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Dear Reader:

During the coming decade, in every corner of the United States, automated criminal justice data will become an essential part of crime prevention and resolution. Victims, no longer forgotten, will receive the support they deserve. Criminal and civil sanctions will be based on more complete, accurate, and accessible information. Those who manage courts, law enforcement agencies, and correctional facilities will increase the effectiveness of their operations as they obtain access to the information necessary to make good decisions.



DOJ photo by Craig Crawford

BJS cosponsors with Princeton University a project designed to ensure that criminal justice professionals are aware of the best available measures for achieving their goals. This project will seek to identify the most viable goals and accurate information pertinent to enhancing our justice system. The initial analysis of data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System and the upcoming BJS/JRSA conference represent efforts underway in developing and using new and improved information. Meanwhile, BJS continues to publish data and analyses in reports and on CD-ROM, to maintain the criminal justice data archives at the University of Michigan, and to distribute information to the Nation through the BJS clearinghouses.

This issue of the *National Update* highlights National Crime Victims Rights Week and provides a sampling of BJS statistics from different programs, surveys, and censuses. Without the valuable contributions of State and local governments and the cooperation of many individuals, this information necessary for addressing the Nation's criminal justice priorities would not be available.

Steven D. Dillingham
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This report was prepared by Marilyn Marbrook, Yvonne J. Boston, Tom Hester, Jayne R. Pugh, Brian A. Reaves, Ronet Bachman, James J. Stephan, Louis W. Jankowski, Carol G. Kaplan, Paul D. White, Allen J. Beck, Tracy L. Snell, Danielle C. Morton, Steven K. Smith, Lawrence A. Greenfeld, Linda N. Ruder, Tina L. Dorsey, Rhonda C. Keith, Kristina Flose, Carolyn Campbell, Janet Rosenbaum, and Anita Timrots.

The Assistant Attorney General is responsible for matters of administration and management with respect to the OJP agencies: the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime. The Assistant Attorney General establishes policies and priorities consistent with the statutory purposes of the OJP agencies and the priorities of the Department of Justice.

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National Crime Victims Rights Week 1992: President Bush and Attorney General Barr present awards for service to crime victims



Department of Justice photos by Craig Crawford

President Bush (above) congratulates award winners (from left) Justice Richard Barajas, Collene Thompson

Campbell, Anita Armstrong Drummond, Ray Larson, Tibby Milne, Aurella Sands Belle, Anne Seymour, and (not shown)

Marlene Annette Young; below, Attorney General William Barr praises their efforts on behalf of crime victims.

At a ceremony in the White House Rose Garden on April 24, 1992, eight persons received awards from President Bush and Attorney General William Barr in recognition of their exemplary service to improve the treatment of crime victims and their families. The ceremony commemorated National Crime Victims Rights Week, April 26 through May 2, 1992.

In presenting the awards, the Attorney General said, "This Nation owes a debt of gratitude to these men and women who have given their time and effort to help victims recover from the terrible

trauma of a crime and to improve society's response to crime victims. I am pleased to have this opportunity to join with President Bush in honoring these eight outstanding individuals. Through their efforts — and the efforts of many others across this country — significant progress has been made in protecting the rights of the innocent victims of crime, while holding criminals accountable for their actions."

The winners were chosen from nominations submitted to the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.



BJS/JRSA conference in New Orleans Sept. 23-26 marks 20 years of Federal-State information sharing to combat crime and ensure justice

The Bureau of Justice Statistics will hold a conference jointly with the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA) in New Orleans, La., on Sept. 23-26, 1992. The conference theme is "Federal and State Information Sharing to Combat Crime and Ensure Justice."

Topics to be addressed include "Rethinking Criminal Justice Measures," "Uses of Incident-Based Data," and various research issues in corrections, prosecution and law enforcement.

Speakers and participants will include officials from State and local governments, various Federal agencies including the U.S. Department of Justice, leading criminal justice researchers and scholars, Directors of State Statistical Analysis Centers (SAC's), and guests of BJS and JRSA.

Since 1972, BJS and its predecessor agency, the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, have provided limited funding to State justice information systems through a network of SAC's. Currently SAC's operate in 48 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

The SAC's provide a wealth of data about crime and the operation of the criminal justice system to State and local governments, legislatures, and State attorneys general for policy analysis and planning purposes.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the SAC program. It also marks the beginning of a new initiative to establish a truly national system of Federal, State, and local government information-sharing and readily accessible data bases.

For registration information, call Linda Ruder at BJS, (202) 514-9056 or Karen Gasson at JRSA, (202) 624-8560.

New BJS staffer

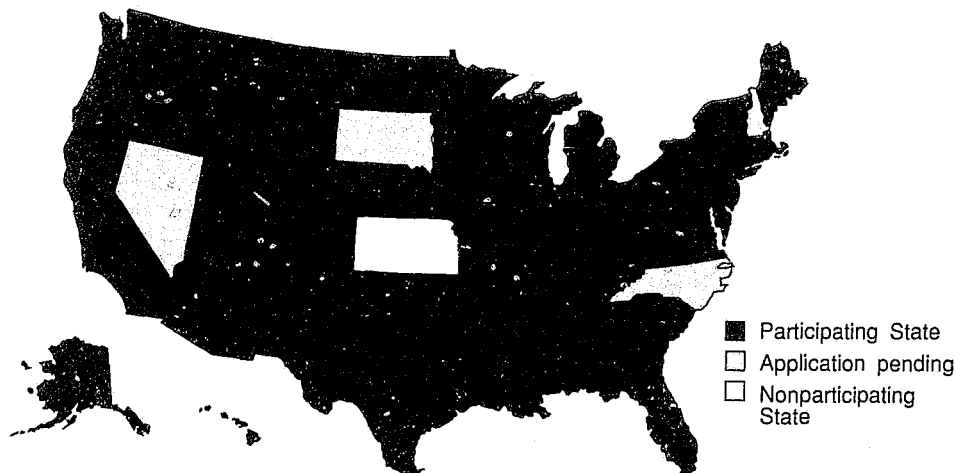
Helen A. Graziadei has joined the BJS staff as a program analyst for the Fiscal and Management Unit of the National Information Systems and Fiscal Integrity Program. Ms. Graziadei is a May graduate of the University of South Carolina, where she recently completed her Master of Criminal Justice thesis, "An Ethnographic Study on the Evolution of Criminal History Records."

