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Crime - Criminal Justice Statistics [1]

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Table 6.74

Drug use history of State prison inmates

By characteristics, United States, 1991

Characteristics	Number of inmates	Drug use history			
		Ever used drugs	Used drugs in the month before the offense		Under the influence of drugs at time of offense
			At all	Daily	
All inmates	710,798	79.4 %	49.9 %	36.0 %	30.0 %
Sex					
Male	627,055	79.4	49.6	35.7	30.6
Female	38,743	79.5	53.9	41.4	36.3
Race, Hispanic origin					
White non-Hispanic	251,916	79.9	49.4	38.2	32.4
Black non-Hispanic	323,677	78.9	49.0	33.7	28.8
Hispanic	118,457	80.1	53.6	37.8	33.6
Other ^a	16,748	76.6	48.4	36.1	32.3
Age					
17 years or younger	4,552	71.5	51.1	34.6	22.3
18 to 24 years	151,209	81.2	52.4	37.4	30.7
25 to 29 years	172,244	85.2	55.2	39.3	33.7
30 to 34 years	152,767	86.7	56.3	41.1	37.2
35 to 44 years	161,344	79.7	47.6	35.1	30.5
45 to 54 years	46,475	53.5	28.3	20.7	15.4
55 to 64 years	16,997	28.5	9.8	7.0	6.8
65 years and older	5,210	12.0	4.7	2.5	5.7
Education					
8th grade or less	100,765	71.1	45.3	31.9	29.0
9th to 11th grade	189,898	81.5	51.1	36.1	31.2
High school graduate	326,817	82.4	53.2	39.3	33.4
Some college or more	88,064	74.9	41.0	28.8	23.9
Military service					
Veteran	116,690	74.7	41.5	30.9	25.6
Vietnam era	19,205	74.6	38.7	27.0	22.6
Other	96,389	74.7	42.3	31.8	26.3
Non-veteran	594,108	80.3	51.5	37.0	32.0

Note: See Note, table 6.69.

^aIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 4.6.

Table 6.75

Drug use history of State prison inmates

By most serious offense, United States, 1991

Most serious offense	Drug use history				Committed offense for money to buy drugs
	Never used drugs	Ever used drugs	Used drugs in the month before the offense	Under the influence of drugs at time of offense	
All offenses	20.4 %	79.6 %	50.1 %	31.1 %	17.1 %
Violent offenses	25.0	75.0	45.5	28.2	11.6
Homicide	26.5	73.5	43.2	27.7	5.3
Rape	31.1	68.9	37.0	24.5	4.4
Other sexual assault	39.4	60.6	28.2	17.0	1.3
Robbery	15.7	84.3	58.8	37.5	28.8
Assault	26.3	73.7	42.2	22.9	5.5
Other violent	25.6	74.4	41.1	23.6	6.7
Property offenses	15.8	84.2	54.5	35.4	26.5
Burglary	12.2	87.8	59.3	39.7	29.6
Larceny/theft	16.7	83.3	54.2	37.7	31.0
Motor vehicle theft	17.4	82.6	52.1	27.8	18.4
Fraud	26.0	74.0	43.8	27.9	25.4
Stolen property	15.7	84.3	43.6	24.5	17.3
Other property	23.7	76.3	47.0	24.7	5.7
Drug offenses	14.1	85.9	60.0	36.9	21.9
Possession	14.3	85.7	61.0	37.8	16.0
Trafficking	14.2	85.8	59.3	36.2	25.3
Other and unspecified	10.2	89.8	65.7	43.4	20.4
Public-order offenses	24.5	75.5	35.3	18.0	5.0
Weapons	21.1	78.9	39.7	18.8	4.2
Other public-order	25.7	74.3	33.8	17.8	5.3

Note: See Note, table 6.69. Homicide includes murder, and negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter. For a list of offenses within other categories, see Note, table 6.70.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 4.10.

Table 6.76

Drug use among State prison inmates during month before offense

By most serious offense, United States, 1991^a

Most serious offense	Percent of inmates who used in the month before the offense						
	Any drug	Heroin or other opiates	Cocaine or crack	Stimulants	Depressants	Hallucinogens	Marijuana
Number of inmates	352,092	68,052	177,708	53,597	26,910	26,132	225,789
Violent offenses	42.2 %	33.0 %	36.6 %	44.3 %	53.5 %	50.8 %	47.9 %
Homicide	10.7	8.0	7.5	13.3	18.4	19.1	12.7
Rape	2.6	0.8	1.7	3.4	3.0	2.5	3.5
Other sexual assault	3.3	1.2	2.8	5.2	2.0	4.9	4.3
Robbery	17.3	17.5	17.7	13.2	19.9	15.8	17.8
Assault	6.9	4.6	5.7	7.6	8.2	7.1	7.9
Other violent	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.7
Property offenses	27.0	32.1	27.5	29.0	25.0	26.8	26.3
Burglary	14.7	16.8	14.9	15.3	17.7	17.1	15.4
Larceny/theft	5.3	9.1	8.0	3.8	2.8	3.1	4.1
Motor vehicle theft	2.3	1.8	2.0	3.2	1.3	3.1	2.3
Fraud	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	1.5	1.6	2.1
Stolen property	1.2	1.6	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.2
Other property	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.3
Drug offenses	25.5	29.5	30.9	20.5	15.4	17.0	20.6
Possession	9.2	12.1	11.2	8.6	5.5	5.5	6.8
Trafficking	15.8	16.8	19.0	11.7	9.1	11.3	13.4
Other and unspecified	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.5
Public-order offenses	4.9	5.0	4.5	5.8	5.9	5.0	4.8
Weapons	1.4	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.7	0.4	1.4
Other public-order	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	5.2	4.5	3.4
Other offenses	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3

Note: See Note, table 6.69. Homicide includes murder and negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter. For a list of offenses in other categories, see Note, table 6.70.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 4.11.

Table 6.73

Drug use history of State prison inmates

By type of drug, United States, 1986 and 1991

Type of drug	Drug use history									
	Ever used drugs		Ever used drugs regularly		Used drugs In the month before the offense		Used drugs daily in the month before the offense		Under the influence of drugs at time of offense	
	1986	1991	1986	1991	1986	1991	1986	1991	1986	1991
Number of inmates	448,672	710,798	448,672	710,444	448,208	710,241	448,208	703,707	448,283	699,811
Any drug	79.8 %	79.4 %	62.6 %	62.2 %	56.0 %	49.9 %	42.8 %	36.0 %	35.5 %	30.9 %
Marijuana	76.0	73.8	54.8	51.9	46.4	32.2	32.9	21.0	18.0	11.4
Cocaine/crack ^a	43.9	49.5	22.3	32.0	20.4	25.3	11.9	15.9	10.3	14.5
Cocaine	43.9	45.5	22.3	27.3	20.4	20.5	11.9	12.2	10.3	10.5
Crack	NA	19.8	NA	13.0	NA	10.1	NA	6.9	NA	5.0
Heroin/opiates	26.3	25.2	17.5	15.3	10.6	9.6	7.9	7.2	7.1	5.8
Heroin	25.2	23.1	17.0	14.1	10.0	8.9	7.6	6.7	6.6	5.7
Other opiates	7.8	9.4	2.6	4.2	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.3
Stimulants ^a	30.4	29.7	16.3	16.5	9.7	7.6	5.8	4.8	3.8	2.8
Amphetamines	30.4	26.7	16.3	13.5	9.7	5.1	5.8	3.1	3.8	1.1
Methamphetamine	NA	14.8	NA	8.4	NA	4.6	NA	2.9	NA	1.8
Hallucinogens	27.2	26.9	11.8	11.5	6.6	3.7	2.8	1.4	3.2	1.6
LSD	22.2	22.4	8.3	8.5	3.6	2.4	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.9
PCP	16.2	14.4	5.7	5.1	3.7	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.9	0.8
Depressants	40.3	24.0	14.9	10.8	9.4	3.8	4.8	2.0	4.0	1.0
Barbiturates	37.1	20.7	13.4	9.4	7.8	3.5	3.5	1.8	2.7	0.9
Methaqualone	23.0	15.8	8.0	5.3	4.7	0.9	2.2	0.4	1.4	0.1

Note: See Note, table 6.69. This table excludes an estimated 1,744 cases in 1986 and 844 cases in 1991 for whom drug use information was not available.

^aPercents for 1986 reflect either cocaine alone or amphetamines alone because the 1986 survey did not include crack or methamphetamines.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 4.7.

