



Crime and Justice Atlas 2000



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs
National Institute of Justice
Corrections Program Office

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
810 Seventh Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531

Janet Reno
Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice

Daniel Marcus
Acting Associate Attorney General

Mary Lou Leary
Acting Assistant Attorney General

Nancy E. Gist
Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance

Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D.
Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Julie E. Samuels
Acting Director
National Institute of Justice

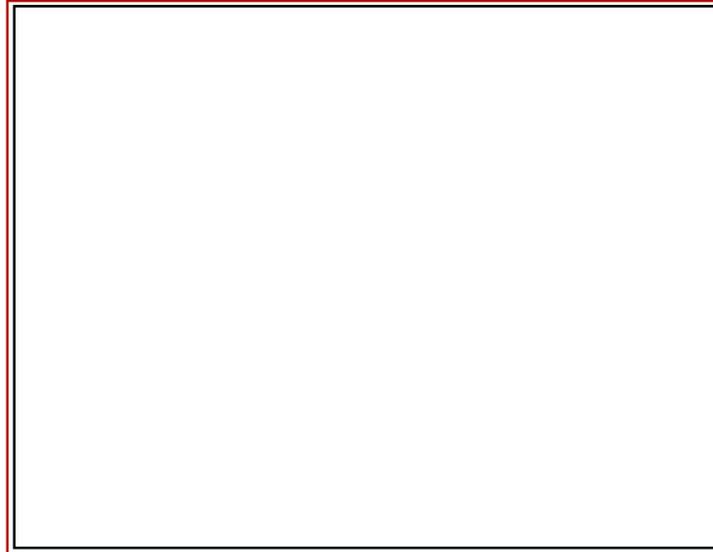
John J. Wilson
Acting Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Kathryn M. Turman
Director
Office for Victims of Crime

Department of Justice Response Center:
800-421-6770

Office of Justice Programs
World Wide Web Site:
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>

Crime and Justice Atlas 2000



June 2000

Prepared by

Justice Research and Statistics Association

777 North Capitol Street, NE

Suite 801

Washington, DC 20002

(202) 842-9330

www.jrsa.org

Acknowledgments

This document was prepared by the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA) under the direction of Joan C. Weiss, Executive Director. JRSA Research Director Stan Orchowsky served as project director and was responsible for analyzing and interpreting the data in the historical, national, and state sections. Nancy Michel, JRSA Director of Publications, edited the document. Several staff assisted in compiling and verifying state data: Lisa Walbolt, Marylinda Stawasz, Cheri Peterson, Loyce Craft, and interns Kristen Zgoba and Vi Huynh. Data presentation concept and design were provided by Neal B. Kauder, President, VisualResearch, Inc., and graphic design and production were provided by Judith Ann Sullivan, Design and Publishing, with assistance from Melinda L. Cala and Katherine Phillips. John Jarvis of the Federal Bureau of Investigation provided the longitudinal data and other information used for the index crime rate display in the historical section. Historian Steven Anders provided important contextual information, including U. S. war involvement and peak draft year information for two displays in the historical section. Finally, JRSA gratefully acknowledges the support of the National Institute of Justice staff who coordinated the policy perspective section and assisted with the development of this project, particularly Jeremy Travis, former NIJ Director, whose continuous support made this project possible; Edwin Zedlewski, NIJ Assistant Director and Acting Director, Office of Development and Communications; Gerald P. Soucy, Acting Director, Communications Division; Amy Mazzocco, Special Assistant to the Assistant Director; George Ward, Program Assistant; and Judy Reardon, Writer.

Disclaimer

This project was supported under grant number 2000-IJ-CX-0005 to the Justice Research and Statistics Association by the National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Opinions or points of view expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Table of Contents

Foreword	5
Perspectives on Justice Issues	
Introduction	9
Impact of Truth-in-Sentencing and Three Strikes Legislation on Crime <i>Susan Turner</i>	10
Health Care Needs of Prison and Jail Inmates <i>Theodore M. Hammett</i>	12
Mentally Ill Behind Bars <i>Christine Sigurdson</i>	15
Restorative Justice and the Woman Offender <i>Sheryl Ramstad Hvass</i>	18
Managing Sex Offenders <i>Kim English</i>	20
Case Management/Aftercare in Juvenile Corrections <i>Alton L. Lick</i>	23
New Policy Approaches to Offender Reentry <i>Jeremy Travis</i>	25
What Future for Community Corrections? <i>Michael E. Smith</i>	28
Victims' Rights and Services: New Benchmarks for Justice <i>Trudy M. Gregorie</i>	30
Historical Data	
Introduction	34
United States Index Crime Rate, 1933–1998	36
United States Murder Rate, 1900–1998	38
United States Drug Arrest Rate, 1965–1998	40
United States State Prison Population, 1925–1997	42
Releases From United States Prisons, 1926–1996	44
Capital Punishment in the United States	46
National Data	
Introduction	50
National Data Sources	52
The Nature and Extent of Crime	54
The Judicial System's Response to Crime	63
Supervision and Punishment of Offenders	72
State Data	
Introduction	76
State Data Sources	78
Alabama	80
Alaska	82
Arizona	84
Arkansas	86
California	88
Colorado	90
Connecticut	92

Table of Contents

Delaware	94
District of Columbia	96
Florida	98
Georgia	100
Hawaii	102
Idaho	104
Illinois	106
Indiana	108
Iowa	110
Kansas	112
Kentucky	114
Louisiana	116
Maine	118
Maryland	120
Massachusetts	122
Michigan	124
Minnesota	126
Mississippi	128
Missouri	130
Montana	132
Nebraska	134
Nevada	136
New Hampshire	138
New Jersey	140
New Mexico	142
New York	144
North Carolina	146
North Dakota	148
Ohio	150
Oklahoma	152
Oregon	154
Pennsylvania	156
Rhode Island	158
South Carolina	160
South Dakota	162
Tennessee	164
Texas	166
Utah	168
Vermont	170
Virginia	172
Washington	174
West Virginia	176
Wisconsin	178
Wyoming	180

Foreword

Policies governing sentencing and corrections practices in our nation continue to undergo significant changes as we enter a new century. State policymakers and officials face crucial choices and decisions in their efforts to balance the needs of public safety, budgetary constraints, and sound correctional management. The Office of Justice Programs established the *National Workshop on Sentencing and Corrections Challenges* forum in 1998 to bring together key state-level policymakers and provide a climate in which knowledge and experiences can be shared. Again this year participants are gathering for two days of candid discussion about what is working in sentencing and corrections policy, what is not, and what directions might best be taken in the years ahead.

This *Crime and Justice Atlas 2000* has been prepared to promote discussion of some of the central questions and issues facing practitioners and policymakers in the field of criminal justice. To further this objective, the first section presents papers on emerging issues as viewed from the perspective of these research, policymaker, and practitioner professionals. The *Atlas* then offers both a macro and a micro view of significant trends in crime and justice. The second section provides an historical overview of crime rate trends as well as sentencing and corrections practices in the United States during the past century. The third section presents national crime and justice data for the last 20 to 25 years. The fourth section provides comparable data for each of the 50 states and Washington, D.C.

The data presented here were compiled by the Justice Research and Statistics Association with the cooperation and assistance of several state Statistical Analysis Centers, who play an important role in providing objective information for state policymakers. The *Atlas* also makes significant use of data collected and analyzed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Our hope is that the *Crime and Justice Atlas 2000* will serve as a resource in a continuing national dialogue on sentencing and corrections policies. We believe that such a dialogue, encompassing a wide variety of perspectives and knowledge from many disciplines, provides a firm foundation for decisions on sentencing and corrections policies and resource allocations in the challenging years ahead.

Mary Lou Leary, Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Justice Programs

Julie E. Samuels, Acting Director
National Institute of Justice

Larry Meachum, Director
Corrections Program Office

Perspectives on Justice Issues



Perspectives on Justice Issues

Introduction



As our criminal justice system undergoes many changes and interventions, it is important that we continually reexamine the practices, policies, and philosophies that guide us. Some interventions have been effective at mitigating crime; others have fallen short of the intended goals. Regardless of outcome, changes and interventions reflect shifting policy decisions, and philosophies about crime and justice issues should be addressed.

Nine well-respected professionals were sought out and invited to discuss some of the emerging criminal justice issues that policymakers and practitioners are facing. The impact of “get tough” sentencing policies introduces this section of the *Atlas*, followed by perspectives on the needs of specialized offender populations, including offenders who are ill, offenders who are mentally ill, women offenders, and sex offenders. The success of case management/aftercare systems for juvenile offenders, another special population, is addressed in the next article, followed by two articles that consider problematic aspects associated with offenders living within the general population, whether through reentry or as part of a community corrections program. The final article provides an overview of the recent evolution of victims’ rights and services.

The discussions presented in these articles are personal perspectives based upon the expert knowledge and experiences of the authors and do not reflect official government policies or position. The articles are intended to provide a platform from which to launch a dialogue that addresses the concerns and issues raised. Readers are encouraged to consider these issues and to participate in collaborative efforts that identify options that will effectively meet the challenges facing the justice system.

Impact of Truth-in-Sentencing and Three Strikes Legislation on Crime

Susan Turner
Associate Director for Research
Criminal Justice Program
RAND

Commit three felonies and you are on the way to jail. For a long time. If you're sentenced to 20 years, you should serve 20 years—or at least most of it. Those were the sentiments guiding widespread adoption of “three strikes” and “truth-in-sentencing” laws in the early 1990s.

Thirty-seven states have adopted at least one of these get-tough-on-crime laws, many since 1994—but do they work? Proponents of the measures maintain that they reduce crime rates by deterring potential offenders and incapacitating those who commit crimes; opponents question their true impact on crime and paint them as budget busters for many financially strapped states.

As part of an ongoing evaluation of violent offender incarceration and truth-in-sentencing incentive grants, RAND analyzed a nationwide database of index crime reports, state and federal prison admissions, and state correctional system expenditures from 1986 to 1996 to determine the effectiveness of get-tough policies. The evidence so far suggests that such strategies—at least in the early stages of implementation—have not resulted in any major changes.

Although it is still too early to make a final judgment, RAND found that three strikes and truth-in-sentencing laws have had little significant impact on crime and arrest rates. According to the Uniform Crime Reports, states with neither a three strikes nor a truth-in-sentencing law had the lowest rates of index crimes, whereas index crime rates were highest in states with both types of get-tough laws. In California, where the largest number of offenders were convicted under a three strikes law, violent crime rates in 1996 remained far higher than in states without such laws. These policies also had little effect on property crime.

With regard to prison admissions, RAND looked at recent findings from the Bureau of Justice Statistics that suggest that the adoption of state legislation requiring violent offenders to serve greater percentages of their imposed terms has indeed resulted in an overall increase in time actually served in prison. States with both truth-in-sentencing and three strikes legislation have slightly higher percentages of violent crime admissions and about 10% higher admissions for drug offenders than states with neither form of legislation.

The increased incarceration rate cannot be directly linked to the general decrease in violent crime beginning in the early 1990s, however. Incarceration rates have been greatly affected by increased drug enforcement, and drug offenses are not part of the crime rate measures. The percentage of violent offenders, as a percentage of all admissions, decreased somewhat during the same time period, making up slightly more than 20% of admissions by 1996.

Get-tough laws also influence correctional spending levels. Not surprisingly, states with three strikes and truth-in-sentencing laws spend more money than states without these laws. Much of this money is used to increase the number of prison beds available to accommodate an increased number of prisoners.

What is the future of get-tough sentencing? Given the scope of existing laws, more changes in the prison populations are expected as a result of truth-in-sentencing laws than three strikes requirements. The exact impact, however, will likely remain unknown for a few more years, until more data that reflect changes in the length of prison terms served are collected.

We also need more detailed research to determine the confounding effects of other factors on crime rates, prison populations, and correctional costs. For example, other legislation—such as mandatory minimums for drug offenders, restrictions on parole and early release, and staffing and programming in institutions—influences prison admissions, populations, and resulting costs; therefore, pinpointing the cause of reductions in crime is difficult.

Variation within and among states also presents challenges to data collection. The states that enact get-tough laws are systematically different from those that do not, making it difficult to identify appropriate comparison groups. Furthermore, there is a good deal of variation in how get-tough laws are implemented by different prosecutors within the same state; for example, different offenses are considered to be “strikes” in different areas. RAND’s research paints a very general picture. Greater understanding of this intrastate variation is needed.

Future research may also want to study the effect of program publicity—as has been done in Virginia and with the Boston Gun Project—to determine what, if any, additional deterrent effect it creates. Closer scrutiny of the impact of federal funds to support get-tough sentencing is necessary as well.

From a policy perspective, it is difficult to predict how these findings will affect get-tough legislation. We hope that policymakers will reevaluate the true impact of the legislation and reassess the piecemeal sentencing legislation approved in recent years. Many states have passed a number of different, very specific mandatory minimum sentence statutes that have resulted in a hodgepodge of regulations that do not always make for consistent or effective policy.

In summary, much information has yet to be gathered in order to formulate public policy based on empirical data and thereby increase the effectiveness of get-tough sentencing legislation and public safety. 

Thirty-seven states have adopted at least one of these get-tough-on-crime laws, many since 1994—but do they work?

Health Care Needs of Prison and Jail Inmates

Theodore M. Hammett
Vice President
Abt Associates, Inc.

Because of the benefits to both inmates and communities, the time has come to make health care and disease prevention in U.S. correctional systems a top priority.

Why now? The most immediate reasons lie in the sheer size of the prison population and the disproportionate burden of disease found among inmates and releasees. The inmate population now exceeds 2 million—up 600% since 1970. Nearly one fifth of all people living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in the United States in a given year pass through a correctional facility in that same year. Almost one third of all people with hepatitis C infection and more than one third of all people with tuberculosis (TB) disease in the nation spend time in a prison or jail in a given year. Moreover, an increasing percentage of inmates are also older—and with age comes increased incidence of chronic conditions such as diabetes and hypertension.

Equally important, inmate health affects the larger public health. Inmates with untreated illness and those who have not participated in prevention programs may infect others and burden health care systems following their release into the community.

These facts highlight a unique opportunity to benefit public health in a highly cost-effective manner by making screening, treatment, and prevention programs available to a large population of individuals at high risk for disease. Most inmates come from poor communities where health services are largely inaccessible or underused, and releasees return to the same communities, where they remain underserved and difficult to reach. With a literally “captive audience,” however, correctional health interventions can attend to many inmate health needs that otherwise would go unaddressed. Better treatment, screening, and disease prevention programs can reduce the transmission of diseases from recently released inmates to people in the community and reduce the public financial burden associated with treating a variety of conditions, including communicable and chronic diseases and mental illnesses.

Possible Interventions

So what should be done? There are several possible and promising intervention strategies:

- **Screening for diseases.** Many correctional systems fail to encourage inmates with risk factors to receive HIV counseling and testing. Very few correctional systems provide comprehensive screening for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and many prisons and jails do not adhere to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s guidelines for tuberculosis control. Effective identification of disease is an important step in reducing transmission.
- **Reducing the likelihood of transmission through treatment and other appropriate interventions.** Transmission of infection within correctional facilities and the community at large can be reduced through timely treat-

ment. In addition, correctional systems should implement standard infection control procedures such as “universal precautions” against blood-borne transmission of HIV and hepatitis, improve ventilation to reduce airborne transmission of TB infection, and appropriately isolate persons with active TB disease.

- **Harm-reduction training.** Correctional facilities should offer educational programs designed to help inmates and staff protect themselves and others from infectious diseases such as HIV, hepatitis, and STDs. Few prison or jail systems currently offer comprehensive and intensive HIV-prevention programs.
- **Discharge planning.** Many inmates are released each year without adequate discharge planning, and many with serious illness are released each year without even a one-day supply of medication. Inmates with medical or mental health conditions or substance abuse problems should be linked with specific providers in the community who can provide them with services following their release. The range of community linkages should include housing, government benefits, and vocational training and placement.

Barriers and Possible Solutions

Although interventions have proven themselves worth the money needed to carry them out, financial, political, and policy-related barriers have thus far prevented widespread implementation. Collaboration among correctional systems and public health agencies may provide solutions for systems without the resources necessary to provide comprehensive programs. Such partnerships might involve public health departments in initiating or expanding testing and screening of inmates, prevention and treatment programs, and follow-up after inmate release to ensure continuing care. Successful public health/corrections collaborations are much easier to develop and sustain when data documenting the burden of the disease among inmates are readily available. Problems with the availability and exchange of information may also impede collaboration. In many instances, vital medical records, including test results and medication status of transferred or released inmates, are never sent to the new health care provider or sent only after long delays.

It is important to realize that there may be real differences between the philosophies, perspectives, and priorities of public health and correctional agencies that can make collaboration difficult if the differences are not handled sensitively. At the level of agency and facility leadership, there must be a strong commitment to collaborative approaches.

Perhaps the most pervasive barriers to collaborative efforts are inadequate funding and resource constraints. Even the most powerful arguments for public health interventions, no matter how well-grounded in data, may be denied adequate support in the current climate emphasizing the punitive over the rehabilitative functions of corrections. But emphasis of the public health and economic benefits of interventions may be able to counter this political reality.

With a literally “captive audience” . . . correctional health interventions can attend to many inmate health needs that otherwise would go unaddressed.

Health Care Needs of Prison and Jail Inmates

continued

Barriers to inmate health care could be addressed still more effectively if collaborative efforts included other entities, such as probation and parole agencies, community-based organizations, substance abuse treatment programs, academic medical centers and universities, and other service providers. There is a growing list of successful collaborations addressing the health needs of inmates and releasees.

In sum, correctional facilities are important points to access high-risk, underserved populations and offer opportunities to reach these populations with important health interventions. Collaborative efforts can be successful in improving the health of inmates and benefiting the overall public health as well. This is an opportunity that our nation cannot afford to miss. 

Mentally Ill Behind Bars

Christine Sigurdson
Staff Psychiatrist
Federal Medical Center
U.S. Bureau of Prisons
Rochester, Minnesota

Jails in most of the nation's major cities house a greater number of severely mentally ill men and women than the local mental health hospitals. Indeed, we have more mentally ill people in jails and prisons than in all state mental hospitals combined.

Why Are There So Many?

How did the nation's prisons and jails become the custodians of so many of the mentally ill? The two most important answers, deinstitutionalization and restrictive commitment laws, reflect recent major changes in our public mental health policies.

Deinstitutionalization, a practice that began in the 1960s, was designed to move the care of mentally ill men and women out of hospitals and into their communities. Deinstitutionalization was conceivable because advances in psychiatric medications made life outside of a hospital possible for most mentally ill men and women.

The promise of care in the community did not materialize for huge numbers of patients, however, or for people who have been diagnosed with severe mental illnesses since the closing of most state hospitals. Deinstitutionalization was used more to save money than to reorganize and improve mental health treatment. The money and resources allocated to care for the mentally ill in the communities have rarely been sufficient. Instead, a sizeable number of the mentally ill are left untreated and adrift. Some are sent to prison after committing a violent crime, and others are caught in the revolving door between the streets and jail. It is believed that as many as 40% of the nation's homeless are mentally ill. Some mentally ill people commit crimes simply to seek safety and shelter.

Even when care is available, it has tragically become very difficult to force anyone who is mentally ill to go to a hospital for treatment. Many severely mentally ill men and women become psychotic when left untreated and cannot recognize the fact that they are ill. They become paranoid about family members and agencies who are trying to help them. It was once possible for these concerned parties to commit severely ill individuals to a hospital for care. Now, as many families will attest, commitment is only possible in most states if a patient has proven himself or herself dangerous—usually by a serious threat or act of violence. Once the immediate danger is over, patients are again put on the streets. If the mentally ill patient has committed a crime, it is very likely that the criminal justice system will be turned to first. Many communities have lost faith in the ability of the mental health system to contain disruptive behavior.

So, in one way or another, a sizeable portion of the mentally ill end up behind jail or prison walls, prompting some mental health professionals to believe that mentally ill inmates are the clinical equivalent of past and present state hospital patients. It is estimated that as many as 15% of incarcerated men and women have severe, acute, and chronic mental illnesses. Furthermore, our prisons and jails are ill equipped to treat them. Studies show that fewer than 50% of inmates

Mentally Ill Behind Bars

continued

with severe mental illness receive any mental health care in prison. The estimate for inmates with more significant, but more moderate, forms of mental illness, is 25%.

How Can We Reduce Their Number?

Prisons and jails, of course, were never meant to be primary care providers for the mentally ill. It is an ironically skewed consequence of deinstitutionalization that penal institutions, notably expensive facilities for housing and treating the mentally ill, end up in many instances supplanting mental hospitals, thereby draining taxpayers' dollars and very often doing little to improve the condition of the mentally ill behind walls.

The Question Is, What Can Be Done to Reduce the Number of Mentally Ill in Prisons and Jails?

There are several answers, all rooted in the fact that most mental illnesses are treatable diseases and not stigmas of permanent disablement. It is essential to distinguish between treated and untreated mental illness.

The untreated mentally ill may engage in unpredictable, bizarre, confusing (to us), and, at times, violent behavior. Their actions contribute to society's fear and misunderstanding of the mentally ill. Mental health treatment in most instances corrects the mental distortions that produce these actions and returns patients to normal functioning and appropriate behavior.

But ways must be established to prevent harmful delays in treating the severely mentally ill so that their behavior does not lead to incarceration. For many, that simply means providing the resources to make mental health care fully accessible to them.

For others it means recasting civil commitment laws in ways that recognize the cognitive impairments that are a part of severe mental illness. The severely mentally ill, who often resist treatment as a consequence of their illness, can destroy their lives and the lives of others. Civil commitment laws that enforce treatment are a superior alternative to incarceration, which is a far more restrictive form of commitment that, in addition, can be destructive.

It is important, of course, that commitment laws and procedures be so defined that the civil rights of individuals are protected and appropriate care is ensured. Many states are adopting outpatient commitment procedures in an effort to enforce care in the least intrusive way possible. This takes resources, of course. It is important that mental health systems be able to provide different levels of care and supervision in hospitals, clinics, day treatment, and residential programs.

Within the criminal justice system, courts are working to keep the mentally ill out of jail through "mental health courts" and jail diversion programs. These programs involve coordination among the police, courts, and mental health of-

officials to provide both legal sanctions and mental health care to mentally ill offenders. Jail diversion programs have been shown to decrease both subsequent hospitalization and rearrest. Within our jails and prisons, we need to place a greater emphasis on training correctional personnel in the identification and management of mental illness. Doing so will not only prevent deterioration and suffering, but improve the orderly functioning of institutions and better prepare mentally ill inmates for release. Release planning is another opportunity for effective coordination between the criminal justice system and the mental health system. Mentally ill offenders can be released with a period of supervision that includes mandatory mental health care.

The overall goal, of course, is to effectively treat the mentally ill in community settings so that their numbers are vastly reduced in the nation's prisons and jails. We need to be building better community health care systems to care for the severely mentally ill, not more prisons. ❧

The severely mentally ill, who often resist treatment as a consequence of their illness, can destroy their lives and the lives of others.

Restorative Justice and the Woman Offender

Sheryl Ramstad Hvass
Commissioner of Corrections
State of Minnesota

The pathways to crime and prison for women offenders are very different than those of their male counterparts. First, relationships and a profound need for acceptance by others often play key roles. Frequently a woman's criminal involvement can be traced directly to a relationship with a man. Second, for many women, crime is also an expression of pain. Physical, sexual, and emotional abuse have been experienced by an estimated 80% of women in prison. Third, women offenders are often led to crime to maintain an adequate standard of living. Many women offenders, living in poverty and unemployed or underemployed, become entrenched in property crime to survive or to support a drug or alcohol addiction.

Offenders as Victims

Based upon these realities, experts in gender-specific programming for women offenders rightly advocate for effective programs that address past victimization issues. A basic premise of these experts is that a safe, trusting, and supportive environment is essential. Gender-specific programming for women must incorporate issues of self-esteem, healthy relationships, and survival with respect to abuse. For example, substance abuse treatment for women now includes trauma recovery elements. The trauma recovery healing process must encompass safety, remembrance and mourning, and reconnection. Stephanie Covington's curriculum, "Helping Women Recover," is an approach to chemical abuse treatment that addresses trauma recovery. Issues of racism, sexism, and economic oppression must also be dealt with appropriately. These approaches make sense, have proven effective, and have formed the basis of programming for women offenders in Minnesota's state corrections system.

Taking Responsibility

We must also acknowledge, however, that women offenders are responsible for victimizing others. In addition to enhancing women offenders' competencies through education, job training, self-esteem building programs, and parenting courses, we must offer programs that challenge offenders to take responsibility for their actions and endeavor to "make things right."

One of the fundamental principles of restorative justice is that there are no victimless crimes. With restorative justice, offenders are held accountable and encouraged to accept responsibility for repairing harm they have caused. Past victimization, although appropriately addressed, should not be used as an excuse for criminal choices that have harmed others.

In our society, women are socialized to be nurturing and kind; they are never expected to hurt another person. When they do, this socialization makes it difficult for them to accept responsibility, since this is in conflict with their self-image. It then becomes particularly important to provide a framework that acknowledges that we all make mistakes and can recover from them. Harming another person also wounds the offender. Acknowledging the harm and doing something positive about it will help heal the offender and boost her self-esteem.

Allowing female offenders to remain focused on their own victimization is somewhat patronizing, as if to say that they are not capable of facing the harm they have caused. In fact, female offenders benefit from programming that empowers them to face these issues, understand the harm they have caused, and make amends.

Options

There are a number of options worth exploring that balance women offender programming with a restorative justice approach:

- Incorporate victim impact and empathy training into existing treatment programs that encourage women offenders to take responsibility for repairing the hurt they have caused. The goal would be to move from “I have been hurt and it was not my fault” to “I hurt others and I want to repair the damage caused.”
- Invite the offender’s family members to participate in victim panels and describe to the offender the harm they caused. This will help create an understanding in women offenders that in addition to primary victims (those against whom the crime was committed), there are secondary victims who have been indirectly harmed by their actions. Secondary victims include the offender’s family members and neighbors. Women offenders place a high value on their relationships with people they care about, and they can more easily realize the harm their actions have caused these victims. This understanding opens the door for broader realization of the extent of the harm caused.
- Provide opportunities for victim/offender dialogues, ask offenders to write in a journal what they would say to their victims, or permit role-playing that would replicate such a dialogue.
- Develop meaningful community service projects that permit women offenders to repay the community for the harm they have caused. Examples include: learning Braille and transcribing books for the blind, helping to build low-income housing, and raising dogs that assist people with disabilities.
- Establish offenders’ connections to the community that incorporate restorative justice principles and can lead to a successful transition from incarceration to society. Examples are working at off-grounds sites during the last months of incarceration, transitional conferences for offenders and their families, and linkages with faith-based volunteers that will continue in the community.

Conclusion

As these and other approaches are explored, it is essential that they include a research component to measure outcomes and determine whether they should be continued, modified, or abandoned. Ensuring that we use a balanced approach with women offenders that addresses their needs as victims and provides an opportunity for them to take responsibility for their criminal actions will best serve the victim, the community, and the offender. 🌿

Ensuring that we use a balanced approach with women offenders that addresses their needs as victims and provides an opportunity for them to take responsibility for their criminal actions will best serve the victim, the community, and the offender.

Managing Sex Offenders

Kim English
Research Director
Division of Criminal Justice
Colorado Department of
Public Safety

There is increasing concern and debate about what to do about sex offenders. More jurisdictions are adopting community notification laws as a way to deter sex offenses and increase public safety. Addressing this issue is greatly influenced by perceptions of who is a sex offender. Many people believe that the typical sex offender is a stranger who commits brutal rapes of adults or who furtively molests children. The source of this information is the news and entertainment media, and the reality of sexual assault is far different. The reality is far different.

The Reality About Sex Offenders

Three quarters of all sex offenders know their victims, according to a 1992 Rape in America report. Nine percent of rapists are husbands; 11% are fathers and stepfathers; 10% are boyfriends or ex-boyfriends; 16% are relatives; 29% are acquaintances. Most sexual offenses occur in the context of a relationship established and manipulated over time. Not surprisingly, the majority of victims never report the crime.

Once arrested and convicted, the majority of sex offenders receive community sentences. Sixty percent are sentenced directly to probation, according to a 1994 report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Of the 40% of the offenders who are incarcerated, almost all eventually return to the community on parole or after their prison sentence is discharged.

Managing sex offenders successfully—which means keeping them from offending again—must take place within the community while they are on probation, parole, or other forms of supervision. It means, above all, safeguarding the public and protecting victims.

The Characteristics of Sex Offenders

Research has established basic characteristics of sex offenders that help identify type of intervention models that will be most effective. Let's review the research:

- Sex offenders have secretive and manipulative lifestyles. Most assaults are so well-planned that they appear to occur without forethought.
- Many sex offenders are otherwise highly functioning people who use their social skills to commit their crimes. They typically have developed complicated and persistent psychological systems that help them deny and minimize the harm they inflict on others.
- Many sex offenders commit a wide range and large number of sexually deviant acts during their lives and show a continued propensity to offend again.

So lock 'em up and throw away the key? Not always, not if the complicated relationship-aspect of this crime is taken into account. For victims who are related to the offender, incarceration often throws the family into poverty—just when the victim may need therapy and support from other family members. Victims, whether related or nonrelated, also need restitution. Whenever possible, offenders must work and pay into a fund that provides therapy for the

victim, their own supervision and treatment, and community restitution. This can occur before, during, or after a prison sentence, but victim reparation is essential with this offender population. Holding the offender accountable every step of the way is a fundamental aspect of sex offender management.

The Management of Sex Offenders

Recent research on how parole and probation agencies manage adult sex offenders identified elements for effective intervention models. The premise is that sex offenders must be held consistently and constantly responsible for the unique trauma they inflict on others. They must be closely monitored, and treatment must focus on unveiling the inappropriate thoughts, feelings, behaviors, and other planning that precede their crimes so modus operandi information can be made available to supervising officers and law enforcement.

Managing sex offenders requires containing them in an effective triangle of:

- specifically designed treatment that identifies deviant patterns and teaches sex offenders to develop internal control over deviant thoughts, precursor behaviors, and sometimes subtle decisions that set up the next assault.
- supervision and surveillance to control offenders' external behaviors and provide leverage that encourages the offender to participate in treatment and comply with probation and parole conditions.
- post-conviction polygraph examinations to validate self-report information the offender gives about his or her sexually assaultive history and current abusive behavior so that the supervising officer can design and monitor a "customized" supervision plan, and the treatment provider can develop a plan that addresses the full scope of the offender's assault pattern.

Treatment involves specially trained, skilled therapists working with sex offenders in cognitive-behavioral group therapy to help them achieve personal control of their deviant sexual impulses, thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Offenders are expected to disclose all aspects of their offense history, and learn to interrupt their individual cycles that prompted these past offenses.

Official supervision and monitoring to exert external control over offenders involves probation and parole agencies applying pressure—through clear expectations and through the use or the threat of sanctions—to ensure that offenders comply with specialized treatment and supervision conditions. This pressure to participate in sex offender-specific treatment for purposes of public safety inextricably links the mental health community and criminal justice system, and requires collaborative relationships, frequent communication, and written protocols to close gaps that offenders find and use to manipulate the system.

Post-conviction polygraph examinations to obtain complete sexual histories of offenders and to monitor their deviant fantasies and external behaviors are crucial. Data obtained during these polygraph examinations provide essential management and compliance feedback to treatment providers and probation and

The premise is that sex offenders must be held consistently and constantly responsible for the unique trauma they inflict on others.

Managing Sex Offenders

continued

parole officers. Use of the post-conviction polygraph should occur in the following context: by a specially trained examiner who is a member of the American Polygraph Association and a member of a professional team (the treatment provider, supervising officer, and polygraph examiner) whose primary objective is community safety. Assessing the risk of individual sex offenders is extremely difficult without the use of the post-conviction polygraph.

Post-conviction polygraph tests are particularly important in monitoring whether offenders are seeking or have established contact with former or prospective victims. It is vital to recognize that sex offenders may be low risk at one point and high risk quickly thereafter, depending on the opportunity to reoffend. Access to victims is key.

Community Notification

As one means of deterring sex offenses, and to comply with the Crime Act of 1996, there has been a proliferation of notification laws and procedures that make available to the public information about individual offenders such as their names, physical descriptions, and addresses. The laws are controversial. Here are a few of the pros and cons.

- Pro** The threat of notification may prompt sex offenders to take part in treatment and comply with conditions of probation or parole.
- Con** Notification may nurture excessive community fear and anger and incite vigilantism.
- Pro** Notification may encourage community members to report suspicious behavior by publicly identified offenders, thereby deterring new offenses.
- Con** Community notification of sex offenders assumes that most offenders are strangers, which is not the case. Research shows most rape victims are at highest risk when at home or with people they know.
- Pro** Publicizing where individual offenders live may deter them from committing new sex crimes.
- Con** Sex offenders may travel to other locations to commit crimes; also, it takes significant resources to verify the accuracy of the information sex offenders must give law enforcement.

Researchers in Wisconsin have found that notification has made it difficult for sex offenders to find jobs and housing. The majority of offender families reported negative impacts resulting from notification. These findings suggest that notification policies, a broad-brush approach to preventing sexual assaults, may work against the customized strategies that are at the core of the containment approach to managing sex offenders. And notification may inflict further harm on the offender's family members: children, spouses, brothers, sisters, and grandparents who may already be struggling with significant pain.

Managing sex offenders is a complicated endeavor, and it requires the best thinking of practitioners, administrators, and policymakers—and the best data researchers can provide. 

Case Management/ Aftercare in Juvenile Corrections

Alton L. Lick
Director

Division of Juvenile Services
North Dakota Department of
Corrections and Rehabilitation

Even as crime is declining, juvenile correctional populations are increasing and many juvenile correctional agencies are operating facilities far above their capacity. The increase in mental health clients during recent years has also stretched the resources of juvenile correctional facilities. While many jurisdictions are considering the addition of juvenile correctional beds to ease the overcrowding, a good case management/aftercare system can have a significant impact on reducing and stabilizing institutional populations. North Dakota has not needed to add any juvenile correctional beds for over 10 years, for example, because of its use of a case management/aftercare system.

Some of the key components of an effective case management/aftercare system and how they can affect the institutional population are listed below:

1. *A continuum of community alternatives that can divert some clients from institutional placement.* The fact that a system has case management/aftercare does not automatically decrease the need for juvenile correctional facilities. However, the development of a wide array of community sanctions and services makes it possible for a system to hold juvenile offenders accountable in their home community. The rapid advancement of technology has given community sanctions many more supervision options. Electronic monitoring, onsite urinalysis, day reporting, intensive tracking, day treatment, and vocational school programs are just a few of the options that can be used in a continuum of community alternatives and sanctions.
2. *Use of case management/aftercare to make informed decisions about the placement of juveniles so that less restrictive, less costly levels of care can be used.* By using risk and needs assessment tools, family history, and other pertinent information, the most appropriate level of care can be determined and often less restrictive placements can be used without jeopardizing community safety and the protection of the juvenile. This approach leads to less costly placements, such as therapeutic foster care or group homes for low-risk juveniles, or more appropriate facilities for mental health clients. Some states using these types of facilities and programs are also accessing IV-E and Medicaid dollars to fund them, which allows state general funds to be used in other areas.
3. *A well-coordinated system whereby facilities can provide treatment services more quickly, thereby lessening the number of beds needed.* Because the case management/aftercare system provides much better documentation and family involvement, treatment services can sometimes be accomplished in a much shorter period of time. While the client is receiving treatment services, the community case manager/aftercare staff person can refer the family to services they may need to function more cohesively.
4. *A well-developed, well-trained case management/aftercare staff, which can have a very positive effect upon the recidivism rates in a juvenile corrections system.* North Dakota's juvenile corrections system has a lower recidivism rate because of its regional case management/aftercare system. In the past 4 years, the state has lowered its system's recidivism rate by 10%; the community case management/aftercare system is the major contributing factor in that decrease.

Case Management/Aftercare in Juvenile Corrections

continued

North Dakota has operated a case management/aftercare-based system for more than 10 years. During that time, we have learned that training and close supervision of staff are of utmost importance. North Dakota provides quarterly training for staff support and education. Because regional offices are often staffed by small numbers of people, frequent training is necessary to support them in problem-solving and community relationship building. Because the community staff establishes a department's reputation, they must have excellent people skills and be well-educated about the resources available in their home community. The regional staff also needs daily access to a supervisor who can assist them with atypical cases and support them in their daily placement decisions. Finally, a case management/aftercare system can be an excellent alternative to placing juveniles in overcrowded facilities, but in order for the system to be effectively run, case managers should not have a caseload greater than 30 clients. Experience has shown that when caseloads get too large, more juvenile offenders are placed in secure settings because the staff's top priority shifts to community and client safety. ❌

New Policy Approaches to Offender Reentry

Jeremy Travis
Senior Fellow
Urban Institute

Tough on crime” policies of recent years have been credited by some for the declining crime rate trends we witnessed in the latter part of the 1990s. It is quite possible that at least some credit lies in tough-on-crime sentencing policies—truth-in-sentencing, mandatory minimums, abolition of parole, and the like. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that such policies have contributed significantly to record monetary expenditures on incarceration, record numbers of Americans being held behind bars, and record numbers of offenders being released. Policymaking that can fulfill some goals can, in turn, create unintended consequences. Such a consequence is the offender reentry predicament the nation is facing.

Offenders are now returning from institutions to communities at a rate of well over a half million per year. In 1980, the number of people in prison was 320,000. Twenty years later, nearly twice that many are coming *out* of facilities every year. Approximately 20% of this half million return without supervision or conditions of any kind. An estimated 70% of state prisoners have a history of prior drug abuse. Nearly 180,000 state prison inmates self-report mental health problems.

The released inmate population is largely lacking in both education and job skills adequate for securing and maintaining employment, not to mention the fact that many employers will not hire an individual with a felony record. Finding stable housing—and being able to pay for it—is a major obstacle for offenders returning from institutions. For many released offenders, the process of reintegration will be rocky—their families may not be willing to accept them back, finding jobs will be difficult, and individuals in their old peer groups will be ready to support the resumption of criminal habits, as well as drug or alcohol abuse. Such circumstances often contribute to an offender’s return to criminal behavior and subsequent recidivism.

The country is not doing so well on recidivism. Two thirds of all releasees are rearrested within 3 years. Nationally, we saw a 39% increase in parole revocations from 1990 to 1997, contributing further to the growing numbers behind bars. In short, most offenders return to society, they are not well-equipped to succeed, and they recidivate in staggering numbers. Obviously, we can manage the reentry process better.

There is a new focus at the national and state levels on fundamental rethinking of the processes of reentry. Officials recognize that public safety is a common goal and everyone’s business. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) is working with state and local officials, the courts, community policing and community corrections agencies, social service agencies, and a mix of community organizations to improve our management of this high-risk population. Together we aim to develop a seamless system of offender accountability, supervision, and support—a system that begins during incarceration and continues as the offender leaves prison and reenters the community. Our goals are: increased public safety, cost-conscious accountability, and offender productivity. Coordination across agencies should support these goals through surveillance, job placement and training, tran-

New Policy Approaches to Offender Reentry

continued

sitional housing, health and mental health services, drug testing and treatment, education, and family services.

We are attempting to pursue coordinated offender reentry at a challenging time—a time during which a number of states have abolished formal parole and parole caseloads have increased significantly while resources are more limited. What efforts are under way to determine what works in the face of mounting obstacles such as these?

The federal government is currently uniting in a groundbreaking interagency effort to help states confront the reentry challenge. Over the course of the past year, the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs has been working with eight sites throughout the country on the Reentry Partnerships Initiative. The sites are involved in planning and implementing reentry pilot programs that require the coordination of institutional and community corrections, law enforcement, social service agencies in the community, and community groups. The Department of Labor is lending support to this effort, as well as to another DOJ-led effort: the Reentry Court Initiative, for which nine pilot sites were recently selected. The court initiative differs from the partnership initiative primarily in that a specialized court—and the credibility, and resources that come with such an authority—becomes a lead partner. The reentry court, much like successful drug courts throughout the country, is a tool to monitor and enforce accountability, and support the roles of other partners, such as community corrections, through the use of incentives and sanctions—carrots and sticks. Selected court initiative sites suggest a variety of ways that court oversight could be managed even without existing statutory authority: an administrative law judge working in coordination with a parole board authority, split sentences or post-release probation with court oversight, for example.

Significantly, President Clinton's proposed FY 2001 budget includes \$145 million for innovative reentry programs. Under the President's plan, the Departments of Justice, Labor, and Health and Human Services will work together to address every element of the reentry challenge in a common group of high-risk communities, with a common group of offenders—including juvenile offenders—around the country. The President's plan recognizes that the reentry problem is simultaneously a criminal justice problem, a public health problem, and an economic problem. As a result, it needs to be tackled in a coordinated way at the local, state, and federal levels.

The policy challenge is obvious: a large number of offenders are returning to communities each year and, as a result, we face a public safety hurdle. Agencies at the federal and state level should pursue the fundamental rethinking of reentry management, roles, and resources. Experimentation with pilot programs and rigorous evaluation is necessary to gauge the practicality and effectiveness of the reentry partnership and reentry court approaches.

It is incumbent upon criminal justice policymakers who are interested in greater public safety and more efficient use of the public tax dollar to consider how their jurisdictions and the country at large might better handle the offender reentry challenge. As more than 500,000 offenders a year are coming out of our prisons and back into our communities, it is clearly important that as a nation, we do whatever we can to be proactive, strategic, and collaborative to help ensure safe communities. We can prevent the *next* crimes by offenders if a continuum of supervision, accountability, and support services are available—including after offenders are released from prison. 

*We are attempting to pursue
coordinated offender reentry
at a challenging time*

What Future for Community Corrections?

Michael E. Smith
Professor of Law
University of Wisconsin

This year, 500,000 felons will return from prison to live alongside us—about 100,000 of them with no correctional supervision at all. Another 800,000 felons will come back to our neighborhoods from court, on probation. By year's end, more than 2,500,000 felony probationers and parolees will be living in our midst.

It is puzzling that with ourselves and our property exposed to harm in this way and to this extent, we are not seeing a substantial new investment made in community corrections. Expansion of prison and jail capacity—today's palliative for all crime problems—only temporarily constricts the flow of felons back to our neighborhoods.

Felons pose no risk to public safety when they are standing before sentencing judges or festering behind bars. The risks arise when they are in our midst, unsupervised, in places and at times when our persons or property are vulnerable to predation. The risk of harm is greatest at the moment when an offender, whose whereabouts and conduct have been under guard, arrives back in our community and slips into anonymity. This risk is increased when prison terms are imposed more often (because more offenders will be released), and it is hardly reduced at all when, as today, we extend average prison terms by a week, or a month, or a year.

Felons on probation and parole are, of course, not the only threat to public safety, but legal authority exists to manage them and their circumstances. We just do not use that authority as wisely as we might. Most jurisdictions hire and deploy a correctional officer for every three or four inmates added to the prison population. But the average caseload of a probation or parole officer is around a hundred felons, and in some jurisdictions each agent is charged with the "supervision" of two or three hundred felons. "Failures" are expected—and there are lots of them. Each failure represents some loss or injury to the public, or a reduction in our public safety.

Why, then, are public discourse and budgets focused on prisons? Why are we not scrambling to build greater capacity in community corrections agencies? This may not be madness. It may reflect a widespread, reasonable doubt that public safety is served by probation and parole supervision of the conventional, passive kind. The public (and most practitioners) has grown accustomed to a casework style of probation and parole in which the actuarial risk of a felon's reoffending is likely to be assessed, and conditions on continued liberty are set. Usually, the "risk" is conceived as an attribute of the individual, rather than as an ever-changing propensity for harm arising from the presence of the (changing) individual in many disparate places. Only recently, in a few jurisdictions, has this more robust conception of risk driven a redeployment of community corrections resources to focus on the places where public safety is at risk when offenders are there.

Even in “passive” supervision there is periodic “client contact”—a half hour here and a half hour there, perhaps once a month. Neither agent nor felon expects the contact to change the offender, and most of the time the pessimism is fully justified. The percentage of probationers and parolees who simply stop reporting (and are shifted to “absconder” status) would likely astonish even today’s cynical public. And, of course, in the absence of effective supervision, a great many felons earn revocation—in some places about half of all prison admissions are a result of revocation of probation or parole.

Is this characterization of “passive” community corrections fair to present practice? In general, no, but there are managers and agents who are striving to define more active models of supervision. If the future is theirs, what does it look like?

Public safety requires that the mutable circumstances of each returning felon be known to someone with authority to alter them—when the felon’s circumstances, in combination with personal characteristics (which themselves can change), present unacceptable and unnecessary risk to the rest of us. We surely need correctional authorities to know the answers to basic question such as: Where is the felon? With whom? Where is he/she likely to be tonight? Is he/she sober or high? Does he/she have a stream of legitimate income? Is he/she looking for crimes to commit or instead trying to avoid near occasions of sin? If, as is often the case, probation and parole officers cannot know the answers themselves, we need them to invoke the network of naturally occurring guardians who do know the answers and who will alert us when the propensity for harm rises—or falls.

Public safety seems to require this sort of *active* supervision of felons—by correctional agents with experience, skill, and imagination who know the places and circumstances of the felons under supervision. These agents must be able to invoke the assistance of naturally occurring guardians—guardians for the felons, whose riskiness rises with their anonymity; guardians for those who might be victimized; and guardians of the places where felons and victims might be found together. It follows that active supervision of offenders requires correctional agents and correctional resources to be deployed to the places where and at the times when risks arise, so that likelihood of harm is reduced.

If this is to be the future of community corrections, new and differently configured resources and legal authority will have to be provided. The required changes make a daunting and costly list. But the gain to public safety would warrant those investments—as well as the inevitable disruption of business as usual for practitioners. ❧

*By year’s end, more than
2,500,000 felony probationers
and parolees will be living
in our midst.*

Victims' Rights and Services: New Benchmarks for Justice

Trudy M. Gregorie
Director of Training
National Center for
Victims of Crime

For the past two decades, crime victims and those who serve them have sought significant reforms that have led to the recognition of victims' rights and services at the sentencing and post-sentencing phases. Such rights and services have resulted in greater victim participation and increased victim satisfaction with justice systems, and have promoted partnerships among justice agencies that promote public safety. This inclusion of victims' rights and needs is important for three reasons: (1) the overall concept of "public safety" cannot be a reality unless "victim safety" is considered; (2) victims are recognized as "clients" of justice system agencies who deserve services and support; and (3) a balance in philosophy is achieved in which it is recognized that while justice agencies are essentially "offender-directed," they can also be "victim-centered."

The right to be notified of and heard at key stages of the justice process has historically been at the core of victims' rights. In the sentencing and post-sentencing phases, victim impact statements provide victims with the opportunity to discuss the physical, financial, and emotional effects the crime has had on themselves and their families. Such input is vital in helping courts and correctional authorities make informed decisions about sentencing and release. These impact statements provide useful information about issues that affect restitution (including medical and counseling expenses, lost wages, funeral expenses, and other losses) or measures to promote victim safety and security (including protective orders and special conditions of probation or parole). Impact statements can also provide information about the victims' wishes relevant to their participation in victim/offender programs (such as mediation, family group conferencing, and community reparative boards), and victims' recommendations for offender treatment and supervision—including attendance at victim impact panels, alcohol/substance abuse treatment, sex offender treatment, anger management, and job skills development.

In order to expand and improve the use of victim impact statements, victims should be notified of their statutory or constitutional right to submit an impact statement at every juncture of the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Court and correctional authorities should help victims with special needs complete their impact statements by providing services such as interpreters, assistance for illiterate victims, and assistance for child victims that is commensurate with their age and cognitive development. The most significant improvement would be to provide victim impact training and cross training of prosecutors, judges, probation and paroling authorities, and victim service providers.

Restitution is another victims' right that should be addressed at the sentencing and post-sentencing phases. Restitution is a strong measure of the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. When citizens assess whether justice systems are accomplishing their mission, restitution is an important evaluation criterion. As such, not only should offenders be accountable for victim restitution, but justice systems should also be held accountable for the enforcement of restitution orders.

While all 50 states and the federal government have statutory provisions for victim restitution, it is one of the most underenforced of all victims' rights. Court

and correctional agencies must acknowledge, through policies and practice, that restitution is a basic right that holds offenders financially accountable for their criminal actions and provides victims with some compensation to cover their losses resulting from crime. For victims, restitution does not always have to be in monetary form. Restitution should be ordered from adjudicated persons in every case in which a crime victim suffers a loss, regardless of the sentence or disposition imposed, unless compelling and extraordinary reasons exist to the contrary.

While victims' rights in the post-sentencing phases of their cases have been greatly strengthened over the past decade, so have the programs and services that are necessary to promote and enforce these rights. The most promising practices for corrections-based victim services incorporate a strong foundation created by policies and procedures, appropriate staffing, victim and community outreach, implementation of core victims' rights, and creative programming.

Corrections-based victim services is rapidly becoming a specialized discipline within the larger fields of both corrections and victims' rights. The level and scope of expertise and effectiveness are increasing. This factor is augmented by leadership from the Association of State Correctional Administrators which, through its Victims Committee, has articulated a strong vision of the future of corrections that incorporates victims' rights and services at its core. Every effort should be made to continue and strengthen this inclusive vision of public safety.

As the justice community continually seeks innovative approaches to fulfill its mission, the concept of restorative justice has emerged as a philosophical approach that incorporates crime prevention, violence reduction, offender accountability, victim assistance, and public safety. In the restorative model, offenders, crime victims, and the community are all considered clients of justice processes, including corrections. As such, the involvement and interests of these three client populations become central to the planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of justice-related programs and services. The challenge is to ensure that crime victims are included as stakeholders in each phase of any restorative justice initiative.

Within justice systems, victim/offender programs, which are based on the values of restorative justice, can be successfully implemented. Such programs should not operate in a vacuum, but rather be an integral component of system- and community-based services for both victims and offenders. For criminal offenders, victim/offender programs offer substantial value, including:

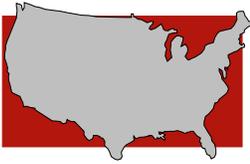
- An understanding of the impact their crimes have on their victims and communities.
- Incentives for personal accountability in the forms of apologies, financial restitution, and community service.
- A good learning experience and competency development that can provide positive alternatives to criminal and delinquent activities.

For victims who choose to participate, victim/offender programs can be a valuable component in their attempts to reconstruct their lives in the aftermath of a crime. 

The challenge is to ensure that crime victims are included as stakeholders in each phase of any restorative justice initiative.

Historical Data





Introduction to Historical Data

The arrival of the new millennium provides an opportunity to reflect on the past and consider the challenges of the future. The 20th century saw remarkable changes in the administration of justice, and the 21st century will undoubtedly bring a host of new issues and challenges. As justice decisionmakers and administrators consider these future issues, it is helpful to look at the past for clues as to what the new century may bring.

Long-term trends can show us more clearly where we have been so that we can have a better understanding of where we may be going.

In the National Data and State Data components of the *Crime and Justice Atlas 2000*, we examine statistical trends over the past 20–25 years in law enforcement, sentencing, and corrections. This Historical Data section examines long-term trends that span the better part of the 20th century. Whereas short-term trends can show patterns in crime, arrest rates, sentencing, and correctional populations, long-term trends can reveal cycles in these rates, and can demonstrate how they are connected to social conditions and societal changes. What appears to be a pattern in the short-term can be seen as part of a larger cycle when examined over many more years. Long-term trends can show us more clearly where we have been so that we can have a better understanding of where we may be going.

The two-page graphs included in this section depict long-term trends in crime, arrests, and corrections. Each graph is accompanied by text that highlights the key changes shown in the graph. The first graph shows the index crime rate for the 66-year period from 1933 to 1998. Index crimes are reported by local law enforcement agencies to their states and ultimately to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which publishes the data as part of its Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Since index crimes are considered to be the most serious of crimes, their aggregate gives a good indication of how the crime rate has changed over the latter two thirds of the century.

The second display shows the long-term trend in the most serious of crimes, murder. While murder is infrequent relative to other index crimes, it is often the type of crime that attracts the most public attention. The graph shows the murder rate from 1900 through 1998. These data are not from law enforcement agencies, since the national UCR program was not initiated until 1930. Instead, the data come from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). NCHS, through the National Vital Statistics System, collects information on causes of death from death certificates. While these data are not generated by the justice system, they are an accurate indicator of the long-term trends in this most serious of crimes.

