



# Bureau of Justice Statistics Publications Catalog, 1998-99

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# **Bureau of Justice Statistics Publications Catalog, 1998-99**

**November 1998, NCJ 171673**

## How to use this catalog

This catalog includes published and forthcoming BJS reports, listed in order from newest to oldest. Postage and handling are charged for bulk orders of reports. For single copies of multiple titles, up to 5 titles are free; for multiple titles, see order form on the last page or call the BJS Clearinghouse, 1-800-732-3277 for an estimate. For a copy of this catalog or any titles listed, use the NCJ number and title to order and call or fax your order to the BJS Clearinghouse. To buy fee items, call the BJS Clearinghouse or use the order form in the back.

## Other BJS information services

The **BJS Clearinghouse**, operated as part of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, answers statistical questions, distributes reports, and enrolls callers on the BJS mailing lists. The toll-free number is 800-732-3277. Fax orders to 410-792-4358 (use your name, address, the report title, and the NCJ number). The latest BJS data releases are available 24 hours a day on the BJS fax-on-demand system (call 301-519-5550). On the Internet, use the BJS World Wide Web site (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>).

The **National Archive of Criminal Justice Data** at the Inter-university Consortium of Political and Social Research (ICPSR), University of Michigan, stores and distributes BJS data and documentation. On the Internet use <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/home.html> or call 1-800-999-0960 (local 1-734-763-5011) to obtain computer tapes, CD-ROM's, and diskettes.

The **National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Information Systems** operates an automated index of more than 1,000 criminal justice information systems used by State and local governments, available on the Internet (<http://www.search.org/ch.html>) and on the Criminal Justice Information System Bulletin Board (916-392-2550).

The **Index of State Projects and Reports**, maintained by the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA), is a database of the activities of State criminal justice statistical agencies, including current Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) activities, research efforts, and statistical programs; abstracts of SAC publications; information on reports in the JRSA library; and data from the SAC Skills Survey. JRSA staff can search the database for specific topics using key words and give you print-outs: call 202-842-9330. JRSA's home page is at <http://www.jrsa.info.org>.

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# BJS overview reports

addresses. The web site is updated as new data arrive: (<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/>)

## Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics CD-ROM: 1994, 1995, and 1996 Editions

9/98. NCJ 171146. U.S. \$11.50. Canada and other countries \$15.

Presents complete 1994, 1995, and 1996 Sourcebooks (more than 1,800 tables) in Adobe Acrobat portable document format (PDF) files that are viewable and printable on all computers and printers. The searchable CD includes links and bookmarks for easy navigation from subject index and contents to tables and from tables to explanatory text and technical appendixes; it also includes instructions for use and an Acrobat reader. The "find" feature of the reader searches individual files for topics of interest.

## Presale Handgun Checks, 1997: A National Estimate

Donald A. Manson, Darrell K. Gilliard. 6/98. 7 pp. NCJ 171130

Provides a national estimate of handgun purchasing applications, the number rejected, and the reasons for rejection. The project, conducted by the Regional Justice Information Service (REJIS) of St. Louis, Missouri, is an ongoing data collection effort focusing on the handgun check procedures in each State beginning January 1, 1996. Highlights include the following:

- During 1997 about 69,000 out of an estimated 2,574,000 applications for the purchase of a handgun were rejected due to presale background checks of the potential purchasers.
- About 62% of the rejections were for a prior felony conviction or a current felony indictment. Domestic violence misdemeanor convictions accounted for over 9% of rejections.
- In the 46 months from the inception of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act to yearend 1997, an estimated 10,356,000 applications for handgun purchases resulted in 242,000 rejections through background checks.
- At the beginning of the Brady Act, March 1, 1994, 32 States and Puerto Rico were required to follow the procedures set forth in the act (Brady States). Currently there are 23 Brady States.
- After November 1998, presale background will be required for sales of all firearms, not just handguns. Background checks will be made to the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), either directly or through the State Point of Contact (POC), unless the State operates under an approved firearm permit system.
- During 1997 the FBI received a monthly average of nearly 328,000 inquiries to their National Crime Information Center about persons applying to carry or purchase a firearm.

## Guide to the Bureau of Justice Statistics Web Site

Forthcoming. 8p. NCJ 172208

Announces updates and additions to the BJS web site (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>) in a new periodical. In addition to the traditional paper publications, BJS is electronically publishing a variety of materials including statistical graphics and spreadsheets, on the BJS web site. This report, the first in the series, outlines all of the material available on the web site and not otherwise published. Future editions will concentrate on updates and additions. Users who do not have Internet access can order the electronic materials highlighted in this report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics Clearinghouse. Check "What's New at BJS" on the BJS web site for the most recent information about updates and additions.

## Selected Charts From Key Facts at a Glance

Forthcoming. Overhead size in color, NCJ 170087, US \$19.25, foreign \$23.50

**Key Facts at a Glance** on the BJS web site contains a series of up-to-date charts displaying trends in important criminal justice indicators. The web site presents the charts and other relevant information about them, including the tabular data on which they are based. In response to frequent requests, BJS prepared 8 1/2 by 11 inch color printouts of many of the charts and is offering them both electronically on the web site and in hard copy through NCJRS. Visit **Key Facts at a Glance** ([www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance.htm)) to download a copy or order hard copy of selected charts in color for your own presentations.

