

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

Prisoners in 1986

May 1987

The number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of Federal and State correctional authorities at yearend 1986 reached a record 546,659. The States and the District of Columbia added 39,203 prisoners; the Federal system, 4,185. The increase for 1986 brings total growth in the prison population since 1980 to nearly 217,000 inmates—an increase of about 66% in the 6-year period (table 1).

The 1986 growth rate (8.6%) was the largest percentage increase since 1982 and nearly equals the record increase in the absolute number of additional prisoners during that year (43,876 in 1982 and 43,388 in 1986). Prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year (referred to as "sentenced prisoners") accounted for nearly 96% of the total prison population at the end of 1986, growing by 8.8% during the year (table 2). The remaining prisoners had sentences of a year or less or were unsentenced (those, for example, awaiting trial in States with combined prison-jail systems).

This bulletin presents population counts for the Nation's prisons on December 31, 1986. The increase of more than 43,000 in 1 year is the second largest absolute increase recorded in the 60-year history of the National Prisoner Statistics program.

Later this year BJS will have a wealth of new information to share on those who are incarcerated in State institutions. These data, drawn from interviews in 1986 with a national sample of

15,000 inmates, will permit analysts to trace the criminal careers, drug histories, and other characteristics of imprisoned offenders.

I want to express my deepest appreciation to the departments of corrections in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and to the Federal Prison System who make it possible for BJS to gather and report these data.

Steven R. Schlesinger
Director

The number of sentenced Federal prisoners continued to grow at a faster rate than sentenced prisoners in the States during the year (11.7% vs. 8.6%). Among the 7,877 Federal prisoners with no sentences or sentences of 1 year or less were 2,358 under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service—an increase of nearly 25% in the size of this population compared to the preceding year (1,888). Nearly 92% of the total Federal increase, however, occurred among those with sentences greater than 1 year.

In seven States total prison populations decreased during 1986; however, in five of these States the decreases were small (less than 60 inmates). Only West Virginia and Washington reported declines of greater magnitude, and in both cases increases were reported in the preceding year.

each growing by more than 20% during the year. Five additional States reported increases between 15% and 20%: California (19.6%), Nevada (19.5%), Michigan (16.8%), and Oklahoma and Delaware (each with 15.2%). During the previous year, California, Maine, and Michigan were also among the fastest growing States—all increasing the number of sentenced prisoners by at least 15% in 1985.

Rates of incarceration increase

On December 31, 1986, the number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents was 216, also setting a new record. Twelve of the 18 jurisdictions equal to or greater than the national average were located in the South, 3 were in the West, 2 in the Midwest, and 1 in the Northeast.

Since 1980, the number of sentenced inmates per 100,000 residents has risen 55%, from 139 to 216. During this period, per capita incarceration rates have grown most rapidly in the West, increasing by nearly 89%, compared to 82% in the Northeast, 59% in the Midwest, and 32% in the South.

Table 1. Change in the State and Federal prison populations, 1980-86

Year	Number of inmates	Annual percent change	Total percent change since 1980
1980	329,821		
1981	369,930	12.2%	12.2%
1982	413,806	11.9	25.5
1983	437,248	5.7	32.6
1984	464,567	6.2	40.9
1985	503,271	8.3	52.6
1986	546,659	8.6	65.7

Note: All counts are for December 31 of each year and may differ from previously reported numbers because of revision.

Total prison populations rose most rapidly during 1986 in Nevada (19.5%), California (18.7%), Michigan and New Mexico (16.8%), and Oklahoma (15.2%). New Mexico and Maine recorded the largest percentage increases in the number of sentenced prisoners,

Western States grow faster than other regions

During 1986, the growth in the sentenced prisoner population in Western States (14.5%) was higher than in the

other regions of the Nation: the Northeast increased 8.8%, the Midwest 7.8%, and Southern States by 6.4%. Since 1980, sentenced prison populations in Western States have more than doubled (up nearly 116%),

compared to growth of 83% in the Northeast, 59% in the Midwest, and 46% in the South (table 3). Ten States have more than doubled their sentenced populations since 1980; six are in the West: Alaska (192%), California (148%), Nevada (145%), Hawaii (144%), New Mexico (112%), and Arizona (107%).