Perhaps more than any other crime type, drug crimes are affected by societal attitudes and justice system policies. The late 1960s and early 1970s, for example, was a period of relative permissiveness toward drug use, especially marijuana use. The mid-1980s saw the introduction of crack cocaine, along with the federal government's declaration of a "war on drugs." The response of local, state and national law enforcement agencies to these changes in policies and social mores is reflected in part in changes in arrest rates for drug sales and possession. The third display depicts the drug arrest rate for the 34-year period from 1965 to 1998. The display also focuses on the last 20 years to show the components of the larger trend (sale vs. possession, marijuana vs. cocaine/crack and heroin). The trends shown here suggest that the use of illegal substances will continue to be a major challenge for the justice system for the foreseeable future.

Over the last century, changes in policies and procedures in one area of the justice system have had clear impacts on other components of the system. The fourth display shows the trend in the size of the prison population from 1925 to 1997. These data were compiled by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and are based on reports from states of their prison populations as of the end of each year. A number of factors contribute to the trend shown in the graph, including crime trends, law enforcement activities, sentencing policies and procedures, and policies regarding release and supervision.

The fifth display shows the 70-year trend in releases from prison, from 1926 through 1996. The graph shows changes in both conditional releases, comprising mainly discretionary releases to parole supervision, and unconditional releases, comprising mainly releases as a result of expiration of sentence. The number of releases from prison is clearly connected to the number of admissions to prison, since for much of the century most states did not have the capacity to house large numbers of prisoners for long periods of time. The changing nature of releases, however, may be the result of more modern sentencing and parole policies and practices.

One of the more contentious issues in the United States in the 20th century is capital punishment. States have varied greatly in their policies regarding the execution of criminals, and policies and attitudes within individual states, and the nation as a whole, have changed over time. The final display juxtaposes the number of offenders who were held in prisons under sentence of death from 1953 to 1998 with the number of prisoners executed between 1930 and 1999. These two graphs illustrate dramatically how social values may be reflected in justice system policies, and the implications of these policies for justice system managers and decisionmakers.

When taken as a whole, these historical displays provide some indication of how the justice system has responded to the problem of crime and criminals over the last 100 years. Justice system managers and decisionmakers will find this information useful as they attempt to meet the challenges posed by criminal activity in the 21st century.

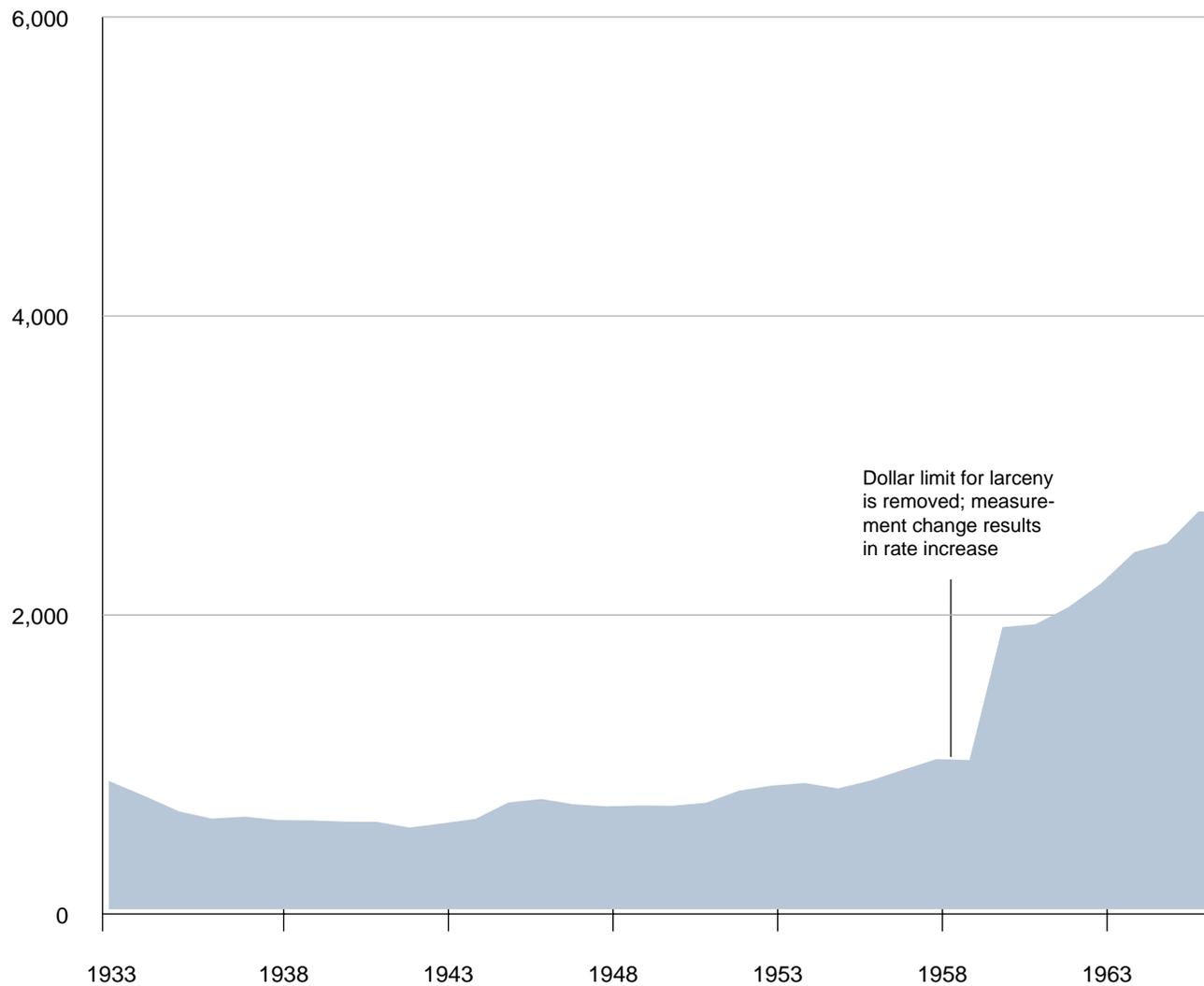
*Over the last century,
changes in policies and
procedures in one area
of the justice system
have had clear impacts
on other components
of the system.*



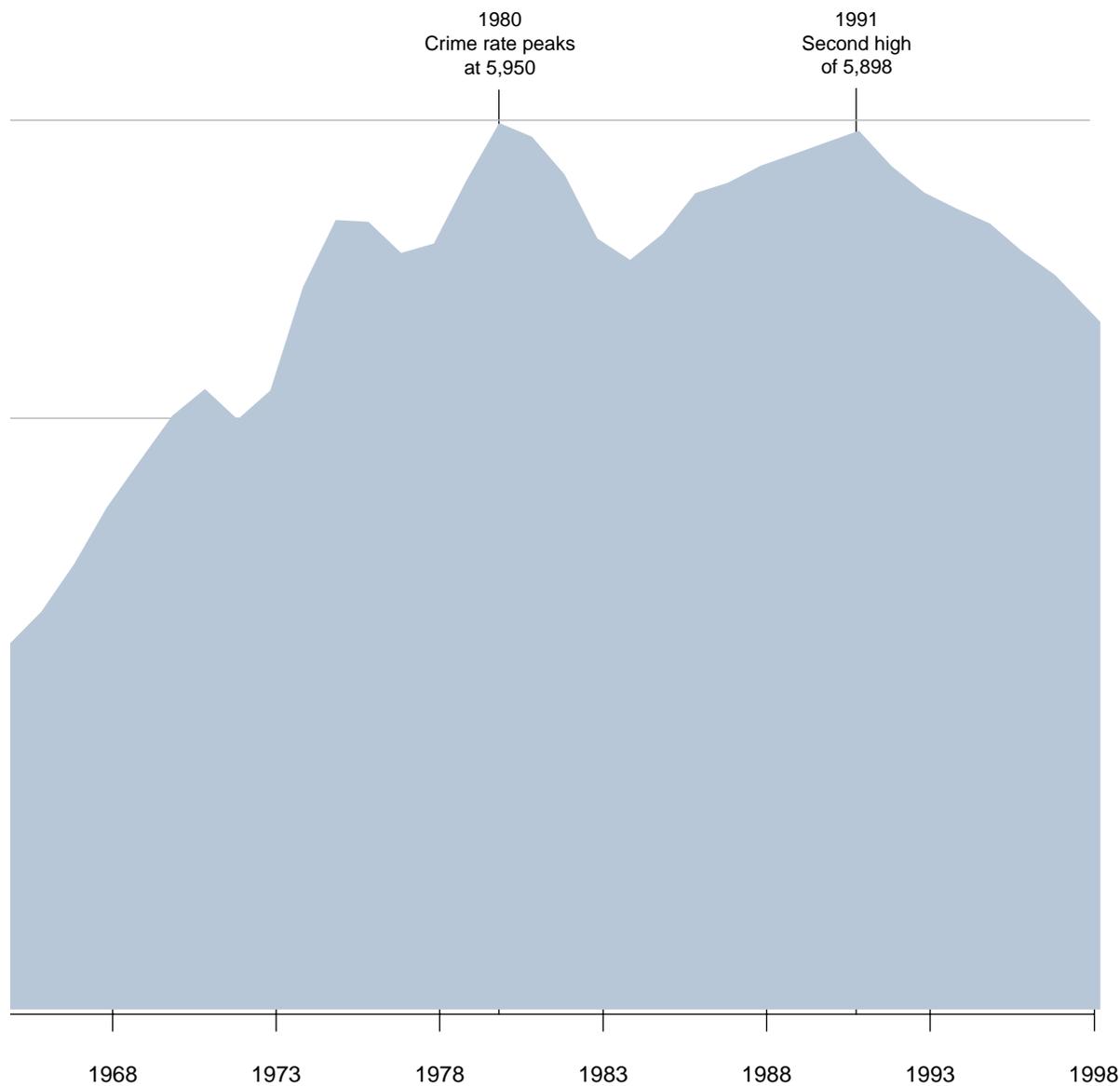
United States Index Crime Rate, 1933–1998

Changes in the overall incidence of crime are most often measured by examining the index crime rate, which includes the reported crimes of murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. The reported crime rate was fairly level during the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, before sharply increasing until the early 1970s. Although the crime rate plateaued during the last quarter

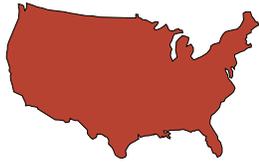
per 100,000 population



of the century, the rate has dropped and climbed by as much as 900 crimes per 100,000 population over the last 20 years. The United States is currently in the midst of the longest period of decline over the entire period shown, with a 1998 crime rate of 4,615 per 100,000 population, the lowest since 1973, when the rate was 4,155.



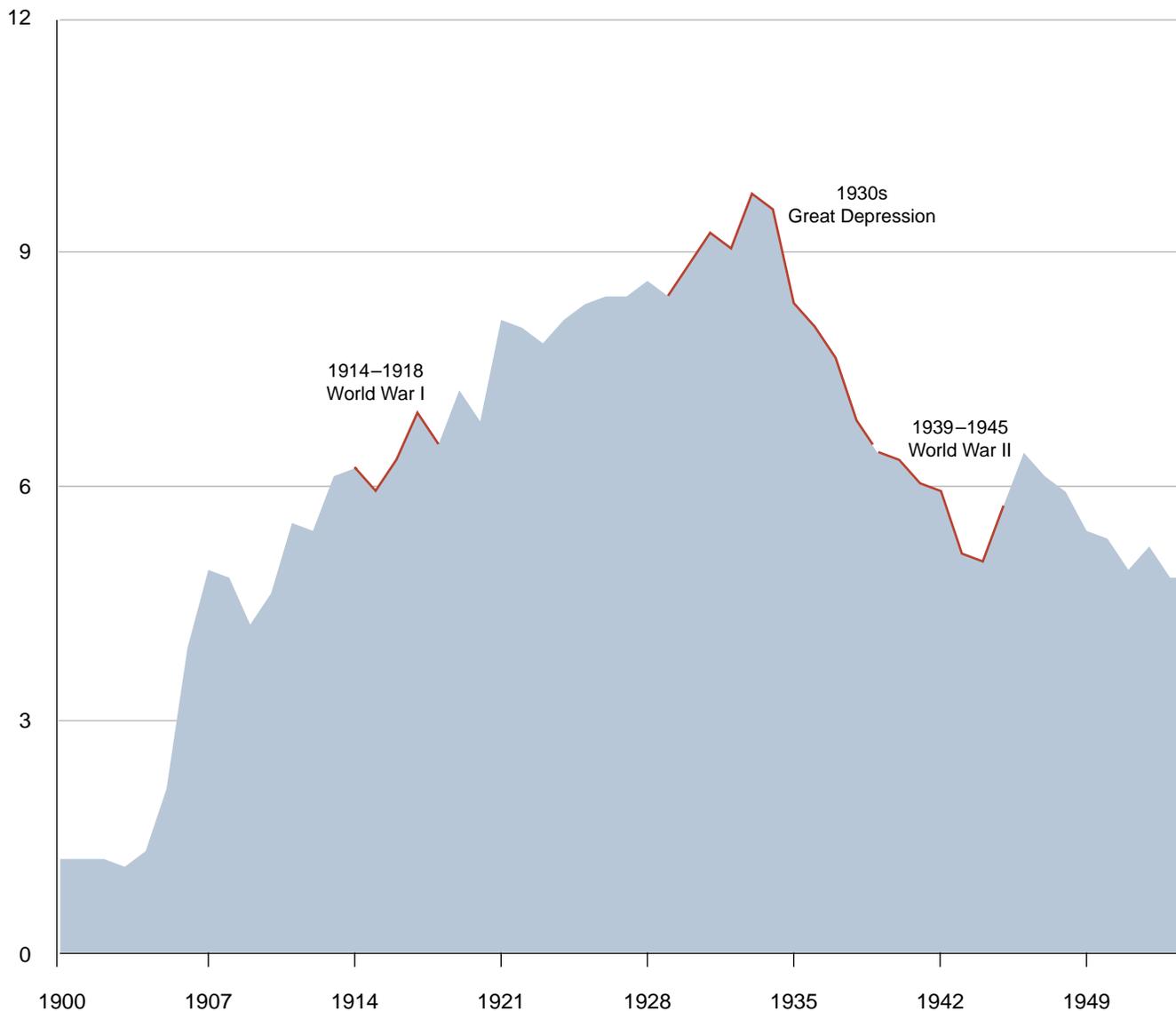
Source: *Uniform Crime Reports, 1933–1998*, Federal Bureau of Investigation.



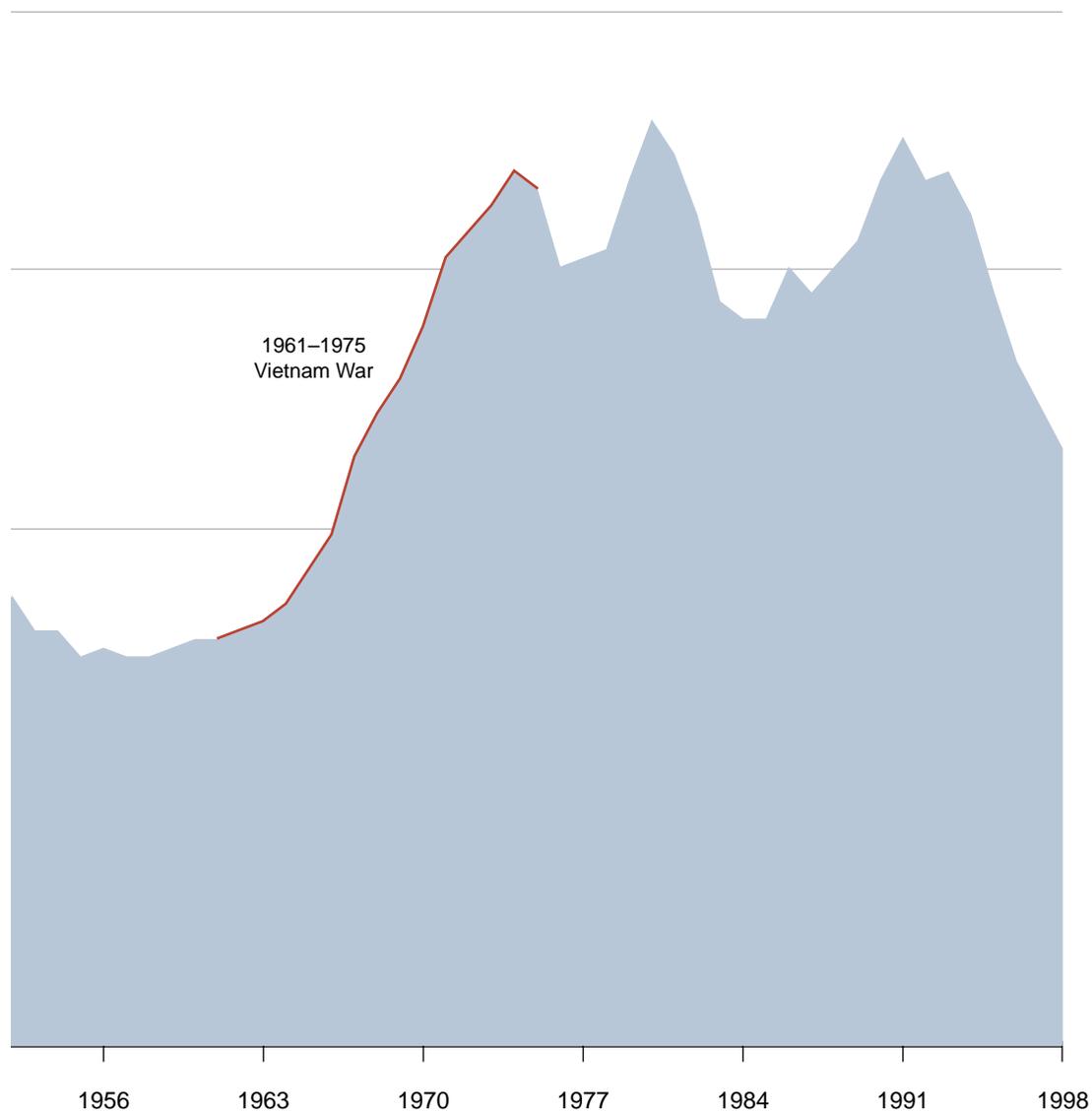
United States Murder Rate, 1900–1998

Across the country, and even internationally, the U.S. murder rate receives more attention than any other crime rate. The trend chart below shows the murder rate as a recurring flow of sustained increases and decreases spread over the 20th century. The rate increased through the early 1900s, peaking in 1933 at 9.7 murders per 100,000 population. The rate then decreased until 1960, followed by a sharp increase until the

per 100,000 population



mid-1970s. The murder rate fluctuated over the last 25 years at a historically high level, as did the overall index crime rate, but has declined rapidly during the 1990s. The murder rate in 1998, the last full year of available data, hit a 30-year low of 6.9 murders per 100,000 population. Preliminary FBI statistics show this downward trend continuing into 1999.



Source: *Vital Statistics*, National Center for Health Statistics. The 1998 data, which are preliminary, are from *Births and Deaths: Preliminary Data for 1998*, Vol. 47, No. 25, p.48.



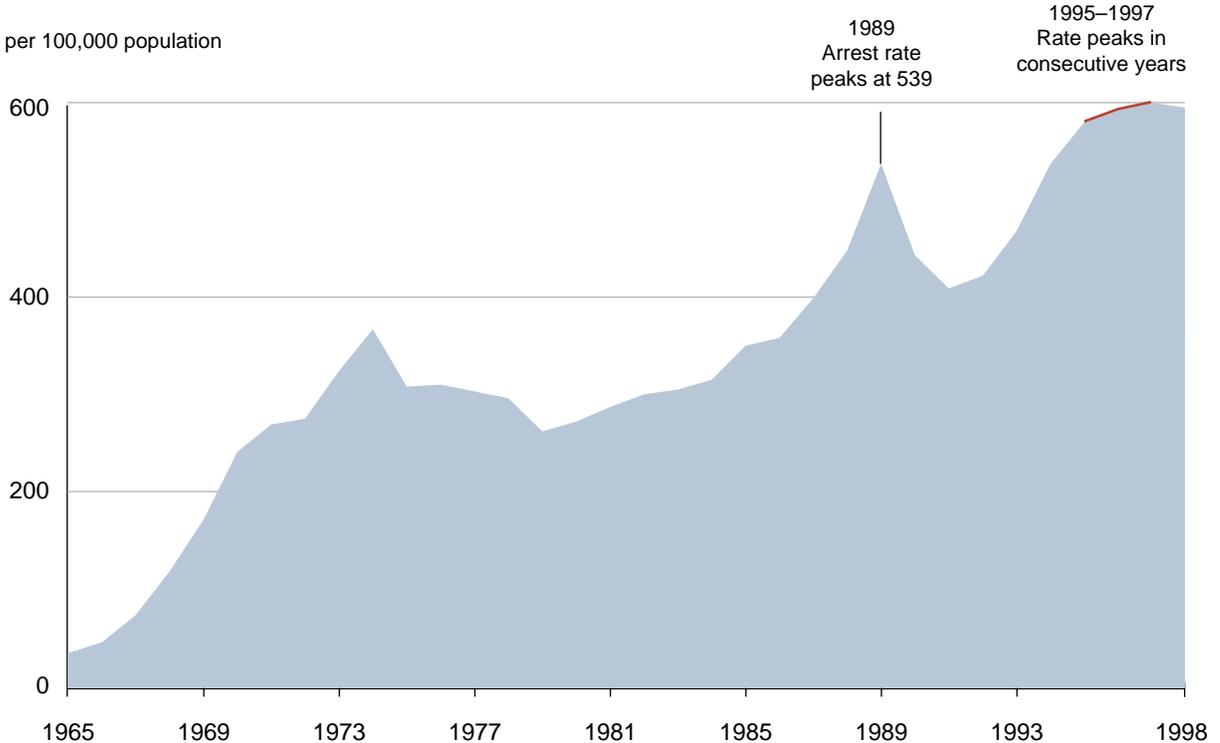
United States Drug Arrest Rate, 1965–1998

Unlike reported incidents of property or violent crime, drug crime is officially counted by police only when an arrest occurs. For this reason, using drug arrest data to measure overall illegal drug activity tends to be speculative, though drug arrest data can help measure police responses to drug crime, changes in drug use patterns, changes in the way drugs are sold and marketed, or shifts in public attitudes toward reducing drug-related crime. The following charts track drug arrest rates from 1965–1998.

The drug arrest rate increased rapidly from the mid-1960s until the mid-1970s, then declined and stabilized until the early 1980s. The rate rose quickly again until the late 1980s, decreased sharply from 1989 to 1991, then increased rapidly through 1995. A leveling occurred over the last several years shown.

Drug Arrests, 1965–1998

per 100,000 population

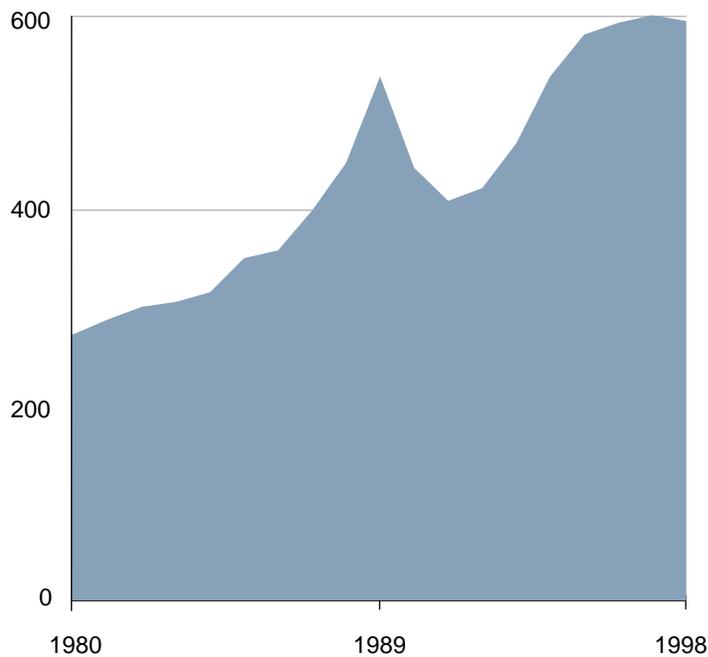


Source: *Uniform Crime Reports, 1965–1998*, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

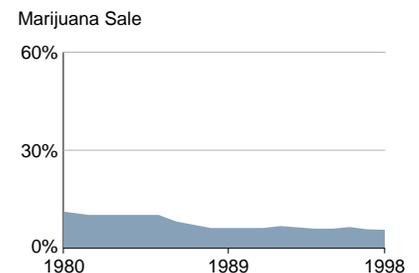
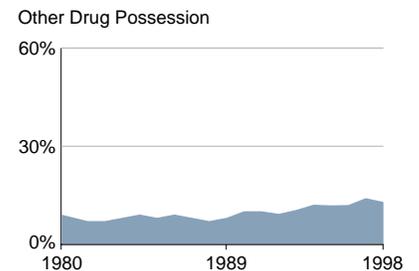
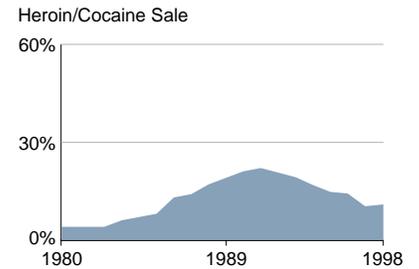
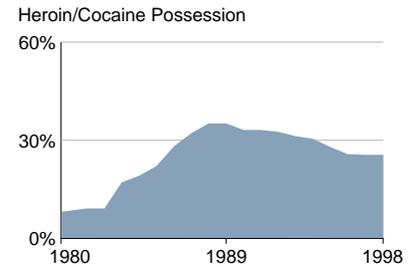
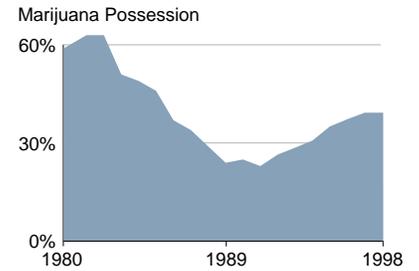
The smaller graphs show more precisely the particular crimes (sale vs. possession) and drug types (heroin/cocaine vs. marijuana) for which people have been arrested since 1980. Throughout most of the 1980s, arrests for drug crimes shifted from offenses involving marijuana to those involving heroin/cocaine (largely powder cocaine and “crack”). In recent years, though, the proportion of arrests involving marijuana has increased, with marijuana-related arrests now accounting for the majority of arrests.

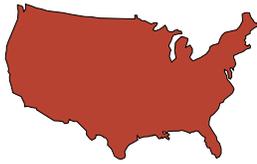
Drug Arrests, 1980–1998

per 100,000 population



Proportion of Drug Arrests 1980–1998

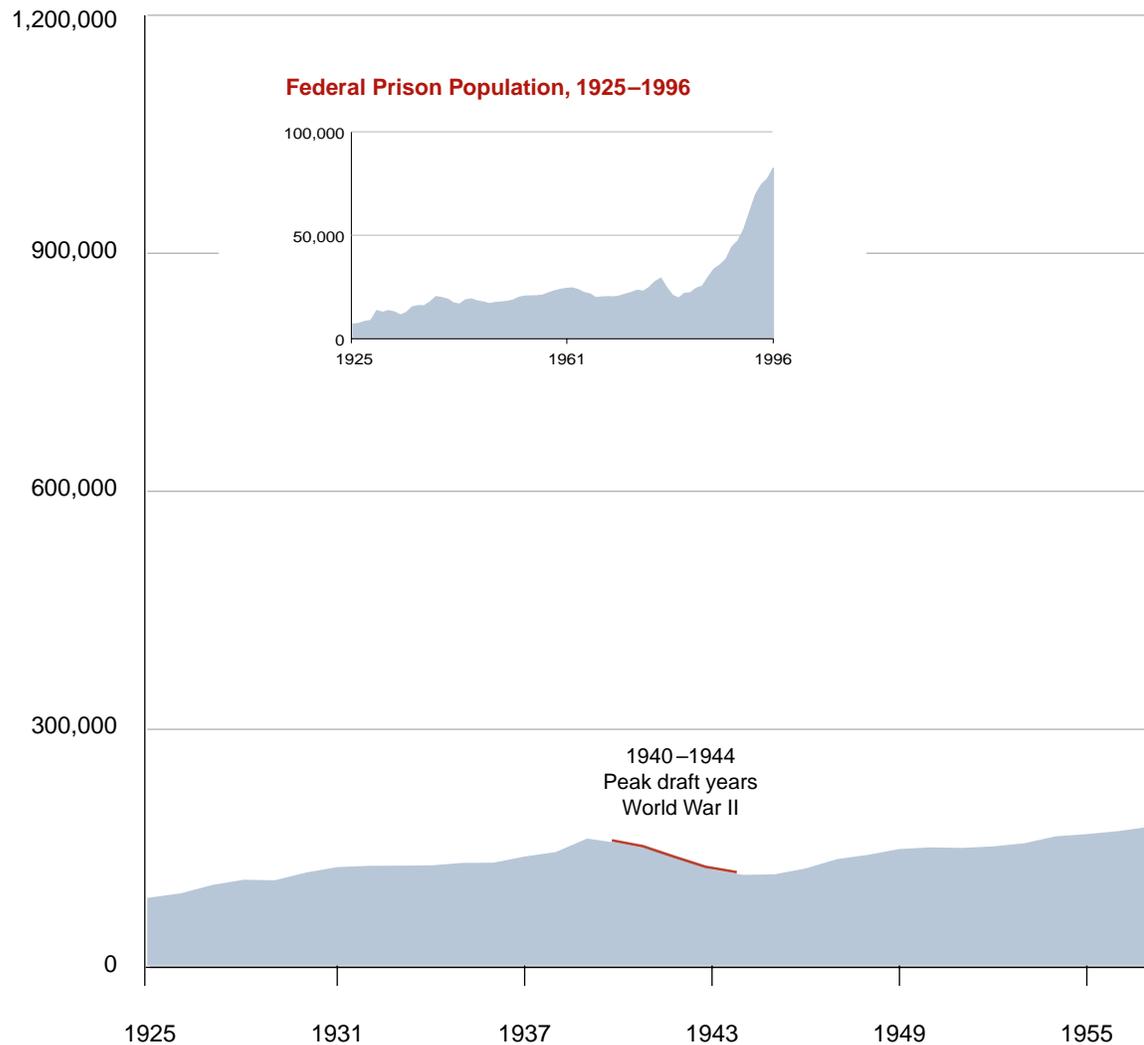




United States State Prison Population, 1925–1997

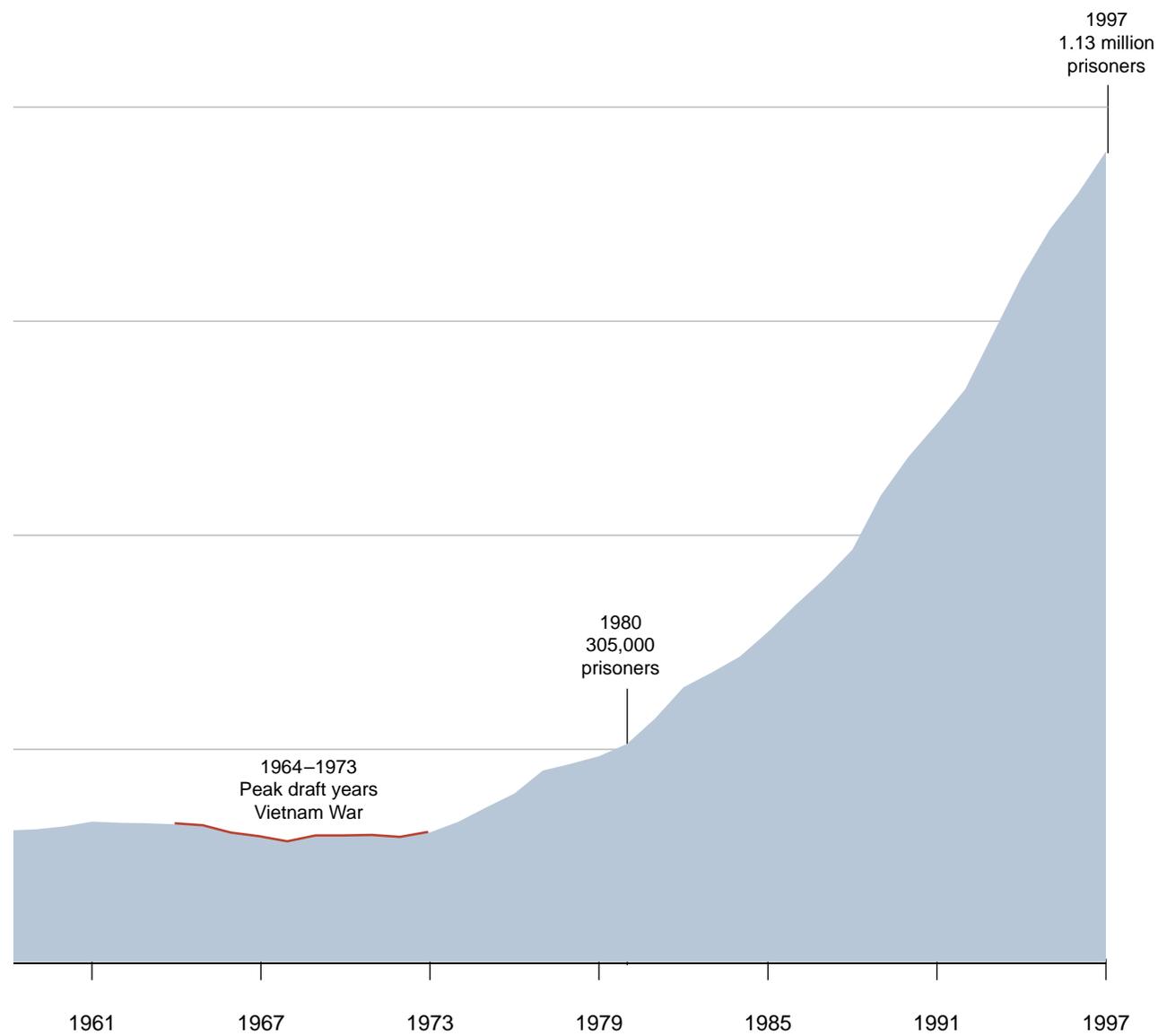
In general, the entire 75-year trend in U.S. state prison populations has been characterized by growth, with the most dramatic increases beginning in the mid-1970s. The average annual growth rate was about 4% for the period 1925–1997. However, for the period 1974–1997, the average annual growth rate was approximately 8%. The longest interruptions in the increase occurred in the peak selective service draft years during the

state prisoners



Sources: *Historical Statistics on Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, Year End 1925–1986: United States; Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987–1996; Prisoners in 1998*: Bureau of Justice Statistics; *The Army Almanac*, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1950; *The Vietnam Almanac*, 1985.

World War II and Vietnam eras. These were the only years in which prison populations actually decreased. The pattern of federal prison population increases was similar to that of state correctional populations, although several peaks and valleys are more pronounced in the federal trend. Most noticeable is the peak in 1977, when there were 29,000 federal prisoners compared to 19,000 three years later.

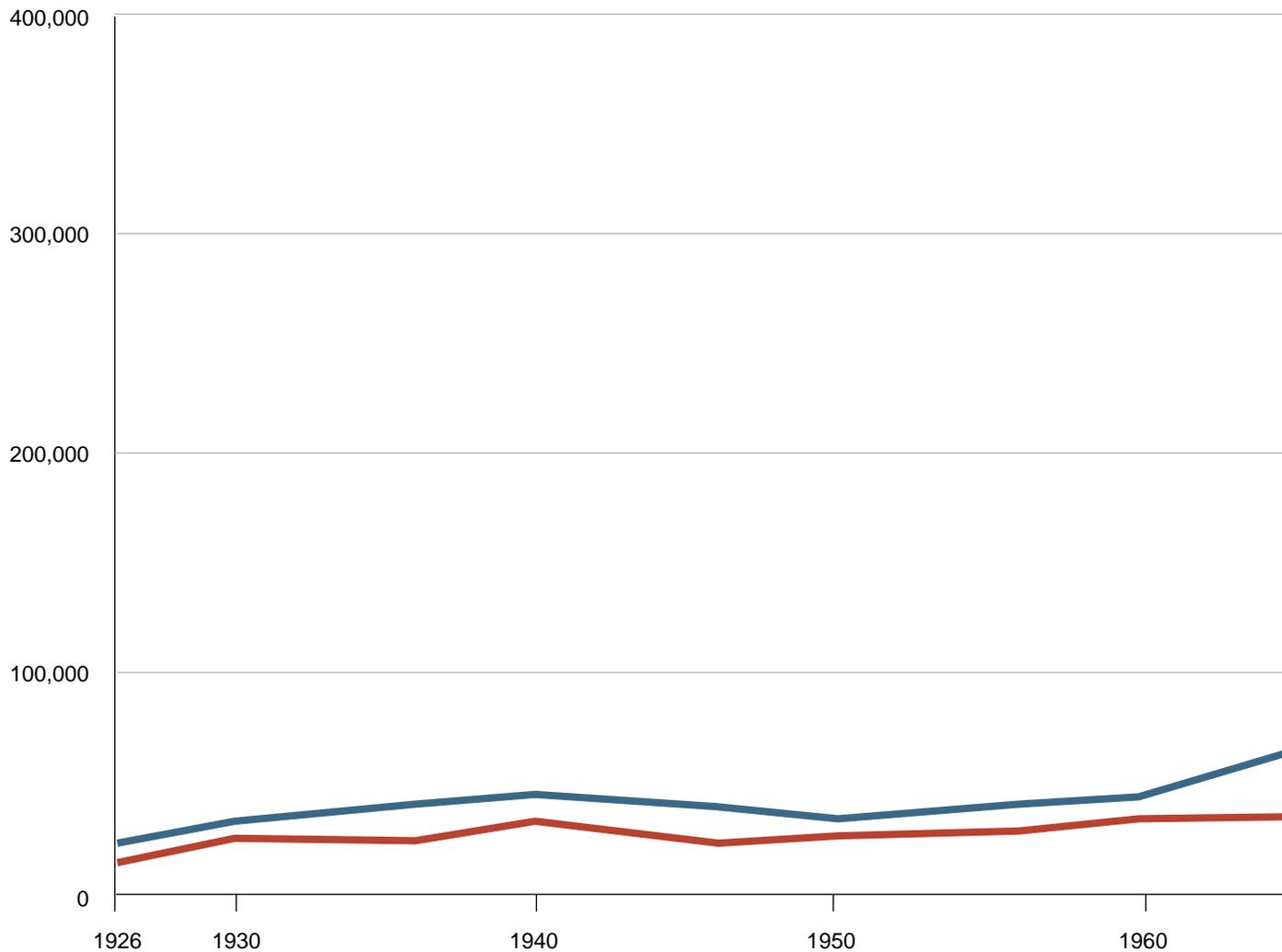




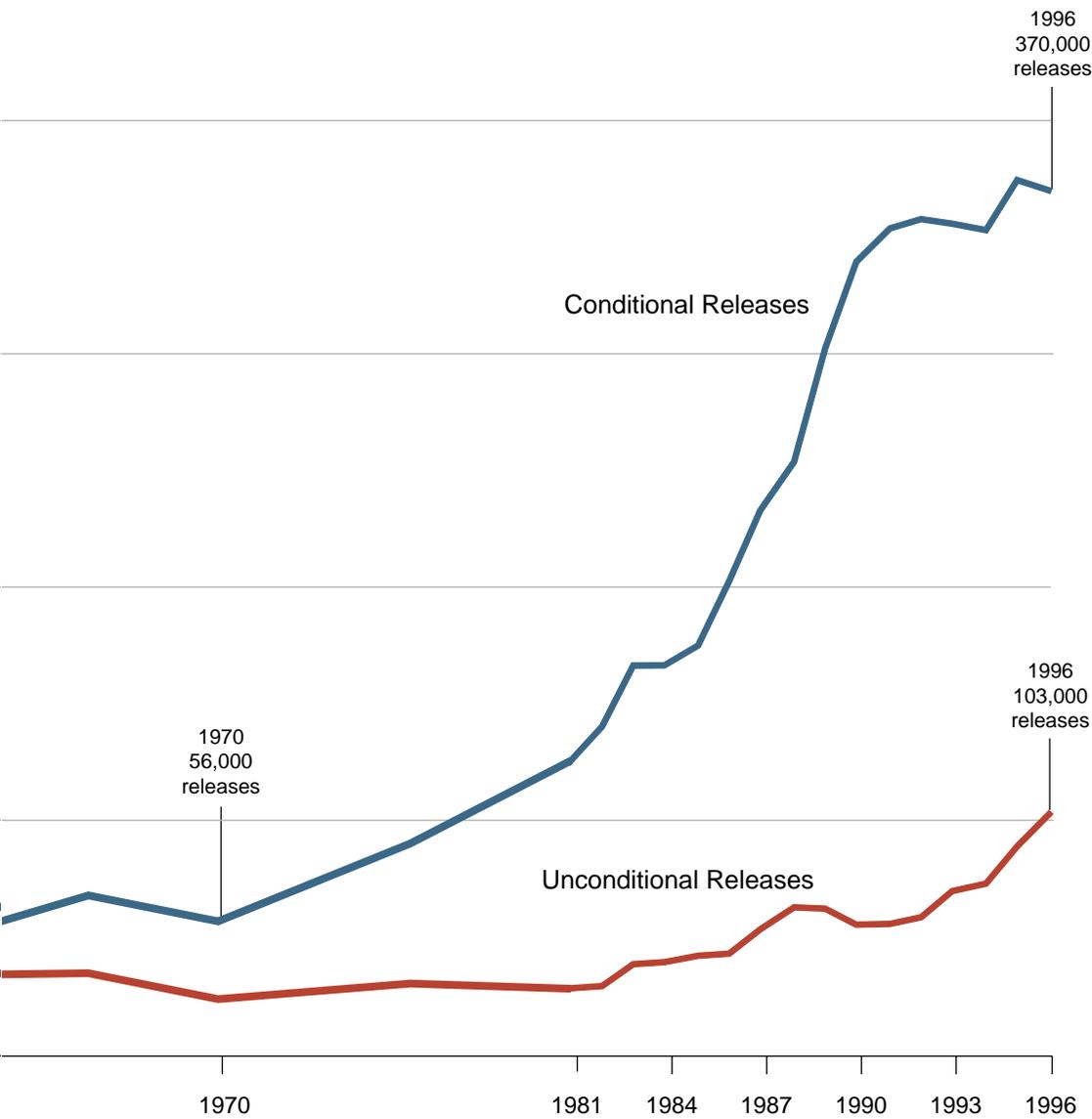
Releases From United States Prisons, 1926–1996

The number of people released from prison—like the number of people entering prison—increased most rapidly during the last quarter of the 20th century. Those released conditionally could be imprisoned again as part of their previous sentence if they violated the conditions of their release. Inmates released unconditionally could not be reimprisoned under the same sentence for which they were originally incarcerated. The

number of releases



number of conditional releases increased more than sixfold from 1970 to 1990 before starting to level during the period 1991–1994. The increase in unconditional releases began leveling earlier, in 1988, but has since maintained the fastest growth rate during the most current years displayed, rising 77% from 1992 to 1996.



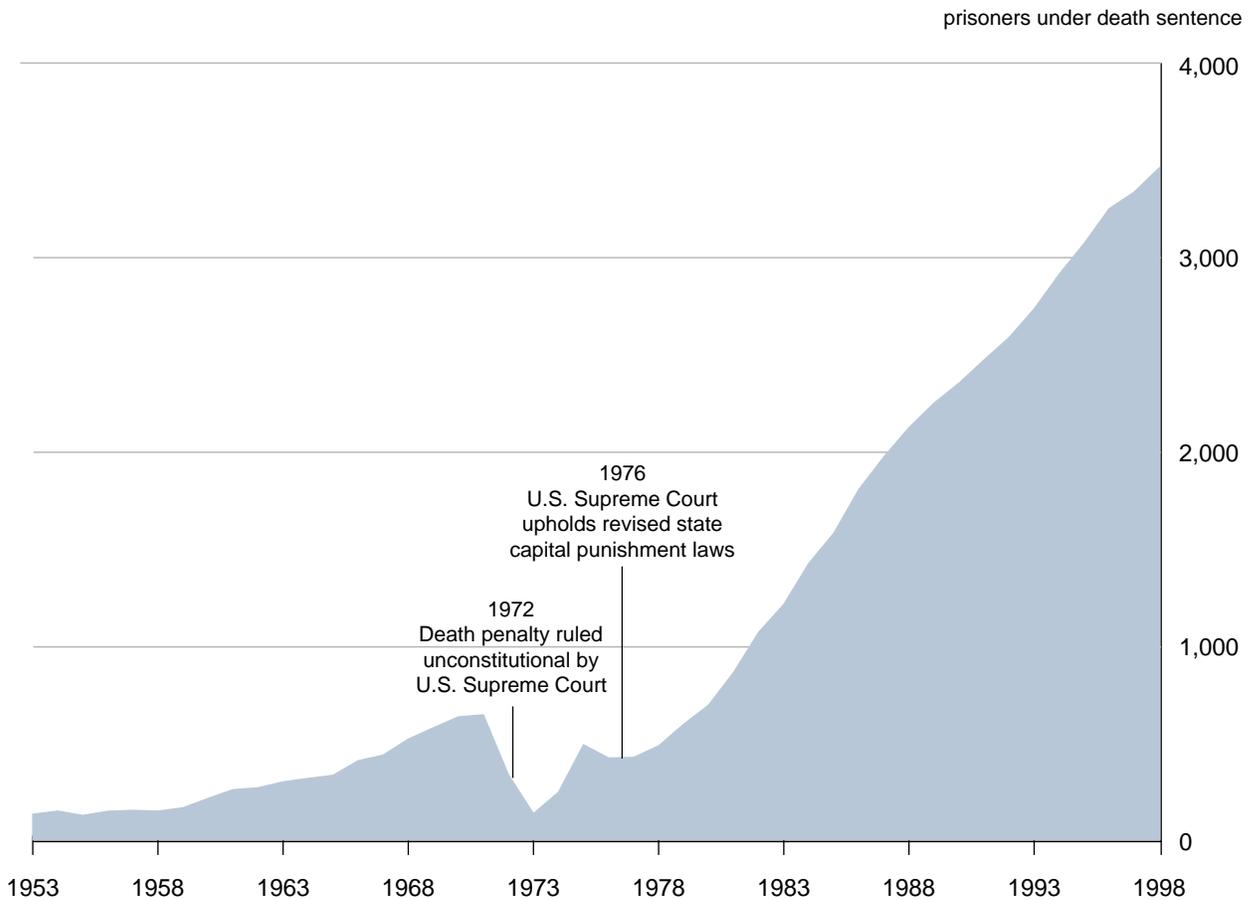
Sources: *Historical Statistics on Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, Year End 1925–1986: United States and Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987–1996*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.



Capital Punishment in the United States

The history of the death penalty in the United States, shaped by legislation, public opinion, and judicial rulings, has had a powerful effect on the number of prisoners on death row and the number of prisoners executed. The first chart shows how many persons were under the sentence of death during each year from 1953 to 1998. The number of condemned prisoners grew slowly, but steadily, until 1971, when 620 persons were under a death sentence. With the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling the death penalty unconstitutional, the number of sentenced prisoners dropped to 162 by 1973. In 1976, the Supreme Court upheld revised state capital punishment laws, and starting in 1978, the number of death row inmates rose rapidly through 1998.

Prisoners Under Death Sentence, 1953–1998

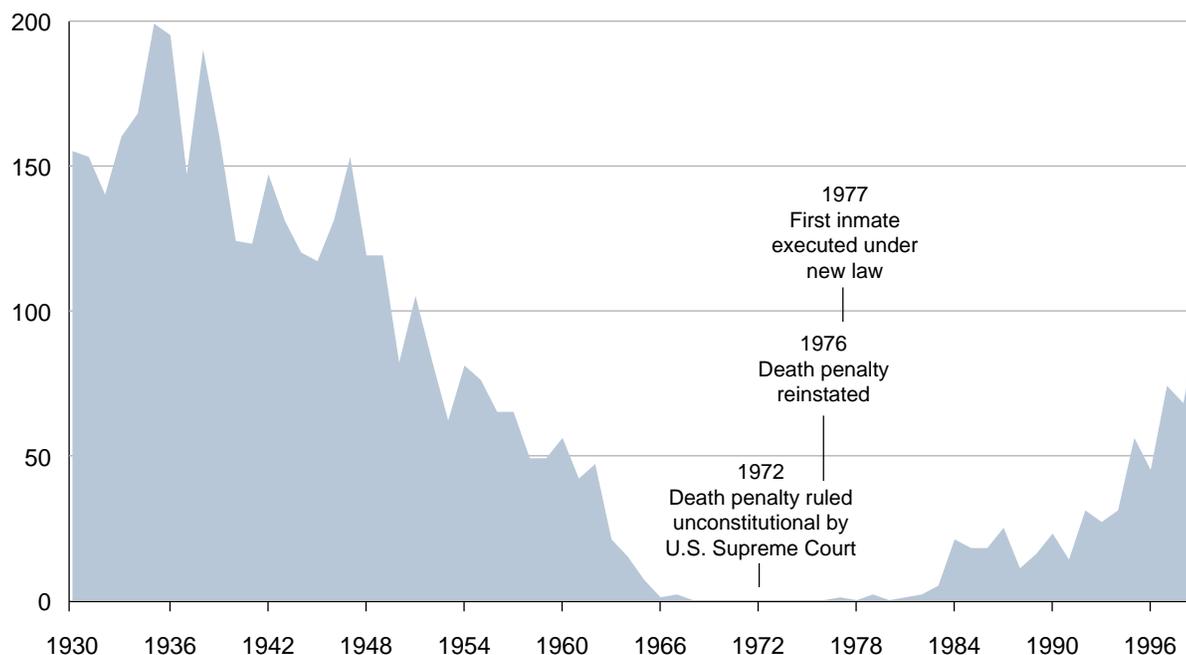


Sources: *Capital Punishment, 1998*, Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. 238 (1972) declares the death penalty under current statutes "arbitrary and capricious," and

The second chart shows the number of persons executed in the United States from 1930 to 1999. In general, far fewer persons are executed than are under the sentence of death, although the ratio has varied greatly over time. In 1953, 131 persons were on death row, while 62 were executed, a ratio of 2:1. In 1960, the ratio of death sentences to executions was 4:1, and by 1984, the ratio was 67:1. The number of executions has increased 300% during the 1990s, with a doubling between 1996 and 1999.

Prisoners Executed, 1930–1999

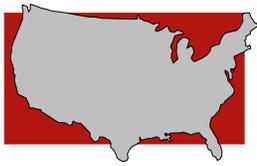
prisoners executed (scale is 1/25 the size of death sentence scale on left)



therefore unconstitutional under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments. *Gregg v. Georgia*, 428 U.S. 153 (1976) reinstates the death penalty under a model of guided discretion.

National Data





Introduction to National Data

Examining recent national trends in crime and justice system responses provides a context for understanding how national, state, and local criminal justice policies are developed and implemented. Judicial and legislative policy, as well as public perceptions, are often shaped as much by national statistics on crimes, sentencing, and corrections as they are by state and local trends. It is therefore important to understand crime and justice trends at the national, as well as state, level.

*Judicial and legislative
policy, as well as public
perceptions, are often
shaped ... by national
statistics on crimes, sen-
tencing, and corrections...*

This next part of the *Crime and Justice Atlas 2000* presents recent statistical trends for the nation in three areas that correspond to the major components of the justice system: law enforcement (“The Nature and Extent of Crime”), the courts (“The Judicial System’s Response to Crime”) and corrections (“Supervision and Punishment of Offenders”). In each of these parts of the *Atlas*, a series of graphs and tables present selected statistical trends over the past 20 to 25 years, including the most recent year for which data are available. Each data display is accompanied by a series of bullets highlighting important points for consideration in interpreting the trends shown. When taken as a whole, the displays in this section provide an overview of the trends in various components of the justice system, and demonstrate how changes in one justice system component, such as law enforcement, can affect other areas of the system.

The first section of this national component of the *Atlas*, “The Nature and Extent of Crime,” presents data on crime and arrest trends for both adults and juveniles. The displays show trends and geographical variations in reported crimes by type of offense, changes in arrest rates for both adults and juveniles for both violent and property crimes, changes in the age distributions of arrestees for various crime types, trends in arrests for drug offenses, and changes in self-reported drug use of juveniles and adults in our nation. Taken together, these displays show how the nature of crime and law enforcement activities has changed over the last 25 years. This information is essential for understanding the development and implementation of law enforcement policies and procedures, and their impacts on other components of the justice system.

