At midyear 1986, local jails in the United States held an estimated 274,444 persons, 7% more than a year earlier. Overall, jail occupancy was 96% of the rated capacity of the Nation's jails. The average daily jail population for the year ending June 30, 1986, was 265,517, about the same as in 1985, and a 17% increase since 1983. These findings are from the 1986 Annual Survey of Jails, which obtained data from 1,137 jails in 868 jurisdictions, a representative sample of the Nation's jails. Approximately 1 of 3 jails across the country was surveyed.1

Other survey findings include:

- During the year ending June 30, 1986, there were 16.6 million jail admissions and releases.
- Males constituted 92% and females 8% of all jail inmates. Whites were 58% of the local jail population; blacks, 41%; and other races, 1%. Hispanics were 14% of all inmates.
- Unconvicted inmates (those on trial or awaiting arraignment or trial) were 53% of the adults being held in jails; convicted inmates (those awaiting or serving a sentence or returned to jail for violating probation or parole) were 47%.
- There were 361 jurisdictions with at least 100 jail inmates. Together these jurisdictions had 612 jails, which held a total of 207,007 inmates, or about 75% of all jail inmates in the country. In these jurisdictions:
  - The overall occupancy rate was 108% of rated capacity;
  - 26% of the jails held inmates because of crowding elsewhere;
  - 23% of the jails were under court order to limit population, and 27% were under court order to improve one or more conditions of confinement.
  - 23% of the jails reported inmate deaths during the year. There were a total of 277 inmate deaths, down 9% from the preceding year. Of these deaths 52% were from natural causes. Suicides were down 10%, from 119 in 1985 to 107 in 1986.

One-day counts

On June 30, 1986, the estimated number of inmates held in local jails was 274,444, an increase of 7% over the number held on that date a year earlier (table 1). Between 1983, the year of the most recent full census of jails, and 1986 the Nation's jail population had increased 23%, for an average annual rate of about 8%. One of every 648 adult residents of the United States was in jail on June 30, 1986.

Most juveniles in correctional custody (about 83,000 in 1986) are housed in juvenile facilities. Fewer than 1% of the inmates of the Nation's jails in 1986 were juveniles. An estimated 1,708 juveniles were housed in adult jails across the country on June 30, 1986.3

Average daily population

The average daily population for the year ending on June 30, 1986, was 265,517—the same as the average daily population during the previous year.4

The average daily population for males increased 18% since 1983; during the same period of time, female average daily population increased 37%. The average daily juvenile population for the year ending June 30, 1986, was 1,404—an estimated 4% below the average daily population for the previous year.

Adult detention status

On June 30, 1986, convicted inmates made up 47% of the adults with a detention status, a decrease from 49% in 1983 (table 2). From 1985 to 1986, the number of convicted females increased 7%. Convicted inmates include those awaiting sentencing or serving a sentence and those returned to jail because they violated the conditions of their probation or parole.

The number of unconvicted inmates increased 25% since 1983. From 1985 to 1986 the number of unconvicted adult males increased 11%. Unconvicted inmates include those on trial or awaiting arraignment or trial.5

---

1 For a complete enumeration of jail inmates (from the 1978 and 1983 jail censuses and the 1984-86 annual surveys of jails), see appendix table, p. 5.
2 See Methodology.
3 For a discussion of the differences between 1-day population counts and average daily population counts see Methodology.
Demographic characteristics

Males accounted for 92% of the jail inmate population (table 2). The adult male inmate population increased 6% between 1985 and 1986, and 22% since 1983. The number of adult female inmates in local jails increased 37% since 1983. One of every 338 adult males and 1 of every 4,318 adult females residing in the United States were in a local jail on June 30, 1986.

White inmates made up 53% of the jail population; blacks, 45%; and other races (native Americans, Aleuts, Asians, and Pacific Islanders), approximately 1% of the population.

The Hispanic percentage of the jail population remained unchanged from 1985 to 1986 at 14%. About 18% of the whites and 9% of the blacks were Hispanic.

Table 1. Jail populations: One-day counts and average daily population, by legal status and sex, 1983, 1985, 1986

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>1983</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1986</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other*</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Detention status of adult jail inmates, by sex, 1983, 1985, 1986

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National jail census</th>
<th>1983</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1986</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of adults with known conviction status</td>
<td>221,644</td>
<td>250,468</td>
<td>269,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convicted</td>
<td>107,563</td>
<td>132,409</td>
<td>141,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>104,557</td>
<td>117,864</td>
<td>124,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7,103</td>
<td>9,545</td>
<td>11,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconvicted</td>
<td>114,081</td>
<td>127,060</td>
<td>124,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>104,999</td>
<td>117,560</td>
<td>124,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>4,982</td>
<td>9,499</td>
<td>11,004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Data are for June 30 of each year. Sex was reported for all inmates in both years. Race and ethnicity were reported for 89% of the inmates in 1985 and for 98% in 1986. Percentages may not add to 100% because of rounding. Less than 0.5%.

