

## Section 1

### **Characteristics of the criminal justice systems**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.1

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**By level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-93<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in millions)

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

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

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

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

Table 1.2

## Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures

By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1980-93<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.3

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**

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

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

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

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

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

Table 1.4

**Justice system direct expenditures**By level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-93<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in millions)

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table B. Table

Table 1.5

**Percent distribution of justice system direct expenditures**By level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1993<sup>a</sup>

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

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

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

Table 1.6

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

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

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.6

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

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

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.6

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

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

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.6

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

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

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.6

**Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities**

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

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

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

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

<sup>c</sup>Justice system expenditure of independent school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

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

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

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

Table 1.7

Justice system per capita expenditures					
By type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-93 <sup>a</sup>					
Fiscal year	July 1 population (in thousands) <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
1980	227,225	NA	\$66.73	NA	\$30.37
1981	229,466	NA	73.31	NA	34.29
1982	231,664	\$154.72	82.11	\$33.54	39.06
1983	233,792	169.72	88.32	36.87	44.53
1984	235,825	186.34	96.20	40.13	50.01
1985	237,924	204.11	102.55	44.67	56.89
1986	240,133	222.79	109.34	47.83	65.63
1987	242,289	242.98	118.73	51.82	72.43
1988	244,499	266.79	126.63	57.14	83.02
1989	246,819	287.46	132.87	63.16	91.43
1990	249,402	318.50	144.04	69.59	104.87
1991	252,131	347.31	154.57	76.54	116.20
1992	255,028	367.71	162.05	82.30	123.36
1993	257,783	378.39	162.05	83.63	123.93
<b>Percent change<sup>c</sup></b>					
1980 to 1993	13.4%	NA	142.8%	NA	308.1%
1982 to 1987	4.6	57.0%	44.6	54.5%	85.4
1988 to 1993	5.4	41.8	28.0	46.4	49.3
1982 to 1993	11.3	144.6	97.4	149.3	217.3

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.8

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

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

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

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

<sup>c</sup>Population figures are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1045, July 1993.

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

Table 1.9

**Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments and percent distribution**By type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-93<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

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

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

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

Table 1.10

## Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1993

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

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

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

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

Table 1.11

## Department of corrections' budgets and health care expenditures

By jurisdiction, fiscal year 1996

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Represents cost of care and custody.

<sup>b</sup>General fund.

<sup>c</sup>Includes catastrophic care.

<sup>d</sup>Represents fiscal year 1996 final expenditures.

<sup>e</sup>Represents expenditures through May 30, 1997.

<sup>f</sup>Estimate.

<sup>g</sup>Excludes \$18,000,000 for mental health expenditures.

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

Table 1.12

**Federal criminal justice budget authorities**Fiscal years 1997 (actual) and 1998-2003 (estimated)<sup>a</sup>

(In millions of dollars)

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

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

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and interagency crime and drug enforcement programs.

<sup>c</sup>Includes U.S. Customs Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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

Table 1.13

**Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds**By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1987-98<sup>a</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)

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

Table 1.13

## Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds

By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1987-98<sup>a</sup>--Continued

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

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

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

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

<sup>c</sup>Appropriations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>k</sup>Funds transferred from the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

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

Table 1.14

**Federal drug control funding**By agency, fiscal years 1997 (actual) and 1998 (enacted)<sup>a</sup>

(In millions of dollars)

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

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

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

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

Table 1.15

Justice system employment and payroll				
By level of government and type of activity, United States, October 1993				
(Payroll amounts in thousands)				
Activity	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total justice system</b>				
Total employees	1,825,953	161,786	570,934	1,093,233
Full-time employees	NA	NA	553,082	974,807
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	562,379	1,018,452
October payrolls	\$4,985,971	592,593	1,523,042	2,870,336
<b>Police protection</b>				
Total employees	865,002	86,229	86,613	692,160
Full-time employees	NA	NA	85,269	609,867
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	85,899	638,930
October payrolls	\$2,472,229	324,653	256,566	1,891,010
<b>Judicial and legal</b>				
Total employees	375,266	50,722	117,264	207,280
Full-time employees	NA	NA	110,339	183,339
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	113,830	191,922
October payrolls	\$1,058,880	185,596	368,779	504,506
<b>Corrections</b>				
Total employees	585,685	24,835	367,057	193,793
Full-time employees	NA	NA	357,474	181,601
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	362,650	187,600
October payrolls	\$1,454,862	82,344	897,697	474,821

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

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

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

Table 1.16

Percent distribution of justice system employment and payroll			
By level of government and type of activity, United States, October 1993			
Activity	Percent distribution		
	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total justice system</b>			
Total employees	8.9%	31.3%	59.9%
Full-time employees	NA	32.8	57.9
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	32.3	58.5
October payrolls	11.9	30.5	57.6
<b>Police protection</b>			
Total employees	10.0	10.0	80.0
Full-time employees	NA	11.0	78.4
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	10.6	78.9
October payrolls	13.1	10.4	76.5
<b>Judicial and legal</b>			
Total employees	13.5	31.2	55.2
Full-time employees	NA	32.3	53.6
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	32.0	53.9
October payrolls	17.5	34.8	47.6
<b>Corrections</b>			
Total employees	4.2	62.7	33.1
Full-time employees	NA	63.4	32.2
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	63.1	32.6
October payrolls	5.7	61.7	32.6

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

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

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

Table 1.17

Justice system payroll							
By level of government, United States, October 1982-93 <sup>a</sup>							
(Payroll amounts in thousands)							
October payroll	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	Local <sup>b</sup>			
				State	Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$2,064,748	\$209,433	\$1,855,315	\$577,808	\$1,277,507	\$472,129	\$805,378
1983	2,285,595	256,930	2,028,665	639,616	1,389,049	513,129	875,920
1984	2,535,148	293,283	2,241,865	726,281	1,515,585	574,862	940,722
1985	2,767,277	298,106	2,469,171	812,136	1,657,035	640,502	1,016,533
1986	2,975,373	309,960	2,665,413	893,910	1,771,503	694,777	1,076,727
1987	3,248,834	347,102	2,901,732	995,531	1,906,201	746,986	1,159,215
1988	3,546,099	386,207	3,159,892	1,090,309	2,069,583	843,441	1,226,142
1989	3,862,304	418,184	3,444,120	1,207,762	2,236,358	926,432	1,309,926
1990	4,214,625	467,007	3,747,618	1,317,489	2,430,129	1,025,336	1,404,793
1991	4,534,954	537,074	3,997,880	1,391,992	2,605,888	1,109,816	1,496,073
1992	4,788,918	588,000	4,200,918	1,440,336	2,760,582	1,179,389	1,581,193
1993	4,985,971	592,593	4,393,378	1,523,042	2,870,336	1,227,871	1,642,465
<b>Percent change</b>							
1982 to 1987	57.3%	65.7%	56.4%	72.3%	49.2%	58.2%	43.9%
1988 to 1993	40.6	53.4	39.0	39.7	38.7	45.6	34.0
1982 to 1993	141.5	183.0	136.8	163.6	124.7	160.1	103.9

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

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

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

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

Table 1.18

**State and local justice system payroll**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1993

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

**State and local justice system payroll**

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

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

**State and local justice system payroll**

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

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

**State and local justice system payroll**

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

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

**State and local justice system payroll**

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

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

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

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

<sup>c</sup>Justice system payrolls of independent school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

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

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

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

Table 1.19

**Justice system employment**By level of government, United States, October 1982-93<sup>a</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.20

## Justice system employment

By type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1980-93<sup>a</sup>

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

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

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

Table 1.21

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

By type of activity and level of government, October 1993

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

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

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

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

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

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

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

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

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

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

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

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

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

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

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

<sup>c</sup>Justice system employment of independent school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

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

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

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

Table 1.22

**Rate (per 10,000 population) of State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1993<sup>a</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.23

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.24

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1993<sup>a</sup>

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.24

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1993<sup>a</sup>--Continued

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.24

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1993<sup>a</sup>--Continued

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

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
Massachusetts	17,170	14,528	84.6%	\$52,444	2,642	15.4%	\$5,084
State	1,913	1,598	83.5	6,042	315	16.5	767
Local, total	15,257	12,930	84.7	46,402	2,327	15.3	4,316
Counties	36	17	47.2	1,106	19	52.8	45
Municipalities	15,221	12,913	84.8	45,296	2,308	15.2	4,272
Michigan	22,355	17,558	78.5	57,184	5,772	25.8	12,727
State	3,105	2,157	69.5	7,777	948	30.5	2,658
Local, total	19,250	15,401	80.0	49,407	4,824	25.1	10,069
Counties	4,062	3,064	75.4	9,080	998	24.6	2,136
Municipalities	15,188	12,337	81.2	40,327	3,826	25.2	7,933
Minnesota	9,154	6,859	74.9	23,241	2,295	25.1	5,189
State	868	572	65.9	2,101	296	34.1	778
Local, total	8,286	6,287	75.9	21,140	1,999	24.1	4,411
Counties	2,730	1,904	69.7	5,937	826	30.3	1,732
Municipalities	5,556	4,383	78.9	15,203	1,173	21.1	2,679
Mississippi	6,379	4,529	71.0	8,628	1,850	29.0	2,556
State	913	548	60.0	1,269	365	40.0	596
Local, total	5,466	3,981	72.8	7,359	1,485	27.2	1,960
Counties	1,588	1,164	73.3	1,884	424	26.7	555
Municipalities	3,878	2,817	72.6	5,475	1,061	27.4	1,405
Missouri	14,514	10,109	69.6	25,730	4,405	30.4	7,700
State	1,922	926	48.2	2,782	996	51.8	1,944
Local, total	12,592	9,183	72.9	22,948	3,409	27.1	5,756
Counties	3,115	2,132	68.4	4,303	983	31.6	1,480
Municipalities	9,477	7,051	74.4	18,645	2,426	25.6	4,276
Montana	2,008	1,378	68.6	3,294	630	31.4	1,053
State	399	217	54.4	528	182	45.6	379
Local, total	1,609	1,161	72.2	2,766	448	27.8	673
Counties	813	524	64.5	1,208	289	35.5	410
Municipalities	796	637	80.0	1,559	159	20.0	263
Nebraska	3,880	2,858	73.7	7,985	1,022	26.3	1,842
State	660	402	60.9	1,056	258	39.1	543
Local, total	3,220	2,456	76.3	6,929	764	23.7	1,299
Counties	937	651	69.5	1,669	286	30.5	399
Municipalities	2,283	1,805	79.1	5,259	478	20.9	900
Nevada	4,405	3,179	72.2	11,853	1,226	27.8	3,245
State	578	389	67.3	1,352	189	32.7	559
Local, total	3,827	2,790	72.9	10,502	1,037	27.1	2,686
Counties	2,697	2,019	74.9	7,485	678	25.1	1,738
Municipalities	1,130	771	68.2	3,017	359	31.8	948
New Hampshire	2,918	2,245	76.9	6,933	673	23.1	1,379
State	402	298	74.1	1,014	104	25.9	247
Local, total	2,516	1,947	77.4	5,919	569	22.6	1,132
Counties	160	89	55.6	223	71	44.4	138
Municipalities	2,356	1,858	78.9	5,696	498	21.1	994
New Jersey	29,577	22,852	77.3	92,477	6,725	22.7	14,064
State	3,566	2,423	67.9	11,110	1,143	32.1	3,117
Local, total	26,011	20,429	78.5	81,367	5,582	21.5	10,946
Counties	3,491	2,542	72.8	8,797	949	27.2	2,276
Municipalities	22,520	17,887	79.4	72,569	4,633	20.6	8,670
New Mexico	4,489	3,266	72.8	7,809	1,223	27.2	2,045
State	567	418	73.7	1,111	149	26.3	238
Local, total	3,922	2,848	72.6	6,698	1,074	27.4	1,808
Counties	1,162	836	71.9	1,948	326	28.1	613
Municipalities	2,760	2,012	72.9	4,750	748	27.1	1,194