45 States now participate in the Criminal History Record Improvement (CHRI) program

These 45 States represent:

- 96% of all offender records
- 92% of the U.S. population.

\$20,888,493 had been awarded to these 45 States for CHRI by June 16, 1992. Applications from four more States are being processed, and the final State is expected to apply soon.



Childhelp USA gives Sen. Thurmond Lifetime Achievement Award

U.S. Sen. Strom Thurmond receives Childhelp USA Lifetime Achievement Award for service to the Nation's children on April 9, 1992, with remarks by Sen. Joseph Biden, Chairman, U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and Attorney General William Barr. From left: Childhelp USA cofounder Sara O'Meara Sigholtz, Sen. Biden, Sen. Thurmond, Attorney General Barr, and Childhelp USA cofounder Yvonne Feddersen.



Photo by Bill Fitz-Patrick

BJS initiates project with Princeton University to re-examine goals and objectives of criminal justice system, discuss measures

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is sponsoring a project with Princeton University to conduct a series of working group meetings of national experts to re-examine the goals and objectives of the criminal justice system. Special attention will be given to traditional outcome measures used in corrections and law enforcement.

Members of the criminal justice working group will include representatives from a variety of disciplines and organizations. Dr. John J. Dilulio, Director of Princeton University's Center of Domestic and Comparative Policy Studies, will serve as the project director. BJS Visiting Fellow Dr. Charles Logan will also participate in the project.

The meetings will result in several discussion papers and a final report published by BJS and

Princeton University. The discussion papers will appear as part of a new publication series introduced by BJS to address a wide spectrum of justice-related statistical issues.

BJS Visiting Fellow Program

Dr. Charles H. Logan has been selected as a BJS Visiting Fellow for 1992. Dr. Logan's primary responsibility will be as a project manager for the BJS-Princeton University criminal justice outcome measures initiative. Dr. Logan is Professor and Associate Head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Connecticut. Among his numerous publications in the field of criminal justice is his recent book, *Private Prisons: Cons and Pros*.

BJS data at a glance

Selected summary data from BJS data series

1991 criminal victimizations up slightly

	Number of victimizations	Percent change, 1990-91
Total	35,054,040	1.9%*
Personal crimes	19,414,500	2.3
Violent	6,427,480	7.0**
Theft	12,991,880	.1
Household crimes	15,640,490	1.4
Larceny	8,601,820	3.6
Burglary	5,092,570	-1.1
Motor vehicle theft	1,947,850	-1.0

	Households experiencing crime	Percent change, 1990-91
Total number	22,855,000	-.3%
Percent of all households	23.7%	NA

*Change was statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.
**Change was statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

1990: More prosecutors notify victims

	Percent of chief prosecutors who report they —	
	1974	1990
Notify witnesses to appear in court	77%	95%
Notify of case disposition:		
Police	44%	93%
Victim	35	93
Witnesses	37	45

1990: Federal sentences for drugs up

Offenses	Defendants sentenced to prison*	Percent change, 1980-90
All	29,430	114%
Violent	1,999	13
Property	5,775	25
Drugs	13,754	274
Public-order	6,427	74

Note: Total may include offenders for whom offense category could not be determined. Data for 1990 are preliminary; data are for cases in U.S. district courts.

1991 prison inmate populations up

	Number of inmates	Percent change, 1990-91
Total	823,414	6.5%
Federal	71,608	9.3
State	751,806	6.2

Mid-1991 local jail inmate counts up

	Number of inmates	Percent change, mid-'90 to mid-'91
One-day count	426,479	5.2%
Average daily population	422,609	3.6

1990: Record highs in probation and parole

Probation	Number of probationers		Percent change, 1989-90
	Total	State	
Total	2,670,234		5.9%
Federal	58,222		-1.5
State	2,612,012		6.1
Parole	Number of parolees		Percent change, 1989-90
	Total	State	
Total	531,407		16.3%
Federal	21,693		1.3
State	509,714		17.1

1990: Executions average 2 per month

	Number of inmates
Under sentence of death	2,356
White	1,375
Black	943
Other	38
Number executed	23

1990: States and localities spend \$64 billion on crime and justice (excluding Federal funds)

	1990 total	State	Local	Percent		State share of total spent from own sources					
				1980-90	1990	1971	1975	1979	1985	1988	1990
	\$64,306,000,000	27,370,000,000	36,936,000,000	100.0%	42.6%	28.9%	32.2	36.9	40.4%	40.6	42.6

Personal and household victimizations rise 1.9% in 1991 — violent crime victimizations down from 1981 to 1991

The estimated number of personal crime victimizations in the Nation rose from 34.4 million in 1990 to 35.1 million in 1991 — a 1.9% increase but still well below the 41.5 million in 1981, according to preliminary estimates from the National Crime Victimization Survey.

In 1981 the survey estimated about 6.6 million violent victimizations — or about 35.3 crimes of rape, robbery, and assault per 1,000 people age 12 and older — compared to about 31.3 per 1,000 in 1991.

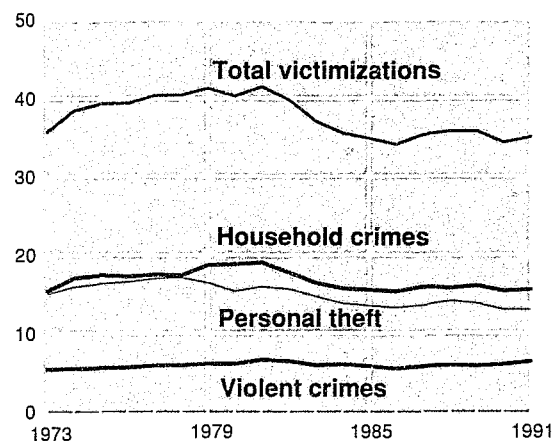
The National Crime Victimization Survey is an ongoing data collection program. The survey includes both victimizations reported to police and those that go unreported. Because the BJS survey includes unreported crime, there may be differences in these data from what the Federal Bureau of Investigation publishes in its Uniform Crime Reports, based on police reports.

