

Dear Reader:

This issue of the *BJS National Update* highlights new data on the level of justice expenditure across the Nation. As indicated by the cover graphic, spending for civil and criminal justice activities has dramatically increased from 1985 to 1990.



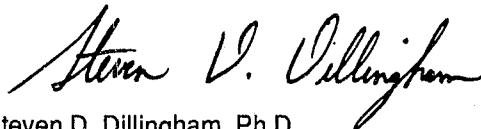
DOJ photo by Craig Crawford

This increased investment by our society underlies two efforts by BJS to strengthen the capacity to assess and describe the workings of the justice system — a national conference on information sharing and a working group on measuring outcomes from the system. On September 23-26 in New Orleans, BJS and the Justice Research and Statistics Association will hold a national conference on "Federal and State Information Sharing to Combat Crime and Ensure Justice." Among the issues the 300 attendees from across the Nation will consider is an information infrastructure that can provide a foundation for understanding and measuring the criminal justice process. The *State Justice Sourcebook of Statistics and Research* distributed at the conference provides an initial description of each State's criminal justice system.

This issue updates the activities of the BJS/Princeton University Working Group on criminal justice outcome measures. This group is addressing performance measures in the criminal justice system as they relate to the goals of ensuring justice, protecting rights, promoting community security, restoring victims, and encouraging constructive activity on the part of offenders.

Also described in this issue are new BJS initiatives with incident-based crime reporting: An initial test analysis of local incident-based data, a workgroup to document its utility for law enforcement and victim services, and an analysis of National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data on violent crimes and property offenses.

A variety of recent BJS publications are highlighted. These include statistics on Federal sentencing since sentencing guidelines came into effect, on jail inmates arrested for drunk driving, on drug enforcement in prisons, and on crimes against the Nation's households.



Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D.
Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics

October 1992, Vol. II, No. 2, NCJ-138540

The Bureau of Justice Statistics, an agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, is part of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

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This report was prepared by Marilyn Marbrook, Tom Hester, Yvonne Boston, Jayne R. Pugh, Linda N. Ruder, Donald A. Maizon, Steven K. Smith, Allen J. Beck, Sue A. Lindgren, Rhonda C. Keith, Robyn L. Cohen, Caroline Wolf Harlow, Lisa D. Bastian, Carol G. Kaplan, Janet Rosenbaum, Anita Timrots, Kristina Rose, Carolyn Campbell, and Lisa Rabinowitz.

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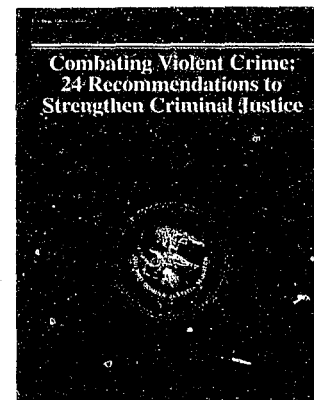
Attorney General William P. Barr releases *Combating Violent Crime: 24 Recommendations to Strengthen Criminal Justice*

During a July 28 press conference Attorney General William P. Barr released a blueprint for improving the Nation's criminal justice system. This report included 24 recommendations for State and local governments to strengthen their criminal justice systems and their fight against violent crime. The report provides a checklist of questions citizens can ask their State and local leaders about criminal justice.

The Attorney General's guidelines for an effective criminal justice system, developed in conjunction with State and local law enforcement officials and representatives, focus on six categories of recommendations:

- 1) protecting the community from dangerous defendants
- 2) effective deterrence and punishment of adult offenders

- 3) effective deterrence and punishment of youthful offenders
- 4) efficient trial, appeal, and collateral attack procedures
- 5) detection and prevention of crime
- 6) respecting the victim in the criminal justice process.



Copies of the report (order number NCJ-137713) may be obtained from the Bureau of Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850 (see order form on last page). The toll-free telephone number is 1-800-732-3277.

BJS director named acting assistant attorney general for Office of Justice Programs

Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D., was named acting assistant attorney general for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) on August 5, 1992. OJP includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), BJS, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC).

OJP works to form partnerships among Federal, State and local governments to improve the administration of justice in the Nation, combat violent crime and drug use, meet the needs of crime victims, and find innovative ways to address problems such as juvenile crime, gang activity, and prison crowding. OJP provides more than \$800 million a year for State and local government justice activities.

Since July 1990, Dillingham has served as director of BJS, a position he will continue to

hold. Earlier, he was deputy director for policy and special programs for BJA and acting deputy director for OVC.

In 1987-88, Dillingham was a senior associate and project manager for a justice facility planning firm. He served as attorney advisor in the Office of the General Counsel at the U.S. Department of Energy in 1986-87 and in the Office of General Counsel for the U.S. Office of Personnel Management from 1985 to 1986.

Dillingham was special counsel on criminal law for the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee in 1985. In 1980-86 he taught at the College of Criminal Justice, University of South Carolina, where he received his law, Master of Public Administration, and Ph.D. degrees. He recently received a Master of Laws (LL.M.) from the Georgetown University Law Center.

1992 BJS/JRSA conference launches project to share criminal justice information across the Nation

BJS and the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA) will jointly sponsor a national conference Sept. 23-26 in New Orleans with the theme, "Federal and State Information Sharing to Combat Crime and Ensure Justice."

Invited speakers and participants include officials from State and local governments, the U.S. Department of Justice and other Federal agencies, leading criminal justice researchers and scholars from around the country, and directors of State Statistical Analysis Centers (SACs).

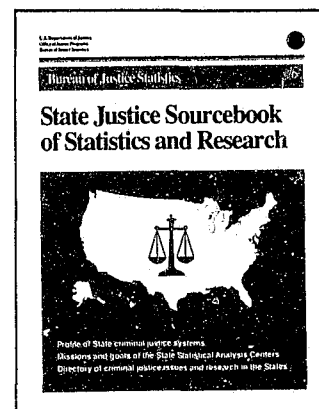
The conference includes plenary and workshop sessions, as well as opportunities for conference participants to discuss current criminal justice research topics. Conference proceedings will be published for national dissemination.

