1,050
Northeast	27	2	1	1,563	105
Midwest	41	5	8	2,433	200
South	73	17	15	7,470	661
West	13	2	5	808	84

Source: BJS 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585, August 1987.

Facilities and capacities: State-operated, community-based facilities, June 30, 1984, by region

Rated capacity	Total	Number of facilities			
		North- east	Mid- west	South	West
Total facilities	209	30	54	105	20
0-49 inmates	92	20	26	34	12
50-99	65	7	23	30	8
100-149	33	0	3	27	0
150-199	14	1	2	11	0
200+	5	2	0	3	0
Total rated capacity	14,649	1,764	2,908	8,954	1,023
Total design capacity	13,212	1,372	2,799	8,031	1,010

Source: BJS 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585, August 1987.

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**Prison crowding is a major issue in nearly every State****Recent growth in State and Federal prison populations has been substantial**

**Population density in State prisons, BJS Special Report, NCJ-103204, December 1986.**

Percent change in sentenced prison population from 1980 to 1985, by region and State

Region	Percent decrease	Percent Increase					
		0-19%	20-39%	40-59%	60-79%	80-99%	100% or more
Northeast		Vermont 21.9		Rhode Island 57.6 Maine 53.5 Connecticut 47.0	Pennsylvania 74.1 Massachusetts 73.9 New York 60.4		New Hampshire 109.5 New Jersey 103.7
Midwest		Michigan 17.7 Minnesota 17.1 Nebraska 14.7 Iowa 5.2	Wisconsin 32.2	Ohio 54.7 Indiana 53.1	Illinois 73.8 Missouri 72.9 South Dakota 55.2	North Dakota 91.9 Kansas 90.4	
South	Tennessee -1.1	North Carolina 10.7	West Virginia 37.2 Virginia 36.5 South Carolina 33.5 Georgia 27.6 Texas 25.6	Maryland 59.1 Arkansas 58.2 Louisiana 56.4 Florida 40.9	Oklahoma 76.8 Delaware 69.5 Dist. of Columbia 69.3 Alabama 68.8 Mississippi 63.7 Kentucky 60.7		
West			Colorado 29.1	Montana 57.6 Washington 57.1 Oregon 52.4 Wyoming 41.9	New Mexico 76.1 Idaho 69.0 Utah 67.0	Arizona 89.5	Alaska 159.9 Hawaii 128.8 Nevada 112.6 California 107.5
Regional totals			South 37.4	Midwest 46.9	Northeast 68.6	West 89.6	
U.S. summary				Federal 58.6 Total 52.4 State 52.0			

Note: Sentenced prisoners are those with sentences of more than a year.

Source: Prisoners in 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-101384, June 1986, table 4.

**Square feet of housing space, by year of original prison construction and region, 1885-1984**

	Total square feet	Percent of square feet in prisons constructed in--					
		Total	1885 or earlier	1886-1935	1936-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979
U.S. total	21,065,502	100%	10.1%	23.3%	16.3%	12.5%	20.7%
							17.1%
Northeast	3,895,701	100	12.4	26.1	9.6	10.1	27.5
Midwest	4,310,535	100	16.0	35.2	9.0	6.7	19.6
South	9,251,244	100	7.3	19.2	19.2	10.8	22.0
West	3,608,022	100	7.9	16.6	24.8	26.3	11.1
							13.3

Note: Excludes infirmary space.

Source: BJS Prison Census 1984, unpublished data.

In what kind of space are prison inmates confined?

	Number of inmates		
	Single occupancy	Multiple occupancy	Total
Special housing	22,862	9,809	32,671
General housing	100,353	234,929	335,282
Less than 60 sq. ft. per person	41,225	165,805	207,030
More than 10 hours per day	15,626	57,771	73,397
Less than 10 hours per day	25,599	108,034	133,633
More than 60 sq. ft. per person	59,128	69,124	128,252
More than 10 hours per day	17,964	19,632	37,596
Less than 10 hours per day	41,164	49,492	90,656

Note: Based on the 100,353 inmates in single-occupancy general housing and the 234,929 inmates in multiple-occupancy general housing. Special housing is excluded because, by definition, inmates in such housing generally are kept in their housing units and are not eligible to participate in regular prison programs.

Source: Population density in State prisons, BJS Special Report, NCJ-103204, December 1986, table 8.

Many States hold prisoners in local jails because of prison crowding

Prisoners in 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-101384, June 1986.

A number of States may release inmates earlier than usual to control prison populations

Prisoners in 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-101384, June 1986, and BJS Setting Prison Terms Survey, January 1, 1985.

Various measures are used to assess crowding

Manual of standards for adult correctional institutions, Commission on Accreditation for Corrections (Rockville, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1977), p. 27.

States vary widely in the amount of housing space available to State prison inmates

Note: Table is based on 367,953 inmates in general and special housing on June 30, 1984. It excludes infirmary space and inmates housed in infirmaries.

Data derived from Population density in State prisons, BJS Special Report, December 1986.

Prison space varies by housing type

Population density in State prisons, BJS Special Report, NCJ-103204, December 1986, table 3.

Prisons with the highest densities hold about a quarter of prison inmates

Population density in State prisons, BJS Special Report, NCJ-103204, December 1986, p. 5 and table 9.

**Juvenile offenders are housed in many kinds of facilities**

**More than 83,000 juveniles were in custody during 1984**

Juveniles held in public and private juvenile facilities, by reason held, 1985

Reason held	Number of juveniles		
	Total	Public	Private
Total	83,402	49,322	34,080
Juvenile detained or committed for:			
Delinquent acts <sup>a</sup>	57,743	46,086	11,657
Violent	14,093	12,245	1,848
Murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault	9,466	8,656	810
Other	4,627	3,589	1,038
Property	27,918	22,020	5,898
Burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft	19,312	16,129	3,183
Other	8,606	5,891	2,715
Alcohol/drug offenses	3,356	2,660	696
Public order offenses and probation violations	6,899	6,493	406
All other offenses <sup>b</sup>	5,477	2,668	2,809
Nonoffenders	25,451	3,104	22,347
Status offenses <sup>c</sup>	9,019	2,293	6,726
No offenses <sup>d</sup>	9,280	512	8,768
Juveniles voluntarily admitted	7,152	299	6,853
Other <sup>e</sup>	208	132	76

Note: Data are for February 1, 1985.

<sup>a</sup>Acts that would be criminal if committed by adults.

<sup>b</sup>Includes unknown and unspecified offenses.

<sup>c</sup>Acts that would not be criminal for adults such as running away, truancy, and incorrigibility.

<sup>d</sup>Those held for dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, or mental retardation.

<sup>e</sup>Includes unspecified acts.

Sources: Children in custody: Public juvenile facilities, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102457, October 1986, and Children in Custody 1985, unpublished data.

**Juvenile facilities are classified by the term of stay and type of environment**

Juvenile facilities	Number			Percent		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
Total	3,036	1,040	1,996	100%	34%	66%
Short-term						
Institutional	471	428	43	16	14	1
Open	180	53	127	6	2	4
Long-term						
Institutional	487	253	234	16	8	8
Open	1,898	306	1,592	63	10	52
Juveniles						
Total	83,402	49,322	34,080	100%	59%	41%
Short-term						
Institutional	15,789	15,286	503	19	18	1
Open	1,368	453	915	2	1	1
Long-term						
Institutional	32,696	25,266	7,430	39	30	9
Open	33,549	8,317	25,232	40	10	30

Sources: Children in custody: Public juvenile facilities, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102457, October 1986, and Children in Custody 1985, unpublished data.

**Public and private facilities generally hold different types of juveniles**

Children in custody: Public juvenile facilities, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102457, October 1986, and Children in Custody 1985, unpublished data.

**Most juvenile facilities are private, but about three-fifths of the juveniles are held in public facilities**

Children in custody: Public juvenile facilities, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-102457, October 1986, tables 6 and 7, and Children in Custody 1985, unpublished data.

**Most juvenile facilities are small; 80% are designed to house 40 residents or less**

Children in custody: Public juvenile facilities, 1985, BJS Bulletin, October 1986, and Children in Custody, 1985, unpublished data.

**What is the staffing ratio of juvenile facilities?**

BJS Children in custody: 1982/83 Census of Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities, NCJ-101686, September 1986, table 8.

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**How many offenders return to criminal activity after they are released?**

**Measures of recidivism vary; more offenders are rearrested than reconvicted and more are reconvicted than reincarcerated**

Recidivism of young parolees, BJS Special Report, NCJ-104916, May 1987, tables 2 and 3.

These data obtained by merging parole records from the Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) in 1978 and FBI rap sheets, printed in January 1985.

These criminal-history records are a sample of those for an estimated 11,344 prisoners between ages 18 and 22, who were released on parole in 22 States. After deleting the records of prisoners who had died (39) and those with duplicate parole records (22), valid FBI numbers and rap sheets were identified for 4,002 (80%) of the 5,028 parolees in the original UPR sample. To adjust for differences in coverage among the reporting States, weights were introduced. Measures of rearrests, conviction, and reincarceration are based on weighted data only.

**The number of prior arrests is strongly related to the probability of rearrest and reincarceration after release from prison**

Recidivism of young parolees, BJS Special Report, NCJ-104916, May 1987, tables 5 and 6.