Table 2.33

Attitudes toward crime in own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

Question: "Is there more crime in your area than there was a year ago, or less?"

to a year ago, do you more uneasy on ata, uneasy, or much different?	Not much different	Not sure
less		
5 %	57 %	(a)
7	60	1 %
0	65	1
9	63	2
7	51	1
6	45	1
5	53	2
4	46	1
2	42	1
1A	NA	NA
5	39	1
1A	NA	NA
4	39	2
4	42	1
1A	NA	NA
3	44	4

Appendix 5.

nc., Apr. 14, 1991).

	More	Less	Same ^a	No opinion
National	54 %	19 %	23 %	4 %
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	49	22	25	4
Female	58	17	21	4
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 29 years	54	23	16	7
30 to 49 years	55	18	22	5
50 years and older	53	18	27	2
65 years and older	55	22	22	1
<u>Region</u>				
East	53	20	24	3
Midwest	45	23	27	5
South	60	17	19	4
West	54	18	22	6
<u>Community size</u>				
Large city	64	15	16	6
Medium city	57	21	17	5
Suburbs	46	21	28	5
Small town	47	23	27	3
Rural area	58	14	24	4
<u>Race</u>				
White	52	19	25	4
Nonwhite	66	23	6	5
<u>Education</u>				
College graduate	53	14	28	5
College incomplete	56	17	22	5
High school graduate	53	21	22	4
Less than high school graduate	52	27	19	2
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	52	23	19	6
Democrat	56	18	23	3
Independent	52	17	27	4
<u>Income</u>				
\$50,000 and over	53	16	27	4
\$30,000 to 49,999	51	19	26	4
\$20,000 to 29,999	56	17	24	3
Under \$20,000	56	23	16	5
<u>Religion</u>				
Protestant	55	19	22	4
Catholic	56	19	24	2
None	49	18	29	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Table 2.34

Attitudes toward walking alone at night and safety at home

United States, selected years 1965-92

Question: "Is there any area near where you live—that is, within a mile—where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? How about at home at night—do you feel safe and secure, or not?"

	Afraid to walk alone at night (percent respond- ing "yes")	Feel unsafe at home (percent respond- ing "yes")
1965	34 %	NA
1967	31	NA
1972	42	17 %
1975	45	20
1977	45	15
1981	45	16
1983	45	16
1989	43	10
1990	40	10
1992	44	17

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 318 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1992), pp. 51, 52. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.35

Respondents re-
neighborhood

By demographic c

Question: "Is there
afraid t

National

Sex

Male

Female

Age

18 to 29

30 to 49

50 years and older

65 years and older

Region

East

Midwest

South

West

Community size

Large city

Medium city

Suburbs

Small town

Rural area

Race

White

Nonwhite

Education

College graduate

College incomplete

High school graduate

Less than high sch

Politics

Republican

Democrat

Independent

Income

\$50,000 and

\$30,000 to 49,999

\$20,000 to 29,999

Under \$20,000

Table 2.35

Respondents reporting whether they feel afraid to walk alone at night in their own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

Question: "Is there any area near where you live--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?"

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	44 %	56 %	(a)
Sex			
Male	28	72	(a)
Female	59	41	(a)
Age			
18 to 29 years	48	52	0 %
30 to 49 years	40	60	0
50 years and older	46	53	1
65 years and older	55	44	1
Region			
East	47	53	0
Midwest	34	55	(a)
South	51	49	(a)
West	42	57	1
Community size			
Large city	60	40	0
Medium city	56	44	0
Suburbs	42	57	1
Small town	36	63	1
Rural area	31	69	(a)
Race			
White	42	57	1
Nonwhite	58	42	0
Education			
College graduate	37	62	1
College incomplete	45	55	0
High school graduate	43	57	(a)
Less than high school graduate	53	46	1
Politics			
Republican	40	60	(a)
Democrat	53	46	1
Independent	40	60	0
Income			
\$50,000 and over	33	67	(a)
\$30,000 to 49,999	42	58	(a)
\$20,000 to 29,999	37	62	1
Under \$20,000	57	43	(a)
Religion			
Protestant	44	56	(a)
Catholic	44	56	0
None	37	63	0

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 318 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1992), p. 53. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.130

Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1991

(12,354 agencies; 1991 estimated population 222,105,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1991	Percent change over 1990 ^a	Percent ^b	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	19,782	+4.7 %	100.0 %	\$87
Forcible rape	93,084	+0.9	100.0	30
Robbery	636,185	+7.0	100.0	817
Street/highway	357,579	+6.3	56.2	627
Commercial house	74,418	+11.6	11.7	1,456
Gas or service station	16,493	+2.8	2.6	474
Convenience store	36,474	+2.2	5.7	387
Residence	62,526	+9.2	9.8	1,126
Bank	10,193	+17.2	1.6	3,177
Miscellaneous	78,502	+6.3	12.3	792
Burglary	2,763,793	+1.9	100.0	1,246
Residence (dwelling)	1,828,151	+1.9	66.1	1,281
Night	581,263	+1.3	21.0	890
Day	787,997	+0.4	28.5	1,463
Unknown	458,891	+5.4	16.6	1,335
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	935,642	+1.8	33.9	1,180
Night	438,962	+0.4	15.9	1,039
Day	224,057	-3.1	8.1	1,141
Unknown	272,623	+8.8	9.9	1,438
L Any-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	7,150,692	+1.5	100.0	478
By type				
Pocket-picking	73,010	-1.4	1.0	366
Purse-snatching	73,055	-1.4	1.0	280
Shoplifting	1,179,658	+3.0	16.5	104
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,605,003	+3.0	22.4	544
Motor vehicle accessories	1,010,373	-3.7	14.1	305
Bicycles	417,318	+8.9	5.8	233
From buildings	1,014,443	+1.4	14.2	788
From coin-operated machines	69,667	+26.9	1.0	139
All others	1,708,165	+0.6	23.9	681
By value				
Over \$200	2,561,144	+1.4	35.8	1,234
\$50 to \$200	1,695,379	+1.2	23.7	115
Under \$50	2,894,169	+1.8	40.5	22
Motor vehicle theft	1,521,958	+1.5	100.0	4,983

Note: See Note, table 3.122. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking type institutions. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." Data for 1991 were not available for Iowa; therefore this State was omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses, Appendix 3.

^aPercent change calculations are based only on agencies submitting 6 or more common months of data for both 1990 and 1991. As a result direct comparisons should not be made with similar data presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^cDue to rounding, percents may not add to total.

Table 2.30

Attitudes toward personal danger from terrorist acts

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991 and 1993

Question: "Do you personally feel any sense of danger from terrorist acts where you live and work, or not?"

	Yes		No	
	1991	1993	1991	1993
National	19 %	12 %	80 %	87 %
Sex				
Male	15	11	85	88
Female	23	14	75	86
Age				
18 to 29 years	22	9	77	90
30 to 49 years	19	14	80	86
50 years and older	18	13	81	86
Region				
East	24	12	75	88
Midwest	16	8	84	94
South	19	15	80	84
West	17	18	83	82
Race				
White	16	11	83	89
Black	NA	26	NA	72
Nonwhite ^a	37	23	59	75
Education				
College graduate	18	12	81	88
College incomplete	19	16	80	84
No college	19	10	80	88
Politics				
Republican	17	9	82	91
Democrat	22	15	77	85
Independent	17	13	82	85
Income				
\$50,000 and over	20	14	80	86
\$30,000 to \$49,999	15	13	84	87
\$20,000 to \$29,999	13	8	87	92
Under \$20,000	27	16	71	84
Community				
Urban area	NA	17	NA	83
Suburban area	NA	14	NA	86
Rural area	NA	8	NA	90

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 330 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1993), p. 21; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.1

Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country

United States, 1981-93

Question: "What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?"