Population movement

During the year ending June 30, 1986, there were an estimated 16.6 million admissions and releases from local jails, about equally divided between the two categories (table 4). The estimated volume of releases increased by about 4% between 1983 and 1986. Adults comprised 99% of admissions and releases in each year since 1983. Total admissions and releases for the year ending June 30, 1986, were 41,920 for juvenile females, 112,489 for juvenile males, 1.7 million for adult females, and 14.8 million for adult males.
Occupancy

The number of jail inmates increased 23% since 1983, while the total rated capacity of the Nation's jails rose 9% (table 5). More than half of this increase in jail capacity occurred between 1985 and 1986. Between 1983 and 1986 the percent of rated capacity occupied rose 11 percentage points to 96%.

Characteristics of jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations

On June 30, 1986, three-fourths of the Nation's jail population were housed in the jails of 361 jurisdictions, each with an average daily population of at least 100 inmates. Together they accounted for 612 jails, 2 less than in 1985. They held 207,007 inmates, a 5% increase over 1985, and a 23% increase since 1983.

The Nation's 25 largest jails had average daily populations ranging from 1,110 to 8,002 (table 6). Nine of these facilities were located in California, and 4 were in New York.

Inmates held because of crowding elsewhere

Approximately 26% of the jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations held inmates because of crowding elsewhere in 1986, compared to 22% in 1985 and 21% in 1983 (table 7). About 69% of the jails that were holding inmates because of crowding elsewhere in 1986 were holding them for State authorities.

The percentage of inmates in jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations held for other authorities was 3% in 1983 and 4% in 1986.

The number of inmates held because of crowding elsewhere increased 68% between 1983 and 1986. Approximately a third of this increase occurred between 1985 and 1986. Most inmates held because of crowding elsewhere (74%) were being housed in local jails due to crowding in State prisons.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5. Jail capacity and occupancy, 1983, 1985, 1986</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of inmates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rated capacity of jails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of rated capacity occupied</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data are for June 30 of each year.

<p>| Table 6. Twenty-five largest jails: Average daily population and 1-day count, June 30, 1986 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City and Jail</th>
<th>Average daily population, 1986*</th>
<th>One-day count, June 30, 1986</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, Calif.—Men's Central Jail</td>
<td>8,002</td>
<td>7,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Ill.—Department of Corrections County Jails</td>
<td>5,052</td>
<td>5,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, Tex.—County Downtown Central Jail</td>
<td>3,765</td>
<td>3,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.—D.C. Detention Facility</td>
<td>2,985</td>
<td>2,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens, N.Y.—NYC Correctional Institute for Men</td>
<td>2,112</td>
<td>2,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens, N.Y.—Anna M. Kross Center</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, Calif.—Sylmar Brand Institute</td>
<td>1,877</td>
<td>2,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasanton, Calif.—County Jail Santa Rita</td>
<td>1,872</td>
<td>1,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, Md.—Baltimore City Jail</td>
<td>1,833</td>
<td>1,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, Calif.—Hall of Justice Jail</td>
<td>1,717</td>
<td>1,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saugus, Calif.—Pitchess Honor Rancho—maximum security</td>
<td>1,630</td>
<td>1,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ana, Calif.—Orange County Jail</td>
<td>1,480</td>
<td>1,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens, N.Y.—NYC Adolescent Detention Center</td>
<td>1,375</td>
<td>1,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saugus, Calif.—Pitchess Honor Rancho—minimum security</td>
<td>1,306</td>
<td>1,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami, Fla.—County Pre-Trial Detention Center</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>1,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth, Tex.—Tarrant County Jail</td>
<td>1,425</td>
<td>1,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, Calif.—Bensonuz Center</td>
<td>1,201</td>
<td>1,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, Penna.—House of Correction</td>
<td>1,286</td>
<td>1,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, Wash.—King County Jail Facilities</td>
<td>1,582</td>
<td>1,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, Penna.—Holmesburg Prison</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td>1,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, Penna.—Detention Center</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>1,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis, Tenn.—County Justice Center</td>
<td>1,143</td>
<td>1,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis, Ind.—Marion County Jail</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>1,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk Grove, Calif.—Rio Cosumnes Corrections Center</td>
<td>1,116</td>
<td>1,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Elmhurst, N.Y.—NYC Correctional Institute for Women</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>1,197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For the year ending June 30, 1986.