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.24

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1993<sup>a</sup>--Continued

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.24

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1993<sup>a</sup>--Continued

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

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
Texas	51,437	37,988	73.9%	\$99,255	14,458	28.1%	\$27,041
State	3,065	1,496	48.8	4,532	1,569	51.2	3,902
Local, total	48,372	36,492	75.4	94,723	12,889	26.6	23,139
Counties	14,546	11,054	76.0	21,446	4,501	30.9	8,239
Municipalities	33,826	25,438	75.2	73,277	8,388	24.8	14,900
Utah	4,058	2,934	72.3	7,803	1,124	27.7	2,133
State	677	371	54.8	1,016	306	45.2	726
Local, total	3,381	2,563	75.8	6,787	818	24.2	1,407
Counties	1,240	869	70.1	2,081	371	29.9	738
Municipalities	2,141	1,694	79.1	4,706	447	20.9	669
Vermont	1,197	831	69.4	2,645	351	29.3	784
State	464	304	65.5	1,232	160	34.5	415
Local, total	733	527	71.9	1,414	191	26.1	369
Counties	49	-	-	-	34	69.4	69
Municipalities	684	527	77.0	1,414	157	23.0	299
Virginia	15,752	12,334	78.3	37,217	3,418	21.7	7,216
State	2,418	1,646	68.1	6,369	772	31.9	1,854
Local, total	13,334	10,688	80.2	30,848	2,646	19.8	5,361
Counties	6,080	4,820	79.3	14,517	1,260	20.7	2,587
Municipalities	7,254	5,868	80.9	16,331	1,386	19.1	2,775
Washington	11,456	7,834	68.4	29,011	3,622	31.6	9,166
State	1,850	990	53.5	3,598	860	46.5	2,242
Local, total	9,606	6,844	71.2	25,413	2,762	28.8	6,924
Counties	3,166	2,064	65.2	7,510	1,102	34.8	2,801
Municipalities	6,440	4,780	74.2	17,903	1,660	25.8	4,124
West Virginia	3,020	2,351	77.8	5,277	669	22.2	842
State	811	489	60.3	1,443	322	39.7	421
Local, total	2,209	1,862	84.3	3,834	347	15.7	422
Counties	731	640	87.6	1,370	91	12.4	93
Municipalities	1,478	1,222	82.7	2,465	256	17.3	328
Wisconsin	13,336	10,354	77.6	30,470	2,982	22.4	5,794
State	860	558	64.9	1,585	302	35.1	791
Local, total	12,476	9,796	78.5	28,885	2,680	21.5	5,003
Counties	3,484	2,727	78.3	7,970	757	21.7	1,706
Municipalities	8,992	7,069	78.6	20,915	1,923	21.4	3,297
Wyoming	1,559	1,056	67.7	2,685	503	32.3	826
State	238	143	60.1	321	95	39.9	170
Local, total	1,321	913	69.1	2,364	408	30.9	657
Counties	514	344	66.9	770	170	33.1	270
Municipalities	807	569	70.5	1,594	238	29.5	386

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

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

Table 1.25

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

By type of agency, United States, 1996

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

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

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

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

Table 1.26

**State and local law enforcement agencies**

By type of agency and State, 1996

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

Note: See Note, table 1.25.

<sup>a</sup>National and State totals include State police agencies (49), not separately listed; Hawaii does not have a State police agency.

<sup>b</sup>Includes both State-level and local-level agencies. Agencies with a regional jurisdiction that crosses State lines are categorized according to the location of their headquarters.

<sup>c</sup>Includes 738 county constable offices.

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

Table 1.27

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

By type of agency and State, 1996

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

Note: See Note, table 1.25.

<sup>a</sup>Includes both State-level and local-level agencies. Agencies with a regional jurisdiction that crosses State lines are categorized according to the location of their headquarters.<sup>b</sup>The Hawaii Department of Public Safety primarily provides court support services. Other responsibilities include executive protection/security and narcotics investigations. They are included under special police.<sup>c</sup>Includes 1,988 sworn personnel in county constable offices.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996*, Bulletin NCJ-164618 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1998), pp. 4, 7, 10, 11, 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.28

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

United States, 1996

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

Note: See Note, table 1.25.

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

<sup>a</sup>The New York City transit and housing police agencies were consolidated into the New York City Police Department on Apr. 30, 1995.

<sup>b</sup>Consolidated police-sheriff agency

<sup>c</sup>Charlotte Police and Mecklenberg County Police merged on Oct. 1, 1993.

Table 1.29

**Employees in campus law enforcement agencies**

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995<sup>a</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.30

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

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

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

Note: See Note, table 1.29.

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

Table 1.31

**Sex of full-time personnel in campus law enforcement agencies**

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

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

Note: See Note, table 1.29.

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

Table 1.32

**Race and ethnicity of full-time personnel in campus law enforcement agencies**By campus enrollment, United States, 1995<sup>a</sup>

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

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

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

Table 1.33

**Minimum educational requirements for new officer recruits in campus law enforcement agencies**By campus enrollment, United States, 1995<sup>a</sup>

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

Note: See Note, table 1.29.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Nondegree requirements.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995*, NCJ-161137 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 8, Table 9.

Table 1.34

**Training requirements for new officer recruits in campus law enforcement agencies**

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

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

Note: See Note, table 1.29.

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

Table 1.35

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

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

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

Note: See Note, table 1.29.

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

Table 1.36

**Average operating expenditures of campus law enforcement agencies**

By campus enrollment, United States, fiscal year 1994

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

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

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

Table 1.37

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

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

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

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

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

Table 1.38

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

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

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

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

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

Table 1.39

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

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

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

Note: See Note, table 1.29.

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

Table 1.40

**Types of computers used by campus law enforcement agencies**

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

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

Note: See Note, table 1.29.

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

Table 1.41

**Types of patrol units used by campus law enforcement agencies**

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Includes golf cart, motorcycle, and other patrol types not specified elsewhere.

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

Table 1.42

**Mean number of full-time paid personnel of police departments in cities of 10,000 persons and over**By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1997<sup>a</sup>

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

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

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

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

Table 1.43

**Mean and per capita police department personnel expenditures in cities of 10,000 persons and over**By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1997<sup>a</sup>

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Personnel expenditures include salaries and wages for all department personnel (civilian and uniformed), as well as contributions for Social Security, employee retirement programs, and health and life insurance programs.

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

Table 1.44

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

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

(1996 estimated population)

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

Note: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Full-time law enforcement employees" includes both law enforcement officers and civilian employees. Law enforcement officers include all "full-time, sworn personnel with full arrest powers." This excludes persons performing guard or protection duties (e.g., school crossing guards) who are not paid from police funds. "Civilian employees include persons such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, and mechanics." Persons not paid from police funds are excluded. Employees on leave with pay also are excluded. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), pp. 71, 72.) These data are for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 1996. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Includes civilians.

<sup>b</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

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

Table 1.45

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

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

(1996 estimated population)

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

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

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

Table 1.46

**Full-time law enforcement employees**

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

(1996 estimated population)

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

Note: See Note, table 1.44.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 290, Table 74.

<sup>a</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Table 1.47

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.48

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

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.48

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.49

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.50

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

June 1996

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>A component of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

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

Table 1.51

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

By major States of employment, June 1996

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>States accounting for 4% or more of the total.

Table 1.52

**Number and rate (per 100,000 residents) of full-time Federal officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests**By primary State of employment, June 1996<sup>a</sup>

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

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

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

<sup>b</sup>District of Columbia rates include a large number of headquarters employees whose duties may be national in scope.

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

Table 1.53

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

By agency, June 1996

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Detail does not add to minority total because some employees were classified as "other" minorities.

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

Table 1.54

**Workload of the U.S. Marshals Service**

By type of activity, fiscal years 1985-97

Fiscal year	Type of activity						
	Prisoners received	Prisoner productions	Prisoners in custody	Inter-district prisoner trips	Fugitive warrants received	Process served	Seized properties received
1985	82,245	235,471	6,428	8,972	9,471	318,242	5,279
1986	88,502	190,885	7,329	9,539	10,494	280,745	8,973
1987	81,069	213,336	7,262	9,644	10,778	278,125	13,948
1988	82,144	226,997	8,857	9,935	12,209	255,222	21,809
1989	87,784	275,172	11,740	11,593	20,019	302,882	25,363
1990	88,285	316,371	13,390	12,395	18,362	319,863	41,708
1991	90,825	351,720	16,233	12,196	18,543	316,185	38,644
1992	95,806	388,782	19,474	14,153	20,336	262,807	37,498
1993	94,373	387,117	19,641	14,880	19,950	233,288	38,737
1994	92,372	354,881	19,297	9,310	18,286	210,427	35,983
1995	94,498	347,741	20,652	8,661	19,116	168,131	30,211
1996	98,935	377,649	23,374	9,290	18,742	214,434	29,122
1997	108,765	404,505	25,263	9,149	21,767	202,850	39,085

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

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

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

Table 1.55

**Budget and staff of the U.S. Marshals Service**

Fiscal years 1954-97

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

Note: See Note, table 1.54.

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

Table 1.56

**Annual salaries of Federal judges**

By judicial office, as of Jan. 1, 1998

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

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

Table 1.57

## Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeships

By Presidential administration, 1963-96<sup>a</sup>

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 <sup>b</sup> (N=40)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=45)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=12)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=56)	President Reagan's first term appointees 1981-84 (N=31)	President Reagan's second term appointees 1985-88 (N=47)	President Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=37)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-96 (N=29)
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	97.5%	100%	100%	80.4%	96.8%	93.6%	81.1%	69.0%
Female	2.5	0	0	19.6	3.2	6.4	18.9	31.0
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
White	95.0	97.8	100	78.6	93.5	100	89.2	72.4
Black	5.0	0	0	16.1	3.2	0	5.4	13.8
Hispanic	0	0	0	3.6	3.2	0	5.4	10.3
Asian	0	2.2	0	1.8	0	0	0	3.4
<b>Education, undergraduate</b>								
Public-supported	32.5	40.0	50.0	30.4	29.0	21.3	29.7	51.7
Private (not Ivy League)	40.0	35.6	41.7	50.0	45.2	55.3	59.5	27.6
Ivy League	17.5	20.0	8.3	19.6	25.8	23.4	10.8	20.7
None indicated	10.0	4.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Education, law school</b>								
Public-supported	40.0	37.8	50.0	39.3	35.5	42.6	29.7	41.4
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25.0	19.6	48.4	29.8	40.5	31.0
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25.0	41.1	16.1	27.7	29.7	27.6
<b>Occupation at nomination or appointment</b>								
Politics or government	10.0	4.4	8.3	5.4	3.2	8.5	10.8	3.4
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75.0	46.4	61.3	51.1	59.5	58.6
Law firm, large	5.0	4.4	8.3	10.8	9.6	14.9	16.2	17.2
Law firm, moderate	17.5	22.2	8.3	16.1	9.6	10.6	10.8	10.3
Law firm, small	7.5	6.7	0	5.4	0	2.1	0	0
Professor of law	2.5	2.2	0	14.3	16.1	10.6	2.7	10.3
Other	0	6.7	0	1.8	0	2.1	0	0
<b>Occupational experience</b>								
Judicial	65.0	57.8	75.0	53.6	70.9	53.2	62.2	69.0
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25.0	32.1	19.3	34.0	29.7	37.9
Other	20.0	17.8	25.0	37.5	25.8	40.4	32.4	20.7
<b>Religion</b>								
Protestant	60.0	75.6	58.3	60.7	67.7	46.8	59.4	NA
Catholic	25.0	15.6	33.3	23.2	22.6	36.2	24.3	NA
Jewish	15.0	8.9	8.3	16.1	9.7	17.0	16.2	NA
<b>Political party</b>								
Democrat	95.0	6.7	8.3	82.1	0	0	5.4	86.2
Republican	5.0	93.3	91.7	7.1	100	95.7	89.2	3.4
Independent or none	0	0	0	10.7	0	2.1	5.4	10.3
Other	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	0
<b>American Bar Association rating</b>								
Exceptionally well/well qualified	75.0	73.3	58.3	75.0	64.5	55.3	64.9	82.8
Qualified	20.0	26.7	33.3	25.0	35.5	44.7	35.1	17.2
Not qualified	2.5	0	8.3	0	0	0	0	0

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

Law firms are categorized according to the number of partners/associates: 25 or more associates for a large firm, 5 to 24 associates for a moderate firm, and 4 or less for a small firm. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

The American Bar Association's (ABA) ratings are assigned to candidates after investigation and evaluation by the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary, which considers prospective Federal judicial nominees only upon referral by the U.S. Attorney General or at the request of the U.S. Senate. The ABA's Committee evaluation is directed primarily to professional qualifications--competence, integrity, and judicial temperament. Factors including intellectual capacity, judgment, writing and analytical ability,

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

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

<sup>b</sup>No ABA rating was requested for one Johnson appointee.