	May 8-11 1981	Jan. 8-11, 1982	Oct. 15-18, 1982	Apr. 15-18, 1983	Oct. 7-10, 1983	Feb. 10-13, 1984	June 22-25, 1984	Sept. 28- Oct. 1, 1984	Jan. 25-28, 1985	May 17-20, 1985	July 11-14, 1986	Apr. 10-13, 1987	Sept. 9-11, 1988	May 4-7, 1989	Nov. 9-12, 1989	Apr. 6-8, 1990	July 19-22, 1990	Mar. 7-10, 1991	Mar. 28-29, 1992	Jan. 8-11, 1993
High cost of living; inflation; taxes	59 %	49 %	18 %	18 %	12 %	10 %	14 %	12 %	11 %	11 %	4 %	5 %	2 %	3 %	2 %	1 %	1 %	2 %	8 %	3 %
Unemployment	16	28	61	54	41	29	26	22	20	21	23	13	9	6	3	3	3	8	26	22
International problems; foreign affairs	4	5	2	2	7	11	9	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4 ^a	3	NA	NA	1	3	8
Crime	5	5	3	2	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	6	3	2	1	2	5	9
Fear of war/nuclear war; international tensions	3	5	3	11	14	11	16	25	27	23	22	23	5	2	1	1	1	2	NA	NA
Moral decline in society; ethics	5	4	3	4	5	7	5	4	2	6	3	5	1	5	3	1	2	2	5	7
Excessive government spending; Federal budget deficit	4	3	4	5	4	12	11	11	18	10	13	11	12	7	7	6	21	8	8	13
Dissatisfaction with government	2	1	3	NA	2	2	2	3	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	2	1	1	1	NA	8	5
Economy (general)	NA	NA	11	8	4	5	3	4	6	8	7	10	12	8	7	7	7	24	42	35
Poverty; hunger; homeless	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	6	6	6	5	7	10	10	11	7	10	15	15
Drugs; drug abuse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	6	8	11	11	27	36	30	18	11	8	6
Trade deficit; trade relations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	3
Education; quality of education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3	2	1	2	2	8	8
Environment; pollution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	8	5	2	3	3
AIDS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1	2	(b)	3	2
Abortion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(b)	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Recession; depression	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(b)	(b)	NA	NA	4	3	NA
Health care	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	18
All other	17	5	2	9	7	11	10	22	14	21	18	18	18 ^c	16 ^d	14	14 ^e	10 ^f	12 ^g	(h)	31 ⁱ
No opinion; don't know	3	2	2	2	4	4	2	NA	3	3	3	4	12	7	6	9	5	6	2	2

Note: Exact wording of response categories varies across surveys. Multiple responses are possible. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aCategory includes "foreign aid."

^bLess than a fraction of 1 percent.

^cIncludes those responding "other specific economic problems."

^dIncludes those responding "other economic."

^eIncludes those responding "other economic" and "other non-economic."

^fIncludes those responding "S & L crisis," "taxes," "other economic," and "other non-economic."

^gIncludes those responding "other economic," "non-economic," "taxes," "Kuwait/Iraq," "Medicare," and "health care."

^hSpecific problems mentioned by less than 3 percent of respondents were not reported in 1992.

ⁱIncludes those responding, "Iraq/Persian Gulf crisis," "Medicare increases/senior citizens' insurance/Social Security," "racism," "other economic," and "other non-economic."

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 198, p. 27; Report No. 206, p. 23; Report No. 226, p. 17; Report No. 229, pp. 20, 21; Report No. 235, pp. 20, 21; Report No. 252, pp. 28, 29; Report No. 260, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 277, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 285, pp. 4, 5; Report No. 290, p. 6 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 23, 1985), pp. 1, 2; George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 298 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1990), p. 14; George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll*, Mar. 14, 1991, pp. 2, 3; Apr. 3, 1992, pp. 1, 2 (Los Angeles: Los Angeles Times Syndicate); and George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 328 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1993), pp. 31, 32. Table constructed by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.14

Respondents' ratings of local police solving crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

Question: "How would you rate the police in your community on the following . . . solving crime?"

	Excellent	Pretty good	Only fair	Poor	Not sure/ refused
National	13 %	45 %	30 %	9 %	3 %
Sex					
Male	12	44	31	10	3
Female	14	47	29	8	3
Age					
18 to 24 years	3	51	34	8	4
25 to 29 years	10	47	30	13	1
30 to 39 years	13	42	33	10	1
40 to 49 years	11	45	31	10	3
50 to 64 years	18	43	28	9	4
65 years and older	19	46	23	5	8
Race, ethnicity					
White	15	48	28	8	3
Black	2	41	38	17	2
Hispanic	11	46	31	9	2
Region					
East	11	50	27	9	4
Midwest	19	45	25	7	4
South	9	45	32	12	2
West	13	40	37	8	3
Education					
Post graduate	13	48	31	5	3
College graduate	15	48	28	5	4
College incomplete	11	45	33	9	2
High school graduate	15	45	27	9	3
Less than high school graduate	7	42	34	14	2
Politics					
Republican	18	46	25	8	3
Democrat	12	43	33	10	3
Independent	9	48	31	9	3
Income					
\$50,001 and over	17	45	30	6	2
\$35,001 to \$50,000	15	44	33	8	(b)
\$25,001 to \$35,000	13	49	28	9	4
\$15,001 to \$25,000	10	50	32	6	2
\$7,501 to \$15,000	14	45	23	14	4
\$7,500 and under	8	36	36	18	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by Louis Harris and Associates. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16

Respondents' ratings of local police preventing crime

By demographic characteristic, United States, 1992^a

Question: "How would you rate the police in your community on the following ... preventing crime?"

	Excellent	Pretty good	Only fair	Poor	Not sure/ refused
National	18 %	42 %	28 %	13 %	1 %
Sex					
Male	18	39	29	15	1
Female	18	44	27	11	2
Age					
18 to 24 years	9	53	21	15	2
25 to 29 years	9	32	40	18	1
30 to 39 years	12	43	31	13	1
40 to 49 years	18	41	31	10	1
50 to 64 years	20	45	20	13	1
65 years and older	26	36	25	9	3
Race, ethnicity					
White	17	42	28	11	1
Black	10	46	27	18	0
Hispanic	15	40	24	19	1
Region					
East	14	43	25	16	2
Midwest	22	44	27	6	1
South	13	43	28	15	1
West	17	37	32	13	1
Education					
Post graduate	15	43	28	11	2
College graduate	17	44	27	11	1
College incomplete	14	42	30	12	2
High school graduate	17	41	28	12	2
Less than high school graduate	15	41	26	18	0
Politics					
Republican	22	45	22	10	1
Democrat	14	40	31	13	2
Independent	10	44	29	18	1
Income					
\$50,001 and over	22	42	25	10	1
\$35,001 to \$50,000	18	49	23	11	1
\$25,001 to \$35,000	18	40	28	14	2
\$15,001 to \$25,000	14	45	28	12	1
\$7,501 to \$15,000	13	33	34	19	2
\$7,500 and under	9	43	35	13	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by Louis Harris and Associates. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16

Respondents' ratings of local police response time

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

Question: "How would you rate the police in your community on the following ... responding quickly to calls for help and assistance?"

	Excellent	Pretty good	Only fair	Poor	Not sure/ refused
National	28 %	41 %	20 %	9 %	2 %
Sex					
Male	27	40	21	10	2
Female	29	42	19	8	2
Age					
18 to 24 years	21	41	24	13	(b)
25 to 29 years	23	41	21	16	0
30 to 39 years	23	44	25	6	2
40 to 49 years	32	37	20	9	3
50 to 64 years	31	40	17	8	3
65 years and older	36	43	11	6	4
Race, ethnicity					
White	30	43	18	7	2
Black	14	36	33	16	1
Hispanic	24	36	29	8	3
Region					
East	26	41	19	10	3
Midwest	35	40	15	7	2
South	23	43	23	10	1
West	30	39	20	7	4
Education					
Post graduate	31	42	14	7	6
College graduate	31	47	14	6	2
College incomplete	28	41	21	7	3
High school graduate	27	42	20	9	2
Less than high school graduate	25	35	25	14	1
Politics					
Republican	32	43	16	8	1
Democrat	26	39	21	11	3
Independent	25	46	20	8	2
Income					
\$50,001 and over	36	42	14	5	3
\$35,001 to \$50,000	32	39	20	6	3
\$25,001 to \$35,000	29	40	20	10	1
\$15,001 to \$25,000	24	45	20	9	2
\$7,501 to \$15,000	27	38	18	15	1
\$7,500 and under	17	44	26	12	1

 Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.
^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by Louis Harris and Associates. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.42

Attitudes toward whether citizens must take law into their own hands

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

Question: "There has been a lot of talk about increasing crime in this country, and the fears people have about the police not being around to protect them when they are needed. Do you think the situation has reached the point where it is necessary for citizens to take the law into their own hands in order to protect themselves from attack in any way they can, or do you think it is wrong for people to take the law into their own hands under such circumstances?"