“The Judicial System’s Response to Crime” presents data on adult and juvenile dispositions, sentences, and time served. The displays provide information on trends in the proportion of felony arrests that result in felony convictions, changes in the numbers and types of offenses for which felony convictions are obtained, disposition methods (guilty plea versus bench and jury trial) of felony cases, case processing time for various offenses and disposition methods, demographic characteristics of felons convicted in state courts, and changes in prison sentences and estimated time to be served. Information specific to juveniles includes changes in the handling of juvenile delinquency cases, trends in the number of delinquency cases waived to criminal court, and trends in delinquency case types and dispositions of juveniles adjudicated delinquent. These displays show how the nature of punishment has changed for both adults and juveniles as a result of changing judicial and legislative policies and procedures.

The third section of this part of the *Atlas*, “Supervision and Punishment of Offenders,” presents data on adult and juvenile correctional populations. These data displays show trends in the number and mix of adults under some form of correctional supervision, changes in the number and crime types of newly admitted prison inmates, changes in the offense mix of the adult

prison population, and trends in the number of inmates released from prison. These displays show how changes in crime, along with changes in law enforcement and judicial practices, have provided new challenges to correctional administrators and staff.

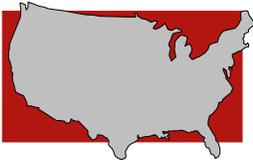
Some caution must be exercised in interpreting the national trends shown here. The displays show only a few of the many measures available, and examining other measures may lead to different conclusions. In addition, aggregating state-level data, especially over time, can be problematic, since states often vary in how they define various types of crime, how they prosecute, sentence, and punish adult and juvenile offenders, and how they report these data over time. Finally, some of the data presented are based on estimates, samples, and analytical assumptions, and are thus subject to error. The original data sources should be consulted for additional information.

These national displays demonstrate the interrelated nature of the various components of the justice system, and the importance of examining data from all of these components in planning and policy development. Policymakers and practitioners might consider the implications of the changes in the nature of crime and justice revealed by the data displayed here. Here are some examples of the kinds of trends and changes revealed by the data displays that follow:

- In the last 5 years, violent crime has decreased 25%, while property crime has decreased 17%. During this time period, drug arrests increased 41%.
- Violent crime rates over the last 17 years have by proportion increased most dramatically for the youngest juvenile offenders (10–12 years old).
- A greater proportion of felony arrests now result in convictions. The average estimated time to be served has increased for violent and drug offenders, and decreased for property and public order offenders.
- Fewer juvenile arrests are handled informally; more are referred to juvenile courts. More juvenile cases are waived to criminal court, especially for person and drug offenses.
- The number of adults in prison, jail, on probation, or on parole more than tripled from 1980 to 1998. The rate of increase for women in prison was far greater than the increase for men.
- In 1980, drug offenders comprised about 7% of the new admissions to prisons. By 1998, they comprised over one third of new commitments to prisons.

These findings have profound implications for the development of policy for the allocation of resources for law enforcement, the punishment of offenders, and the management of inmate populations. Data of the type presented here can assist policymakers and practitioners in developing more effective justice system policies for dealing with these issues.

These findings have profound implications for the development of policy for the allocation of resources for law enforcement, the punishment of offenders, and the management of inmate populations.



National Data Sources

Index Crime Rates, 1998

Source: *Uniform Crime Reports, 1998*, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Reported Offense and Arrest Rates, 1975–1998

Source: *Uniform Crime Reports, 1975–1998*, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Proportion of Juvenile and Adult Arrestees

Source: *Uniform Crime Reports, 1975–1998*, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Arrest Rates by Age, 1980 vs. 1997

Source: Snyder, H. N., & Sickmund, M. (1999). *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Proportion of Drug Arrests

Source: *Uniform Crime Reports, 1978–1998*, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Estimated Number of Persons Age 12 and Older Using Illicit Drugs in the Past Month, 1979–1998

Source: *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, August 1999*, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration.

Percentage of Population Using Any Illicit Drugs in the Past Month

Source: *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, August 1999*, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration.

Police Employees

Source: *Uniform Crime Reports, 1980–1998*, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Estimated Percentage of Felony Arrests Resulting in Felony Conviction, 1988–1996

Source: *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1996*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Felony Convictions in State Courts, 1990 vs. 1996

Source: *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1990, 1996*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Most Serious Offense at Conviction, 1990 vs. 1996

Source: *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1990, 1996*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Type of Convictions in State Courts, 1996

Source: *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1996*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Time Between Arrest and Sentencing for Felony Cases Disposed by State Courts, 1996

Source: *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1996*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Demographic Characteristics of Convicted Felons in State Courts, 1996

Source: *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1996*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Prison Sentence and Estimated Time to be Served, 1996

Source: *Felony Sentences in the United States, 1996*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Changes in Prison Sentences and Time Served Amounts, 1990 vs. 1996

Source: *Truth in Sentencing in State Prisons. January 1999*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Police Disposition for Juveniles Taken into Custody, 1972–1998

Source: *Uniform Crime Reports, 1972–1998*, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

State Juvenile Courts' Handling of Delinquency Cases, 1987 vs. 1996

Source: Snyder, H., Finnegan, T., Stahl, A., & Poole, R. *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics: 1987–1996*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1998.

Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1987–1996

Source: Snyder, H., Finnegan, T., Stahl, A., & Poole, R. *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics: 1987–1996*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1998.

Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1987–1996

Source: Snyder, H., Finnegan, T., Stahl, A., & Poole, R. *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics: 1987–1996*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1998.

Adjudicated Delinquency Cases by Disposition, 1987–1996

Source: Snyder, H., Finnegan, T., Stahl, A., & Poole, R. *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics: 1987–1996*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1998.

Adults on Probation, in Prison, on Parole, or in Jail

Source: *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993 and 1995; Prisoners in 1998; Probation and Parole in the United States 1998*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

New Court Commitments to State Prisons

Source: *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992, 1995, 1996*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Prisoners in Custody of State Correctional Authorities

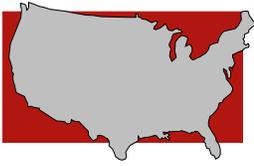
Source: *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992, 1995. Prisoners in 1997, 1998*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Proportion of Admissions to State Prison

Source: *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992, 1995; Prisoners in 1997, 1998*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Annual Growth Rates for Prison Releases, 1981–1996

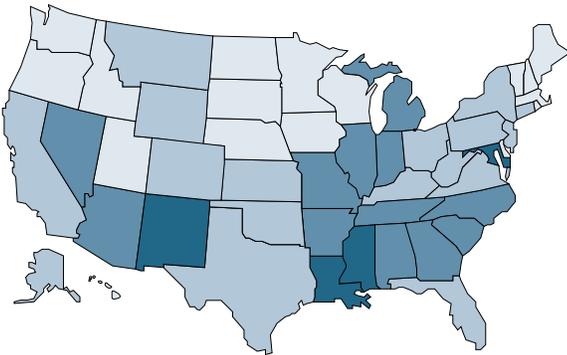
Source: *Historical Statistics on Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, Year End 1925–1986: United States; Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987–1996*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.



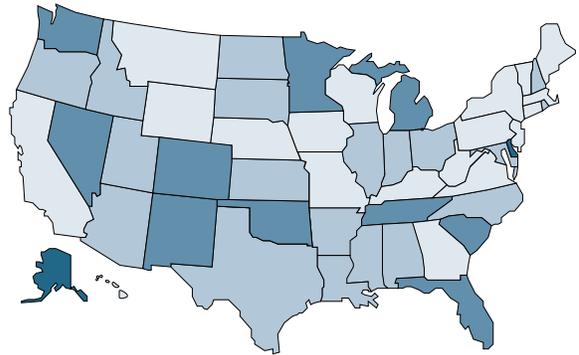
The Nature and Extent of Crime

As these maps illustrate, index crime rates in 1998 varied from state to state.

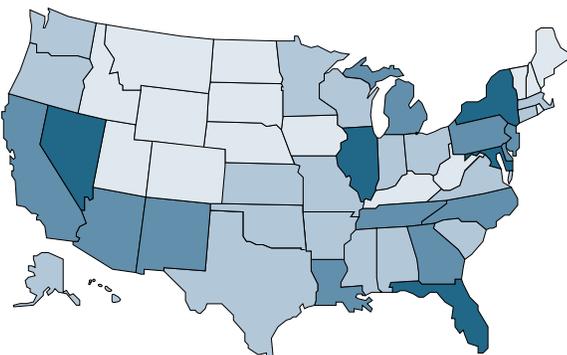
Murder



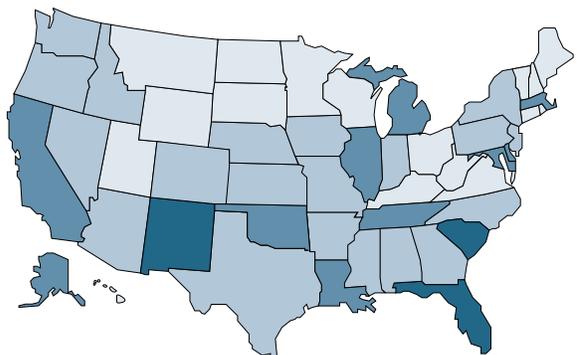
Rape



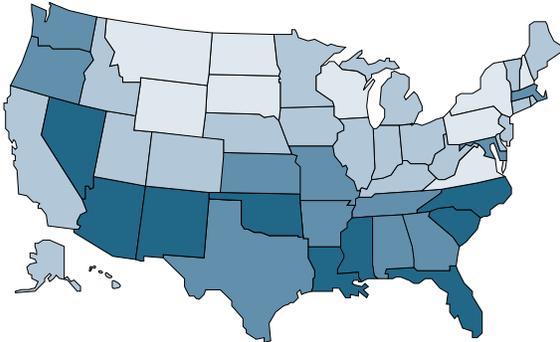
Robbery



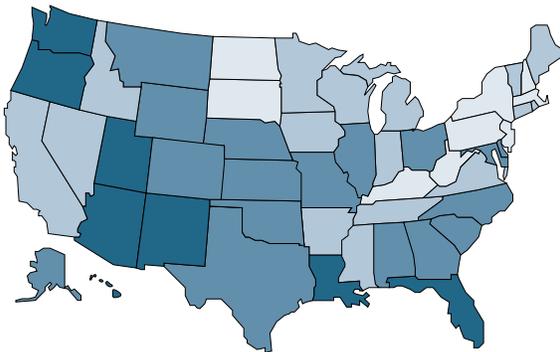
Aggravated Assault



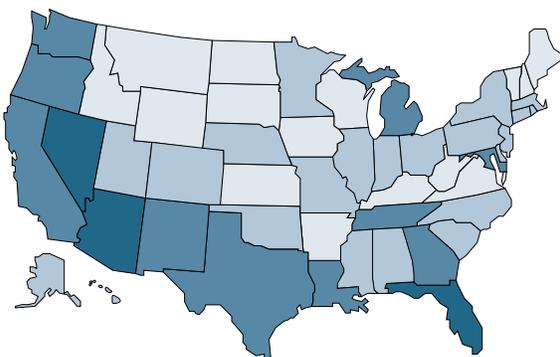
Burglary



Larceny



Motor Vehicle Theft



- ◆ States that are largely rural, such as Maine, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, tend to have relatively low crime rates, and person crimes are particularly low in these areas.
- ◆ States that are high in some types of crime are low in other types of crime. New York, for example, has high robbery rates, but low burglary and larceny rates.
- ◆ Overall, few regional trends are apparent, with the exception of murder rates, which seem to be higher in the Southeast than in the rest of the country.

Map Key

Note: The colors of the states represent ranges for crime rates, from low to high, as shown in the map key. Crime rate ranges were established by subtracting the lowest rate from the highest, and dividing the resulting range into four equal increments. The rate ranges, per 100,000 population, for each crime category are:

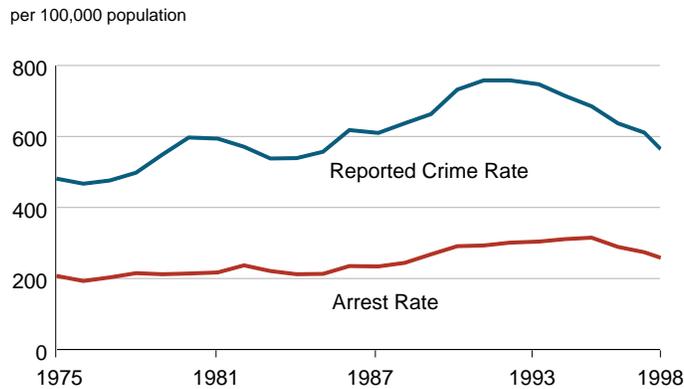
Murder	1.1–12.8
Rape	18–69
Robbery	10–299
Assault	45–732
Burglary	325–1,394
Larceny	1,498–4,012
Motor Vehicle Theft	103–865





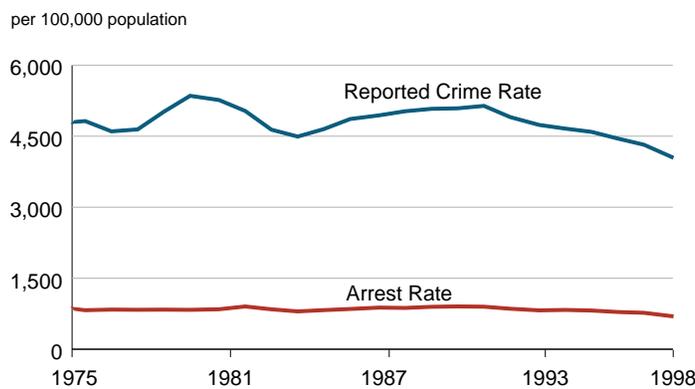
To develop effective criminal justice policies, we must understand the trends in violent and property crime and arrests.

Reported Offense and Arrest Rates for Violent Crime



- ◆ Since 1975, reported violent crime rates increased 11%, with violent crime arrest rates rising 29% since 1975.
- ◆ The most recent rapid increases for both violent crime and violent crime arrest rates occurred during the period 1987–1991. The most recent data show violent crime, as measured by both reported crime and persons arrested, has been declining steadily, falling 25% and 14%, respectively, since 1992.

Reported Offense and Arrest Rates for Property Crime

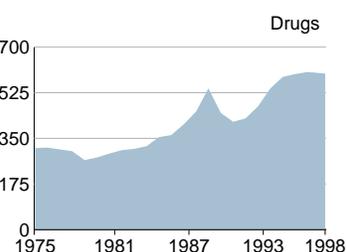
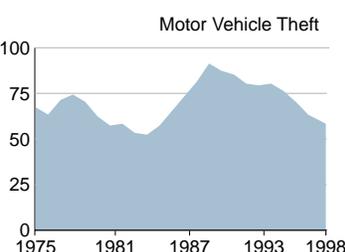
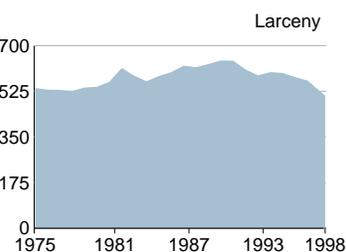
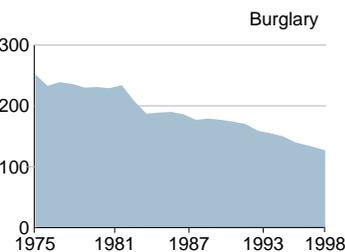
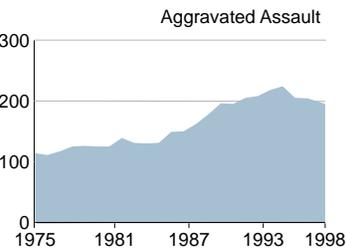
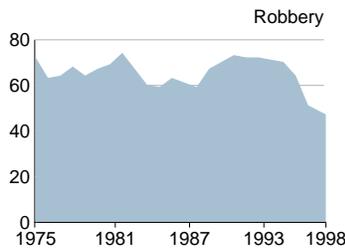
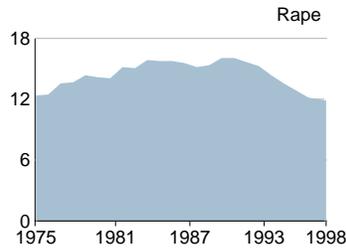
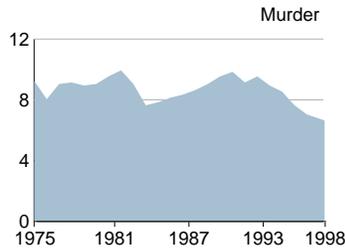


- ◆ The trend in reported property crime rates—including burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft—shows recurrent peaks and valleys, with an overall decrease of 14% since 1975. The property crime arrest rate decreased slightly more—by 17%.
- ◆ In 1998, the overall property crime rate was about five times higher than the property arrest rate.



What does a comparison of arrest rate trends for our nation's most serious crimes reveal?

Arrest Rates for Serious Crime (per 100,000 population)



The adjacent panels break down the arrest rates for our nation's most serious crimes.

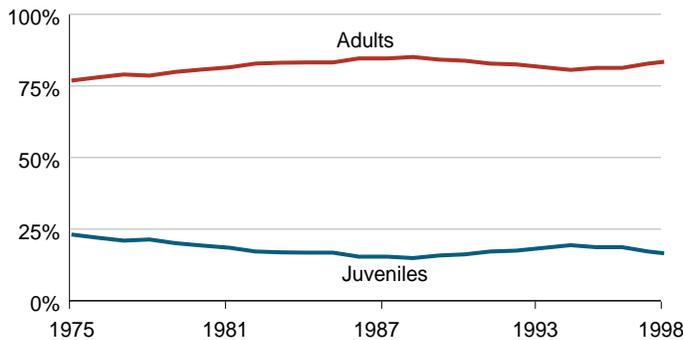
- ◆ Each crime type, other than assault and drug violations, has shown large decreases in arrest rates during the 1990s. Most notable are murder (-31%), rape (-26%), robbery (-33%), burglary (-29%), and motor vehicle theft (-34%).
- ◆ Arrest rates for aggravated assault, which increased steadily from the mid-1980s to 1995, decreased from 1996 to 1998. The rate in 1998 was the lowest it had been since 1991.
- ◆ Drug arrest rates increased steadily through the 1980s, peaking in 1989. Rates decreased somewhat during the early 1990s, but since 1995 have remained at a higher level than at any time during the previous 20 years.
- ◆ Differences in vertical scale measurement should be noted since there are far fewer arrests for murder than for larceny or aggravated assault.



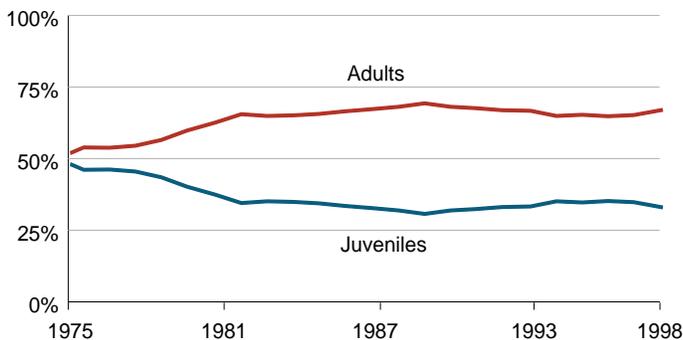
For a clearer picture of our nation's crime problem, we must examine both juvenile and adult arrests.

Proportion of Juvenile and Adult Arrestees

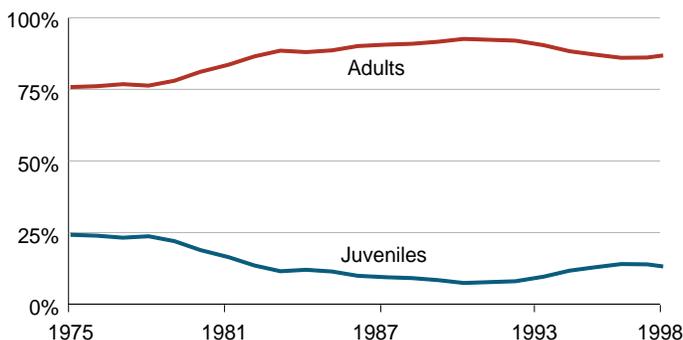
Violent Crime



Property Crime



Drug Crime



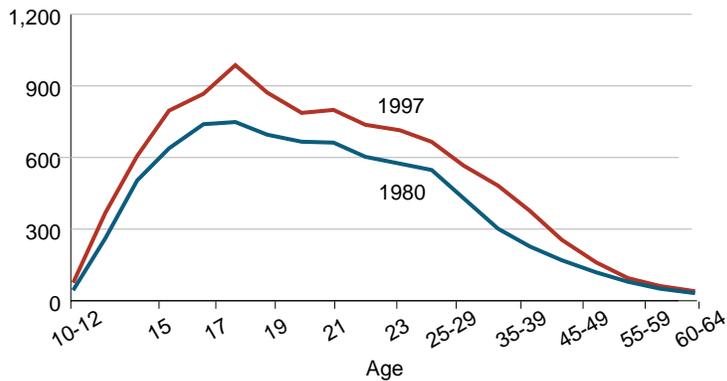
- ◆ The proportion of juvenile violent crime arrests has ranged from about 15% to 23% over the entire period shown. In 1998, the juvenile arrest proportion for violent crime declined to 16.6%, the lowest percentage since 1990.
- ◆ The most dramatic changes over time are seen in the property crime arrest graph. In 1975, adults and juveniles each comprised roughly half of the property arrests. In 1998, juveniles made up one third of the arrests.
- ◆ Arrest proportions for drug offenses have also shifted over time, with adults comprising just over 75% of the arrests in 1975 compared to a high of 92% in 1991. After increasing during the early and mid-1990s, the proportion of juveniles arrested for drug crimes started to decline during the last few years.



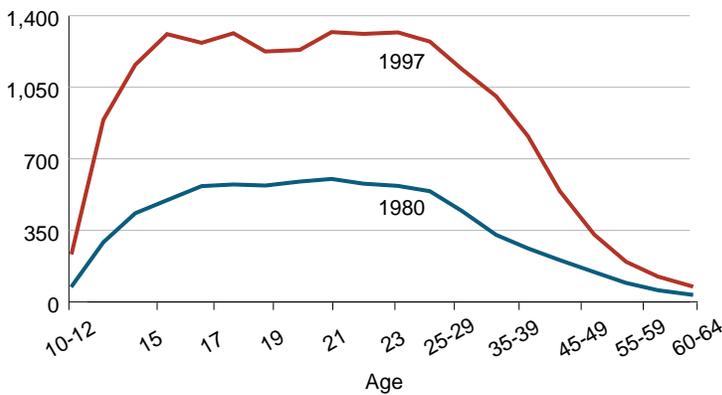
How do the arrest rates in 1980 and 1977 compare for different age groups for violent crime, simple assault, and weapons offenses?

Arrest Rates by Offender Age, 1980 vs. 1997 (per 100,000 population)

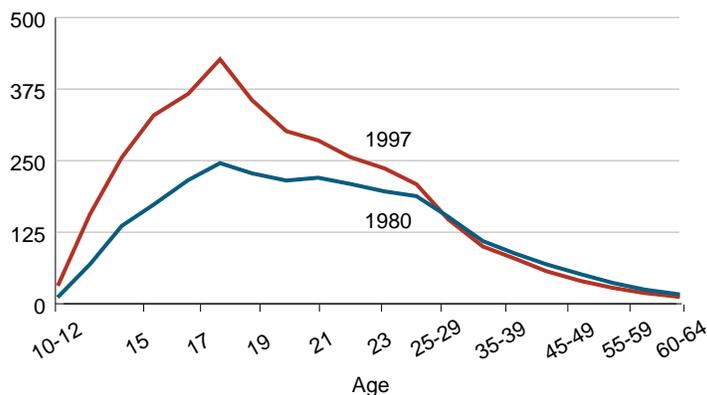
Violent Crime



Simple Assault



Weapons Offense



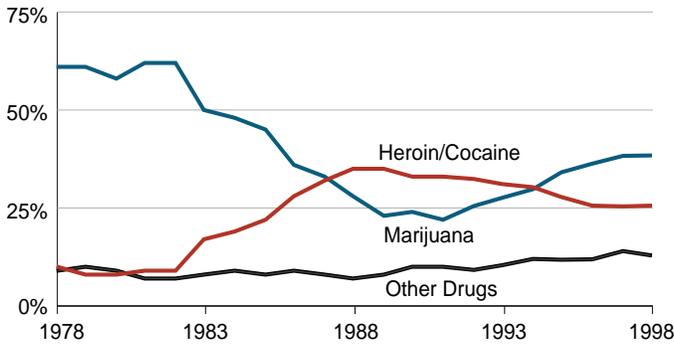
- ◆ For all three crime types shown, the largest proportional increase in arrest rates from 1980 to 1997 occurred in the youngest age group, the 10 to 12 year-olds. Arrest rates for this group of juveniles are still lower than those seen in all but the oldest age groups.
- ◆ Although the rates increased for all age groups, violent crime arrest rate patterns by age are similar in 1980 and 1997. In both years, the rates are highest for persons in their late teens and early twenties, then decline through the remaining age groups.
- ◆ Arrest rates increased substantially for simple assault offenses for all age groups. Unlike any other offense group, crimes involving simple assault have elevated arrest rate levels even for those in the above 30 age groups.
- ◆ Weapons offense arrest rates are the only ones of the types shown that did not experience uniform increases for all age groups from 1980 to 1997. Arrest rates increased for individuals under age 25, and decreased for those 25 and older.



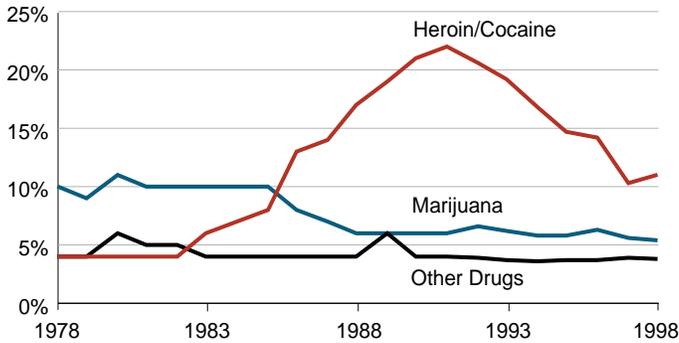
The nation's drug problem and the "war on drugs" have changed the nature of drug offenses and arrests.

Proportion of Drug Arrests

Possession



Selling/Manufacturing

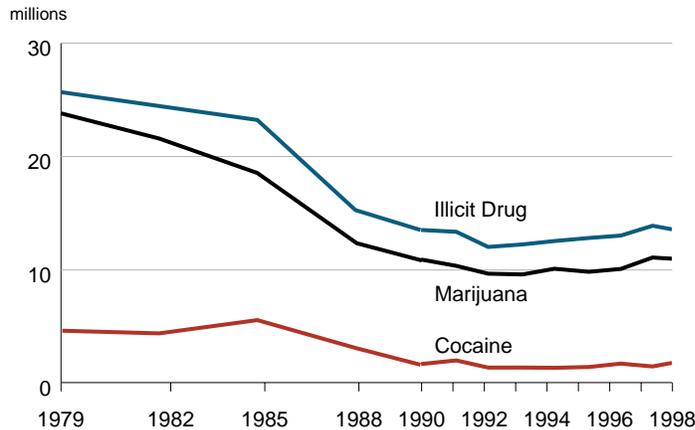


- ◆ The adjacent graphs, when combined, show the proportion of total drug arrests by type of offense and type of drug.
- ◆ The proportion of drug arrests for possessing cocaine/heroin grew steadily during the 1980s before leveling and gradually declining during the 1990s. The percentage of arrests for selling cocaine/heroin grew even more rapidly during the 1980s before dropping in the 1990s.
- ◆ The proportion of arrests for marijuana declined at a time when cocaine/heroin arrests increased. The latest data show the percentage of arrests for marijuana possession increased 16% from 1991 to 1998.
- ◆ The proportion of drug arrests for possessing cocaine/heroin was 33% in 1990 compared with 25.6% in 1998, while the proportion for selling cocaine/heroin was 21% in 1990 compared with 11% in 1998. The proportion of sale and possession arrests involving "other" drug types has remained relatively stable since the late 1970s.

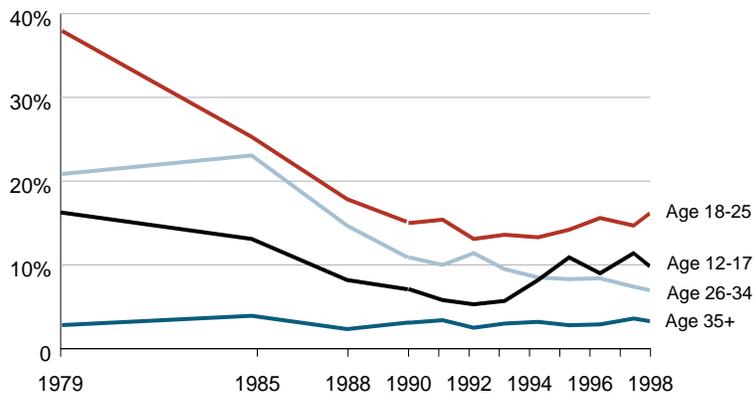


What are the patterns among the U.S. population in terms of drug use frequency and type of drug used?

Estimated Number of Persons Age 12 and Older Using Illicit Drugs in the Past Month



Percentage of Population Using Any Illicit Drugs in the Past Month



- ◆ According to preliminary figures from a national household survey conducted in 1999, an estimated 13.6 million people reported using an illicit drug within the past month, down from the roughly 25 million who reported usage in 1979.
- ◆ The trend lines to the left show that the declines in estimated monthly usage ended around 1993. Self-reported marijuana use was higher in 1997 and 1998 than at any other time in the 1990s.
- ◆ The increase in reported marijuana use since 1994 is largely the result of use by 12- to 17-year-olds, and, to a lesser extent, by 18- to 25-year-olds.
- ◆ Throughout the 1980s, drug use has declined most dramatically in the 18–25-year-old age group. Drug use by people age 35 and over has remained essentially flat since 1979; on average, 3% of this group reported using any illicit drugs within the past month.



In conjunction with the rise in crime rates, the number of police employees in the United States has increased since 1980.

Police Employees

	Total	Sworn Officers	Civilians	Civilian Percentage
1980	493,331	393,363	99,968	20%
1981	502,010	398,064	103,946	21
1982	514,335	403,407	110,928	22
1983	585,950	449,370	136,580	23
1984	611,488	467,117	144,371	24
1985	619,634	470,678	148,956	24
1986	629,745	475,853	153,892	24
1987	641,168	480,383	160,785	25
1988	652,443	485,566	166,877	26
1989	676,647	496,353	180,294	27
1990	714,260	523,262	190,998	27
1991	735,512	535,629	199,883	27
1992	748,830	544,309	204,521	27
1993	766,126	553,773	212,353	28
1994	782,110	561,543	220,567	28
1995	813,536	586,756	226,780	28
1996	829,838	595,170	234,668	28
1997	858,532	618,127	240,405	28
1998	894,535	641,208	253,327	28
Percent Change 1980-1998	81%	63%	153%	

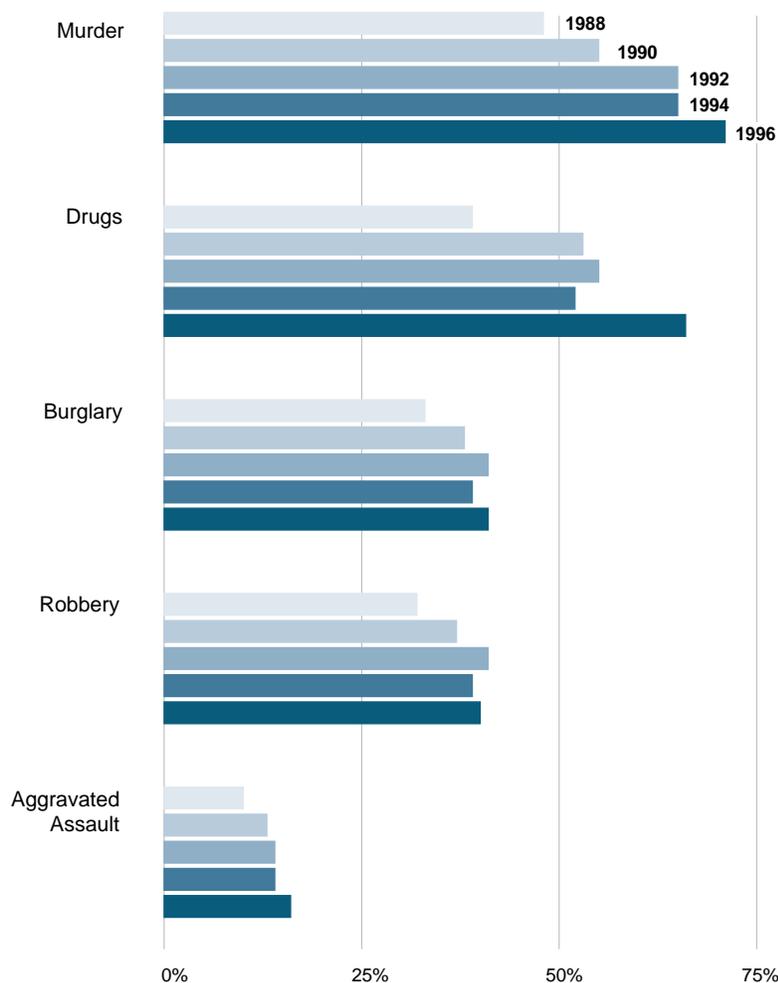
- ◆ Sworn police officers are those law enforcement officials that have the power of arrest; civilian employees operate in a support role for the agency. Many police agencies have changed the way they do business by permitting civilians to do more support work, allowing sworn officers more time in the community.
- ◆ In 1998, there were close to 900,000 total police employees in the 50 states. The number of sworn officers has grown by 63% since 1980, while the number of civilians increased 153% over the same period.
- ◆ The proportion of total employees who are classified as civilians has grown from 20% to 28% in the 19 years examined.



The Judicial System's Response to Crime

What is the likelihood that a felony arrest will result in a felony conviction?
Does the likelihood depend on the type of crime committed?

Estimated Percentage of Felony Arrests Resulting in Felony Conviction



- ◆ The percentage of felony arrests that result in felony conviction is estimated by dividing the number of adult felony convictions in a year by the number of adult felony arrests that year.
- ◆ Each offense type shows a similar pattern of increases and decreases in conviction rates, with the percentages rising from 1988 to 1992, leveling from 1992 to 1994, then increasing once again through 1996.
- ◆ Some of the most noticeable increases occurred for murder and drug offenses during the period 1994 to 1996. Murder conviction rates rose 6% to reach just over 70%, while drug conviction rates jumped 14 points to 66% in 1996.

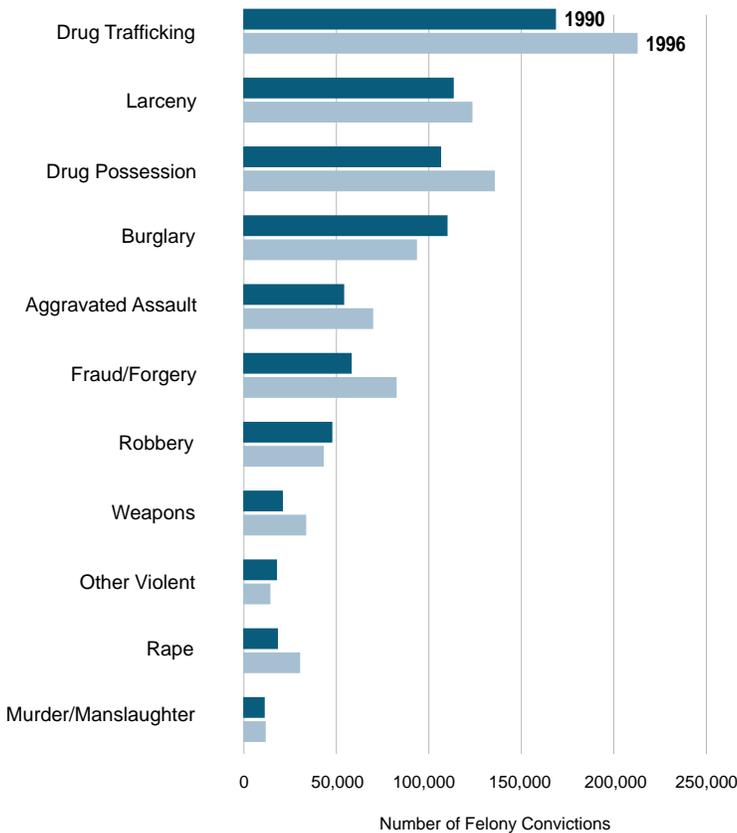


Changes in the types of felony convictions have important implications for judicial policies and practices.

Felony Convictions in State Courts

Offense Type	1990	1996	Growth 1990-1996
Property Offenses	280,748	298,631	6%
Drug Offenses	274,613	347,774	27
Violent Offenses	147,766	167,824	14
Weapons Offenses	20,733	33,337	61
Other Offenses	105,484	150,404	43
Total	829,344	997,970	20%

Most Serious Offense at Conviction



◆ From 1990 to 1996, felony convictions in state courts increased for each general offense category shown in the table.

◆ Drug and property offenses comprised most of the convictions in state courts. Convictions for drug offenses showed a large increase from 1990 to 1996, while convictions for property offenses increased only slightly during this period.

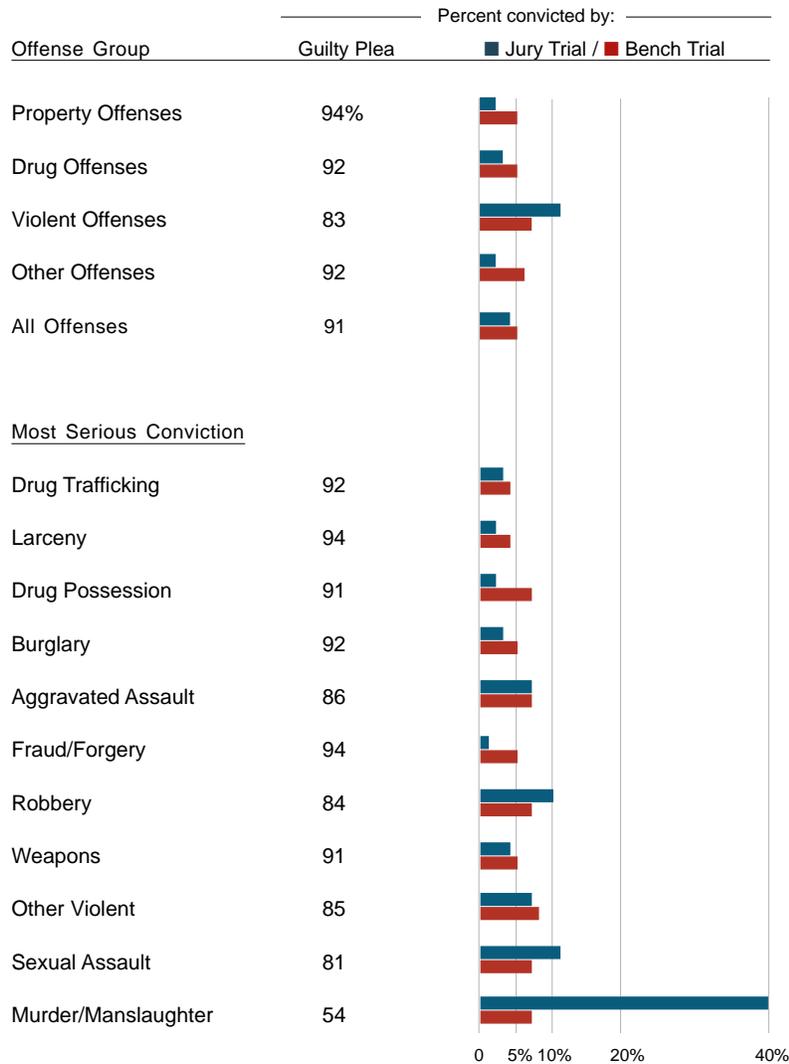
◆ The bar chart shows how the number of felony convictions for specific offense types changed from 1990 to 1996. Three of the 11 offense types showed decreases, with the “other violent” category decreasing 20%, followed by burglary (-15%) and robbery (-10%).

◆ Felony convictions for drug trafficking offenses were the most common type of conviction in both years. The largest proportional increases in felony convictions were for rape (+67%) and weapons offenses (+61%). The number of fraud convictions also increased significantly, jumping 42% from 1990 to 1996.



How felony convictions are disposed in the state courts has important implications for judicial workload.

Type of Convictions in State Courts, 1996

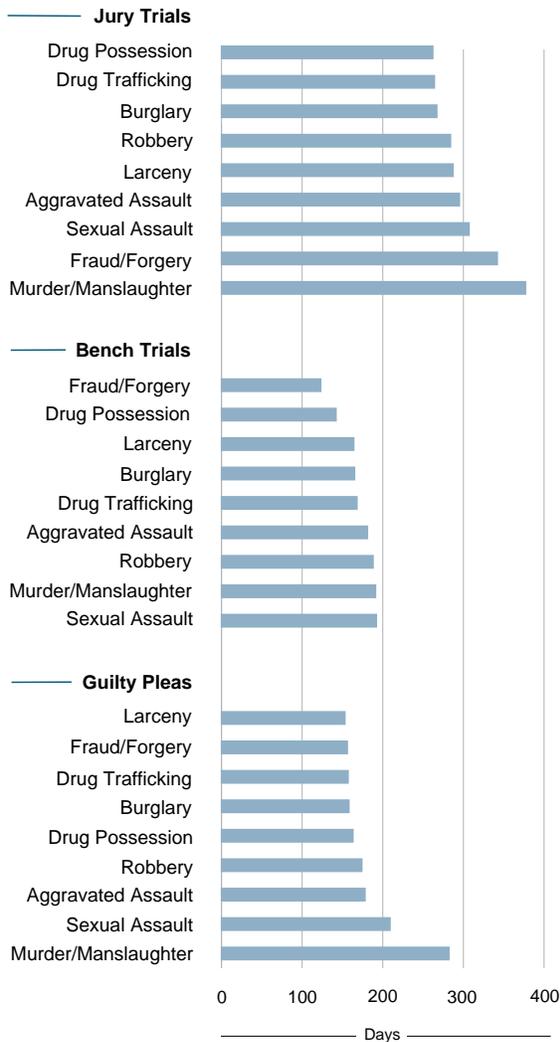


- ◆ As expected, trial rates are higher for more serious offenses. In less serious drug and property cases, defendants often reach a plea agreement in order to avoid the uncertain outcome of a jury or bench trial.
- ◆ Convicted felons most often had their cases disposed by guilty pleas, with 9 out of every 10 convictions occurring by this disposition method.
- ◆ The rate of guilty pleas varies by offense, with guilty pleas being most likely to occur in larceny and fraud cases, and least likely to occur in murder cases.
- ◆ In those convictions that were the result of trials, bench trials were more likely in property cases, while jury trials were more common in violent cases. Jury trials accounted for 40% of murder convictions.



Justice system officials and the public are interested in seeing felony cases handled in a timely manner. How long is it taking to process these cases?

Time Between Arrest and Sentencing for Felony Cases Disposed by State Courts, 1996 (median time in days)



- ◆ Many factors affect the time from arrest to sentencing, including: case backlogs, insufficient court resources, continuances, and preparation of court documents. How cases are disposed, by trial vs. guilty plea, also has a significant impact on case processing time.
- ◆ The bars show which felony offenses take longest to process from arrest to sentencing, comparing jury and bench trials to guilty pleas. Regardless of disposition method, murder cases are some of the longest types of cases to process, ranging from 191 days in bench trials to 377 days in jury trials.
- ◆ Rape cases require longer periods of time to process than most other types of offenses. Fraud/forgery cases are among the quickest types to process when bench trials and guilty pleas are involved, but among the slowest types to process when jury trials are involved.



What are some of the demographic characteristics of felons convicted in state courts?

Demographic Characteristics of Convicted Felons in State Courts, 1996

Offense Group	Sex		Race			Age	
	Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Mean	Median
Drug Offenses	83%	17%	45%	53%	2%	31 yrs.	30 yrs.
Other Offenses	89	11	69	29	2	32	31
Property Offenses	77	23	59	39	2	30	29
Violent Offenses	92	8	52	46	2	30	28
All Offenses	84	16	54	44	2	31	30
<u>Most Serious Conviction</u>							
Aggravated Assault	89	11	55	43	2	31	29
Burglary	93	7	62	36	2	28	26
Drug Possession	81	19	49	49	2	32	32
Drug Trafficking	84	16	43	56	1	31	29
Fraud/Forgery	59	41	60	38	1	32	31
Larceny	77	23	56	41	3	30	29
Murder/Manslaughter	91	9	44	54	2	29	25
Other Violent	90	10	69	29	2	32	31
Sexual Assault	99	1	70	27	3	35	33
Robbery	93	7	32	66	2	26	24
Weapons	96	4	41	58	1	30	27

- ◆ The profile of convicted felons differs significantly from that of the general population of the United States. In 1996, males comprised 84% of convicted felons compared with 48% of adults in general.
- ◆ Comparing across offenses, women were more likely to be involved in property convictions, especially fraud/forgery, than in other types of convictions.
- ◆ White offenders were most commonly convicted for sexual assault and “other” violent offenses, while the most common conviction offense of black offenders was robbery.
- ◆ The average and median ages were lowest for murder, robbery, and burglary convictions, and highest for sexual assault and “other” violent convictions.

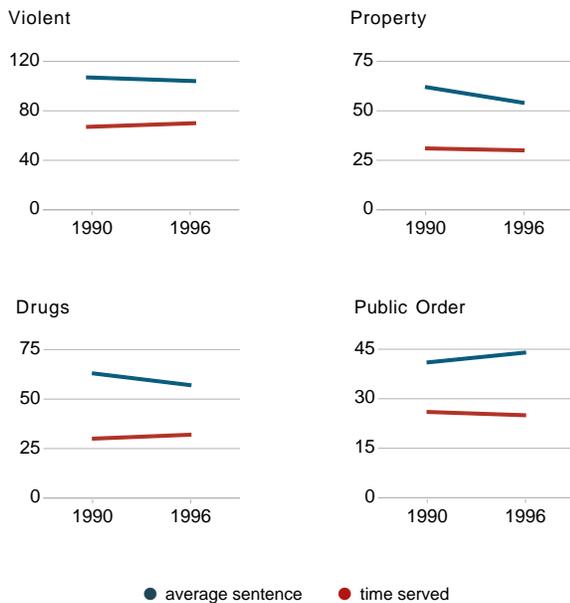


How have prison sentences and time served changed for various offenses?

Prison Sentence and Estimated Time to Be Served, 1996

	Average Prison Sentence	Estimated Time to Be Served	Percent of Sentence Served
Murder/Manslaughter	21.4 yrs.	10.7 yrs.	50%
Rape	10.0	5.1	51%
Robbery	8.4	4.0	47%
Aggravated Assault	5.8	3.1	54%
Burglary	5.0	2.1	42%
Larceny	3.3	1.4	44%
Fraud/Forgery	3.5	1.4	39%
Drug Possession	3.4	1.4	40%
Drug Trafficking	4.6	1.9	42%
Weapons	3.7	2.1	56%

Changes in Prison Sentences and Time Served Amounts, 1990 vs. 1996 (in months)



◆ By examining the length of time served for inmates released from prison, it is possible to estimate the percentage of their sentences that felons convicted of various offenses will serve. These proportions range from a high of 56% for offenders whose most serious offense at conviction was a weapons crime to a low of 39% for offenders convicted of fraud/forgery.

◆ The average estimated time to be served is highest for offenders convicted of murder or manslaughter (10.7 years), and lowest for offenders convicted of larceny, fraud/forgery, or drug possession (1.4 years, or about 17 months).

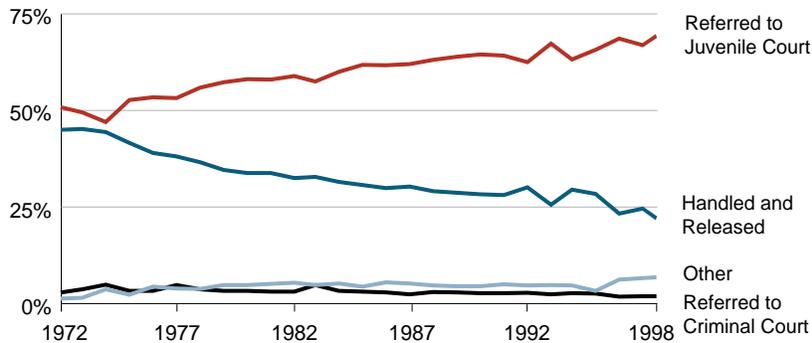
◆ As the line charts indicate, prison sentences for violent offenses decreased 3 months and time served increased 3 months. For property offenses, sentences decreased 8 months and time served increased 3 months. For drug offenses, sentences decreased 6 months and time served increased 2 months.

◆ Public order offenses show a different trend than violent, property, and drug offenses; public order prison sentences increased 3 months and time served decreased 1 month.



How are law enforcement agencies and state juvenile courts responding to juvenile delinquency cases?

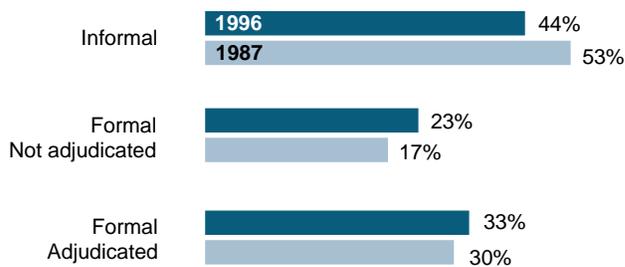
Methods of Police Disposition for Juveniles Taken into Custody, 1972–1998



- ◆ The FBI reports data that describe how police dispose of juvenile cases once an arrest has been made. Since 1972, the police have become less inclined to resolve juvenile arrests informally.

- ◆ In 1972, 51% of police cases were referred to juvenile court; by 1998, this figure had risen to 69%. Conversely, 45% of juveniles taken into custody in 1972 were handled and released by the police, compared to 22% in 1998.

State Juvenile Courts' Handling of Delinquency Cases, 1987–1996



- ◆ After a juvenile complaint has been filed, the court must decide whether the case will be petitioned. If petitioned, the case may be handled informally or made the subject of more formal processing by the juvenile court.

- ◆ Juvenile courts have moved more toward handling delinquency cases formally rather than informally. In 1987, 53% of delinquency cases were handled informally, compared with 44% in 1996.

- ◆ Formal processing does not necessarily mean that the case will end up being adjudicated. In fact, the proportion of cases formally adjudicated in 1996 (33%) has increased little since 1987 (30%).



In recent years states have enacted legislation making it easier for juveniles to be transferred to adult criminal courts.

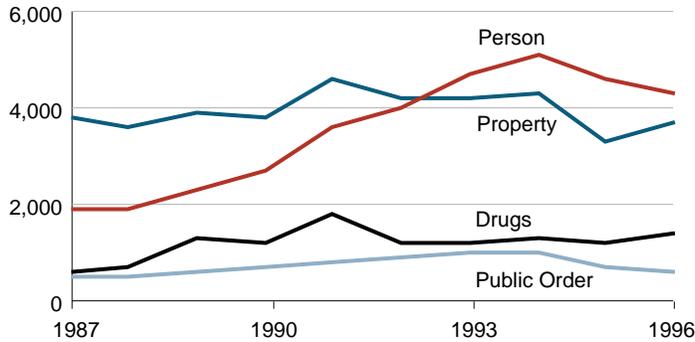
Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1987–1996

	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Total
1987	1,900	3,800	600	500	6,800
1988	1,900	3,600	700	500	6,700
1989	2,300	3,900	1,300	600	8,100
1990	2,700	3,800	1,200	700	8,400
1991	3,600	4,600	1,800	800	10,800
1992	4,000	4,200	1,200	900	10,300
1993	4,700	4,200	1,200	1,000	11,100
1994	5,100	4,300	1,300	1,000	11,700
1995	4,600	3,300	1,200	700	9,800
1996	4,300	3,700	1,400	600	10,000

Percent Change

1987-96	126%	-3%	133%	20%	47%
1994-96	-16%	-14%	8%	-40%	-15%

Cases Waived

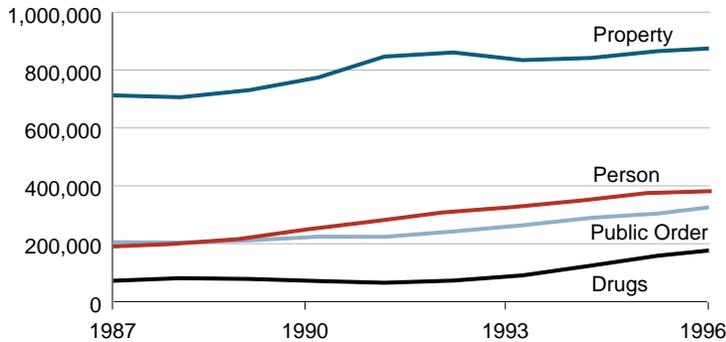


- ◆ An estimated 10,000 juveniles were transferred to adult courts in 1996, the latest year for which data are available.
- ◆ The number of juvenile cases transferred to criminal court from 1987 to 1996 increased most dramatically for person offenses (126%) and for drug offenses (133%).
- ◆ The number of juveniles transferred for property and drug offenses peaked in 1991, while the number waived for person and public order offenses peaked in 1994.
- ◆ Except for drug offenses, which rose 8%, the number of delinquency cases transferred during the 1994–1996 period decreased.
- ◆ In 1987, twice as many juveniles were transferred for property offenses as were transferred for person offenses. Just six years later, in 1993, the number transferred for person offenses exceeded the number transferred for property offenses.