During 1991 about 95,000 people in about 48,000 nationally representative U.S. households were asked about crimes experienced during the preceding 6 months.

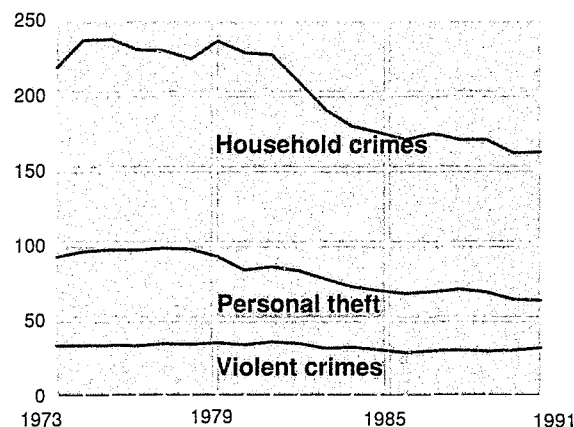
Additional findings from the survey include —

- About 37% of all victimizations and 49% of all violent victimizations were reported to law enforcement authorities in 1991, almost identical to the percentages for 1990.
- In 1991, unreported victimizations were estimated at 22 million personal crimes (rape, robbery, assault, and larceny) and household victimizations (burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft).
- Statistically significant increases in the estimates of rape and simple assault occurred in 1991, but the rates per capita were only marginally higher than in 1990:
1 rape per 1,000 persons over 12 in 1991 vs. 0.6 in 1990
16.7 simple assaults per 1,000 in 1991 vs. 15.4 in 1990.
- In 1978, 1979, and 1981 the per capita rape rates were at or near the 1991 estimate.

Number of victimizations (in millions)



Number of victimizations per 1,000 persons or households



Note: Figures for 1991 are preliminary.

- The estimated rate of 52.6 burglaries per 1,000 U.S. households in 1991 was at or near the lowest level since the survey began in 1973.
- Between 1981 and 1991 burglary rates declined 40%. During the same period robbery rates declined 24% — from 7.4 robberies per 1,000 in 1981 to 5.6 in 1991.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice press release, National Crime Victimization Survey preliminary data for 1991 (8pp), April 19, 1992, NCJ-137218. (See order form on last page.)

Almost 19,000 State and local law enforcement officers fight drugs full time

About 9,300 local police departments and 2,500 sheriffs' departments had primary responsibility for enforcing drug laws in 1990. Collectively, these agencies employed 466,000 full-time officers, 92% of all local police and sheriffs' officers nationwide. In addition, 34 State police departments, employing 43,000 officers, had primary drug enforcement responsibilities.

- Among agencies with primary drug enforcement responsibilities that served 50,000 or more residents, over 90% of the police departments and over 80% of the sheriffs' departments operated special drug enforcement units.

- Nationwide, more than 16,000 local police and sheriffs' officers and over 2,000 State police officers were assigned full time to special drug units.

- Half of local police and sheriffs' departments with primary drug enforcement responsibilities were participating in a multiagency drug enforcement task force. These 6,500 agencies had assigned nearly 10,000 officers full time to such task forces.

- Among departments with primary drug enforcement responsibilities, over 90% of the police departments serving a population of 50,000 or more, and over 90% of the sheriffs' departments serving 250,000 or more residents, received money or goods from a drug asset forfeiture program.

- Among the State police departments with primary drug enforcement responsibilities, 85% operated a special drug unit, 91% participated in a multiagency drug enforcement task force, and 94% received money or goods from drug asset forfeitures.

- About 2 in 3 State police departments and 2 in 5 local police and sheriffs' departments reported that at least some of the persons they arrested were required to take a test for illegal drugs.

- A majority of State police departments and local police departments serving a population of 25,000 or more required that all applicants for sworn positions take a test for illegal drugs.

Receipt of money or goods from a drug asset forfeiture program by local police and sheriffs' departments, by size of population served, 1990

Type of agency and population served	Agencies receiving money or goods*	
	Number	Percent
All local agencies	4,801	41%
Police departments		
All sizes	3,531	38%
1,000,000 or more	12	86
500,000-999,999	27	96
250,000-499,999	42	100
100,000-249,999	133	98
50,000-99,999	314	95
25,000-49,999	562	85
10,000-24,999	977	62
2,500-9,999	1,123	33
Under 2,500	342	11
Sheriffs' departments		
All sizes	1,270	51%
1,000,000 or more	19	95
500,000-999,999	34	97
250,000-499,999	52	94
100,000-249,999	160	88
50,000-99,999	241	81
25,000-49,999	269	53
10,000-24,999	340	42
Under 10,000	156	27

Note: Table includes only agencies with primary responsibility for drug enforcement. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

*During the 12-month period ending June 30, 1990.

- About 3% of local law enforcement officers worked for agencies that had a mandatory drug testing program for regular field officers; 17% were employed by agencies that had a random selection testing program for officers.

- Nonprobationary officers could be dismissed after one positive test in about two-thirds of local police and sheriffs' departments and in about three-fourths of State police departments. Nearly all departments had a policy specifying dismissal for two positive drug tests.

Source: *Drug enforcement by police and sheriffs' departments, 1990: A LEMAS report* (10pp), May 1992, NCJ-134505. (See order form on last page.)