| Table 7. Jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations: Impact of inmates held for other authorities, 1983, 1985, 1986 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Number of jails/inmates | 1983 | 1985 | 1986 |
| All jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations | 618 | 614 | 612 |
| Jails holding inmates for other authorities* | 130 | 137 | 159 |
| Federal | 31 | 30 | 41 |
| State | 94 | 100 | 109 |
| Local | 44 | 57 | 54 |
| All inmates in jurisdictions with large jail populations | 168,250 | 190,221 | 207,007 |
| Inmates being held for other authorities: | 4,400 | 6,107 | 7,389 |
| Federal | 306 | 324 | 846 |
| State | 3,004 | 4,402 | 5,475 |
| Local | 488 | 1,111 | 1,088 |

Note: Data are for June 30 of each year and cover all jails in jurisdictions with an average daily inmate population of 100 or more in the 1983 jail census.

*Detail adds to more than total because some jails hold inmates for more than one authority.
Inmate deaths

Sored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Nearly 23% (139) of deaths were by natural causes. Of the 327 inmate deaths in 1986, 52% were by natural causes, 39% were suicides, 5% were by accidents or unknown causes, and 4% were from injuries caused by other persons.

Methodology

The 1986 Annual Survey of Jails was the fourth such survey in a series sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The first was conducted in 1982.

Table 8. Jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations: Rated capacity and percent of capacity occupied, 1985 and 1986

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations</th>
<th>Number of jails</th>
<th>Rated capacity</th>
<th>Number of jail inmates</th>
<th>Percent of capacity occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>179,729</td>
<td>191,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jails not under court order to reduce population</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>126,965</td>
<td>130,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jails under court order to reduce population*</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>52,764</td>
<td>60,143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data are for June 30 of each year and cover all jails in jurisdictions with an average daily inmate population of 100 or more. The court-ordered capacity for these jails in 1985 was 54,375 (1,611 inmates). The court-ordered capacity for these jails in 1986, as in 1984 and 1985, was higher than the rated capacity.

Jails under court order

Between 1985 and 1986 the rated capacity of jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations increased by 6% (table 8). Although an estimated 88% of the rated capacity of the Nation's jails was occupied on June 30, 1986, occupancy exceeded rated capacity by about 8% among jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations. Nearly 23%(139) of the jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations were under court order to reduce the number of inmates they housed. The combined court-ordered capacity for jails under court order was 60,801, and they were occupied at approximately 3% over court-ordered capacity.

Twenty-seven percent (166) of the jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations reported that they were under court order to improve one or more conditions of confinement (table 9). Among these jails 96% were cited for crowded living units, 51% for inadequate recreational facilities and services, and 41% for deficient medical facilities and services.

Inmate deaths

Approximately 23% of the jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations reported inmate deaths during the year ending June 30, 1986, down from 27% in 1985 (table 10).

The most common cause of death in jails in 1986, as in 1984 and 1985, was natural causes. Of the 277 inmate deaths in 1986, 52% were by natural causes, 39% were suicides, 5% were by accidents or undetermined causes, and 4% were from injuries caused by other persons.

Methodology

The 1986 Annual Survey of Jails was the fourth such survey in a series sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The first was conducted in 1982.

Table 9. Jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations: Number of jails under court order to reduce population or to improve conditions of confinement, 1986

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject of court order</th>
<th>Number of jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ordered to limit population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jails under court order citing specific conditions of confinement</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject of court order</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowd living units</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational facilities</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical facilities or services</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitation practices or policies</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disciplinary procedures or policies</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food service (quantity or quality)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative segregation procedures or policies</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffing patterns</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grievance procedures or policies</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education or training programs</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire hazards</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counseling programs</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data are for June 30, 1986, and cover all jails in jurisdictions with an average daily inmate population of 100 or more. The 1986 jail census was lower than the rated capacity. Some jails were under court order for more than one reason.

Table 10. Jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations: Inmate deaths during 1983-1986

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of death</th>
<th>Jails reporting deaths*</th>
<th>Jails reporting deaths*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural causes</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury by another person</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other**</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data are for the year ending June 30, and cover all jails in jurisdictions with an average daily inmate population of 100 or more in the 1983 jail census. Includes suicides and undetermined causes of death.