## Bureau of Justice Statistics Publications Catalog, 1998-99

Forthcoming. 30p. NCJ 171673

Presents abstracts and ordering information for both current reports and those forthcoming in 1998 and 1999, grouped in the following categories: BJS overview reports; crimes and victims, including drugs and crime; criminal offenders; and the justice system, including law enforcement, prosecution, courts and sentencing, corrections, expenditure and employment, and criminal record systems. An order form is included.

## Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1997

10/98. 639p. NCJ 171147. \$6 U.S., \$11 Canada, \$30 other countries.

Presents a broad spectrum of criminal justice data from more than 100 sources in 6 sections: characteristics of the criminal justice system, public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice topics, the nature and distribution of known offenses, characteristics and distribution of persons arrested, judicial processing of defendants, persons under correctional supervision. Includes 612 tables from 125 sources, 4 figures, subject index, annotated bibliography, 16 technical appendixes with definitions and methodology, and list of source publishers and their

## **BJS overview reports (continued)**

### **Flow chart-posters: What is the sequence of events in the criminal justice system?**

7/98, US \$5.50, foreign \$7  
30x22 poster with text, NCJ 167894;  
20x14 poster, no text, NCJ 168629;  
33x20 poster, no text, NCJ 168630

This full-color poster suitable for framing, rolled and shipped in a tube, shows the sequence of events in the criminal justice system with text explaining each step in the system: reported crime, prosecution and pretrial services, adjudication, sentencing and sanctions, and corrections. Originally developed by the 1967 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, the flow chart was updated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics for the June 1997 symposium on the 30th anniversary of the commission sponsored by the Office of Justice Programs. The flow chart and accompanying commentary were included in the symposium proceedings document. Electronic versions of the chart and text in black and white as well as color are also available on the BJS web site (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/flowchart.htm>).

### **Alcohol and Crime**

Lawrence A. Greenfeld. 4/98. 36p. NCJ 168632

This report, prepared as background data for the Assistant Attorney General's National Conference on Alcohol and Crime (April 1998), provides an overview of national information on the role of alcohol in violent victimization and its use among those convicted of crimes. The report details information on victim perceptions of alcohol use by offenders at the time of the crime and the extent to which alcohol is involved in different categories of crime. The report also summarizes information from national surveys of offenders under probation supervision in the community and offenders incarcerated in local jails and State prisons to learn more about their typical drinking behavior and alcohol use at the time of their crime. The report provides estimates of offender blood-alcohol concentrations (BAC's) at the time of the offense and compares these levels to those of drunken drivers involved in fatal accidents. The report provides special analyses of alcohol use and domestic violence among murderers.

### **Bureau of Justice Statistics Fiscal Year 1998: At a Glance**

Lisa Price-Grear. 9/98. 56p. NCJ 169285

Highlights BJS FY 1998 initiatives, ongoing programs, and available services and publications. Also presents findings of major statistical series, lists recent and forthcoming reports, and describes how to obtain BJS products and services electronically or by more traditional means. The report describes data collection programs, illustrates their coverage of the justice system, and summarizes programs to help States to develop and improve capabilities in justice statistics and information systems, such as the State Justice Program for Statistical Analysis Centers and the National Criminal History Improvement Program.

## **Guns and Crime Statistics Information Package**

1/97. NCJ 161170. US \$24.

Contains the latest reports and selected tables from a variety of sources, including BJS, the FBI Uniform Crime Reports, and vital statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics. Also contains a topical literature search of the 30 most representative citations from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service Abstracts Database; contact information for organizations to assist with guns and crime research, including online sources; State contacts, including each State's Statistical Analysis Center and FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Office; and a matrix of Federal statistical data related to guns and crime, including archived data set numbers and availability information from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (<http://www.icpsr.umich/NACJD/home.html>).

# Crimes and victims

## Crime and American Indians

Lawrence A. Greenfeld, Steven K. Smith  
Forthcoming. 36p. NCJ 173386

Uses a variety of sources to report the rates and characteristics of violent crimes experienced by American Indians and to summarize data on American Indians in the criminal justice system. The findings include involvement of alcohol, drugs, drunk driving, and weapons in both violence against Indians and violence by Indians; victim-offender relationships, the race of those involved in violence against Indians, the rate of reporting to police by victims, and injuries, hospitalization, and financial loss suffered by victims. Sources include the National Crime Victimization Survey, the FBI Supplementary Homicide Reports, Census Bureau population estimates, and the American Housing Survey.

## Carjacking in the United States, 1992-96

Patsy A. Klaus. Forthcoming. 5 p. NCJ-171145

Presents data from the National Crime Victimization Survey about carjackings that occurred during 1992-96. Information presented includes the incidence of carjacking; demographic characteristics of victims and offenders, such as age, race and sex; and characteristics of the incident, such as time and place of occurrence and weapon use. Data in this report are presented in the form of aggregated annual averages. In addition, some data are presented from the Uniform Crime Reports about murders that included auto theft as a circumstance of the crime.

## Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995

Cheryl Ringel. Forthcoming. 168 pp. NCJ 171129

Presents detailed 1995 data on the major variables measured by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). This annual final report presents data on crimes of violence (rape, sexual assault, robbery, assault) and theft (pocket picking, purse snatching, burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft). For these crimes, the report presents data on victim characteristics (sex, age, race, ethnicity, marital status, education, income, and residence); crime characteristics (time and place of occurrence, distance from home, weapon use, self-protection, injury, medical care, economic loss, and time lost from work); victim-offender relationship; substance use by offenders; offender characteristics (age, race, and sex); whether crimes were reported to the police and reasons why; and police response time for reported crimes.