Crime victimization in rural areas significantly lower than in cities and suburban areas

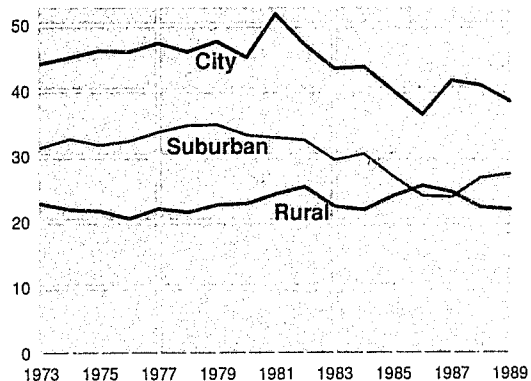
Rural residents are substantially less vulnerable to violent crime than people who live in cities or suburbs, according to the National Crime Victimization Survey. People who live in rural areas — 25% of the Nation's inhabitants — accounted for only about 16% of the country's violent victimizations during the years 1987 through 1989. Moreover, rural rates of personal theft and household crimes, such as burglary and motor vehicle theft, were at or near the lowest levels recorded since the national survey began in 1973.

The average annual overall rate of violent crime (rape, robbery and assault) among city dwellers was 92% higher than among rural residents and 56% higher than among suburban residents. However, the 1989 violent crime rate of 38.3 offenses per 1,000 city residents was 25% lower than it was during the 1981 peak rate of 51.6 offenses per 1,000 city inhabitants.

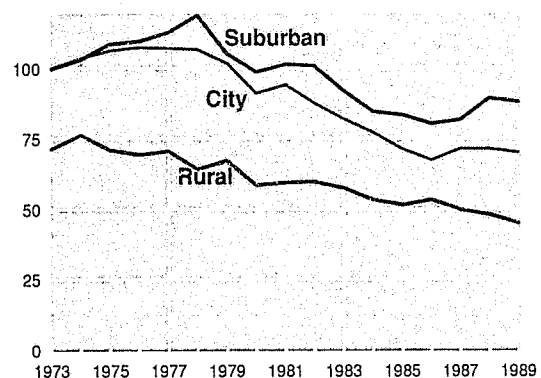
Comparing the same years, suburban violent victimization rates dropped by 17%, from 32.8 victimizations per 1,000 suburban residents to 27.2 victimizations, and rural rates dropped by about 10%, from 24.4 to 22 victimizations.

- In both cities and suburbs, blacks were more frequently violent crime victims than were whites. In rural areas, however, the violent crime rate was higher among white residents.
- In all locations, households headed by Hispanics had higher rates of victimization than did those headed by non-Hispanics.
- In all areas, people 12 through 24 years old had the highest rate of victimization for crimes of theft and violence, while those 65 years old or more had the lowest rates.
- Less educated residents and those with low incomes were also more likely to have been violent crime victims irrespective of location.
- City residents were substantially more likely than were rural residents to defend themselves with firearms when assaulted. Among urban victims of assault, 2.6% used a gun in self defense, compared to 1.8% among suburban residents and 0.5% among rural dwellers.

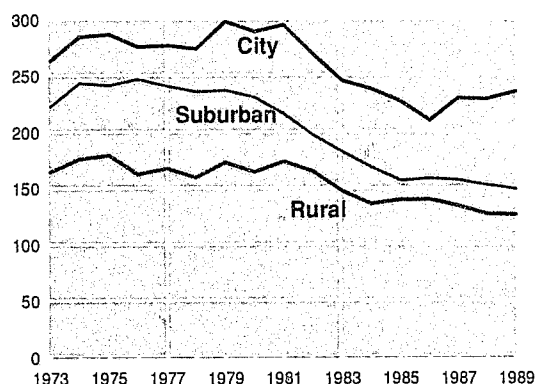
Number of violent crime victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older by locality of residence, 1973-89



Number of personal theft victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older by locality of residence, 1973-89



Number of household crime victimizations per 1,000 households by locality of residence, 1973-89



Source: *Crime victimization in city, suburban, and rural areas* (20pp), June 1992, NCJ-135943. (See order form on last page.)

Number of State and Federal prisoners reaches record high at yearend 1991

The number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of Federal or State correctional authorities at yearend 1991 reached a record high of 823,414. The States and the District of Columbia added 44,208 prisoners; the Federal system, 6,082.

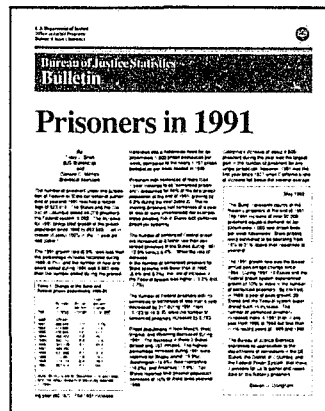
The increase for 1991 brings total growth in the prison population since 1980 to 493,593 — an increase of about 150% in the 11-year period.

The 1991 growth rate (6.5%) was less than the percentage increase recorded during 1990 (8.7%), and the number of new prisoners added during 1991 was 9,867 less than the number added during the preceding year (60,157).

The 1991 increase translates into a nationwide need for approximately 1,000 prison bedspaces per week, compared to the 1,157 prison bedspaces per week needed in 1990.

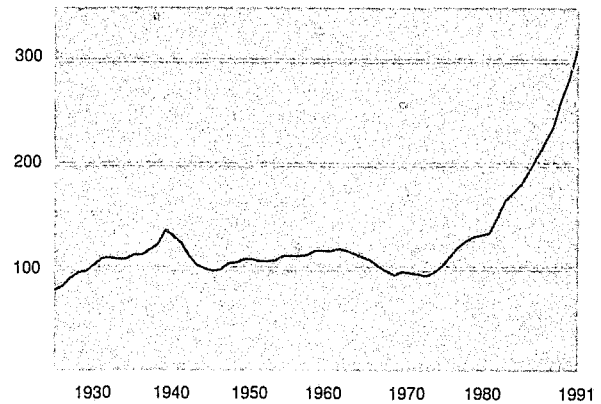
Prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year (referred to as "sentenced prisoners") accounted for 96% of the total prison population at the end of 1991, growing by 6.8% during the year. The remaining prisoners had sentences of a year or less or were unsentenced (for example, those awaiting trial in States with combined prison-jail systems).