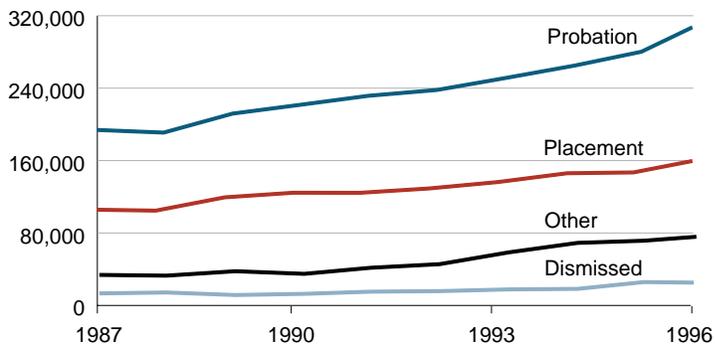
What has been the trend in delinquency case types and dispositions for juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquent?

Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1987–1996

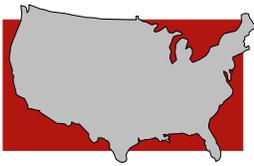


- ◆ There were 381,500 crimes against the person cases filed in 1996. The last decade has seen a doubling of these serious cases filed in state courts; they now make up 22% of the delinquency caseload compared to 16% in 1987.
- ◆ Drug cases increased from 72,100 cases in 1987 to 176,300 cases in 1996. Property cases still comprise the largest share of state court dockets, making up half of the delinquency caseload in 1996. Public order offenses grew 58% between 1987 and 1996.

Adjudicated Delinquency Cases by Disposition, 1987–1996



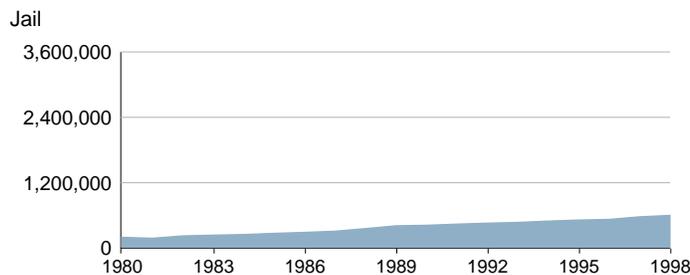
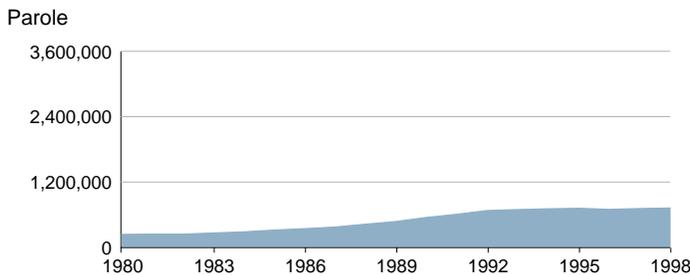
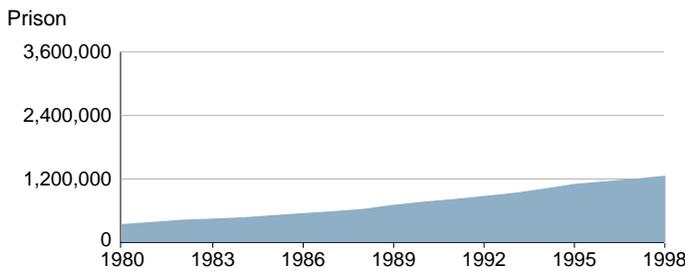
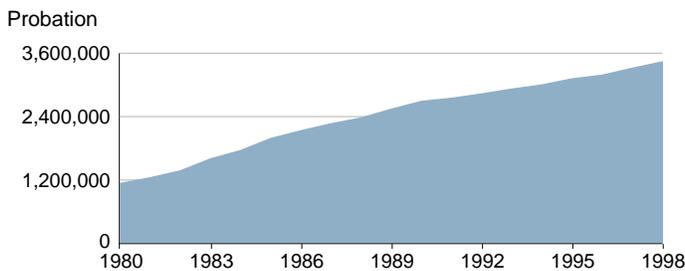
- ◆ The most frequent juvenile court disposition in delinquency cases is probation. In 1996, there were 306,900 probation dispositions, representing over half of all adjudications for delinquency cases.
- ◆ Dismissal of the charges is relatively rare (4% of the cases), and can be contingent on the juvenile successfully completing a court-ordered program. Of those adjudicated delinquent in 1996, 28% received a residential placement. “Other” dispositions, including fines, restitution, community service, and referrals to treatment or social service providers, have shown the greatest increase since 1990.



Supervision and Punishment of Offenders

How have the changes in arrests and convictions affected the size and composition of adult and community correctional populations?

Adults on Probation, in Prison, on Parole, or in Jail



◆ The majority of the offenders under the supervision of the criminal justice system are on probation. In 1980, about 61% of those under supervision were on probation; in 1998, this percentage was 58%.

◆ Since 1980, the percentage increase (290%) of offenders in prison has been greater than the increase for any other type of correctional supervision.

◆ Although men make up the vast majority of inmates in prisons, the growth rate for women inmates has increased faster than men's, rising 371% since 1982.

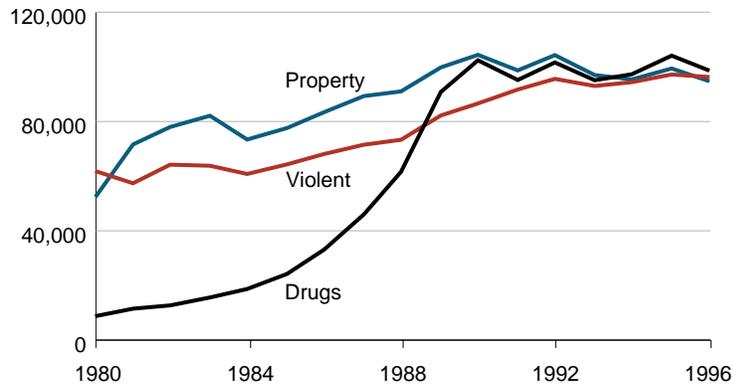
Number in Prison by Gender

	Men	Women
1982	396,439	17,923
1990	729,840	44,065
1998	1,217,592	84,427
Growth rate 1982-1998	207%	371%

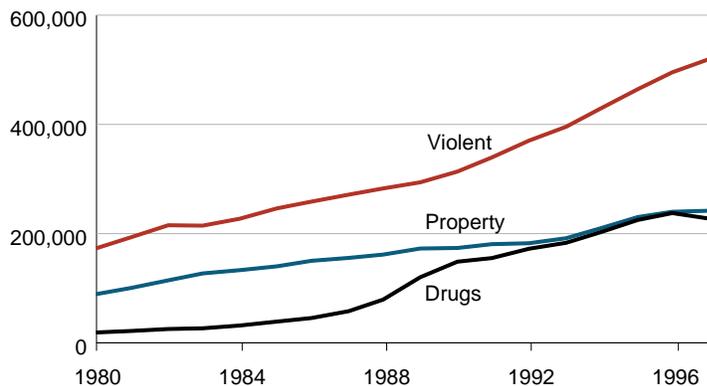


Since 1980, the proportions of violent, drug, and property offenders in state prisons have changed.

New Court Commitments to State Prison



Prisoners in Custody of State Correctional Authorities



◆ The impact of drug offenders on state prison systems can be seen most dramatically by examining new court commitments to prison. In 1980, drug offenders comprised about 7% of new commitments to prison, and violent offenders accounted for about one half of court commitments. In 1996, each of these types of offenders comprised roughly one third of court commitments.

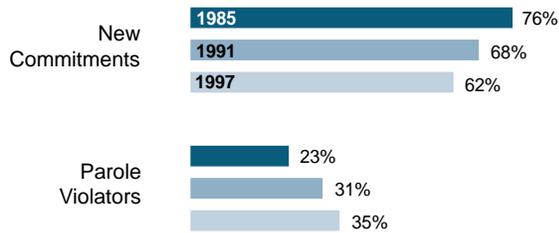
◆ From 1991 to 1996, the number of violent, property, and drug offenders committed to prison equalized; in 1996, each offender group accounted for roughly 100,000 persons each year.

◆ Since 1980, drug offenders have made up an increasing proportion of the incarcerated prison population. Most of this increase has occurred since 1987, when drug offenders comprised only 12% of the prison population, compared with 23% in 1997. The fact that drug offenders comprise a smaller proportion of the incarcerated population than they do of the new court commitments is due to their shorter sentences and lengths of stay.

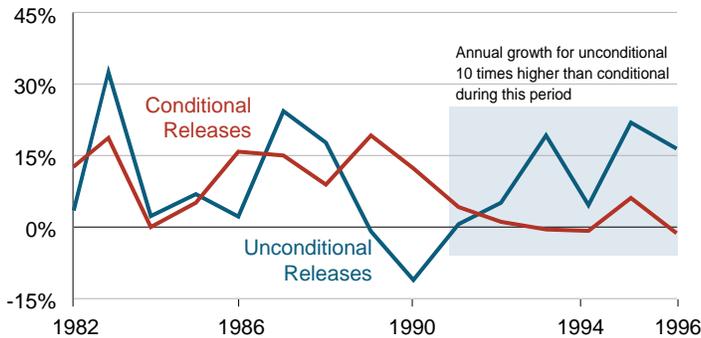


What are the trends in types of prison admissions and releases?

Proportion of Admissions to State Prison:
New Commitments vs. Parole Violators



Annual Growth Rates For Prison Releases, 1982–1996



- ◆ In 1985, new court commitments comprised 76% of admissions to prison. This percentage fell to 62% in 1997.
- ◆ In 1985, almost 1 in 4 prison admissions was for a parole violation. In 1997, that ratio had increased to 1 in 3.
- ◆ A comparison of the annual growth rates for inmates released from prison is shown on the trend chart. Conditional releases could be imprisoned again as part of their previous sentence for violating conditions of their release. Inmates released unconditionally could not be reimprisoned under the same sentence for which they were originally incarcerated.
- ◆ From 1991 to 1996, the average annual growth in the number of persons released conditionally was 1.5%; for those released unconditionally, the average growth was 11%. The shaded area of the graphic highlights this period of contrasting change.

State Data





Introduction to State Data

While crime is a problem across our nation, most of the resources that are expended to police our communities, adjudicate and sentence criminals, and supervise offenders are state and local resources. Moreover, justice system policies are developed in statehouses around the country. This being the case, it is important to examine statistical trends for each individual state to understand how justice system policy can affect crime.

*... it is important to
examine statistical trends
for each individual
state to understand how
justice system policy
can affect crime.*

This part of the Atlas provides information for each of the 50 states and Washington, D.C. The graphs presented in this section offer an overview of selected social indicators for each state, along with information on trends in crime and sentencing. In addition, each state display includes a statistical profile, which provides information on selected demographic characteristics of the state's population, along with justice system expenditures and the number of staff employed by state correctional facilities. This profile is designed to provide a context for the crime and correctional data presented in the display.

The state displays begin with a bar chart depicting selected social indicators for 1990 and 1997. The graphic shows the proportion of each state's adult population that did not graduate from high school, the proportion unemployed, and the percentage of all residents that lived below the poverty level. Also shown is the percentage of births to teenage mothers. These are some of the social indicators that criminologists believe are associated with high rates of crime. Thus lower rates on all four indicators are desirable, as are reductions in the proportions from 1990 to 1997.

The next three graphs depict 24-year trends in reported crime rates for the most serious types of violent and property crimes. State policymakers can examine the trends for each crime type, and compare trends across types, to gain a better understanding of the particular nature of the crime problem in their own state.

As crime has increased over the last decade, law enforcement resources have also increased. The next display shows the number of sworn law enforcement officers and civilian employees of law enforcement agencies for the years 1991, 1995, and 1998. Also shown is the percent of change in the number of both officers and civilian employees from 1991 to 1998. Examination of these trends reveals the degree to which states have had to allocate additional resources to combat crime in their local communities.

Juvenile delinquency is widely perceived as a growing problem in our country. State policymakers need to understand the nature of the changes in juvenile crime rates, and how these might vary in terms of the types of crimes committed by juveniles. The next display shows trends from 1991 to 1998 in the juvenile arrest rates for three broad crime types: violent offenses, drug offenses, and weapons offenses. Policymakers should be cautious in interpreting these trends, since arrests are an imperfect indicator of juveniles' involvement in crime.

Changes in crime rates, along with changes in justice system policies and procedures, have implications for all of the various justice system components. The next two graphs show the rates per 100,000 citizens of adults entering prison, supervised on probation, parole, or in prison, and released from prison. The first graph shows 17-year trends in the rates of new court commitments to prison, and conditional and unconditional releases from prison. While new commitments and releases tend to track one another over time, variations in the patterns and types of releases relative to commitments can provide interesting information with important implications for correctional managers.

The final display shows changes in the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison in 1982, 1990, and 1998. These related changes show that while all components of the criminal justice system have seen increases in the number of offenders for whom they are responsible, some components have grown at a faster rate than others.

The statistical trends shown for each state provide an overview of some of the issues and challenges facing justice system policymakers. More detailed analysis of these and other related data can provide policymakers with useful information that can inform state-level justice system policy.

Changes in crime rates, along with changes in justice system policies and procedures, have implications for all of the various justice system components.



State Data Sources

Social Indicators

Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1998, 1999, U.S. Census Bureau.

Violent and Property Crime Trends

Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1975–1998.

Individual police agencies report data to the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). The number of agencies reporting within a state may vary from year to year. If a large city fails to report in a given year, that state's crime and arrest totals will be artificially low for that year.

Due to various reporting problems as well as the conversion of some states to the National Incident-Based Reporting System, little or no data were reported to UCR for some states in some years. The state totals for these states were estimated by the FBI: Florida (1988), Illinois (1993–1998), Iowa (1991), Kansas (1993–1998), Kentucky (1988, 1996–1998), Montana (1994–1998), New Hampshire (1997–1998), Pennsylvania (1995), Vermont (1997), and Wisconsin (1998). In addition, the state totals for rape were estimated for Illinois (1985–1996), Michigan (1993, 1995), and Minnesota (1993, 1995). Delaware data were provided by the state Statistical Analysis Center.

Law Enforcement Agency Employees

Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1991, 1995, 1998.

The UCR program collects information from reporting law enforcement agencies on the number of agency employees each year. Since the number of agencies reporting within a state may vary from year to year, the changes in number of agency employees will result, in part, from these differences in the number of reporting agencies. Delaware data were provided by the state Statistical Analysis Center.

Juvenile Arrests for Violent, Weapons and Drug Offenses

Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1991–1998.

Due to various reporting problems as well as the conversion of some states to the National Incident-Based Reporting System, little or no arrest data were reported to UCR for some states in some years. The following states reported either incomplete or no arrest data: District of Columbia (1996–1998), Florida (1991, 1996–1997), Illinois (1993–1998), Iowa (1991), Kansas (1993–1998), Kentucky (1996–1998), Montana (1994–1998), New Hampshire (1995, 1997–1998), Pennsylvania (1995), Vermont (1996–1997), and Wisconsin (1998). The average of the previous and subsequent years was used to estimate missing data points when possible. Data for the District of Columbia, Delaware, Illinois, Montana, New York, and Pennsylvania were obtained from the states' Statistical Analysis Centers. Data for Kansas were obtained from the Kansas Bureau of Investigation.

New Court Commitments, Conditional and Unconditional Releases

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1980–1984.

Correctional Populations in the United States, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1985–1996.

The data are based on prisoner transactions in the course of each calendar year. The data are collected through a standardized questionnaire to each state. States vary in terms of definitions and administrative practices, making it difficult to compare rates across states. “New court commitments” are defined as inmates committed for new sentences only; this includes probation violators, but not parole violators. “Conditional releases” include inmates released on probation, parole, supervised mandatory release, or any other form of conditional release. “Unconditional releases” include inmates released due to expiration or commutation of sentence, or any other form of unconditional release.

Probationers, Prisoners, and Parolees

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, 1982, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Prisoners in 1998, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Note: Delaware data were provided by the state Statistical Analysis Center.

The data represent year-end counts obtained from questionnaires to each state. States vary in terms of definitions and administrative practices, making it difficult to compare rates across states.

Statistical Profile

U.S. Census Bureau [Web site: www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/statepop.html].

Population increase.

Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1999, U.S. Census Bureau.

Estimated population, percentage of population living in a metropolitan area, percentage of population 65 years of age and older, and median household income.

Juvenile Offenders and Victims, 1999: National Report, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

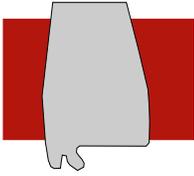
Projected juvenile population increase.

Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 1995, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

State and local justice system expenditures.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

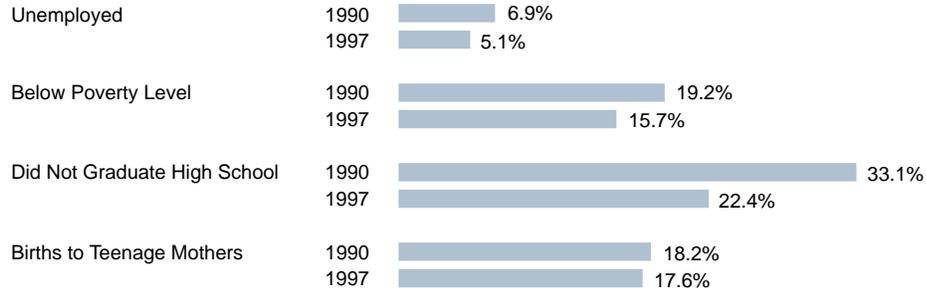
Staff of state correctional facilities.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

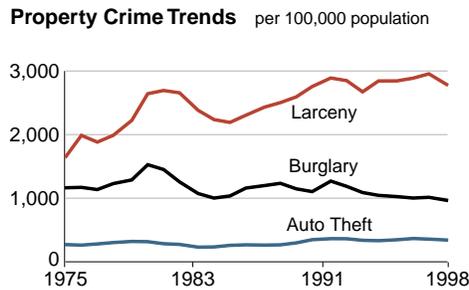
Alabama

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Alabama from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

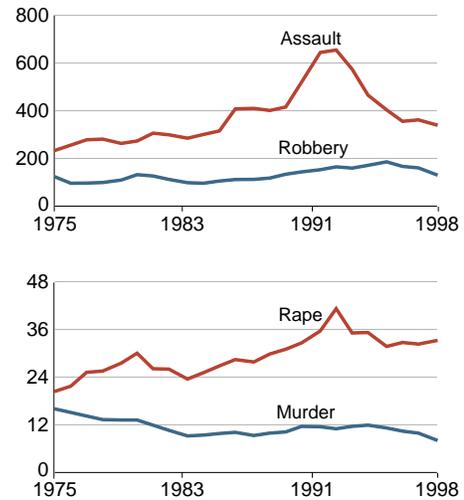


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Alabama?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

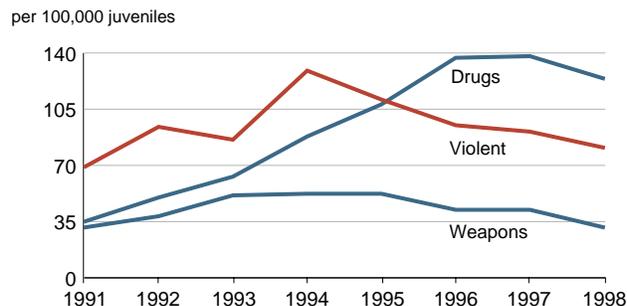


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Alabama?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	8,271	3,548
1995	9,152	4,266
1998	9,954	4,784
Percent Change 1991-1998	20%	35%

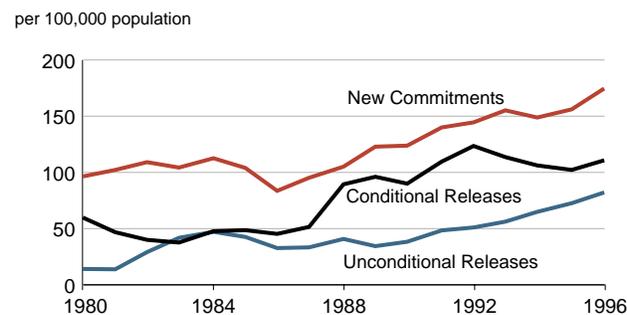
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Alabama for these crime types?

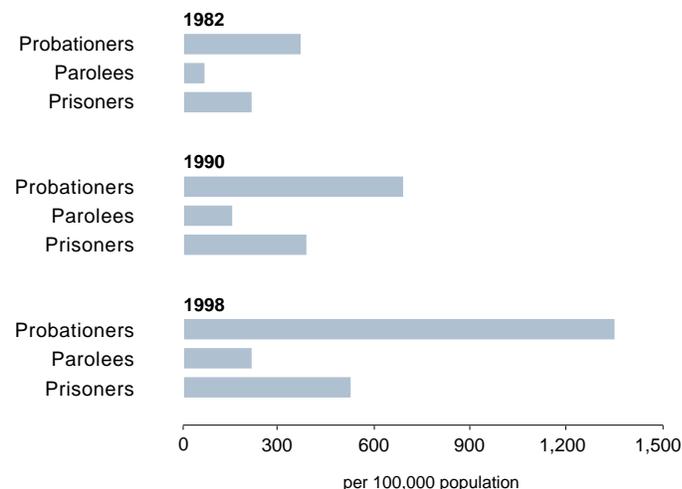


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

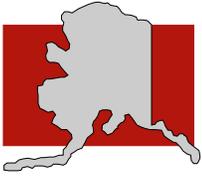


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Alabama Statistical Profile

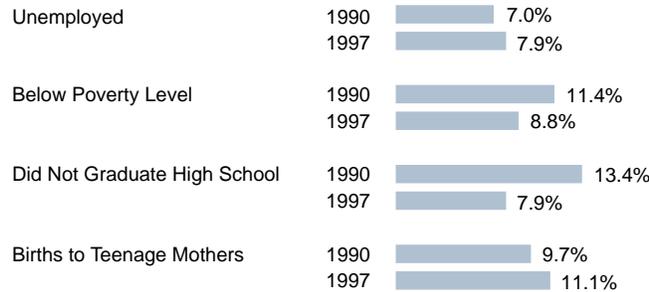
- ◆ The population of Alabama increased 6.7% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 4.4 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 67.7% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 13.1% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 3%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$31,939.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$999 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 3,263.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

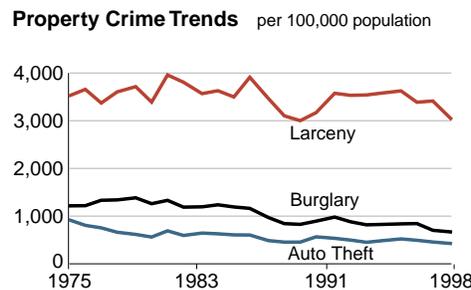
Alaska

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Alaska from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

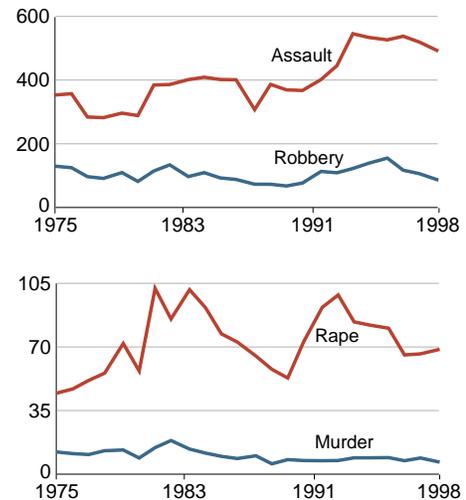


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Alaska?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

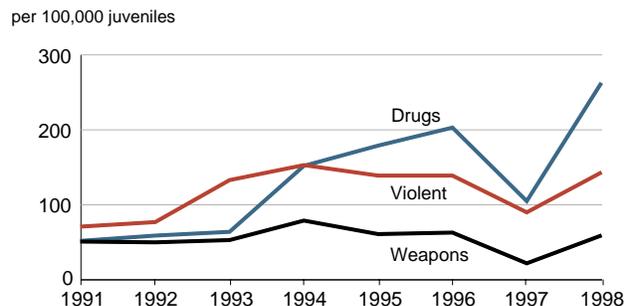


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Alaska?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	963	594
1995	1,095	632
1998	1,074	654
Percent Change 1991-1998	12%	10%

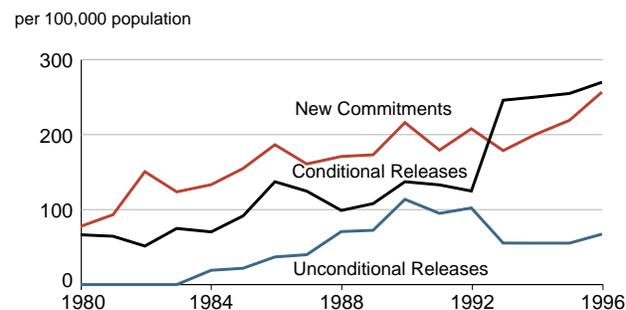
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Alaska for these crime types?

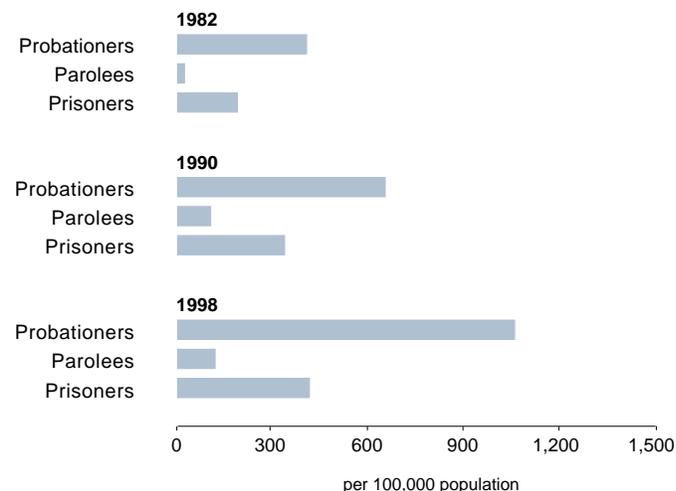


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

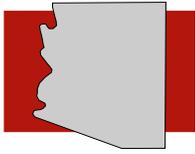


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Alaska Statistical Profile

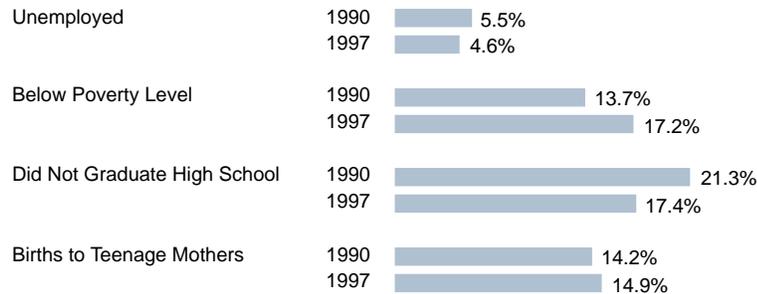
- ◆ The population of Alaska increased 10.1% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 614,000.
- ◆ As of 1996, 41.3% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 5.5% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 27%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$47,994.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$466.4 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 1,272.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

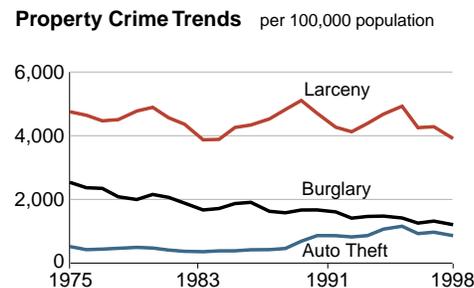
Arizona

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Arizona from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

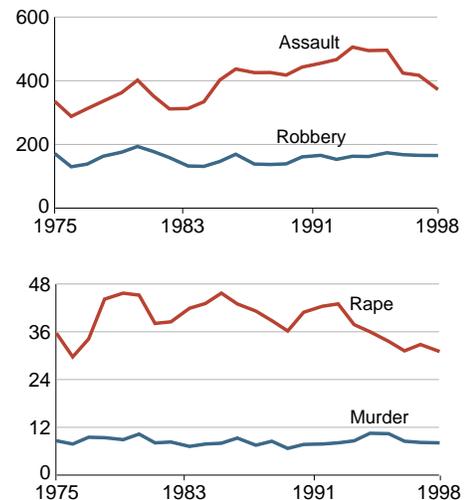


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Arizona?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

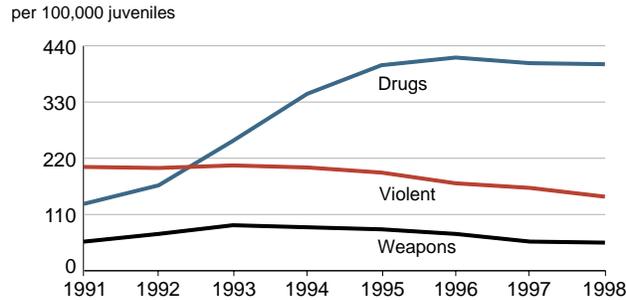


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Arizona?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	7,589	5,089
1995	8,613	5,875
1998	9,768	7,088
Percent Change 1991-1998	29%	39%

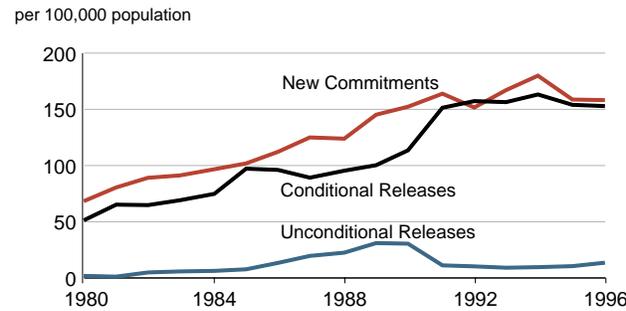
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Arizona for these crime types?

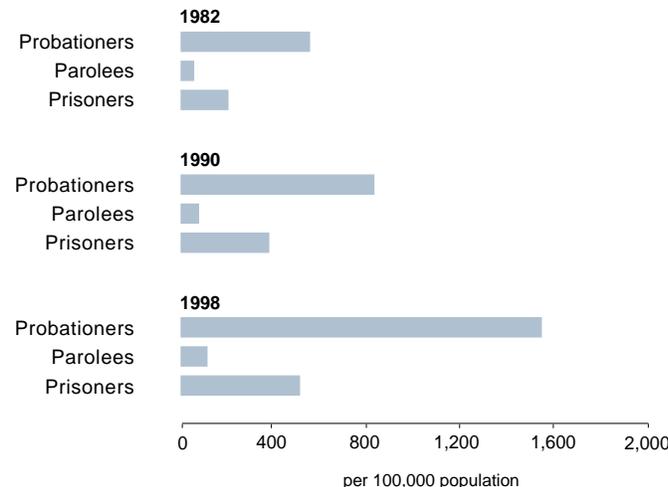


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

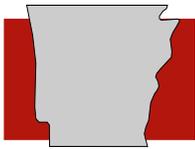


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Arizona Statistical Profile

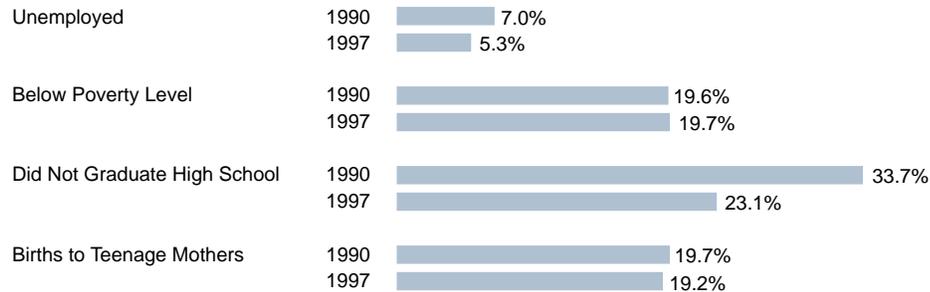
- ◆ The population of Arizona increased 23.7% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 4.7 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 87.6% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 13.2% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 20%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$32,740.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$1.7 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 6,806.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

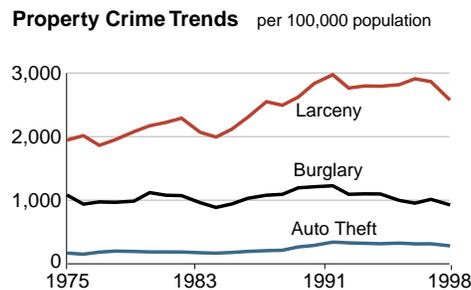
Arkansas

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Arkansas from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

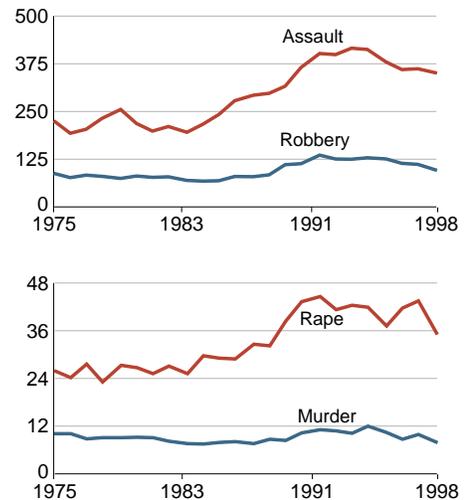


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Arkansas?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

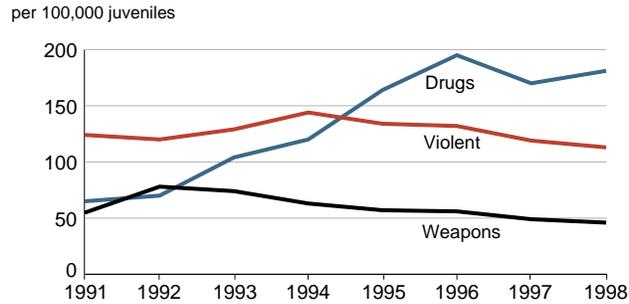


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Arkansas?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	3,648	1,900
1995	4,660	2,164
1998	5,288	2,603
Percent Change 1991-1998	45%	37%

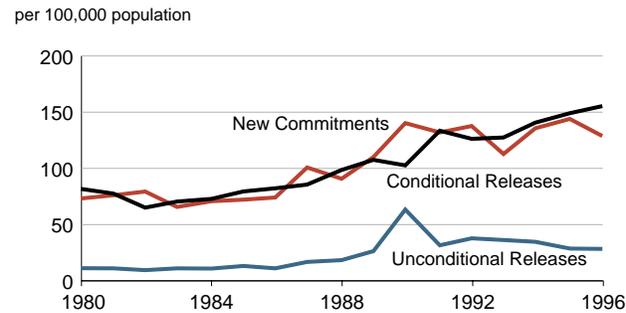
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Arkansas for these crime types?

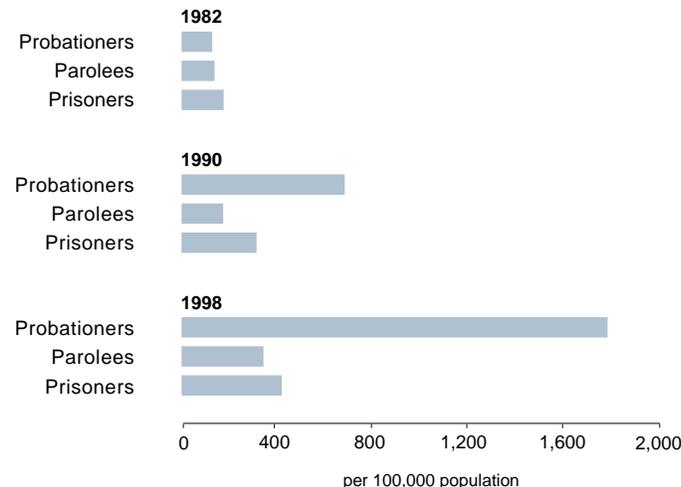


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Arkansas Statistical Profile

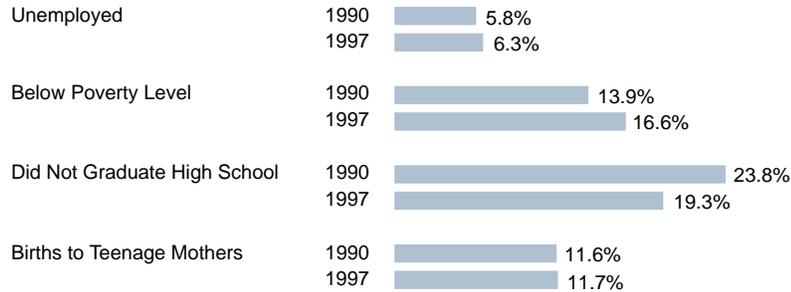
- ◆ The population of Arkansas increased 7.2% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 2.5 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 48.3% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 14.3% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to decrease 4%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$26,162.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$503.5 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 2,293.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

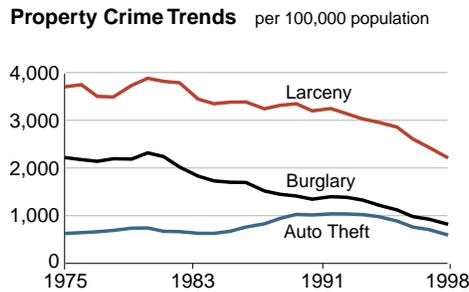
California

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in California from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

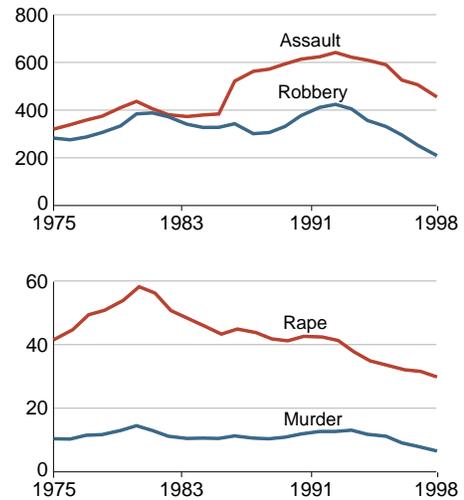


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in California?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

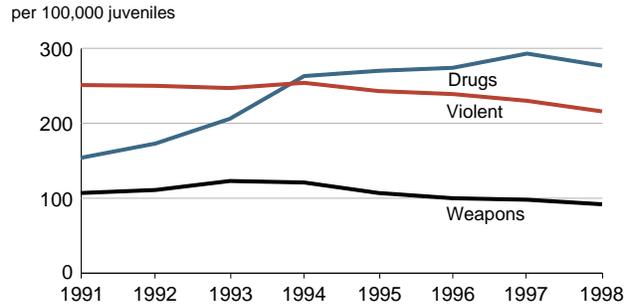


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in California?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	61,139	27,805
1995	61,568	28,713
1998	67,317	31,605
Percent Change 1991-1998	10%	14%

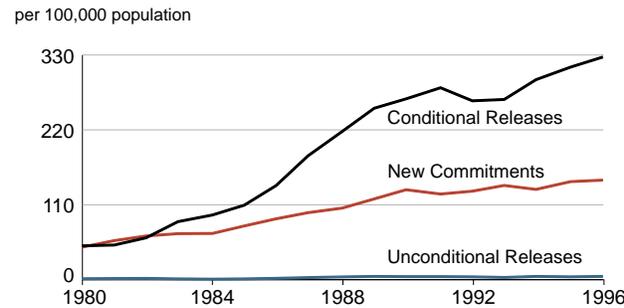
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in California for these crime types?

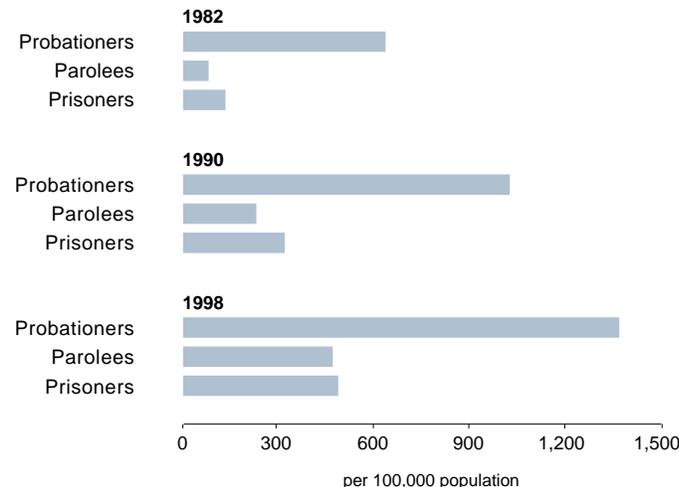


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

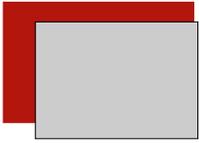


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



California Statistical Profile

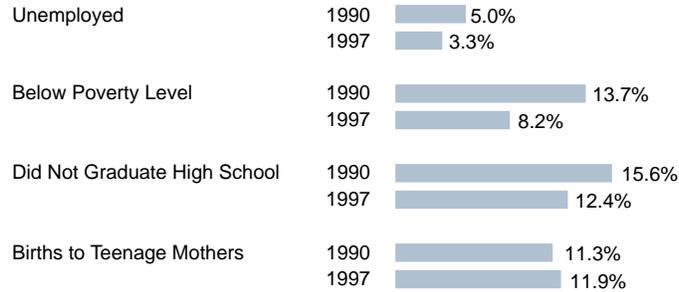
- ◆ The population of California increased 7.6% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 32.7 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 96.6% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 11.1% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 34%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$39,694.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$15.6 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 32,700.



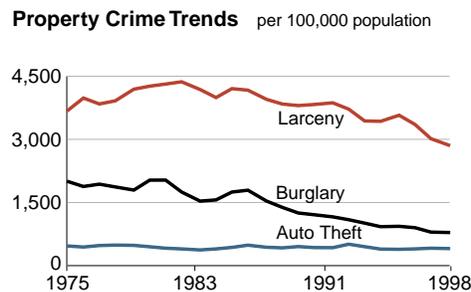
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Colorado

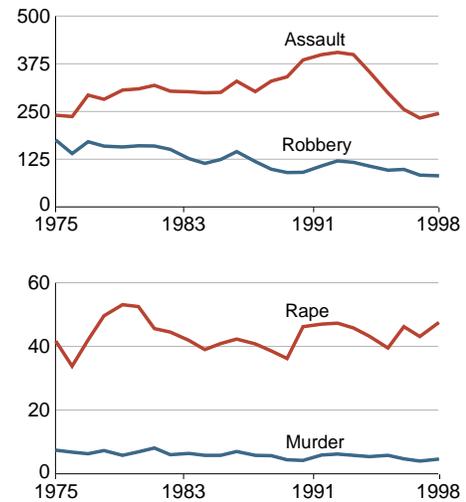
Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Colorado from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?



The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s. What are the trends in Colorado?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

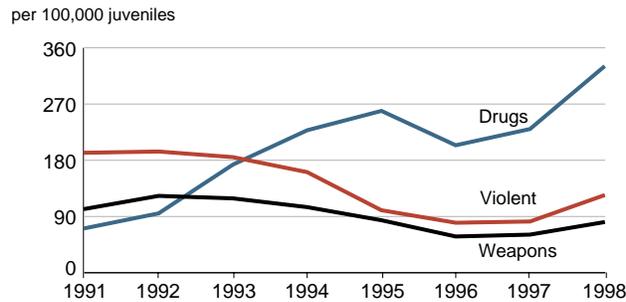


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Colorado?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	7,727	2,876
1995	8,504	3,857
1998	10,119	4,323
Percent Change 1991-1998	31%	50%

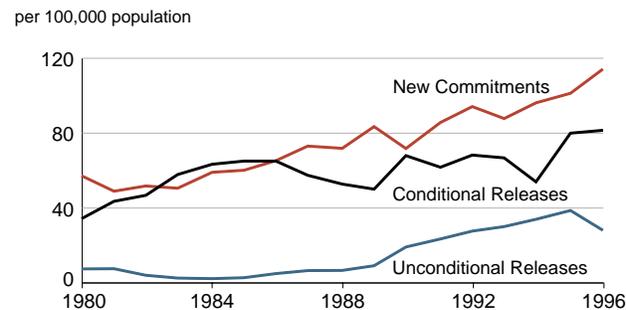
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Colorado for these crime types?

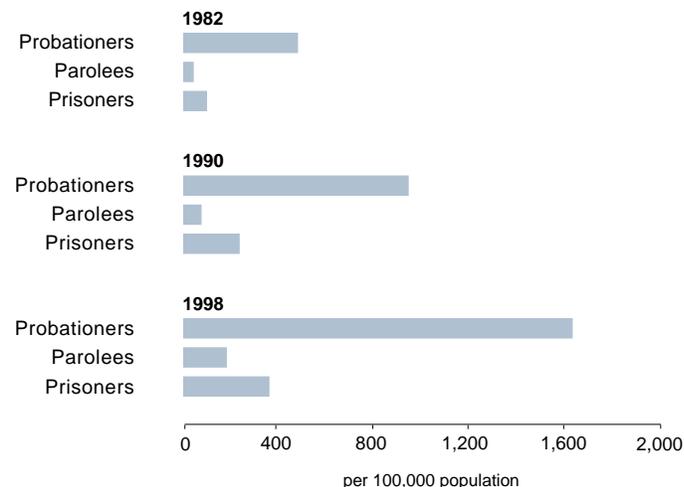


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

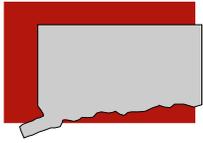


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Colorado Statistical Profile

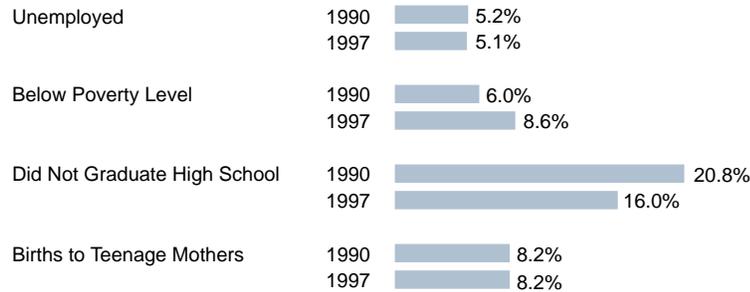
- ◆ The population of Colorado increased 17.8% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 4 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 84% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 10.1% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 12%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$43,233.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$1.3 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 3,085.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

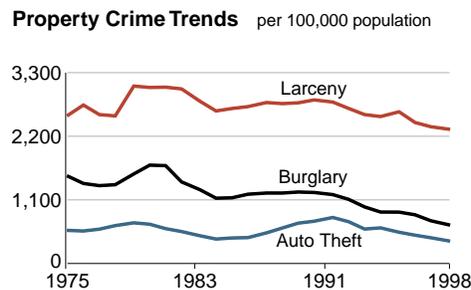
Connecticut

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Connecticut from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

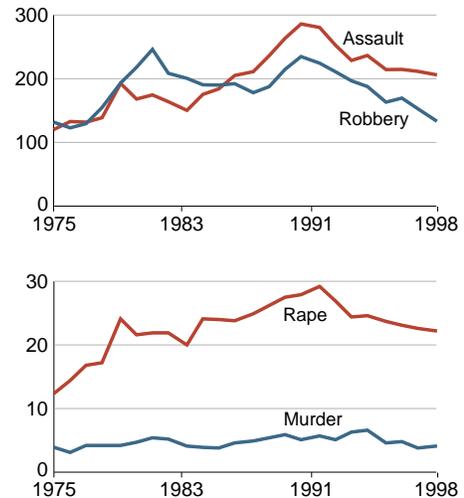


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Connecticut?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

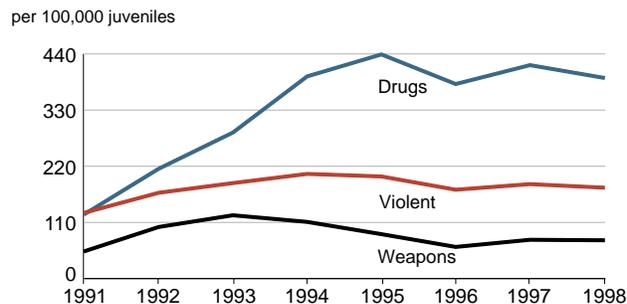


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Connecticut?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	7,060	1,561
1995	7,401	1,713
1998	7,699	1,819
Percent Change 1991-1998	9%	17%

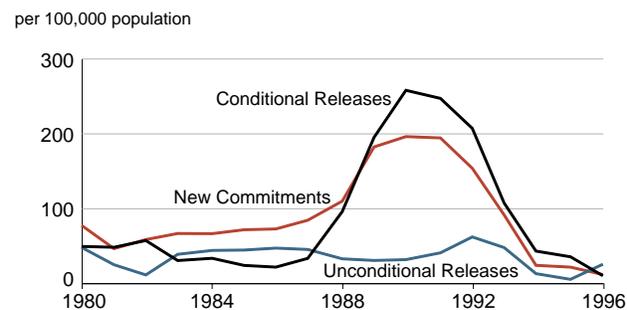
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Connecticut for these crime types?