	Yes, necessary to take law into own hands	No, wrong to take law into own hands	Don't know
National	26 %	66 %	8 %
Sex			
Male	30	62	8
Female	22	71	8
Age			
18 to 29 years	26	65	9
30 to 44 years	30	63	7
45 to 59 years	26	67	7
60 years and older	19	72	9
Region			
Northeast	17	77	6
Midwest	25	66	9
South	31	60	9
West	27	66	7
Education			
College graduate	23	71	6
Some college	25	69	6
High school graduate	27	65	8
Less than high school graduate	26	61	12
Politics			
Democrat	25	68	6
Republican	23	69	7
Income			
\$50,000 and over	23	71	6
\$30,000 to \$49,999	29	66	5
\$15,000 to \$29,999	21	70	9
Under \$15,000	31	62	7
Occupation			
Executive/professional	27	66	7
White collar	25	67	8
Blue collar	29	62	9
Homemaker	19	75	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Roper Organization, Inc.

Table 2.43

Attitudes toward strategies for combatting crime and lawlessness

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

Question: "Most people are concerned about the increase in crime and lawlessness that has been taking place across the country today. On which would you like to see us rely more heavily?"

	On much stricter law enforcement and severer penalties than we now have	On correc- tive programs that get at the root of the problems that cause people to commit crimes	On both ^b	Don't know
National	44 %	31 %	22 %	3 %
Sex				
Male	48	30	20	3
Female	42	31	23	3
Age				
18 to 29 years	41	34	21	4
30 to 44 years	44	32	22	2
45 to 59 years	42	32	23	3
60 years and older	50	25	22	3
Region				
Northeast	50	30	19	2
Midwest	37	32	29	2
South	51	30	16	3
West	34	33	27	6
Education				
College graduate	37	35	25	3
Some college	41	31	25	3
High school graduate	48	28	21	3
Less than high school graduate	47	31	18	4
Politics				
Democrat	43	34	20	3
Republican	45	29	22	3
Income				
\$50,000 and over	44	36	19	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	47	29	22	2
\$15,000 to \$29,999	44	31	22	3
Under \$15,000	40	36	20	4
Occupation				
Executive/professional	41	28	28	3
White collar	44	31	22	3
Blue collar	45	35	18	2
Homemaker	45	30	21	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bResponse volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Roper Organization, Inc.

Table 2.58

 Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

 Question: "Do you have a gun in the house?"

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	48 %	51 %	1 %
Sex			
Male	54	45	1
Female	43	56	1
Age			
18 to 29 years	46	53	1
30 to 49 years	49	51	(a)
50 to 64 years	53	46	1
65 years and older	46	53	1
Region			
East	37	62	1
Midwest	49	51	(a)
South	57	43	0
West	49	50	1
Race			
White	50	49	1
Black	37	63	0
Nonwhite ^b	35	64	1
Education			
College graduate	37	62	1
College incomplete	43	56	1
No college	56	43	1
Politics			
Republican	55	44	1
Democrat	42	58	(a)
Independent	49	50	1
Income			
\$50,000 and over	45	54	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	55	44	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	50	50	0
Under \$20,000	45	54	1
Community			
Urban area	35	64	1
Suburban area	49	50	1
Rural area	57	43	(a)

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.^bIncludes black respondents.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 330 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1993), p. 5; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.61

Attitudes toward laws covering the sale of firearms

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "In general, do you feel that the laws covering the sale of firearms should be made more strict, less strict, or kept as they are now?"

	More strict	Less strict	Kept as they are now	No opinion
National	70 %	4 %	24 %	2 %
Sex				
Male	61	6	33	(a)
Female	77	4	16	3
Age				
18 to 29 years	69	7	24	(a)
30 to 49 years	68	4	25	3
50 to 64 years	71	4	24	1
65 years and older	75	2	20	3
Region				
East	77	2	20	1
Midwest	66	5	27	2
South	67	4	25	4
West	69	7	23	1
Race				
White	68	4	26	2
Black	84	3	13	0
Nonwhite ^b	82	4	13	1
Education				
College graduate	75	5	18	2
College incomplete	74	5	20	1
No college	65	3	29	3
Politics				
Republican	60	5	32	3
Democrat	82	2	15	1
Independent	65	6	26	3
Income				
\$50,000 and over	71	5	22	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	69	5	24	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	67	3	29	1
Under \$20,000	69	5	24	2
Community				
Urban area	75	2	19	4
Suburban area	73	6	21	(a)
Rural area	64	5	29	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.^bIncludes black respondents.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 330 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1993), p. 4; and from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.15

Estimated percent distribution of police response time for personal and household incidents

By type of victimization, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Number of incidents	Total	Within 5 minutes	Within 10 minutes	Within an hour	Within a day	Longer than a day	Length of time not known	Not available
Crimes of Violence	1,852,240	100 %	27.7 %	22.6 %	38.9 %	5.3 %	0.7 % ^b	6.5 %	0.3 % ^b
Robbery	412,190	100	20.4	20.6	43.4	3.9 ^b	1.5 ^b	10.3	0.0 ^b
Aggravated assault	518,880	100	25.7	19.6	37.2	6.1	0.8 ^b	10.3	0.4 ^b
Simple assault	840,870	100	32.4	25.3	32.9	5.7	0.3 ^b	3.0 ^b	0.4 ^b
Crimes of theft	1,802,050	100	13.2	22.9	40.9	11.3	1.8	9.5	0.2 ^b
Personal larceny									
With contact	102,600	100	31.7	17.5 ^b	37.4	5.2 ^b	3.0 ^b	5.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without contact	1,699,440	100	12.1	23.3	41.1	11.7	1.8	9.8	0.3 ^b
Household crimes	4,329,400	100	11.7	20.4	48.3	12.8	1.8	4.9	0.1 ^b
Burglary	2,034,270	100	12.9	19.9	45.5	14.3	1.9	5.3	0.1 ^b
Household larceny	1,309,610	100	9.0	20.3	53.7	11.3	2.3	3.1	0.3 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	985,500	100	12.6	21.7	46.7	11.6	0.8 ^b	6.6	0.0 ^b

Note: See Note, table 3.1. These data exclude incidents in which the police did not come to see the victim, the police were at the scene of the crime, or the victim did not report the incident to the police. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 118.

Table 3.59

Estimated percent distribution of type of weapon used by armed offenders in personal incidents

By type of incident, victim-offender relationship, and type of weapon, United States, 1991^a

Type of incident and victim-offender relationship	Number of weapons used ^b	Total	Firearm				Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object	Other	Type unknown
			Total	Hand-gun	Other gun	Gun type unknown					
All incidents											
Crimes of violence	2,025,800	100 %	36.6 %	28.7 %	7.6 %	0.3 % ^c	22.7 %	3.9 %	18.9 %	13.5 %	4.3 %
Completed	910,130	100	36.5	31.5	5.1	0.0 ^c	21.5	3.6	21.9	14.4	2.1 ^c
Attempted	1,115,660	100	36.6	26.5	9.6	0.6 ^c	23.7	4.2	16.6	12.8	6.1
Rape	40,990	100	35.9 ^c	35.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	35.0 ^c	5.4 ^c	11.9 ^c	11.7 ^c	0.0 ^c
Robbery	626,450	100	45.7	39.9	5.8	0.0 ^c	25.9	3.6 ^c	15.7	7.9	1.2 ^c
Completed	424,720	100	54.6	47.8	7.0	0.0 ^c	25.1	2.4 ^c	12.8	5.1 ^c	0.0 ^c
With injury	119,110	100	33.6	28.0	5.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	22.4	2.2 ^c	34.2	7.7 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	305,600	100	62.9	55.3	7.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	26.1	2.5 ^c	4.5 ^c	4.1 ^c	0.0 ^c
Attempted	201,720	100	26.9	23.7	3.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	27.8	6.3 ^c	21.8	13.7	3.6 ^c
With injury	62,520	100	17.6 ^c	17.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	10.3 ^c	10.0 ^c	39.5 ^c	19.4 ^c	3.2 ^c
Without injury	139,200	100	31.1	26.6	4.6	0.0 ^c	35.6	4.6 ^c	13.9 ^c	11.1 ^c	3.6 ^c
Aggravated assault	1,358,360	100	32.4	23.3	8.6	0.5 ^c	20.9	4.0	20.6	16.1	5.9
Completed with injury	457,170	100	19.2	15.6	3.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	18.3	4.5 ^c	30.9	22.8	4.2 ^c
Attempted with weapon	901,180	100	39.1	27.2	11.2	0.7 ^c	22.2	3.8	15.4	12.6	6.6
Involving strangers											
Crimes of violence	1,474,890	100	40.8	32.4	7.9	0.4 ^c	20.6	3.6	19.4	12.7	3.0
Rape	34,030	100	43.2 ^c	43.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	37.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.6 ^c	14.1 ^c	0.0 ^c
Robbery	551,690	100	46.9	40.7	6.2	0.0 ^c	24.9	3.8 ^c	15.4	7.7	1.3 ^c
Aggravated assault	889,160	100	36.9	26.9	9.3	0.7 ^c	17.3	3.6	22.4	15.7	4.2
Involving nonstrangers											
Crimes of violence	550,910	100	25.4	18.8	6.6	0.0 ^c	26.5	4.9	17.8	15.7	7.8
Rape	6,950	100	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	25.1 ^c	32.0 ^c	42.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Robbery	74,760	100	36.9	34.4 ^c	2.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	33.4 ^c	2.6 ^c	18.2 ^c	8.9 ^c	0.0 ^c
Aggravated assault	469,200	100	23.9	16.6	7.3	0.0 ^c	27.8	4.8 ^c	17.3	17.0	9.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.9. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bSome respondents may have reported more than one weapon present.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 83, Table 72.