The number of sentenced Federal prisoners increased at a faster rate than sentenced prisoners in the States during 1991 (12.5% vs. 6.4%). While the rate of increase in the number of sentenced prisoners for State systems was lower than in 1990 (6.4% and 8.7%), the rate of increase in the Federal system was higher (13.2% and 10.7%).



Number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents, 1925-91

1991: 310 prisoners per 100,000 population



The number of Federal prisoners with no sentences or sentences of less than a year decreased by 211 during 1991 (from 15,123 to 14,912), while the number of sentenced prisoners increased by 6,293.

Prison populations in New Mexico, West Virginia, and Wyoming decreased during 1991. The decrease in these 3 States totaled only 187 inmates.

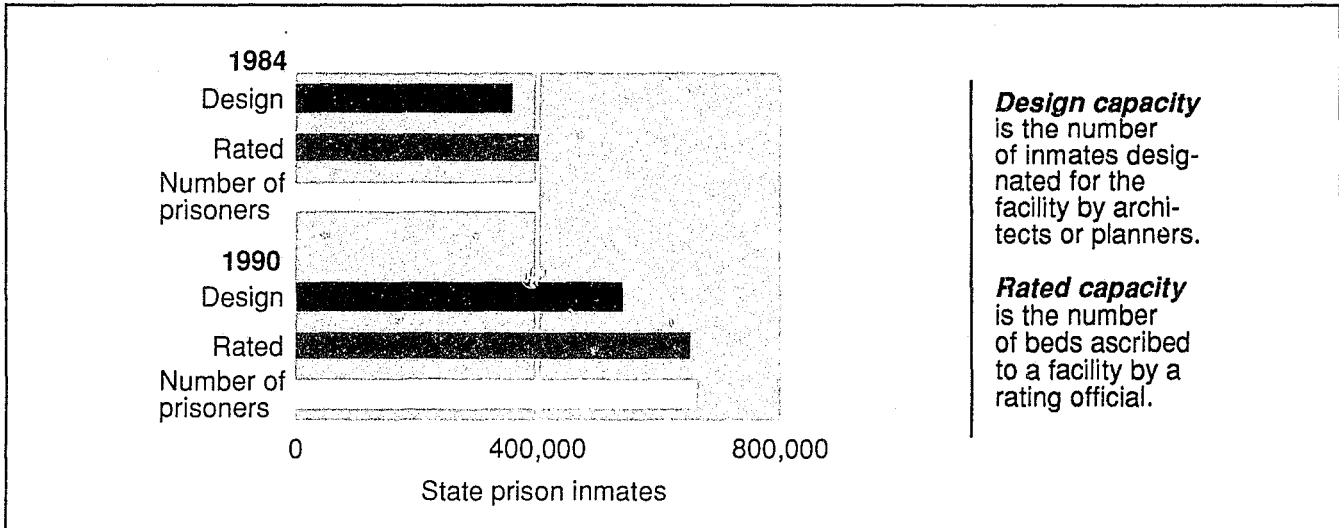
The highest percentage increases during 1991 were reported for —
 Rhode Island (15.9%)
 Washington (14.5%)
 New Hampshire (14.2%)
 Arkansas (13.9%).

Ten States reported total prisoner population increases of 10% or more since yearend 1990.

California's increase of about 4,500 prisoners during the year was the largest gain in the number of prisoners for any single jurisdiction; however, 1991 was the first year since 1977 when California's rate of increase fell below the national average.

Source: *Prisoners in 1991* (10pp), May 1992, NCJ-134729. (See order form on last page.)

Total design capacity of State prisons increases 52% from 1984 to 1990; number of prisoners up 67%



Prisoner numbers outstrip both design and rated capacity

- Between 1984 and 1990, the design capacity of State prisons increased by 52%, from 355,201 to 541,568. Over the same period, rated capacity grew from 403,126 to 650,600, an increase of 61%. During these years, the number of prisoners in State prisons rose 67%, from 395,309 to 658,828.

- In 1984 State prisons were operating at 11% above their design capacity and at 2% below their rated capacity. In 1990, they were 22% above design capacity and 1% above rated capacity.

- In 1990 Federal prisons reported a design capacity to accommodate 38,794 prisoners, about 18,000 less than the 56,821 prisoners actually held in Federal institutions. Federal prisons accounted for 8% of prisoners in the Nation but less than 7% of the design capacity of prisons.

- The imbalance between design capacity and population in State and Federal prisons in 1990 was related to facility size. Facilities holding fewer than —
 500 inmates were operating at 104% of capacity
 500 to 999 inmates, at 128% of capacity
 1,000 to 2,499 prisoners, at 122%
 2,500 or more prisoners, at 149% of design capacity.

- State prisons in the West were operating at 139% of design capacity in 1990, compared to Northeastern prisons at 127%, Midwestern prisons at 123%, and Southern prisons at 111%.

Housing space in State prisons up 58% from 1984 to 1990

- In 1984, State prisons had 23,700,000 square feet of housing space; in 1990, 37,500,000 square feet.

- In 1984 the 694 State prisons contained a total of 180,468 occupied cells and dormitories. By 1990 the 957 State prisons contained a total of 304,030 occupied housing units, an addition of 263 prisons and 123,562 cells and dormitories.

- In 1990 the 80 Federal prisons contained a total of 28,279 housing units — an average of 353 cells and dormitories per institution.

- State prisons had an average of 2.12 inmates per housing unit in 1984 and 2.16 in 1990. Federal prisons in 1990 housed an average of 2.01 prisoners per housing unit. Prisons in Southern States in 1990 had the largest number of inmates per unit, 2.61, while Midwestern State prisons had the smallest, 1.79.

Source: *Prisons and prisoners in the United States* (26pp), April 1992, NCJ-137002. (See order form on last page.)

1,037 State and Federal prisons house 698,570 prisoners in 1990: 39% designated medium security and 23% maximum security

• On June 29, 1990, the States and the District of Columbia operated 957 prisons, and the Federal Government operated 80. These 1,037 facilities held 698,570 inmates.

• North Carolina (86 prisons), California (67), and New York (57) had the most prisons, while North Dakota, South Dakota, and Utah had the fewest (2 each).