**Younger releasees have higher rates of returning to prison**

Examining recidivism, BJS Special Report, NCJ-96501, February 1985, table 5.

**Most prison inmates have prior convictions**

Examining recidivism, BJS Special Report, NCJ-96501, February 1985, table 12.

**Over a 20-year period, an estimated half of all releasees will return to prison, most in the first 3 years after release**

Constructing a 20-year estimate for returning to State prison

(A) Year of last release	(B) Numbering entering prison in 1979	(C) Total number released from State prison in that year	(D) Percent returning to prison by 1979 (B/C)	(E) Cumulative return rate through year 20	(F) Percent of total returns occurring in each year*
1979	18,067	128,980	14.01%	14.01% (1)	28.7%
1978	11,212	118,920	9.43	23.44 (2)	19.3
1977	6,923	116,162	5.96	29.40 (3)	12.2
1976	4,465	108,442	4.12	33.52 (4)	8.5
1975	3,869	109,035	3.55	37.07 (5)	7.5
1974	2,602	91,183	2.85	39.92 (6)	5.8
1973	1,735	95,324	1.82	41.74 (7)	3.7
1972	1,135	96,373	1.18	42.92 (8)	2.4
1971	967	96,701	1.00	43.92 (9)	2.1
1970	653	76,649	0.85	44.77 (10)	1.7
1969	654	74,109	0.88	45.65 (11)	1.8
1968	585	70,250	0.83	46.48 (12)	1.7
1967	489	79,835	0.61	47.09 (13)	1.3
1966	114	83,237	0.14	47.23 (14)	0.3
1965	326	86,876	0.38	47.61 (15)	0.8
1964	184	87,030	0.21	47.82 (16)	0.4
1963	307	85,101	0.36	48.13 (17)	0.7
1962	206	86,589	0.24	48.42 (18)	0.5
1961	170	81,599	0.21	48.63 (19)	0.4
1960	90	77,870	0.12	48.75 (20)	0.2

Note: Column B derived from table 2 of source. Column C derived from National Prisoner Statistics. Does not include those released from prison prior to 1960. Column F was calculated by dividing column D by 48.75 from column E.

\* Total returns over the 20-year period.  
Source: Examining recidivism, BJS Special Report, NCJ-96501, February 1985, table 3.

## Chapter V.

# The cost of justice

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U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Department of the Treasury, in BJS Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1984, NCJ-96382, October 1985, p. 540.

**How much does crime cost?**

The total cost of crime to society has been estimated, but the actual figure is unknown

Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, Inc.--Sima Fishman, Kathleen Rodenrys, and George Schink, "The income of organized crime," in President's Commission on Organized Crime, The impact: Organized crime today (Washington: USGPO, April 1986), pp. 413-439.

Some costs of crime have been measured

BJS National Crime Survey and Economic cost of crime to victims, BJS Special Report, NCJ-93450, April 1984.

Abt Associates, Inc., Unreported taxable income from selected illegal activities, prepared for the Internal Revenue Service, September 1984, pp. 205-208.

Hendrick J. Harwood, Diane M. Napolitano, Patricia L. Kristiansen, and James J. Collins, Economic cost to society of alcohol and drug abuse and mental illness: 1980 (Research Triangle Park, N.C.: Research Triangle Institute, June 1984).

"Facts for consumers: Credit and charge card fraud," Federal Trade Commission, November 8, 1984.

Electronic fund transfer fraud, BJS Special Report, NCJ-96666, March 1985.

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**How much does government spend for justice?**

In 1985 less than 3% of all government spending was for criminal and civil justice

Justice expenditure and employment, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-104460, March 1987. Governmental finances in 1984-85, U.S. Bureau of the Census, table 1.

State and local governments spend a larger share of their total budgets for criminal justice than the Federal Government

Justice expenditure and employment, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-104460, March 1987. Governmental finances in 1984-85, U.S. Bureau of the Census, table 2.

**Police and corrections account for a small portion of government spending**

Federal, State, and local expenditures, 1985

Purpose of expenditure	Billion dollars	Level of government <sup>a</sup>
Social insurance trust payments	\$328.8	Mainly Federal: Federal \$284.6 State 37.9 Local 6.3
Social Security		
Unemployment compensation		
Worker's compensation		
Public employee retirement		
Veterans' life insurance		
National defense and international relations	288.7	100% Federal <sup>b</sup>
Education	205.9	Mainly local: Federal \$28.0 State 128.6 Local 139.2
Interest on general debt	172.7	Mainly Federal: Federal \$140.3 State 15.0 Local 17.4
Public welfare	94.8	Mainly Federal and State: Federal \$68.3 State 67.3 Local 18.2
Old age assistance		
Aid to families with dependent children		
Aid to the blind		
Aid to the disabled		
General relief		
Environment and housing	107.1	
Hospitals and health	63.7	
Transportation	57.2	
Police, judicial services, and corrections <sup>c</sup>	48.5	Mainly State and local Federal \$6.4 State 16.3 Local 27.4
Postal service	28.9	
Space research and technology	7.3	

\*Not included - government administration (\$37.2 billion) other and unallocable (\$52.1 billion), utility and liquor stores (\$59.8 billion), social insurance administration (\$6.3 billion), libraries (\$3 billion), veterans services (\$17 billion), and fire protection and protective inspection and regulation (\$12.4 billion). "Social insurance trust payments" is insurance trust expenditure in source.

<sup>a</sup>Detail does not equal totals because duplicative intergovernmental amounts are excluded from totals.

<sup>b</sup>Amounts spent by States on National Guard forces are reported in a residual category.

<sup>c</sup>This is the amount reported in the sources; it varies from the 1985 justice expenditure amount from the source used throughout the rest of this chapter.

Source: Governmental finances in 1984-85 (GF85, No. 5), table 2.  
U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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**Patterns of justice financing and spending highlight the different responsibilities at each level of government**

**State and local governments pay 88% of all government costs for criminal and civil justice**

**Justice expenditure and employment, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-104460, March 1987.**

**The dominance of municipal spending for the justice system has been diminishing**

	Percent of justice expenditure			
	Federal	State	County	City
1971	11.55%	25.50%	20.47%	42.49%
1972	12.81	25.13	20.69	41.38
1973	12.69	25.40	21.57	40.34
1974	12.53	26.21	21.73	39.53
1975	12.68	26.74	22.20	38.38
1976	12.45	26.44	23.35	37.76
1977	12.88	26.94	23.49	36.69
1978	12.94	27.72	23.25	36.09
1979	12.98	28.40	23.23	35.39
1985	12.5	32.2	22.9	32.4

Source: BJS Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S., 1971-79, NCJ-92596, December 1984, and 1985, NCJ-106356, forthcoming.

**State and county shares of justice system costs are increasing**

**BJS Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S., 1971-79, NCJ-92596, December 1984, and 1985, NCJ-106356, forthcoming.**

**Cities and towns spend most of their justice dollars for police protection**

**Justice expenditure and employment, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-104460, March 1987, table 3.**

**Per capita costs for police protection are higher for large than for smaller cities**

"City police expenditure data: 1946-85" (data tape compiled from annual U.S. Census Bureau surveys of governmental finance; tape available from the National Criminal Justice Data Archive, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Science, University of Michigan), Ruth Triplett, Sue Lindgren, Colin Loftin, and Brian Wiersema, Institute of Criminal Justice, University of Maryland, 1987.

**Corrections spending accounted for 3% of all State government spending in 1985**

Justice expenditure and employment, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-104460, March 1987, tables 7 and 8.

#### 48 cents of every justice dollar is spent for police protection

	Percent of justice expenditures				
	Police	Courts	Prosecution and public defense	Corrections	Other
Total	48.3%	12.7%	9.4%	28.6%	1.1%
Federal	6.1	1.9	2.5	1.5	.5
State	7.1	4.7	2.3	17.7	.4
County	8.1	4.8	3.0	7.0	.1
Municipal	27.1	1.4	1.6	2.3	.1

Source: BJS Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S., 1985, NCJ-106356, forthcoming.

**State governments spend more than half their justice dollars on corrections**

Justice expenditure and employment, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-104460, March 1987, tables 7 and 8.

This does not include interest payments for loans used for long-term financing of construction projects because it is not possible to separate

consistently such payments in the government records used to compile these data.

In most States, local spending for justice exceeds State government spending

BJS Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S., 1985, NCJ-106356, forthcoming, table 5.