Complete enumerations of the Nation's jails are conducted every 5 years. Annual surveys, which collect data on all jails in jurisdictions with 100 or more jail inmates and on a sample of all other jails, are done in each of the 4 years between full censuses. The reference date for the 1986 survey was June 30, 1986. Full censuses were done on February 15, 1978, and June 30, 1983.

A local jail is a facility that holds inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours, and is administered by local officials. Specifically...
excluded from the count were temporary lockups that house persons for less than 48 hours, Federal or State-administered facilities, privately operated facilities, and the combined jail-prison systems of Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

The 1986 survey included a total of 1,137 jails in 888 jurisdictions. A jurisdiction is a county, municipality, or township that administers one or more local jails. The jails in 361 jurisdictions were automatically included in the survey because the average daily inmate population in these jurisdictions was 100 or more in the 1983 jail census. The jurisdictions with large jail populations, referred to as certainty jurisdictions, accounted for 612 jails and 207,007 inmates, or 75% of the estimated inmate population on June 30, 1986. The other jurisdictions surveyed constituted a stratified random sample of those jurisdictions whose average daily population was less than 100 in the 1983 jail census.

Data were obtained by mailed questionnaires. Two follow-up mailings and phone calls were used to encourage reporting. The response rate was 98% for jails not included in the certainty jurisdictions. Jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations responded at a rate of 95%.

National estimates for the inmate population on June 30, 1986, were produced by sex, race, legal status, and conviction status; for the average daily population during the year ending June 30, 1986, by sex and legal status; and for admissions and releases during the year ending June 30, 1986, by sex and legal status. National estimates were also produced for jail design capacity and rated capacity. Administrators of jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations provided counts of inmates held due to crowding elsewhere, inmate deaths, and jails under court order.

Except for racial and ethnic characteristics, data from the 1985 annual survey of jails were used to estimate individual items of data not available from 32 respondents in 1986. Data from the 1984 jail sample survey or the 1983 jail census were used to estimate individual items of data not available from 13 respondents in 1986.

National estimates have an associated sampling error (standard error) because jails with average daily populations of less than 100 were included in the survey on a sample basis. Results presented in this bulletin were tested to determine whether or not statistical significance could be associated with observed differences between values. Differences were tested to ascertain whether they were significant at 2.0 standard errors (the 95% confidence level) or higher. Differences mentioned in the text meet or exceed this confidence level.

Two measures of inmate population are used: the average daily population for the year ending June 30 and the inmate count on June 30 of each year. The average daily inmate population balances out any extraordinary events that may render the 1-day count atypical. The 1-day count is useful because some characteristics of the inmate population, such as race, ethnicity, and detention status, can be obtained for a specific date from jails that may not be available on an annual basis.

State statutes and judicial practices allow juveniles to be incarcerated in adult jails and prisons under a variety of circumstances. Juveniles are persons of an age (usually under 18) specified by statute (usually under 16) initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. Because fewer than 1% of the jail population were juveniles, caution must be used in interpreting any changes over time.


Appendix table. One-day counts and average daily population of jail inmates, 1978, 1983-86

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of jail inmates</th>
<th>National Jail Census</th>
<th>Annual Survey of Jails</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-day counts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All inmates</td>
<td>158,594</td>
<td>223,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>156,783</td>
<td>221,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>147,506</td>
<td>206,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9,277</td>
<td>15,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juveniles*</td>
<td>1,611</td>
<td>1,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average daily population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All inmates</td>
<td>157,930</td>
<td>227,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>156,190</td>
<td>225,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>140,312</td>
<td>210,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7,878</td>
<td>15,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juveniles*</td>
<td>1,740</td>
<td>1,760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data for 1-day counts are for February 15, 1978; June 30, 1983; June 30, 1984; June 30, 1985; and June 30, 1986. *Juveniles are persons of an age specified by State statute (usually under 16) initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. Because fewer than 1% of the jail population were juveniles, caution must be used in interpreting any changes over time.

Bureau of Justice Statistics
Bullets are prepared primarily by BJS staff. This bulletin was written by Susan Kline. Statistical assistance was provided by Catherine Whitaker, Allen Beck, Thomas Hester, Edward Lisefski, James Stephan, Angela Lane, and Sophie Bowen. The bulletin was edited by Frank D. Bolog. Report production was administered by Marilyn Marbrook, publications unit chief, assisted by Jeanne Harris and Arlene F. James. The sample design and data collection were carried out by Carma Hogue, Stephanie Brown, Betty Ford, and Lisa McNells of the U.S. Bureau of the Census under the direction of Diana Cull.

October 1987, NCJ-107123