• Southern States operated 426 prisons, compared to 196 in the Midwest, 184 in the West, and 151 in the Northeast.

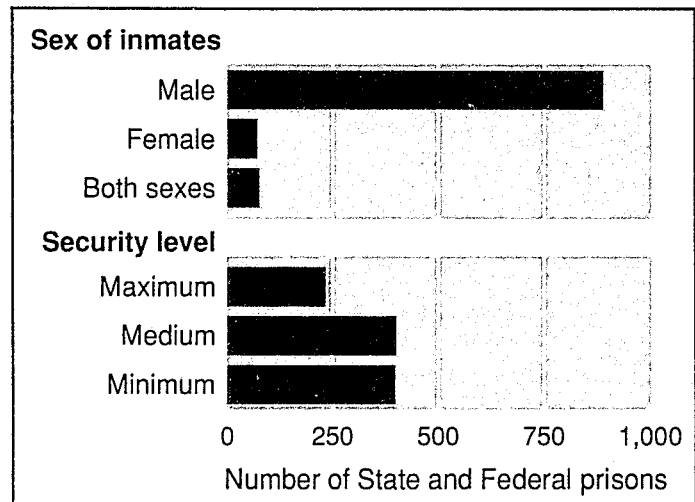
• Among 1,037 prisons, 889 (86%) were for men only, 71 (7%) were for women only, and 77 (7%) housed both sexes:

Male-only	622,545	89% of inmates
Female-only	27,682	4%
Both sexes	48,343	7%

• Among prisons, 234 (23%) were graded as maximum security, 403 (39%) as medium security, and 400 (39%) as minimum security:

Maximum	253,664	36% of inmates
Medium	351,900	50%
Minimum	93,006	13%

• States operated 250 community-based facilities housing 17,079 offenders, an average of 68 per facility.

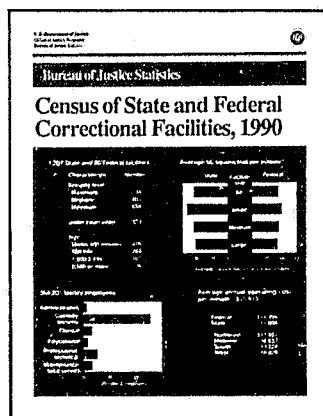


Average size of a U.S. prison — 674 inmates

Average daily populations —
prisons for men, 700
prisons for women, 390
prisons for both sexes, 628

less than 500 inmates, 202
500-999 inmates, 769
1,000-2,499 inmates, 1,477
2,500 inmates or more, 4,287

maximum security, 1,084
medium security, 873
minimum security, 233



Source: *Census of State and Federal correctional facilities, 1990* (32pp), June 1992, NCJ-133288. (See order form on last page.)

Jail inmates reach record level at midyear 1991, but rate of increase slows in 1990 and 1991

At midyear 1991 local jails in the United States held an estimated 426,479 persons, a 5.2% increase from midyear 1990. The average daily jail population for the year ending June 28, 1991, was 422,609, a 3.6% increase since 1990. The percentage growth in both the midyear count and the average daily population was significantly lower than the increases recorded between 1988 and 1989 (15.1%).

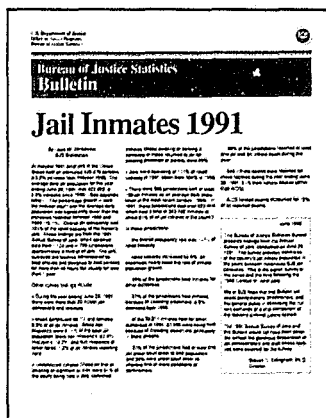
Overall jail occupancy was 101% of the rated capacity of the Nation's jails. These findings are from the 1991 Annual Survey of Jails, which includes data from 1,124 jails in 799 jurisdictions, approximately a third of all jails. The jails surveyed are facilities administered by local officials and designed to hold persons for more than 48 hours but usually for less than 1 year.

- During the year ending June 28, 1991, there were more than 20 million jail admissions and releases.
- Males constituted 90.7% and females 9.3% of all jail inmates. White non-Hispanics were 41.1% of the local jail population; black non-Hispanics, 43.4%; Hispanics, 14.2%; and non-Hispanics of other races, 1.2% of all inmates reporting race.

- Unconvicted inmates (on trial or awaiting arraignment or trial) were 51% of the adults being held in jails; convicted inmates (awaiting or serving a sentence or returned to jail for violating probation or parole) were 49%.

- Jails were operating at 101% of rated capacity in 1991, down from 104% in 1990.

- There were 505 jurisdictions with at least 100 jail inmates as an average daily population in the most recent census (1988). These jurisdictions operated 823 jails holding 343,702 inmates, or about 81% of all jail inmates in the country.



One-day count and average daily jail population, by legal status and sex, 1990-91

	Number of jail inmates		
	Survey of Jails 1990	1991	% change 1990-91
One-day count			
All inmates	405,320	426,479	5.2%
Adults	403,019	424,129	5.2
Male	365,821	384,628	5.1
Female	37,198	39,501	6.2
Juveniles*	2,301	2,350	2.1
Average daily population			
All inmates	408,075	422,609	3.6%
Adults	405,935	420,276	3.5
Male	368,091	381,458	3.6
Female	37,844	38,818	2.6
Juveniles*	2,140	2,333	9.0

Note: Data for 1-day counts are for June 28, 1991. *Juveniles are persons defined by State statute as being under a certain age, usually 18, and subject initially to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. Because less than 1% of the jail population were juveniles, caution must be used in interpreting any changes over time.