This year marks not only the 20th anniversary of the SAC program, but also the development of an initiative to establish, in cooperation with the States, a national criminal justice information infrastructure as a means for sharing the latest

and most relevant criminal justice information. This initiative seeks eventually to develop within each State a database for rapid electronic interchange of relevant information across the Nation.

The first product of this initiative, the **State Justice Sourcebook of Statistics and Research**, released

at the conference, is the result of cooperative efforts of the SACs, BJS, and JRSA. It provides a unique reference on crime and justice by bringing together data on crime, components of the justice system, special programs, and current criminal justice topics in each State.



(To order this publication, see order form, last page.)

BJS initiates incident-based crime reporting projects

BJS has undertaken three projects designed to enhance the criminal justice community's understanding and utilization of local, State, and national incident-based reporting data:

Analyses of local incident-based reporting data

BJS solicited incident-based crime data from law enforcement agencies in jurisdictions of 250,000 or more residents to analyze the characteristics and comparability of these locally generated data; 20 cities have agreed to provide their data to BJS for analysis. A particular aim of the study is a better understanding of the characteristics of violent crime and drug arrests.

Documenting incident-based reporting as utilized by law enforcement

BJS has established a workgroup to document local uses of incident-based reporting for law enforcement and community outreach services. Members include SEARCH Group, Inc., the Police Executive

Research Foundation, and an expert in victims issues.

The workgroup will report on successful activities in three jurisdictions around the country and will assist four other jurisdictions to develop similar programs. The latter jurisdictions will be major cities in four States that now submit National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data to the FBI: Alabama, Idaho, North Dakota, and South Carolina. In each jurisdiction the BJS workgroup will interact closely with police chiefs and local organizations such as victims' centers to document how incident-based data can be used to effectively allocate resources to combat crime and assist victims.

Analyses of NIBRS data

BJS is currently analyzing NIBRS data as provided by the FBI. Individual statistical reports are planned on property offenses and violent crimes. BJS anticipates exploring joint research with the FBI.

For more information on these initiatives call Don Manson at BJS, (202) 616-3491.

New Weed and Seed Executive Office created by Attorney General

On July 20, 1992, the Attorney General created the Executive Office for Weed and Seed as an arm of the Office of the Deputy Attorney General. The office is charged with national implementation of the program. Operation Weed and Seed, a new neighborhood revitalization program, coordinates law enforcement with social services, housing, and community redevelopment programs.

The office develops policy for Operation Weed and Seed and serves as the primary point of contact for information and decisionmaking for the program nationally. The office also supports the U.S. Attorneys, who are responsible for the locally driven development and implementation of the Weed and Seed strategy in communities across the country.

Deborah J. Daniels, U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, is serving as director of the office. Her staff consists of a General Counsel and three assistant directors, who serve as liaisons to the various Federal agencies whose activities support the Weed and Seed concept.

Projects undertaken by the office include —

- identifying and coordinating DOJ resources and other Federal resources in support of Weed and Seed
- developing and executing training and technical assistance
- distributing information about the program to the public, the Congress, State and local governments, and the private sector
- serving as liaison between the Federal agencies and communities developing a Weed and Seed strategy
- developing and distributing implementation information to communities through the U.S. Attorneys.

In its first month of operation, the office developed and conducted a workshop for the U.S. Attorneys representing the 20 demonstration sites currently funded. The 2-day workshop featured presentations by participating Federal agencies as well as various nonprofit organizations such as the National Association of Neighborhoods, the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise, and Cities in Schools. In addition, extensive information was provided on specific ways in which volunteer efforts can support the overall strategy and help to make a difference in a community.

In the future, training will be provided for U.S. Attorneys and key members of their steering committees in communities in the process of developing a Weed and Seed strategy. The Executive Office for Weed and Seed is constantly looking for new ideas that may support Weed and Seed strategies in communities across the Nation. Information about these new ideas will be provided to these communities through their local U.S. Attorney in the near future.

Deputy Attorney General George J. Terwilliger, III, who describes Operation Weed and Seed as "a common-sense strategy for locally driven neighborhood revitalization," adds: "As one of the key aspects of the President's domestic agenda, Operation Weed and Seed is a dynamic new approach to community revitalization through the integration of law enforcement and social services. For too many years, law enforcement and social service providers have worked on separate tracks, sometimes seemingly at cross purposes. The Weed and Seed strategy, tailored to fit local conditions by local people, combines law enforcement and social services, making them mutually reinforcing. The goal is neighborhoods where citizens may live, pursue opportunity, and raise their families without being threatened by crime."

BJS/Princeton University Working Group explores justice goals, objectives, and measurement criteria at first meeting