## Criminal Victimization 1997: Changes 1996-97 with Trends 1993-97

Michael R. Rand. Forthcoming. 10p. NCJ 173385

Presents the 1997 findings from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). This report also summarizes other findings, including the characteristics of victims, and examines trends in victimization rates from 1993 to 1997.

## Crime and Justice in the United States and in England and Wales, 1981-96

Patrick A. Langan, Ph.D., David P. Farrington, Ph.D. 10/98. 105 pp. NCJ 169284

Compares the United States and England with respect to crime rates, conviction rates, incarceration rates, and average length of sentences. The report notes that crime rates as estimated by victim surveys are all higher in England than the United States; crime rates as measured by police statistics are higher in England for half of the measured crime types. Latest statistics in the report show that a person who commits a serious crime in the United States is now generally more likely than one in England to be caught, convicted, and incarcerated. Sentences to prison are also generally longer in the United States than England. Since 1981, most U.S. crime rates have fallen or remained stable, while English crime rates have generally risen. Also since 1981, an offender's overall risk of being caught, convicted, and sentenced to incarceration has generally risen in the United States but fallen in England.

## Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 1998

Phillip Kaufman, Xianglei Chen, Susan P. Choy, MPR Associates, Inc.

Kathryn A. Chandler, Christopher D. Chapman,  
National Center for Education Statistics

Michael R. Rand, Cheryl Ringel, BJS

10/98. Full report, 161p., NCJ 172215.

Executive summary, 8p., NCJ 172845.

Presents data on crime at school from the perspectives of students, teachers, principals, and the general population, using a comprehensive array of sources--the National Crime Victimization Survey (1992-96), Monitoring the Future (1976-96), the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (1993, 1995, and 1997), the National Household Education Survey (1993), and the School and Staffing Survey (1993-94). The report examines crime occurring in school as well as on the way to and from school. Data for crime away from school are also presented to place school crime in the context of crime in the larger society. This publication is part of a series of reports jointly produced by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

## Workplace Crime, 1992-96

Greg Warchol. 7/98. 9p. NCJ 168634

Presents data for 1992 through 1996 from the National Crime Victimization Survey estimating the extent of workplace crime in the United States. The report describes the different types of workplace crimes, their frequency of occurrence, the characteristics of the victims and offenders, victimization by profession, the victim/offender relationship and how many of these victimizations are reported to law enforcement. Data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports and the Bureau of Labor Statistics are also included to describe the nature of workplace homicide. The report examines workplace victimizations both as trends from 1992 to 1996 and in the aggregate. Highlights include the following:

- Each year between 1992 and 1996, more than 2 million U.S. residents were victims of a violent crime while they were at work or on duty.

## Crimes and victims (continued)

- More than 1,000 workplace homicides occurred annually.
- The most common type of workplace victimization was simple assault with an estimated 1.4 million occurring each year. U.S. residents also suffered 50,000 rapes and sexual assaults and about 83,000 robberies while they were at work.
- Annually, more than 230,000 police officers became victims of a nonfatal violent crime while they were working or on duty.
- About 40% of victims of nonfatal violence in the workplace reported that they knew their offenders.
- Women were more likely than men to be victimized by someone they knew.
- Approximately 12% of the nonfatal violent workplace crimes resulted in an injury to the victim. Of those injured, about half received medical treatment.
- Intimates (current and former spouses, boyfriends and girlfriends) were identified by the victims as the perpetrators of about 1% of all workplace violent crime.

### Displaying Violent Crime Trends Using Estimates from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Marianne W. Zawitz, Michael D. Maltz. 6/98. 8p. NCJ 167881

Presents the NCVS estimates for violent crime rates over time and discusses the precision of the estimates to aid readers in interpreting the data over time. The NCVS is based on the victimization experience of a sample of U.S. households. Consequently, the rates and numbers from it are estimates and are not exact. This report presents 1973-96 rates and 1995-96 changes for the crimes of rape, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, and murder. Several new chart designs are included. In addition to the body of the report, which is intended for non-technical audiences, the report includes a methodology section containing the formulas and data used.

### Perceptions of Neighborhood Crime

Carol J. DeFrances, Steven K. Smith. 5/98. 10p. NCJ 165811

Presents data from the American Housing Survey (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development) and the BJS National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) showing that, similar to the Nation's general pattern of violent victimization rates, household perceptions of crime as a problem rose during the late 1980's and early 1990's and then leveled off. However, differences in perception of crime and actual victimization are found. As crime later dropped sharply from 1994 to 1995, perceptions that crime was a neighborhood problem remained relatively stable. Black households were much more likely than white households to indicate crime was a neighborhood problem. In 1995, 2.5 times as many black households indicated crime was a problem; but the difference was not nearly as large for actual victimization: 27% of black households experienced one or more crimes, compared to 23% of white households.

## Domestic Violence Statistics Information Package

3/98. NCJ 167883.

US residents \$29, Canada and other countries \$31.

Contains the latest reports, tables, and spreadsheets from a variety of sources, including BJS and the FBI Uniform Crime Reports and Supplementary Homicide Reports; the best citations from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service Abstracts Database; a search of the Justice Research and Statistics Association's Database of State Activities and Research; contact information for organizations to assist with domestic violence research, including online sources; and State contacts, including each State's Statistical Analysis Center and FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Office.