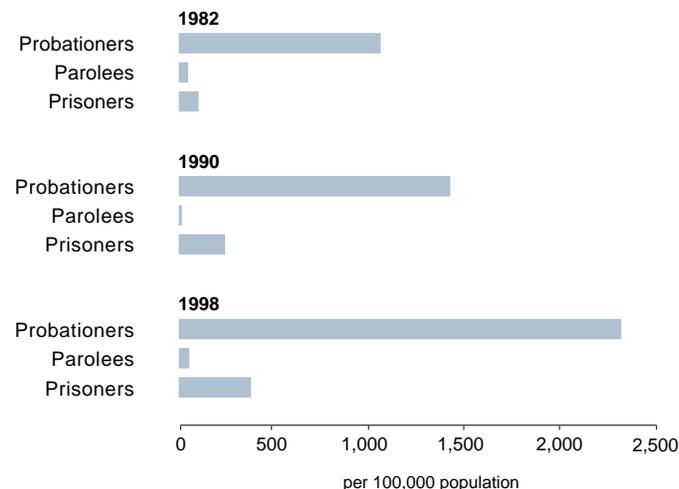


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

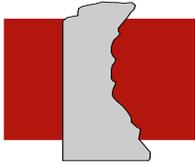


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Connecticut Statistical Profile

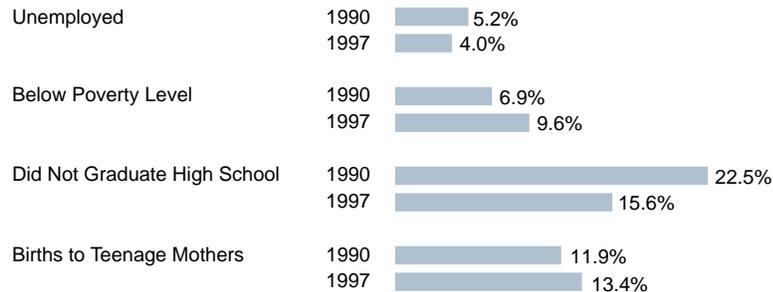
- ◆ The population of Connecticut decreased 0.6% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 3.3 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 95.6% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 14.3% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to decrease 2%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$43,985.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$1.3 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 5,886.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

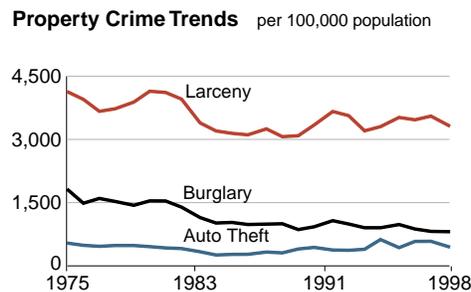
Delaware

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Delaware from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

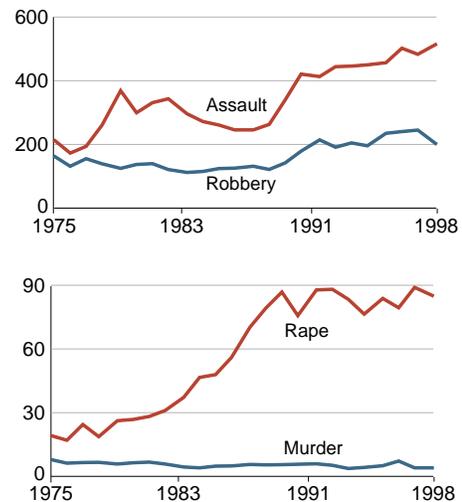


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Delaware?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

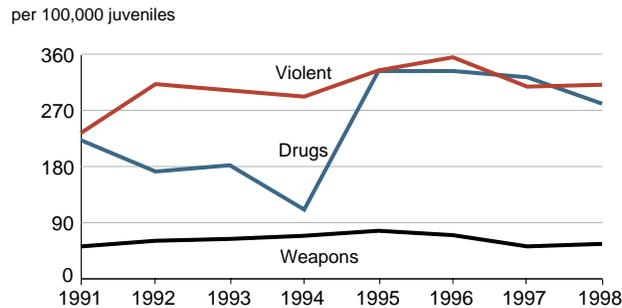


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Delaware?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	1,351	--
1995	1,617	417
1998	1,766	580
Percent Change 1991-1998	9%	39%

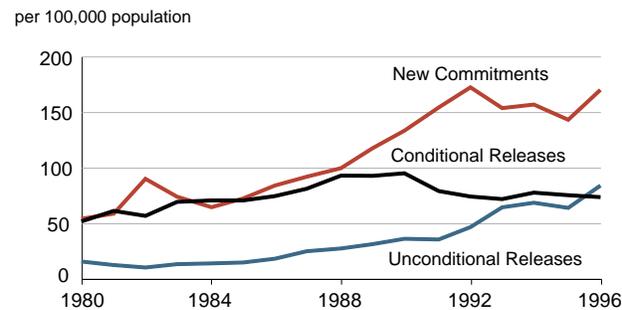
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Delaware for these crime types?

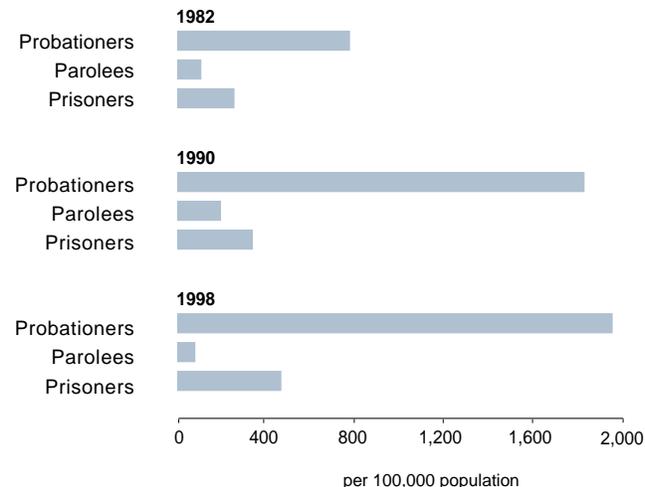


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Delaware Statistical Profile

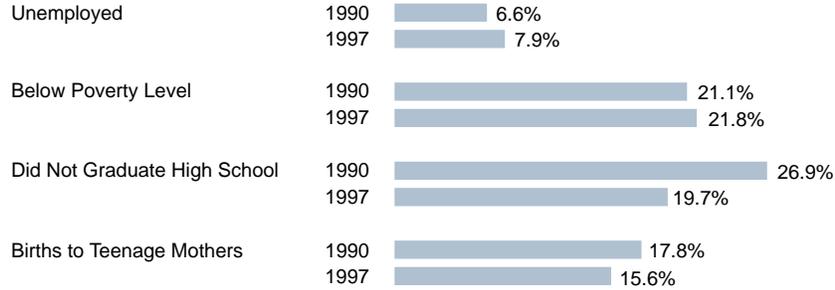
- ◆ The population of Delaware increased 9.9% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 744,000.
- ◆ As of 1996, 81.9% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 13% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 3%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$43,033.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$293.4 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 1,266.



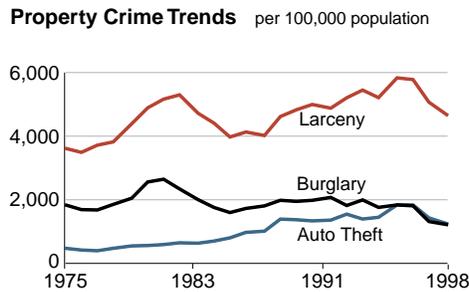
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

District of Columbia

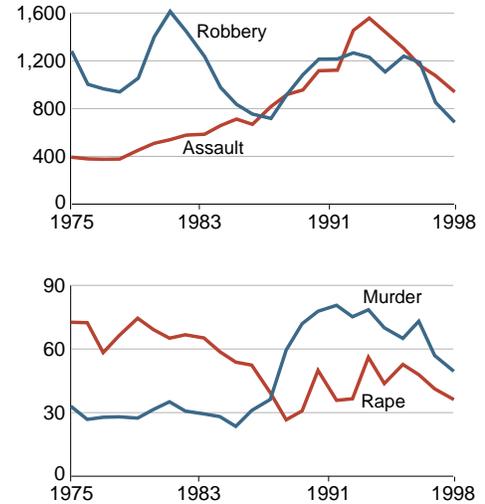
Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in the District of Columbia from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?



The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s. What are the trends in the District of Columbia?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

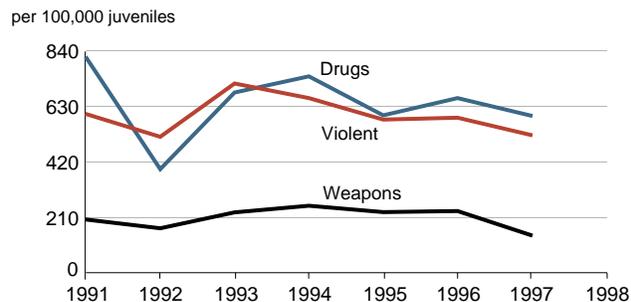


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in the District of Columbia?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	4,502	646
1995	3,691	658
1998	4,132	747
Percent Change 1991-1998	-8%	16%

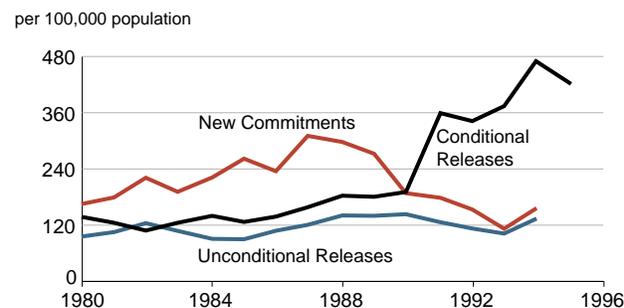
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in the District of Columbia for these crime types?

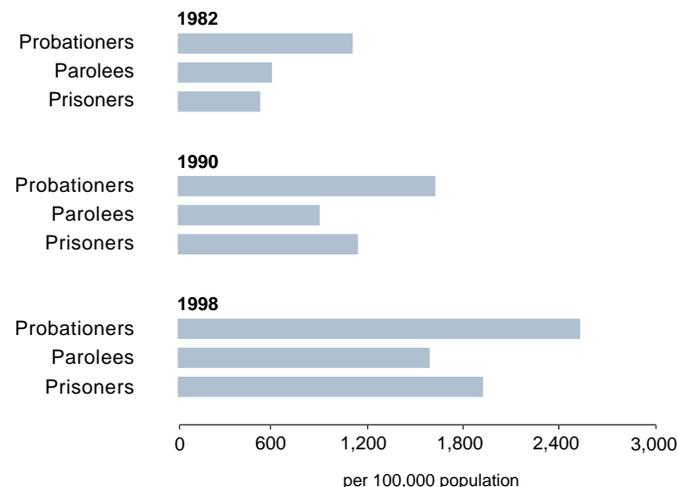


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



District of Columbia Statistical Profile

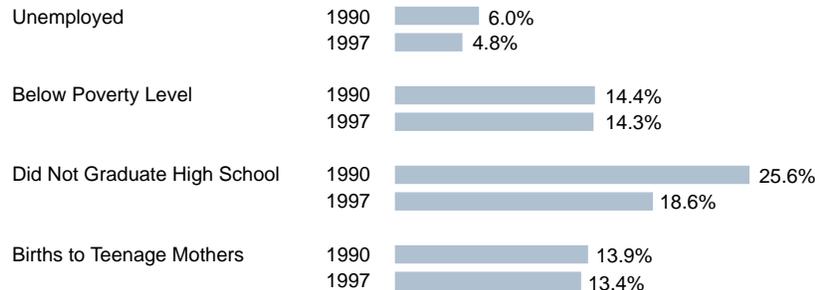
- ◆ The population of the District of Columbia decreased 12.4% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 523,000.
- ◆ As of 1996, 100% of the district's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 13.9% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 29%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$31,860.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$678 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of the district's correctional facilities was 2,849.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

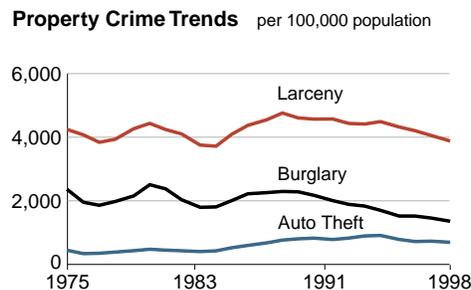
Florida

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Florida from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

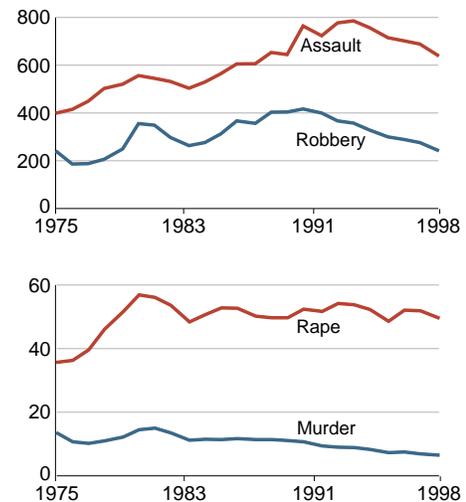


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Florida?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

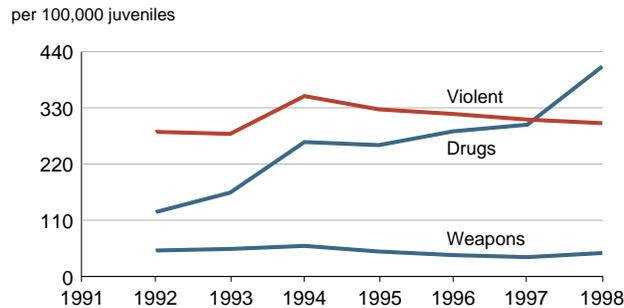


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Florida?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	30,647	21,322
1995	30,171	20,651
1998	37,105	25,392
Percent Change 1991-1998	21%	19%

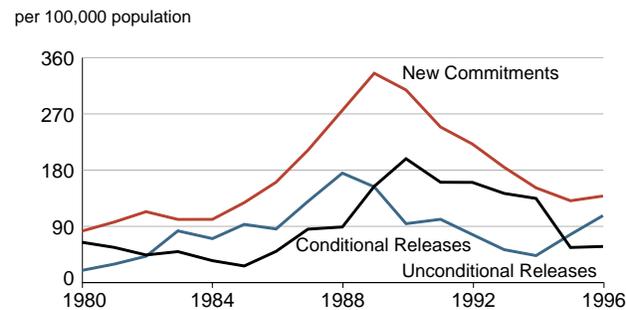
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Florida for these crime types?

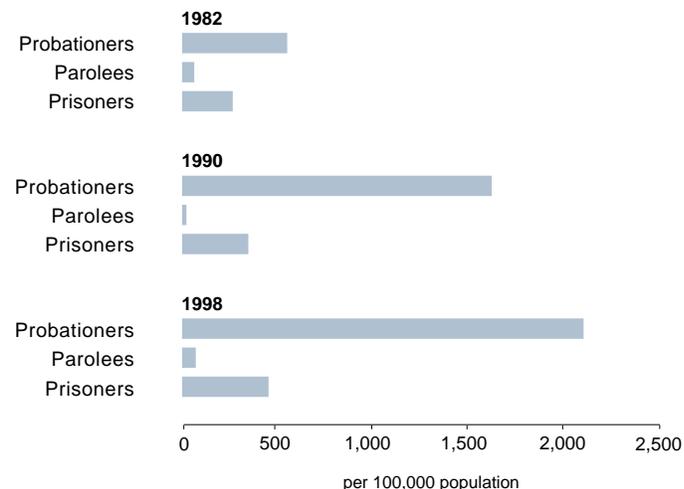


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

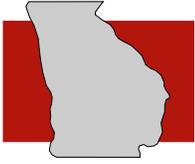


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Florida Statistical Profile

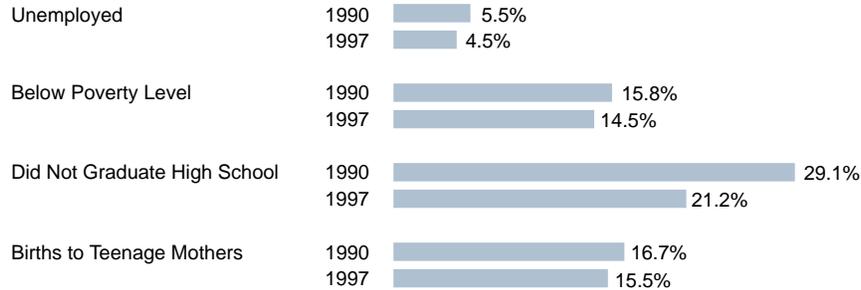
- ◆ The population of Florida increased 12.8% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 14.9 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 92.9% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 18.3% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 9%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$32,455.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$6.4 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 21,049.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

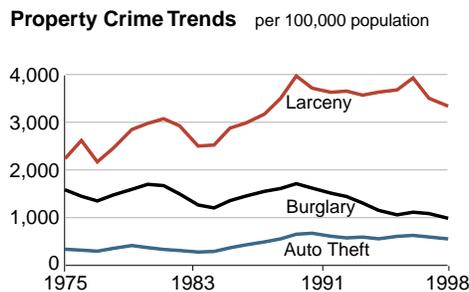
Georgia

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Georgia from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

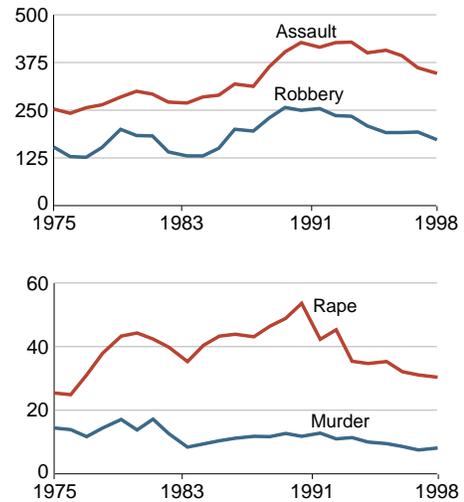


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Georgia?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

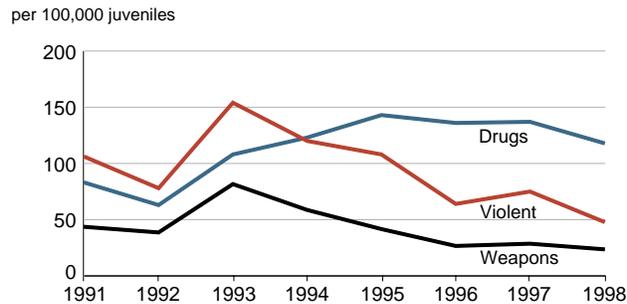


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Georgia?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	17,036	5,661
1995	18,413	7,998
1998	21,264	7,223
Percent Change 1991-1998	25%	28%

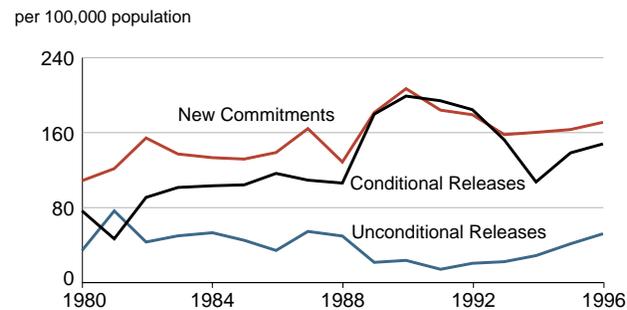
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Georgia for these crime types?

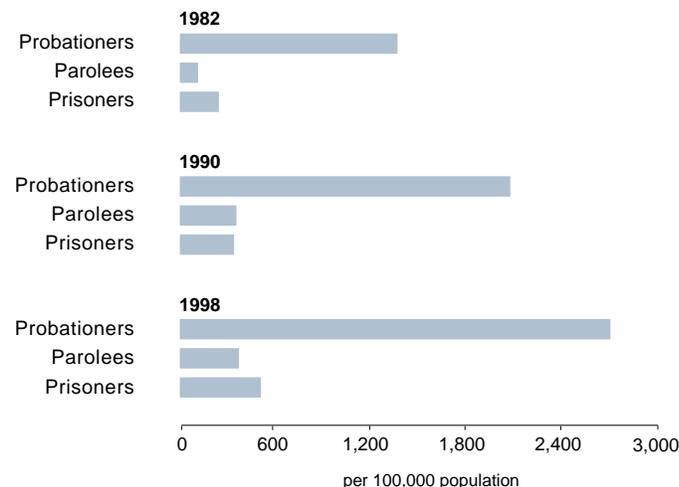


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

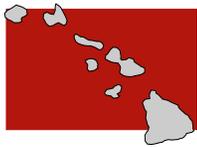


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Georgia Statistical Profile

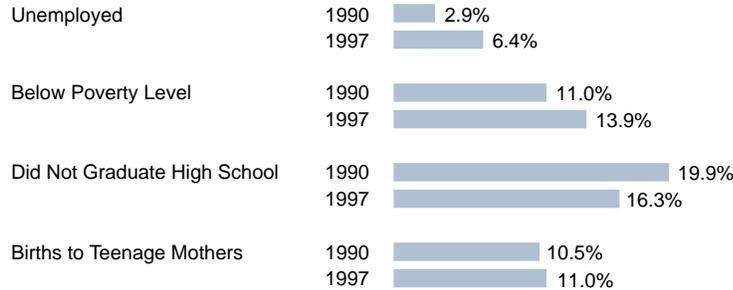
- ◆ The population of Georgia increased 15.1% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 7.6 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 68.5% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 9.9% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 14%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$36,663.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$2.2 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 10,538.



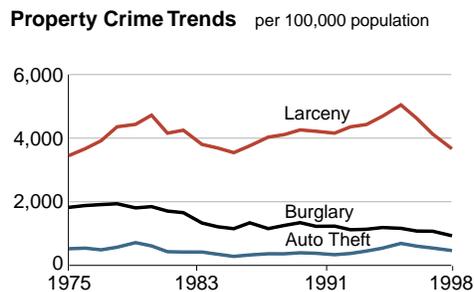
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Hawaii

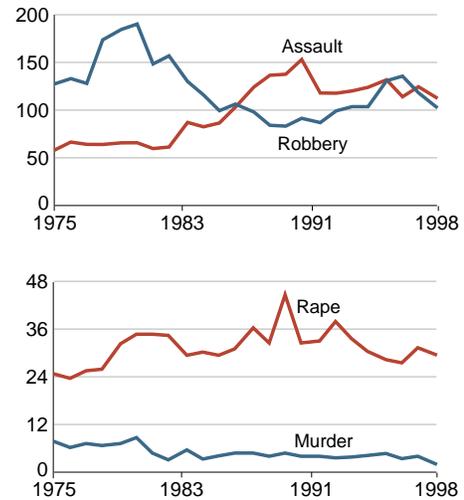
Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Hawaii from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?



The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s. What are the trends in Hawaii?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

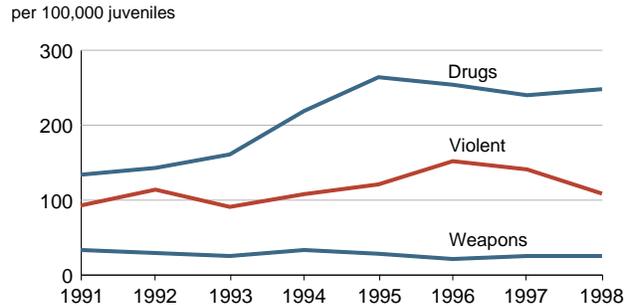


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Hawaii?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	2,638	643
1995	2,517	704
1998	2,588	777
Percent Change 1991-1998	-2%	21%

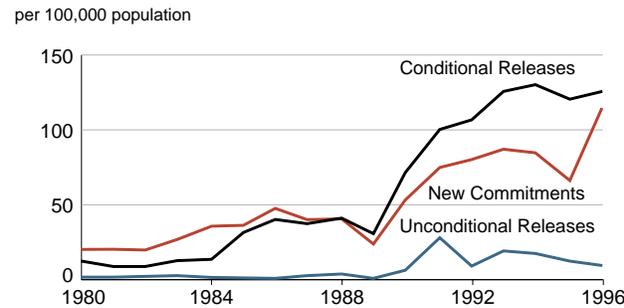
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Hawaii for these crime types?

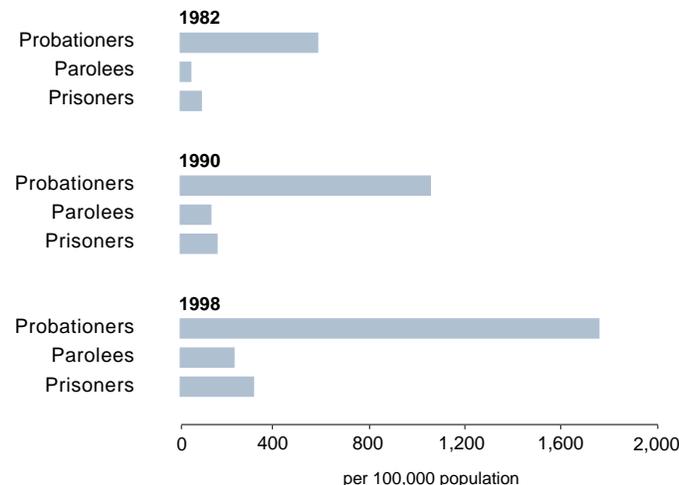


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

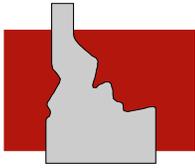


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Hawaii Statistical Profile

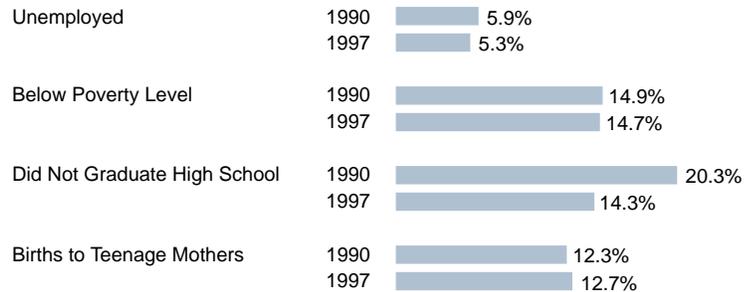
- ◆ The population of Hawaii increased 6.9% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 1.2 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 73.6% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 13.3% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 32%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$40,934.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$453 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 1,216.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

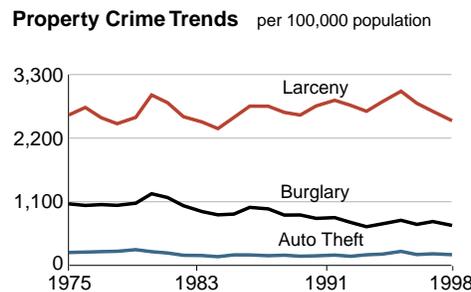
Idaho

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Idaho from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

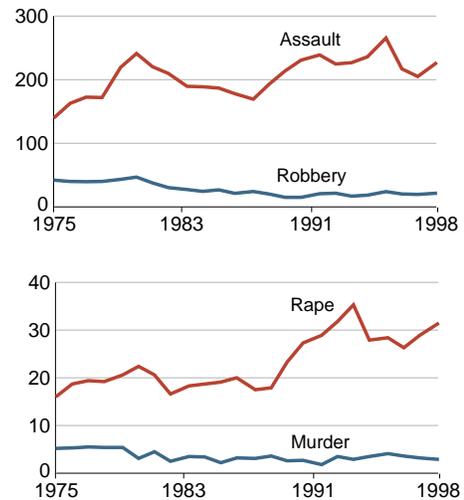


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Idaho?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



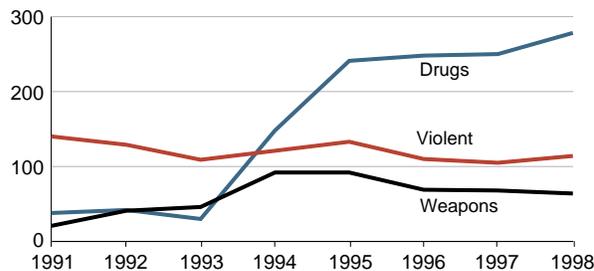
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Idaho?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	2,028	615
1995	2,058	811
1998	2,247	915
Percent Change 1991-1998	11%	49%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Idaho for these crime types?

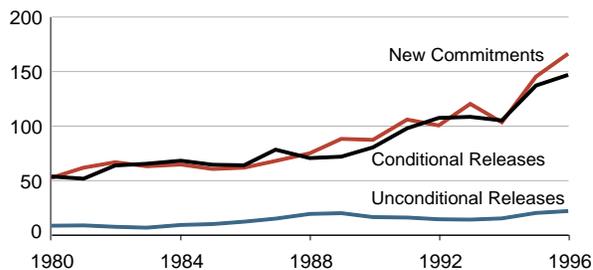
per 100,000 juveniles



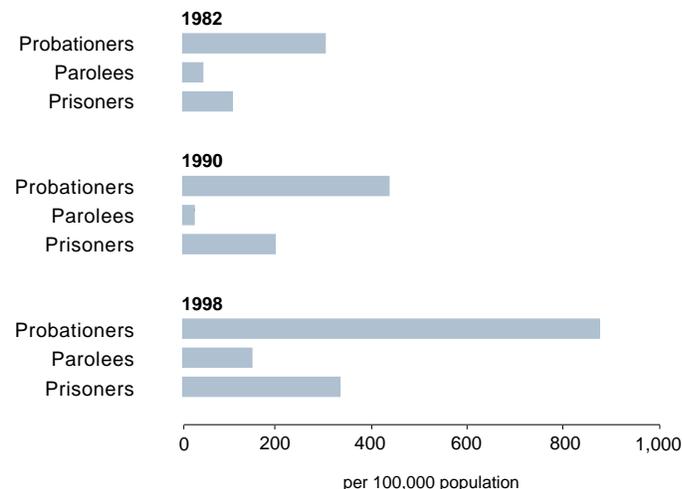
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Idaho Statistical Profile

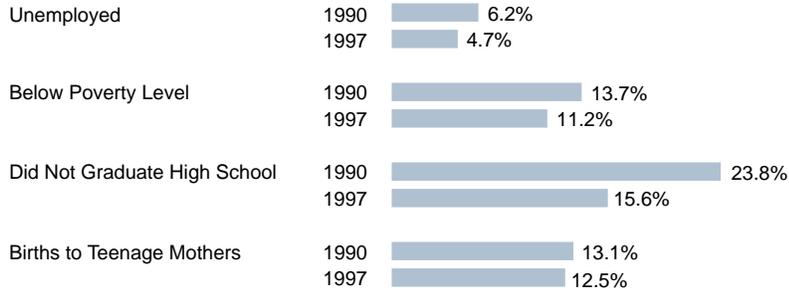
- ◆ The population of Idaho increased 19.6% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 1.2 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 37.5% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 11.3% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 18%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$33,404.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$321.3 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 851.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

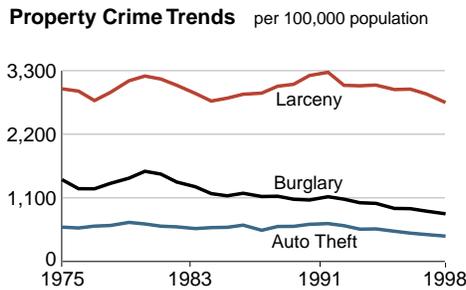
Illinois

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Illinois from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

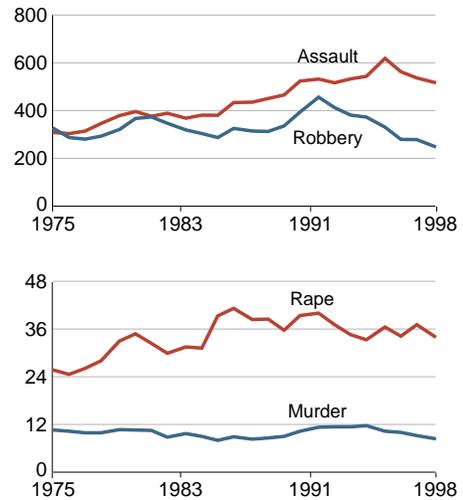


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Illinois?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

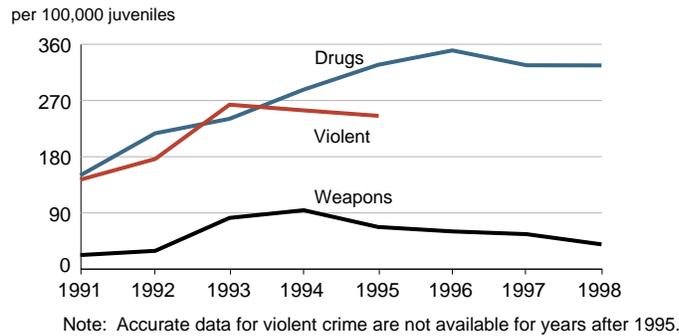


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Illinois?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	29,415	9,668
1995	32,456	9,421
1998	33,742	9,397
Percent Change 1991-1998	15%	-3%

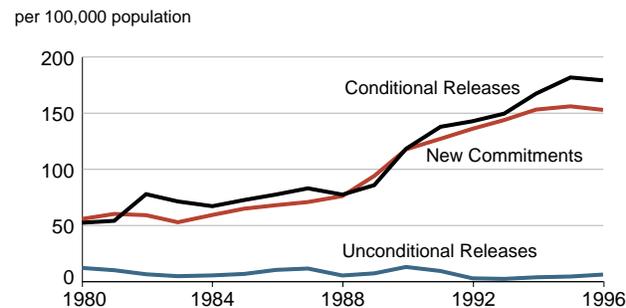
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Illinois for these crime types?

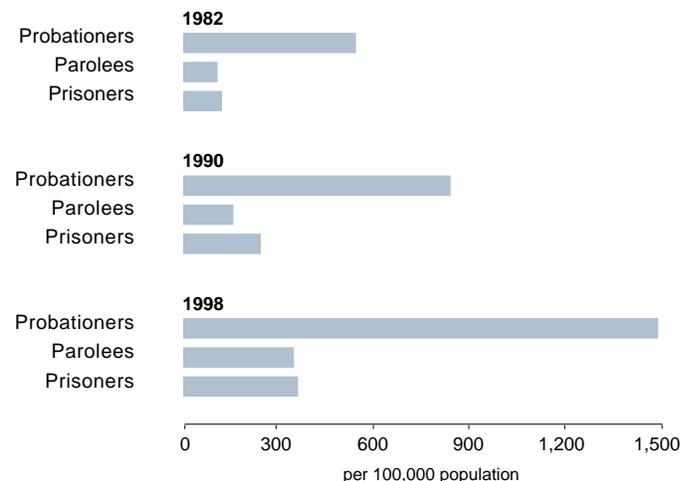


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Illinois Statistical Profile

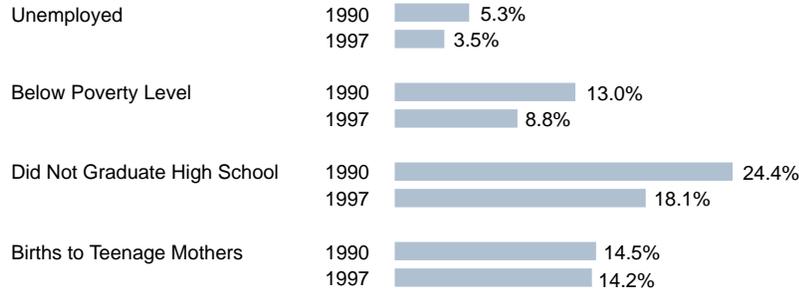
- ◆ The population of Illinois increased 4.9% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 12 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 84.1% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 12.4% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 2%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$41,283.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$4 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 12,741.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

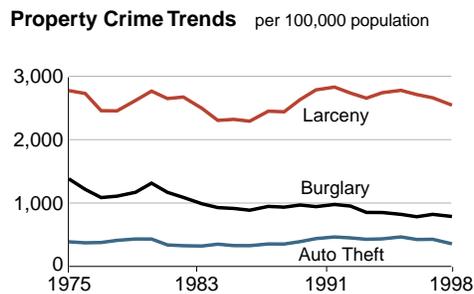
Indiana

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Indiana from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

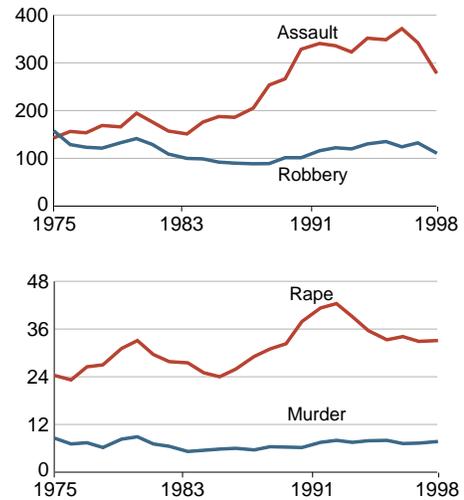


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Indiana?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

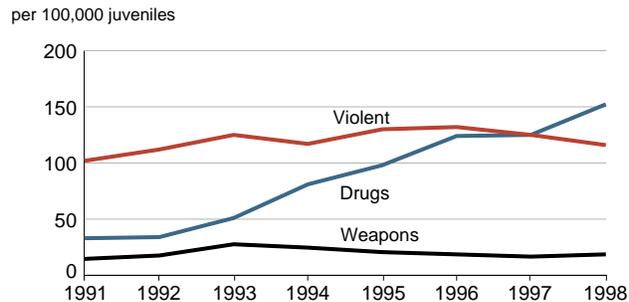


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Indiana?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	8,698	4,033
1995	8,998	4,579
1998	10,781	5,816
Percent Change 1991-1998	24%	44%

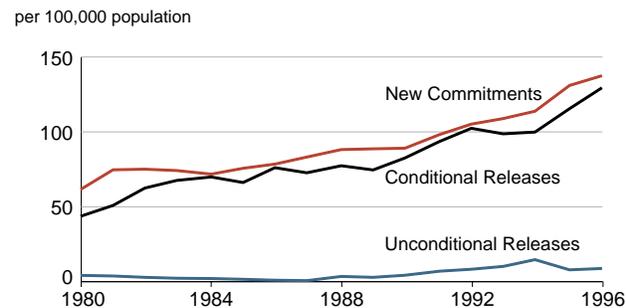
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Indiana for these crime types?

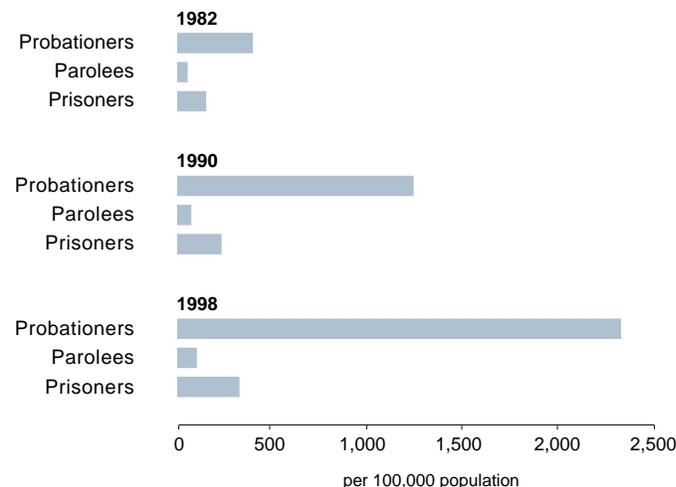


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Indiana Statistical Profile

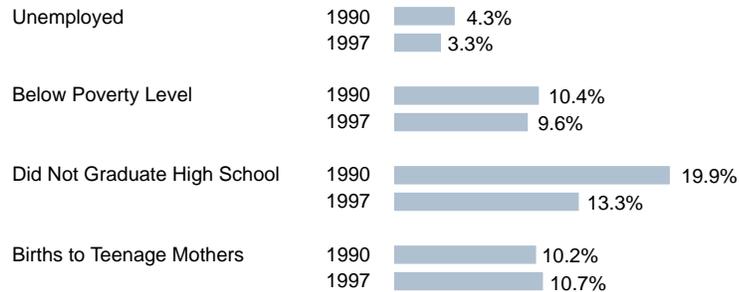
- ◆ The population of Indiana increased 5.7% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 5.9 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 71.7% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 12.5% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 0%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$38,889.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$1.2 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 6,387.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

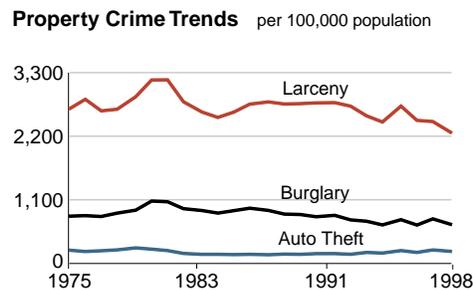
Iowa

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Iowa from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

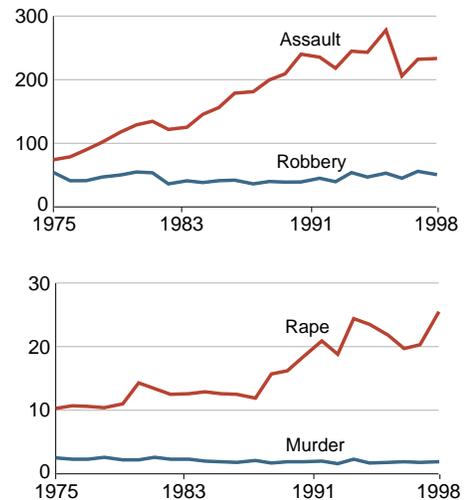


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Iowa?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

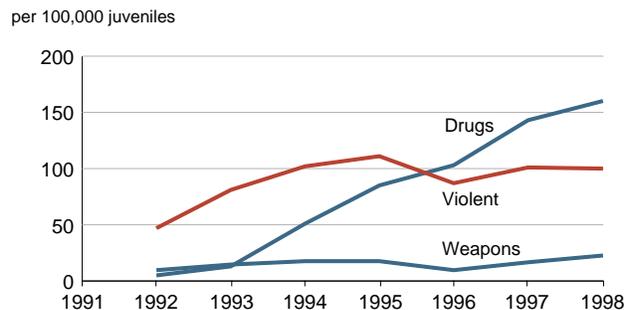


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Iowa?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	4,296	1,655
1995	4,681	1,806
1998	4,964	2,071
Percent Change 1991-1998	16%	25%

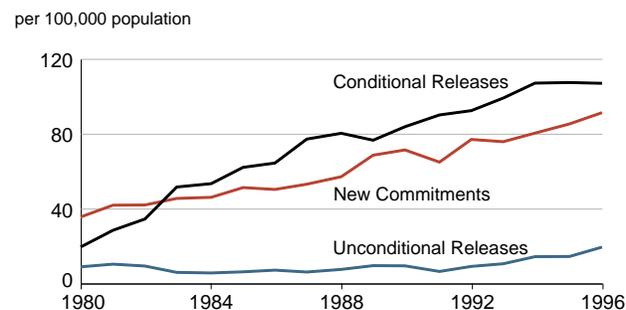
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Iowa for these crime types?

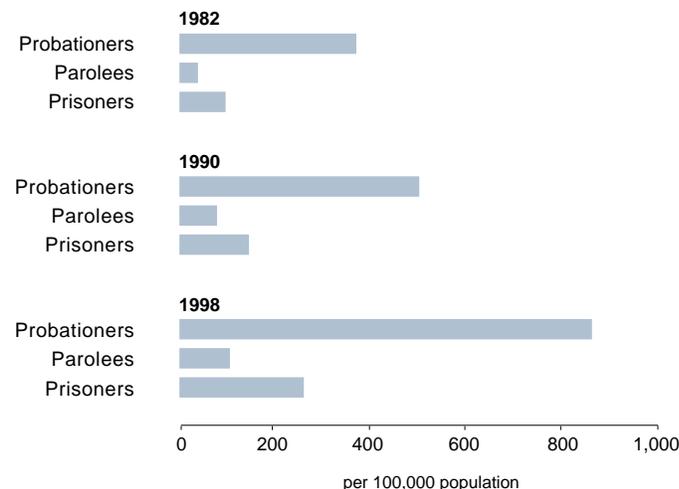


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Iowa Statistical Profile

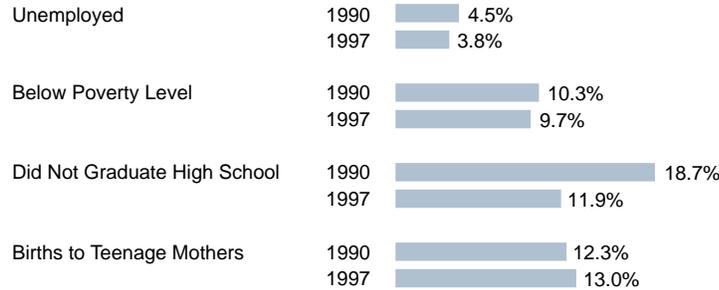
- ◆ The population of Iowa increased 2.7% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 2.9 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 44.3% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 15.1% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to decrease 7%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$33,783.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$700.5 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 2,440.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

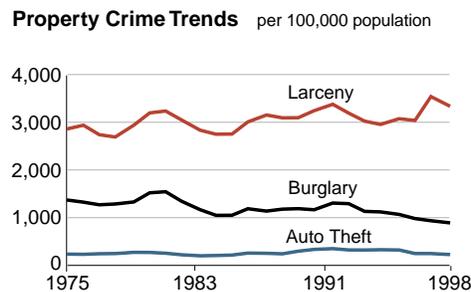
Kansas

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Kansas from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

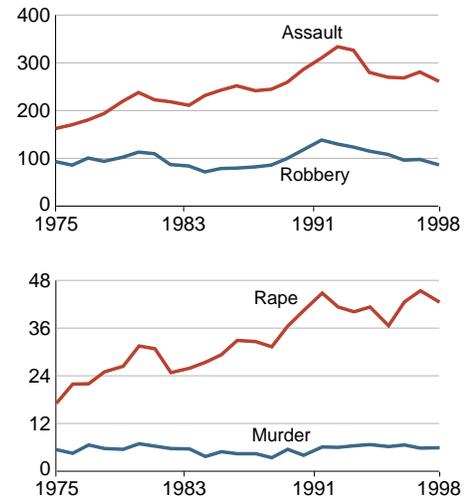


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Kansas?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



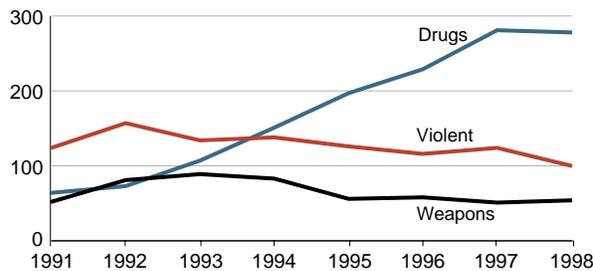
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Kansas?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	5,339	1,988
1995	6,054	2,425
1998	6,572	2,729
Percent Change 1991-1998	23%	37%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Kansas for these crime types?

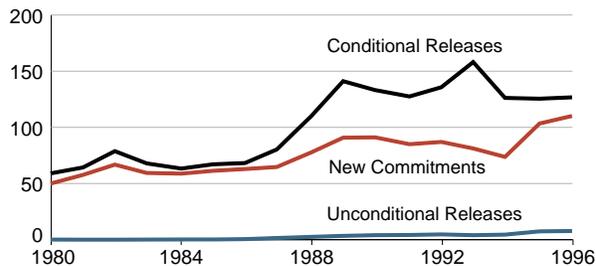
per 100,000 juveniles



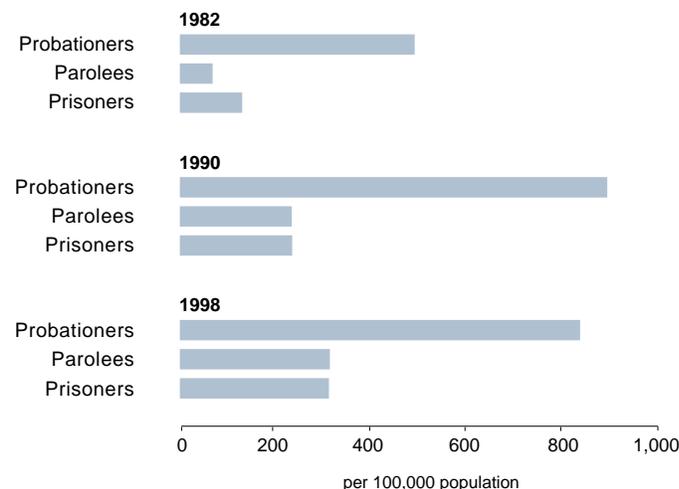
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population

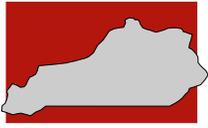


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Kansas Statistical Profile

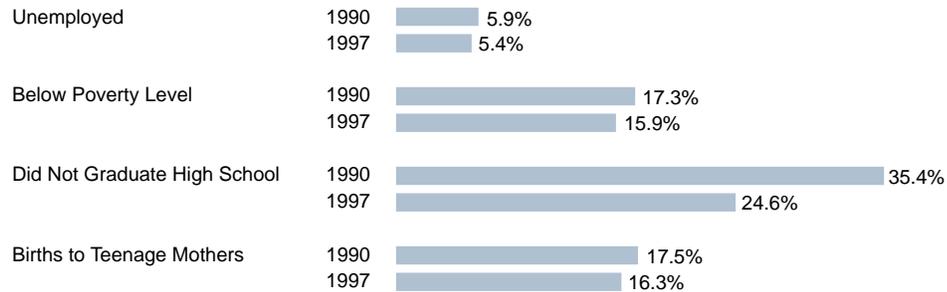
- ◆ The population of Kansas increased 5.5% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 2.6 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 55.4% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 13.5% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 4%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$36,471.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$710 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 3,072.



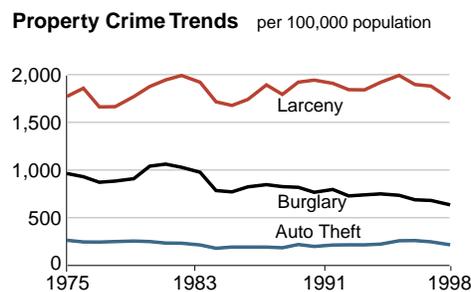
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Kentucky

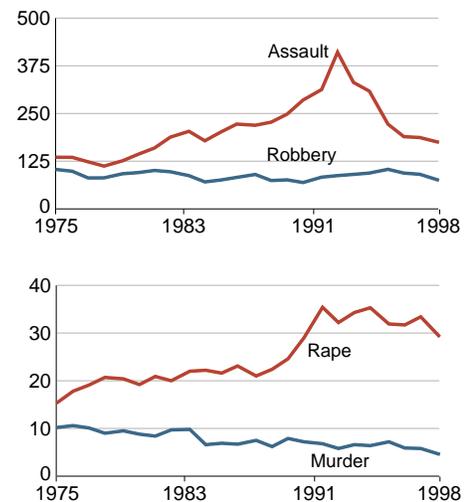
Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Kentucky from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?



The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s. What are the trends in Kentucky?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



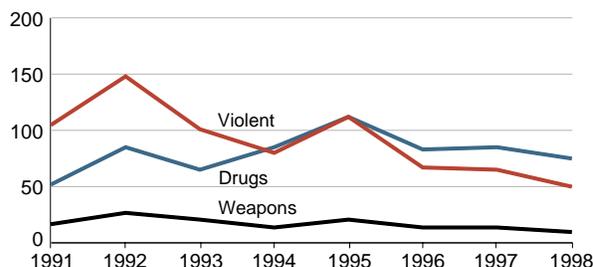
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Kentucky?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	5,677	1,900
1995	7,077	2,132
1998	7,565	2,107
Percent Change 1991-1998	33%	11%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Kentucky for these crime types?

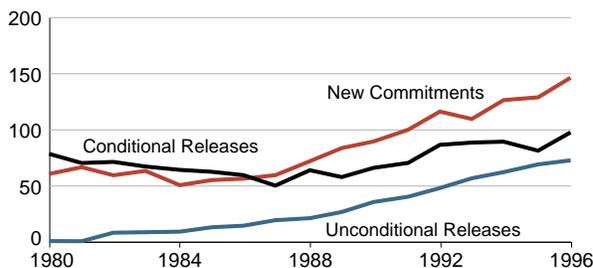
per 100,000 juveniles



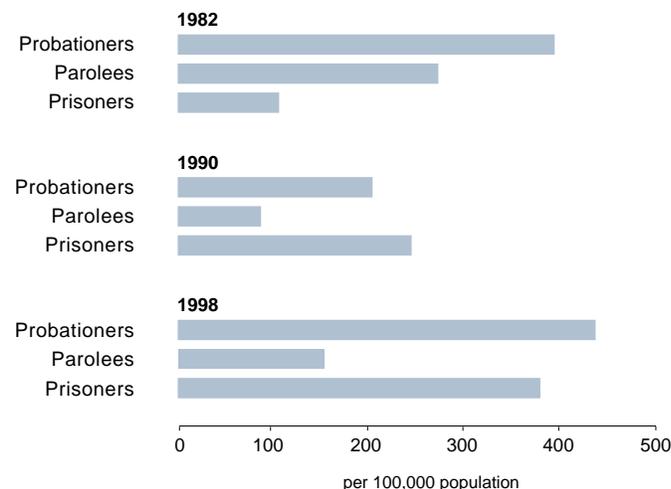
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population

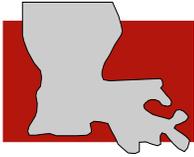


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Kentucky Statistical Profile

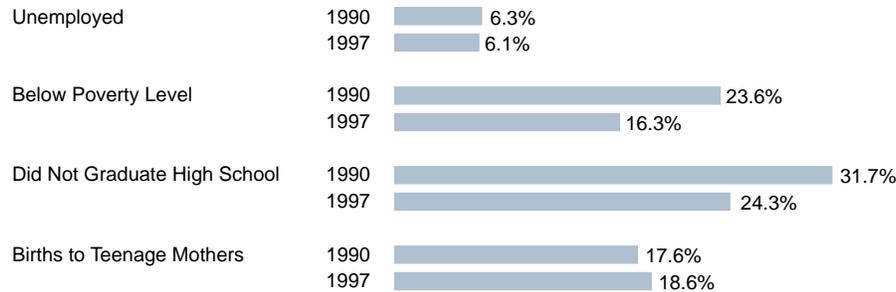
- ◆ The population of Kentucky increased 5.8% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 3.9 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 48.2% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 12.5% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to decrease 7%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$33,452.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$828.8 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 3,233.