#### Criminal justice services are funded predominantly by taxes raised in the jurisdiction where the services are performed

Justice system expenditures, by level of government, fiscal 1985

Expenditure type by level of government	Expenditures in thousands of dollars									
	Judicial and legal services			Prosecution and legal services			Other justice activities			Prosecution and public defense
Total	Police protection	Total	Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense	Corrections	Other justice activities	Prosecution and public defense		
All expenditures	\$45,607,142	\$22,013,594	\$10,070,399	\$5,780,163	\$3,235,732	\$1,054,504	\$13,034,221	\$488,928	4,290,236	
Federal	5,819,476	2,767,514	1,998,904	852,095	803,548	343,261	778,581	274,477		
Direct	5,683,841	2,767,514	1,998,904	852,095	803,548	343,261	706,653	210,770	1,146,809	
Intergovernmental	135,635	0	0	0	0	0	71,928	63,707		
State	16,013,455	3,511,035	3,360,030	2,262,380	800,095	297,555	8,883,654	258,736		
Direct	14,663,715	3,227,814	3,172,303	2,122,148	771,693	278,462	8,080,703	182,895	1,050,155	
Intergovernmental	1,349,740	283,221	187,727	140,232	28,402	19,093	802,951	75,841		
Total local	25,372,747	16,025,853	4,934,711	2,840,787	1,660,856	433,068	4,316,481	95,702		
Direct	25,259,586	16,018,266	4,899,192	2,805,920	1,660,491	432,781	4,246,865	95,263		
Intergovernmental	113,161	7,587	35,519	34,867	365	287	69,616	439		
County	10,563,171	3,688,740	3,558,054	2,202,504	1,004,947	350,603	3,252,103	64,274		
Direct	10,465,369	3,677,977	3,526,243	2,172,353	1,004,222	349,668	3,197,603	63,546	1,353,890	
Intergovernmental	97,802	10,763	31,811	30,151	725	935	54,500	728		
Municipal	15,064,352	12,512,804	1,401,212	655,733	659,697	85,782	1,118,504	31,832		
Direct	14,794,217	12,340,289	1,372,949	633,567	656,269	83,113	1,049,262	31,717	739,382	
Intergovernmental	270,135	172,515	28,263	22,166	3,428	2,669	69,242	115		

Note: Intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another. Such expenditure eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. Duplicative transactions between levels of

governments are excluded from the totals for all governments and local governments. Data were not collected in sufficient detail to break out Federal payments being passed through State governments.

Source: BJS Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S., 1985, NCJ-106356, forthcoming.

Pages 118-119

**Private sector involvement in the criminal justice system is growing**

Governments are making greater use of the private sector to perform criminal justice services

Keon S. Chi, "Privatization: A public option," State Government News, Council of State Governments (June 1985), 28(6): 19-24.

Privatization in criminal justice often refers to private sector involvement in corrections

George E. Sexton, Franklin C. Farrow, and Barbara A. Auerbach, The private sector and prison industries, NIJ Research in Brief, NCJ-96525, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, August 1985.

Joan Mullen, Corrections and the private sector, NIJ Research in Brief, NCJ-94071, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, March 1985.

Many States are pondering private sector options in corrections, but few have opened private facilities

Mary Fairchild, "Criminal justice and the States: A preview of legislative issues," National Conference of State Legislatures, Denver, unpublished.

The corrections yearbook: Instant answers to key questions in corrections, George M. and Camille Graham Camp (Pound Ridge, N.Y.: Criminal Justice Institute, 1986), p. 44.

Pages 120-121

**What are the trends in justice spending?**

**Sources of historical spending data**

Two sources of historical spending data are used in the trends analysis. Data from the Census Bureau's annual finance surveys and censuses of governments provided data for the trend analysis for 1902-1985, 1960-1985, and for city police from 1946 to 1985. This source provided only police expenditures (1902 to present) and corrections (1952 to present). The BJS annual survey of criminal justice expenditure and employment (CJEE) provided more detailed data for 1971-79 and 1985 for police, prosecution, courts, public defense, corrections, and a residual "other" category.

Thus, for 1971 to 1979 and 1985, police and corrections data are available from both sources. These two sources use slightly different classification procedures and produce slightly different data. Because the CJEE data are collected by a survey dedicated to criminal justice with more intensive training of field agents and more extensive quality control checks and edits of the justice data, the CJEE is regarded as producing more accurate and comprehensive justice data than the more general finance surveys. Justice expenditure and employment extracts: 1980 and 1981, NCJ-96007, June 1985, discusses some of the differences in "Survey methodology: Sources and limitations of data," pp. 5-16.

**How were expenditures adjusted to constant 1985 dollars?**

Three sets of historical data from the two sources were adjusted to constant 1985 dollars:

- 1960 to 1985 data from the annual finance survey for various government functions including police, corrections, and nonjustice activities
- 1946 to 1985 police expenditure data from the annual finance survey for 496 cities with a population of 50,000

or more at some point during that period

- 1971 to 1979 and 1985 data from the CJEE for police, prosecution, courts, public defense, corrections, and other justice.

**General description**

"Implicit price deflators" provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce were used to adjust dollar figures prior to 1984 to produce historical expenditure data in constant 1985 dollars. Use of these deflators not only accounts for inflation, it also accounts for changes in the mix of goods and services purchased by governments. The implicit price deflators were selected over BEA's "fixed weighted index" because the latter assumes the same mix of purchases of goods and services over time and BJS wanted to take such changes into account.

The PEA has a wide variety of deflators for the purchase of specific types of goods and services in both the private and public sectors. Deflators were selected as described below to attempt to match the substantive referent of the deflator to the content of the figure to be adjusted. A perfect match was rarely possible because deflators have never been developed specifically for criminal justice expenditures. The selected deflators are identified in the specific method discussions below.

The BEA deflators use 1982 as the base year, that is, the deflators will produce data converted to 1982 dollars. To produce constant 1985 dollars, the deflators for 1946-84 were divided by the annual 1985 deflator; the result was then divided into the historical expenditure data to produce constant 1985 dollars.

The general formula is as follows:

$$A_t/B_t/C = D_t$$

where,

A = Dollar amount to be adjusted in year t

B = Implicit price deflator for year t

C = 1985 annual implicit price deflator

D = Dollar amount in constant 1985 dollars for year t

The annual implicit price deflators were used, but greater precision could have been obtained by attempting to match quarterly deflators to the October payroll period, for example, or by averaging quarterly deflators to make the deflator more closely match the fiscal year reference period of the expenditure data. The effects of this were examined for a few figures and the resulting increase in precision was found to be lost in rounding the adjusted data to thousands or millions of dollars. The additional effort did not appear to be warranted for the gross comparisons for which these data are used in the text.

#### Deflating the 1960-84 data from the Annual Government Finance Survey

In general--

- Salary data were deflated using the State and local government implicit deflators for "noneducation compensation" or "education compensation," as appropriate.
- Capital outlay expenditure data were deflated using State and local government implicit price deflators for "structures."

• Other expenditures were deflated using State and local government implicit price deflators for "purchases of nondurable goods" and "purchases of services other than compensation." In many cases, rough estimates of the portions of expenditure going for specific types of purchases had to be made; these are described below.

Education. The annual "education compensation" deflators were used because the bulk of education expenditure is for salaries.

Public welfare. The annual "personal consumption" deflators were used for the "categorical" and "cash assistance" components of public welfare because these programs provide cash directly to citizens who use it for personal consumption. The annual "noneducation compensation" deflators were used for the "other public welfare" component because this category includes administration of welfare programs, which is mainly employee compensation.

Highways. The annual "State/local structures" deflators were used for the

"capital outlay" component of highway expenditure because they most closely matched the construction nature of the component. The remainder of highway expenditure was adjusted using "noneducation" deflators as that component is personnel intensive.

Hospitals and health. Half the expenditure was adjusted using the "noneducation compensation" deflators to reflect salaries; a quarter was adjusted using the "State and local government purchase of nondurable goods" deflator to reflect the cost of those supplies; and a quarter was adjusted using the "State and local government purchase of other services" deflators.

Police and corrections. The monthly payroll data for October of each fiscal year was annualized by multiplying by 12. October payroll was used for the fiscal year it fell in, which is different from the survey year. For example, October 1979 payroll data were collected with fiscal 1979 expenditure data, but the payroll data were used in adjusting fiscal 1980 data because that is the fiscal year it fell in (July 1, 1979 - June 30, 1980). These estimates of annual payroll were adjusted using the "noneducation compensation" deflators. Capital outlay data were adjusted using the "State and local government structures" deflators. (See section below, "Estimating missing capital outlay data for police and corrections.") The remainder for each year was prorated for "other services" and "nondurable goods" by multiplying them by the following factors supplied by BEA:

Year	Services	Nondurables
1985	.5207	.4793
1984	.4690	.5310
1983	.4596	.5404
1982	.4459	.5541
1981	.4087	.5913
1980	.3901	.6099
1979	.3975	.6025
1978	.4088	.5912
1977	.4019	.5981
1976	.4537	.5463
1975	.5086	.4914
1974	.5651	.4349
1973	.6198	.3802
1972	.6814	.3186
1971	.6821	.3179
1970	.6828	.3172
1969	.6834	.3166
1968	.6841	.3159
1967-68	.6634	.3366

The resulting figures were adjusted using the appropriate State and local government deflators for services and nondurables.

#### Deflating 1971-79 data from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Survey

The expenditures for each individual sector (police protection, courts, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and other) were deflated as follows--

- The annual payrolls were estimated by multiplying the monthly payroll for the October of each fiscal year by 12; these were adjusted using the "State and local government noneducation compensation" deflators. As noted above, the method used the October falling into the fiscal year being adjusted, not the collection year.
- Capital outlay was adjusted using the "State and local government structures" deflators (after verifying that only a small proportion of capital outlay was for land purchase, which would require a different deflator).
- The remainder for each year was prorated for "services" and "nondurable goods" by multiplying them by BEA factors presented above. The resulting figures were adjusted using the appropriate State and local government deflators for services or nondurables.