# The justice system

## Law enforcement

### Local Police Departments, 1997

Brian A. Reaves. Forthcoming. 24 pp. NCJ 173429

Based on the 1997 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, this report presents data collected from a representative sample of the more than 13,000 general-purpose local police departments nationwide. Tables describe the number and size of agencies, job classification of personnel, race and sex of sworn personnel, agency functions, 911 system, lockup facilities, operating expenditures, starting salaries, special pay, education and training requirements, sidearms, nonlethal weapons, body armor policies, vehicle use policies, computers, and written policy directives.

### Sheriffs' Departments, 1997

Andrew L. Goldberg. Forthcoming. 24 pp. NCJ 173428

Based on the 1997 LEMAS survey, this report presents data collected from a representative sample of the approximately 3,100 sheriffs' departments operating nationwide. Tables describe the number and size of agencies, job classification of personnel, race and sex of sworn personnel, agency functions, 911 system, lockup facilities, operating expenditures, starting salaries, special pay, education and training requirements, sidearms, nonlethal weapons, body armor policies, vehicle use policies, computers, and written policy directives.

### Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1997: Data for Individual Agencies with 100 or More Officers

Brian A. Reaves, Andrew L. Goldberg.  
Forthcoming. 296 pp. NCJ 171681.

Compiled from the 1997 LEMAS survey, this report presents agency-specific data collected from State and local agencies that employed 100 or more full-time sworn officers. The tables present data reported by each agency on the number and function of sworn personnel, race and sex of sworn personnel, agency functions, type of 911 system, lockup facilities, operating expenditures, salaries, special pay, vehicles, vehicle use policies, educational and training requirements, sidearms, nonlethal weapons, computers and information systems, special units, written policy directives, complaint review processes, and community policing activities.

### Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996

Brian A. Reaves, Andrew L. Goldberg. 6/98. 10p. NCJ 164618

Reports on a census conducted for the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics program that provides the number of employees of the Nation's State and local law enforcement agencies. Data on the number of agencies and employees are presented by State for local police, sheriffs' departments, State police, and special police.

# Prosecution

## Prosecutors in State Courts, 1996

Carol J. DeFrances, Greg W. Steadman. 7/98. 14 pp. NCJ 170092

Presents findings from the 1996 National Survey of Prosecutors, the latest in a series of biennial sample surveys of the Nation's 2,300 State court prosecutors. In 1996, State court prosecutors' offices employed about 71,000 attorneys, investigators and support staff, an increase of 25% since 1992. Half of all offices reported an annual budget for prosecutorial functions of \$254,000 or more. Work-related threats or assaults of staff members were reported by almost half of prosecutors' offices. Other survey data include types of nonfelony cases handled, number of felony cases closed, number of felony convictions, and the use of DNA evidence. Other findings include the following:

- About three-fourths of all offices reported employing a full-time prosecutor compared to about half of all offices in 1990.
- On average, offices with a part-time chief prosecutor had the smallest staff size, lowest percentage of staff members working full time, and the smallest budgets.
- Almost half of all offices reported the use of DNA evidence during plea negotiations or felony trials. DNA evidence was used most often for sex offenses (43%), followed by murder and manslaughter (28%) and aggravated assault (4%) cases.
- Over three-fourths of all offices indicated having proceeded against juveniles in criminal court. An estimated 27,000 juveniles were proceeded against in criminal court by prosecutors' offices in 1996.
- 30% of all staff employed by prosecutors' offices nationwide worked in the 34 largest offices, which each serve 1 million or more residents.
- Nearly three-fourths of offices serving districts of 1 million or more reported that an assistant prosecutor was threatened or assaulted.
- About half of the prosecutors' offices that represented districts of 1 million or more had a specialized unit or designated attorney who handled juvenile cases in criminal court.

## German and American Prosecutions: An Approach to Statistical Comparison

Floyd Feeney. 6/98. 110p. NCJ 166610

Provides a statistical comparison of German and American prosecutions, focusing mainly on charging, conviction, and sentencing rates for selected crimes. Although German prosecutors are legally obligated to charge all serious cases that are prosecutable and American prosecutors have wide discretion, the report finds that the percentage of cases actually charged is similar for most offenses examined. The overall percentage of defendants convicted is also similar, but the German system has many more trials and acquittals and many fewer dismissed cases. In addition, Germany imposes sentences much shorter than those imposed in the United States. The report discusses the comparability of German and American offense categories and develops a method for comparative statistical analysis.

# Courts and sentencing

## Federal courts

### Federal Criminal Statistics: Reconciled Data, 1998

John Scalia. Forthcoming. 25 pp. NCJ 169277

Describes the processing of defendants in the Federal criminal justice system. This report includes the number and disposition of defendants investigated by U.S. attorneys, the number of defendants in cases filed in U.S. district courts, the disposition of defendants in cases terminated in U.S. district courts, sanctions imposed on defendants convicted, the number of persons under Federal correctional supervision (probation, parole, supervised release, and incarceration), and trends in Federal criminal case processing. This report is the latest in the Federal Criminal Case Processing series.

### Federal Tort Trials and Verdicts 1996-97

Marika F.X. Litras, Carol J. DeFrances. Forthcoming. 9p. NCJ 172855

Presents findings about Federal tort trials in the U.S. district courts from the 1996-97 Administrative Office of the United States Courts civil data file. Information is presented on the characteristics of federal tort cases, amounts of monetary damages awarded, and case processing time. Data show that plaintiffs won 45 percent of all tort trial cases with almost one-half receiving \$141,000 or more in monetary damages.