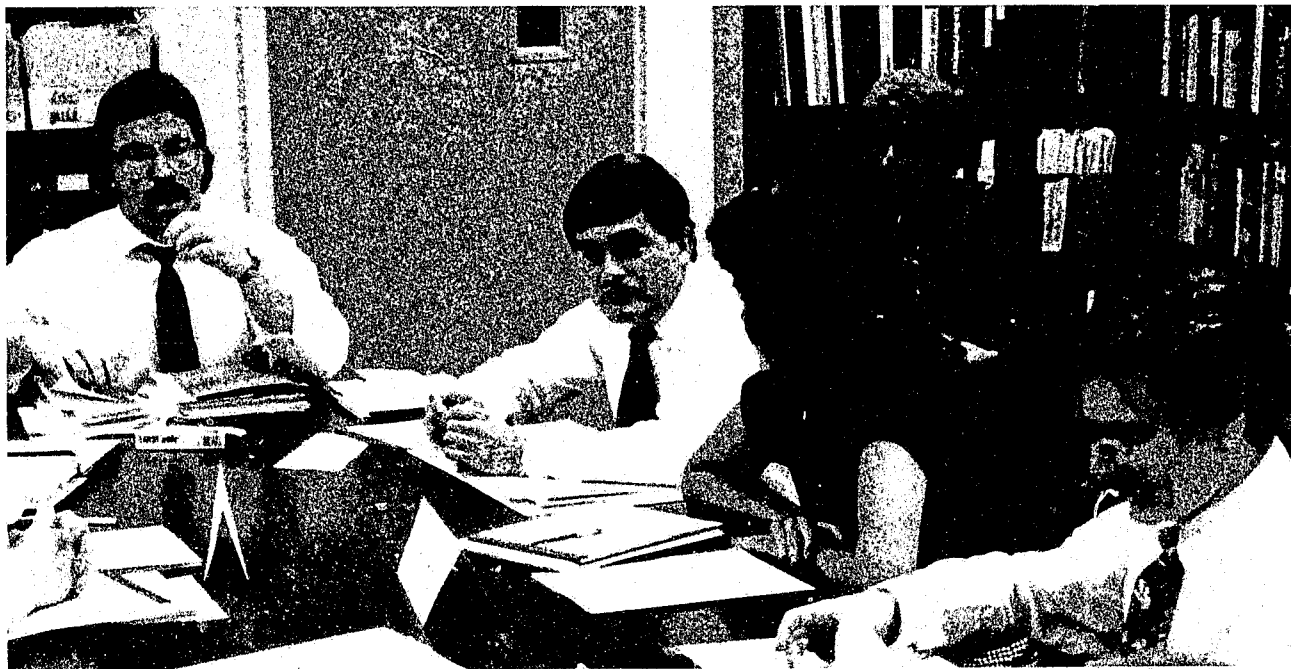


Photo by John W. H. Simpson

From left, around table: John J. Dilulio, project director; Steven D. Dillingham, Joan R. Petersilia, and Charles

H. Logan meet at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

The BJS/Princeton University Working Group held its first meeting Aug. 18-19 at Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. The group focused on new measures for the criminal justice system that both researchers and practitioners can use.

The preliminary meeting highlighted the issue of integrating programs and practices with the overall goals and objectives of the system.

The group plans to explore various criteria for measuring the performance of different criminal justice programs and agencies. These performance measures will be consistent with a model that goes beyond the more traditional measures such as recidivism, general crime rates, and arrest rates.

The model currently under discussion by the group highlights five general goals and objectives:

- doing justice
- protecting rights
- promoting community security

- restoring victims
- encouraging constructive activity on the part of offenders.

Members of the working group include:

- Geoffrey P. Alpert, University of South Carolina
- Norman A. Carlson, University of Minnesota
- John J. Dilulio, Jr. (project director), Princeton University
- Steven D. Dillingham, director, BJS
- Wayne Estelle, former director, California Men's Colony
- Charles H. Logan, University of Connecticut
- Mark H. Moore, Harvard University
- Joan R. Petersilia, Rand Corporation
- James Short, Washington State University
- James Q. Wilson (project advisor), University of California at Los Angeles.

Future meetings will address specific components of the criminal justice system such as corrections and law enforcement.

BJS data at a glance

Selected summaries from BJS data series

1990: Justice cost each U.S. resident \$299

Government function	1990 cost per resident
All government	\$8,921
Social insurance payments	\$1,826
National defense and international relations	\$1,383
Education and libraries	1,247
Interest on debt	956
Housing and environment	634
Public welfare	566
Hospitals and health	372
Transportation	316
Justice	299
Space research and technology	49

1990: Average cost per inmate \$15,513

Type of facility	Per inmate operating expenditures
All facilities	\$15,513
State	
Confinement	\$15,777
Community-based	9,709
Federal confinement	\$14,456
Maximum security	\$16,507
Medium security	16,095
Minimum security	11,833

Drunk drivers drank for a median of 4 hours

Hours spent drinking	Percent of jail inmates convicted of DWI	Average ethanol consumption prior to arrest
Total	100.0%	8.1 ounces
1 hour or less	8.2	2.2
2-3	28.5	4.8
4-5	20.2	6.5
6-7	17.1	8.6
8-9	9.8	13.1
10-11	2.8	10.9
12 hours or more	13.3	16.4 ounces
Median	4.0 hours	6.0 ounces

1990: Federal sentences for drugs up

Offenses	Defendants sentenced to prison	Percent change, 1980-90
All	28,659	108%
Violent	2,032	15
Property	5,885	27
Drugs	14,092	283
Public-order	6,650	80

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

1991: 30% of Hispanic households victimized

Percent of households experiencing —	Ethnicity of household head	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Any NCVS crime	23.2%	30.4%
Violent crime	4.8%	6.1%
Rape	.2	.2
Robbery	.9	2.0
Assault	4.0	4.3
Aggravated	1.4	2.0
Simple	2.9	2.5
Total theft	16.4%	19.8%
Personal	10.3	11.4
Household	7.5	10.4
Burglary	4.6	6.8
Motor vehicle theft	1.7	3.5
Serious violent crime*	2.3%	4.1%
Crime of high concern**	6.9%	10.9%

*Rape, robbery, or aggravated assault.

**Rape, robbery, assault by a stranger, or burglary.

1990: Square footage per inmate averages 56

	1984	1990
State prison inmates	395,309	658,828
State prison capacity	355,201	541,568
Percent capacity occupied	111%	122%
Percent inmates in multiple occupancy units	66.5%	68.7%
Average square feet per inmate	57 sq ft	56 sq ft

1990: Prison drug tests positive for 0-6.3%

Drug	Percent of drug tests that were positive	
	State prison	Federal prison
Amphetamines	1.1%	.2%
Barbiturates	1.0	.1
Cocaine	3.6	.4
Heroin	1.3	.4
LSD	.8	.0
Marijuana/hashish	6.3	1.1
Methamphetamines	2.0	.1

Federal justice spending increases twice as fast as Federal government spending for all activities from 1988 to 1990

By Sue A. Lindgren, BJS Statistician

Federal, State, and local governments in the United States spent \$74 billion in fiscal year 1990 for civil and criminal justice, an increase of 21% since 1988, the last year comparable data were collected.

Federal spending for justice activities increased twice as fast during this period (29%) as all Federal spending (14%) for all activities, while State and local spending for justice activities increased slightly faster (21%) than all State and local spending (18%) for all activities.