#### Deflating 1946-84 city police data

The city police expenditure data were not collected in enough detail to allow disaggregation and application of deflators for compensation, capital outlay, and so on. Although these are data for individual cities, only national deflators are available, hence it was not possible to account for regional or other geographic variations in inflation or price changes. As a result, the annual national index of State and local purchase of goods and services price deflator was used (after being "reset" to produce constant 1985 dollars as described above).

#### Source of implicit price deflators

"Personal Consumption" and "total purchases" deflators are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, The national income and product accounts of the United States, 1929-82 and Surveys of current business, July 1986, Washington: USGPO, table 7.4.

The remaining State and local government implicit price deflators were provided by BEA but are unpublished.

#### Treatment of fringe benefit amounts in deflation procedures

##### Background

One limitation of the deflation procedure used for the expenditure data is that the government implicit price deflators take into account employer contributions for fringe benefits, whereas the 1971-79 and 1985 expenditure data from the Survey of Criminal and Civil Justice Expenditure and Employment (CJEE) systematically exclude them. (They were systematically excluded because many governments make such contributions from the general fund covering all employees and cannot report the justice amounts separately.) There is no deflator available that excludes employer contribution for fringe benefits.

To the extent that fringe benefit amounts increased over time at a different rate than other justice expenditures, the deflation procedure will not produce comparable data over time because the deflators will account for this difference but the expenditure amounts will not. There is reason to believe that the fringe benefit expenditures may have increased more rapidly than other justice expenditures over the period 1971-85 as a result of (1) increased unionization, particularly in police and corrections, and (2) an attempt to attract more highly qualified applicants to improve "professionalization" of police and corrections departments.

Because of this, an attempt was made to determine if the data could be adjusted to correct for this, or, if not, to determine the effects of not making such an adjustment.

The annual CJEE survey provided a space on the mail questionnaire and data collection forms used by the field agents for the collection of employer contributions to fringe benefits. These data were examined in this special analysis.

#### Estimating missing capital outlay data for police and corrections

In the 26-year series 1960-85, capital outlay data were missing for 15 years for police and for 14 years for corrections. The table below shows in bold face the data that were estimated. Prior to 1977 these data were available only for the quindecennial census years (e.g., 1972, 1967, 1962, and 1957) allowing the simple interpolation of data for the intervening noncensus years.

However, police capital outlay data could not be located for any year prior to 1967. Police capital outlay data for those years were assumed to be the same proportion of the total as found in the years when the data were actually collected (4.57%)

Results of estimating capital outlay for police and corrections  
(dollar amounts in millions)

Year	Police protection			Corrections		
	Total	Amount	Percent	Total	Amount	Percent
1985	\$20,956	\$962	4.59%	\$12,839	\$1,698	13.23%
1984	19,262	799	4.15	11,088	1,446	13.04
1983	17,934	724	4.04	9,783	1,243	12.71
1982	16,461	740	4.50	8,483	1,006	11.86
1981	14,947	687	4.60	7,393	907	12.27
1980	13,494	642	4.76	6,448	789	12.24
1979	12,207	558	4.57	5,534	624	11.27
1978	11,306	547	4.83	4,981	560	11.25
1977	10,445	497	4.76	4,359	508	11.65
1976	9,531	458	4.81	3,784	444	11.74
1975	8,526	419	4.91	3,375	381	11.28
1974	7,289	380	5.21	2,805	317	11.30
1973	6,780	341	5.03	2,383	254	10.66
1972	6,005	302	5.03	2,112	190	9.00
1971	5,228	269	5.15	1,885	182	9.66
1970	4,494	236	5.25	1,626	173	10.64
1969	3,901	203	5.20	1,391	165	11.86
1968	3,410	170	4.99	1,270	156	12.28
1967	3,049	137	4.49	1,139	148	12.99
1966	2,776	127	4.57	1,020	144	14.12
1965	2,549	116	4.57	974	140	14.37
1964	2,366	108	4.57	883	136	15.40
1963	2,237	102	4.57	821	132	16.08
1962	2,130	97	4.57	790	128	16.20
1961	2,017	92	4.57	763	117	15.33
1960	1,857	85	4.57	678	106	15.83

Note: Amounts in boldface are estimated; see text for description of methods.

Limitations of the analysis

The analysis used the 1971-79 longitudinal data tape. The data have several important limitations:

- The CJEE survey included the item for fringe benefit data only to provide a place for respondents who were able to report fringe benefit amounts to avoid having them included in the total expenditure amounts.
- Because the Census Bureau included the questionnaire items only to prevent the data being reported in the totals, there were no quality control procedures, nonresponse followup, or edit checks performed.
- There is considerable missing data. Police fringe benefit data are the best reported, yet the data are missing for 77% of the jurisdictions in 1971 and 43% in 1979. For corrections, the comparable figures are 96% missing in 1971 and 86% missing in 1979. The judicial categories generally showed missing data from the high 70 percents into the 90 percents.
- Actual zeros are reported for fringe benefits on the data tape, but it is unknown if they represent true zeros or missing data. (They are treated as missing data in the special analysis.)
- Some data appear to be unreasonable and the result of errors in either reporting data or in processing or key punching. For example, the analysis of police data for 1971 and 1979 turned up jurisdictions where contributions for fringe benefits exceeded 90% of the total expenditure, although limiting the analysis to jurisdictions reporting in both years excluded all but one of these. Because there was no basis to define a cutoff beyond which the higher reported percents for fringe benefits were unreasonable, no attempt was made to exclude them from the analysis.
- There appear to be some errors in the population data contained on the data tape: there are 10 jurisdictions reporting less than 10 persons and 207 with populations of less than 100.
- 1985 data were not available on the longitudinal file used for the analysis at the time it was completed. The analysis will be repeated to include the 1985 data.
- The data tape contains sample weights, but not the factors used to adjust the data for nonresponse that are necessary to produce weighted

estimates; hence the analysis here uses unweighted data and the government as the unit of analysis.

Scope and methods of the analysis

Because of these limitations and the complexity and time-consuming nature of the analysis, this initial analysis focused on police expenditure data for 1971 and 1979. (The analysis will be repeated using 1985 data when they become available on the longitudinal file.) Police expenditure data were selected also because they had the lowest rates of missing data and because it is believed that police make higher employer contributions to fringe benefits than other justice sectors. Moreover, police expenditure accounts for close to half of total justice expenditure.

The current analysis examined 2,232 State and local governments that had complete data for both years (44 States, 647 counties, 1,364 cities, and 177 towns). This represented 16.7% of the total 13,351 jurisdictions included in the data file.

The study computed new police expenditure totals to include government payments for fringe benefits and examined the percent that fringe benefits contributed to those new totals.

Questions about the representativeness of the available fringe benefit data preclude attempting to adjust the expenditure data on the basis of what was collected for 1971-79 and 1985. However, an attempt was made to estimate the effect of not having fringe benefit data in the expenditure amounts but having them accounted for in the deflators. For this part of the analysis, 1971 and 1979 State and local total police expenditures were adjusted to constant 1980 dollars using the deflation methods described earlier in this technical appendix. State governments were treated separately from local governments because the States reported lower percents for fringe benefits. It was not possible to adjust counties separately from cities and towns because the October 1970 payroll data used in the deflation are available only for total local governments.

The constant 1980 dollar amounts were then adjusted to include fringe benefit amounts by dividing the expenditure data by the "complement" of the proportion of total expenditure accounted for by fringe benefits for reporting jurisdictions. (For example, in 1971 the mean percent of State government expenditure for fringe benefits was 3.9%. The U.S. total State government expenditure for police protection was divided by .961, which is 1.000 minus .039.) In effect, this estimated what the State government police expenditure including fringe benefit contributions would be if all States had the same contribution rates as those reporting data for both 1971 and 1979.

Findings

- The mean percent that fringe benefits contributed to the new totals varied by type of government and increased from 1971 to 1979. For State governments, it increased from 3.9% to 7.5% of the total, for counties, from 6.5% to 9.9%, for cities, from 8.95% to 11.9% (table 1).
- In nearly all jurisdictions fringe benefits accounted for less than 10% of the total expenditure in 1971 (90% of the States, 92% of the counties, 75% of the cities, and 84% of the towns) (table 2).
- While higher proportions of expenditure for fringe benefits were reported in 1979, they still accounted for less than 20% in nearly all jurisdictions (100% of the States, 97% of the counties, 91% of the cities, and 89% of the towns).
- Examination of population data was confounded by the data errors noted above, but there did not seem to be a strong relationship between reporting of fringe benefit data and population size.
- If employer contributions to fringe benefits are similar across the Nation as in those governments reporting for both 1971 and 1979, the deflation procedure understates the constant dollar increase by about 4 percentage points (table 4).
- The overall per capita amounts (which are the only adjusted amounts presented from CJEE in the Report to the Nation) are also understated, but not by amounts that would be seriously misleading: \$4.19 in 1971 and \$7.01 in 1979 (table 5).