### Federal Pretrial Release and Detention, 1996

John Scalia. Forthcoming. 17p. NCJ 168635

Describes pretrial release and detention practices in the Federal criminal justice system, including the reasons for denying bail, such as the seriousness of the offense committed, the defendant's criminal history, and the defendant's ties to the community. The report also presents selected statistics describing pretrial release and detention practices for each Federal judicial district. 10 tables, 8 figures.

### Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1996

Forthcoming. 104pp. NCJ 172849

Includes national statistics describing all aspects of processing in the Federal criminal justice system, including investigations by U.S. Attorneys, prosecutions and declinations, pretrial release and detention, convictions and acquittals, sentencing, appeals, and corrections for 1996. Eleventh in the annual series that began in the mid-1980's, this report also describes trends in the Federal criminal justice system and includes methodology and data notes.

## Courts and sentencing (continued)

### CD-ROM, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 1994

11/98. NCJ 172832. U.S. buyers \$14.00, Canada and other countries \$21.50.

Includes two disks with 21 data files describing suspects or defendants whose cases were investigated, filed, and adjudicated, and who were sentenced to pretrial or correctional supervision and/or appealed a criminal conviction or sentence in the Federal criminal justice system October 1, 1993, through September 30, 1994. In addition, the CD-ROM provides an electronic guide to the Federal Justice Statistics program with a detailed description of the Federal criminal justice system, each data source for the Federal Justice Statistics Program, and each data element in the files. First in a series.

### Federal Offenders Under Community Supervision, 1987-96

William Adams, Jeffrey A. Roth, Urban Institute, John Scalia, BJS. 9/98. 9p. NCJ 168636

Describes trends in the composition of offenders under Federal supervision between 1987 and 1996. Between midyear 1987 and midyear 1996 the number of offenders under active supervision increased 21 percent, from 71,361 to 88,189. The number of offenders under probation supervision decreased 37 percent; the number under postimprisonment supervision (parole and supervised release) tripled. The proportion of defendants sentenced to imprisonment increased from 53 percent in 1987 to 69 percent in 1996.

### Comparing Case Processing Statistics

John Scalia. 4/98. 2pp. NCJ 169274

Cosponsored by five Federal criminal justice agencies (Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Executive Office for the United States Attorneys, Federal Bureau of Prisons, United States Sentencing Commission), this joint statement of five Federal criminal justice agencies identifies the primary differences in case processing statistics reported by the agencies and explains why reported statistics are not directly comparable across agencies. By examining issues central to the collection and reporting of Federal criminal justice statistics (defendants processed, offenses committed, and disposition and sentence imposed) this statement clarifies differences in emphasis, definition, and classification. Originally published in August 1996, this updated edition identifies an additional factor that contributes to the disparity in the statistics reported by each of the agencies.

### Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995

4/98. 105p. NCJ 164259

Includes national statistics describing all aspects of processing in the Federal criminal justice system, including investigations by U.S. Attorneys, prosecutions and declinations, pretrial release and detention, convictions and acquittals, sentencing, appeals, and corrections for 1995. Eleventh in the annual series that began in the mid-1980's, this report also describes trends in the

Federal criminal justice system and includes methodology and data notes.

## State courts

### State Civil Trial Cases and Verdicts in Large Counties, 1996

Forthcoming. 14p. NCJ 173426

This report presents findings on tort, contract and real property cases disposed by jury and bench trial in 1996 in the Nation's 75 largest counties. Type of information to be reported include case type, type of plaintiff and defendant, total damages awarded, punitive damages awarded, legal representation, and case processing time.

### Juvenile Felony Defendants in Criminal Courts: State Court Processing Statistics, 1990-94

Kevin J. Strom, Steven K. Smith. 9/98. 11p. NCJ 165815.

Presents findings from the 1990, 1992, and 1994 State Court Processing Statistics (SCPS) program, as well as juvenile court data collected by the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ). Juvenile felony defendants tried as adults in the Nation's 75 largest counties are compared with juvenile defendants formally processed in juvenile courts in the 75 largest counties. Findings are presented on offense characteristics, pretrial release and detention, offender demographics, adjudication outcomes, and sentencing.

## Courts and sentencing (continued)

### **CD-ROM, Civil Justice Survey of State Courts, 1992**

NCJ 157771, 7/96, US residents \$13, foreign \$17

Contains data sets, documentation codebooks, SAS and SPSS setup files, instructions for use, an Acrobat reader, and viewable/printable Acrobat portable document format (pdf) files of the three BJS reports based on the 1992 Civil Justice Survey of State Courts:

- Tort Cases in Large Counties (4/95, NCJ 153177)
  - Civil Jury Cases and Verdicts in Large Counties (7/95, NCJ 154346)
  - Contract Cases in Large Counties (2/96, NCJ 156664).
- Includes data for tort, contract, and real property rights cases disposed in State general jurisdiction courts in the 75 largest U.S. counties for the year ending June 30, 1992. Data include types of cases disposed, types of litigants involved, presence of legal counsel, method of case disposition, case processing time, and compensatory and punitive damages awarded.

## Corrections

### **Time Served in Prison by Federal Offenders, 1986-96**

William J. Sabol, John McGready. Forthcoming. 9p. NCJ 171682.