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

Table 1.58

**Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. District Court judgeships**By Presidential administration, 1963-96<sup>a</sup>

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 (N=122)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=179)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=52)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=202)	President Reagan's first term appointees 1981-84 (N=129)	President Reagan's second term appointees 1985-88 <sup>b</sup> (N=161)	President Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=148)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-96 (N=169)
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	98.4%	99.4%	98.1%	85.6%	90.7%	92.5%	80.4%	69.8%
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4	9.3	7.4	19.6	30.2
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
White	93.4	95.5	88.5	78.7	93.0	91.9	89.2	72.2
Black	4.1	3.4	5.8	13.9	0.8	3.1	6.8	19.5
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9	5.4	4.3	4.0	6.5
Asian	0	0	3.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0	1.2
Native American	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0.6
<b>Education, undergraduate</b>								
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	57.4	34.1	36.6	44.6	44.4
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	32.7	49.6	50.9	41.2	40.8
Ivy League	16.4	19.6	17.3	9.9	16.3	12.4	14.2	14.8
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Education, law school</b>								
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	50.5	44.2	41.0	52.7	42.6
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	32.2	47.3	44.1	33.1	37.3
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	17.3	8.5	14.9	14.2	20.1
<b>Occupation at nomination or appointment</b>								
Politics or government	21.3	10.6	21.2	4.4	7.8	16.8	10.8	10.7
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6	40.3	34.8	41.9	44.4
Law firm, large	2.4	11.2	9.6	14.0	11.6	22.4	25.7	17.2
Law firm, moderate	18.9	27.9	25.0	19.8	25.6	14.3	14.9	16.6
Law firm, small	23.0	19.0	9.6	13.9	10.8	9.9	4.7	7.7
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0	3.0	2.3	1.9	0.7	2.4
Other	0	0	0	0.5	1.6	0	1.4	1.2
<b>Occupational experience</b>								
Judicial	34.4	35.2	42.3	54.5	50.4	43.5	46.6	49.7
Prosecutorial	45.9	41.9	50.0	38.6	43.4	44.7	39.2	37.9
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	28.2	28.7	27.9	31.8	31.4
<b>Religion</b>								
Protestant	58.2	73.2	73.1	60.4	58.9	60.9	64.2	NA
Catholic	31.1	18.4	17.3	27.7	34.1	27.3	28.4	NA
Jewish	10.7	8.4	9.6	11.9	7.0	11.2	7.4	NA
<b>Political party</b>								
Democrat	94.3	7.3	21.2	92.6	3.1	6.2	5.4	90.5
Republican	5.7	92.7	78.8	4.4	96.9	90.7	88.5	2.4
Independent or none	0	0	0	3.0	0	3.1	6.1	6.5
Other	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0.6
<b>American Bar Association rating</b>								
Exceptionally well/well qualified	48.4	45.3	46.1	50.9	50.4	57.1	57.4	63.9
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5	49.6	42.9	42.6	34.3
Not qualified	2.5	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	1.8

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

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

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

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

Table 1.59

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

By district, 1977-97

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.59

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

By district, 1977-97--Continued

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.59

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

By district, 1977-97--Continued

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

Note: The Federal courts are organized into 11 geographic circuits. Each circuit consists of a number of District Courts, which are the trial courts, and a Court of Appeals, which hears appeals taken from other courts. There is also a separate District Court and Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Data for 1977-86 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1987, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

On Oct. 1, 1981 the number of U.S. District Court Circuits was increased from 10 to 11. The new circuit was created by the removal of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia from the Fifth Circuit and the reorganization of these courts into the Eleventh Circuit.

Beginning with the year ending June 30, 1976, U.S. District Courts have reported the number of minor offense cases filed in the Federal courts in addition to the number of felonies and misdemeanors above the minor offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than \$1,000). This additional reporting resulted from the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-619), which required the courts to maintain records on all offenses above the petty offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than \$500). Because the majority of minor offense cases are handled by magistrates in Federal courts and because this report is primarily a statistical statement reflecting the workload per authorized judgeship, the minor offense cases have been excluded from the 1977-79 data by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The exclusion of these cases from the workload statistics has been done in an effort to make the 1977-79 data more comparable to previous years' data that did not include most minor offense cases. In 1979, the Federal Magistrates Act (Public Law 96-82) expanded the authority of magistrates to dispose of all misdemeanors. To reflect the workload per authorized judgeship, the data exclude all cases below the felony level beginning in 1980.

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

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

The sharp decline in criminal cases filed in the Canal Zone after 1979 resulted from the passage of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-70), signed Sept. 27, 1979. The U.S. District Court in the Canal Zone was closed on Mar. 31, 1982 pursuant to passage of this Act.

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

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

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

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

Table 1.60

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

1987, 1993-97

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

Note: The Federal Magistrates Act (28 U.S.C. 636(b)) provides the authority under which magistrates assist courts in the performance of "additional duties." This authority was both broadened and clarified by Public Law 94-577, Oct. 21, 1976, and by new procedural rules governing most habeas corpus proceedings in the district courts, effective Feb. 1, 1977. The changes make clear the ability of the parties of a civil case to consent to have the case referred to a magistrate for trial as a special matter; the changes also empower magistrates to conduct evidentiary hearings in prisoner petition cases. Additionally, the role of magistrates in providing pretrial assistance to district judges in both dispositive and non-dispositive matters has been clarified. A magistrate's authority to conduct arraignments following indictment in a criminal case is provided under Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in 86 Districts. Data for 1987, 1993, and 1994 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1995, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1993, category includes contempt proceedings and other hearings.

<sup>b</sup>Beginning in 1993, category includes hearings for mental competency.

<sup>c</sup>Includes settlement conferences.

<sup>d</sup>Beginning in 1993, category includes fee applications and summary jury trials.

<sup>e</sup>Prior to 1993, evidentiary hearings were included in the totals for State habeas corpus, Federal habeas corpus, and civil rights.

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

Table 1.61

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

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

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

See notes on next page.

Table 1.61

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>e</sup>Plus 117 commissioners and 23 referees.

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

<sup>g</sup>For Superior Court: 17 judges; Court of Chancery: 1 chancellor and 4 vice-chancellors.

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

<sup>i</sup>Plus 14 district family judges.

<sup>j</sup>Plus 75 lawyer and 3 non-lawyer magistrates.

<sup>k</sup>Plus 12 supplemental judges.

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

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

<sup>n</sup>Includes 8 chief judges, 101 district judges, 50 district associate judges, 26 senior judges, 11 associate juvenile judges, 135 part-time magistrates, and 1 associate probate judge.

<sup>o</sup>Plus 69 district magistrates.

<sup>p</sup>Includes one assigned from courts of appeal.

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

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

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

<sup>t</sup>More than 3 years for first election and every 6 years thereafter.

<sup>u</sup>Plus 11 full-time marital masters.

<sup>v</sup>Followed by tenure.

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

<sup>x</sup>On reapportionment until age 70.

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

<sup>z</sup>Plus 100 clerks with estate jurisdiction.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>af</sup>District and Superior court judges also serve as family court judges.

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

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

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

Table 1.62

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

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

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

See notes on next page.

Table 1.62

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.61. "Appellate" refers to judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. "Trial" refers to judges of courts of general trial jurisdiction. In some instances, information on the length of time for residency and legal experience requirements was not supplied. There are no qualification requirements for judges in Massachusetts.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>f</sup>Qualified elector. For Arizona court of appeals, must be elector of county of residence. For Michigan Supreme Court, elector in State; court of appeals, elector of appellate circuit. For Missouri Supreme and appellate courts, elector for 9 years; for circuit courts, elector for 3 years. For Oklahoma Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals, elector for 1 year; court of appeals and district courts, elector for 6 months. For Oregon court of appeals, qualified elector in county.

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

<sup>h</sup>Nominee must be under certain age to be eligible. Arizona--under 70 years. Colorado--under 72 years, except when name is submitted for vacancy. Florida--under 70 years, except upon temporary assignment or to complete a term. Michigan, Ohio--under 70 years.

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

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

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

<sup>l</sup>6 months.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>s</sup>10 days.

<sup>t</sup>90 days.

<sup>u</sup>Superior court judges must also have 5 years of legal government practice or serve as law school faculty.

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

Table 1.63

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

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

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

Note: The salaries reported for the highest appellate courts refer to salaries paid to associate justices, not chief justices. National averages for the highest appellate and general trial courts are based on figures for the 50 States. For intermediate appellate courts, the average is based on the 39 States that have such courts.

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

<sup>b</sup>Median salary. If more than half the salaries are the same as the minimum or the maximum salary, then the median (the midpoint above which and below which 50% of the salaries fall) is listed as either the minimum or maximum salary.

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

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

Table 1.64

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

By State, as of June 1, 1998

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Connecticut <sup>b</sup>	Judicial selection commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature reappoints	8
Delaware	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
District of Columbia <sup>c</sup>	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee or President	15
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Partisan election <sup>d</sup>	10 years	Partisan election <sup>d</sup>	10
Maine	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland <sup>e</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Montana	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	8
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
New Hampshire	Appointed by governor <sup>f</sup>	To age 70	X	X
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	8
New York <sup>e</sup>	Nominating commission	14 years	Reappointment by governor	14
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
North Dakota	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma <sup>g</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina	Nominating commission <sup>h</sup>	10 years	Election by legislature	10
South Dakota	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas <sup>g</sup>	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	6 years	Retained by vote in general assembly	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	12 years	Election by legislature	12
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
West Virginia	Partisan election	12 years	Partisan election	12
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Wyoming	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8

See notes on next page.

Table 1.64

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

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

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

"Initial selection" is defined as the constitutional or statutory method by which judges are selected for a full term of office. "Retention" refers to the method used to select judges for subsequent terms of office. "Partisan election" refers to elections in which the judicial candidates' names appear on the ballot with their respective party labels; "non-partisan election" refers to the situation when no party labels are attached to judicial candidates' names on the ballot. "Retention election" refers to an election in which a judge runs unopposed on the ballot and the electorate votes solely on the question of the judge's continuation in office. In the retention election, the judge must win a majority of the vote in order to serve a full term, except in Illinois which requires 60%. "Nominating commission" is a merit selection procedure that refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. The nominating commission method of selection was established by executive order in Delaware, Maryland, and Massachusetts and by constitutional or statutory authority in all other jurisdictions.

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

<sup>b</sup>The judicial selection commission submits a list of prospective judges to the governor who nominates one to fill a vacancy. The legislature then votes to approve or disapprove that nomination.

<sup>c</sup>Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.65

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

As of June 1, 1998

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama <sup>b</sup>	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	8
Connecticut	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominate, legislature confirms	8
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	4
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Partisan election <sup>c</sup>	10 years	Partisan election <sup>c</sup>	10
Maryland	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	8
New York	Nominating commission	5 years	Reappointment by governor	5
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania <sup>d</sup>	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
South Carolina	Nominating commission <sup>e</sup>	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
Tennessee <sup>b</sup>	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6

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

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

<sup>b</sup>Alabama and Tennessee have two intermediate appellate courts: the court of civil appeals, which has civil jurisdiction, and the court of criminal appeals, which has criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.

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

<sup>d</sup>Pennsylvania has two intermediate appellate courts; the superior court and the commonwealth court. The selection process is the same for both.

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

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

Table 1.66

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

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.66

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup>Judge must be elected to a full term on a nonpartisan ballot at the next general election. If the election is not contested, the incumbent's name does not appear on the ballot.

<sup>e</sup>Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>r</sup>Five special judges of the superior court are appointed by the governor. Three are appointed for 4-year terms and 2 judges are appointed for 5-year terms.

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

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

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

Table 1.67

**Staff and budget of judicial conduct organizations**

By State, 1995-96

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>c</sup>Does not include litigation costs. In most cases, these costs are borne by the State attorney general's office.

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

<sup>e</sup>The budget of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure also covers the costs for its evaluation of active judges who seek reappointment and the reviews of retired judges who wish to continue their judicial service as senior judges.

<sup>f</sup>The seven members of the Commission on Judicial Conduct perform many staff functions.

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

<sup>h</sup>In addition, the Commission has jurisdiction over certain other court personnel, such as retired judges and pro tem judges.

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

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

<sup>k</sup>The attorney general's office provides investigative services and special counsel to the Judicial Standards Commission.

<sup>l</sup>Staff and budget are shared by the Judicial Conduct Commission and the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court.

<sup>m</sup>Staff are paid by the supreme court. There is a reserve fund for special investigative or attorney services.

<sup>n</sup>The commission may request additional funds for investigations and hearings.

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

<sup>p</sup>Personnel are hired as needed.