### Conclusions

There is no basis on which to adjust the expenditure data nor the deflators because of missing data and questions regarding the representativeness of the available data; however, the text of the *Report to the Nation* will briefly discuss the probable understatement and refer readers to this analysis in the Technical Appendix.

Table 1. Mean percent contribution of fringe benefits to total police expenditure, by level of government, 1971 and 1979

Level of government	Mean percent for fringe	
	1971	1979
State	44	3.9%
County	647	6.5
City	1,364	9.0
Town	177	7.5
		7.5%

Table 2. Percent of governments with fringe benefits accounting for less than 10% and less than 20% of total police expenditures, by level of government, 1971 and 1979

Level of government	Percent	
	1971	1979
State		
Less than 10%	90.0	61.4
Less than 20%	100.0	100.0
County		
Less than 10%	91.8	68.0
Less than 20%	99.1	97.2
City		
Less than 10%	75.3	48.4
Less than 20%	98.9	91.0
Towns		
Less than 10%	83.6	37.3
Less than 20%	98.9	88.7

Table 3. Total direct police expenditure in constant 1980 dollars, excluding and including estimated employer payments for fringe benefits, 1971 and 1979

Level of government	Excluding fringe	Including fringe
1971		
Total State and local	\$10,788,103	\$11,656,028
State	1,795,545	1,868,423
Local	8,992,558	9,787,605
1979		
Total State and local	\$12,925,424	\$14,500,719
State	2,170,010	2,346,885
Local	10,755,414	12,153,834

Table 4. Comparison of percent increase in police expenditure in constant 1980 dollars, by whether estimated fringe benefits expenditure is included, by level of government, 1971 to 1979

Level of government	Percent increase 1971-79		
	Excluding fringe	Including fringe	Difference (points)
Total	19.8%	24.4%	4.6
State	20.9	25.6	4.7
Local	19.6	24.2	4.6

Table 5. Comparison of per capita police expenditure amounts in constant 1980 dollars, by whether estimated fringe benefits expenditure is included, all State and local, 1971 and 1979

	1971	1979	Percent change	
	Excluding fringe	\$52.17	\$57.55	10.3%
Including fringe		\$56.36	\$64.56	14.3%

Governments adjust spending patterns in response to changing needs of society and shifts in the public's demand for services

Historical statistics of governmental finance and employment: 1982 Census of Governments and Governmental finances in 1982-83, 1983-84, and 1984-85, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

"City police expenditure data: 1946-85" (data tape compiled from annual U.S. Census Bureau surveys of governmental finance; tape available from the National Criminal Justice Data Archive, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Science, University of Michigan), Ruth Triplett, Sue Lindgren, Colin Loftin, Brian Wiersema, Institute of Criminal Justice, University of Maryland, 1987.

The State and local public welfare data illustrate changes in spending for social programs. The data do not include direct Federal assistance to individuals, such as Social Security, but they do include programs, such as Medicaid, that pass Federal money through State and local governments.

During 1960-85, per capita spending grew faster for corrections than for police protection

Historical statistics of governmental finance and employment: 1982 Census of Governments and Governmental finances in 1982-83, 1983-84, and 1984-85.

Long-term trends (1902-85, 1946-85, and 1960-85) for police and corrections are based on U.S. Bureau of the Census data; trends for 1971-85 are based on BJS data. Figures from the two sources for overlapping years vary somewhat. Because expenditure data from BJS are not available for employer contributions to fringe benefits, the rate of growth for 1971-85 is slightly understated. See technical appendix.

During this century, the police and corrections shares of State and local spending have not fluctuated as radically as the share for some other government functions

Percent of general expenditures of State and local governments

	<u>Education</u>	<u>Highways</u>	<u>Welfare</u>	<u>Health and hospitals</u>	<u>Police</u>	<u>Corrections</u>
1985	34.77%	8.12%	12.91%	6.50%	3.78%	2.32%
1984	34.87	7.82	13.2	7.82	3.81	2.20
1983	35.13	7.86	12.97	9.46	3.85	2.10
1982	35.31	7.90	13.27	9.36	3.78	1.94
1981	35.78	8.49	13.28	8.86	3.67	1.81
1980	36.09	9.03	12.81	8.72	3.66	1.75
1979	36.47	8.68	12.79	8.62	3.73	1.69
1978	37.19	8.29	13.18	8.40	3.81	1.68
1977	37.48	8.41	13.09	8.40	3.81	1.59
1976	37.87	9.31	12.70	8.06	3.71	1.47
1975	38.08	9.76	12.20	8.17	3.70	1.46
1974	38.11	10.03	12.61	8.01	3.66	1.41
1973	38.44	10.26	13.09	7.63	3.74	1.31
1972	39.05	11.29	12.53	7.73	3.56	1.25
1971	39.43	12.01	12.10	7.44	3.47	1.25
1970	40.14	12.51	11.18	7.36	3.42	1.24
1969	40.47	13.21	10.37	7.30	3.34	1.19
1968	40.19	14.14	9.62	7.37	3.33	1.24
1967	40.62	14.92	8.80	7.11	3.27	1.22
1966	40.18	15.41	8.16	7.13	3.35	1.23
1965	38.25	16.36	8.46	7.18	3.41	1.30
1964	37.93	16.83	8.32	7.08	3.41	1.27
1963	37.09	17.43	8.47	7.25	3.50	1.28
1962	36.90	17.20	8.44	7.21	3.54	1.31
1961	36.61	17.52	8.40	7.23	3.59	1.36
1960	36.08	18.17	8.49	7.31	3.58	1.31
1959	35.35	19.62	8.46	7.62	3.50	1.37
1958	35.49	19.10	8.51	7.72	3.59	1.19
1957	35.01	19.36	8.63	7.73	3.64	1.28
1956	36.01	18.94	8.55	7.55	3.62	1.27
1954	34.39	18.00	9.97	7.85	3.68	1.29
1952	31.87	17.80	10.68	8.37	3.60	1.29
1950	31.50	16.69	12.90	7.67	3.41	
1948	30.42	17.17	11.87	6.95	3.64	
1946	30.43	15.16	12.78	7.42	4.34	
1944	31.51	13.54	12.78	7.40	4.67	
1942	28.14	16.21	13.33	6.43	4.29	
1940	28.58	17.04	12.53	6.60	3.95	
1936	28.48	18.64	10.82	6.11	4.11	
1932	29.76	22.42	5.72	5.87	4.10	
1927	31.00	25.09	2.09	4.92	3.74	
1922	32.68	24.80	2.28	4.94	3.64	
1913	27.96	20.30	2.52	5.23	4.31	
1902	25.17	17.28	3.65	5.92	4.94	

Sources: Historical statistics of governmental finances and employment: Census of Governments, 1977 and 1982, Governmental finances in 1979-80 and 1984-85, Bureau of the Census, table 3.

Per capita spending by State and local governments for police and corrections increased more rapidly than for some other government functions during the past quarter century

Details on methodology used to produce constant dollars are at the beginning of this section.

Historical statistics of governmental finances and employment: Census of Governments, 1977 and 1982, Governmental finances in 1979-80, and 1984-85, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Since 1979, spending rose faster for corrections than for any other justice function, while spending for police fell

Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system, 1969-70, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, February 1972

BJS Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S., 1979, NCJ-87242, December 1983; and 1985, NCJ-106356, forthcoming.

**State and local spending for all justice functions increased from 1971 to 1985**

Per capita spending for justice activities, 1971-79,  
1985, in constant 1985 dollars

Year	All justice functions	Police protection	Courts, prosecution, public defense			<u>Corrections</u>
1985	\$167.23	\$80.62	\$33.81	\$51.64		
1984	165.21	80.82	33.595	49.45		
1983	163.19	81.027	33.38	47.263		
1982	161.17	81.230	33.165	45.074		
1981	159.15	81.433	32.95	42.886		
1980	157.13	81.637	32.735	40.698		
1979	155.11	81.84	32.52	38.51		
1978	157.88	84.19	32.39	38.75		
1977	154.55	83.36	30.05	37.89		
1976	154.03	84.49	29.82	36.70		
1975	146.60	81.44	27.81	34.95		
1974	141.62	79.79	26.93	32.71		
1973	137.63	79.15	25.71	31.14		
1972	135.70	78.81	24.87	30.32		
1971	132.80	76.72	24.21	30.94		

Note: Data for 1980-84 are interpolated.

Sources: Expenditure and employment data for the criminal justice system, 1969-70, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, February 1972; Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S., 1979, NCJ-87242, December 1983, and 1985, NCJ-106356, forthcoming.