Describes changes in sentences imposed and time served brought about by the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 by cohorts of offenders entering and exiting Federal prison between 1986 and 1996. During this period, average prison sentences increased from 53 months to 61 months. The proportion of the sentence imposed offenders entering Federal prison could expect to serve increased from 59% during 1986 to more than 87% during 1996. In addition, the report details the likelihood of recommitment (on the current sentence) and changes in imprisonment resulting from community supervision revocations. Offenders served a lengthy prison sentence--more than 20 years--more nearly two-times more likely to return to prison than those who served between 3 and 4 years.

### **Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 1998**

Darrell K. Gilliard. Forthcoming. 50p. NCJ 173410

Presents findings from the 1998 Survey of Jails in Indian Country, a complete enumeration of all 69 confinement facilities operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), in collaboration with the BIA, and the Corrections Program Office and American Indian/Alaska Native Desk within the Office of Justice Programs, conducted the survey on June 30, as part of the BJS Annual Survey of Jails. The survey includes questions on the number of inmates, staffing, and facility characteristics and needs. The report presents data for each facility, including who owns and operates the facility, facility age, facility function, rated capacity, authority to house juveniles, number of juveniles held, number of admission and discharges in last 30 days, inmate deaths, the largest number of inmates held in last 30 days, number of inmates held by sex and conviction status on June 30, number of facility staff by sex and function, facility crowding, renovation and building plans, types of programs available to inmates, and an overview of facility and staffing needs.

### **DWI Offenders Under Correctional Supervision**

Laura Maruschak. Forthcoming. 11p. NCJ 172212

Provides data on offenders on probation, in jail, and in prison for driving while intoxicated with alcohol (DWI) from the 1995 Survey of Adults on Probation, the 1996 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, and the 1997 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities. The report also provides estimates on DWI offenders by sex, race, Hispanic origin, age, education, and marital and estimates by select factors such as number of prior DWI offenses, type of alcohol consumed, time spent drinking and amount consumed prior to arrest, frequency of drinking, and life experiences and signs of alcohol dependence. Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) arrest data on driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (DUI) by age and the number of licensed drivers by age from 1986 to 1996 provide trends on the rate of arrests for DUI and the percent of arrests for DUI in selected age groups.

## Corrections (continued)

### State Prison Expenditures, 1996

James J. Stephan. Forthcoming. 9p. NCJ 172211

Presents comparative data on the costs of operating the Nation's State prisons, based on institutional corrections elements of the Fiscal 1996 Census of Government Finances, which State budget officers reported to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. State-level data are presented on prison employee salaries and wages; employer contributions to employee benefits; food, supply, contractual services, and other operating costs; and capital expenditures such as building construction, renovations, major repairs, and land purchases. Additional data reveal amounts spent on food, inmate programs, inmate medical care, utilities, and transportation and travel. 10 tables.

### Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1998

Darrell K. Gilliard. Forthcoming. 11p. NCJ 173414

Announces the number of inmates in the Nation's State and Federal prisons and local jails at midyear 1998, the incarceration rate per 100,000 U.S. residents, the amount and percent of change for the year and for the previous 10 years, and the direction of the trends. The report also provides the number of persons supervised by jail authorities outside of jail facilities in programs such as electronic monitoring, house detention, community service, or work release.

### Assessing the Accuracy of State Prisoner Statistics

Patrick A. Langan, Ph.D., David Levin. Forthcoming. 8p. NCJ 173413

Compares two series of data on characteristics of State prisoners. Characteristics of persons sent to State prisons in a given year are available from: State prison records and State court records. This report investigates the extent to which prisoner characteristics from one source match those from the other. Results of the investigation indicate a close correspondence between court and prison records in terms of age, race, sex, offense, and sentence length.

### Truth in Sentencing in State Prisons

Doris James Wilson, Paula M. Ditton. Forthcoming. 16p. NCJ 170032.

Describes the development and use of truth-in-sentencing (TIS) laws and presents data on the growing number of States that have adopted TIS and the increasing amount of time offenders are serving in State prisons. Data for 1990 and 1996 describe average time served and percent of sentence served by released offenders; average sentence length of new admissions to prisons; and estimates of the minimum time inmates are expected to serve until release. Offense distributions on admission and release data are provided by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Data are also presented on the States that have

qualified for the TIS portion of the Federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth in Sentencing (VOI/TIS) incentive grant program, along with other TIS States. Findings are based on data from the National Corrections Reporting Program and on data collected through the VOI/TIS program.

### Prior Abuse Reported by Inmates and Probationers

Caroline Wolf Harlow. Forthcoming. 4 pp. NCJ 172879

Uses self-reporting from surveys of persons in prison (1997), in jail (1996), or on probation (1995) to describe the extent of their prior physical and sexual abuse. The report examines type of abuse, age when the abuse occurred, age of the abuser, and the person's relationship with the abuser. It also looks at past exposure to violence and injury, drug and alcohol abuse, and criminal history of State prison inmates reporting prior physical or sexual abuse.