Table 2. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by region and State, yearend 1985 and 1986

Region and State	Total			Sentenced to more than 1 year			Incarceration rate 1986*
	Advance 1986	Final 1985	Percent change 1985-86	Advance 1986	Final 1985	Percent change 1985-86	
U. S., total	546,659	503,271	8.6%	523,922	481,393	8.8%	216
Federal State	44,408	40,223	10.4	36,531	32,695	11.7	15
	502,251	463,048	8.5	487,391	448,698	8.6	201
Northeast	82,388	75,706	8.8%	79,071	72,656	8.8%	158
Connecticut	6,905	6,149	12.3	4,043	4,326	7.0	135
Maine	1,316	1,226	7.3	1,165	967	20.5	99
Massachusetts	5,678	5,390	5.3	5,678	5,390	5.3	97
New Hampshire	782	683	14.5	782	683	14.5	76
New Jersey	12,020	11,335	6.0	12,020	11,335	6.0	157
New York	38,449	34,712	10.8	38,449	34,712	10.8	216
Pennsylvania	15,201	14,227	6.8	15,165	14,119	7.4	128
Rhode Island	1,361	1,307	4.1	1,010	964	4.8	103
Vermont	676	677	-0.1	476	443	7.4	88
Midwest	103,101	95,704	7.7%	102,689	95,245	7.8%	173
Illinois	19,456	18,634	4.4	19,456	18,634	4.4	168
Indiana	10,175	9,904	2.7	9,963	9,615	3.6	181
Iowa	2,777	2,832	-1.9	2,777	2,832	-1.9	98
Kansas	5,425	4,732	14.6	5,425	4,732	14.6	220
Michigan	20,742	17,755	16.8	20,742	17,755	16.8	227
Minnesota	2,462	2,343	5.1	2,462	2,343	5.1	58
Missouri	10,485	9,915	5.7	10,485	9,915	5.7	206
Nebraska	1,953	1,814	7.7	1,863	1,733	7.5	116
North Dakota	421	422	-0.2	361	375	-3.7	53
Ohio	22,463	20,864	7.7	22,463	20,864	7.7	209
South Dakota	1,045	1,047	-0.2	1,014	1,035	-2.0	143
Wisconsin	5,697	5,442	4.7	5,678	5,412	4.9	119
South	215,713	202,926	6.3%	208,374	195,868	6.4%	249
Alabama	11,710	11,015	6.3	11,504	10,749	7.0	283
Arkansas	4,701	4,611	2.0	4,701	4,611	2.0	198
Delaware	2,828	2,553	10.8	2,026	1,759	15.2	324
District of Columbia	6,746	6,404	5.3	4,786	4,604	4.0	753
Florida	32,228	28,600	12.7	32,219	28,482	13.1	272
Georgia	17,363	16,014	8.4	16,291	15,115	7.8	265
Kentucky	6,322	5,801	9.0	6,322	5,801	9.0	169
Louisiana	14,580	13,890	5.0	14,580	13,890	5.0	322
Maryland	13,326	13,005	2.5	12,559	12,303	2.1	280
Mississippi	6,747	6,392	5.6	6,565	6,208	5.8	249
North Carolina	17,762	17,344	2.4	16,460	16,007	2.8	258
Oklahoma	9,596	8,330	15.2	9,596	8,330	15.2	288
South Carolina	11,676	10,510	11.1	11,022	9,908	11.2	324
Tennessee	7,182	7,127	0.8	7,182	7,127	0.8	149
Texas	38,534	37,532	2.7	38,534	37,532	2.7	228
Virginia	12,930	12,073	7.1	12,545	11,717	7.1	215
West Virginia	1,482	1,725	-14.1	1,482	1,725	-14.1	77
West	101,049	88,712	13.9%	97,257	84,929	14.5%	198
Alaska	2,460	2,329	5.6	1,666	1,530	8.9	306
Arizona	9,434	8,531	10.6	9,038	8,273	9.2	268
California	59,484	50,111	18.7	57,725	48,279	19.6	212
Colorado	3,673	3,369	9.0	3,673	3,369	9.0	111
Hawaii	2,180	2,111	3.3	1,521	1,428	6.5	142
Idaho	1,451	1,294	12.1	1,451	1,294	12.1	144
Montana	1,111	1,129	-1.6	1,111	1,129	-1.6	135
Nevada	4,505	3,771	19.5	4,505	3,771	19.5	462
New Mexico	2,701	2,313	16.8	2,545	2,112	20.5	170
Oregon	4,737	4,454	6.4	4,737	4,454	6.4	175
Utah	1,845	1,633	13.0	1,817	1,623	12.0	108
Washington	6,603	6,909	-4.4	6,603	6,909	-4.4	147
Wyoming	865	758	14.1	865	758	14.1	170