<sup>q</sup>West Virginia has a two-tier judicial discipline system; figures are for the Judicial Investigation Commission, the first tier.

<sup>r</sup>The budget of the Judicial Investigation Commission is part of the supreme court budget.

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

Table 1.68

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

Fiscal years 1988-97

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

Note: Grand jurors hear evidence of criminal activity presented by the prosecution and determine whether the Government's evidence is sufficient to justify the bringing of formal charges. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

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

Table 1.69

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

1977-97

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

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

Petit jurors determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial. The "Juror Usage Index" is the average number of jurors on hand for each jury trial day; it is calculated by dividing the total number of available jurors by the total number of jury trial days.

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

<sup>b</sup>Each juror is counted for each day serving, traveling, or waiting at the courthouse to serve.

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

Table 1.70

**Jury fees in State and Federal courts**

By jurisdiction, 1998

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>n</sup>Child care expenses available.

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

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

<sup>q</sup>\$5.15 per hour.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>x</sup>May be raised to \$50.00 per day after 4 days of service upon discretion of the judge.

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

Table 1.71

## Investigative reports by Federal probation officers

By type of investigation, 1982-97

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1997, category includes postsentence investigations for institutions.

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

Table 1.72

**Number and type of State and Federal correctional facilities**By region and jurisdiction, 1990 and 1995<sup>a</sup>

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Data for 1990 are reported for June 29; data for 1995 are reported for June 30.

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

Table 1.73

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

By region and jurisdiction, 1990 and 1995

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

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

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

Table 1.74

**Employees in State and Federal correctional facilities**

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Includes all full-time, part-time, payroll, nonpayroll, and contract employees. Excludes community volunteers.

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

Table 1.75

**Employees in State and Federal correctional facilities**

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Total staff<sup>a</sup> includes 80 employees of 1 private facility in Texas in which the sex of staff was not reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 4.20.

Table 1.76

**Characteristics of shock incarceration programs**

By jurisdiction, 1996

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

Table 1.76

**Characteristics of shock incarceration programs**

By jurisdiction, 1996--Continued

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

Table 1.76

**Characteristics of shock incarceration programs**

By jurisdiction, 1996--Continued

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

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

<sup>c</sup>Shock incarceration and intensive parole programs: 4 months; work training program: 2 months.

<sup>d</sup>Planned to open in 1997.

<sup>e</sup>Varies.

<sup>f</sup>Capacity.

<sup>g</sup>Phase I: 80 to 100; Phase II: 40; Phase III: 220.

<sup>h</sup>Phase I: 90 days; Phase II: 30 days; Phase III: 6 months to 1 year.

<sup>i</sup>Most are court ordered; others are directed by Department of Corrections.

<sup>j</sup>Proposed.

<sup>k</sup>Planned to open late 1996.

<sup>l</sup>May also be serving sentence of more than 30 but not more than 60 months and be within 24 months of projected release date.

<sup>a</sup>One Boot Camp; two work training and parole camps.

<sup>b</sup>200 program beds at San Quentin shock incarceration facility. Work training beds vary with each facility.

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

Table 1.77

**Private adult correctional facility management firms**

By selected characteristics of facilities, United States, December 1997

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

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

<sup>c</sup>The Wackenhut Corrections Corporation did not respond to the survey. All data for Wackenhut, other than the occupancy data, were derived from public information sources; the occupancy data were estimated by the Source.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes facilities under contract outside the continental United States.

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

Table 1.78

**Rated capacity and population of private adult correctional facilities**

By jurisdiction, December 1997

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

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

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

Table 1.79

## Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities

By selected characteristics, 1996

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.79

**Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities**

By selected characteristics, 1996--Continued

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

<sup>a</sup>These minimum security satellite camps are adjacent to the main facilities. A blank indicates no camp facility. Except where noted, the sex of inmates housed in the camp and main facility is the same.

<sup>b</sup>An Intensive Confinement Center also is operated adjacent to this facility.

<sup>c</sup>The adjacent camp is a minimum security facility for females.

<sup>d</sup>This facility houses low security females and administrative security males.

<sup>e</sup>Located on the New Mexico-Texas border.

<sup>f</sup>This facility houses medium security males and high security females.

<sup>g</sup>This facility houses medium security males and administrative security males and females.

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

Table 1.80

**Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff**By race and ethnicity, 1997<sup>a</sup>

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

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

<sup>c</sup>Totals include one white employee under 18 years of age.

<sup>d</sup>Data on education level were not available for 614 employees; therefore, figures reported for education do not add to the total.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians, Native Americans, and non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

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

Table 1.81

**Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers**By race and ethnicity, 1997<sup>a</sup>

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

Note: See Note, table 1.80.

<sup>c</sup>Data on education level were not available for 18 employees; therefore, figures reported for education do not add to the total.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians, Native Americans, and non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

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

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

Table 1.82

**Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff**By race, ethnicity, and sex, 1997<sup>a</sup>

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

Note: See Note, table 1.80.

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

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

Table 1.83

**Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers**By race, ethnicity, and sex, 1997<sup>a</sup>

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

Note: See Note, table 1.80.

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

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians, Native Americans, and non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Table 1.84

## Sex-offender programs and treatment providers

By State, 1996

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.85

## U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload

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

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

Note: The U.S. Parole Commission conducts parole hearings for inmates currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and exercises jurisdiction over Federal parolees. The hearing examiner's workload consists of in-person hearings and record reviews. At an in-person hearing, the offender appears before the examiner and can introduce additional information for consideration. At a record review, only information contained in the prisoner's case file is considered. Some data reported as hearings were actually record reviews because the prisoner was granted parole "on the record" or was serving concurrent Federal and State sentences in a State institution. With implementation of presumptive parole date procedures, "one-third hearings" and "review hearings" have been phased out. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

For parole guidelines and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 5](#).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), pp. 19, 20; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, pp. 1, 2, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 7, 8; *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991*, pp. 9, 10; *October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, pp. 6, 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.86

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

By type of hearing, fiscal years 1978-96

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

Note: See Note, table 1.85. In 1978, the U.S. Parole Commission adopted a system of guidelines, based on a calculation of parole risk, to aid in the determination of an optimal parole release date. Release decisions may be made either above or below the designated guideline range if warranted by discretionary, statutory, or policy considerations. For this table, only discretionary decisions outside the guideline structure are counted as "above" or "below." Thus, decisions to deny parole where the mandatory release date is below the guideline range, and decisions to grant an effective parole date above the guideline range, due to time needed to develop a suitable release plan or because the minimum sentence is beyond the guideline range, are counted as "within" the parole policy guidelines. Decisions below the guideline range because of policy limitations are excluded from this table (Source, *October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, p. 10). Guidelines are used in revocation hearings in order to establish an eligibility date for "reparole." In addition, cases in which the guidelines developed by the District of Columbia Parole Board were used as the result of a court order are excluded from this table in 1988. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

For definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), p. 22; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 4, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 10; *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991*, p. 13; *October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, p. 10 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.87

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

By State, 1998

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

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action. In addition to State laws, the purchase, sale, and in certain circumstances, the possession and interstate transportation of firearms are regulated by the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 as amended by the Firearms Owners' Protection Act and other Federal laws. Also, cities and localities may have their own firearms ordinances in addition to Federal and State laws. A "Y" in the table indicates the existence of a State law or constitutional provision. However, many qualifications may apply. The Source notes that State firearms laws are subject to frequent change. State and local statutes and ordinances, as well as local law enforcement authorities, should be consulted for full text and meaning of statutory provisions.

A long gun is a rifle or shotgun. The Source defines "constitutional provision" by citing Article 1, Section 15 of the Connecticut State Constitution as an example of the basic feature contained in the constitutions of many States. It reads: "Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defense of himself and the State."

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup>Range protection laws protect firearm ranges from nuisance and noise control actions intended to prevent a range's operation.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>j</sup>Arkansas prohibits carrying a firearm with a purpose to employ it against a person. Tennessee prohibits carrying "with the intent to go armed." Vermont prohibits carrying with "the intent or purpose of injuring another."

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

Table 1.87

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

By State, 1998--Continued

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

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

<sup>m</sup>Loaded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>z</sup>New York City only.

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

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

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

<sup>ad</sup>The District of Columbia is subject to the Federal Constitution's second amendment.

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

Table 1.88

## Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1998

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.88

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

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

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

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

Table 1.89

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

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1998

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

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

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

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

<sup>c</sup>Possible.

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

<sup>e</sup>Possible; under discretion of coroner.

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

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

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

<sup>i</sup>Limited.

<sup>j</sup>If driver dies within 4 hours of accident. However, the law only applies if, at the time of the accident, (1) the driver was the only occupant of the vehicle and (2) no other individuals were involved.

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

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

<sup>m</sup>No test shall be conducted if there is reason to believe that the deceased is of a religious faith that is opposed to such a test.

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

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

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

<sup>q</sup>Discretionary.

<sup>r</sup>Adults only.

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

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## Appendix 1

### Justice Expenditure and Employment Data

Survey methodology and definitions of terms

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

#### Data collection

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Sample design

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

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

#### Survey period

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

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

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

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

The employment data are for October of the year indicated.

### Review procedures

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

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

### Population data

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

### Data limitations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Definitions of terms

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

Expenditure is divided into two major categories:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix 2

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

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

### Regions

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

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

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

**West**--the Mountain and Pacific Coast Divisions.

### Geographic divisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Metro status

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Forms of government

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

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

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

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

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

**Table.** Survey response rates for 1997

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

### Appendix 3

#### **Crime in the United States** Definitions of terms

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

#### **Population definitions**

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

#### **Metropolitan Statistical Area**

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

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

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

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

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

#### Community types:

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

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

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

Table 2. Population group and number of agencies

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

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-96<sup>a</sup>

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

<sup>a</sup>Population figures are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.

## Regions and divisions

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

### Northeast:

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

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

### Midwest:

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

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

### South:

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

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

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

### West:

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

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

## The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses

### The Crime Index

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

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

### Part I offenses

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Larceny-theft** (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

**Motor vehicle theft--**The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

**Arson--**Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

### Part II offenses

**Other assaults** (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

**Forgery and counterfeiting--**Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent

to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

**Fraud--**Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

**Embezzlement--**Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

**Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--**Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

**Vandalism--**Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

**Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--**All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

**Prostitution and commercialized vice--**Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, and procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

**Sex offenses** (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

**Drug abuse violations--**State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

**Gambling--**Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

**Offenses against the family and children--**Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

**Driving under the influence--**Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

**Liquor laws--**State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

**Drunkenness--**Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

**Disorderly conduct--**Breach of the peace.

**Vagrancy--**Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

**All other offenses--**All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

**Suspicion--**No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

**Curfew and loitering laws** (persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

**Runaways** (persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

### **Offense estimation**

The inability of some State UCR Programs to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines and other problems at the State-level have required unique estimation procedures. In addition, because of efforts to convert to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), it has become necessary for the Source to estimate totals for some States.

The Illinois (1985 to 1996), and Michigan and Minnesota (1993 only for both States) State UCR Programs were unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to each State.

In recent years, a number of States have been involved in the NIBRS conversion process. During the conversion process, little or no data were available from law enforcement agencies in these States. The following is a list of States that provided either incomplete data or no data for certain years: Iowa in 1991; Illinois and Kansas in 1993; Illinois, Kansas, and Montana in 1994 and 1995; Delaware and Pennsylvania in 1995; and Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana in 1996. State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State, and the population group and geographic division to which the State belongs. The Iowa conversion was successful and post-1991 State figures are available. Illinois, Kansas, and Montana are continuing conversion efforts.

An aggregated Florida State total for 1996 was provided by the State-level UCR Program.

It also should be noted that due to reporting problems at the State level, no usable data were received from law enforcement agencies in Florida and Kentucky for 1988; these State totals also were estimated by the Source.

## Appendix 4

### **Correctional Populations in the United States** Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995**, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997); **Prisoners in 1997**, Bulletin NCJ-170014 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), pp. 13-15; and **Probation and Parole Populations 1997**, Press Release NCJ-172216 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 6. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### **Survey methodology for prisoner data**

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), with the U.S. Bureau of the Census as its collection agent, obtains yearend and midyear counts of prisoners from departments of correction in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons through the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. In an effort to collect comparable data from all jurisdictions, NPS distinguishes prisoners in custody from those under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a State must hold that person in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction means that a State has legal authority over the prisoner. Prisoners under a State's jurisdiction may be in the custody of a local jail, another State's prison, or other correctional facility. Some States are unable to provide both custody and jurisdiction counts. Excluded from NPS counts are persons confined in locally administered confinement facilities who are under the jurisdiction of local authorities. NPS counts include all inmates in State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems.