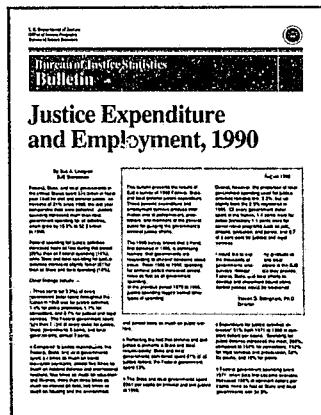
- Three cents (or 3.3%) of every government dollar spent throughout the Nation in 1990 were for justice activities: 1.4% for police protection, 1.1% for corrections, and 0.7% for judicial and legal services. The Federal Government spent less than 1 cent of every dollar for justice, State governments 6 cents, and local governments, almost 7 cents.

- In October 1990, the Nation's civil and criminal justice system employed 1.7 million persons, with a total October payroll of almost \$4.3 billion.

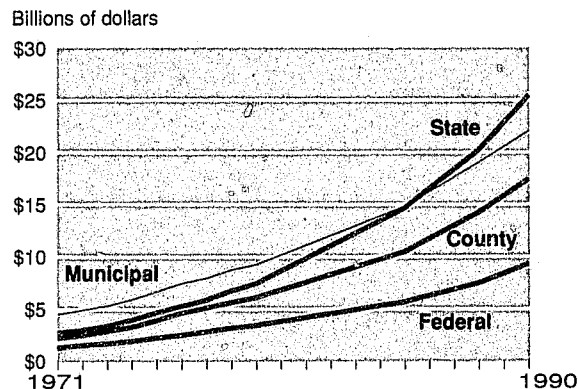
- State and local per capita spending was highest in the Northeast (\$335) and West (\$322) and lowest in the South (\$220) and Midwest (\$202).

- Reflecting the fact that criminal and civil justice is primarily a State and local responsibility, State and local governments combined spent 87% of all justice dollars; the Federal Government spent 13%.

- The State and local governments spent \$261 per capita on criminal and civil justice in 1990.



State governments lead other governments in justice spending increases



Data were collected each year from 1971 to 1979 and in 1985, 1988, and 1990. Data for 1980-84, 1986-87, and 1989 are imputed.

- Per capita Federal Government spending on justice activities since 1971, when data first became available, increased 128% in constant dollars per capita, twice as fast as State and local governments with 54.5%.

- Expenditures for justice activities increased 61% from 1971 to 1990 in constant dollars per capita. Spending for public defense increased the most, 259%, compared to 154% for corrections, 152% for legal services and prosecution, 58% for courts, and 16% for police.

- All levels of government are spending a greater proportion of their corrections dollars on institutions than on probation, parole, and pardon.

- Since 1979, State government expenditure for prison construction increased 612% in actual dollars — almost twice as fast as spending to operate correctional institutions, which rose 328%. State governments spent 3.9% of their total dollars for corrections — including building and operating institutions and running probation and parole programs.

Source: *Justice expenditure and employment, 1990* (13pp), September 1992, NCJ-135777. (See order form on last page.)

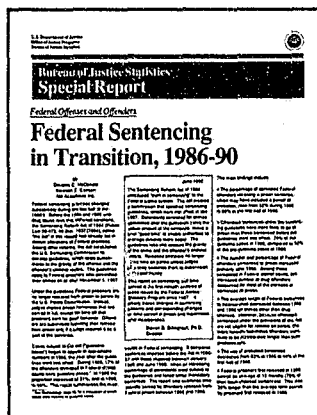
Percent of convicted Federal offenders sentenced to prison rises from 52% in 1986 to 60% in 1990

Federal sentencing practices changed substantially during the last half of the 1980's. Before the 1986 and 1988 anti-drug abuse laws that stiffened sanctions, the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473, 98 Stat. 1837 [1984]) had already set in motion alterations of Federal practices. Among other reforms, the act established the U.S. Sentencing Commission to develop guidelines that scale punishments to the gravity of the offense and the extensiveness of the offender's criminal record. The guidelines apply to Federal prisoners who committed their crimes on or after November 1, 1987.

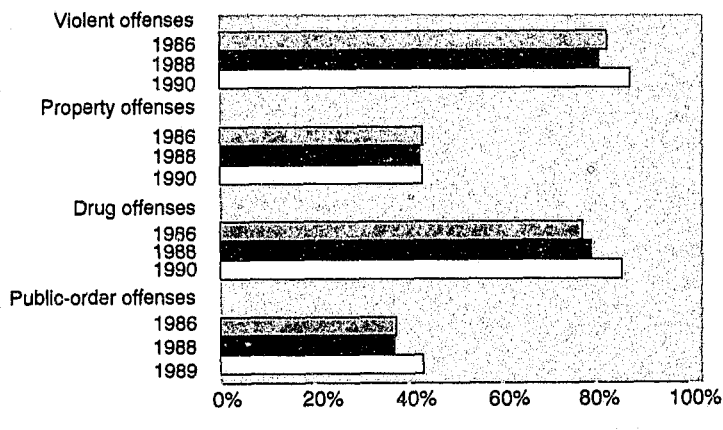
Under the guidelines, Federal prisoners are no longer released from prison to parole by the U.S. Parole Commission. Instead, judges impose prison sentences that are served in full, except for time off that prisoners earn for good behavior. Offenders are supervised following their release from prison only if a judge requires it as a part of the sentence.

Cases subject to the act ("guideline cases") began to appear in appreciable numbers in 1988, the year after the guidelines went into effect. During 1988, 17% of the offenders convicted in Federal district courts were guideline cases. In 1989 the percentage increased to 51%, and in 1990, to 65%. The BJS report *Federal Sentencing in Transition, 1986-90* summarizes the main trends in Federal sentencing.

It compares sentences imposed before the act in 1986-87 with those imposed between January 1988 and June 1990, when an increasing percentage of defendants were subject to the guidelines and faced stiffer mandatory sentences. The report also examines time actually served by offenders released from Federal prison between 1986 and 1990.



The percentage of Federal offenders sentenced to prison increased for violent, drug, and public-order offenses after 1988



- The use of probation sentences decreased from 63% in 1986 to 44% in the first half of 1990.