Table 3.139

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1991

(- represents zero)

Circumstances	Total	Relationship of victim to offender									Acquaintance
		Husband	Wife	Mother	Father	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other family	
Total	21,506	353	847	144	184	316	236	187	28	388	5,598
Felony type, total	4,589	4	15	18	18	37	31	3	8	37	1,111
Rape	129	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	32
Robbery	2,201	-	-	7	8	1	-	-	1	19	380
Burglary	195	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	30
Larceny-theft	32	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Motor vehicle theft	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Arson	136	1	2	5	1	11	4	-	4	3	27
Prostitution and commercialized vice	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other sex offenses	47	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	24
Narcotic drug laws	1,344	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	493
Gambling	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17
Other - not specified	400	3	11	3	6	23	23	-	1	10	82
Suspected felony type	209	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	20
Other than felony type, total	11,115	322	752	105	150	256	186	165	21	303	3,984
Romantic triangle	312	7	25	-	-	1	-	1	-	8	175
Child killed by babysitter	31	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	22
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	497	7	15	1	8	4	1	8	1	11	238
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	252	1	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	134
Argument over money or property	516	6	9	5	4	1	-	6	-	26	294
Other arguments	6,037	250	473	55	101	50	26	134	10	186	2,138
Gangland killings	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Juvenile gang killings	838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	242
Institutional killings	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Sniper attack	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other - not specified	2,398	51	226	42	34	197	158	16	10	72	639
Unknown	5,592	26	79	22	17	23	19	18	1	45	483

Note: See Notes, tables 3.122 and 3.133. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims for which supplemental homicide data were received. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Friend	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Neighbor	Stranger	Unknown relationship
781	289	483	229	3,235	8,247
90	8	9	55	1,328	1,825
5	-	2	9	37	41
36	-	1	19	874	855
1	1	-	15	71	73
-	-	-	1	18	5
2	-	1	-	25	13
2	1	-	3	12	60
-	-	-	-	4	8
-	-	1	1	6	12
34	2	-	4	184	621
3	-	-	-	9	3
7	4	4	3	88	134
3	-	2	-	22	154
616	248	432	184	1,558	1,853
29	9	29	3	20	7
4	1	-	-	-	-
42	13	10	3	88	49
8	-	3	1	25	70
56	8	11	17	44	29
373	192	309	116	729	895
3	-	-	-	73	43
9	-	-	1	254	331
1	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	3	5
91	25	70	23	322	422
52	13	40	10	329	4,415

Table 3.133

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-91

Year	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Type of weapon used					Unknown or not stated
			Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.) ^b	Other ^c	
1964	7,990	100 %	56 %	24 %	5 %	10 %	3 %	2 %
1965	8,773	100	57	23	6	10	3	1
1966	9,562	100	59	22	5	9	2	1
1967	11,114	100	63	20	5	9	2	1
1968	12,503	100	65	18	6	8	2	1
1969	13,575	100	65	19	4	8	3	1
1970	13,649	100	66	18	4	8	3	1
1971	16,183	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1972	15,832	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1973	17,123	100	66	17	5	8	2	2
1974	18,632	100	67	17	5	8	1	1
1975	18,642	100	65	17	5	9	2	2
1976	18,605	100	64	18	5	8	2	3
1977	18,033	100	62	19	5	8	2	3
1978	18,714	100	64	19	5	8	2	3
1979	20,591	100	63	19	5	8	2	3
1980	21,860	100	62	19	5	8	2	4
1981	20,053	100	62	19	5	7	2	3
1982	19,485	100	60	21	5	8	2	3
1983	18,673	100	58	22	6	9	2	3
1984	18,689	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1985	17,545	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1986	19,257	100	59	20	6	9	2	4
1987	17,859	100	59	20	6	8	2	4
1988	18,269	100	61	19	6	8	2	4
1989	18,954	100	62	18	6	7	2	4
1990	20,045	100	64	18	5	7	2	4
1991	21,505	100	66	16	5	7	3	2

Note: See Note, table 3.122. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from *Crime in the United States*, the data were taken from the first year in which the data were reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that additional information be transmitted to the FBI when a murder has been committed. The actual number of offenses presented in the tables displaying characteristics of murders known to the police may differ from figures in other tables that reflect data from only the initial report on the offense.

Data for Florida and Kentucky were not available for 1988 and data for Iowa were not available for 1991; therefore the Source did not include these States in detailed breakdowns of the data for those years. However, data for these States were estimated by the Source and included in the national totals for those years.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bThis category includes beatings and strangulations. Pushed is also included in personal weapons.

^cThis category includes arson, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 16; 1965, p. 106, Table 16; 1966, p. 107, Table 20; 1967, p. 112, Table 20; 1968, p. 108, Table 20; 1969, p. 106, Table 21; 1970, p. 188, Table 21; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 188, Table 24; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 18; 1975, p. 18; 1976, p. 10; 1977, p. 11; 1978, p. 12; 1979, p. 11; 1980, p. 12; 1981, p. 11; 1982, p. 11; 1983, p. 10; 1984, p. 10; 1985, p. 10; 1986, p. 10; 1987, p. 10; 1988, p. 12; 1989, p. 11; 1990, p. 12; 1991, p. 18 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.173

Law enforcement officers accidentally killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1980-91

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	832	61	66	72	72	75	70	67	74	77	79	67	52
Automobile accidents	381	35	21	22	28	34	32	24	36	35	43	27	24
Motorcycle accidents	65	2	3	6	8	6	3	5	5	6	5	10	6
Aircraft accidents	104	6	11	11	10	11	8	12	5	7	10	7	6
Struck by vehicles (traffic stops, road blocks, etc.)	90	6	12	12	10	6	9	2	7	7	8	6	5
Struck by vehicles (directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.)	98	6	11	11	8	6	10	10	11	9	4	9	3
Accidental shootings (cross-fires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps)	46	4	3	3	1	5	3	8	4	6	4	4	1
Accidental shootings (training sessions)	10	0	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0
Accidental shootings (self-inflicted)	9	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other (falls, drownings, etc.)	49	1	2	5	3	5	3	4	5	6	5	3	7

Note: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers accidentally killed while performing official duties in the United States, its territories, and abroad. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are included. Data were revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, 1989, p. 47; 1990, p. 40; 1991, p. 57, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO).

Table 4.10

Arrests in cities

By offense charged and sex, 1991

(7,088 agencies; 1991 estimated population 131,585,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	8,366,524	6,769,163	80.9 %	1,597,361	19.1 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,879	13,397	90.0	1,482	10.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	23,226	22,956	98.8	268	1.2	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	125,389	114,504	91.3	10,885	8.7	1.5	1.7	0.7
Aggravated assault	292,495	251,174	85.9	41,321	14.1	3.5	3.7	2.8
Burglary	248,952	225,832	90.7	23,120	9.3	3.0	3.3	1.4
Larceny-theft	1,040,652	700,959	67.4	339,693	32.6	12.4	10.4	21.3
Motor vehicle theft	131,318	118,155	90.0	13,163	10.0	1.6	1.7	0.8
Arson	10,729	9,306	86.7	1,423	13.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime ^c	455,989	402,033	88.2	53,956	11.8	5.5	5.9	3.4
Property crime ^d	1,431,651	1,054,252	73.6	377,399	26.4	17.1	15.6	23.6
Total Crime Index ^e	1,887,640	1,456,285	77.1	431,355	22.9	22.6	21.5	27.0
Other assaults	624,690	521,774	83.5	102,916	16.5	7.5	7.7	8.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	57,893	37,824	65.2	20,069	34.8	0.7	0.6	1.3
Fraud	181,894	110,258	60.6	71,636	39.4	2.2	1.6	4.5
Embezzlement	7,881	4,736	60.1	3,145	39.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	105,727	92,962	87.9	12,765	12.1	1.3	1.4	0.8
Vandalism	203,229	180,784	89.0	22,445	11.0	2.4	2.7	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	147,447	136,781	92.8	10,666	7.2	1.8	2.0	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	78,062	26,376	33.8	51,706	66.2	0.9	0.4	3.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	60,955	56,054	92.0	4,901	8.0	0.7	0.8	0.3
Drug abuse violations	626,106	523,036	83.5	103,070	16.5	7.5	7.7	6.5
Gambling	11,183	9,871	88.3	1,312	11.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	39,704	29,848	75.2	9,856	24.8	0.5	0.4	0.6
Driving under the influence	807,765	695,448	86.1	112,319	13.9	9.7	10.3	7.0
Liquor laws	359,477	290,987	80.9	68,490	19.1	4.3	4.3	4.3
Drunkenness	536,313	480,519	89.6	55,794	10.4	6.4	7.1	3.5
Disorderly conduct	503,147	401,295	79.8	101,852	20.2	6.0	5.9	6.4
Vagrancy	28,895	25,837	89.4	3,058	10.6	0.3	0.4	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,908,170	1,580,705	82.8	327,465	17.2	22.8	23.4	20.5
Suspicion	13,505	11,294	83.6	2,211	16.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	70,023	51,284	73.2	18,739	26.8	0.8	0.8	1.2
Runaways	106,998	45,409	42.4	61,589	57.6	1.3	0.7	3.9