**Large cities increased their spending for police services faster than smaller cities from 1946-85**

Per capita spending for police  
in cities with populations of:

Year	500,000- or more	250,000- 499,999	100,000- 249,999	75,000- 99,999	50,000- 74,999
1946	\$46.88	\$36.75	\$36.30	\$34.33	\$33.66
1947	47.92	37.87	37.02	34.66	33.81
1948	46.69	36.52	35.60	33.26	32.44
1949	49.48	38.47	37.74	34.97	34.12
1950	51.03	39.90	38.84	34.37	33.56
1951	52.42	41.18	40.73	36.35	34.24
1952	54.18	43.18	41.73	37.36	35.18
1953	56.15	44.84	43.89	39.50	36.70
1954	58.89	47.27	44.72	40.69	38.69
1955	61.00	47.76	46.56	40.50	39.89
1956	61.20	49.33	46.50	40.98	40.35
1957	64.25	50.37	46.74	41.75	40.67
1958	68.62	53.01	49.50	43.15	43.80
1959	70.21	54.36	50.02	44.39	42.92
1960	72.88	56.61	49.47	43.56	42.79
1961	74.53	58.34	50.60	45.78	45.33
1962	73.95	57.75	50.28	46.49	47.14
1963	76.10	59.84	52.33	49.03	49.43
1964	75.61	60.32	52.18	48.30	50.56
1965	77.09	62.40	54.47	49.37	52.47
1966	79.46	63.88	55.50	51.03	52.81
1967	81.91	64.61	55.90	51.51	52.49
1968	87.34	68.10	57.54	52.48	54.17
1969	94.24	72.94	58.22	53.33	54.24
1970	100.14	72.57	60.20	54.44	54.79
1971	115.43	77.46	64.67	58.59	59.41
1972	116.67	83.70	68.63	61.15	62.99
1973	118.17	85.89	69.98	62.45	62.75
1974	118.61	88.09	71.57	64.23	63.14
1975	121.25	91.07	75.82	67.64	65.18
1976	129.42	98.44	78.06	69.94	68.18
1977	130.98	94.38	77.46	73.09	67.99
1978	131.22	93.62	77.42	75.16	68.56
1979	128.60	91.55	76.64	72.01	67.66
1980	123.57	89.60	77.86	72.25	65.60
1981	118.18	92.79	80.04	73.93	66.61
1982	119.02	96.95	82.88	76.62	69.86
1983	127.99	98.05	85.00	77.61	72.72
1984	130.14	104.99	86.80	78.80	74.43
1985	134.45	107.72	88.88	81.29	75.51

Percent  
change  
1946-  
85      186.8%

Percent  
change  
1979-  
85      +4.5%

"City police expenditures: 1946-1985" (data tape compiled from annual U.S. Census Bureau surveys of governmental finance; tape available from the National Criminal Justice Data Archive, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Science, University of Michigan), Ruth Tripplet, Sue Lindgren, Colin Loftin, Brian Wiersema, Institute of Criminal Justice, University of Maryland, 1987.

Page 122

What factors are related to per capita spending?

The Northeast and West lead the Nation in justice costs per capita

Fiscal 1985

State	State and local expenditures per capita
Alabama	\$113.41
Alaska	592.04
Arizona	205.93
Arkansas	86.63
California	234.78
Colorado	172.03
Connecticut	164.79
Delaware	186.28
Florida	175.38
Georgia	131.42
Hawaii	191.66
Idaho	104.80
Illinois	170.93
Indiana	101.40
Iowa	105.91
Kansas	125.66
Kentucky	104.86
Louisiana	153.59
Maine	96.21
Maryland	191.17
Massachusetts	172.61
Michigan	173.28
Minnesota	140.86
Mississippi	82.16
Missouri	124.41
Montana	128.78
Nebraska	115.40
New Hampshire	126.42
New Jersey	207.67
New Mexico	184.63
New York	293.19
Nevada	244.01
North Carolina	129.29
North Dakota	93.88
Ohio	121.15
Oklahoma	118.36
Oregon	154.94
Pennsylvania	137.30
Rhode Island	152.10
South Carolina	116.86
South Dakota	100.84
Texas	136.41
Tennessee	113.41
Utah	135.01
Virginia	149.90
Vermont	126.09
Washington	191.66
Wyoming	199.43

States with high crime rates tend to have high expenditures for criminal and civil justice

Fiscal 1985

State	State and local expenditures per capita	UCR Index crime rate
New York	293.19	5588.5
Nevada	244.01	6574.6
California	224.78	6518.0
New Jersey	207.67	5094.4
Arizona	205.93	7116.2
Wyoming	199.43	4015.1
Hawaii	191.66	5200.6
Maryland	191.17	5372.8
Delaware	186.28	4961.3
New Mexico	184.63	6486.2
Florida	175.38	7574.2
Michigan	173.28	6366.3
Massachusetts	172.61	4757.8
Colorado	172.03	6919.1
Illinois	170.93	5299.7
Connecticut	164.79	4704.8
Washington	160.14	6528.8
Oregon	154.94	6729.8
Louisiana	153.59	5563.6
Rhode Island	152.10	4723.5
Wisconsin	151.13	4016.7
Virginia	149.90	3779.1
Minnesota	140.86	4134.2
Pennsylvania	137.30	3037.4
Texas	136.41	6568.7
Utah	135.01	5317.3
Georgia	131.42	5110.1
North Carolina	129.29	4121.4
Montana	128.78	4549.3
New Hampshire	126.42	3251.9
Vermont	126.09	3888.0
Kansas	125.66	4375.1
Missouri	124.41	4366.0
Ohio	121.15	4187.3
Oklahoma	118.36	5425.0
South Carolina	116.86	4840.5
Nebraska	115.40	3694.6
Alabama	113.41	3942.1
Tennessee	113.41	4166.7
Iowa	105.91	3942.9
Kentucky	104.86	2947.2
Idaho	104.80	3908.1
Indiana	101.40	3914.1
South Dakota	100.84	2640.8
Maine	96.21	3671.7
North Dakota	93.88	2679.4
Arkansas	86.63	3585.0
West Virginia	82.18	2252.8
Mississippi	82.16	3265.7

Note: Alaska, with a per capita expenditure of \$592 and a crime rate of 5,877, is not displayed.

Sources: Justice expenditure and employment, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-104460, March 1987, and FBI Crime in the U.S., 1985, table 5.

Per capita justice costs vary by State from less than \$100 to as much as \$592

Justice expenditure and employment, 1985, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-104460, March 1987, table 9.

Pages 123-126

What do justice dollars buy?

Different criminal cases vary greatly in cost

The price of justice: The cost of arresting and prosecuting three robbery cases in Manhattan, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, City of New York, 1981.

Justice dollars are used to compensate victims, to investigate crimes, and to apprehend, try, and punish offenders

Note: Entries here match the stubs of the table. Entries from a single source are sometimes grouped to avoid excessively repeating a source note and hence do not exactly match the order in the table.

Victim compensation

Average maximum awards (1981)  
"New roads to justice: Compensating the victim," Mindy Gaynes, State legislatures (1981), 7:11-17. (Note: Average computed from data in source.)

Average awards (1980)  
"Crime victim compensation: A survey of State programs," Gerald F. Ranker and Martin S. Meagher, Federal Probation Quarterly, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, March 1982.

Investigative and court costs

Average cost for State or Federal wiretaps (1986)  
Report on applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire or oral communications for the period January 1, 1986 to December 31, 1986, Administrative Office of U.S. Courts (Washington: USGPO, April 1987), p. 4. (Note: This is the average total cost of intercepts terminating during the reference period.)

Average annual cost to protect a Federal witness (fiscal 1986) U.S. Marshals Service: June 15, 1987. Memorandum from Howard Safir, Assistant Director for Operations.

Daily payment for juror (1986)  
National Center for State Courts Reports, Williamsburg, Va., February 1987.

Average court cost per case-related minute (fiscal 1982)  
Costs of the civil justice system: Court expenditures for processing tort cases, James S. Kakalik and Abby Eisenstat Robyn (Santa Monica: The RAND Corporation, 1982), p. xiv.

Cost to arrest, prosecute, and try a robbery case in New York City (1981)  
The price of justice: The cost of arresting and prosecuting three robbery cases in Manhattan, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, City of New York, 1981.

Most frequent assigned counsel hourly rate (1982); Average defense cost per indigent defense case (1982)  
BJS National criminal defense systems study: Final report, Robert L. Spangenberg, Beverly Lee, Michael Battaglia, Patricia Smith, and A. David Davis of Abt Associates, Inc., NCJ-94702, October 1986, pp. 19, 29.

Corrections operations

Average annual cost for one adult offender

(Note: All of these costs are computed as if they were for one offender who stayed in the type of institution for the indicated year. They do not represent the cost to treat an average offender in the type of facility, which would be different)

because of different lengths of stay; for example, one offender may stay in prison for several years, while another may stay in jail or a community facility only a few months.)

—in a Federal prison (fiscal 1986) U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Public Information Office. Average daily cost per inmate multiplied by 365.

—in a State prison (1984)

—in a State-operated, community-based facility (1984)

BJS 1984 Census of adult correctional facilities, NCJ-105585, August 1987, tables 6 and 31.

—in a local jail (1983)

The 1983 jail census, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-95536, November 1984, table 16.

—on Federal probation or parole (fiscal 1986)

Telephone conversation, June 5, 1987 with Joe Bobek, Administrative Office of the United States Courts: The Probation Division of the office uses 10% of incarceration costs as the estimate for probation and parole.

—on State probation and parole (fiscal 1985)

Corrections yearbook: Instant answers to key questions in corrections, George and Camille Camp (Pound Ridge, N.Y.: Criminal Justice Institute, 1986), pp. 31, 73.

Average cost to house one resident for a year in a public juvenile facility (1985)

Children in custody: Public juvenile facilities, 1985, NCJ-102457, October 1986, table 10.