- Among those sentenced in Federal district courts, the increased number of drug offenders accounted for most of the increase in sentences to prison.

- Offenders sentenced under the guidelines were more likely to go to prison than those sentenced before the guidelines went into effect: 74% of the guideline cases in 1990, compared to 52% of the pre-guideline cases in 1986.

- The average length of Federal sentences to incarceration decreased between 1986 and 1990 for crimes other than drug offenses. However, because offenders sentenced under the provisions of the act are not eligible for release on parole, the more recently committed offenders were likely to be incarcerated longer than their predecessors.

- Federal prisoners first released in 1990 served an average of 19 months (75% of their court-imposed sentences). This was 29% longer than the average term served by prisoners first released in 1986.

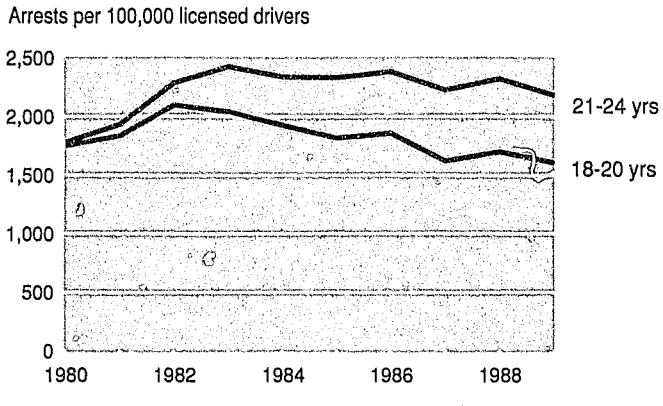
Source: *Federal sentencing in transition, 1986-90* (10pp), June 1992, NCJ-134727. (See order form on last page.)

About 1 in 6 persons jailed for drunk driving had served at least 3 prior sentences in jail or prison for the same offense

By Robyn L. Cohen, BJS Statistician

- On June 30, 1989, about 9% of all persons confined in local jails were charged with or convicted of driving while intoxicated (DWI, which includes alcohol only). Of these jail inmates, 86% had a prior sentence to probation, jail, or prison.
- Among local jail inmates in 1989, more than half charged with DWI had prior sentences to incarceration for drunk driving.
- In 1989, 96% of persons in jail for DWI were male; their median age was 32; and this racial distribution resembled that of the adult general population. At the time of their arrest, more than 70% were not living with a spouse and 78% were employed.
- Between 1980 and 1989 the number of arrests nationwide for driving under the influence (DUI, which includes both drugs and alcohol) increased nearly 22%, according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. The number of licensed drivers increased 14% during the same period.
- From 1980 to 1989 the number of DUI arrests per 100,000 licensed drivers grew by nearly 7% from 982 to 1,049 per 100,000.
- After 1983 States with a minimum age lower than 21 for the sale or purchase of alcoholic beverages raised that age to 21. Per capita arrest rates for DUI for 18- to 20-year-olds declined by 21% after 1983 — more than twice the rate of the decrease among those aged 21 to 24 (9.9%).

Driving while intoxicated arrest rates for 18- to 20-year-olds have declined since 1982

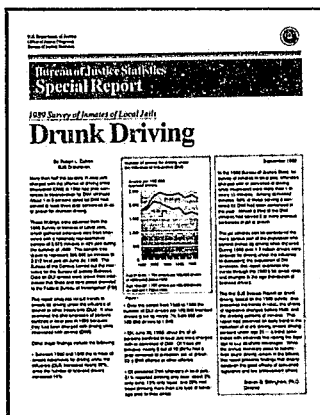


- When the type and amount of beverages are expressed in equivalent units of pure alcohol (ethanol), those who reported drinking more than one type of beverage had consumed nearly three times the ethanol of those who drank only beer.
- Prior to their arrest for DWI, half of the convicted offenders in jails were estimated to have consumed at least 6 ounces of ethanol (about equal to 12 bottles of beer) in about 4 hours. About 29% reported they had consumed at least 11 ounces of ethanol (equivalent to about 22 beers) prior to their arrest.
- For DWI offenders sentenced to jail, the median term imposed was 6 months; those with two or more prior DWI sentences received sentences about twice as long as first-time DWI offenders.
- Nearly 80% of all inmates in jail for DWI who reported having been an alcoholic had previously been involved in an alcohol abuse treatment program.

These are findings from the 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, which gathered extensive data from interviews with a nationally representative sample of inmates in 424 jails during the summer of 1989.

Drunk driving: 1989 Survey of Jail Inmates (11pp), September 1992, NCJ-134728. (See order form on last page.)

- Of convicted DWI offenders in local jails, 61% reported drinking only beer, about 2% only wine, 18% only liquor, and 20% more than one type of beverage prior to their arrest.



Between July 1, 1989, and June 30, 1990, about 7 of every 8 prisons in the Nation tested some inmates for one or more illegal drugs

By Caroline Wolf Harlow, Ph.D., BJS Statistician

In State correctional facilities, 3.6% of the tests for cocaine, 1.3% for heroin, 2.0% for methamphetamines, and 6.3% for marijuana found evidence of drug use. In Federal prisons, 0.4% of the tests for cocaine, 0.4% for heroin, 0.1% for methamphetamines, and 1.1% for marijuana were positive.

This information comes from data collected in the 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities. The data were collected from 957 State prison facilities, 250 State community-based facilities, and 80 Federal prisons operating on June 29, 1990. Although censuses were also conducted in 1984, 1979, and 1974, the 1990 census was the first to gather information on drug interdiction practices, drug testing of inmates and staff, and inmate drug treatment programs.

Other findings from the 1990 census include the following:

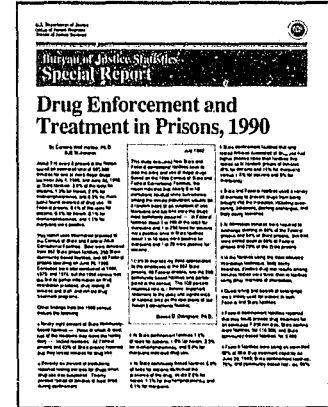
- 98% of State community-based facilities — those in which at least half of the residents may leave the facility daily — tested some residents. All Federal prisons and 83% of State prisons reported that they tested some inmates for drug use.