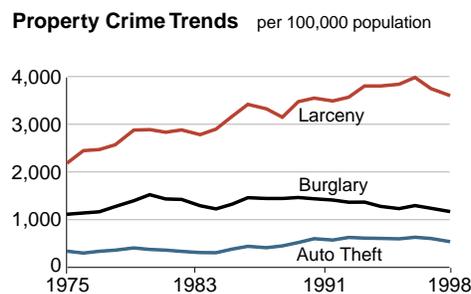
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Louisiana

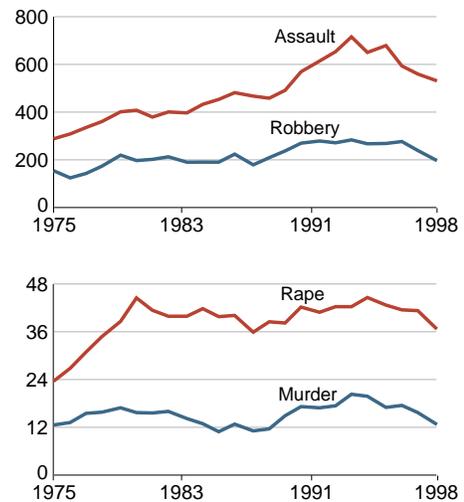
Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Louisiana from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?



The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s. What are the trends in Louisiana?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

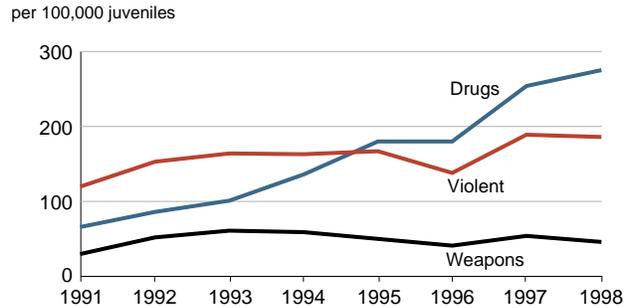


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Louisiana?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	11,064	1,306
1995	13,606	3,607
1998	15,357	4,260
Percent Change 1991-1998	39%	226%

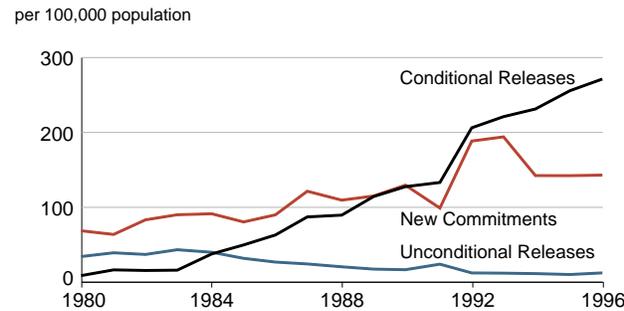
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Louisiana for these crime types?

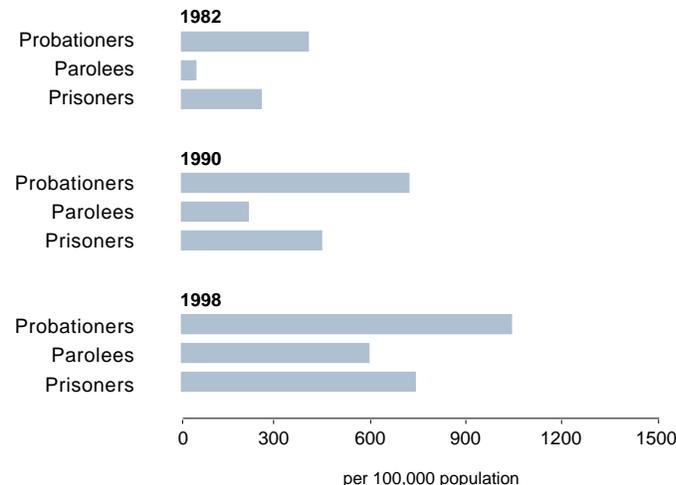


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

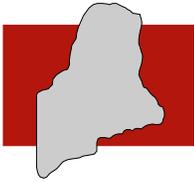


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Louisiana Statistical Profile

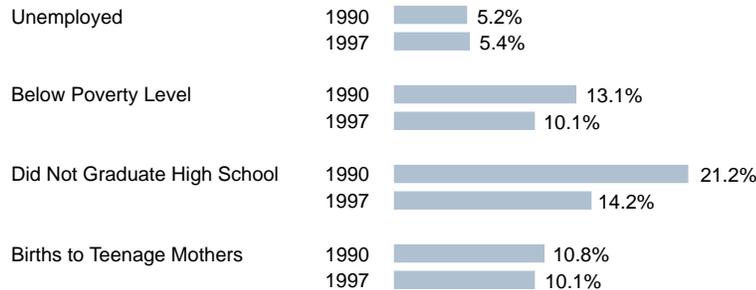
- ◆ The population of Louisiana increased 3.1% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 4.4 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 75.2% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 11.5% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to decrease 1%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$33,260.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$1.3 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 5,493.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

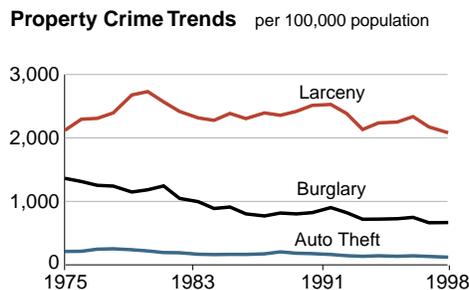
Maine

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Maine from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

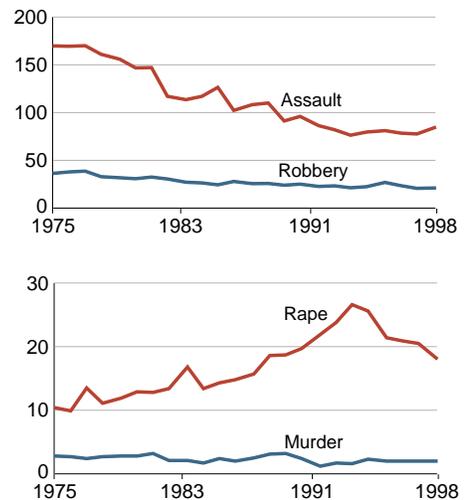


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Maine?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



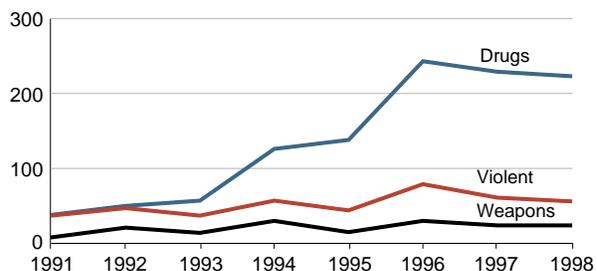
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Maine?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	1,875	577
1995	2,011	647
1998	2,117	673
Percent Change 1991-1998	13%	17%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Maine for these crime types?

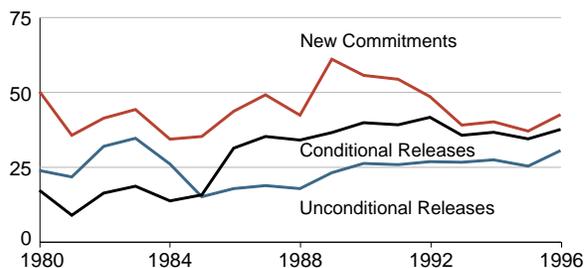
per 100,000 juveniles



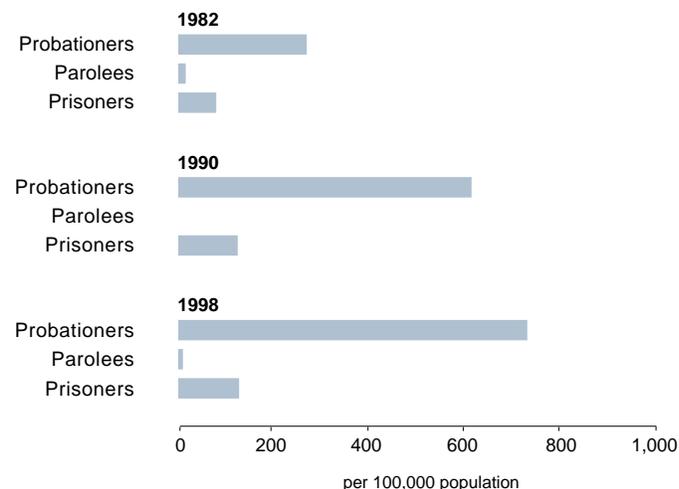
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population

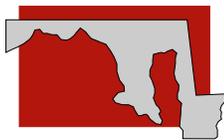


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Maine Statistical Profile

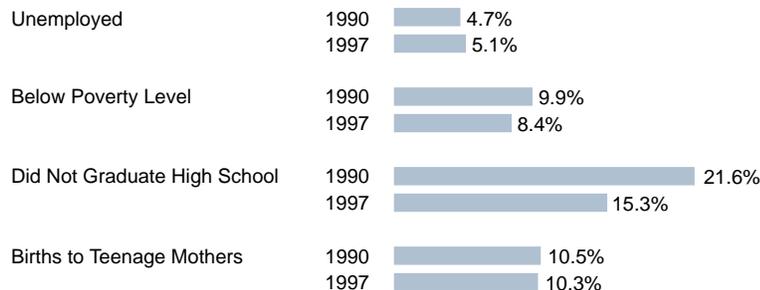
- ◆ The population of Maine increased 1.1% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 1.2 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 35.8% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 14.1% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to decrease 7%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$32,772.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$259.9 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 951.



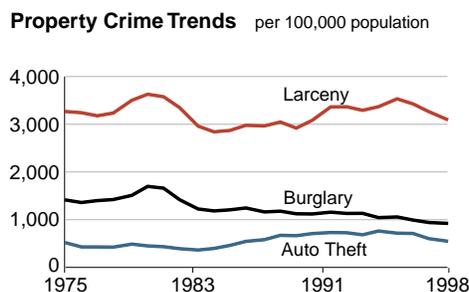
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Maryland

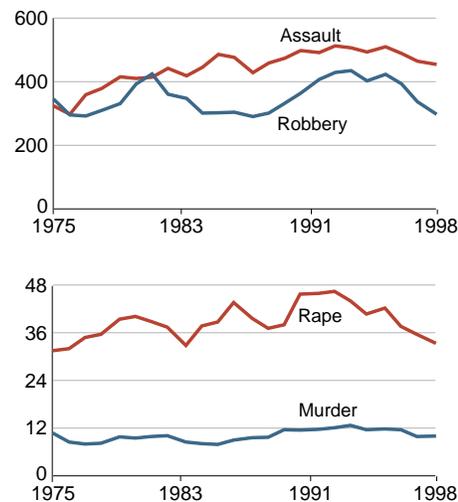
Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Maryland from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?



The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s. What are the trends in Maryland?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



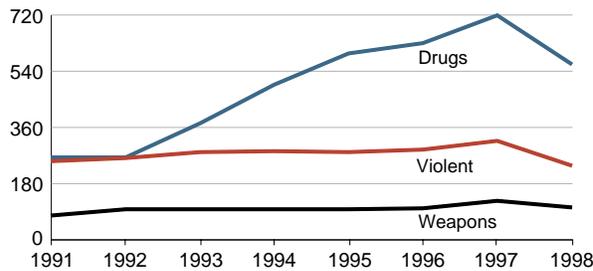
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Maryland?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	12,992	3,644
1995	13,386	3,908
1998	14,174	3,973
Percent Change 1991-1998	9%	9%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Maryland for these crime types?

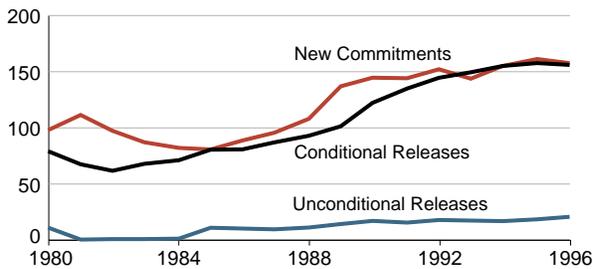
per 100,000 juveniles



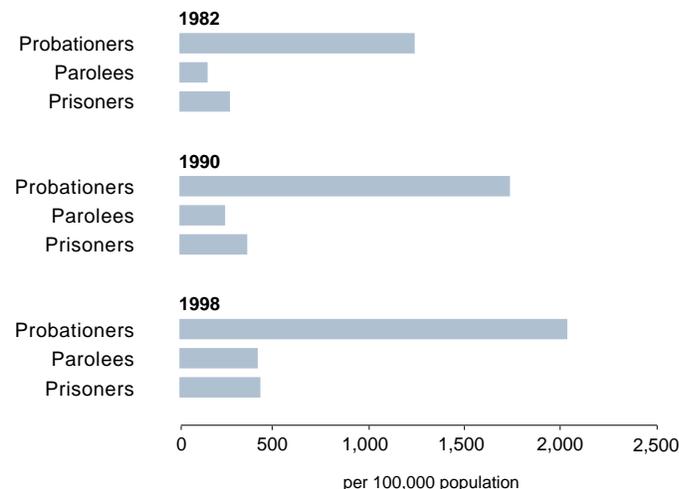
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Maryland Statistical Profile

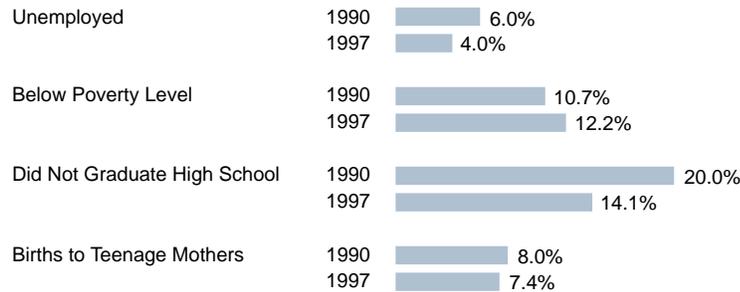
- ◆ The population of Maryland increased 6.2% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 5.1 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 92.8% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 11.5% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 7%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$46,685.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$2.1 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 7,149.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

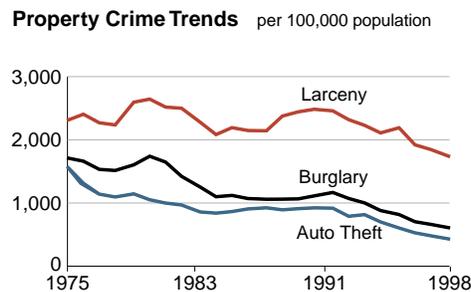
Massachusetts

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Massachusetts from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

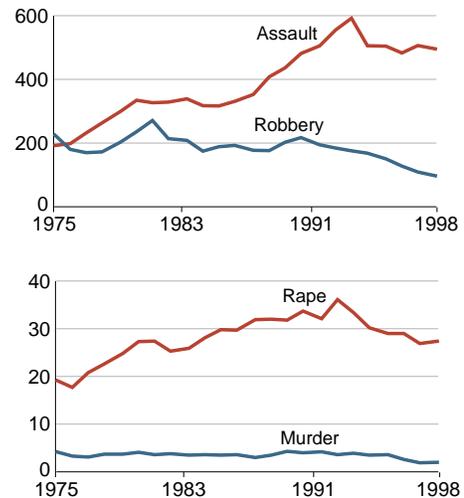


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Massachusetts?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



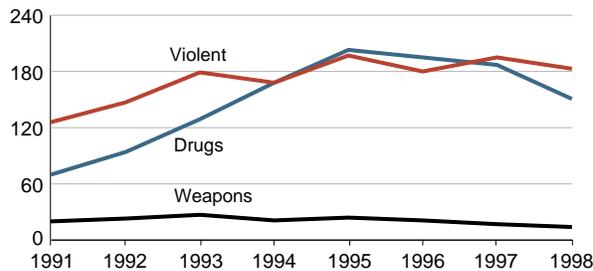
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Massachusetts?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	13,472	2,315
1995	15,502	2,849
1998	16,407	3,189
Percent Change 1991-1998	22%	38%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Massachusetts for these crime types?

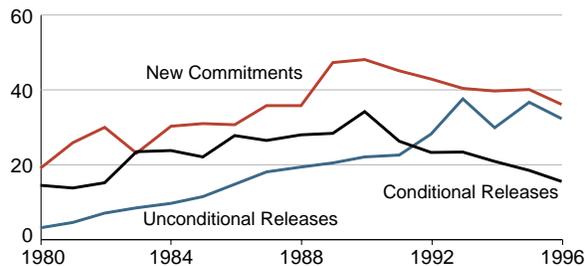
per 100,000 juveniles



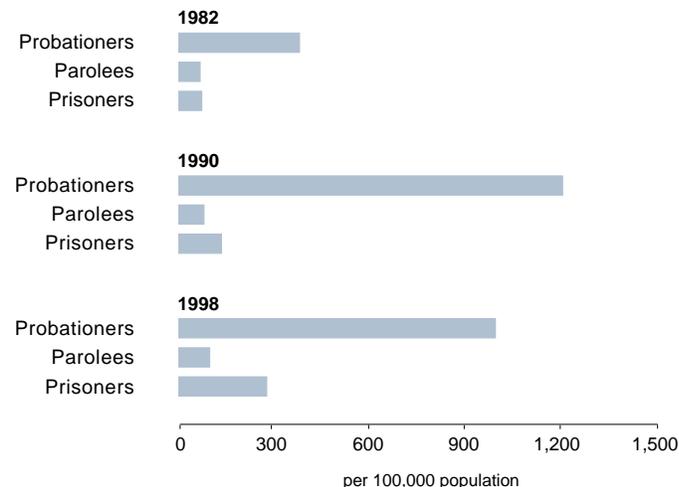
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Massachusetts Statistical Profile

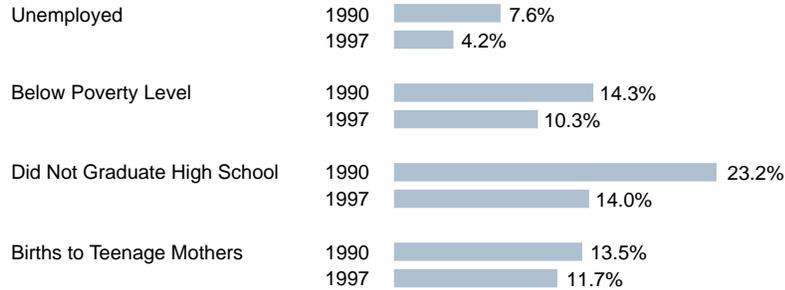
- ◆ The population of Massachusetts increased 1.6% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 6.1 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 96.1% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 14% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 2%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$42,023.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$2.1 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 4,966.



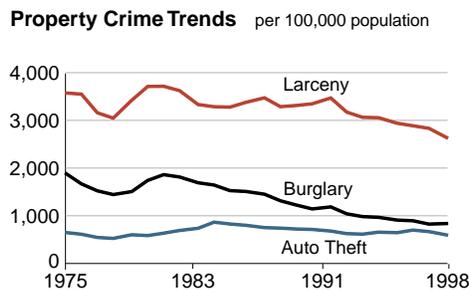
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Michigan

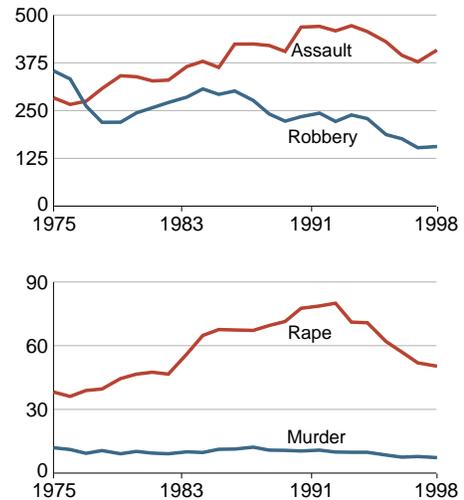
Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Michigan from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?



The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s. What are the trends in Michigan?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

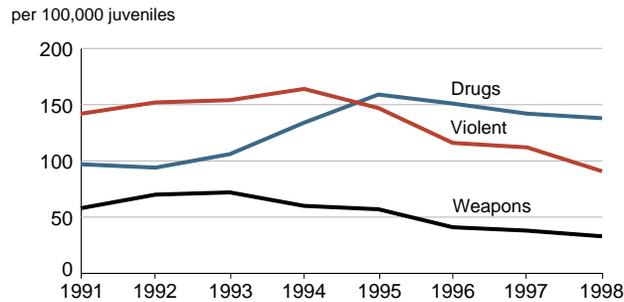


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Michigan?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	18,976	5,932
1995	19,378	6,381
1998	20,805	6,810
Percent Change 1991-1998	10%	15%

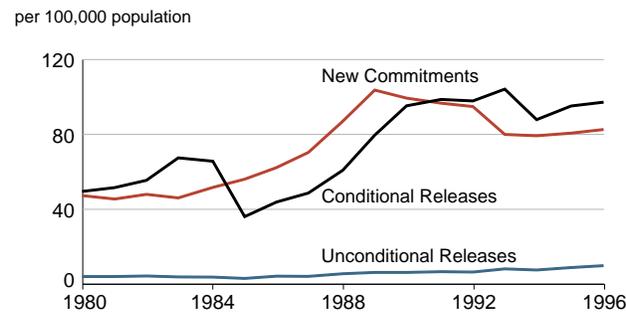
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Michigan for these crime types?

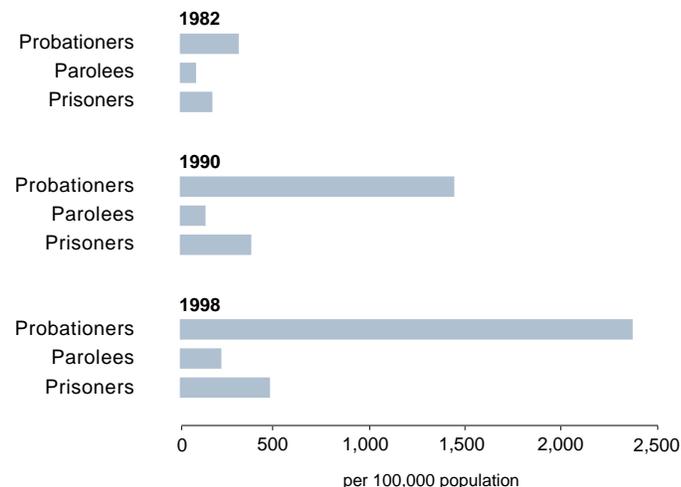


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

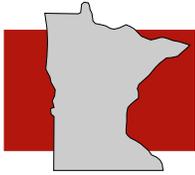


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Michigan Statistical Profile

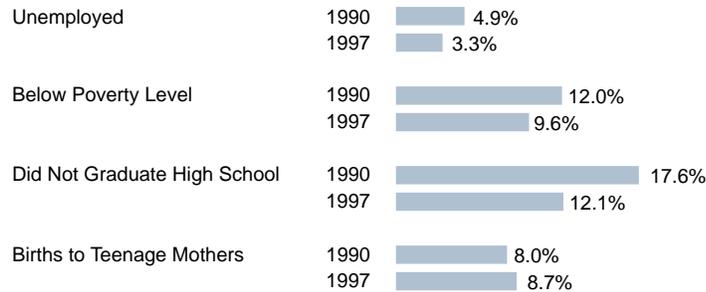
- ◆ The population of Michigan increased 5.1% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 9.8 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 82.4% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 12.5% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to decrease 5%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$38,742.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$3.6 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 14,186.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

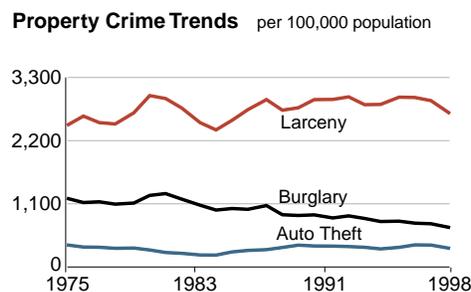
Minnesota

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Minnesota from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

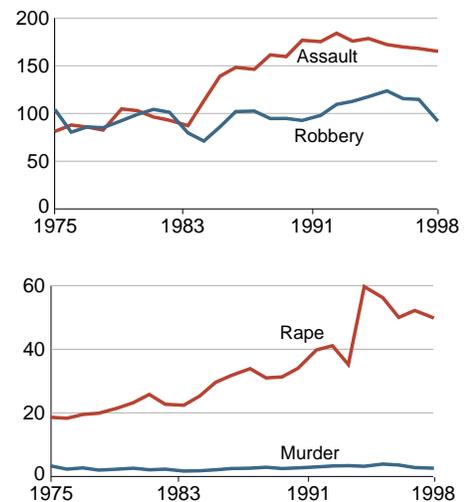


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Minnesota?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



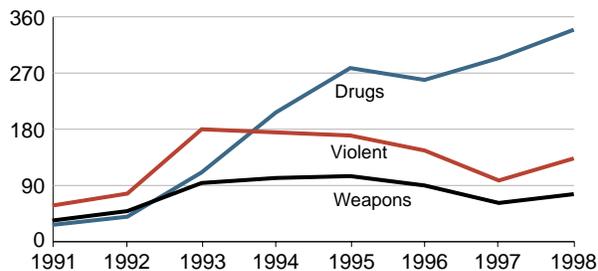
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Minnesota?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	6,599	2,689
1995	6,778	2,953
1998	7,696	3,737
Percent Change 1991-1998	17%	39%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Minnesota for these crime types?

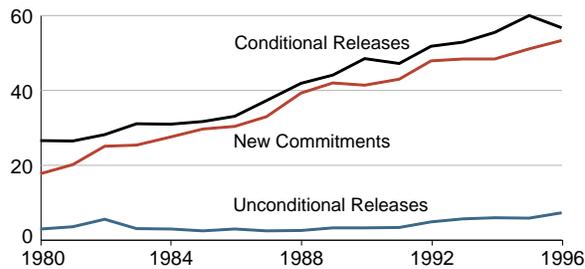
per 100,000 juveniles



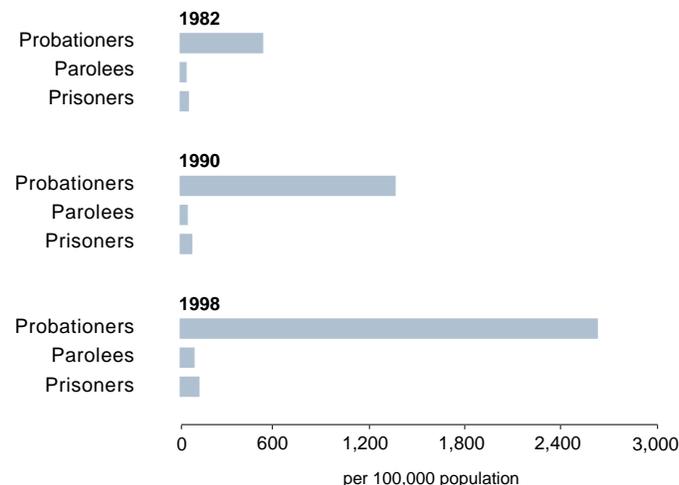
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Minnesota Statistical Profile

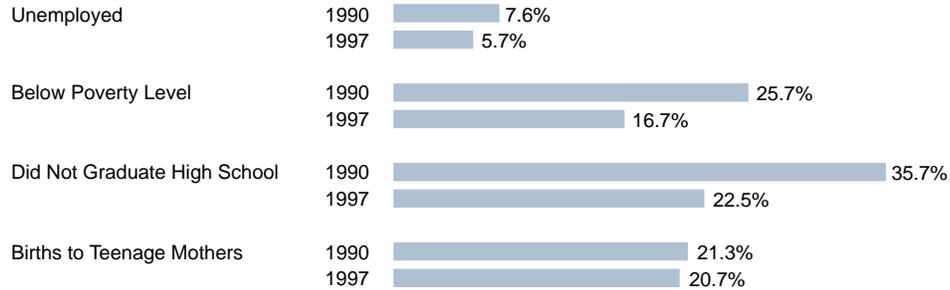
- ◆ The population of Minnesota increased 6.8% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 4.7 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 69.7% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 12.3% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to decrease 1%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$42,564.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$1.3 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 2,606.



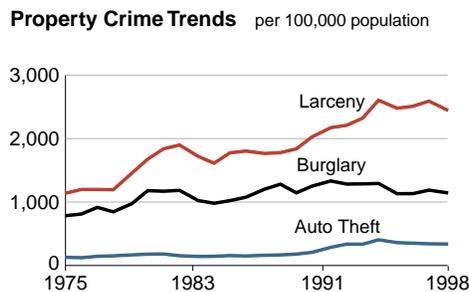
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Mississippi

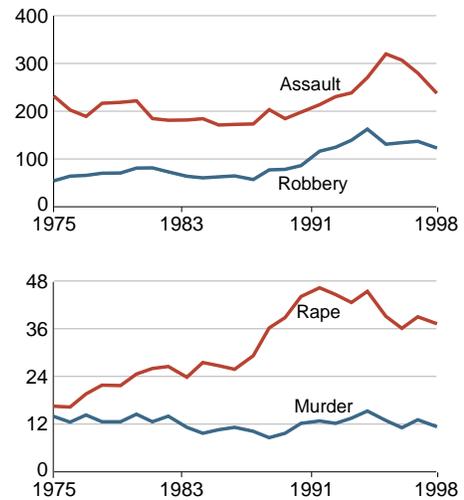
Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Mississippi from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?



The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s. What are the trends in Mississippi?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

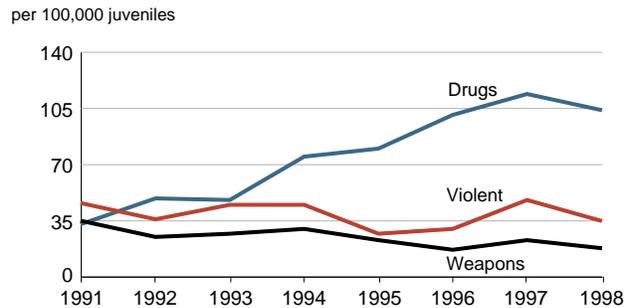


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Mississippi?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	3,830	1,307
1995	3,622	1,598
1998	5,314	2,907
Percent Change 1991-1998	39%	122%

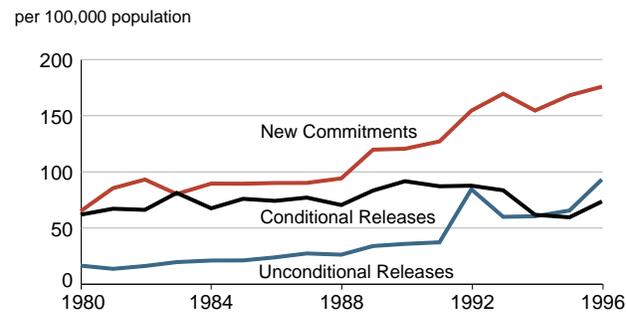
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Mississippi for these crime types?

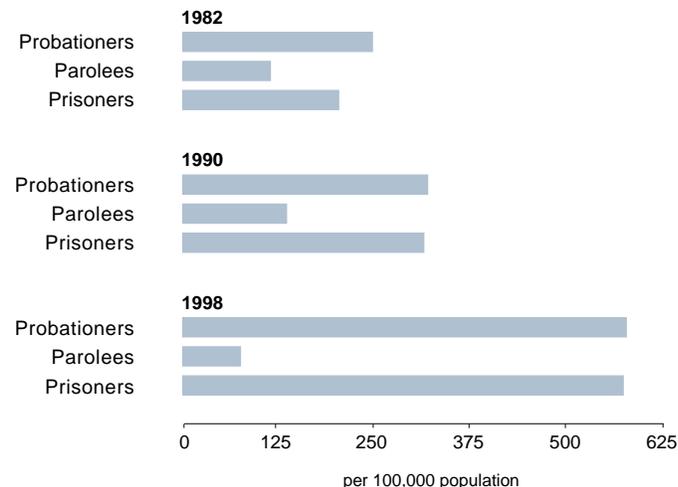


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Mississippi Statistical Profile

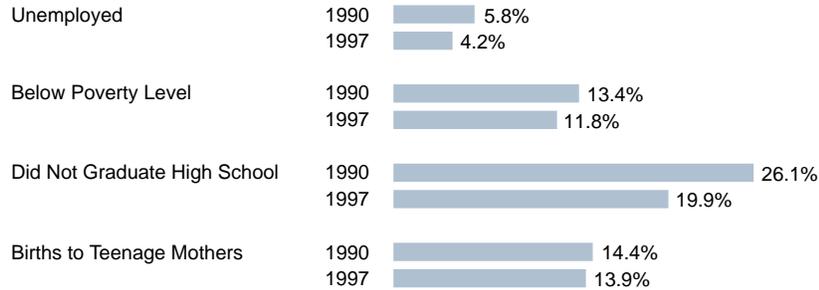
- ◆ The population of Mississippi increased 6% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 2.8 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 35.3% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 12.2% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to decrease 3%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$28,499.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$507.6 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 2,930.



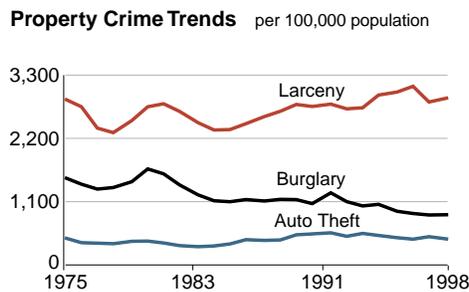
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Missouri

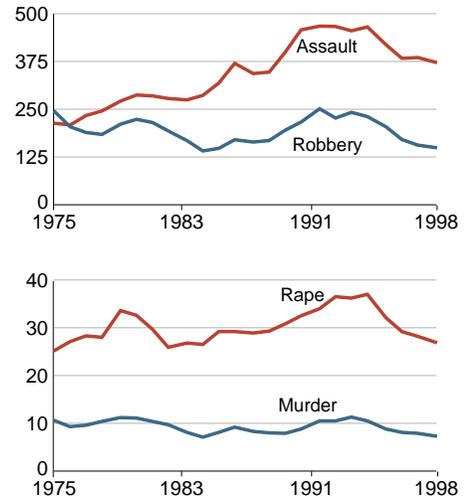
Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Missouri from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?



The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s. What are the trends in Missouri?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

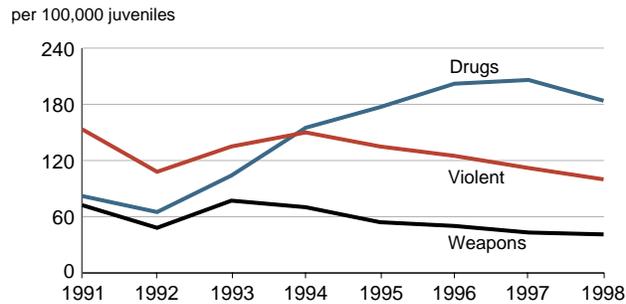


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Missouri?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	9,494	3,764
1995	10,820	4,329
1998	11,813	4,976
Percent Change 1991-1998	24%	32%

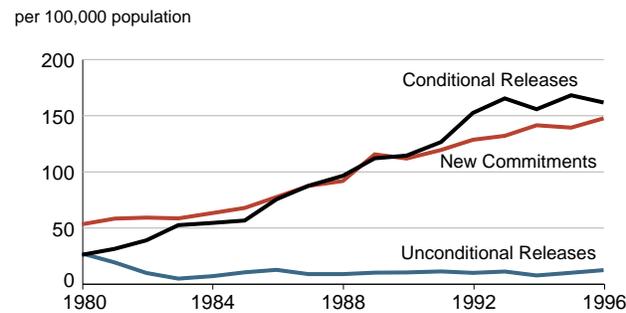
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Missouri for these crime types?

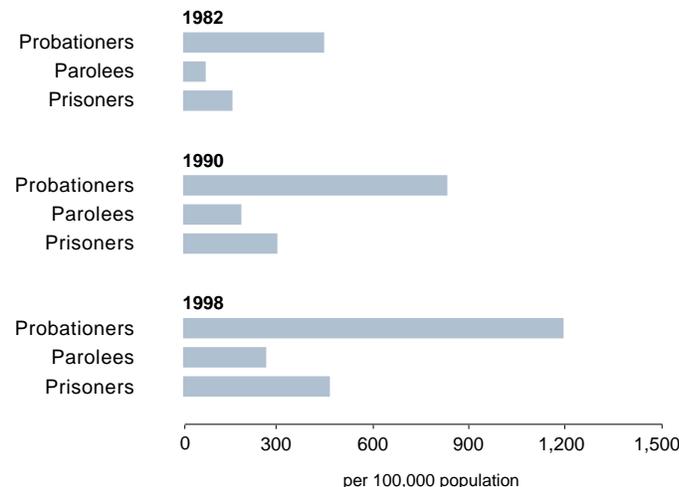


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

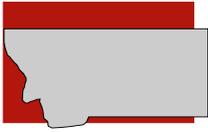


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Missouri Statistical Profile

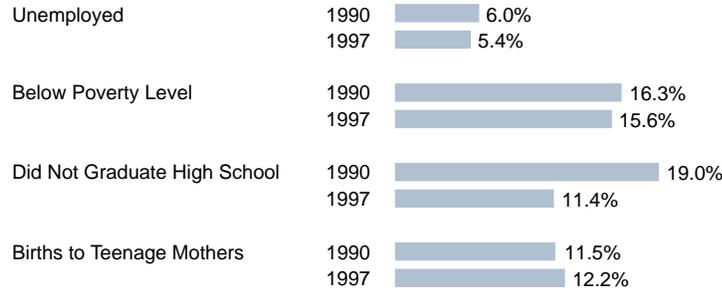
- ◆ The population of Missouri increased 5.5% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 5.4 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 68% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 13.7% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 0%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$36,553.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$1.3 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 5,423.



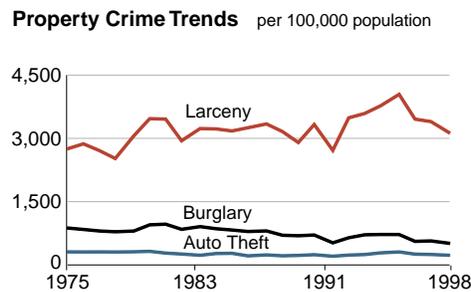
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Montana

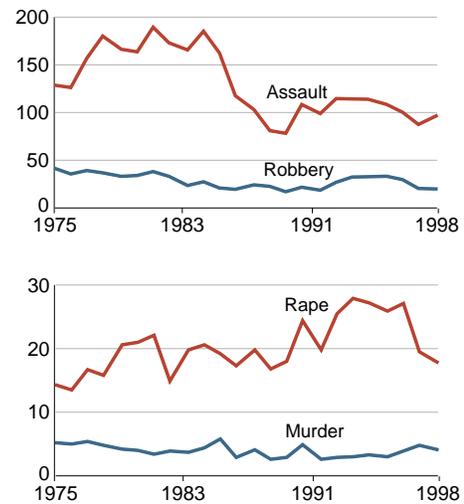
Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Montana from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?



The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s. What are the trends in Montana?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

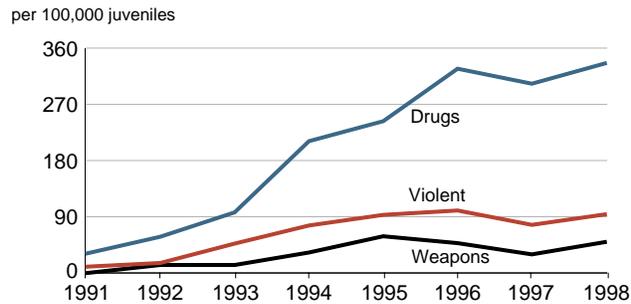


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Montana?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	1,305	681
1995	1,428	778
1998	1,504	927
Percent Change 1991-1998	15%	36%

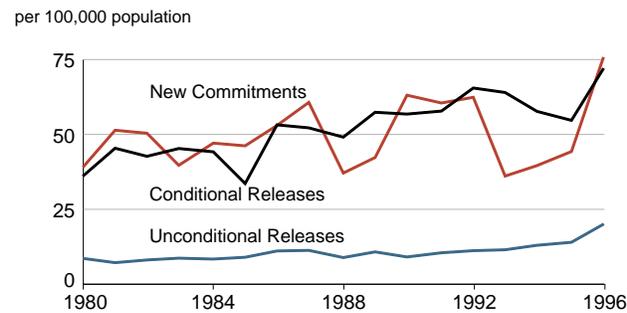
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Montana for these crime types?

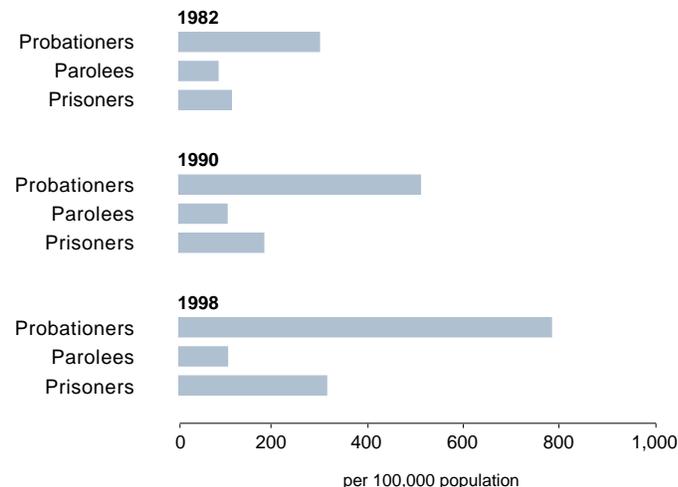


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

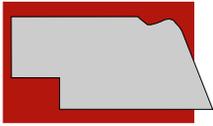


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Montana Statistical Profile

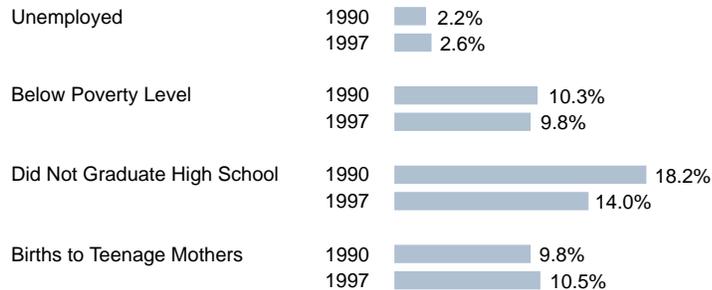
- ◆ The population of Montana increased 9.9% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 880,000.
- ◆ As of 1996, 33.7% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 13.3% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 3%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$29,212.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$194.4 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 768.



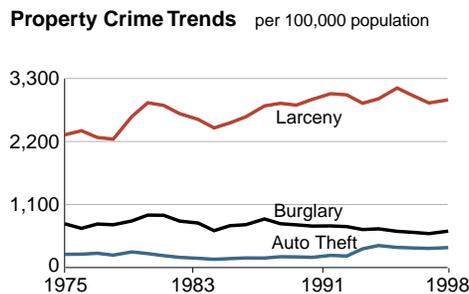
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Nebraska

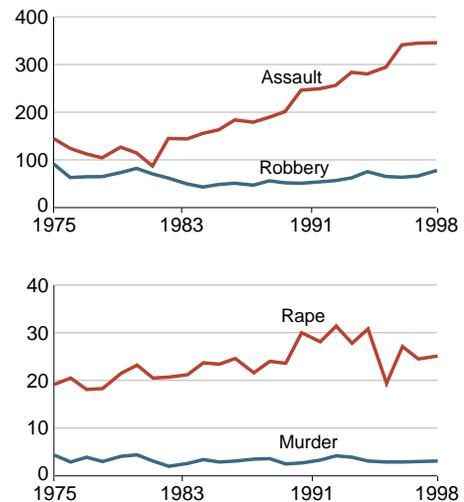
Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Nebraska from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?



The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s. What are the trends in Nebraska?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

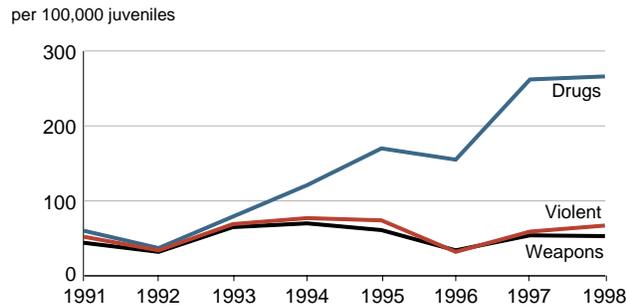


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Nebraska?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	2,860	1,083
1995	2,992	1,220
1998	3,170	1,236
Percent Change 1991-1998	11%	14%

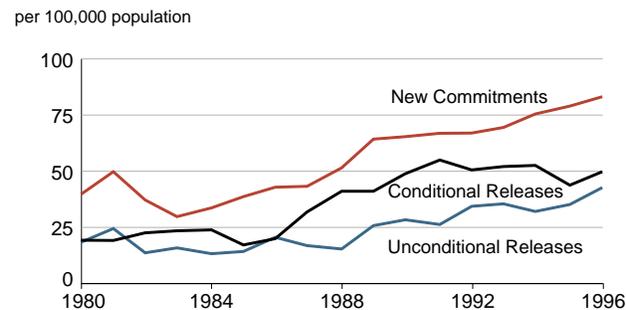
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Nebraska for these crime types?

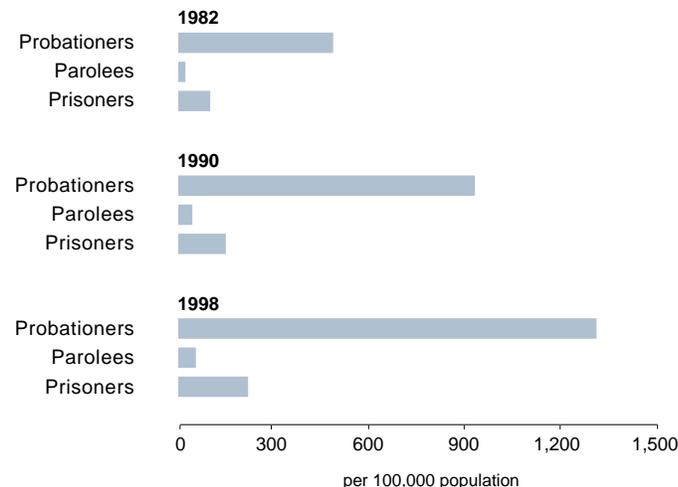


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Nebraska Statistical Profile

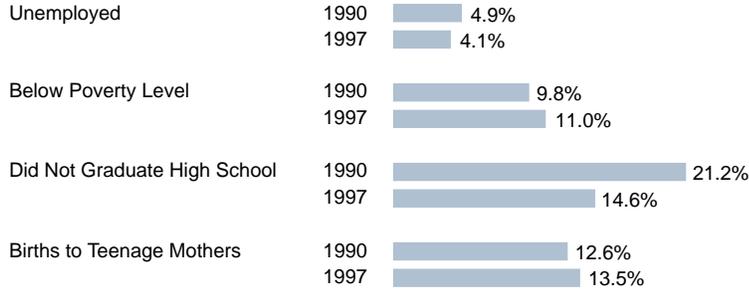
- ◆ The population of Nebraska increased 4.8% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 1.7 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 51.3% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 13.8% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 1%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$34,692.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$367.4 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 1,214.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

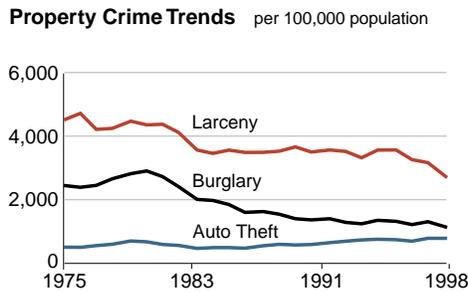
Nevada

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Nevada from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

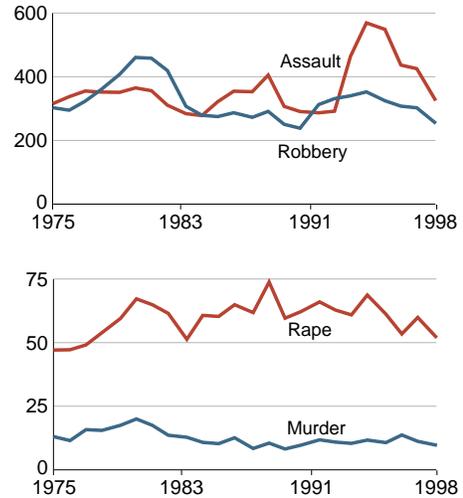


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Nevada?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

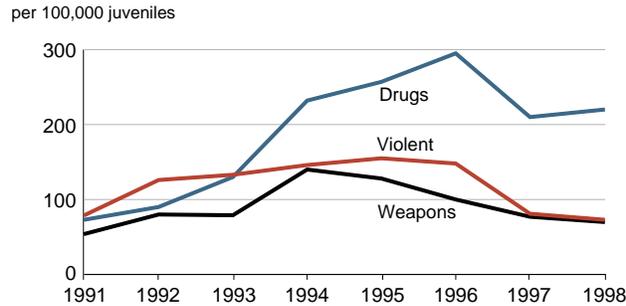


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Nevada?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	2,749	1,237
1995	3,747	1,649
1998	3,875	2,701
Percent Change 1991-1998	41%	118%

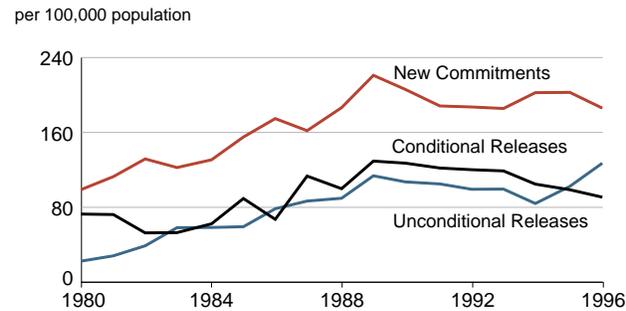
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Nevada for these crime types?