Average daily cost to Federal Government to house an unSENTENCED Federal prisoner in a local jail (fiscal 1986)

U.S. Marshals Service: Memorandum from Howard Safir, Assistant Director of Operations, June 15, 1987.

Average daily cost to Federal Government to house a sentenced prisoner in a local jail or community treatment center (fiscal 1986)

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Public Information Office.

Average hourly wage for inmates in prison industry (1986)

Corrections yearbook, 1986, p. 27.

What are the operating costs of correctional sanctions?

BJS 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585, forthcoming, tables 6 and 31.

The corrections yearbook: Instant answers to key questions in corrections, George M. and Camille Graham Camp (Pound Ridge, N.Y.: Criminal Justice Institute, 1986), pp. 31, 73.

Savings from housing offenders in the community rather than in confinement can be misleading

The cost of prosecuting repeat felony offenders, L.T. Cannon, et al., Salt Lake County Attorney's Office, March 1986.

Justice dollars also are used for buildings and equipment

Note: Entries here match the stubs of the tables on these pages. Entries from a single source are sometimes grouped to avoid excessively repeating a source note and hence do not exactly match the order in the table.

Buildings and equipment

Average construction cost per bed in a —maximum security prison (fiscal 1985)

—medium security prison (fiscal 1985)

—minimum security prison (fiscal 1985)

—juvenile facility (fiscal 1985)

Corrections yearbook, 1986, p. 23, 53.

—constitutional jail (1982)

The costs of constitutional jails, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections (Washington: USGPO, 1982), p. 7.

Average remodeling cost to add a bed in a prison (fiscal 1985)

Corrections yearbook: Instant answers to key questions in corrections, George M. and Camille Graham Camp (Pound Ridge, N.Y.: Criminal Justice Institute, 1986), p. 19.

**Typical courthouse construction cost per square foot (1982)**  
 Walter H. Sobel, F.A.I.A. and Associates, Chicago, Ill. Survey conducted of the following architectural firms: Geiger, McElveen, Kennedy, Columbia, S.C.; Rasmussen Hobbs, Tacoma, Wash.; Ayers/Saint, Baltimore, Md.; Basco (formerly Buchart Architects), Lancaster, Pa.; Prindle, Patrick, and Associates, Inc., Clearwater, Fla.; Mark Beck Associates, Baltimore, Md.; HCK, Washington; D.C., Tucker, Sadler and Associates, San Diego, Calif.; LBC & W, Falls Church, Va.  
 Data for this item is displayed under How much does it cost to build a new courthouse?

**Average purchase price for a police car (fiscal 1981, 25 responding jurisdictions)**  
**Average cost to equip a new police car (fiscal 1981, 9-14 responding jurisdictions)**  
**Average cost to maintain and operate a police car (fiscal 1981, 20-27 responding jurisdictions)**  
**Average resale value of a police car (fiscal 1981)**  
 National Association of Criminal Justice Planners, "Survey of selected jurisdictions," unpublished, 1982.

**Widely divergent estimates of the construction cost per prison bed are found in various studies, reports, and media accounts**

The corrections yearbook: Instant answers to key questions in corrections, George M. and Camille Graham Camp (Pound Ridge, N.Y.: Criminal Justice Institute, 1986), p. 23.

#### What are the costs of jail construction?

This estimate was made to assist local officials in planning for the construction of jails that meet emerging national jail standards and thus would be less likely to encounter suits alleging violation of prisoners' constitutional rights. (The costs of constitutional jails, National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice (Washington: USGPO, 1982).)

#### How much does it cost to build a new courthouse?

Construction cost and related data for 9 recently completed courthouses

Location	New construction					Renovations and additions			
	Fairfax, Virginia	Manassas, Virginia	Columbia, South Carolina	Clearwater, Florida	Chula Vista, California	Bel Air, Maryland	Lancaster, Pennsylvania	Baltimore, Maryland	Tacoma, Washington
Architects	HOK	LBC and W	GMK	P and P	T and S	Ayers/Saint	Buchart	M. Beck	R and H
Type of court jurisdiction	General	General	General	General	General	General	General	Federal	Limited
Type of construction	New	New	New	New	New	Renovation/addition	Addition	Complete shell	Renovation
Gross area (square feet)	236,000	124,000	408,000 <sup>a</sup>	130,500	270,965	79,964	247,131 <sup>b</sup>	20,867	15,552
Bid date	1/79	5/82	11/77	8/80	3/79	2/80	6/75	11/81	11/80
Construction contract	\$15,231,000 <sup>c</sup>	\$7,573,000 <sup>c</sup>	\$11,725,000 <sup>c</sup>	\$7,100,000 <sup>c</sup>	\$35,000,000 <sup>cd</sup>	\$8,870,000	\$8,767,324 <sup>e</sup>	\$1,234,000	\$556,248
Cost per gross square foot	\$64.50	61.00	<sup>a</sup>	\$54.41	<sup>f</sup>	\$67.00/ \$123.00 <sup>b</sup>	\$35.48	\$54.34	\$36.41
Percent distribution of space									
Court rooms and judges' chambers	56%	28%	28%	36%	16%	54%	29%	100%	33%
Administration and support	30%	56%	45%	58%	31% <sup>g</sup>	26%	38%	0	60%
Parking, storage, mechanical	14%	16%	27%	6%	24%	20%	33%	0	7%
Detention	0	0	0	0	29%	0	0	0	0
Number of courtrooms									
Completed	21	10	13	8	8	5	6	3	3
Shelled for future	7	0	0	0	8	3	0 <sup>e</sup>	0	0
Number of hearing rooms	0	0	0	1	2 <sup>h</sup>	0	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup>Includes 190,000 square feet of underground parking garage, making square foot cost noncomparable to others.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 45,000 square feet of underground parking garage, making square foot cost noncomparable to others.

<sup>c</sup>Including site work.

<sup>d</sup>Includes a jail.

<sup>e</sup>One floor left unfinished—number of future courtrooms undetermined.

<sup>f</sup>Total cost includes purchase of land, making square foot cost noncomparable to others.

<sup>g</sup>Central plant building separate.

<sup>h</sup>Plus two shelled for future.

Source: Walter H. Sobel, F.A.I.A. and Associates, Judicial/Legal Consultants, Chicago, Illinois, 1982 *pro bono* survey of the indicated architectural firms (unpublished) for DJS.

Corrections officials are exploring ways to cut the high cost of prison and jail construction

Charles B. DeWitt, New construction methods for correctional facilities, NCJ-100121, NIJ Construction Bulletins, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, March 1986.

Charles B. DeWitt, Florida sets example with use of concrete modules, NCJ-100125, NIJ Construction Bulletins, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, March 1986.

The purchase price for a police car ranged from \$6,700 to \$9,500 in 25 jurisdictions

National Association of Criminal Justice Planners, survey of selected jurisdictions, unpublished, 1982.

Some police investigation and court costs are not well known

National Association of Criminal Justice Planners, survey of selected jurisdictions, unpublished, 1982.

National Center for State Courts Reports, Williamsburg, Va., February 1987.

Memorandum from Howard Safir, Assistant Director for Operations, U.S. Marshalls Service, June 15, 1987.

Close to three-fourths of State and local justice dollars go for payroll

BJS Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1985, NCJ-106356, forthcoming.

Robert L. Spangenberg et al. of Abt Associates, Inc., BJS National criminal defense systems study, final report, NCJ-94702, October 1986.

BJS Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S., 1985, NCJ-106356, forthcoming.

#### Estimation procedures for October 1984 payroll

Two sections of Chapter V use October payroll data to estimate the amount of total spending to pay wages and salaries. The criminal justice expenditure and employment surveys collect the most recent October payroll data at the time the survey is conducted; however, this October does not fall into the same fiscal year as the expenditure data being collected, but in the next fiscal year. For example, the 1985 CJEE survey collected October 1985 payroll data and expenditure data for fiscal 1985 (generally July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985).

Because the CJEE was not conducted for 1984, October 1984 payroll data are not available from that source. It was necessary to estimate the October 1984 payroll in the analysis of the proportion of 1985 justice expenditures because using the

October 1985 payroll data would inflate the proportion going for salaries because it is assumed that they would be higher than October 1984 data.

The October 1984 data were estimated by assuming that the same relationship would exist between 1984 and 1985 CJEE payroll data as was observed in the 1984 and 1985 annual government employment survey. That survey has only the categories of police protection, all judicial, and corrections. The all judicial category data were used to estimate separately the CJEE categories of "courts," "prosecution and legal services," and "public defense." The sum of the three employment survey categories was used to estimate the CJEE "other" category. The computations and results are shown below.

#### Estimating October 1984 payrolls

Employment survey	Actual 1985	Actual 1984	1984/1985	CJEE	Actual 1985	Estimated 1984
Police	\$1,328,037	1,236,482	.9310599	Police	1,358,189	\$1,264,555
All Judicial	483,874	434,660	.8982817	Courts	323,023	290,169
Correction	639,113	556,635	.870949	Prosecution	164,927	148,153
Total	2,451,024	2,227,777	.9089168	Public defense	25,913	23,277
				Correction	694,675	605,027
				Other	10,177	9,250

The 1984 data were estimated for CJEE by multiplying the actual 1985 CJEE by the proportion given in the column labeled "1984/1985."