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1991 (Source, p. 381). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1991 estimates. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 239. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.16

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-91

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

Offense charged and region	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter																					
Northeast	7.1	6.8	7.9	6.5	6.9	6.3	5.9	7.4	5.6	6.3	6.3	7.1	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.7
Midwest	8.8	7.8	7.0	10.2	6.9	6.4	7.8	7.3	9.1	7.5	7.5	10.0	8.0	5.8	5.7	6.5	9.1	9.7	10.2	8.9	10.2
South	12.7	13.3	12.8	14.3	13.1	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.9	11.1	11.3	11.1	10.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	8.5	9.1	9.5	11.1	11.3
West	8.6	10.1	9.1	11.1	9.2	4.5	9.5	9.2	10.3	10.4	12.6	10.8	10.2	8.0	9.0	9.2	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.8	9.4
Forcible rape																					
Northeast	8.5	10.0	12.1	12.3	11.9	12.0	13.2	15.1	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.5	14.3	16.1	15.3	15.4	15.0	13.9	14.4	13.8	14.5
Midwest	9.6	10.1	9.4	11.1	9.2	9.8	11.8	10.9	11.9	12.1	12.4	15.2	14.6	15.1	15.6	14.9	16.4	15.3	16.2	15.7	17.2
South	12.2	13.7	13.5	15.2	14.0	13.7	14.5	14.2	15.2	14.8	14.6	15.6	15.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.5	15.2	17.3	16.7
West	13.1	16.4	15.5	15.8	14.4	13.8	14.8	14.8	17.8	17.1	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.2	15.4	15.7	15.2	15.3	15.2	16.2	15.3
Robbery																					
Northeast	83.4	82.2	84.8	87.2	91.2	84.6	83.7	110.7	79.4	91.9	98.6	102.0	101.7	103.4	96.2	105.0	103.1	96.7	116.4	117.8	120.7
Midwest	55.3	54.0	41.3	69.0	53.2	44.6	52.3	46.7	46.6	48.1	48.7	63.1	49.5	37.9	34.8	34.5	42.2	40.3	45.9	41.2	45.5
South	54.4	58.8	59.3	75.5	69.3	56.9	53.2	52.5	56.6	54.4	55.7	55.3	54.7	48.9	47.8	51.7	47.5	44.1	47.7	57.8	57.2
West	73.0	84.7	85.9	96.9	81.8	67.7	76.8	75.3	82.8	85.1	84.2	83.9	70.4	56.8	66.1	69.2	63.6	64.1	66.9	77.9	77.2
Aggravated assault																					
Northeast	81.2	83.7	96.5	108.6	109.1	106.3	117.3	149.2	114.3	118.1	115.2	129.6	127.7	139.4	136.1	154.1	161.1	171.5	182.2	182.7	186.3
Midwest	59.0	63.1	58.8	74.7	64.1	62.5	59.5	57.9	67.7	64.5	69.7	82.5	77.8	84.9	85.5	93.2	94.6	115.1	131.0	131.1	126.6
South	119.5	125.0	120.2	134.1	139.2	135.6	137.1	144.7	151.9	147.0	148.5	158.7	155.1	141.4	143.7	151.3	140.8	138.9	152.3	166.9	183.4
West	111.3	134.4	134.7	164.7	145.2	136.9	154.7	152.1	174.4	170.5	163.5	161.3	148.5	143.5	145.6	191.3	207.2	226.7	252.6	272.6	265.0

Note: See Note, table 4.1. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. Due to reporting problems, complete arrest data were not available for Kentucky in 1988, Florida in 1988 and 1989, Georgia and New Hampshire in 1990, and Florida and Iowa in 1991; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1971, p. 35; 1972, p. 35; 1973, p. 34; 1974, p. 45; 1975, p. 41; 1976, p. 172; 1977, p. 171; 1978, p. 185; 1979, p. 187; 1980, p. 190; 1981, p. 161; 1982, p. 166; 1983, p. 169; 1984, p. 162; 1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 165; 1987, p. 165; 1988, p. 169; 1989, p. 173; 1990, p. 175; 1991, p. 214 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.18

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-91

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

Offense charged and region	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Burglary																					
Northeast	173.7	184.0	189.8	207.9	222.0	232.9	243.8	259.8	221.0	228.1	213.4	199.5	177.9	159.8	158.7	151.1	151.7	145.2	153.8	145.1	142.0
Midwest	170.7	157.9	154.3	213.5	186.5	170.2	178.8	186.7	183.2	187.2	172.5	188.8	186.2	139.3	133.0	129.8	138.5	131.3	135.5	121.4	127.8
South	204.8	200.3	193.9	289.5	271.0	241.5	233.8	231.5	237.9	239.0	236.0	234.5	209.7	194.3	197.8	208.7	204.9	182.7	181.9	182.9	182.7
West	296.2	308.7	314.2	361.5	344.3	307.2	320.8	304.5	315.8	303.5	306.9	304.9	275.9	247.9	268.7	253.9	236.8	234.9	239.8	229.0	223.9
Larceny-theft																					
Northeast	302.1	281.8	280.8	398.0	393.7	423.8	452.0	475.7	447.4	483.5	474.2	482.4	475.8	488.2	477.9	478.5	514.9	511.8	527.1	533.3	536.0
Midwest	455.8	447.2	424.8	586.0	528.8	491.9	507.9	485.9	499.5	535.1	558.2	681.8	593.9	545.8	549.5	583.4	622.7	625.8	650.2	626.9	680.4
South	445.2	431.0	425.7	542.5	571.7	550.4	521.3	515.9	537.9	518.3	541.7	590.4	586.4	549.9	572.2	590.7	602.1	579.3	599.4	647.0	650.0
West	572.1	583.5	572.8	680.9	658.1	682.3	658.1	646.2	697.5	674.8	685.9	735.4	703.1	682.6	723.5	738.4	739.2	730.6	729.0	729.0	683.8
Motor vehicle theft																					
Northeast	72.1	68.6	77.1	67.3	63.1	65.9	66.4	77.9	60.8	60.1	55.2	57.8	49.5	50.0	47.7	54.8	67.3	77.1	90.7	79.7	78.8
Midwest	69.5	61.2	58.9	62.3	49.9	48.4	57.7	55.4	52.2	48.0	42.8	49.4	41.7	38.3	38.4	43.4	50.3	60.8	73.1	58.3	56.0
South	67.5	62.3	60.6	66.7	56.8	51.1	53.6	57.5	58.1	50.2	47.8	47.6	48.0	49.5	53.0	60.0	66.3	64.7	73.1	81.0	78.2
West	151.2	137.4	128.0	139.9	112.2	115.0	125.4	124.0	129.2	107.4	93.9	83.7	78.1	71.2	90.9	101.7	109.2	124.4	134.2	128.5	122.4
Arson																					
Northeast	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9.9	9.8	9.2	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.8	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.1
Midwest	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8.1	8.3	8.6	11.5	9.1	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	8.2	7.6	8.0	7.7
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7.9	8.1	8.5	7.5	7.8	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.4	6.9	6.7	7.4	8.0
West	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11.2	9.8	10.5	9.9	9.3	10.2	9.9	8.8	8.6	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.3