Note: Explanatory notes for each jurisdiction are provided on pages 7-8. Prisoner counts for 1985 may differ from those reported in previous publications and are subject to revision as updated

figures become available.

*The number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 resident population. Population estimates are for July 1, 1986.

California's increase of more than 34,000 sentenced prisoners since 1980 accounts for 66% of the increase for the West and 18% of the entire national increase among the States since 1980. In 1980, 7.9% of the Nation's sentenced State prisoners were in California; in 1986, 11.8%. (For additional State comparisons see table 4.)

Female prisoner population grows at a faster pace

Women inmates numbered 26,610 among the Nation's prisoners, increasing at a faster rate during 1986 (15.1%) than males (8.3%) (table 5). The rate of incarceration for sentenced males (423 per 100,000 males in the resident population), however, was about 21 times higher than for sentenced females.

The female prison population has grown at a faster rate than the male population in each year since 1981 (table 6). The higher growth rates for women over the period 1981 to 1986 have raised the female percentage of the Nation's prison population from 4.2% in 1981 to 4.9% in 1986.

In 1986, 14 States and the Federal system had more than 500 female inmates. During the year eight of these jurisdictions reported growth in excess of 15%: Oklahoma (33.9%), New York (25.6%), Michigan (25.1%), Florida (25.0%), California (22.6%), South Carolina (20.0%), Pennsylvania (18.2%), and the Federal Prison System (17.8%).

Table 3. Percent change in sentenced prison population from 1980 to 1986, by region and State

Region	Percent increase					
	0-19%	20-39%	40-59%	60-79%	80-99%	100% or more
Northeast		Vermont 39.2	Connecticut 57.3	Rhode Island 65.3 Maine 73.6 New York 77.7	Massachusetts 80.3 Pennsylvania 86.9	New Jersey 116.0 New Hampshire 139.9
Midwest	Iowa 12.0	Minnesota 23.0 Nebraska 32.9 Michigan 37.1	Wisconsin 42.7 Indiana 58.6	Ohio 66.5 South Dakota 66.5	Illinois 81.4 Missouri 83.1 North Dakota 95.1	Kansas 117.5
South	Tennessee 2.3 N. Carolina 13.9 W. Virginia 17.9	Texas 28.9 Georgia 36.6	Virginia 46.2 S. Carolina 48.4 Florida 59.4 Maryland 59.8	Arkansas 61.5 Louisiana 64.0 Mississippi 73.1 Dist. of Col. 76.0 Kentucky 76.2	Alabama 80.7 Delaware 86.4	Oklahoma 100.1
West			Colorado 40.8 Oregon 49.3 Washington 50.1 Montana 50.5	Wyoming 62.0 Idaho 77.6	Utah 95.8	Arizona 107.3 New Mexico 112.3 Hawaii 143.8 Nevada 145.0 California 148.1 Alaska 191.8
Regional totals			Midwest 59.2 South 46.1		Northeast 83.2	West 115.9
U.S. summary				Federal 77.2 Total 65.8 States 65.0		

Note: Sentenced prisoners are those with sentences of more than 1 year.

Table 4. The prison situation among the States at yearend, 1986

10 States with the largest 1986 prison population	Number of inmates	10 States with the highest incarceration rates, 1986*	Prisoners per 100,000 residents	10 States with the largest percent increases in prison population			
				1985-86	Percent increase	1980-86*	Percent increase
California	59,484	Nevada	462	Nevada	19.5%	Alaska	191.9%
Texas	38,534	Delaware	324	California	18.7	California	148.1
New York	38,449	South Carolina	324	Michigan	16.8	Nevada	145.0
Florida	32,228	Louisiana	322	New Mexico	16.8	Hawaii	143.8
Ohio	22,463	Alaska	306	Oklahoma	15.2	New Hampshire	139.9
Michigan	20,742	Oklahoma	288	Kansas	14.6	Kansas	117.5
Illinois	19,456	Alabama	283	New Hampshire	14.5	New Jersey	116.0
North Carolina	17,762	Maryland	280	Wyoming	14.1	New Mexico	112.3
Georgia	17,363	Florida	272	Utah	13.0	Arizona	107.3
Pennsylvania	15,201	Arizona	268	Florida	12.7	Oklahoma	100.1

Note: The District of Columbia as a wholly urban jurisdiction is excluded. *Prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year.