- 76% of institutions reported testing inmates for drugs when drug use was suspected; 20% tested all inmates at least once during confinement.

- The following percentage of tests at State confinement facilities indicated drug use:
 - 1.4% of tests for cocaine
 - 1.0% for heroin
 - 2.3% for methamphetamines
 - 5.8% for marijuana.

- At State community-based facilities tests confirmed the presence of the drug in —
 - 8.9% of tests for cocaine
 - 2.2% for heroin
 - 1.1% for methamphetamines
 - 8.1% for marijuana.

- State confinement facilities that only tested inmates suspected of drug use had higher positive rates than facilities that tested all or random groups of inmates (6% for cocaine and 14% for marijuana versus 1.5% for cocaine and 5% for marijuana).



- State and Federal facilities used a variety of methods to prevent drugs from being brought into the institution, including questioning, pat-downs, clothing exchanges, and body cavity searches.

- At admission, inmates were required to exchange clothing in 88% of Federal prisons and 59% of State prisons; inmates were patted down in 88% of Federal prisons and 78% of State prisons.

- In the facilities using body cavity searches, positive drug test results among inmates tested were lower than in facilities using other methods of interdiction.

- Questioning and searches of belongings were widely used for visitors to both Federal and State facilities.

- Federal confinement facilities reported that they could provide drug treatment for an estimated 7,800 inmates; State confinement facilities, for 114,000; and State community-based facilities, for 9,400.

Source: *Drug enforcement and treatment in prisons, 1990* (13pp), July 1992, NCJ-134724. (See order form on last page.)

Nearly 1 in 4 of the Nation's households experience crime in 1991

By Lisa D. Bastian, BJS Statistician

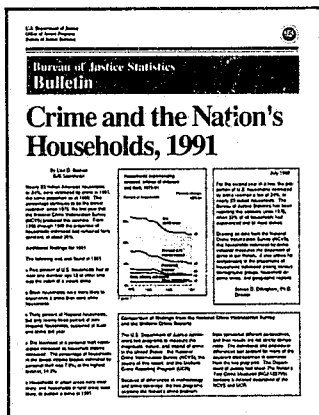
Nearly 23 million households, or 24% of U.S. households, were victimized by crime in 1991, the same percentage as in 1990. This percentage continues to be the lowest recorded since 1975, the first year that the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) produced this estimate. From 1985 through 1989 the percentage of households victimized had remained generally stable, at about 25%.

- 5% of U.S. households had at least one member age 12 or older who was the victim of a violent crime.
- 30% of Hispanic households, compared to 23% of non-Hispanic households, sustained at least one crime last year.
- The likelihood of a personal theft victimization increased as household income increased. The percentage of households in the lowest income bracket victimized by personal theft was 7.9%; in the highest bracket, 14.3%.

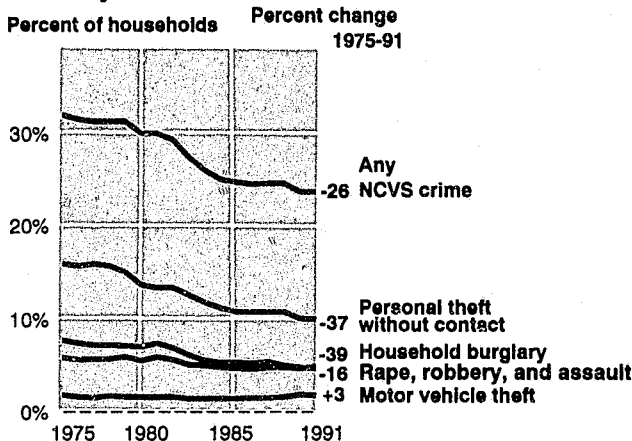
Households in urban areas were most likely, and households in rural areas least likely, to sustain a crime in 1991.

The NCVS is an ongoing data collection program. During 1991 about 95,000 people in about 48,000 nationally representative households were asked about crimes experienced during the preceding 6 months. NCVS includes both victimizations reported to police and those that go unreported. Because the BJS survey includes

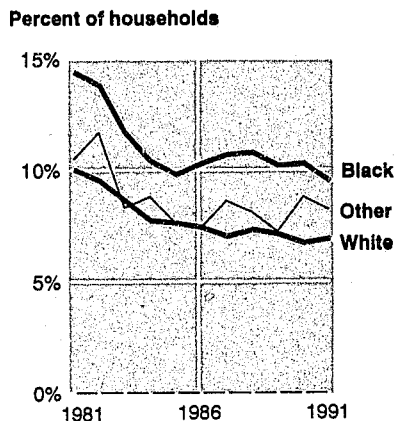
unreported crime, there will be differences in these data from what the Federal Bureau of Investigation publishes in its Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), based on police reports.



Since 1975 the percentage of households experiencing a crime has fallen from about 32% to just under 24%



In 1991, a higher percentage of black than white households experienced a crime of high concern (a rape, robbery, assault by a stranger, or a burglary)



Each program examines the Nation's crime problem from different perspectives, and the results are not comparable. The definitional and procedural differences can account for many of the apparent discrepancies in estimates from the two programs. The Department of Justice fact sheet *The Nation's two crime measures* (NCJ-122705) describes the NCVS and UCR in detail.

Source: *Crime and the Nation's households, 1991* (7pp), July 1992, NCJ-136950. (See order form on last page.)

All 50 States now participate in the Attorney General's Criminal History Record Improvement (CHRI) program

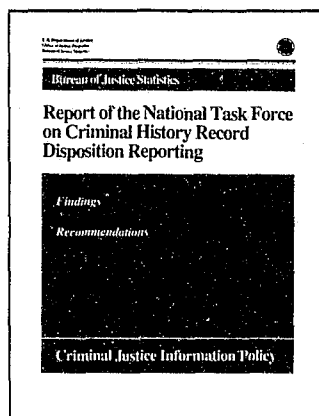
The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) recently processed awards to Kansas, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and South Dakota, bringing to 50 the total number of participating States. The District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa also now participate in the program. As of August 31, a total of \$24,544,568 has been awarded.