In each jurisdiction, the questionnaire was completed by a central agency reporting for institutions within the correctional system. This procedure was also used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in supplying data on Federal institutions. Because the information was derived from a complete enumeration rather than a survey, the statistical data are not affected by sampling error. Response errors were held to a minimum by means of a systematic telephone follow-up and, where necessary, other control

procedures. Thus, the yearend counts are generally considered reliable. Because of the absence of standardized administrative and record keeping practices from State to State, the data for admissions and releases are not always entirely comparable across jurisdictions.

Many States revise the yearend number reported for the previous year. Those revisions are made in the total, not the detail. For example, the number of blacks, whites, and members of other races for 1995 were not changed by a State in 1996 to equal its revised 1995 total.

#### **National Prisoner Statistics category definitions**

##### **Jurisdiction population, Dec. 31--**

Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31 regardless of location. Does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, pretrial detainees) merely housed in prisons.

##### **Custody population, Dec. 31--**

Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31. Does not include State inmates housed outside State prison facilities; does include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in the State's facilities.

**Overcrowding, Dec. 31--**Includes all State prison inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31 and as a direct result of State prison inmates held in local jails for other reasons (for example, work release, court appearance, etc.).

#### **Admissions**

**New court commitments--**Includes all inmates who were admitted with new sentences, that is, these inmates were not readmitted for any sentences for which they had already served some prison time. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Does not include parole violators with new sentences.

**Parole violators with new sentences--**Includes all parolees returned with new sentences.

**Other conditional release violators with new sentences--**Includes all individuals on conditional release (other than parole) who are returned with new sentences, for example, returns from supervised mandatory release, from shock probation, etc.

**Parole violators only, no new sentences--**Includes all parolees returned only for formal revocations of parole that were not accompanied by new sentences. If the parole was not formally revoked, that is,

the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

**Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences--**Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

**Transfers from other jurisdictions--**Includes all inmates transferred to a State's jurisdiction to continue sentences already in force. Does not include admissions if State does not acquire jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

**Absent without leave (AWOL) returns, with or without sentences--**Includes all returns from AWOL, that is, failures to return from authorized temporary absences such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

**Escapee returns, with or without new sentences--**Includes all returns from escape, that is, unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

**Returns from appeal/bond--**Includes all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction from long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include returns from short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State retains jurisdiction).

**Other admissions--**Includes all other admissions not covered by the above categories.

#### **Releases**

**Unconditional--**An unconditional release occurs only if the released inmate cannot be imprisoned for any sentence for which he/she was in prison.

**Expirations of sentence--**Includes all inmates whose maximum court sentences minus credits have been served.

**Commutations--**Includes all inmates whose maximum sentences have been changed (lowered) to time served to allow immediate unconditional release.

**Other unconditional releases--**Includes all other unconditional releases not covered by the above categories.

**Conditional--**A conditional release occurs if the released inmate, upon violating the conditions of release, can be imprisoned again for any of the sentences for which he/she was in prison.

**Probations--**Includes all inmates who have been placed under probation supervision and conditionally released; includes all shock probation (split sentence) releases.

**Supervised mandatory releases--**Includes all inmates who must, by law, be conditionally released. This type of release may also be called mandatory conditional release.

**Paroles--**Includes all inmates conditionally released to parole.

**Other conditional releases**--Includes all other conditional releases not covered by the above categories.

**Death:**

Executions--Self-explanatory.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)--The immediate cause of death in AIDS mortalities may be Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia, Kaposi's Sarcoma, or other diseases related to HIV infection.

Illness/natural causes--Self-explanatory. AIDS-related deaths not included in this category.

Suicides--Self-explanatory.

Accidental injury to self--Includes all inmates who accidentally cause their own deaths (for example, a fall from a ladder, mishandling electrical equipment).

Death caused by another person--Includes all inmates whose deaths were caused accidentally or intentionally by another inmate or prison personnel.

Other deaths--Includes all other deaths not covered by the above categories.

**Other releases:**

Absent without leave (AWOL)--Includes all failures to return from an authorized temporary absence such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapes from confinement--Includes all unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Transfers to other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates who were transferred from one State's jurisdiction to another to continue sentences already in force. Does not include the release if State does not relinquish jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Releases to appeal/bond--Includes all inmates released from correctional jurisdiction to long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State correctional system retains jurisdiction).

Other releases--Includes all other releases not covered by the above categories.

**Race**

Classification by race often depends on the reporting program and the State. A few States reported two categories: white and nonwhite. A few others categorized Hispanic offenders as belonging to "Other race." The number of persons with certain racial backgrounds were sometimes estimated.

**White**--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

**Black**--A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

**American Indian or Alaska Native**--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

**Other**--Any other race not covered by the above categories.

**Not known**--Any inmate whose racial origin is unknown.

**Ethnic origin**

A person of Hispanic origin may be of any race; however, a few States treat the ethnic category as a racial one. Reporting officials usually rely on self-definition, but some States classify according to surname.

**Hispanic**--A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

**Not Hispanic**--A person not covered by the above category.

**Not known**--Any inmate whose ethnic origin is unknown.

**Explanatory notes for 1996 and 1997 prisoner data by jurisdiction**

**Alaska**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

**Arizona**--Population counts are based on custody data.

**Connecticut**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Population counts were based on jurisdiction data for the first time in 1997. Counts for 1996 were revised.

**Delaware**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

**District of Columbia**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

**Florida**--Population counts are based on custody data.

**Georgia**--Population counts are based on custody data.

**Hawaii**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

**Illinois**--Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Iowa**--Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Kansas**--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Massachusetts**--Population counts are for Jan. 5, 1998. By law, offenders may be sentenced to terms of up to 2 1/2 years in locally-operated jails. Such offenders are included in counts and rates for local jails. About 6,200 inmates with sentences of more than 1 year were held in local jails in 1997.

**Michigan**--Population counts are based on custody data. Counts include adults housed in institutions, camps, and community correction centers and on electronic monitoring.

**New Jersey**--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Ohio**--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Oklahoma**--For the first time in 1997 population counts based on jurisdiction data include jail backlogs. Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Oregon**--Under a new law, inmates with a maximum sentence less than 1 year remain under the control of local counties. Offenders in this category are being phased out of the inmate counts.

**Rhode Island**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

**South Carolina**--Population counts include unsentenced inmates on Youthful Offender Act observation status.

**Tennessee**--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Texas**--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

**Vermont**--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts exclude inmates on furlough or intermediate sanctions.

**Virginia**--Population counts for inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less were affected by a new law on January 1, 1995,

making the State responsible for felons with a sentence of 6 months or more, and a subsequent change, effective July 1, 1997, limiting responsibility to those with a sentence of 1 year or more.

#### **Explanatory notes for 1995 prisoner data by jurisdiction**

**Federal prisons**--Population, admissions, and releases: Movement data were provided; however, when admissions are added to the January 1 population and releases are subtracted, the total does not equal the Dec. 31, 1995, population. Inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates whose sentence length is unknown.

**Alabama**--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes inmates returned from supervised release under Alabama Act 754 and split sentence/probation with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Unspecified in the Alabama data system. Cause of death: Can specify only executions.

**Alaska**--Population, admissions, and releases: Includes some inmates whose movements were unreported. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Alaska. Other releases, unconditional and conditional: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Includes extraditions to Federal jurisdiction. Other race: Alaska's "Hispanic" race category.

**Arizona**--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes supervised early releases, provisional releases, supervised work furloughs, earned credit releases, and releases to the home arrest program. Cause of death: Pending investigation at time of data collection. Other releases: Includes early releases to detainer, persons returned to prison pending revocation hearing where no revocation occurred, and persons who were returned to supervision. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 322 males housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding.

**Arkansas**--Arkansas revised its Dec. 31, 1994, jurisdiction counts. Other admissions: Returns from the Department of Community Punishment, a separate agency. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Persons released under the provisions of Arkansas' Acts 378 and 814 and Boot Camp to some form of

supervision. Jurisdiction population, inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Includes 345 males being held in the county jail awaiting transfer to the Department of Corrections for whom the sentence is unknown. Custody population, inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Includes 387 males being held in the county jail awaiting transfer to Department of Corrections for whom the sentence is unknown. Other race: Includes Cuban inmates.

**California**--California revised Dec. 31, 1995, data to include jurisdiction counts. State previously reported only custody counts. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: May include some parole violators and returns from supervised mandatory releases with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: May include some parole violators without new sentences and some supervised mandatory or parole releases returned pending a revocation hearing. Other admissions: Returns from appeal/bond reported in "Other admissions" category. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases: Includes some court-ordered releases and paroles. Cause of death: Not specified or pending an autopsy. Other releases: Contains the net difference between total admissions and the Dec. 31, 1995, jurisdiction population. These are most likely temporary releases to courts, jail, and hospitals, who have not been returned to prison as of Dec. 31, 1995. Jurisdiction population, unsentenced inmates: Includes civil narcotic addict commitments and county diagnostic cases. Other race and not known Hispanic origin: Includes some Asian, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic inmates admitted to California prisons prior to January 1990 (when these categories were added to the California computer system). Also includes the California "Hispanic/Mexican" category.

**Colorado**--Sentencing information: Reported populations with sentences of more than 1 year include a small number of inmates with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes admissions of inmates through interstate compacts. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Numbers are estimates. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not classified as conditional or unconditional. State inmates housed in other facilities to ease overcrowding: Includes 325 males housed in a facility owned and operated by the County of Bent; and 219 males and 5 females housed in county correctional facilities. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimates.

**Connecticut**--Connecticut revised its Dec. 31, 1994, jurisdiction population counts. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges and inadvertent releases (release coding errors). Other conditional releases: Release to home jurisdiction, community releases, and an undetermined number of unknown release types. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system. Other race: The Connecticut "Hispanic" category.

**Delaware**--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions and releases: Includes admissions from and releases to State and local hospitals, inmates serving weekend sentences, and inmates who were changed from jail sentences of less than 1 year to prison sentences of more than 1 year. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system. Other race: Includes Puerto Rican and Mexican prisoners.

**District of Columbia**--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Sentencing information, short sentences: An undetermined number of inmates housed in neither the District of Columbia jail nor the Detention Center and having either no sentence or a minimum sentence of 1 year or less are included in the movement and population counts of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentences. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated, and the counts of inmates

with 1 year or less maximum sentence are understated. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to mental hospitals and other State and Federal facilities. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some inmates with partially suspended sentences and releases to probation. Number of deaths: All deaths are reported under "males." As a result, total male releases are slightly overcounted and female releases are slightly undercounted. Cause of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Total jurisdiction population: Includes male and female DC code violators housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities and male inmates housed in other State facilities. Of these inmates, an undetermined number are being housed solely to ease prison overcrowding. Unsented inmate populations: Jurisdiction and custody counts include unsentenced inmates held in the District jail or Detention Center. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in the District of Columbia.

**Florida**--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes violators of control releases, provisional releases, conditional releases, and supervised community releases with new sentences. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Includes violators of control releases, provisional releases, conditional releases, and supervised community releases with new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes admissions through interstate compact agreements with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Contains the net difference between total admissions and the release movements not classified in other categories. Other unconditional releases: Includes vacated sentences and control releases without supervision. Other conditional releases: Includes control releases with supervision, conditional medical releases, conditional releases, supervised community releases, and reinstatement to control releases. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes interstate transfers (inmates who have been sentenced under Florida's jurisdiction but serve their sentence in another State or Federal prison).

**Georgia**--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Parole violators with new sentences: May include a small number of other conditional release violators with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted

as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Includes one inmate who paid a fine. Other conditional releases: Consists of special and supervised reprieves controlled by the Georgia Parole Board. Cause of death: Unknown. Jurisdiction population: Excludes inmates awaiting pick-up from local jails. Other race: Includes inmates who identify racial categories other than those specified.

**Hawaii**--Category estimates: Jurisdiction and custody counts are actual counts. Admissions, releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimated based on information from Hawaii's Correctional Information System (CIS). Other unconditional releases: Administrative discharges and emergency releases. Other conditional releases: Type of release unknown at the time of data collection. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Hawaii. Other race: Includes "Puerto Ricans," prisoners of "Other Hispanic" origin, and "Other" race categories (inmates who identified more than one racial group). Prisoners of part-Hawaiian ancestry are counted as "Asians/Pacific Islanders." Hispanic origin: The Hawaii "Puerto Rican" category and individuals of the Hawaii "Other" race category with Spanish surnames.