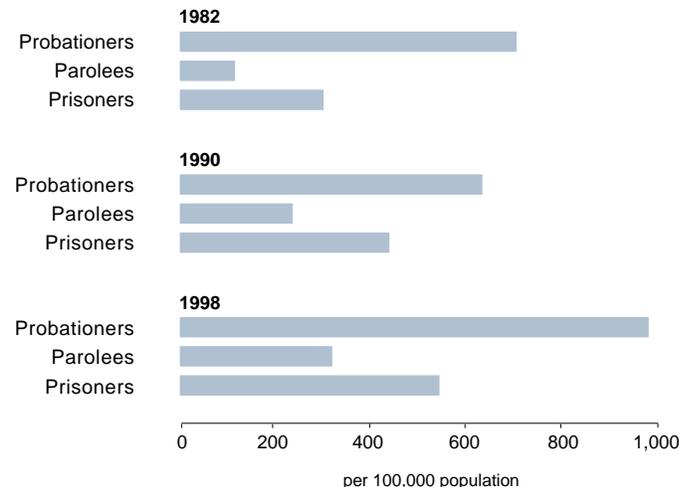


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

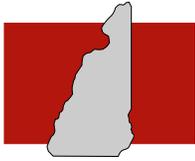


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Nevada Statistical Profile

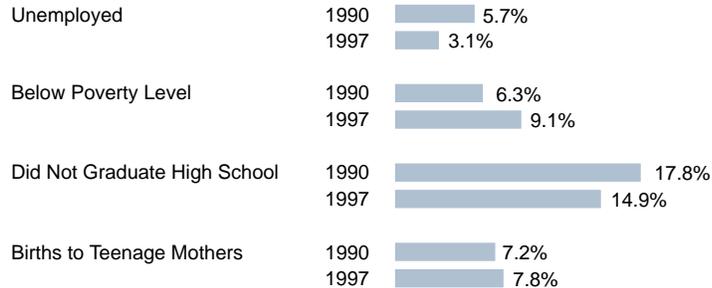
- ◆ The population of Nevada increased 37.5% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 1.7 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 85.7% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 11.5% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 15%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$38,854.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$722.6 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 1,661.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

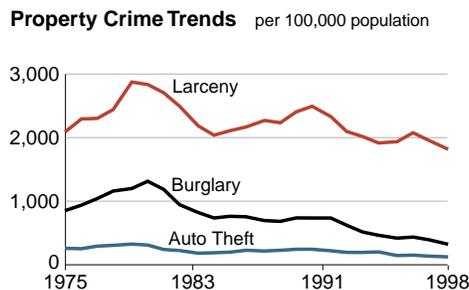
New Hampshire

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in New Hampshire from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

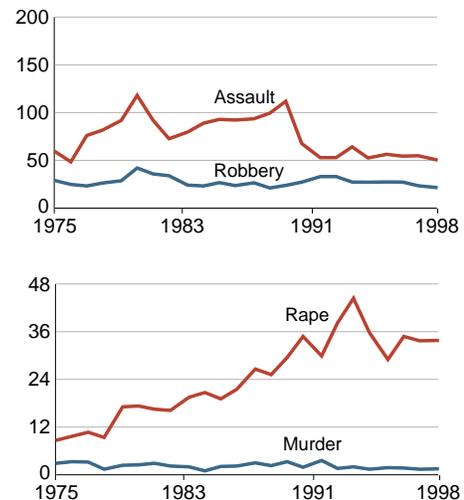


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in New Hampshire?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

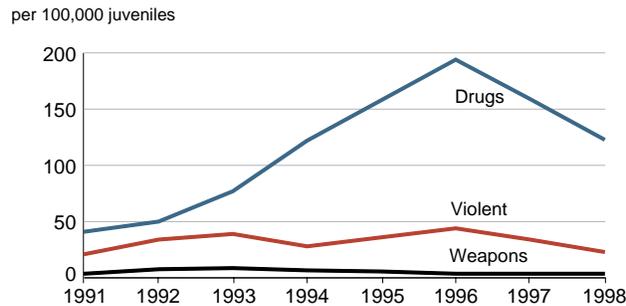


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in New Hampshire?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	1,867	566
1995	1,895	593
1998	2,205	718
Percent Change 1991-1998	18%	27%

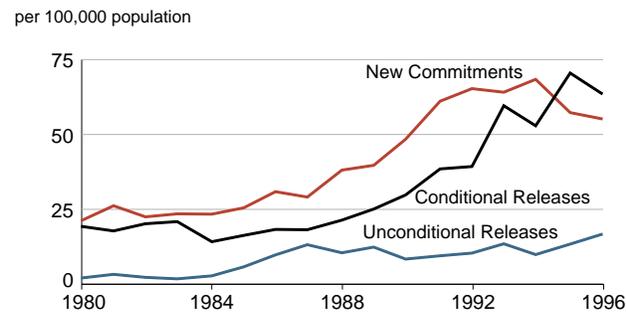
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in New Hampshire for these crime types?

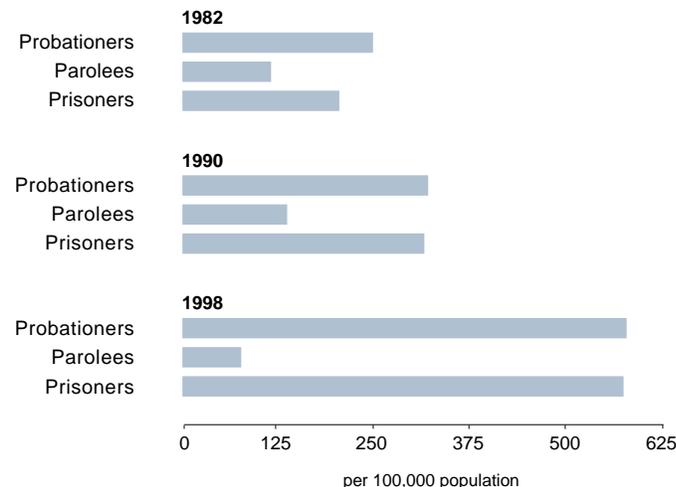


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



New Hampshire Statistical Profile

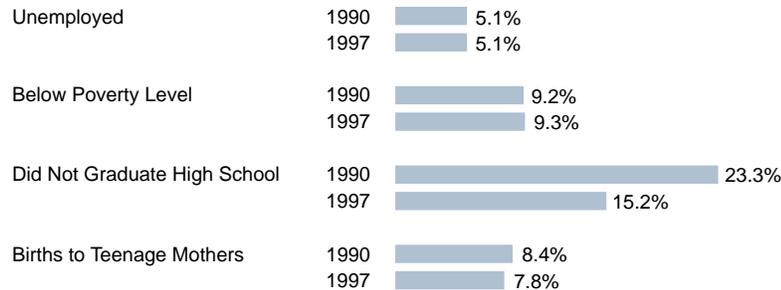
- ◆ The population of New Hampshire increased 5.5% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 1.2 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 59.8% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 12% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 3%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$40,998.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$295.6 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 1,069.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

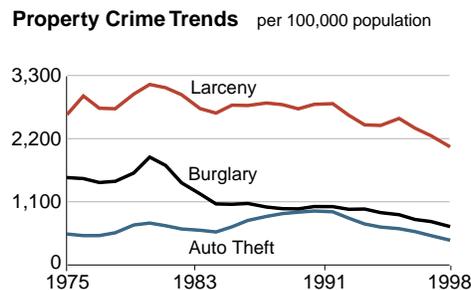
New Jersey

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in New Jersey from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

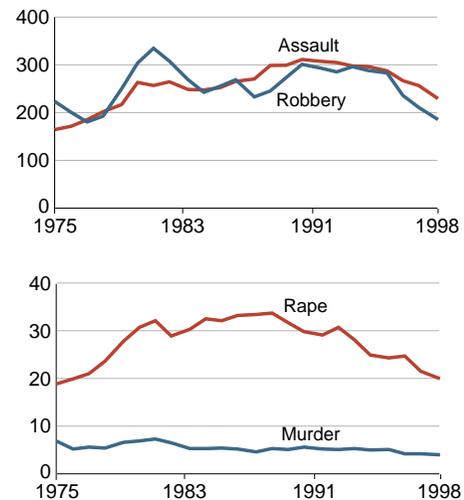


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in New Jersey?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

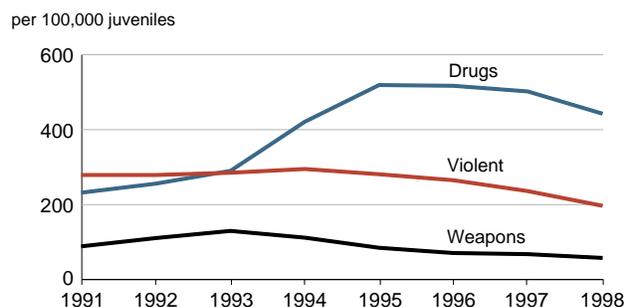


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in New Jersey?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	26,692	6,694
1995	27,697	7,276
1998	29,520	7,647
Percent Change 1991-1998	11%	14%

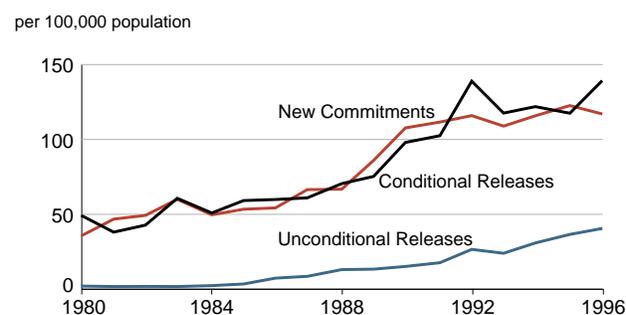
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in New Jersey for these crime types?

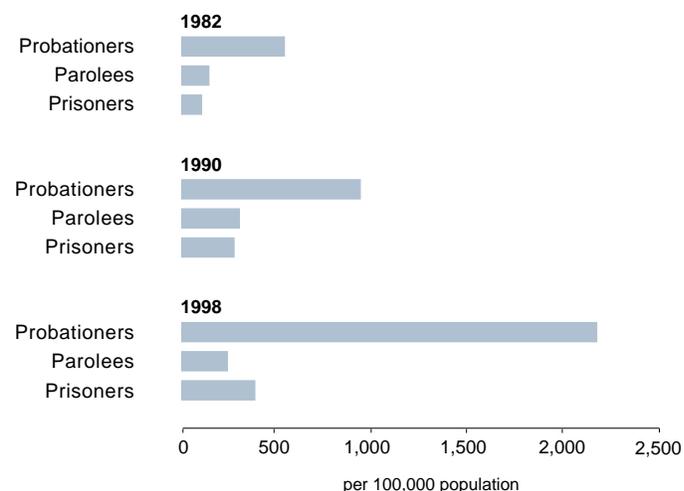


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

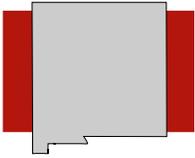


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



New Jersey Statistical Profile

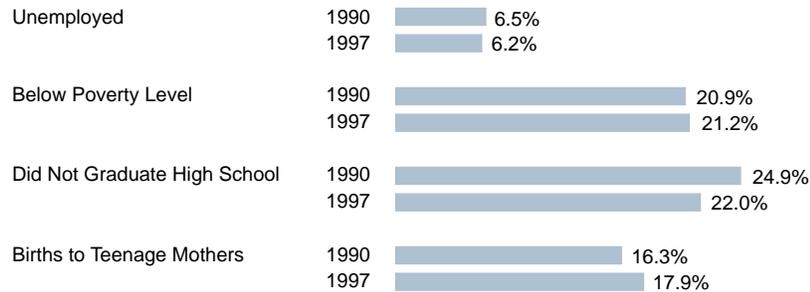
- ◆ The population of New Jersey increased 3.8% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 8.1 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 100% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 13.6% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 4%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$48,021.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$3.7 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 7,274.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

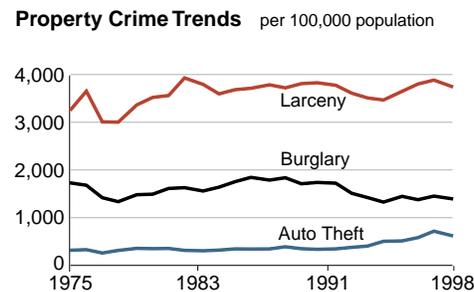
New Mexico

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in New Mexico from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

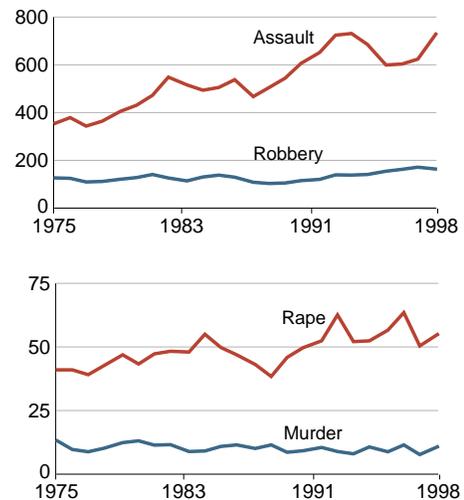


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in New Mexico?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



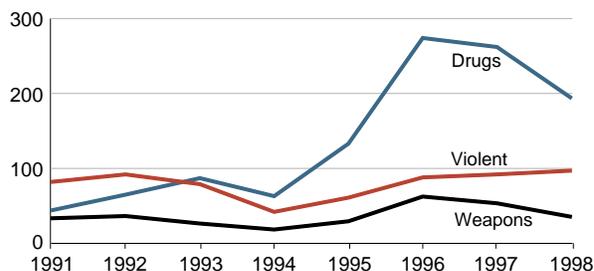
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in New Mexico?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	3,353	1,527
1995	3,630	1,584
1998	3,947	1,791
Percent Change 1991-1998	18%	17%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in New Mexico for these crime types?

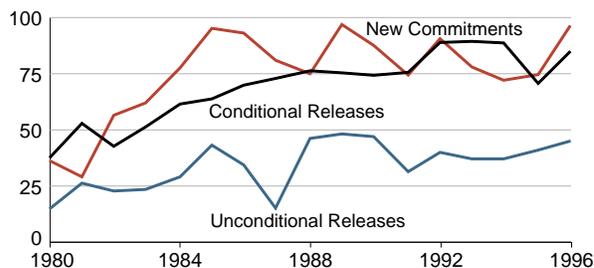
per 100,000 juveniles



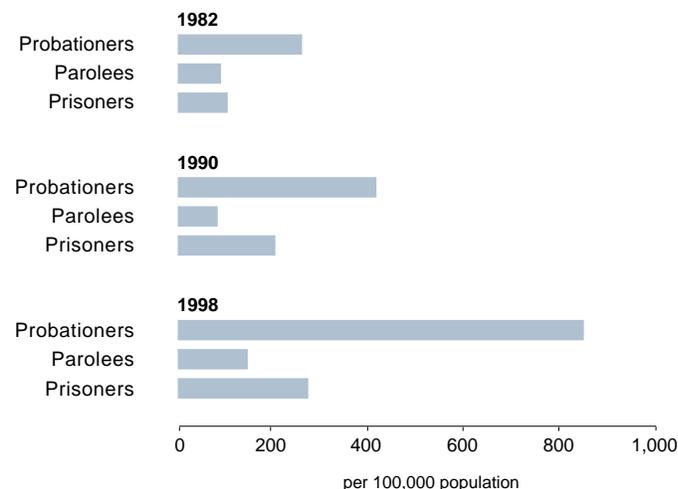
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population

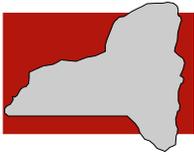


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



New Mexico Statistical Profile

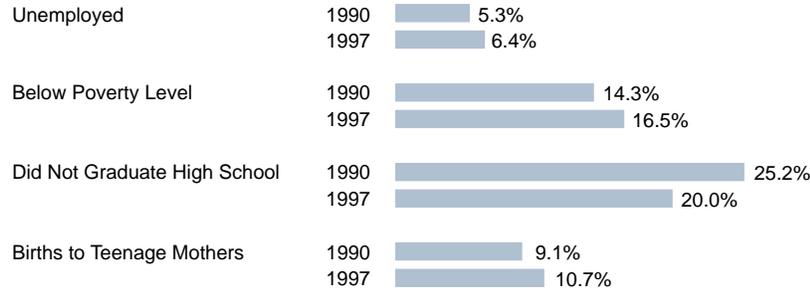
- ◆ The population of New Mexico increased 13.4% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 1.7 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 56.7% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 11.4% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 26%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$30,086.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$587.9 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 2,162.



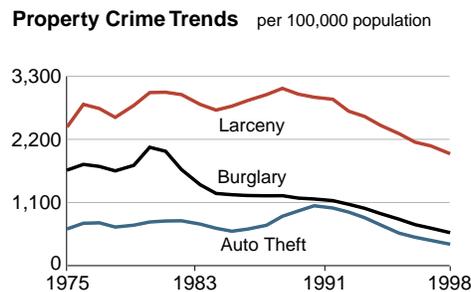
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

New York

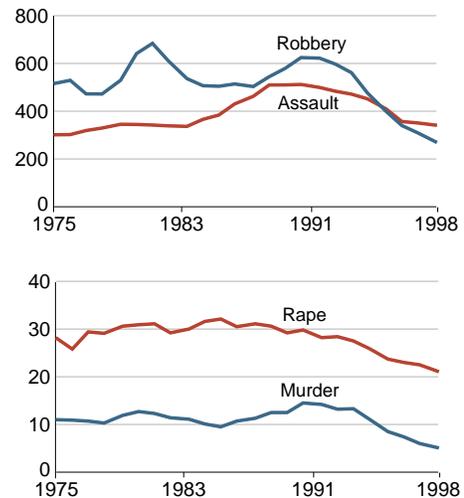
Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in New York from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?



The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s. What are the trends in New York?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

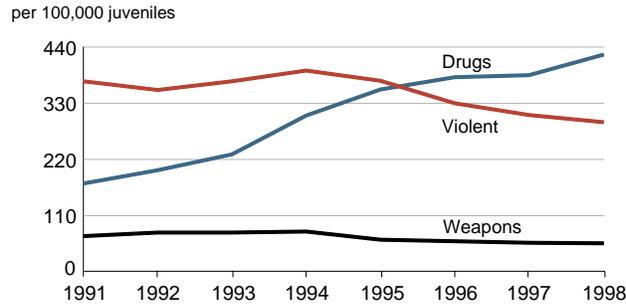


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in New York?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	46,524	13,457
1995	63,241	15,068
1998	66,086	16,711
Percent Change 1991-1998	42%	24%

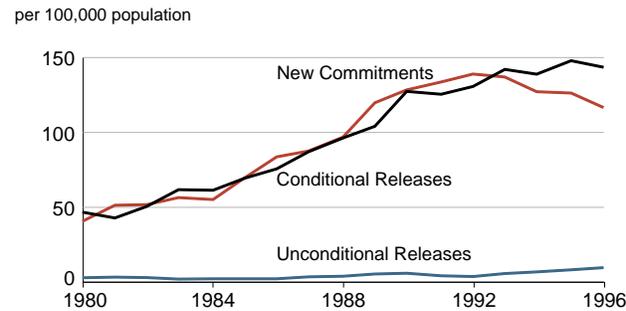
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in New York for these crime types?

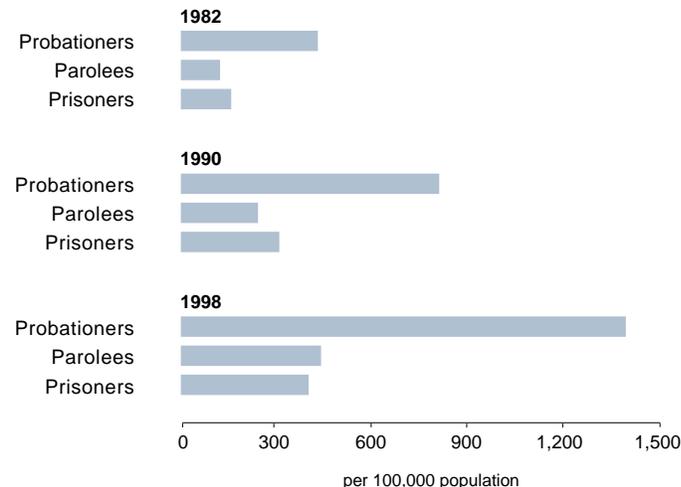


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

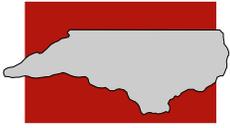


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



New York Statistical Profile

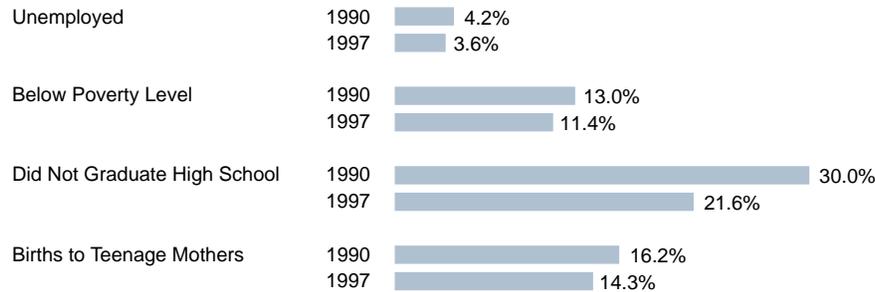
- ◆ The population of New York increased 0.8% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 18.2 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 91.8% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 13.3% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 1%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$35,798.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$10 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 30,516.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

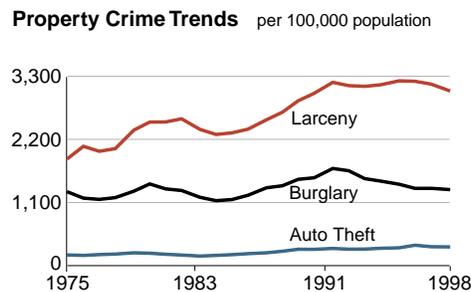
North Carolina

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in North Carolina from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

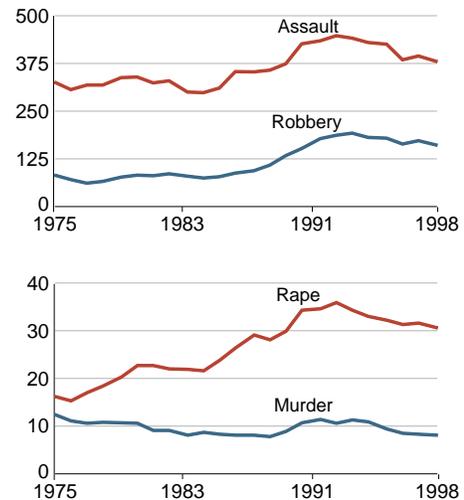


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in North Carolina?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



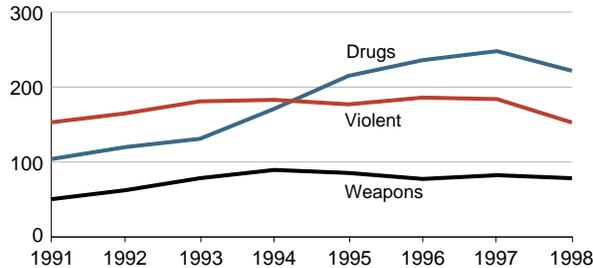
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in North Carolina?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	14,328	4,384
1995	16,044	5,765
1998	17,983	6,637
Percent Change 1991-1998	26%	51%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in North Carolina for these crime types?

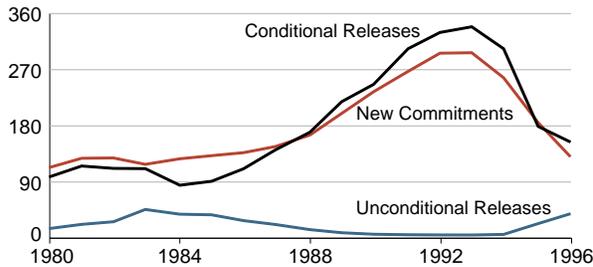
per 100,000 juveniles



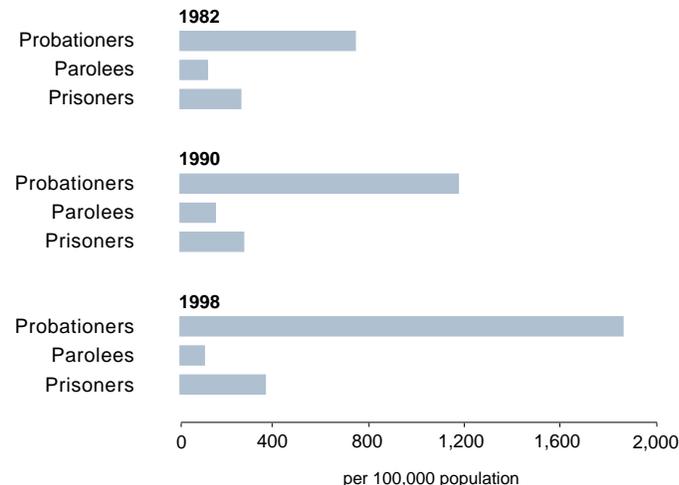
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



North Carolina Statistical Profile

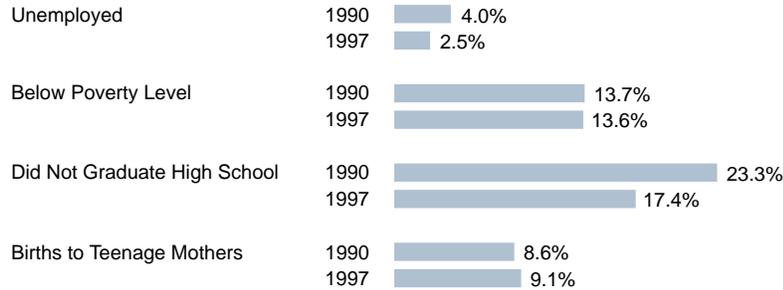
- ◆ The population of North Carolina increased 11.6% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 7.5 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 66.8% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 12.5% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 4%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$35,840.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$2.3 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 12,491.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

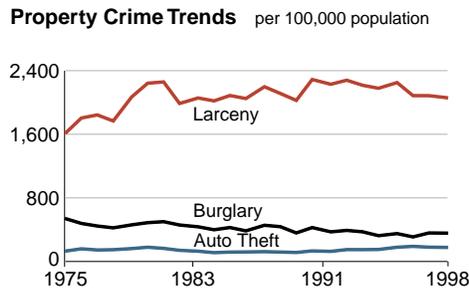
North Dakota

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in North Dakota from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

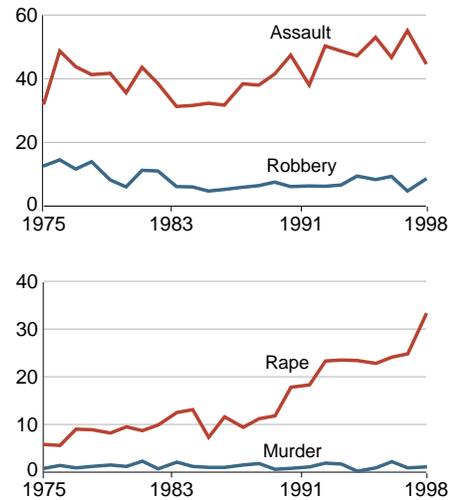


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in North Dakota?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



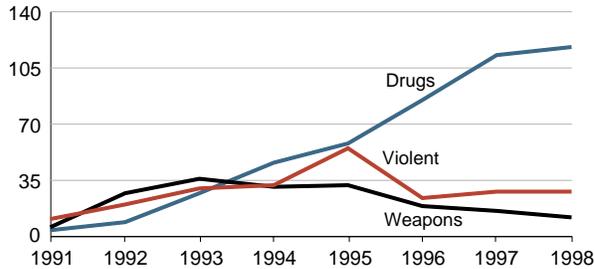
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in North Dakota?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	1,004	318
1995	1,021	390
1998	1,083	372
Percent Change 1991-1998	8%	17%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in North Dakota for these crime types?

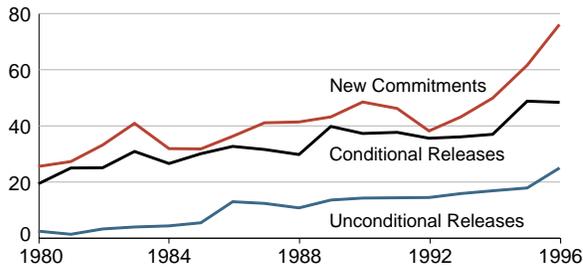
per 100,000 juveniles



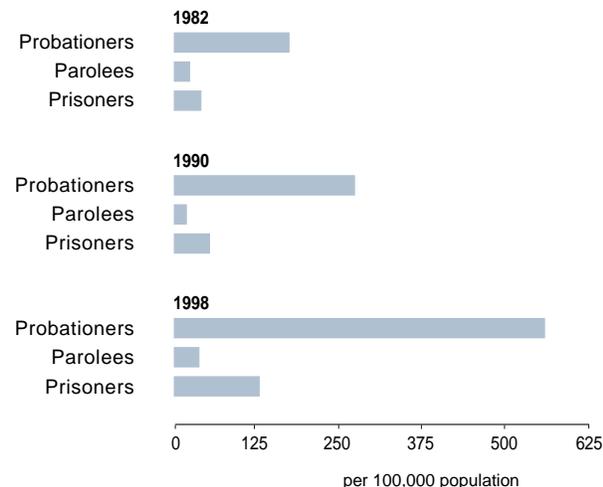
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population

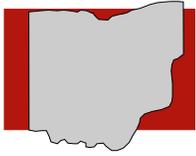


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



North Dakota Statistical Profile

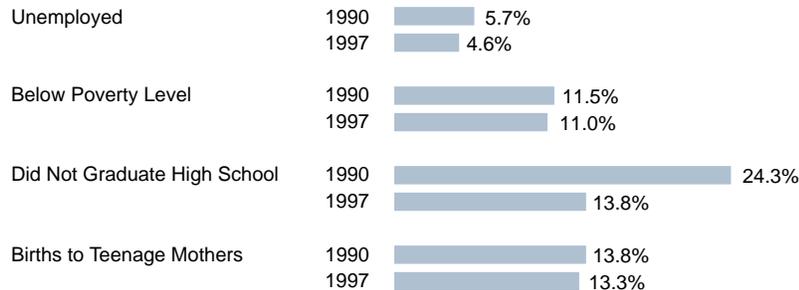
- ◆ The population of North Dakota increased 0.6% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 638,000.
- ◆ As of 1996, 42.7% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 14.4% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to decrease 2%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$31,661.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$110.9 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 240.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

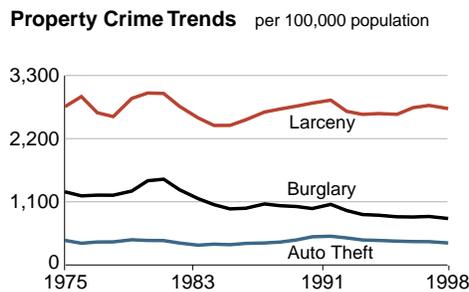
Ohio

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Ohio from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

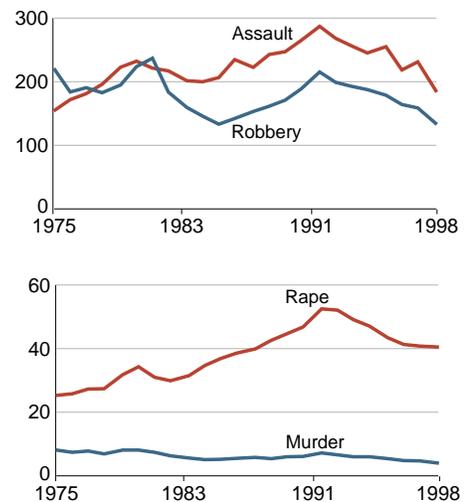


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Ohio?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

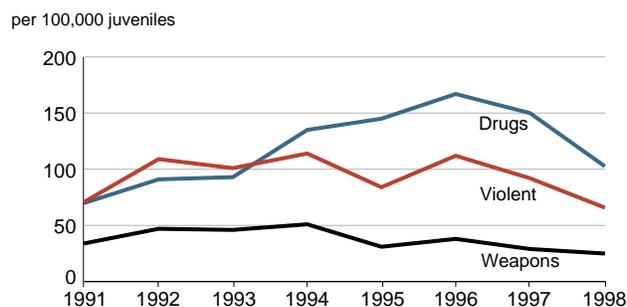


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Ohio?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	19,027	6,840
1995	16,548	7,817
1998	22,467	9,793
Percent Change 1991-1998	18%	43%

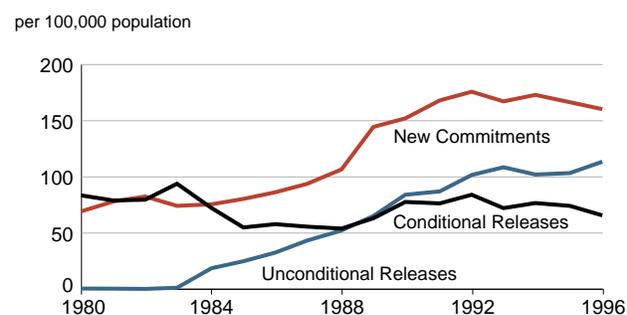
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Ohio for these crime types?

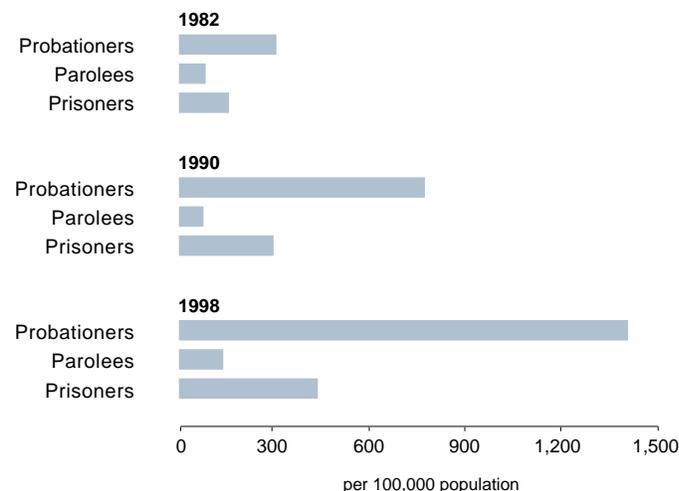


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

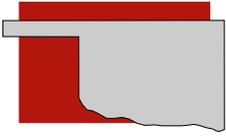


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Ohio Statistical Profile

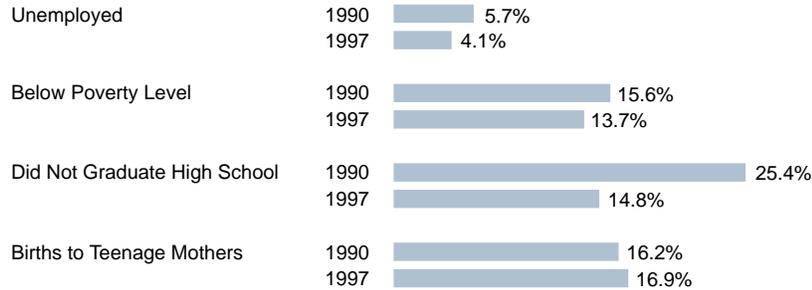
- ◆ The population of Ohio increased 3.2% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 11.2 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 81.1% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 13.4% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to decrease 6%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$36,134.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$3.7 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 11,411.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

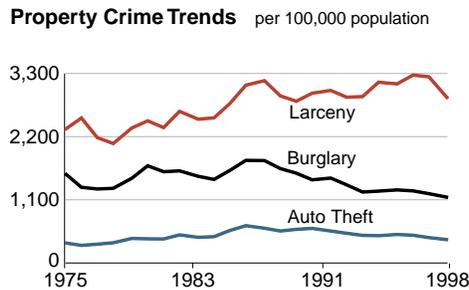
Oklahoma

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Oklahoma from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

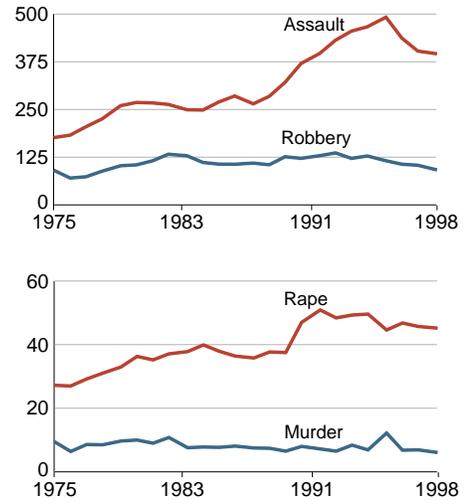


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Oklahoma?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

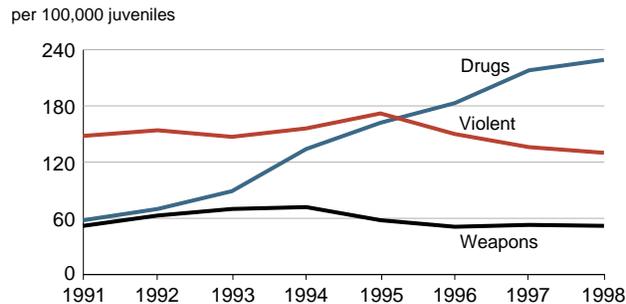


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Oklahoma?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	6,756	2,854
1995	6,582	3,283
1998	6,837	3,324
Percent Change 1991-1998	1%	16%

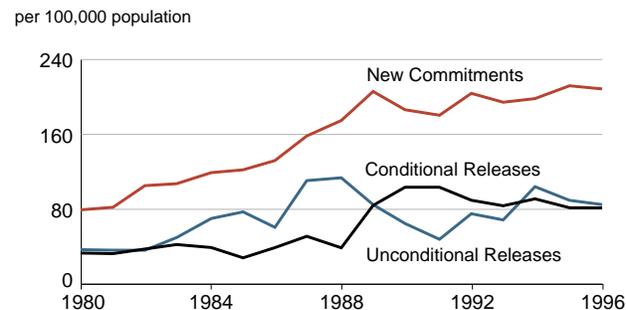
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Oklahoma for these crime types?

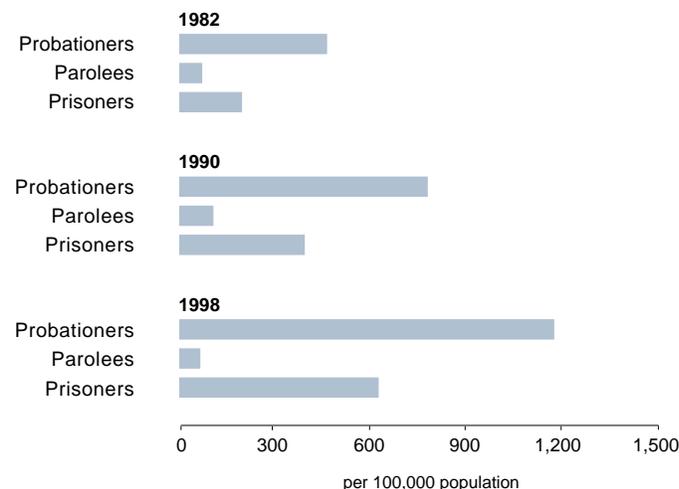


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

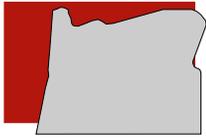


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Oklahoma Statistical Profile

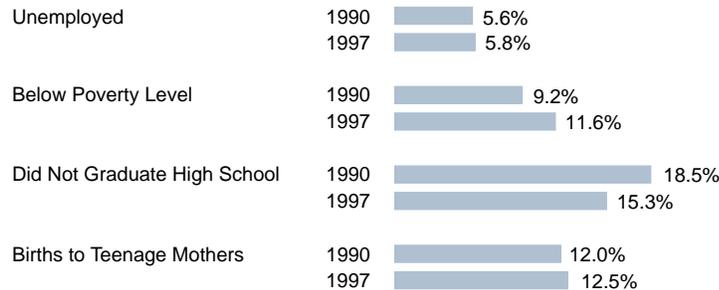
- ◆ The population of Oklahoma increased 5.3% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 3.3 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 60.2% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 13.4% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 0%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$31,351.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$780.5 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 3,846.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

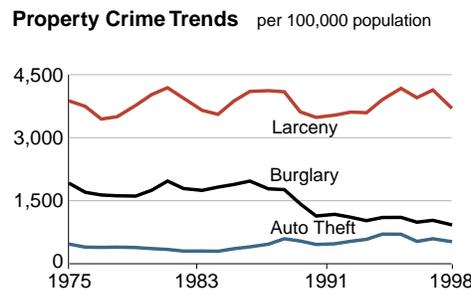
Oregon

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Oregon from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

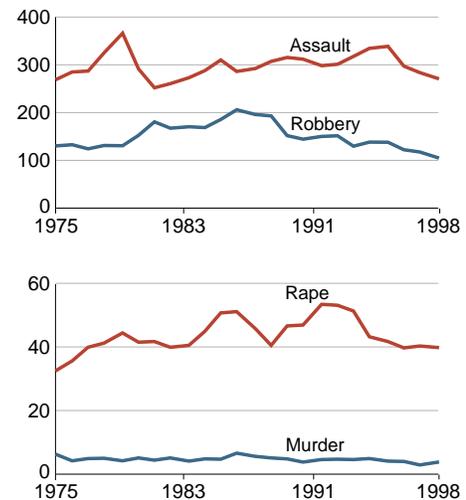


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Oregon?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



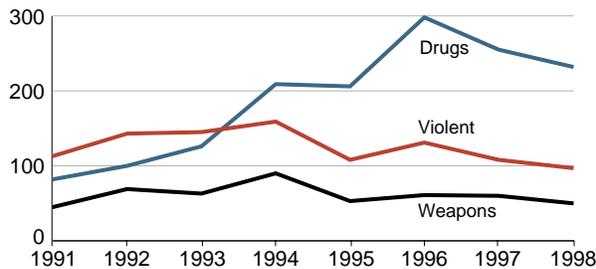
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Oregon?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	4,631	1,466
1995	5,004	1,728
1998	5,282	2,047
Percent Change 1991-1998	14%	40%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Oregon for these crime types?

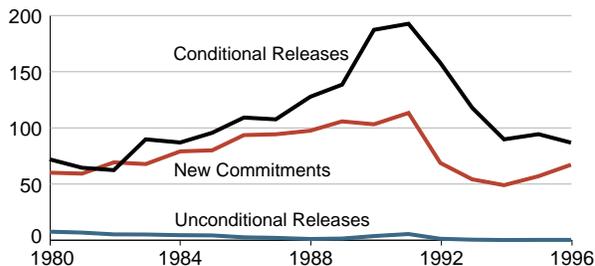
per 100,000 juveniles



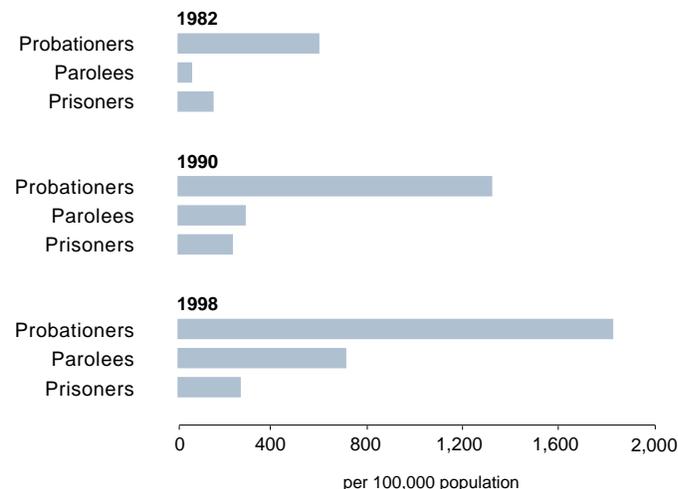
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Oregon Statistical Profile

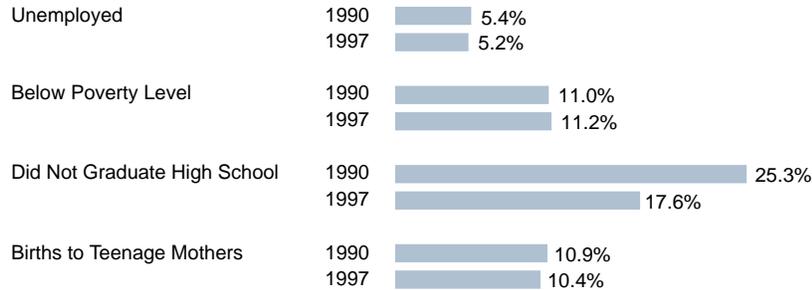
- ◆ The population of Oregon increased 13.5% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 3.3 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 70.2% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 13.2% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 7%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$37,247.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$1 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 2,018.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

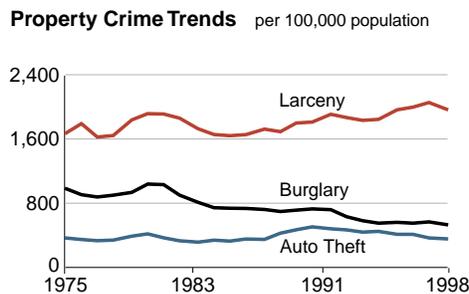
Pennsylvania

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Pennsylvania during this period that might relate to justice system trends?

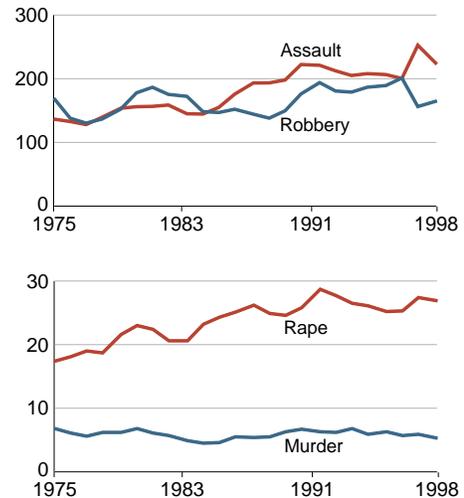


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Pennsylvania?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

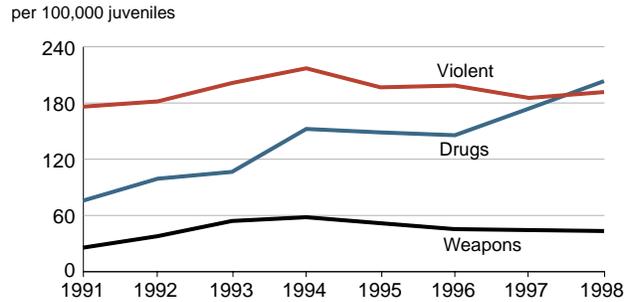


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Pennsylvania?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	22,226	4,318
1995	21,239	3,644
1998	23,038	3,909
Percent Change 1991-1998	4%	-9%

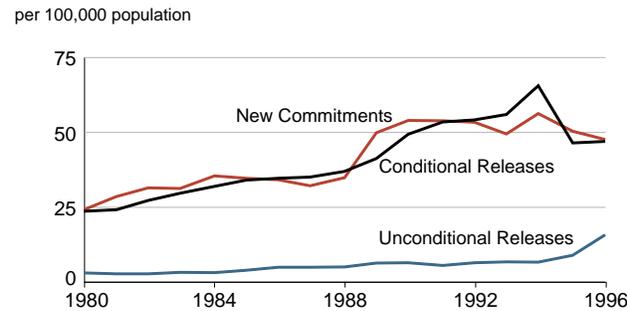
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Pennsylvania for these crime types?

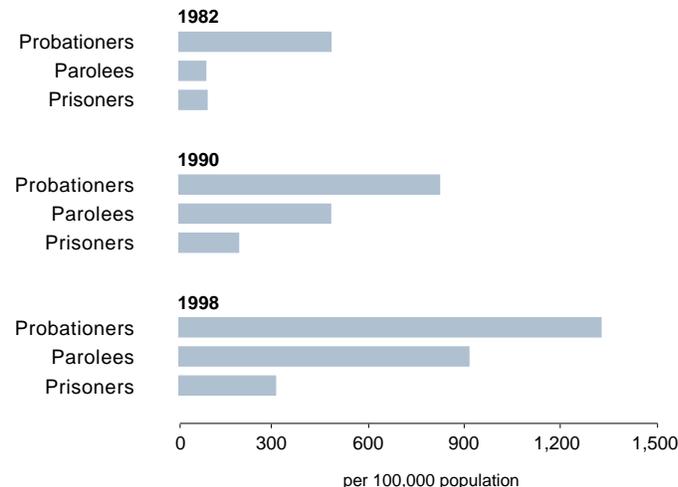


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

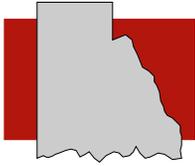


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Pennsylvania Statistical Profile

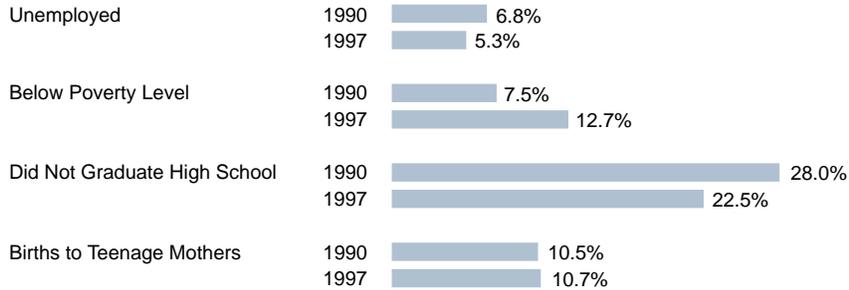
- ◆ The population of Pennsylvania increased 1% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 12 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 84.6% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 15.9% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to decrease 6%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$37,517.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$3.7 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 10,757.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

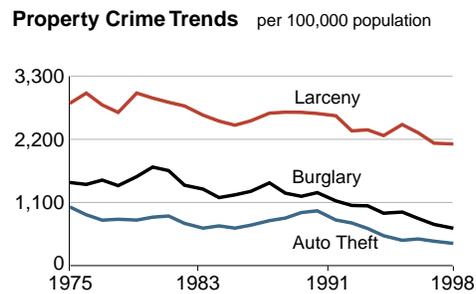
Rhode Island

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Rhode Island from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

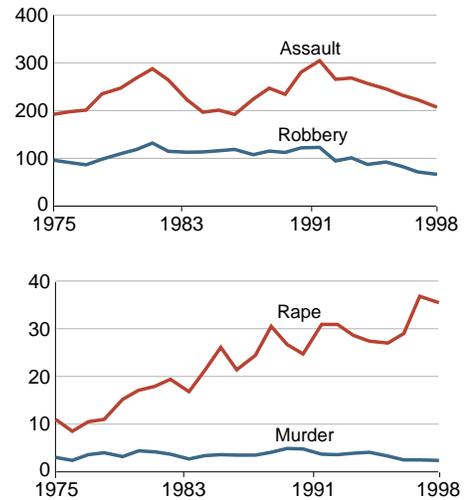


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Rhode Island?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



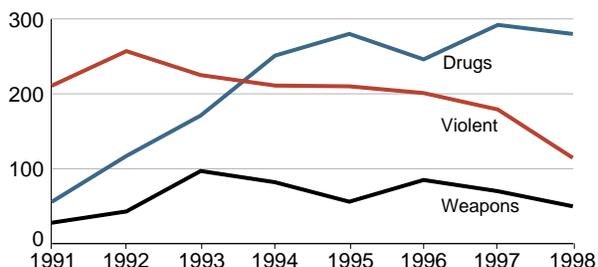
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Rhode Island?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	2,269	522
1995	2,342	552
1998	2,391	602
Percent Change 1991-1998	5%	15%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Rhode Island for these crime types?

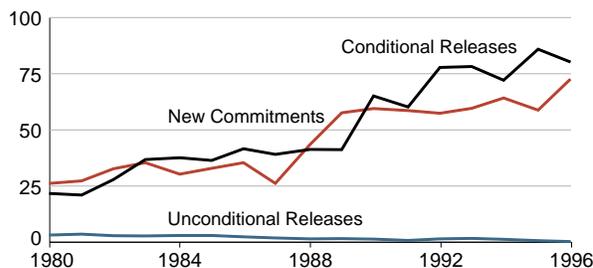
per 100,000 juveniles



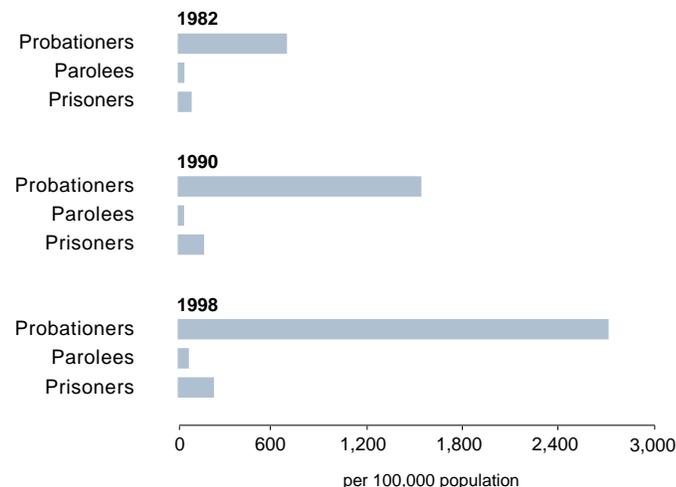
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population

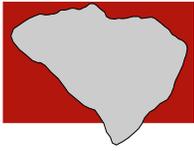


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Rhode Island Statistical Profile

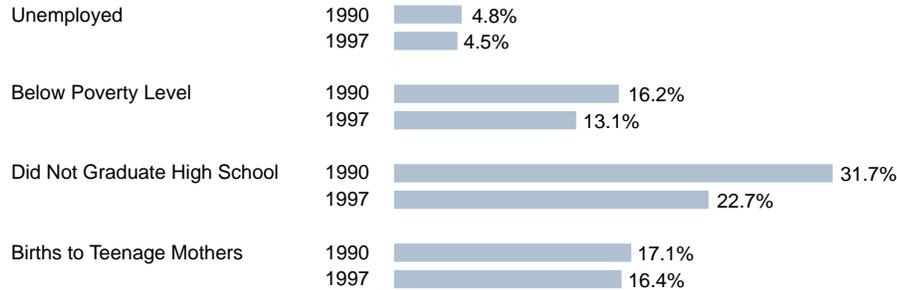
- ◆ The population of Rhode Island decreased 1.8% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 988,000.
- ◆ As of 1996, 93.8% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 15.6% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 4%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$34,797.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$355.8 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 1,104.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

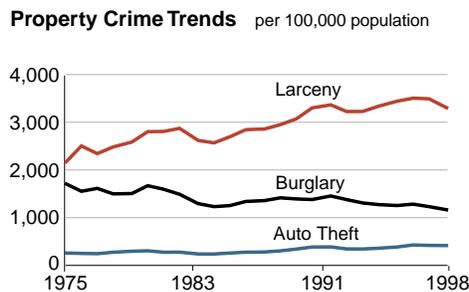
South Carolina

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in South Carolina from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

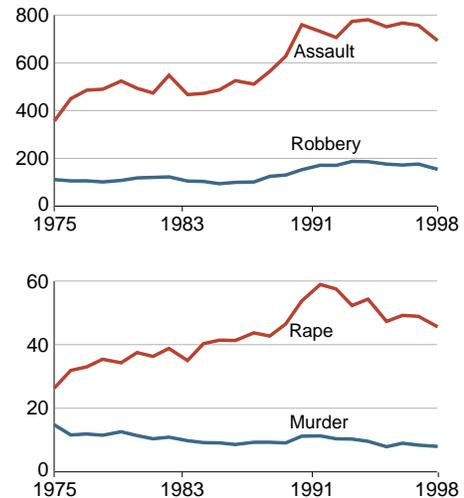


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in South Carolina?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



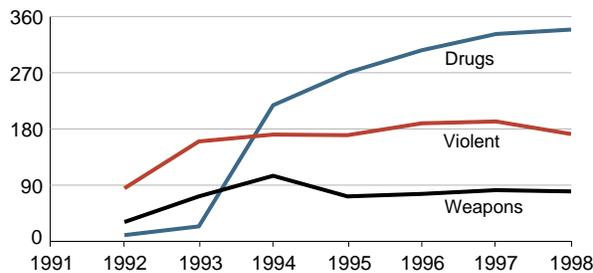
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in South Carolina?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	7,208	1,949
1995	8,202	2,628
1998	9,129	2,905
Percent Change 1991-1998	27%	49%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in South Carolina for these crime types?