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.16. Arson was designated an index property crime in October 1978. Data collection began in 1979. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1971, p. 35; 1972, p. 35; 1973, p. 34; 1974, p. 45; 1975, p. 41; 1976, p. 172; 1977, p. 171; 1978, p. 185; 1979, p. 187; 1980, p. 190; 1981, p. 181; 1982, p. 188; 1983, p. 189; 1984, p. 182; 1985, p. 185; 1986, p. 185; 1987, p. 185; 1988, p. 189; 1989, p. 173; 1990, p. 175; 1991, p. 214 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.23

Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending in the Office of the U.S. Pardon Attorney

Fiscal years 1953-92

Fiscal year	Received	Granted		Denied	Pending
		Pardons	Commutations		
1953	599	97	8	355	681
1954	481	55	7	348	732
1955	662	59	4	684	647
1956	585	192	9	568	483
1957	585	232	4	443	399
1958	406	98	6	302	369
1959	434	117	2	286	398
1960	437	149	5	244	437
1961	481	226	18	268	408
1962	595	166	18	316	506
1963	592	133	45	233	687
1964	921	314	74	437	783
1965	1,008	195	80	569	947
1966	865	364	81	726	641
1967	863	222	23	520	739
1968	749	13	3	415	1,057
1969	724	0	0	505	1,276
1970	459	82	14	668	941
1971	454	157	16	648	574
1972	514	235	20	410	425
1973	485	202	5	341	382
1974	426	187	8	337	256
1975	613	147	9	328	385
1976	604	78	11	244	658
1977	722	129	8	300	863
1978	641	162	3	836	508
1979	710	143	10	448	617
1980	523	155	11	500	474
1981	548	76	7	260	679
1982	462	83	3	547	508
1983	447	91	2	306	556
1984	447	37	5	326	635
1985	407	32	3	279	728
1986	362	55	0	290	745
1987	410	23	0	311	821
1988	384	38	0	497	673
1989	373	41	1	392	612
1990	354	0	0	116	681
1991	318	29	0	588	289
1992	379	0	0	192	476

Note: Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution authorizes the President to grant executive clemency for Federal offenses. The U.S. Pardon Attorney, in consultation with the Deputy Attorney General, receives and reviews all petitions for executive clemency, initiates the necessary investigations, and prepares the recommendations of the Deputy Attorney General to the President (Source, 1990, p. 35). Clemency may be a reprieve, remission of fine, commutation, or pardon. A "pardon," which is generally considered only after sentence completion, restores basic civil rights and may aid in the reinstatement of professional or trade licenses that may have been lost as a result of the conviction. A "commutation" is a reduction of sentence. Petitions denied also include those that are closed administratively. The figures presented in this table do not include clemency actions on draft resisters, or military deserters and absentees during the Vietnam era.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, *The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1978*, p. 31; 1990, p. 35 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Pardon Attorney. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.

Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities

By cause of death, sex, region, and State, 1991

Region and State	Total		Illness or natural cause		AIDS		Suicide		Accidental self-injury, male ^a	Execution, male ^a	Caused by another, male ^a	Unspecified cause	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				Male	Female
United States, total	1,802	54	787	28	508	14	88	1	35	17	55	314	13
State institutions, total	1,802	54	787	28	508	14	88	1	35	17	55	314	13
Northeast	594	18	185	4	304	11	13	0	10	0	18	88	3
Connecticut ^b	72	3	NA	NA	11	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	81	3
Maine	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1	0	0
Massachusetts ^c	27	0	14	0	8	0	3	0	1	X	1	0	0
New Hampshire	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
New Jersey	94	2	27	2	68	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	308	12	82	1	199	11	6	0	7	X	11	1	0
Pennsylvania	82	1	54	1	19	0	3	0	2	0	1	3	0
Rhode Island ^b	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	0	1	0
Vermont ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
Midwest	231	5	171	5	20	0	19	0	3	3	9	6	0
Illinois ^c	54	1	34	1	10	0	2	0	1	0	5	2	0
Indiana ^c	27	0	20	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa ^c	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	2	0
Kansas	10	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	1	X	1	1	0
Michigan ^c	55	1	49	1	X	X	3	0	0	X	2	1	0
Minnesota	10	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	1	X	1	0	0
Missouri	20	0	14	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Nebraska	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
Ohio	38	3	33	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	5	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
South	743	25	302	13	138	2	24	1	19	14	14	232	9
Alabama	48	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	4
Arkansas	21	1	15	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0
Delaware ^b	6	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	0	0
Florida ^c	124	2	62	1	50	1	3	0	4	3	2	0	0
Georgia ^c	59	3	38	3	13	0	2	0	1	1	0	4	0
Kentucky	22	0	16	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Louisiana	34	1	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	33	1
Maryland	40	2	22	1	13	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	15	1	11	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	44	2	23	2	14	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	0
Oklahoma	30	2	21	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
South Carolina	48	1	27	1	12	0	2	0	5	1	1	0	0
Tennessee	36	1	28	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Texas ^c	111	0	NA	NA	18	0	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	88	0
Virginia	101	5	31	1	8	0	1	0	1	2	1	57	4
West Virginia	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
West	234	8	129	4	44	1	32	0	3	0	18	10	1
Alaska ^b	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	X	0	0	0
Arizona ^c	32	2	16	2	4	0	3	0	2	0	4	3	0
California ^c	132	3	76	2	37	1	15	0	0	0	4	0	0
Colorado	10	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Hawaii ^b	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
Idaho	7	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	8	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Nevada	9	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
New Mexico	4	1	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	4	1
Oregon	15	0	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Utah	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Washington	9	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming ^c	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Data for the Federal jurisdiction were unavailable for 1991. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aThere were no female deaths due to accidental self-injury, execution, or caused by another during 1991.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^cAll data for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 5.17.

Table 6.128

Prisoners under sentence of death

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, on Apr. 20, 1993

Jurisdiction	Total	Race, ethnicity					
		White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	Unknown
United States	2,737	1,365	1,075	193	49	20	15
Federal statutes	4	1	3	0	0	0	0
U.S. military	6	1	4	0	0	0	1
Alabama	117	61 ^{a,b}	54 ^{a,c}	1	0	1	0
Arizona	111	75 ^{d,e}	12 ^f	19 ^g	4	0	1
Arkansas	33	21	10 ^h	1	1 ⁱ	0	0
California	356	160 ^{a,g}	128	47 ^d	13	6	2
Colorado	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Connecticut	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
Delaware	11	3	8	0	0	0	0
Florida	317	173 ^{f,h,i}	108 ^{c,d}	33 ^d	1	1	1
Georgia	107	58 ^c	49 ^j	0	0	0	0
Idaho	23	22	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois	153	49 ^d	94 ^{a,e}	8	0	0	2
Indiana	55	34 ^e	20 ^{e,k}	1	0	0	0
Kentucky	29	23 ^d	6 ^c	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	41	13	26	2	0	0	0
Maryland	16	3 ^{d,e}	11	0	0	0	2
Mississippi	52	21 ^{c,d,e}	31 ^j	0	0	0	0
Missouri	87	48 ^{c,h}	36 ^{c,e}	1 ^d	1	1	0
Montana	8	6	0	0	2	0	0
Nebraska	11	7	3	0	1	0	0
Nevada	61	32	20 ^{d,e}	7	0	0	2
New Hampshire	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	7	3 ^e	4	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	111	58 ⁱ	45 ^d	1	4	1	2
Ohio	127	57	65 ^h	3	2	0	0
Oklahoma	124	76 ^{e,h,j}	30 ^d	2	14 ^e	1	1
Oregon	13	12 ^e	0	1	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	152	55	92 ^{a,e,j}	3	0	2	0
South Carolina	46	25	21	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1	1 ^d	0 ^e	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	105	71 ^d	30 ^e	1	2	1	0
Texas	378	169 ^{c,e,h}	138 ^{d,f,m}	59 ^b	4	5	1
Utah	10	7	2	1	0	0	0
Virginia	48	27 ^c	21 ^c	0	0	0	0
Washington	11	8 ^c	2	0	0	1	0
Wyoming	0	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. periodically collects data on persons on death row. As of Apr. 20, 1993, 36 jurisdictions, the Federal Government, and the United States military had capital punishment laws; and 34 jurisdictions, the Federal Government, and the United States military had at least 1 prisoner under sentence of death. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and Apr. 20, 1993, an estimated 1,288 convictions or sentences have been reversed or vacated on grounds other than constitutional. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and May 30, 1990, an estimated 558 death sentences have been vacated as unconstitutional.