### Prison Population Projection and Forecasting: Managing Capacity

Forthcoming. 200 pp. NCJ 170015

Details the current state of prison population projection and forecasting and summarizes information presented at the December 1997 National Workshop on Prison Population Projection and Forecasting. Sponsored by BJS, the OJP Corrections Program Office, and the National Institute of Justice, the report describes the changes in the environment of prison population projection and forecasting, the organizational aspects of forecasting, forecasting models and methods, use of forecasting methods by States, day-to-day needs of forecasters, and credibility in forecasting. Findings are presented from a survey of State prison population projection methods and from a survey of methods used to estimate length of stay in prisons. Discussions are also included on methods and models for prison population projections by specific States. The report was prepared by the Urban Institute for the Bureau of Justice Statistics under a grant from the OJP Corrections Program Office.

### Capital Punishment 1997

Tracy L. Snell. Forthcoming. 16p. NCJ 172881

Presents characteristics of persons under sentence of death on December 31, 1997, and of persons executed in 1997. Preliminary data on executions in 1998 include State, method used, and race of inmate. The report summarizes the movement of prisoners into and out of death sentence status during 1997. Numerical tables present data on offenders' sex, race, Hispanic origin, education, marital status, age at time of arrest for capital offense, legal status at time of capital offense, methods of execution, trends, and time between imposition of death sentence and execution. Historical tables present executions since 1930 and sentencing since 1973.

## Corrections (continued)

### **Substance Abuse and Treatment: State and Federal Prisoners, 1997**

Christopher J. Mumola. Forthcoming. 16p. NCJ 172871

Presents data from the 1997 surveys of inmates in adult State and Federal Correctional Facilities concerning prisoners' use of alcohol and illegal drugs and the substance abuse treatment they received. Numeric tables present data on prior alcohol and drug abuse by type of drug, type of offense, severity of prior substance abuse, and other offender characteristics. Tables include trends in the levels of substance abuse and treatment reported by prisoners since the last national surveys were conducted in 1991. Data on the incidence of various alcohol- and drug-related behaviors, such as domestic disputes and driving under the influence, are also included. This BJS Special Report also presents numeric tables on the prevalence of alcohol dependence, as well as the types of treatment and other substance abuse programs provided in prisons.

### **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1996**

Correctional Statistics Unit, BJS. Forthcoming. 192p. NCJ 170013

Presents data on the growing number of persons in the United States under some form of correctional supervision in 1996: 3.2 million on probation, 510,400 in jail, 1,127,500 in prison, and 704,700 on parole. At yearend 1996, 3,219 persons were sentenced to death. Data are drawn from annual BJS surveys and include jurisdiction-level counts of prisoners, probationers, and parolees by sex, race, Hispanic origin, admission type, release type, and sentence length. Data are also provided on persons held in U.S. military confinement facilities and (for the first time) on the number of incarcerated persons in U.S. commonwealths and territories. A special chapter on the 1996 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails describes convicted and unconvicted jail inmates in terms of their demographics, criminal history, drug and alcohol use, and family backgrounds, and compares jail inmates in 1996 with those in 1989 and 1983.

### **CD-ROM's, National Corrections Reporting Program, 1983-96**

US buyers \$11.50 each, foreign \$15,  
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1983-86, NCJ 168954, 3/98

1987-88, NCJ 168955, 3/98

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1993, NCJ 168959, 3/98

1994, NCJ 168960, 3/98

1995, NCJ 171685, 11/98

1996, NCJ 172882, forthcoming in Spring 1999

This series of National Corrections Reporting Program data sets contain admissions, releases, and parole outcomes of persons in the Nation's prisons and parole systems from 1983 to 1996. Files include demographic characteristics, offenses, sentence length, type of

admission, time to be served, method of release, and actual time served for selected inmates. The number of States reporting data may vary from year to year. Included on the CD-ROM for each data set are ASCII files that require the use of specific statistical software packages, a code book, SPSS and SAS statistical software setup files, and explanatory notes. Also available online at the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/home.html>).

### **State and Federal Corrections Information Systems: An Inventory of Data Elements and an Assessment of Reporting Capacities**

10/98. Full report, NCJ 170016, 200p.

Executive Summary, NCJ 171686, 12p.

Reports on a recently completed inventory of information systems in State and Federal departments of adult corrections intended to establish a basis for improving the capacity to provide comparable data and to facilitate cross-jurisdictional research. Sponsored by the OJP Corrections Program Office, BJS, and the National Institute of Justice and conducted by the Urban Institute, the study addresses concerns raised by the State-Federal Committee of the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) about the absence of common definitions of corrections performance and lack of knowledge about what correctional information systems actually contain. The report identifies major obstacles to providing statistical information, demonstrates the need for common concepts, definitions, and standards of measurement, and, in the last chapter, presents suggestions on how the inventory may be used. The report organizes 207 offender-based data elements into four stages of corrections processing and then into 28 groupings of relatively homogeneous elements.

### **Probation and Parole 1997**

Press release. 8/98. 6p. NCJ 172216

Reports on the number of persons on parole and probation at yearend 1997, compares the totals with yearend 1996 and 1990. It lists the number of parolees and probationers in each State, names the States with the largest and smallest parole and probation populations and the largest and smallest rates of community supervision, and identifies the States with the biggest increases. It also describes the race, sex, and Hispanic makeup of these populations and reports the percentages of parolees and probationers completing community supervision successfully or failing because of a rule violation or a new offense.