In these jurisdictions—

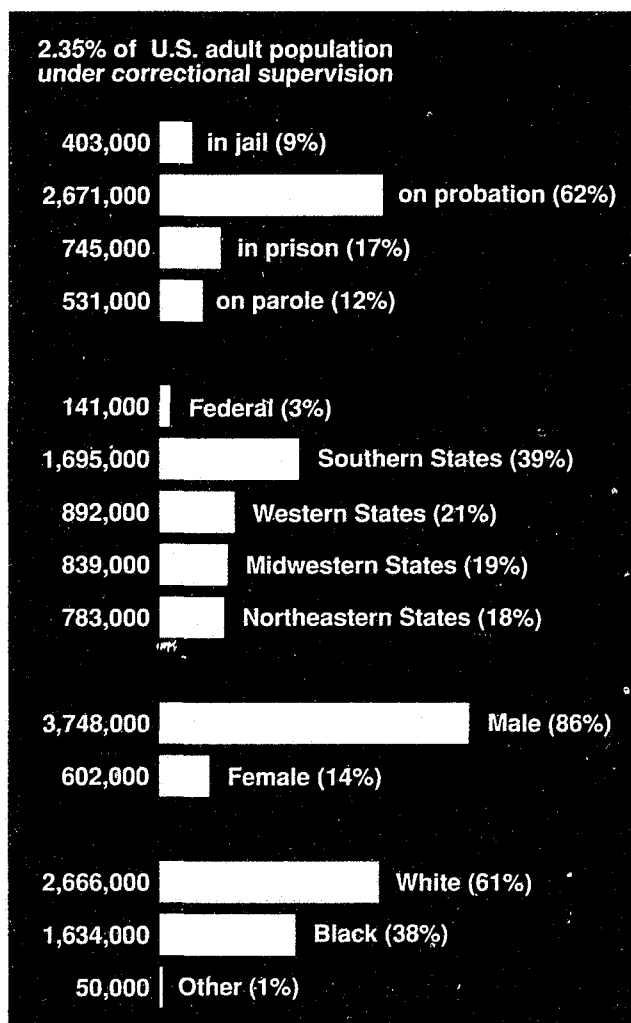
- the overall occupancy rate was 107% of rated capacity
- rated capacity increased by 9%, an expansion nearly twice the rate of inmate population growth
- 85% of the jurisdictions held inmates for other authorities
- 47% of the jurisdictions held inmates because of crowding elsewhere, a 5% decrease from 1990
- 27% of the jurisdictions had at least one jail under court order to limit population, and 30% were under court order to improve one or more conditions of confinement
- 546 inmate deaths were reported for these facilities during the year ending June 28, 1991, 51% from natural causes other than AIDS
- AIDS-related deaths accounted for 15% of all reported deaths.

Source: *Jail Inmates 1991* (7pp), 6/92, NCJ-134726. (See order form on last page).

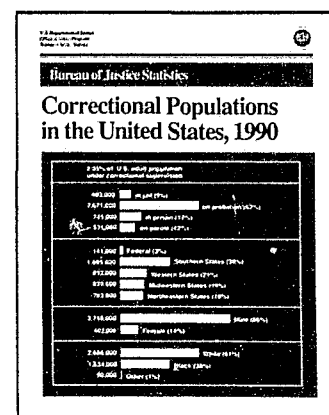
BJS publishes new volume on the Nation's correctional populations

Correctional populations in the United States, 1990 provides a convenient source for data about persons in every part of the correctional population: on probation, in jails and prisons, on parole, and under sentence of death. The 1990 volume features a special section devoted to State and Federal prison facilities.

For probation, prisons, and parole, the populations are given for each State, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system. The tables include information on sex and race, as illustrated by the graph at right, which gives approximate estimates of the total populations under correctional supervision. Other tables summarize data on the number and kinds of sentences, entries, and releases.



About a fourth of the book concerns capital punishment, considered in three categories: entries, removals, and yearend totals. For example —



- Of the 2,356 prisoners under sentence of death at yearend 1990, 58.4% were white 40.0% were black 1.6% were other races.
- At yearend 1990, the median age of the death row population was 34 years.
- Of those for whom criminal history information was known, 69% of death row prisoners had one or more prior felony convictions.
- The median time on death row for all prisoners at yearend 1990 was 57 months.
- 30% of the death row population was under some form of correctional supervision at the time of their capital offense.
- Of the 131 prisoners removed from death row in 1990 — 66 had their death sentences overturned 34 had convictions vacated 23 were executed 7 died by means other than execution 1 had a death sentence commuted.
- Between 1930 and 1990, 4,002 prisoners were executed under civil authority in the United States.
- Between 1977 and 1990, 143 persons were executed under civil authority in the United States: 87 white prisoners and 56 black prisoners.

Correctional populations in the United States, 1990 (182 pp), July 1992, NCJ-134946. (See order form on last page.)

BJS supports incident-based crime data analysis and use; audit training for criminal history record systems available

National and local incident-based reporting systems projects under way

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) has begun a three-part initiative designed to demonstrate the benefits of national and local incident-based reporting systems to law enforcement agencies.

In April, BJS Director Steven D. Dillingham sent letters to the chiefs of all police departments in cities with populations of 250,000 or more, asking them to indicate their willingness to participate in the first part of this initiative. State Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) offices were also notified. BJS will obtain incident-based crime data from a number of jurisdictions, assess its completeness and comparability, and conduct analyses of specific topics related to violent crime. The ultimate goal is to produce incident-based reports on critical crime topics.

So far, more than 20 police departments have responded positively to the request. Data that meet BJS processing requirements will be collected from among these 20 cities and converted into a format amenable to analysis.

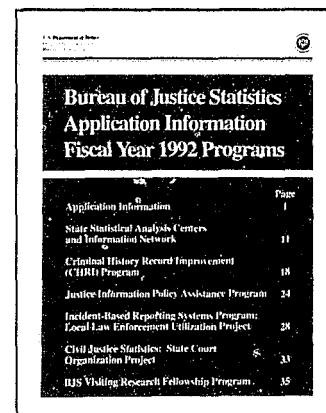
In the second part of this activity, BJS analysts are examining National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data supplied by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Data from Alabama, North Dakota and South Carolina are now being reviewed, with Idaho data expected shortly. Current plans call for an analysis of a violent crime topic to be completed in 1992. Results will be coordinated with the FBI.