Table 5. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, by sex, yearend 1985 and 1986

	Male	Female
Total		
Advance 1986	520,049	26,610
Final 1985	480,147	23,124
Percent change 1985-86	8.3%	15.1%
Sentenced to more than 1 year		
Advance 1986	499,140	24,782
Final 1985	459,934	21,459
Percent change 1985-86	8.5%	15.5%
Incarceration rate 1986*	423	20

*The number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 residents of each sex on December 31, 1986.

Table 6. Women in State and Federal institutions at yearend, 1986

Jurisdiction	Number of women inmates	Percent of all inmates	Percent change in women inmate population, 1985-86
U. S., total	26,610	4.9%	15.1%
Federal	2,833	6.4	17.8
State	23,777	4.7	14.8
States with at least 500 women inmates:			
California	3,564	6.0%	22.6%
Texas	1,758	4.6	10.3
Florida	1,630	5.1	25.0
New York	1,326	3.4	25.6
Ohio	1,213	5.4	5.2
Michigan	1,018	4.9	25.1
Georgia	947	5.5	13.7
North Carolina	827	4.7	10.7
Illinois	764	3.9	13.5
Oklahoma	679	7.1	33.9
Louisiana	637	4.4	4.4
Alabama	616	5.3	9.6
South Carolina	601	5.1	20.0
Pennsylvania	591	3.9	18.2

Nearly 14,000 in local jails because of State prison crowding

At the end of 1986, 17 States reported a total of 13,770 State prisoners held in local jails because of crowding in State facilities (table 7). Although there were two fewer States with prisoners held locally at the end of 1986 than in 1985, the number of such inmates grew by 3,627, an increase of nearly 36%. Three States—Louisiana, New Jersey and California—accounted for more than half of the State-

sentenced prisoners in local jails at yearend. Five States—Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and New Jersey—held more than 13% of their State-sentenced prisoners in local jails because of State facility crowding. Arkansas and Tennessee reported the largest percentage gains in the number of such inmates between 1985 and 1986. Overall, 2.7% of the State prison population was confined in local jails on December 31, 1986, because of prison crowding.

Estimating prison capacity

The extent of crowding in the Nation's prisons is difficult to determine precisely because of the absence of uniform measures for defining capacity. A wide variety of capacity measures are in use among the 52 reporting jurisdictions since capacity may reflect both available space to house inmates as well as the ability to staff and operate an institution. To estimate the capacity of the Nation's prisons, States were asked to supply up to three measures for yearend 1986—rated, operational, and design capacities. These measures were defined as follows:

- Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to institutions within the State.
- Operational capacity is the number of inmates that can be accommodated based on a facility's staff, existing programs, and services.
- Design capacity is the number of inmates that planners or architects intended for the facility.

Of the 52 reporting jurisdictions, 36 supplied rated capacities, 42 provided operational capacities, and 35 submitted design capacities (table 8). As a result, estimates of total capacity and measures of the relationship to population are based on the highest and lowest capacity figures provided. (Twenty-two States reported one capacity measure or gave the same figure for each capacity measure they reported.)

States housing prisoners in local jails	Prisoners held in local jails			
	Number		As percent of all prisoners	
	1985	1986	1985	1986
Total	10,143	13,770	2.2%	2.7%
Alabama	398	514	3.6	4.4
Arkansas ^a	115	458	2.5	8.9
California	1,122	1,566	2.2	2.6
Colorado ^a	245	343	6.8	8.5
Idaho	9	0	.6	0
Illinois	43	48	.2	.2
Kentucky	791	886	13.7	14.0
Louisiana	2,923	3,449	21.0	23.7
Maine	51	36	4.2	2.7
Massachusetts	2	1	—	—
Mississippi	933	1,169	14.6	17.3
New Jersey ^a	1,486	2,244	11.6	13.2
South Carolina	429	451	4.1	3.9
Tennessee ^a	628	1,201	8.3	14.3
Utah	33	77	2.1	4.2
Vermont ^b	11	8	1.7	1.2
Virginia	786	1,257	6.5	9.7
Washington	49	62	.7	.9
Wisconsin	89	0	1.6	0

—Less than 0.05%.