The CHRI program was initiated following the Attorney General's recommendation to Congress to use for record improvement \$9 million of Anti-Drug Abuse Discretionary Funds in each of Fiscal Years 1990, 1991, and 1992. This program assists States in improving criminal history record information for use by criminal justice and non-criminal justice agencies and for identifying convicted felons. The Bureau of Justice Assistance provides the funding and BJS administers the program and related activities.

Funding for this \$27 million program will end in October 1992. BJS anticipates awarding the remaining funds to several States that have already submitted applications for continuation projects designed to further improve the States' ability to maintain accurate, complete, and timely criminal history records. Many States will continue activities funded under the CHRI program during the next several months.

Report of the National Task Force on Criminal History Record Disposition Reporting

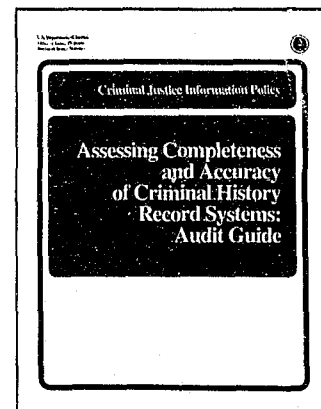
BJS released this report in June 1992. The report presents the findings and recommendations of the task force on criminal history disposition reporting. The task force included representatives of both the courts and the State criminal history record repositories.



The report, which emphasizes the importance of complete, accurate, and timely reporting of disposition data, has been endorsed by the National Association for Court Management (NACOM), the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA), and the Conference of Chief Justices. More than 9,000 copies of the report have been requested to date for use by State legislative planning committees, court systems and personnel, and criminal justice practitioners, among others. Copies may be ordered using the order form on the last page.

Last seminar for auditing CHRI data quality held in August

The last of four training seminars on techniques for conducting CHRI data quality audits was conducted in Minneapolis on August 18-20, 1992. Overall, almost 200 persons attended the sessions, including representatives from 47 States, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Participants received copies of the most recent audit manual, **Assessing Completeness and Accuracy of Criminal History Record Systems: Audit Guide**. Copies of the guide are also available from the BJS Clearinghouse (see order form, last page).



Statistician positions

BJS has one statistician position open:

- GM-1530-13/14 Supervisory Statistician (\$46,210-\$70,987, based on experience).

Call Maureen Henneberg, 202-616-3282, for more information.

***BJS sourcebook of criminal justice statistics 1991* includes more than 200 tables with drug-related statistics**

The **BJS sourcebook of criminal justice statistics 1991** has six sections: characteristics of the criminal justice system, public attitudes, nature and distribution of known offenses, characteristics and distribution of persons arrested, judicial processing of defendants, and persons under correctional supervision. The following are highlights of selected findings relating to drugs:

The criminal justice system

- The requested Federal drug control budget for fiscal year 1993 totaled \$12.7 billion.
- 25% of local police and sheriffs' departments have mandatory drug testing programs for applicants to sworn positions.
- Controlled substances acts in 43 States have special provisions specifying additional or enhanced penalties for distributing drugs in or near a school.

Offenses

- In 1991, 27% of college students reported use of marijuana in the past year, 4% reported use of cocaine, and 5% reported use of LSD.
- 3.5% of 1991 high-school seniors reported use of cocaine in the past year, down from a peak of 13.1% in 1985.
- Among persons in 1990 who reported use of cocaine once a month or more often in the past year, 52% reported trying to cut down on use, 25% reported needing larger amounts to get the same effect, and 13% reported feeling dependent on cocaine.

Data on drug-related emergency room episodes and on law enforcement officers killed in drug-related incidents are also in this section.

Arrests and seizures

- There were an estimated 1,089,500 arrests for drug abuse violations in 1990.
- 38% of all local police departments reported drug testing at least some arrestees in 1990.

- The Drug Enforcement Administration eradicated 139.3 million marijuana plants in the United States in 1991.

Data on characteristics of arrestees, the number of drug arrests in large cities, and drug seizures by Federal agencies are also included.

The judicial process

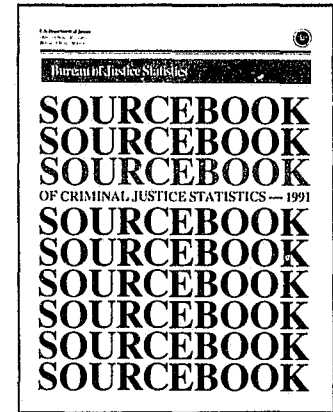
This section describes drug offender processing in Federal and State courts: case filings, pretrial release, disposition, and sentencing.

- For Federal offenders convicted of drug trafficking sentenced to prison, the average sentence length was 7 years in 1990.
- Drug trafficking accounted for 16.8% of felony convictions in State courts in 1988.
- In 1988 the average number of days between arrest and sentencing for a felony drug trafficking case disposed of by a State court was 211.

Persons under correctional supervision

This section includes data on drug offenders on probation and parole, jail and prison inmates, juvenile drug offenders, and drug treatment.

- 49% of probationers convicted of a felony drug offense in 32 counties were arrested for a felony offense while on probation.
- 34% of female jail inmates in 1989 were incarcerated for a drug offense.
- In 1989, 30% of convicted jail inmates used drugs daily in the month before the offense.

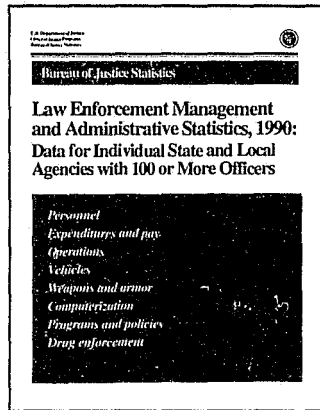


Source: *BJS sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1991*, 848 pp., September 1992, NCJ-137369. (See order form on last page.) For more drug data, call the Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse: 1-800-666-3332.