### **Prisoners in 1997**

Darrell K. Gilliard. 8/98. 16pp. NCJ 170014

Reports the number of persons in State and Federal prisons at yearend, compares the increase in the prison population during 1997 with that of the previous year, and gives the 5- and 10-year growth rates. This annual Bulletin reports the number of male and female prisoners, the incarceration rates for States, and data on prison capacities and use of local jails because of prison crowding. Highlights include the following:

- During 1997, the number of female prisoners rose by 6.2%, slightly greater than the increase in male prisoners

- During 1997, the number of female prisoners rose by 6.2%, slightly greater than the increase in male prisoners (5.1%). At yearend 1997 79,624 women were in State or Federal prisons -- 6.4% of all prison inmates.
- On December 31, 1997, State prisons were operating at between 17% and 27% above capacity, while Federal prisons were operating at 19% above capacity.
- California (157,547), Texas (140,729), and the Federal system (112,973) together held 1 in every 3 prisoners in the Nation. Fifteen States, each holding fewer than 5,000 inmates, together held only 4% of the Nation's prisoners.
- Nine jurisdictions had increases of at least 10% in 1997, led by Hawaii (23.4%) and West Virginia (15.4%). Four jurisdictions, led by Oregon (-7.6%), experienced decreases.
- Analyses of the number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents between 1990 and 1996 reveal a 43% increase among males, a 65% increase among females, sharp increases in rates among persons age 35-39 (up 66%), 40-44 (up 75%), and 45-54 (up 71%), and widespread disparities by race and Hispanic origin. In 1996 the rate among black males totaled 3,098 prisoners per 100,000 residents, compared to 1,278 among Hispanic males and 370 among white males.
- Violent offenders accounted for the largest source of growth among males (52%) and among whites (46%), blacks (50%), and Hispanics (54%).
- Drug offenders accounted for 30% of the growth among blacks, 23% among Hispanics, and 16% among whites.
- Only among females were drug offenders the largest source of growth (45% of the total increase).

### Profile of Jail Inmates 1996

Caroline Wolf Harlow. 4/98. 16p. NCJ 164620

Presents data about local jail inmates: their offenses, conviction status, criminal histories, sentences, time served, drug and alcohol use, background and families, physical and mental health, and conditions of confinement. Compiled from indepth interviews with a nationally representative sample of over 6,000 local jail inmates in 431 local jails, this is the most comprehensive study to date of local jail inmate characteristics.

### Substance Abuse and Treatment of Adults on Probation 1995

Christopher J. Mumola. 3/98. 15 pp. NCJ 166611

Presents data from the 1995 Survey of Adults on Probation concerning probationers' use of alcohol and illegal drugs and substance abuse treatment they received. Numeric tables present data on prior alcohol and drug abuse by type of drug, type of offense, severity of prior substance abuse, and offender sex, age, and race. Data on the incidence of various alcohol/drug-related behaviors, such as domestic disputes and driving under the influence, are also included. This BJS Special Report also presents numeric tables on the prevalence of alcohol dependence, as well as the frequency of drug testing and types of treatment during probation.

## Criminal record systems

### National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact: Resource Materials

Forthcoming. 25 pp. NCJ 171671

Presents a section-by-section analysis of the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact, which will define procedures for interstate exchange of criminal history records for noncriminal justice purposes such as background checks on persons seeking positions of responsibility involving national security, employment with children, the elderly, etc. The document also describes the basic framework of the FBI's Interstate Identification Index, which provides interstate access for criminal records. The report, prepared by SEARCH, the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, under a grant from the BJS National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), is part of the continuing series of BJS reports addressing the status of and issues associated with criminal history records in the United States.

### Compendium of State Privacy and Security Legislation, 1997 Overview

6/98. 155 pp. NCJ 168964

References and classifies State legislation on privacy and security of State criminal history record information. Statutes are classified into 26 categories and presented both by classification and by State. The introduction summarizes changes and key issues that have arisen during the preceding two years. The document is compiled every two years; this is the sixth in the series. The full text is available on the Internet and through NCJRS.

### National Conference on Sex Offender Registries: Proceedings of a BJS/SEARCH Conference

6/98. 114 pp. NCJ 168965

Contains the speeches and panel discussions at the National Conference on Sex Offender Registries sponsored in August 1997 by BJS and SEARCH, the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics. Included in this report are presentations by Federal, State and local governmental representatives, administrators, and researchers. This was the latest in the series of national conferences sponsored by BJS on issues related to criminal history record quality, identification, domestic violence, and sex offenders.



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(Revised November 1998)

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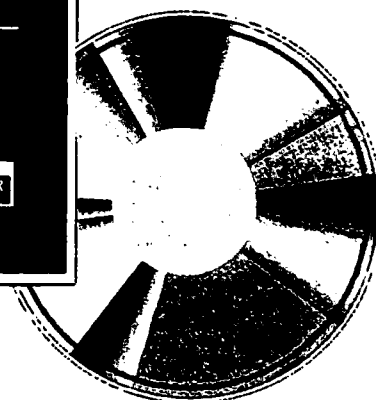
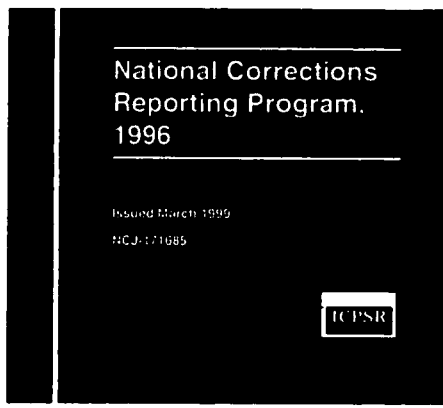
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