^aIncludes two females.

^bIncludes three males who were juveniles at the time of their offenses.

^cIncludes one male who was a juvenile at the time of his offense.

^dIncludes one female.

^eIncludes one male sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^fIncludes two males sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^gIncludes three males sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^hIncludes three females.

ⁱIncludes five males who were juveniles at the time of their offenses.

^jIncludes two males who were juveniles at the time of their offenses.

^kIncludes one female sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^lIncludes five females.

^mIncludes four males who were juveniles at the time of their offenses.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Table 6.133

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

By race, ethnicity, region, and jurisdiction, United States, 1991

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	White					Black				
	Under sentence of death on 12/31/90	Received from court	Other than execution ^c	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/91	Under sentence of death on 12/31/90	Received from court	Other than execution ^c	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/91
United States	1,368	163	60	7	1,464	940	101	52	7	982
Federal	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
State	1,368	162	60	7	1,463	940	101	52	7	982
Northeast	53	6	2	-	57	80	14	8	-	86
Connecticut	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	4	-	2	-	2	6	-	4	-	2
Pennsylvania	47	6	-	-	53	74	12	4	-	82
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	169	21	5	-	185	191	16	12	1	194
Illinois	47	1	-	-	48	81	6	3	-	84
Indiana	32	2	1	-	33	16	1	1	-	18
Missouri	39	9	3	-	45	32	4	3	1	32
Nebraska	7	1	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	3
Ohio	44	8	1	-	51	59	5	5	-	59
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	801	104	40	7	858	540	53	31	6	556
Alabama	58	4	2	-	60	58	2	2	-	58
Arkansas	21	1	-	-	22	12	1	1	-	12
Delaware	2	1	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	4
Florida	188	29	12	1	204	103	16	11	1	107
Georgia	53	2	1	-	54	48	5	3	1	47
Kentucky	21	3	-	-	24	6	-	-	-	6
Louisiana	14	3	-	-	17	18	4	1	1	20
Maryland	2	1	2	-	1	15	-	-	-	15
Mississippi	18	3	-	-	21	28	2	-	-	30
North Carolina	45	10	13	1	41	35	7	11	-	31
Oklahoma	80	6	3	-	83	28	5	1	-	32
South Carolina	17	7	2	1	21	23	1	-	-	24
Tennessee	57	10	-	-	67	28	2	-	-	28
Texas	201	19	3	3	214	117	7	1	2	121
Virginia	24	5	2	1	28	21	1	-	1	21
West	345	31	13	-	363	129	18	1	-	146
Arizona	77	11	3	-	85	7	2	-	-	9
California	173	11	2	-	182	99	13	-	-	112
Colorado	3	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	19	2	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	42	2	3	-	41	17	2	-	-	19
New Mexico	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	8	3	3	-	8	2	-	1	-	1
Utah	8	1	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	3
Washington	8	-	-	-	8	1	1	-	-	2
Wyoming	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.127. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aOne American Indian and one Asian were received from court. Two American Indians and two Asians had their death sentences removed. Twenty-three American Indians and 13 Asians were under a death sentence at yearend.

^bHispanics may be of any race. This category does not figure into the total of all prisoners under sentence of death presented in tables 6.127, 6.128, and 6.132.

^cDispositions of death sentences other than by execution include dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgment, commutations, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death.

^dTwo American Indian prisoners in North Carolina had their sentences overturned by an appellate court and were awaiting resentencing. An Asian prisoner in California died of natural causes. An Asian prisoner in Washington had his sentence overturned by an appellate court and was resentenced to life imprisonment.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Tables 7.2 and 7.4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

[illegible]

Table 6.136

Prisoners executed

By jurisdiction, 1930-Dec. 31, 1991 (aggregate)

State or jurisdiction	Number executed	
	Since 1930	Since 1977 ^a
United States, total	4,018	157
Georgia	381	15
Texas	339	42
New York ^b	329	0
California	292	0
North Carolina	267	4
Florida	197	27
Ohio	172	0
South Carolina	166	4
Mississippi	158	4
Louisiana	153	20
Pennsylvania	152	0
Alabama	143	8
Arkansas	120	2
Virginia	105	13
Kentucky	103	0
Tennessee	93	0
Illinois	91	1
New Jersey	74	0
Maryland	68	0
Missouri	68	6
Oklahoma	61	1
Washington	47	0
Colorado	47	0
Indiana	43	2
West Virginia ^b	40	0
District of Columbia ^b	40	0
Arizona	38	0
Nevada	34	5
Federal system	33	0
Massachusetts ^b	27	0
Connecticut	21	0
Oregon	19	0
Iowa ^b	18	0
Utah	16	3
Kansas ^b	15	0
Delaware	12	0
New Mexico	8	0
Wyoming	7	0
Montana	6	0
Vermont ^b	4	0
Nebraska	4	0
Idaho	3	0
South Dakota	1	0
New Hampshire	1	0
Wisconsin ^b	0	0
Rhode Island ^b	0	0
North Dakota ^b	0	0
Minnesota ^b	0	0
Michigan ^b	0	0
Maine ^b	0	0
Hawaii ^b	0	0
Alaska ^b	0	0

Note: See Note, table 6.127.

^aThe Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976.^bState not authorizing the death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1991.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1991*, Bulletin NCJ-136946 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1992), p. 12, Table 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

SOURCEBOOK

OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

1992 20th edition

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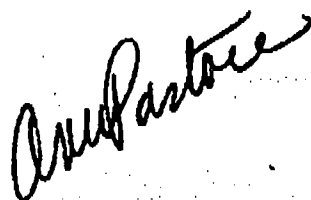
Kathleen Maguire

Ann L. Pastore

August 9, 1993

To: Kiera Horgan

From: Ann L. Pastore



Here are the tables we spoke about on the phone. Table 2.36 in the *1992 Sourcebook* is the same as the table that appears on page 196 (table 2.28) of the *1991 Sourcebook* that you have; there are no new data. However, there were a few new tables close to the topic in the new edition, so I'm faxing those to you.

I'm also sending you the FBI, Uniform Crime Reports table with average loss per crime and four tables that have to do with drug use by State prison inmates.

For information on drug use trends, I suggest you call Dr. Lloyd Johnston, Principal Investigator of the Monitoring the Future Project at the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 313-763-5043.

I was not able to locate any death penalty appeal data. You might want to try the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund at 212-219-1900, the National Center for State Courts at 804-253-2000, or the National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty at 202-347-2411.

Call if there are any problems and feel free to call anytime.

7 RGA

AUTHOR: Gest, Ted

TITLE: The prison boom bust: a big building drive has doubled the number behind bars but hardly cut crime at all

SOURCE: U.S. News & World Report (ISSN 0041-5537) v112 p28-9+ May 4 '92

CONTAINS: illustration(s)

SUBJECTS COVERED:

Prisons

Crime and criminals

ABSTRACT: Some people, including Attorney General William Barr, argue that more prisons will curb crime, but statistics do not show this to be true. For example, the number of inmates in U.S. prisons doubled over the past decade, but the latest FBI statistics show that reports of violence increased 5 percent last year. Moreover, a comparison between crime and imprisonment rates in each state during the last decade, conducted by criminologists John Irwin and James Austin, demonstrated no firm correlation. The failure of prisons to deter crime results from both demographics and justice-system inefficiency. When major criminals are incarcerated, Irwin explains, a new crop of criminals takes their place. Meanwhile, prisons have become revolving doors, and few inmates receive training or rehabilitation while inside. The positions of George Bush and Bill Clinton on crime are discussed, and alternatives to prison are described.

15 RGA

AUTHOR: Witkin, Gordon

TITLE: Cops under fire (cover story)

SOURCE: U.S. News & World Report (ISSN 0041-5537) v109 p32-6+ December 3 '90

CONTAINS: illustration(s)

SUBJECTS COVERED:

Crime and criminals

Police

ABSTRACT: America's police have found their jobs growing increasingly difficult in recent years. Although police work has always been characterized by danger, frustration, and family disruptions, those situations have been exacerbated by the drug war in the nation's streets. There are more violent criminals armed with stronger weapons and displaying a more arrogant and contemptuous attitude than ever before. Compounding the problem has been a decline in the size of police departments in many big cities. Even places like Phoenix and Los Angeles, which have added police in recent years, are experiencing jumps in reported crimes. Meanwhile, drug profits have made the lure of corruption more tantalizing than ever, gunrunning is rampant, and policies on how police may use their own weapons have grown more restrictive. Perhaps an even bigger problem is that many cops are disheartened by a criminal justice system that seems to undermine their work.