**Idaho**--Parole violators with new sentences: Count unavailable by gender. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Adjustment residuals to balance the movement data not reported in other categories with the Dec. 31, 1995 population. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimates.

**Illinois**--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Sentencing information: Inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences. Escapees: Illinois now reports the movement of escapees by using the Offender Tracking System. All inmates in Community Correctional Centers and Electronic Detention Centers are now included in the counts, which in part accounts for the increase in the number of escapes and returns from escape. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Cause of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Other admissions and releases: Contains the net difference between long-term admissions and release

movements not reported in other categories (transfers, writs, and medical furloughs) to balance the December 31 population. The category also includes an undetermined number of transfers to other jurisdictions. Other race: The Illinois "Hispanic" category.

**Indiana**--New court commitments: Includes probation violators with and without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Sentences terminated based on Parole Board decisions.

**Iowa**--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parolees remanded to prison prior to a formal revocation hearing. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, paroles: Includes persons returned to parole following revocation hearings and persons released to parole by Conditional Commutation Orders. Other admissions and releases: Inmates held for safekeeping. Other conditional releases: Releases to work release programs. Other race: The Iowa "Hispanic" category.

**Kansas**--New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal/bond and a small number of probation violators, both with and without new sentences, who may have previously spent time in prison. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Type unknown at time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Conditional releases to supervision, similar to that for parole. Executions: Kansas legalized capital punishment in 1995. Therefore, "Executions" is no longer reported as "Not applicable." Cause of death: Unknown.

**Kentucky**--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Court-ordered returns to prison. Other releases: Includes court-ordered releases not identifiable as conditional or unconditional. Other race: Includes inmates whose race cannot be classified in the specified categories.

**Louisiana**--Population, admissions, and releases: Movement and population counts are now based on jurisdiction data. Louisiana previously reported only custody data. Sentencing information: Jurisdiction and custody counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year and with 1 year or less maximum sentence are not comparable to 1992 and previously reported data. Prior to 1993, reported inmates with 1 year or less sentences were actually parole revocations with remaining sentences equal to 1 year or less. The original sentences for these persons were greater than 1 year, but when they returned from parole the remaining time on their sentences had decreased to 1 year or less. Since persons with sentences of 1 year or

less are not sentenced to Louisiana prisons, all inmates are now reported as having a maximum sentence greater than or equal to 1 year. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Admissions to treatment programs from Probation and Parole Districts. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered and good-time releases. Cause of death: Can specify only for executions. Other releases: Includes inmates released in error. Total custody population: Louisiana revised its Dec. 31, 1994 custody counts. American Indians or Alaska Natives: American Indians only. Asian or Pacific Islanders: Chinese and Japanese only. Other race: Includes Latins and all other persons whose race is unspecified. Hispanic origin: Not included in the Louisiana data system.

**Maine**--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Probation violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Probation violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Inmates released directly from prison to the community. Other releases: Releases to detainer or warrants and inmates whose release requires victim notifications.

**Maryland**--Category estimates: The movement and population totals are actual counts. Categories for admissions and releases are estimated by applying percentages from automated data to the totals that are made manually. The automated data system counts only inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year, while the detailed categories in the manual data include inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: May include a small number of returns from appeal/bond. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Interstate compact admissions. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. May also include a small number of releases to appeal/bond. Other conditional releases: Inmates paroled from the Patuxent Institution to work release. Other releases: Includes 7 to 10 interstate compact releases as well as releases of new admissions that had been double counted with admissions data.

**Massachusetts**--Massachusetts revised its 1994 population counts. Population, admissions, and releases: Movement and population counts are based on jurisdiction and custody data. These figures include all inmates in Massachusetts custody, including a limited number of county, Federal, and other

States' inmates under jurisdiction of another authority, as well as Massachusetts' inmates housed in other States. Total inmate population: Excludes 662 males housed in local facilities and 393 males held in Federal and other State facilities solely to ease prison crowding. Also includes 1,275 males housed in local, State, and Federal facilities not due to prison crowding. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences, other conditional release violators with and without new sentences, and a small number of returns from appeal/ bond. Category estimates: The totals for admissions and releases are actual; the categories are estimates. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and a small number of releases to appeal/bond. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates whose race is not specified; also includes 1,275 males housed in local, State, or Federal facilities not due to prison crowding, but excludes 662 males housed in local facilities and 393 males held in Federal and other State facilities solely to ease prison crowding. Unknown ethnicity: Includes 1,275 males housed in local, State, and Federal facilities, not due specifically to prison crowding, but excludes 662 males housed in local facilities and 393 males held in Federal and other State facilities solely to ease prison crowding.

**Michigan**--Michigan revised its Dec. 31, 1994 jurisdiction population counts because of procedural improvements in tracking and reporting. Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Transfers from and to mental hospitals and facilities of the Federal Government and other States. Escapes: Consists mainly of zero tolerance walkaways from community residential programs. Other admissions: Returns from county jail and from parole status. Returns from and releases to appeal/bond: Contains the net difference of all movements from and to the courts. Cause of death, illnesses/natural causes: Includes unspecified type of deaths, including deaths resulting from AIDS- or HIV-related diseases. Other releases: Includes inmates temporarily housed at a county jail and returns to parole status. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 393 males housed in local jails solely to ease overcrowding. Population housed in jails: All inmates are reported as males. Other race: Includes Mexican Americans and all other persons whose race is unspecified. Hispanic origin: Mexican Americans only.

**Minnesota**--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes

supervised mandatory release violators and work release violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes supervised mandatory release violators and work release violators with no new sentences. Transfers, escapees, AWOL prisoners, and admissions/returns from appeal/bond: Categories are not considered releases and are not valid in the Minnesota data system. Other unconditional releases: Includes inmates discharged by court or executive orders. May include some commutations and overturned convictions. Other conditional releases: Work releases and intensive community supervision. Asian/Pacific Islanders: Includes persons with Asian surnames. Other race: Includes 240 Hispanic males and 10 Hispanic females because Minnesota classifies "Hispanic" as a race. Also includes 21 males reported in the Minnesota "Other" race category.

**Mississippi**--New court commitments: Includes some probation violators with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Includes 33 males and 3 females awaiting revocation hearing and returns from appeal/bond, as well as 160 males and 28 females whose admission category was unavailable at the time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Inmates returned to community supervision following a revocation hearing where no revocation occurred. Also includes releases to appeal/bond. Race: Numbers are estimates. Other race: The Mississippi "Hispanic" category.

**Missouri**--AWOL returns, with and without new sentences: Include some returns of walkaways from community release centers previously included in escape returns, with or without new sentences. Other admissions: Includes inmates returned from erroneous releases, persons whose commitment was reinstated, and parole board holdovers (offenders arrested by local authorities and returned to prison, instead of to the local jail as customary). Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Conditional release to custody/detainer, administrative parole, and credit time releases. Causes of death: Unknown. AWOL from confinement: Walkaways from community release centers residential treatment facilities, previously included in escapes from confinement. Other releases: Erroneous releases.

**Montana**--Population, movement, and releases: Numbers are estimates based on fiscal year data (July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1995). Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Escapees/AWOL

releases/admissions: Montana does not track escapees and AWOL prisoners as admissions and releases. Jurisdiction and custody population: Includes some inmates from other jurisdictions whom Montana housed. Race, white: The Montana "Hispanic" category.

**Nebraska**--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Includes sentences vacated by the court. A court action reversed or overturned the sentences or dismissed the charges. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimates.

**Nevada**--Total admissions and releases: May include some inmates with a 1 year sentence. New court commitments: May include a very small number of returns from appeal/bond. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with and without new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: These inmates are considered part of Nevada's out-count and are not counted as admissions. Other admissions: Includes Nevada's "not physically received" inmates who are serving concurrent sentences elsewhere. Inmates are counted as admissions when Nevada begins to monitor their sentences and includes them in their out-count population. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Race: Numbers are estimates. Other race: Includes persons of Hispanic and Cuban origin and all other persons whose race is unspecified.

**New Hampshire**--Jurisdiction counts: In 1995, New Hampshire began reporting computer-generated counts. Therefore, the Jan. 1, 1995 population counts differ from the Dec. 31, 1994 counts. New court commitments: Includes some returns from appeal/bond. May also include some other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators with a new sentence. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases with no supervision. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not identifiable as unconditional or conditional.

**New Jersey**--Sentencing information: Inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with a sentence equal to 1 year. New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions and returns from appeal/bond. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Prisoners returned (some with new sentences) from the Intensive Supervision Program, an experimental program operated by the Administrative Office of Courts. Other conditional releases: Prisoners released to

the Intensive Supervision Program. Causes of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Other race: "Hispanic" inmates who are not classified as "white" or "black." Unknown race/ethnicity: Inmates for whom the racial category was unspecified.

**New Mexico**--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators with and without additional sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes violators both with and without new sentences. Also includes returns from community corrections programs. Other conditional releases: Releases to community corrections programs. Cause of death: Can specify only executions.

**New York**--New court commitments: Includes parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes 520 males and 49 females previously under the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other admissions: Includes 26 males returned from conditional parole deportation to the custody of the U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Services, as well as 23 males and 2 females returned following erroneous release. Causes of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes 580 males and 50 females transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other releases: Include erroneous releases of 6 males and 9 females.

**North Carolina**--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Category estimates, sentencing: Population totals are actual; populations by sentence length are estimates. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences and some conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Consists of an adjustment residual to balance movement data with the December 31 population. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes some supervised mandatory

releases. Hispanic origin: Not included in the North Carolina data system.

**North Dakota**--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes some conditional release violators with new sentences. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

**Ohio**--Sentencing information: Inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: All unauthorized absences are classified as escapes. Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by courts. Other conditional releases: Furloughs and other conditional releases.

**Oklahoma**--Sentencing information: Inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year includes some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Includes some conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Legislative CAP releases (Senate Bill 445). Other conditional releases: Conditional commutations and CAP releases to probation supervision. Other deaths: Includes one death under investigation. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 257 males and 34 females housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding. Other race: Includes "Other" races not specified. Unknown race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

**Oregon**--Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Oregon cannot distinguish transfers from other admissions or release categories. Transfers may be included in any admissions or release category. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: All unauthorized absences are classified as escapes. Other admissions: Type of admission unknown at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Type of unconditional release unknown at time of data collection.

**Pennsylvania**--Other admissions: Type of admissions unknown at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other deaths: Includes deaths still under investigation. Escapee and AWOL prisoners: Excludes prisoners who absconded while residents of community-based facilities. Other race: The Pennsylvania "Hispanic" category.

**Rhode Island**--Rhode Island revised its Dec. 31, 1994 jurisdiction population because two persons serving sentences out-of-State were incorrectly reported as male instead of female. Rhode Island revised its Dec. 31, 1994 custody population by moving two men originally reported in the unsentenced category to the sentenced to more than 1 year category. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences:

Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Other admissions: Returns from erroneous release. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases to drug/alcohol treatment programs. Other deaths: Death from a drug overdose. Other releases: An erroneous discharge. Jurisdiction and custody population, unsentenced inmates: Includes five males held on civil contempt of court for nonpayment of child support. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Rhode Island.

**South Carolina**--Other admissions and releases: Includes resentenced inmates. Other unconditional releases: Releases by court-order and remanded to the county jail to await retrial. Other conditional releases: Inmates released to the jurisdiction of the Department of Parole, Probation, and Pardon Services under the Emergency Powers Act. Illnesses/natural causes deaths: Includes some deaths caused by AIDS. South Carolina does not distinguish deaths caused by illnesses/natural causes and those related to HIV infection.

**South Dakota**--Unconditional releases, expirations of sentences: Includes commutations. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Transfers to Federal or other State facilities. Race: Numbers are estimates.

**Tennessee**--Sentencing information: Inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year are included with inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated. Parole violators with new sentences: May include some parole violators with no new sentences. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes some probation and community correction program violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Conditional releases, paroles: May include a small number of supervised mandatory releases. Other conditional releases: Releases to community correction programs. Total jurisdiction population: Includes 1,843 males and 214 females housed in local facilities solely to

ease prison crowding. Excludes 3,263 felons sentenced to serve their time in local facilities. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

**Texas**--Jurisdiction population, sentencing information: Includes 3,812 males and 605 females with maximum sentences of 1 year or less who cannot be removed from the appropriate admissions and release categories. Admissions and releases: Numbers are estimates. Parole violators with and without new sentences: The Texas data system does not distinguish parole violators with new sentences from those without new sentences. Other conditional release violators with and without new sentences: The Texas data system does not distinguish other conditional release violators with new sentences from those without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions and releases: Include "State jail" felons not counted in other admission and release categories. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimates. Other deaths: Cause unknown. Other race: Includes the Texas "Hispanic" category and all persons not specified as "white" or "black."