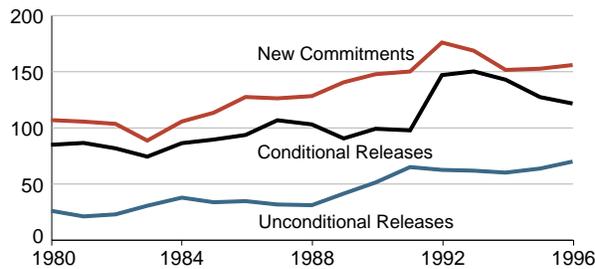
per 100,000 juveniles



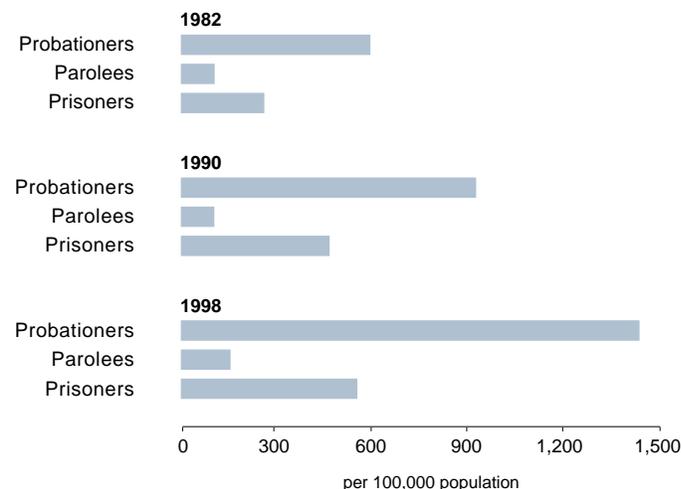
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



South Carolina Statistical Profile

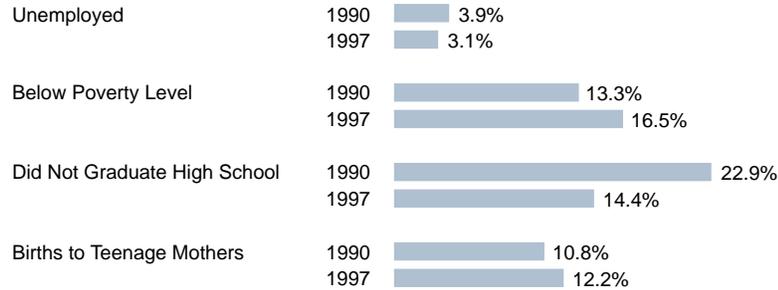
- ◆ The population of South Carolina increased 8.3% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 3.8 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 69.6% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 12.2% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 3%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$34,262.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$978.5 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 5,602.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

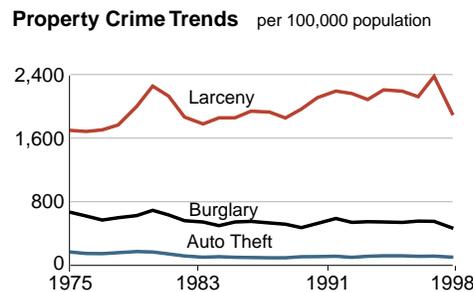
South Dakota

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in South Dakota from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

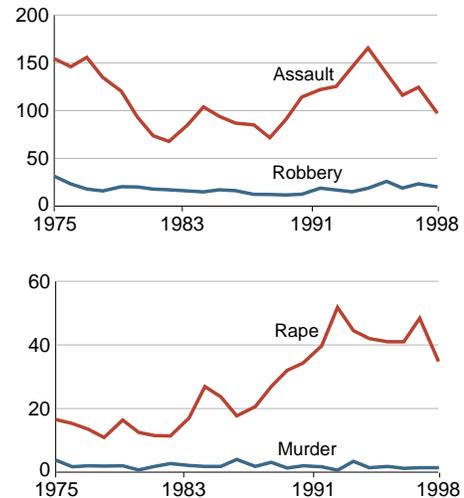


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in South Dakota?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

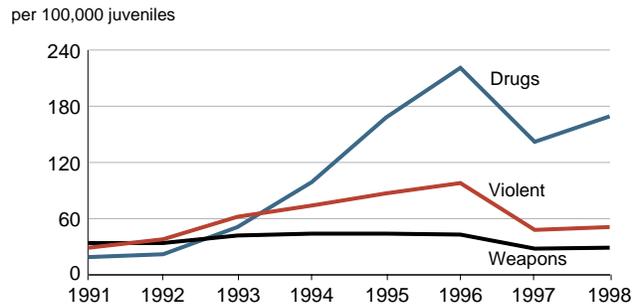


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in South Dakota?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	1,000	400
1995	1,087	554
1998	1,157	605
Percent Change 1991-1998	16%	51%

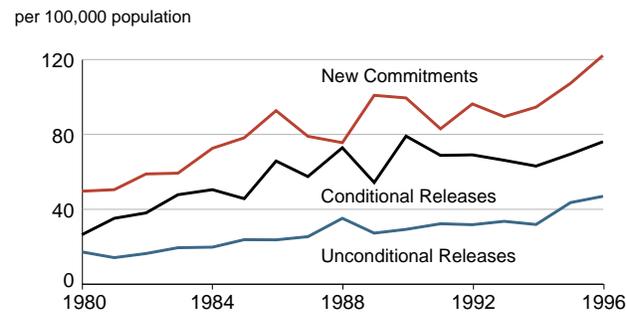
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in South Dakota for these crime types?

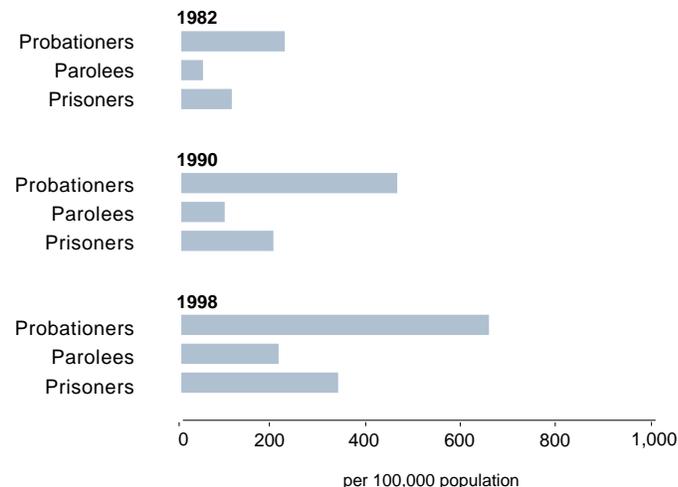


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



South Dakota Statistical Profile

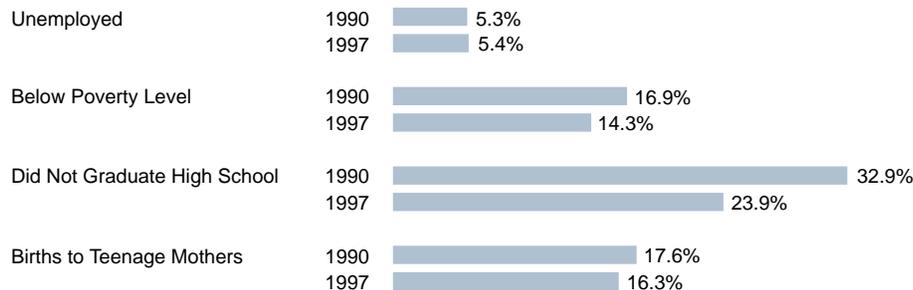
- ◆ The population of South Dakota increased 4.9% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 738,000.
- ◆ As of 1996, 33.3% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 14.3% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 2%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$29,694.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$161.4 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 562.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

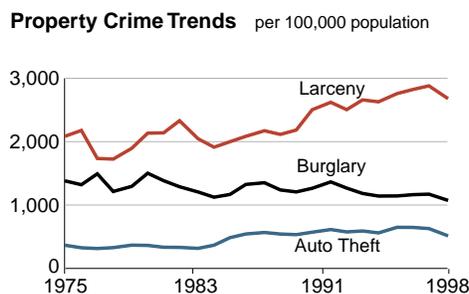
Tennessee

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Tennessee from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

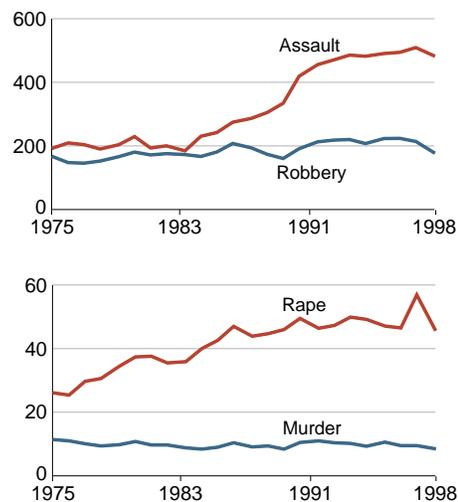


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Tennessee?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



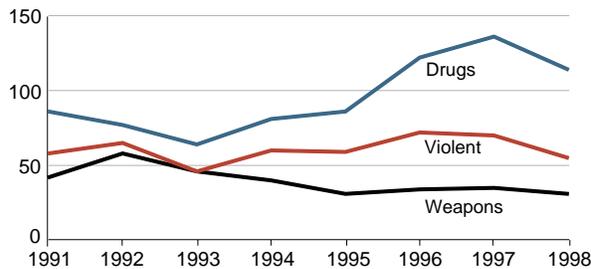
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Tennessee?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	9,540	4,624
1995	9,629	5,326
1998	12,448	7,599
Percent Change 1991-1998	30%	64%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Tennessee for these crime types?

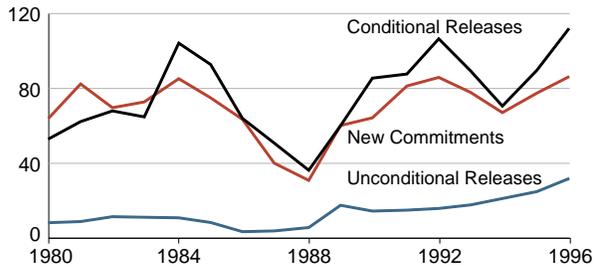
per 100,000 juveniles



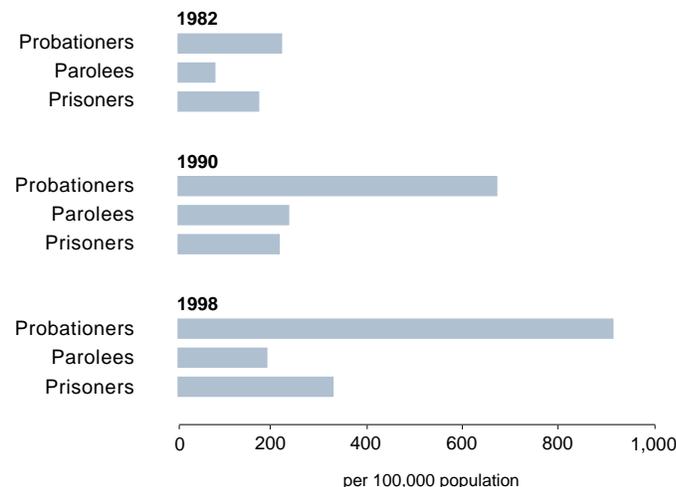
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population

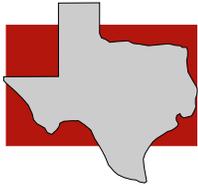


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Tennessee Statistical Profile

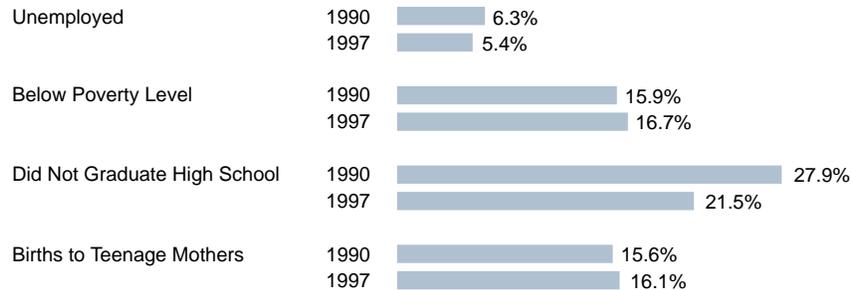
- ◆ The population of Tennessee increased 10% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 5.4 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 68% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 12.5% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 6%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$30,636.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$1.3 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 5,305.



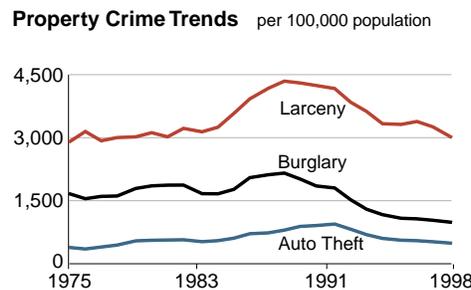
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Texas

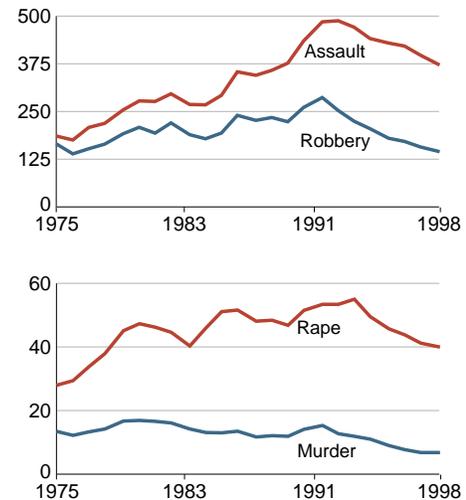
Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Texas from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?



The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s. What are the trends in Texas?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

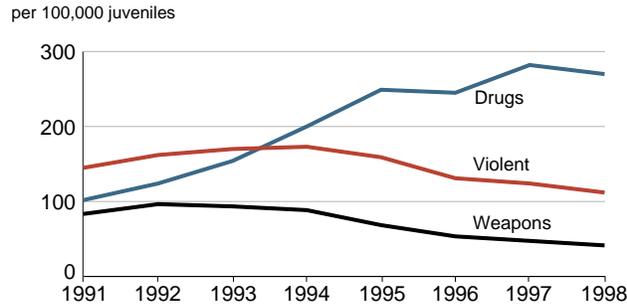


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Texas?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	36,268	20,860
1995	42,363	24,405
1998	45,669	26,510
Percent Change 1991-1998	26%	27%

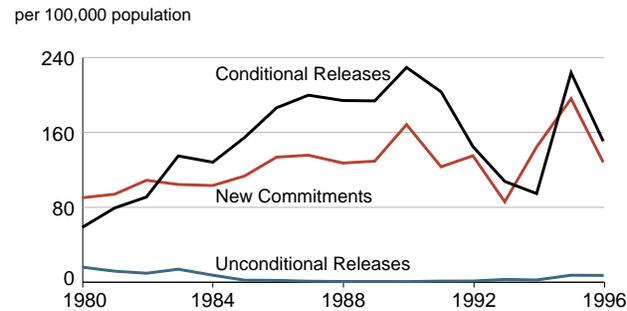
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Texas for these crime types?

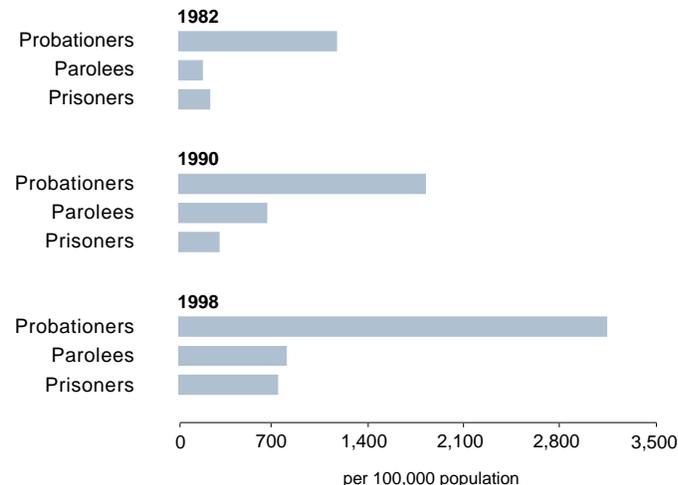


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

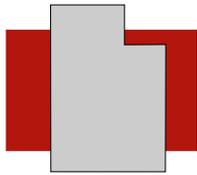


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Texas Statistical Profile

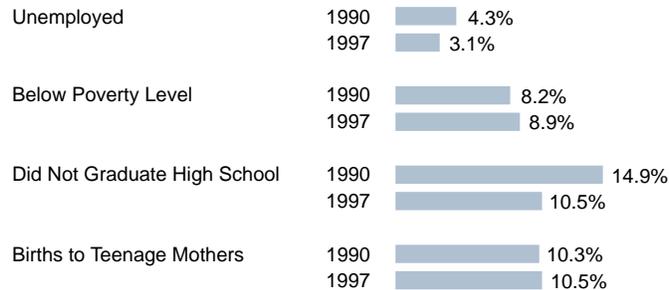
- ◆ The population of Texas increased 13.6% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 19.8 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 84.2% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 10.1% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 21%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$35,075.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$6.7 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 38,056.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

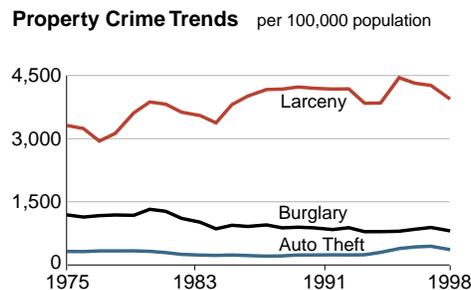
Utah

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Utah from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

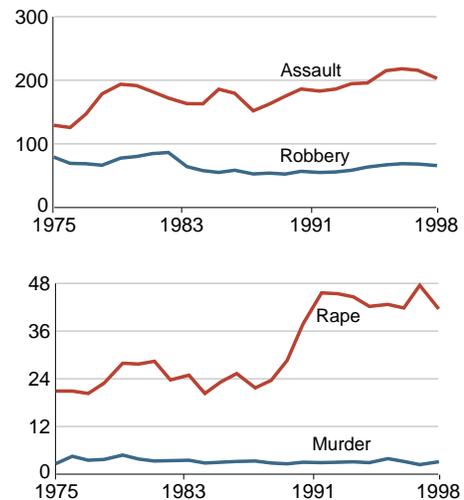


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Utah?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

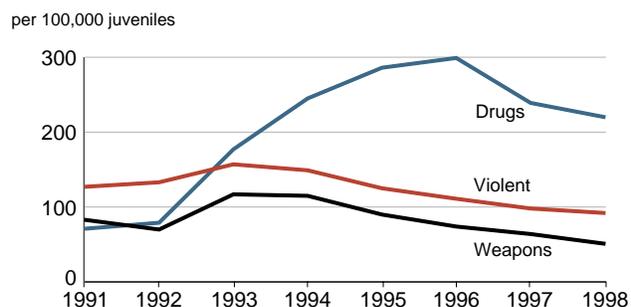


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Utah?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	3,048	794
1995	3,879	990
1998	4,087	1,701
Percent Change 1991-1998	34%	114%

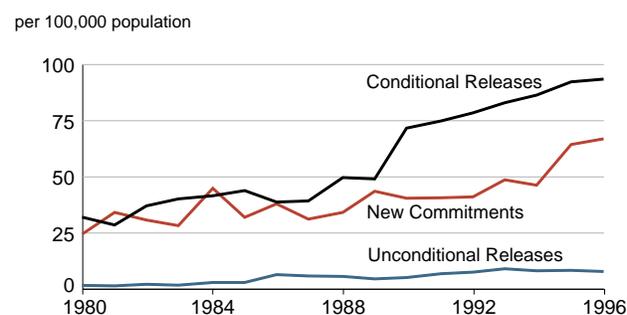
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Utah for these crime types?

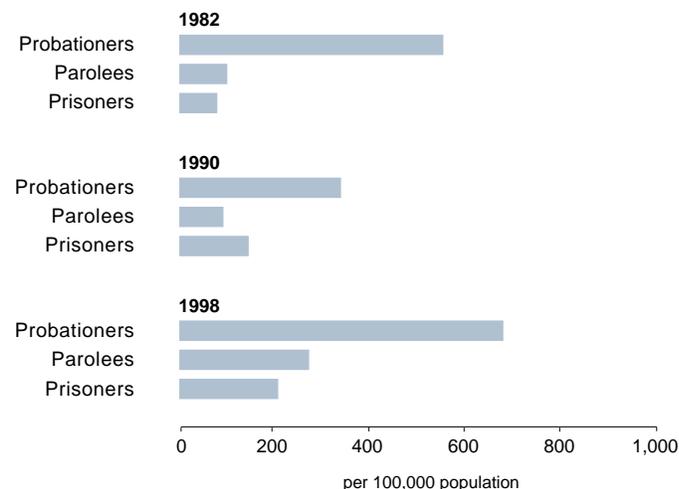


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

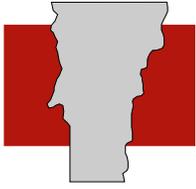


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Utah Statistical Profile

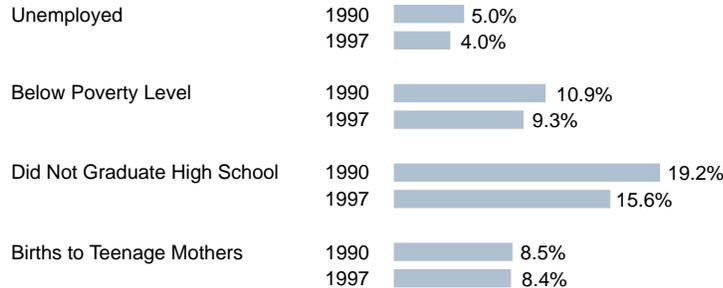
- ◆ The population of Utah increased 19.4% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 2.1 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 77.1% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 8.8% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 18%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$42,775.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$558.9 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 1,510.



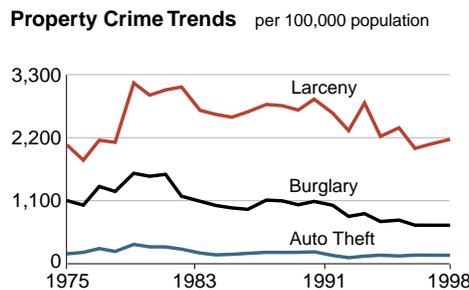
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Vermont

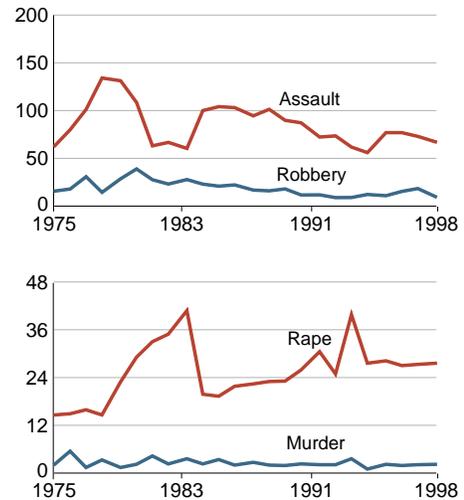
Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Vermont from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?



The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s. What are the trends in Vermont?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

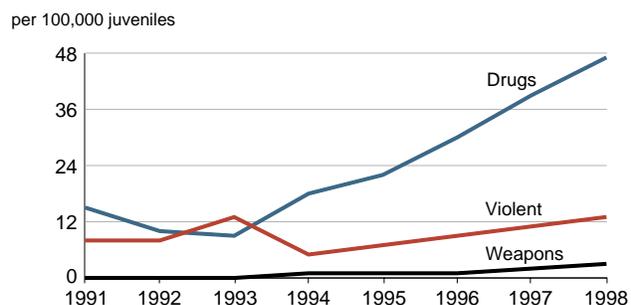


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Vermont?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	840	326
1995	906	337
1998	884	260
Percent Change 1991-1998	5%	-20%

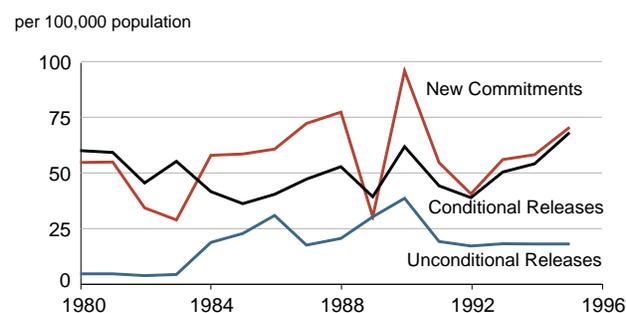
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Vermont for these crime types?

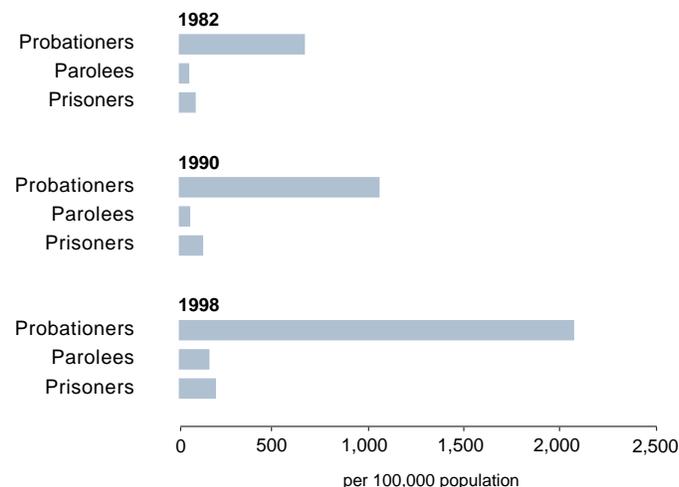


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

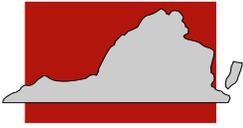


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Vermont Statistical Profile

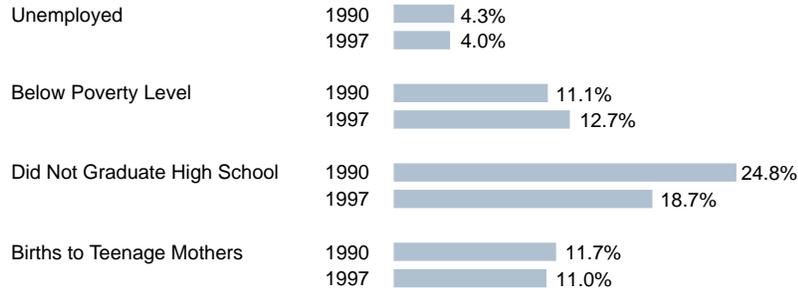
- ◆ The population of Vermont increased 4.3% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 591,000.
- ◆ As of 1996, 27.7% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 12.3% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to decrease 1%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$35,053.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$135.2 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 585.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

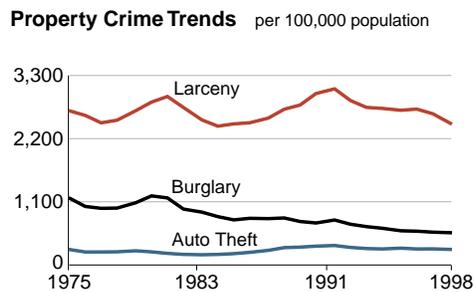
Virginia

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Virginia from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

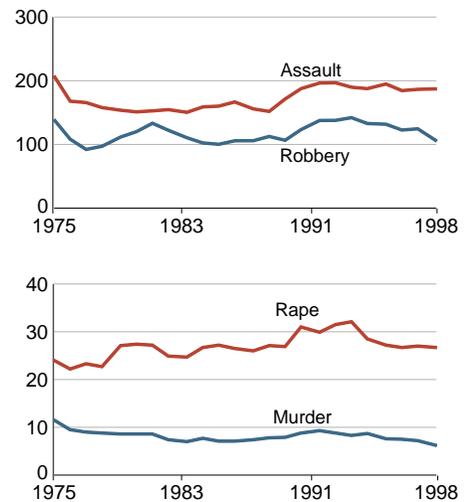


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Virginia?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



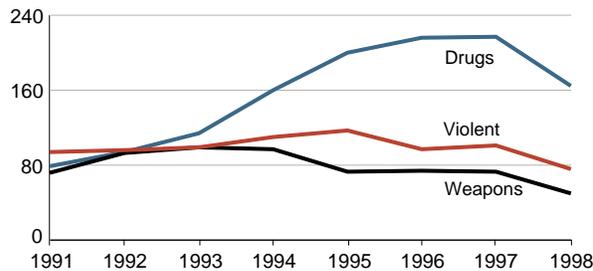
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Virginia?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	13,086	3,574
1995	14,244	3,895
1998	15,263	4,149
Percent Change 1991-1998	17%	16%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Virginia for these crime types?

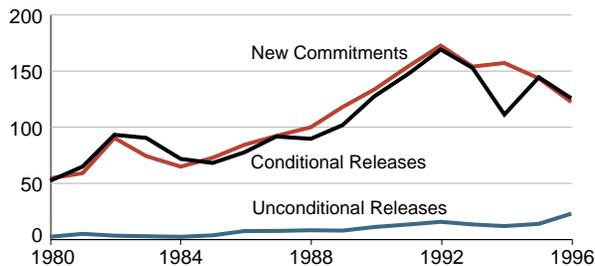
per 100,000 juveniles



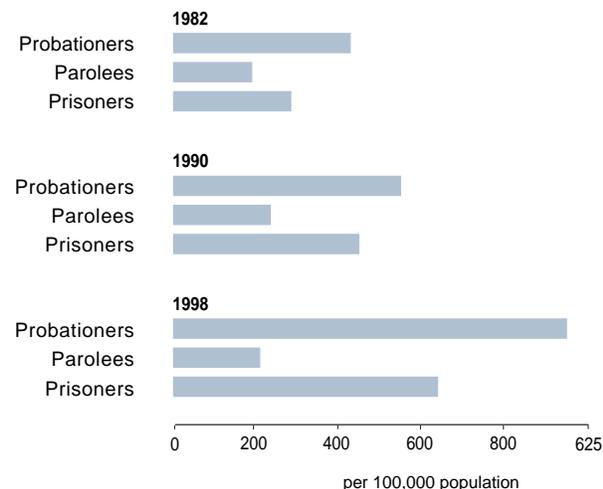
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population

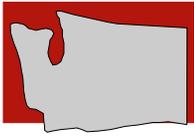


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Virginia Statistical Profile

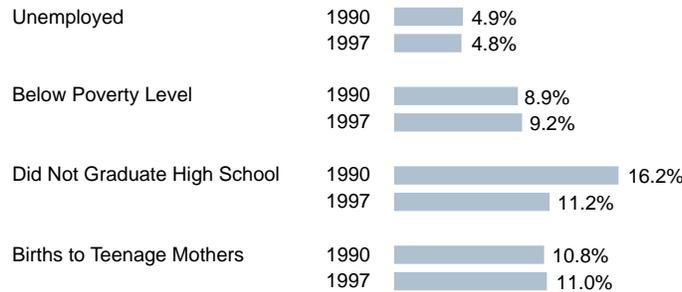
- ◆ The population of Virginia increased 8.4% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 6.8 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 77.9% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 11.3% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 8%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$42,957.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$2.1 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 8,422.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

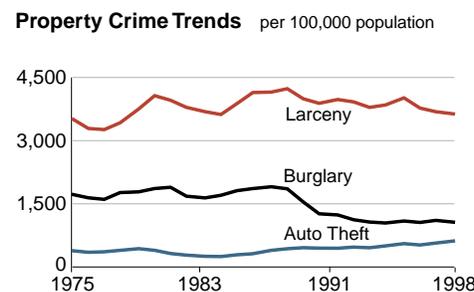
Washington

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Washington from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

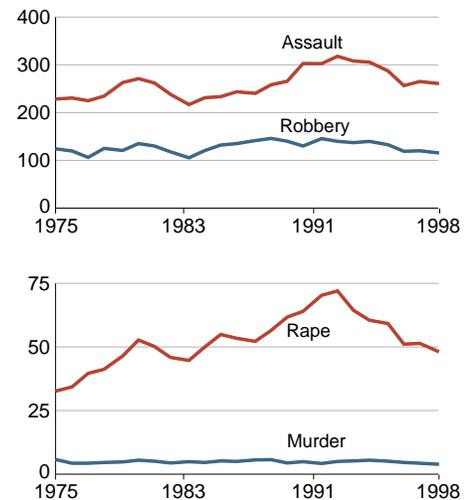


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Washington?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



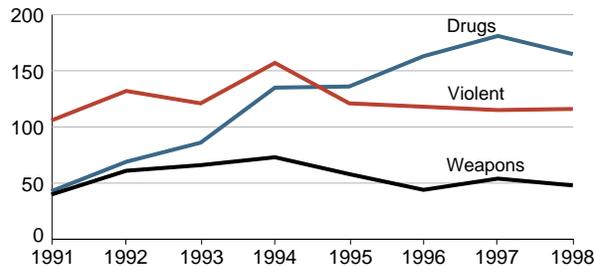
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Washington?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	7,957	3,146
1995	8,667	3,485
1998	9,143	4,039
Percent Change 1991-1998	15%	28%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Washington for these crime types?

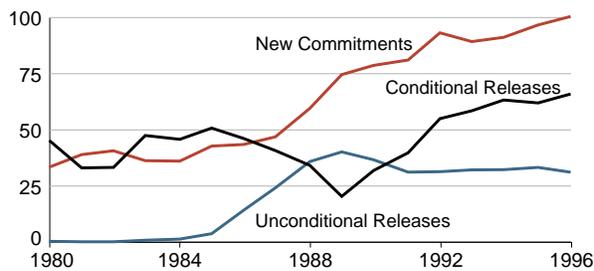
per 100,000 juveniles



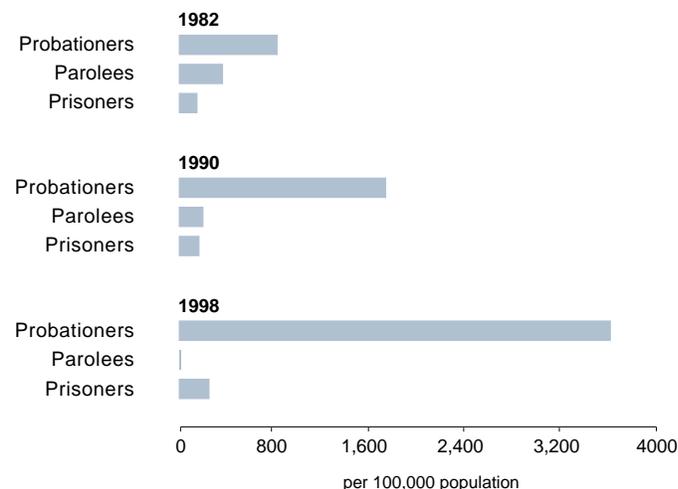
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population

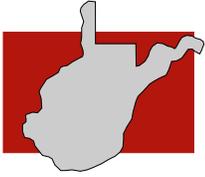


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Washington Statistical Profile

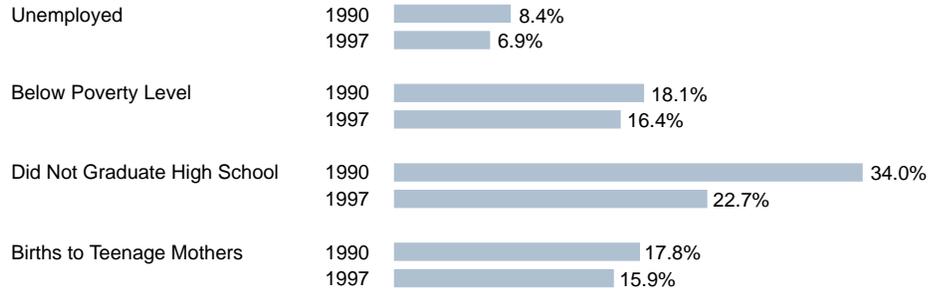
- ◆ The population of Washington increased 14.4% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 5.7 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 82.8% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 11.5% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 13%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$44,562.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$1.9 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 5,378.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

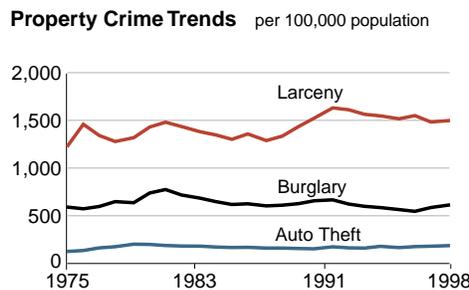
West Virginia

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in West Virginia from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

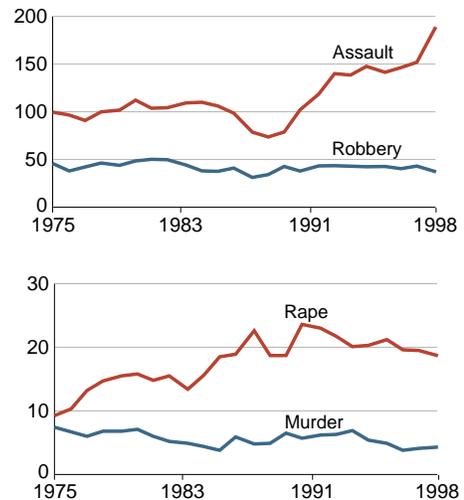


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in West Virginia?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

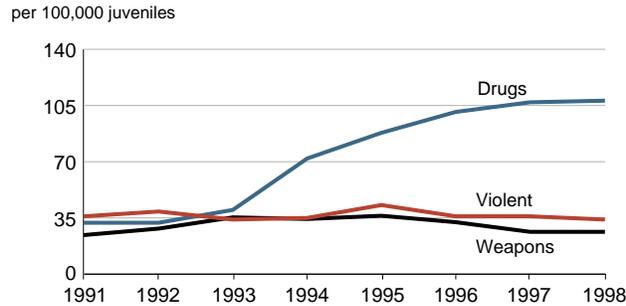


Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in West Virginia?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	2,610	1,080
1995	2,870	1,011
1998	3,030	999
Percent Change 1991-1998	16%	-8%

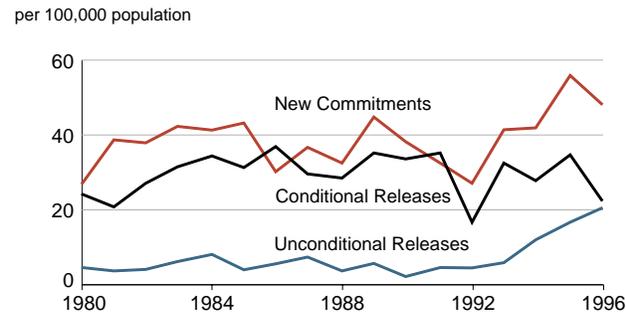
Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in West Virginia for these crime types?

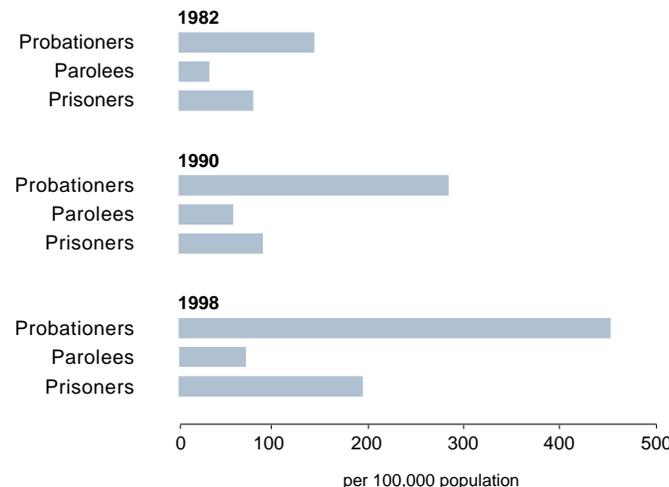


Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



West Virginia Statistical Profile

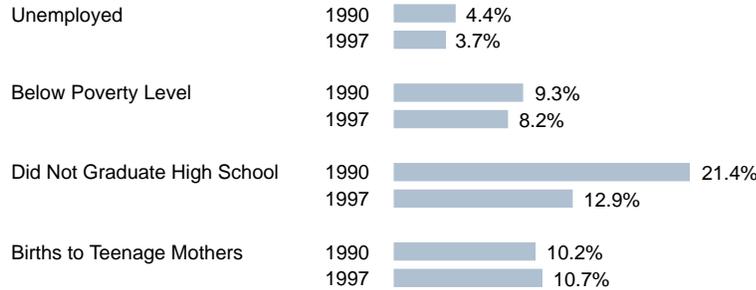
- ◆ The population of West Virginia increased 1.3% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 1.8 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 41.8% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 15.2% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to decrease 14%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$27,488.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$307.4 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 1,014.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

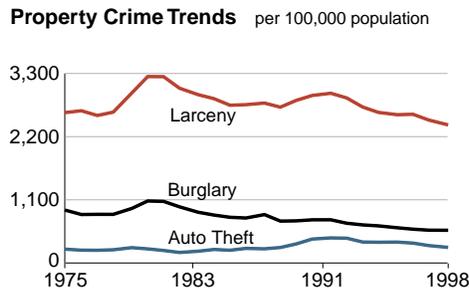
Wisconsin

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Wisconsin from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

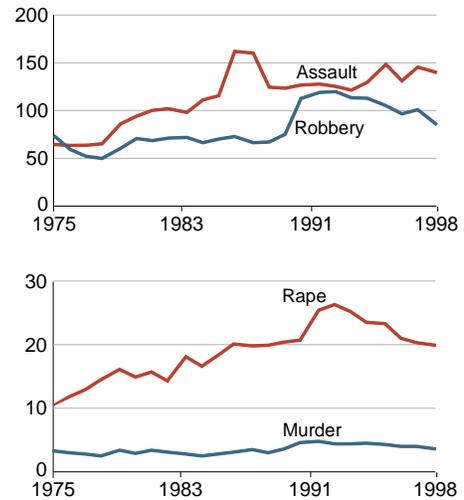


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Wisconsin?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



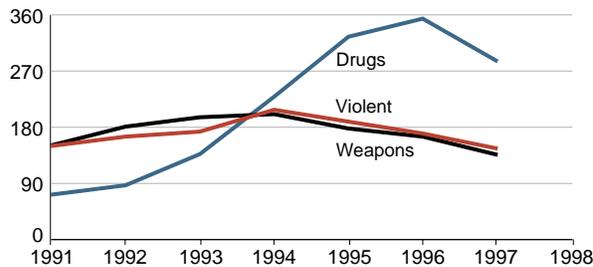
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Wisconsin?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	10,673	3,176
1995	11,651	3,575
1998	12,212	4,401
Percent Change 1991-1998	14%	39%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Wisconsin for these crime types?

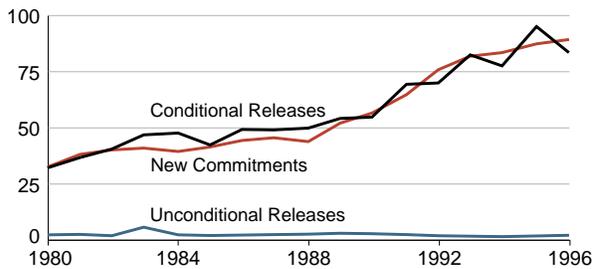
per 100,000 juveniles



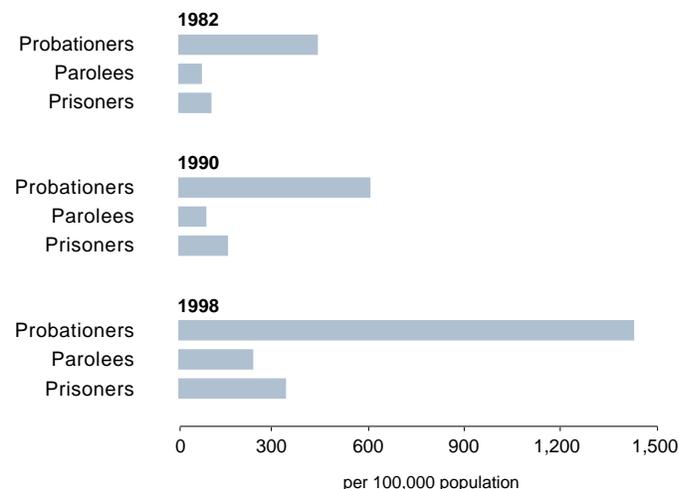
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population

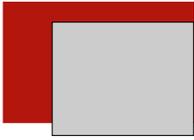


How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Wisconsin Statistical Profile

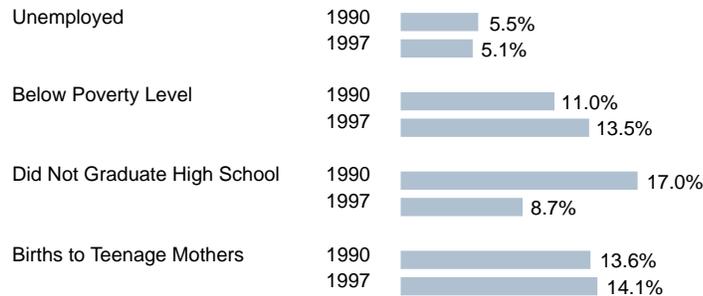
- ◆ The population of Wisconsin increased 6.1% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 5.2 million.
- ◆ As of 1996, 67.7% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 13.2% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to decrease 3%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$39,595.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$1.8 billion.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 3,923.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

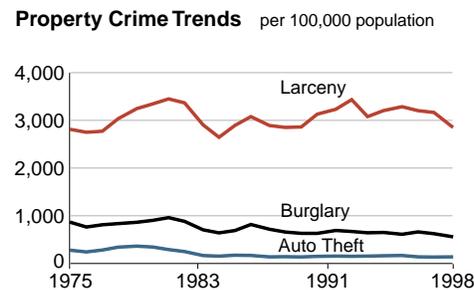
Wyoming

Social indicators help describe how a state and its population change over time. What kinds of changes occurred in Wyoming from 1990 to 1997 that might relate to justice system trends?

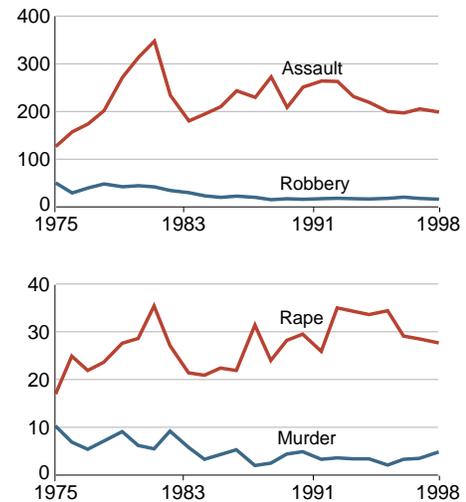


The U.S. violent crime rate increased from 1975 to 1992, then decreased through 1998. The U.S. property crime rate has also decreased since the early 1990s.

What are the trends in Wyoming?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



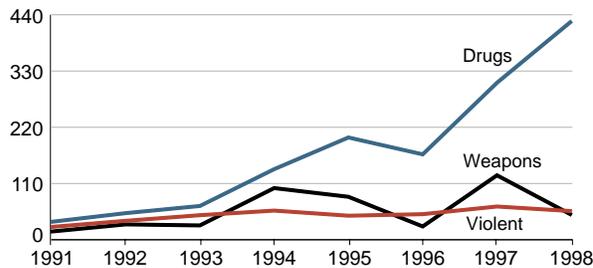
Law enforcement agencies nationwide have been making greater use of civilian employees. What is the trend in Wyoming?

Year	Sworn Officers	Civilians
1991	1,289	587
1995	1,143	499
1998	1,168	595
Percent Change 1991-1998	-9%	1%

Juvenile Delinquency

State and national attention focused on juvenile delinquency during the 1990s, particularly in the areas of violent, weapons, and drug crimes. What happened to arrest rates in Wyoming for these crime types?

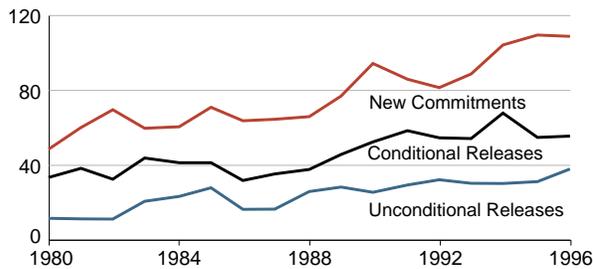
per 100,000 juveniles



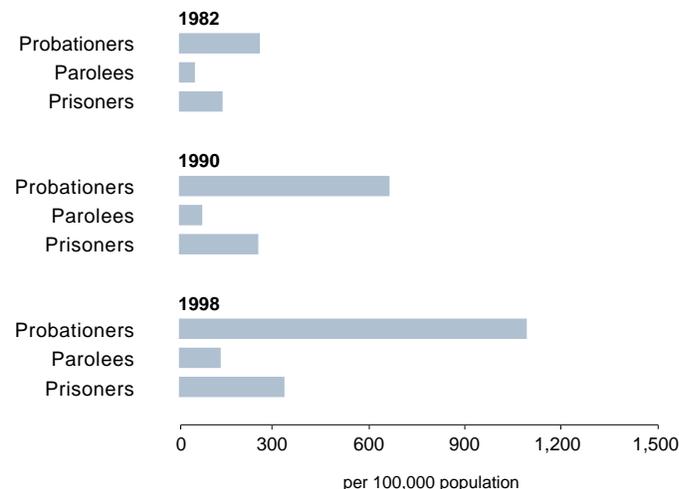
Adult Corrections

How does the number of prison commitments compare with the number of offenders released from prison?

per 100,000 population



How has the number of offenders on probation, parole, and in prison changed?



Wyoming Statistical Profile

- ◆ The population of Wyoming increased 5.9% from 1990–1997. The estimated population for 1998 was 481,000.
- ◆ As of 1996, 29.7% of the state's population lived in a metropolitan area.
- ◆ In 1998, residents 65 years of age or older comprised 11.5% of the population.
- ◆ Between 1995 and 2015, the juvenile population is projected to increase 18%.
- ◆ The median household income in 1997 was \$33,423.
- ◆ Total state and local justice system direct expenditures for 1995 were \$154.3 million.
- ◆ In 1995, the total staff of state correctional facilities was 402.