#### Estimating annual 1984 payroll

	Total expenditure	Payroll		
		October	Annual	Percent of total
All criminal justice direct State and local	39,923,301	2,340,431	28,085,172	70.3%
Police	19,246,080	1,264,555	15,174,660	78.8
Total judicial*	8,071,495	461,599	5,539,188	68.6
Courts only	4,928,068	290,169	3,482,028	70.7
Prosecutions	2,432,184	148,153	1,777,836	73.1
Public defense	711,243	23,277	279,324	39.3
Correction	12,327,568	605,027	7,260,324	58.9
Other	278,158	9,250	111,000	39.9

\*Includes courts, prosecutors, public defense.

Column 1. From table 2, 1985 CJEE (add State and local total direct).

Column 2. From technical appendix.

Column 3. Column 2 x 12.

Column 4. Column 3/Column 1.

Salaries for police and correctional officers are generally the lowest

Robert L. Spangenberg et al. of Abt Associates, Inc., BJS National criminal justice defense systems study, final report, NCJ-94702, October 1986.

#### Justice dollars pay personnel costs

Note: Entries here match the stubs of the tables on these pages. To avoid excessively repeating a source note, entries from a single source are sometimes grouped, and hence do not exactly match the order in the table.

#### Average annual salary

#### Law enforcement officers

City police officer (cities 10,000 or more population, January 1, 1985)  
"Police, fire, and refuse collection and disposal departments: Personnel, compensation and expenditures," International City Managers Association, Washington, D.C. Baseline Data Report (1986), 18(5).

City police chief (July 1, 1986)  
Current salaries, Special data issues, No. 1, International City Managers Association, per Eva Lena Molder.

State trooper (July 1, 1985, average salary computed from source.)  
"Alphabetical listing of highway patrol and State police starting and top pay," National Coalition of Troopers, July 1985.

U.S. Border Patrol agent

Deputy U.S. Marshal

U.S. Immigration inspector

U.S. Immigration agent

Federal drug agent

Employment in key occupations as of September 30, 1986. Justice Employee Data Services, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

FBI agent (September 30, 1986)  
Telephone conversation with Al Robertson, Budget and Finance.

#### Prosecutors

Federal prosecutor

Employment in key occupations as of September 30, 1986. Justice

Employee Data Services, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

#### Defenders

Federal defender (June 1987)  
Telephone conversation with Joe Bobek, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, June 5, 1987.

#### Court personnel

State court administrator  
State general jurisdiction trial court judge  
State intermediate appellate court justice  
State associate supreme court judge  
State supreme court justice  
(Average maximum salary May 31, 1986, computed from data in source, excluding "subsistence allowance")  
Survey of judicial salaries. National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, May 1986, pp. 2-5.

U.S. Magistrate  
U.S. Bankruptcy Court Judge  
U.S. Court of Claims Judge  
U.S. Court of International Trade Judge  
U.S. district court judge  
U.S. circuit court judge  
U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice  
U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice  
(Salaries as of March 1987) Telephone conversation with David Cook, Statistical Analysis and Reports Division, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, April 1987.

#### Corrections officers (adult facilities)

Local jail officer (entry level) (1986, computed from data for 48 large jails in source). The corrections yearbook: Instant answers to key questions in corrections, George M. and Camille Graham Camp (Pound Ridge, N.Y.: Criminal Justice Institute, 1986), p. 64.

State correctional personnel (January 1, 1986)  
(Average for officers computed from data in source for 48 States; for State director of corrections, average reported in source including the Federal system.)  
The corrections yearbook: Instant answers to key questions in

corrections, George M. and Camille Graham Camp (Pound Ridge, N.Y.: Criminal Justice Institute, 1986), pp. 37, 41-42.

Federal correctional officer  
Employment in key occupations as of September 30, 1986. Justice Employee Data Services, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

#### Probation and parole officers (adult clientele)

State probation and parole personnel (January 1, 1986)  
(Medians as presented in source for varying numbers of responding jurisdictions: entry level probation officer, 28; entry level parole officer, 28; chief probation officer, 27; chief parole officer, 25; parole board member, 16; parole board chairman, 19. In certain States, parole board members and chairmen are paid yearly "rates" or "per diems," not included here.)

Vital statistics in corrections, American Correctional Association, College Park, Maryland, p. 17.

Federal probation personnel (January 1, 1987)  
Rose Schachner, Probation Division, Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Note: Federal probation officers also supervise Federal parolees. For beginning probation officers with a college degree and no experience the entry level is \$22,458.

Federal parole personnel (1987)  
Lois Fennel, Administrative Office, U.S. Parole Commission.

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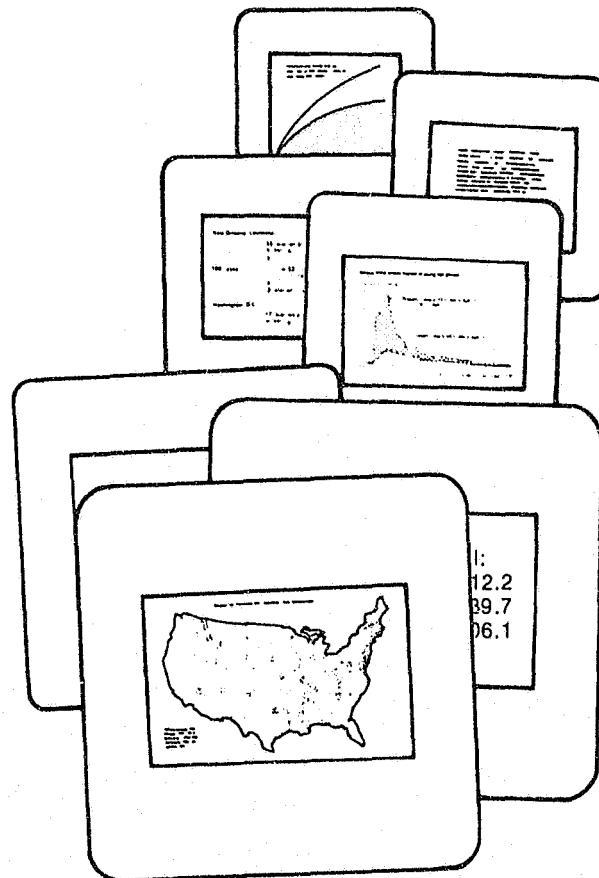
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(revised July 1988)

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# Drugs & Crime Data

Data Center &  
Clearinghouse for  
Drugs & Crime



## Illicit drugs— Cultivation to consequences

### The worldwide drug business

Cultivation & production  
Foreign  
Domestic

Distribution  
Export  
Transshipment  
Import into U.S.

Finance  
Money laundering  
Profits

### The fight against drugs

Enforcement  
Border interdiction  
Investigation  
Seizure & forfeiture  
Prosecution

Consumption reduction  
Prevention  
Education  
Treatment

### Consequences of drug use

Abuse  
Addiction  
Overdose  
Death

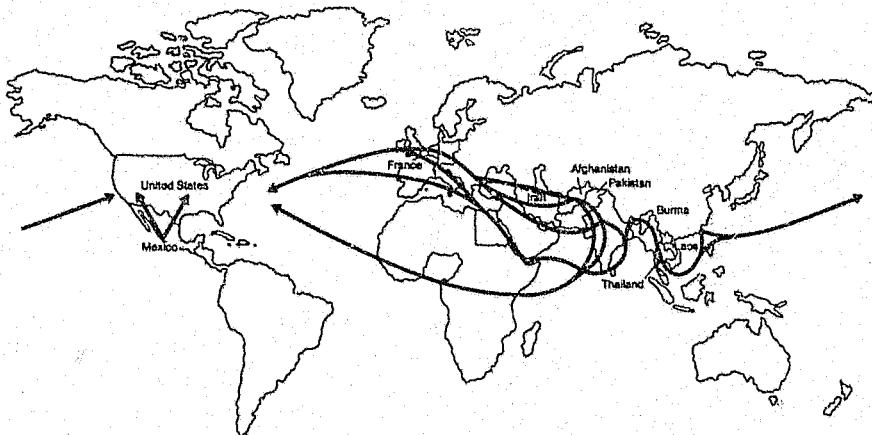
Crime  
While on drugs  
For drug money  
Trafficking

### Impact on justice system

Social disruption

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### Major heroin smuggling routes into the United States



DEA Quarterly Intelligence Trends

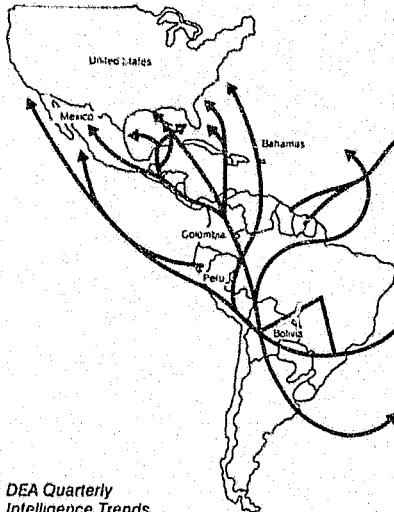
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### Major cocaine smuggling routes into the United States



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