**Utah**--Other unconditional releases: Inmates whose sentences were terminated prior to expiration. State prison crowding: Includes some inmates housed in Texas county jails on contract.

**Vermont**--Parole violators with and without new sentences: May include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. AWOL: May include some returns from appeal/bond. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Vermont. Excludes 317 inmates on intermediate sanctions. Race: Numbers are estimates.

**Virginia**--Virginia provided counts as of Jan. 1, 1996. Other unconditional releases: Administrative releases and some commutations. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases, and paroles: Releases to detainer and transfers to other jurisdictions. Other releases: Inmates released to appeal/bond and other administrative releases. Other race: Includes persons of Hispanic origin and all other persons whose race is unspecified.

**Washington**--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Vacated sentences. Total population, jurisdiction, and custody: Most inmates with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less are housed in county jails. Other race: Inmates of mixed racial origin.

**West Virginia**--West Virginia revised its Dec. 31, 1994 jurisdiction count.

Jurisdiction population, unsentenced: Includes unsentenced inmates who were previously included in inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentence.

**Wisconsin**--Admissions and releases counts: An undetermined number of admissions and releases are not reported; therefore, when admissions are added to the January 1 population and releases are subtracted, the total does not equal the December 31 population. Other admissions: Includes 893 males and 116 females temporarily returned to prison without a formal revocation; 79 males and 5 females returned pending revocation hearings; 4 males with no Wisconsin sentence; 11 male sex offenders held under Wisconsin's predator law; and 6 males and 1 female erroneously admitted. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Includes 645 males and 82 females returned to the community after being held without formal revocations; 2 males with no Wisconsin sentence; 11 males and 3 females who were held pending revocation hearing; 8 males and 1 female erroneously admitted; and 8 males released by court order. Unsented inmates, jurisdiction and custody counts: Include inmates whose sentences were unknown at time of data collection.

**Wyoming**--New court commitments and unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: May include a small number of administrative turnovers (starts and expirations of consecutive sentences). Parole violators only, no new sentence: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other race: The Wyoming "Hispanic" category.

#### Capital punishment explanatory notes

The statistics reported for capital punishment may differ from data collected by other organizations. The differences occur for a variety of reasons:

(1) Inmates under sentence of death are originally added to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) counts when they enter correctional facilities rather than when judges pronounce sentence.

(2) Following the year when prisoners are first counted, their admissions or releases as a result of court order are attributed to the year for the sentence or court order. For example, a prisoner sentenced in November 1993 entering prison custody in January 1994 would be counted as an admission in the 1994 report; the 1995 report would count him or her as being under sentence of death at yearend 1993. Similarly, a prisoner whose

sentence is overturned in 1993 but who remains in the count until 1995 when the court's decision is reported would be subtracted from the 1993 and 1994 reports.

(3) NPS counts of persons under sentence of death are always for the last day of a calendar year and will differ from more recent counts.

Some figures shown for yearend 1994 are revised from those reported in **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994**. The revised figures include 26 inmates who either were reported late to the NPS program or were not in the custody of State correctional authorities at yearend 1994: Alabama (1), Arizona (1), Arkansas (1), California (12), Florida (4), Idaho (1), Ohio (1), Oklahoma (1), Oregon (1), Tennessee (1), and Texas (2). Eighteen inmates had sentences to death removed in 1994 but were not reported: Arizona (1), California (8), New Mexico (1), Pennsylvania (1), Tennessee (1), Texas (5), and Washington (1). The data for December 31, 1994 also include seven inmates in Florida who were listed erroneously as being removed from death row.

#### **Survey methodology for probation and parole data**

These data are based on yearend counts of persons on probation and parole and entries and exits occurring during the calendar year. The data were collected by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through a standard questionnaire mailed to the Nation's probation and parole agencies.

Counts of probationers include only adults who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency as part of a court order, regardless of whether convicted. Both active and inactive supervision cases are included. The data exclude persons on bench, court, or summary probation who have not been placed under the supervision of a probation agency.

Counts of parolees include only adults who have been conditionally released to parole supervision, whether by a parole board decision or by mandatory conditional release. Both active and inactive supervision cases are included. Parolees sentenced to incarceration for less than 1 year and those sentenced to 1 year or more are included.

For both probation and parole counts the following provisions apply:

(1) For interstate compacts, counts include a State's probationers and parolees sent to

another State for supervision, but exclude probationers and parolees supervised for another State.

(2) For entries, individuals entering into the probation or parole system more than once during the year are counted as multiple entries.

(3) For exits, individuals exiting from the probation or parole system more than once during the year are counted as multiple exits.

#### **Explanatory notes for 1997 probation and parole data**

The 1997 Probation and Parole Data Surveys provide a count of the total persons supervised in the community on Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1997, and a count of the number entering and leaving supervision during the year. These surveys cover all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system.

Data for the Federal system are from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts as provided to the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program.

The 1997 Probation Data Survey was sent to 271 respondents -- 39 central reporters and 232 separate State, county, or court agencies. States with reporters were Alabama (3), Arizona (2), Colorado (9), Florida (14), Georgia (2), Michigan (114), Missouri (2), New Mexico (2), Ohio (52), Oklahoma (3), Tennessee (3), Washington (24), and West Virginia (2).

Two local agencies in Michigan and one local agency in Washington did not provide data. For these cases the Dec. 31, 1996 population count was used as the Jan. 1, 1997 count and the Dec. 31, 1997 count.

The 1997 Parole Data Survey was sent to 54 respondents -- 52 central reporters, the California Youth Authority, and 1 municipal agency. States with multiple reporters were Alabama (2) and California (2).

Federal parole as defined here includes supervised release, parole, military parole, special parole, and mandatory release.

#### **Explanatory notes for 1995 probation data by jurisdiction**

**Federal prison system**--"Other" offense type includes 2,085 petty offenses.

**Alabama**--Alabama has three reporting agencies: one State and two local. All data are estimated. Detailed data are not provided for the State and one local jurisdiction's entries and exits. The State did

not provide detailed data for sex and race. "Misdemeanor" includes an unspecified number of "driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol" offenses.

**Arizona**--Arizona has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. The 1995 data are not comparable to prior years because they are reported more accurately than in previous reports. All data are estimated. "Misdemeanors" include an unknown number of probationers whose offense type is "Driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol."

**Arkansas**--"Other" race includes an unspecified number of Hispanic probationers and probationers of unknown race.

**California**--Detailed data are not provided for sex, race, and offense type.

**Colorado**--Colorado has nine reporting agencies: one State and eight local. "Other" race includes 6,502 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Connecticut**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes 8,044 Hispanic probationers of unknown race. "Driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol" is estimated.

**Delaware**--All data are estimated. Detailed data are not provided for offense type.

**District of Columbia**--Data are not comparable to previous years because 1995 data include all programs (urban services, traffic and alcohol, diversion, civil protection orders, and fugitives). Data are estimated for race.

**Florida**--Florida has 15 reporting agencies: 1 State and 14 local. "Other" race includes 2,497 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Georgia**--Georgia has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. "Other" offense types include unreported cases, abandonment cases, and probationers with suspended sentences.

**Hawaii**--Detailed data are not provided for race. Detailed data are estimated for sex.

**Idaho**--Idaho has two reporting agencies: one State and one interstate compact agency. Interstate compact cases represent 11.5% of the Dec. 31, 1995 total. As reported, the interstate compact data are estimated by the agency. "Other" race includes 600 Hispanic probationers of unknown race. "Misdemeanors" include violent felonies that are reduced to a misdemeanor. "Driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol" is a felony in Idaho; therefore, DWIs and DUIs are included with "felonies."

**Illinois**--Data are not comparable to previous years; 1995 data include inactive cases/administrative cases, intensive supervision program cases, and cases in the driving under the influence program. Detailed

data are estimated for sex and race.

"Other" offense type includes 2,394 traffic cases and 35,140 administrative cases.

**Indiana**--All data are estimated.

Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**Iowa**--"Other" offense status includes 44 "simple" offenses.

**Kansas**--Data are not comparable to 1994 data; the 1994 data included between 6,000 and 7,000 juveniles. "Black" includes all nonwhites.

**Kentucky**--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**Louisiana**--"Other" race includes probationers of an unspecified race and an unknown number of Latins of unspecified race.

**Maine**--Detailed data are not provided for race. Detailed data are estimated for offense type.

**Massachusetts**--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**Michigan**--Michigan has 114 reporting agencies: 1 State and 113 local. "Other" race includes 98 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Minnesota**--Data include interstate cases supervised in the State, but do not include Minnesota's offenders supervised in other States.

**Mississippi**--Data do not include 7,233 inactive cases. Detailed data are estimated for entries, sex, and race.

**Missouri**--Missouri has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. All data are estimated. "Other" offense types include diversion, presentence probation, and 574 city ordinance violations.

**Nebraska**--All data are estimated. "Other" race includes 1,350 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Nevada**--"Felony" includes an unspecified number of felony DWI probationers. "Misdemeanor" includes an unspecified number of misdemeanor DWI/DUI probationers.

**New Hampshire**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**New Jersey**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. Data are not comparable to previous years because 1995 data include cases that are placed on probation for driving under the influence and motor vehicle community service. "Other" race includes 16,811 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**New Mexico**--New Mexico has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type.

**New York**--"Other" offense types include interstate transfers, non-penal laws, and cases with missing data.

**North Carolina**--"Other" race includes probationers of unknown or unspecified race.

**Ohio**--Ohio has 52 separate reporting agencies: 1 State and 51 local. "Other" race includes 38 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Oklahoma**--Oklahoma has three reporting agencies: one State and two local. "Other" race includes 934 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Oregon**--"Other" race includes 2,691 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Pennsylvania**--Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type. "American Indian/Alaska Native" includes 942 probationers whose race is other than black or white.

**Rhode Island**--Detailed data are not provided for sex, race, and offense type.

**South Carolina**--"American Indian/Alaska Native" includes 305 probationers whose race is other than black or white. "Other" offense type includes unclassified crimes.

**South Dakota**--Data are reported for year beginning July 1, 1994 and ending June 30, 1995. Data do not include 11 absconders. Detailed data are not provided for sex and race. "Misdemeanors" include an unspecified number of DWI/DUI cases.

**Tennessee**--Tennessee has three reporting agencies: one State and two local. "Other" race includes 228 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**Texas**--Data are reported for year beginning Sept. 1, 1994 and ending Aug. 31, 1995. Data may differ slightly from previous years because data prior to 1995 represent calendar years. Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type based on sampling. Detailed data for sex, race, and offense type exclude pretrial cases. "White" includes 146,953 Hispanic and other probationers of unknown race.

**Vermont**--Detailed data are estimated for race.

**Virginia**--All data are estimated.

**Washington**--Washington has 24 separate reporting agencies: 1 State and 23 local. "Other" race includes 64 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

**West Virginia**--West Virginia has two reporting agencies: one State and one interstate compact agency. Interstate compact cases represent 3% of West Virginia's Dec. 31, 1995 total. As reported, the interstate compact data are for year beginning July 1, 1994, and ending June 30, 1995. No detailed data are provided. The December 31 population is estimated.

**Wyoming**--"Other" race includes 261 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

## Explanatory notes for 1995 parole data by jurisdiction

**Federal**--The decrease in persons under supervision in 1995 resulted from a review of the parole statistical database, which identified and closed case records that had been coded incorrectly.

**Alabama**--Alabama has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. All data are estimated. In addition the State did not provide detailed data on sex and race. Data exclude absconders and out-of-State cases.

**Alaska**--Data are estimated for the Dec. 31, 1995 population.

**Arkansas**--All data are estimated. "Other" race includes Cuban, European, North American, Filipino, Japanese, Mexican, and Vietnamese parolees who could not be placed into any other racial group for unspecified reasons.

**California**--California has two reporting agencies: Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority. Reported data do not include 17,055 absconder cases and 2,764 cases supervised out of State. "Other" races include 35,838 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Colorado**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes 774 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Connecticut**--"Other" race includes 342 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Delaware**--All data are estimated.