BJS releases studies on law enforcement, corrections, Federal case processing, and privacy and security

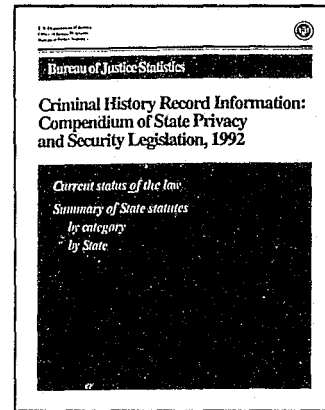
Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1990: Data for Individual agencies with 100 or more officers

Data for this report were provided by State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers and describe personnel, expenditures, pay, operations, vehicles, weapons, armor, computerization, programs, policies, and drug enforcement (278pp., September 1992, NCJ-134436).



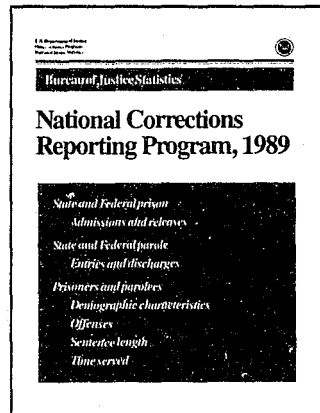
Criminal History Record Information: Compendium of State privacy and security legislation, 1992

The eighth in a series of BJS reports that reference and analyze State laws and regulations relating to privacy and security of criminal history record information, this volume includes compilations of State laws and administrative regulations and analyses of findings and trends (164pp., July 1992, NCJ-137058).



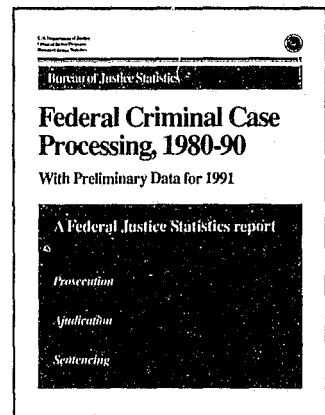
National Corrections Reporting Program, 1989

The fourth in an annual series describing the characteristics of persons admitted to and released from the Nation's prison and parole systems, this report presents data gathered from 35 States, the District of Columbia and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (101pp., September 1992, NCJ-138222).



Federal criminal case processing, 1980-90, with preliminary data for 1991

This report presents Federal case processing data: initial prosecution decisions, referrals to magistrates, court dispositions, sentencing outcomes, length of sentences imposed, and number of defendants for each stage of the process (38pp., September 1992, NCJ-136945).



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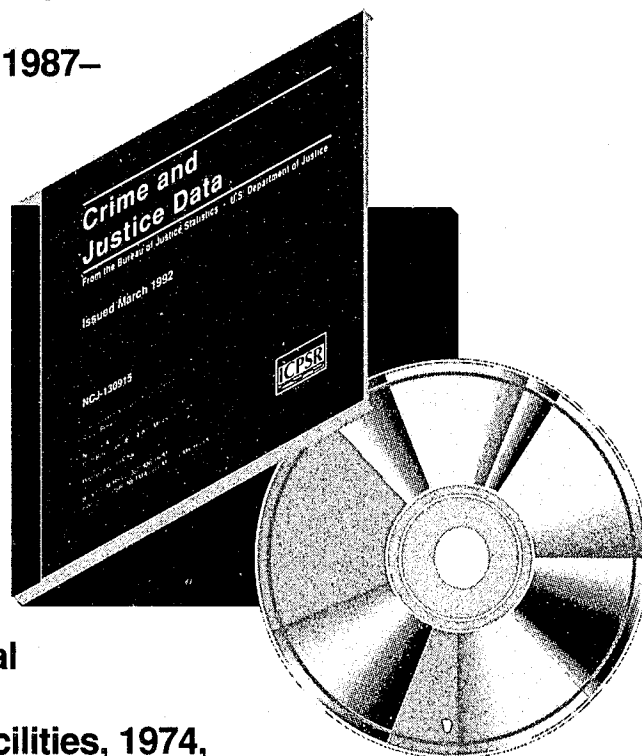
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- National Jail Census, 1978, 1983, and 1988
- Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1974, 1979, and 1986
- Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, 1974, 1979, and 1984
- Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987
- Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971–79, 1985, and 1988



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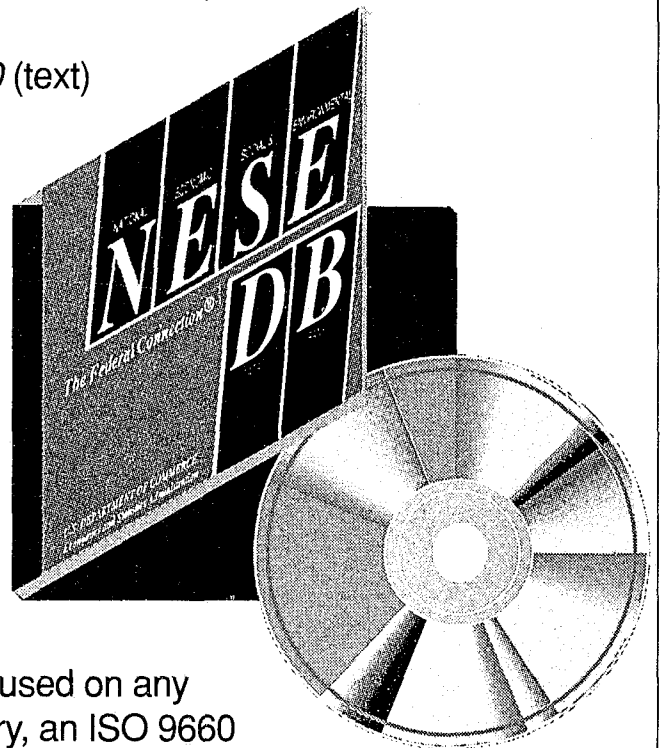
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- *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989* (text)
- *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988* (text)
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- *Jail Inmates, 1990* (text)
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