The third part of this initiative, to commence this fall, is designed to include the documentation of the successes of up to three cities in utilizing incident-based data, and provide technical assistance and limited support for up to four additional cities, which are now collecting incident-based data for purposes of fully developing and utilizing their systems.

The capital cities of each of the four States supplying approved NIBRS data to the FBI will be approached to participate in this effort. These activities will be coordinated with the State UCR offices located in these cities.

Each phase of this project will emphasize the benefits of fully implementing NIBRS which is being supported by BJS and the FBI. State and local governments are reminded that the implementation of NIBRS is an authorized use of Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) formula grant funds provided to each State under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program.

Further details on this project are found in *BJS Application Information, Fiscal Year 1992 Programs* (for a copy, call the BJS Clearinghouse at 800-732-3277), or call Don Manson at BJS, 202-616-3491.



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Criminal History Record Audit Training

BJS is sponsoring four Criminal History Record Improvement (CHRI) audit training sessions for selected State representatives. The sessions are in Sacramento, Calif. (June 9-11), Atlanta, Ga. (June 23-25), Washington, D.C. (July 7-9), and Minneapolis, Minn. (August 18-20). These sessions provide instruction in methods of auditing accuracy and completeness of State Repository CHRI information. Further information may be obtained from Sheila Barton of SEARCH Group, Inc., at 916-392-2550.

BJS reports on drug law violators in prison and the role of police and sheriffs' departments in drug law enforcement

Drug offenders account for an increasing percentage of new prison admissions

In 1989, 29.5% of persons admitted to State prison were drug offenders, up from 7.7% in 1981.

Between 1981 and 1989 —

- the number of prison commitments for drug offenses grew from 11,487 in 1981 to 87,859 in 1989
- the number of adult arrests for drug law violations increased by 167% from 468,056 to 1,247,763
- the ratio of admissions to State prison to the number of adult arrests for drug violations increased from 24 admissions per 1,000 arrests to 70 admissions per 1,000 arrests.

Court commitments to State prisons for drug offenses, 1960-89

	Number of court commitments for drug offenses	Drug offenders as a percent of all commitments
1960	3,148	4.2%
1964	3,079	4.1
1970	6,596	9.8
1974	10,709	12.0
1978	9,481	8.4
1981	11,487	7.7%
1982	13,336	8.1
1983	14,210	8.2
1984	18,529	11.1
1985	24,173	13.2
1986	33,140	16.3%
1987	46,028	20.4
1988	61,573	25.1
1989	87,859	29.5

Source: *Prisoners in 1991* (10pp), May 1992, NCJ-134729. (See order form on last page.)

Drugs & Crime Data

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Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse
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A large majority of local law enforcement agencies seized marijuana and cocaine

Among police and sheriffs' departments with primary drug enforcement responsibilities, departments in larger jurisdictions were more likely to have seized a variety of drug types than were those in smaller jurisdictions:

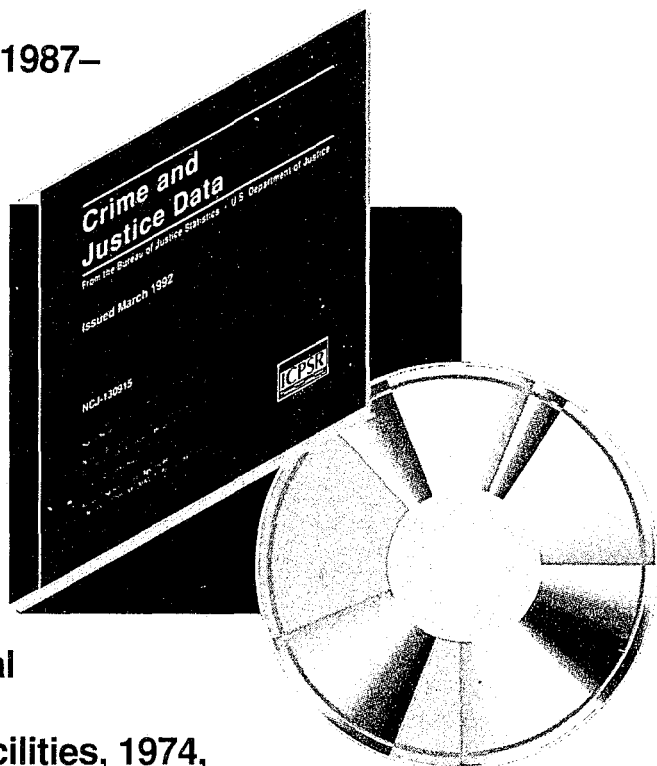
- Of these, 86% of local police departments and 94% of sheriffs' departments made seizures of marijuana in 1990.
- 100% of police departments and 95% of sheriffs' departments serving populations of 1,000,000 or more seized crack cocaine in 1990, compared to 58% of police departments and 37% of sheriffs' departments serving populations of 10,000 to 24,999.
- Heroin was seized by 100% of police departments and 90% of sheriffs' departments serving populations of 1,000,000 or more, compared to 28% of police departments and 6% of sheriffs' departments serving populations of 10,000 to 24,999.

Source: *Drug enforcement by police and sheriffs' departments, 1990: A LEMAS report* (10 pp), May 1992, NCJ-134505. (See order form on last page.)

BJS DATA ON CD-ROM

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) presents crime and justice data on CD-ROM. Prepared by the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan, the CD-ROM contains 24 data sets, including the following:

- National Crime Victimization Surveys: 1987–1989 Incident File
- National Crime Victimization Surveys: 1989 Full File
- Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1987
- National Pretrial Reporting Program, 1988–1989
- National Judicial Reporting Program, 1986 and 1988
- Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1983 and 1989
- National Jail Census, 1978, 1983, and 1988
- Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1974, 1979, and 1986
- Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, 1974, 1979, and 1984
- Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987
- Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971–79, 1985, and 1988



The BJS CD-ROM contains ASCII files that require the use of specific statistical software packages and does not contain full-text publications. SAS and SPSS setup files are provided.

The BJS CD-ROM can be purchased from the Bureau of Justice Statistics Clearinghouse for \$15. It is available free through ICPSR member institutions. For more information, call 1-800-732-3277.

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