**Florida**--The Dec. 31, 1995 population includes all post-prison releases.

**Georgia**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**Hawaii**--Detailed data are not provided for race.

**Idaho**--Idaho has two reporting agencies: the State and interstate compact agencies. "Other" race includes 90 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Illinois**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes 2,219 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Indiana**--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**Kansas**--Data include all post-prison supervision. The Kansas sentencing guidelines act, with its determinate sentencing structure, became effective July 1, 1993. Previously, Kansas had indeterminate sentencing. As a result, a number of entries and exits to parole (as reported) involve offenders with "guidelines" or "new law" sentences (which have determinate periods of post-incarceration supervision). At this time, the State is unable to differentiate movements of "old law" and "new law" offenders. Absconders are not included in the December 31 count, sex, and race. Absconders are monitored as a group separate from the regular caseload.

**Kentucky**--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**Louisiana**--"Other" race includes parolees of an unspecified race and an unknown number of Latinos.

**Maine**--Maine abolished parole in 1976. The data reported represent offenders convicted prior to 1976 and exclude absconders.

**Massachusetts**--Detailed data are estimated for the Dec. 31, 1995 population count. "Other" race includes 859 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Michigan**--Because of improvements in case-tracking procedures, these data are not comparable to data of previous years.

**Minnesota**--"Other" race includes 96 Hispanic parolees of unknown race and an unspecified number of Asians.

**Mississippi**--Data do not include 907 inactive cases. Detailed data are estimated for race.

**Missouri**--All data are estimated.

**Nevada**--All data are estimated.

**New Hampshire**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**New Mexico**--Data do not include 241 absconders or out-of-State cases. Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes an unspecified number of Asians and people from the Middle East.

**New York**--"Other" race includes 18,852 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**North Carolina**--"Other" race includes parolees of an unknown or unspecified race.

**Ohio**--Data are not comparable to 1994 parole data because 1994 data included compact cases supervised for another State. Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes 129 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Oklahoma**--"Other" race includes 96 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Oregon**--"Other" race includes 1,786 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

**Pennsylvania**--"Other" race includes 2,091 Hispanic parolees of unknown race. "Asian/Pacific Islander" includes an unspecified number of parolees whose race is other than white.

**South Carolina**--"Asian/Pacific Islander" includes an unspecified number of parolees whose race is other than white.

**Texas**--All data are estimated.

**Vermont**--Detailed data are estimated for race.

**Virginia**--All data are estimated.

**Washington**--All data are estimated. "Other" race includes offenders of mixed and unknown race.

**West Virginia**--West Virginia has two reporting agencies: the State and

interstate compact agencies. Interstate compact cases represent 16% of West Virginia's Dec. 31, 1995 total. As reported, the interstate compact data are for year beginning July 1, 1994 and ending June 30, 1995.

**Wyoming**--"Other" race includes 27 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

## **Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities**

### **Explanatory notes**

The 1995 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities was the fifth enumeration of State institutions and the second of Federal institutions sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Earlier censuses were completed in 1974, 1979, 1984, and 1990. The facility universe was developed from the Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities conducted in 1990. Each department of corrections was contacted to identify new facilities and facilities that had been closed since June 30, 1990. Telephone followups with data providers were carried out in the fall of 1995 and resulted in a final response rate of 100%.

Facilities were included in the census if they were staffed with Federal, State, local, or private employees; housed primarily State or Federal prisoners; were physically, functionally, and administratively separate from other facilities; and were operational on June 30, 1995. The census also included 110 private facilities under exclusive contract to State governments or to the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house prisoners. The Census included the following types of State and Federal adult correctional facilities: prisons; prison farms; reception, diagnostic and classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except in California); vocational training facilities; drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and State-operated local detention facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Specifically excluded from the census were privately operated facilities that were not exclusively for State or Federal inmates; military facilities; Immigration and Naturalization Service facilities; Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities; facilities operated and administered by local government, including those housing State prisoners; facilities operated by the U.S. Marshals Service; and hospital wings and wards reserved for State prisoners.

Correctional facilities were classified as community-based if 50% or more of the residents were regularly permitted to leave, unaccompanied, to work or study. These facilities included halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease, work release, and study release centers. Correctional facilities in which less than 50% of the inmates regularly left the facility unaccompanied were classified as confinement institutions. Because the census was a complete enumeration, the results are not subject to sampling error.

### **Trend data explanatory notes**

To estimate the total correctional populations in tables 6.1 and 6.2, the four correctional populations are assumed to contain individuals with only one status at a time. This assumption may not be valid. Multiple correctional statuses may occur because (1) probation and parole agencies are not always notified of new arrests, jail entries, or prison admissions; (2) absconders on agency caseloads in one jurisdiction may actually be incarcerated in another jurisdiction; and (3) individuals may be admitted to jail or prison before formal revocation hearings by a probation or parole agency.

By adding the number of persons on probation, on parole, in jail, and in prison, some persons may be counted more than once; consequently, the sum will be an overestimate of the total number of persons under correctional supervision at any one time. The magnitude of the overestimation is not known; however, data collected in previous BJS surveys of prison and jail inmates indicate that the number of inmates doublecounted may be small relative to the total population under correctional supervision. Results from the 1989 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails indicated that 28% of the jail inmates were on probation and 10% were on parole at the time of admission. Results from the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities indicated 23% of the State prisoners on probation and 22% on parole when entering prison.

If the survey results are applied to the total jail and prison populations in 1995, and if all of these inmates are assumed to have been doublecounted, then the total number of doublecounted inmates would be 635,000, or about 11.8% of the estimated correctional population. This is an extreme assumption. Somewhat lower estimates are generated if it is assumed that the survey figures should be applied only to those jail inmates who are unconvicted and to prisoners who are technical violators of parole or probation supervision. Under this assumption, the

doublecount would be an estimated 215,000 inmates, or 4% of the total correctional population. Doublecounting may also include an unknown, but relatively small, number of persons on both probation and parole.

#### **Military corrections data**

BJA obtains yearend counts of prisoners in the custody of U.S. military authorities from the Department of Defense Corrections Council. In 1994 the council, comprised of representatives from each branch of military service, adopted a standardized report (DD Form 2707) with a common set of items and definitions. This report provides information on persons held in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside the continental United States, by branch of service, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, conviction status and sentence length, and offense. It also includes data on the number of facilities, and their design and rated capacities.

Prior to 1997, all services except the Air Force submitted these reports annually. Information on prisoners held in Air Force facilities was reported for the first time in 1997. Therefore, readers should note that data for 1995 presented in tables 6.60 and 6.61 are incomplete. Information on Air Force confinement facilities (including the number and characteristics of prisoners held at yearend as well as those admitted or released during the year) was not available.

## Appendix 5

### **Annual Report of the U.S. Parole Commission** Parole guidelines and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, **Parole Commission Procedure Manual** (28 C.F.R. 2.1-2.67), [Online]. Available: <http://www.usdoj.gov/uspc/readingroom/ProcedureManual/part1.htm> [Aug. 26, 1998]; and information provided by the U.S. Parole Commission. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### **Parole guidelines**

**Initial parole consideration**--The U.S. Parole Commission has adopted guidelines for parole release considerations. These guidelines indicate the customary range of time to be served before release for various combinations of offense (severity) and offender (parole prognosis) characteristics. The time ranges specified by the guidelines are established specifically for cases with good institutional adjustment and program progress. These time ranges are merely guidelines. Where the circumstances warrant, decisions outside the guidelines (either above or below) may be rendered. The guidelines partition offense characteristics into eight severity categories. Category 1 represents the least severe and category 8 the most severe offense behavior. Mitigating or aggravating circumstances in a particular case may justify a decision or severity rating different from that listed.

An evaluation sheet containing a salient factor score serves as an aid in determining parole prognosis (potential risk of parole violation). A salient factor score is calculated by summing the offender's score on each of the following items: number of prior convictions and adjudications, number of prior commitments of more than 30 days duration, age at current offense, commitment of more than 30 days duration within the past 3 years, probation/parole/escape status violator at time of current offense, and heroin/opiate dependence.

**Reparole consideration**--An offender whose parole is revoked is eligible to be considered for rep parole. If revocation is based upon an administrative violation only, i.e., a violation not involving new criminal conduct, the behavior is graded as a category 1 offense and the salient factor score recalculated. If a finding is made that the

prisoner has engaged in behavior constituting new criminal conduct, the appropriate severity rating for the new criminal behavior is calculated. New criminal conduct may be determined either by a new Federal, State, or local conviction or by an independent finding by the U.S. Parole Commission at a revocation hearing. If the criminal conduct is in violation of State or local law the appropriate severity level is determined by analogy with the listed Federal offense severity ratings and the salient factor score is recalculated. Time served on a new State or Federal sentence is counted as time in custody for rep parole guideline purposes.

#### **Definitions of terms**

**Curfew parole record reviews**--The Special Curfew Parole Program involves parole supervision with a special curfew parole condition to provide a substitute for Community Treatment Center residence for the 60-day period preceding the otherwise scheduled parole, mandatory release, or two-thirds date. This program is designed for prisoners who would otherwise qualify for Community Treatment Center residence during this period but who have acceptable release plans and do not require the support services provided by the Community Treatment Center.

**Dispositional review/revocation**--When a parolee is serving a new sentence in a Federal, State, or local institution, a parole violation warrant may be placed against him as a detainer. If the prisoner is serving a new sentence in a Federal institution, a revocation hearing shall be scheduled within 120 days of notification of placement of the detainer, or as soon thereafter as practicable, provided the prisoner is eligible for and has applied for an initial hearing on the new sentence, or is serving a new sentence of 1 year or less. If the prisoner is serving a new sentence in a State or local institution, the violation warrant shall be reviewed by the regional commissioner not later than 180 days following notification to the Commission of such placement. The parolee shall receive notice of the pending review, and shall be permitted to submit a written application containing information relative to the disposition of the warrant. The parolee shall also be notified of the right to request counsel to assist him/her in completing this written application.

**Initial hearing**--The initial parole hearing for eligible prisoners, during which examiners discuss with the prisoner his/her offense severity rating, salient factor score, institutional conduct, and any other matter the panel may deem relevant.

Following an initial hearing, the Commission shall (1) set a presumptive release date (either by parole or by mandatory release) within 15 years of the hearing; (2) set an effective date of parole; or (3) continue

the prisoner to a 15-year reconsideration hearing pursuant to 28 C.F.R. 2.14(c).

**Local or institutional revocation hearing**--A parolee may request a revocation hearing reasonably near the place of the alleged violation or arrest if the following conditions are met: (1) the parolee has not been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision; and (2) the parolee denies violation of conditions of release. A parolee who voluntarily waives his/her right to a local revocation hearing, or who admits any violation of the conditions of his/her release, or who is retaken following a conviction of a new crime, shall be given a revocation hearing upon his/her return to a Federal institution. However, the regional commissioner may, on his/her own motion, designate a case for a local revocation hearing.

**One-third hearing**--Covered under 28 C.F.R. 2.14(e) (1976) until it was phased out. The section provided that a prisoner sentenced to a maximum term of more than 18 months under 18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(2), 18 U.S.C. 294, or 26 U.S.C. 5871, could not be continued past one-third of the maximum sentence. The one-third hearing was phased out after implementation of presumptive date procedures in September 1977.

**Pre-hearing record reviews**--A review of the prisoner's case file by an examiner preceding a regularly scheduled institutional review hearing. If the recommendation is to grant parole, and the regional commissioner concurs, no in-person hearing is conducted. Pre-hearing record reviews (28 C.F.R. 2.14(b)(1976)) were replaced by presumptive date record reviews.

**Rescission hearing**--If a prisoner has an effective date of parole set by the Commission, and has subsequently been charged with institutional misconduct sufficient to become a matter of record, or is alleged to have committed a new criminal act, a rescission hearing may be scheduled at which time parole may be rescinded or retarded.

**Retroactive record review**--A special type of consideration resulting from a revision of the parole decision guidelines. For more information see 28 C.F.R., Appendix 6.

**Review hearing**--Subsequent parole hearing intended to focus on developments or changes in the prisoner's status; replaced by the statutory interim hearing.

**Statutory review hearings**--Replaced by statutory interim hearings. The purpose of the "interim hearing" is to consider any significant developments or changes that may have occurred subsequent to the initial hearing. Following the interim hearing, the presumptive release date that had been set may remain unchanged, be advanced for superior program achievement or other clearly exceptional circumstances, or be retarded or rescinded for reason of disciplinary infractions.