^aFor States not including jail backups in their jurisdiction courts, the percentage of

jurisdiction population was calculated on the combined total of jail and prison.

^bVermont reported 8 inmates in local lockups.

Table 8. Reported Federal and State prison capacities at yearend 1986

Jurisdiction	Rated capacity	Operational capacity	Design capacity	Population as a percent of: ^a	
				Highest capacity	Lowest capacity
Federal	27,938	34,890	27,938	127%	159%
Northeast					
Connecticut	6,072	4,968	3,781	114%	183%
Maine	1,033	1,033	1,033	124	124
Massachusetts	3,265	...	...	174	174
New Hampshire ^b	689	689	539	110	141
New Jersey	10,401	11,394	9,777	105	123
New York	37,743	39,502	35,891	97	107
Pennsylvania	...	...	11,048	138	138
Rhode Island	1,456	1,440	1,359	94	100
Vermont	597	597	547	113	124
Midwest					
Illinois	19,705	19,705	15,943	98%	122%
Indiana	8,710	...	...	113	117
Iowa	...	2,702	2,918	95	103
Kansas	3,502	5,015	...	108	155
Michigan	...	16,784	...	124	124
Minnesota	2,495	2,495	2,633	94	99
Missouri	...	11,588	...	91	91
Nebraska	1,562	1,513	1,542	125	129
North Dakota	...	471	471	89	89
Ohio	...	...	13,282	169	169
South Dakota	1,189	1,090	1,189	88	96
Wisconsin	...	4,591	...	124	124
South					
Alabama	10,374	10,374	10,374	108%	108%
Arkansas	...	4,620	...	102	102
Delaware	...	2,563	2,404	110	118
District of Columbia	6,769	6,577	...	100	103
Florida	35,982	32,290	25,561	90	126
Georgia	...	16,323	...	106	106
Kentucky	4,921	5,327	...	101	107
Louisiana	11,080	11,080	11,080	100	100
Maryland	...	13,646	9,544	98	140
Mississippi	5,878	...	...	95	95
North Carolina	...	...	16,575	107	107
Oklahoma	7,642	7,260	...	126	132
South Carolina	9,212	9,212	8,163	122	138
Tennessee	7,801	...	...	92	92
Texas	40,392	38,373	40,392	95	100
Virginia	10,159	10,159	9,753	115	120
West Virginia ^b	1,547	1,640	1,547	86	91
West					
Alaska	2,336	...	...	105%	105%
Arizona	...	9,911	...	95	95
California	32,853	53,887	32,853	107	176
Colorado	3,760	3,760	...	98	98
Hawaii	1,252	...	1,252	174	174
Idaho	1,149	1,470	1,149	99	126
Montana	936	1,190	936	93	119
Nevada	...	...	3,911	115	115
New Mexico	2,363	2,593	2,363	104	114
Oregon	...	4,057	2,815	117	168
Utah	1,805	1,805	1,537	98	115
Washington	5,324	6,040	5,324	108	123
Wyoming	...	950	...	91	91

... Data not available.
^aExcludes State-sentenced inmates held in local jails due to crowding where they have been included in the total prisoner count.
^bCapacity figures for males only.

Most jurisdictions are operating above reported capacity

Generally, prisons require reserve capacity in order to operate efficiently. Prison dormitories and cells need to be maintained and repaired periodically, special housing space is needed to accommodate protective custody and disciplinary cases, and space may be needed to cope with emergencies. At the end of 1986, 10 States reported that they were operating below 95% of their highest capacity. Forty-one jurisdictions and the Federal Prison System reported operating at approximately 100% or more of their lowest capacity; 32 of these held populations that met or exceeded their highest capacities. Three States exceeded their highest capacity by more than 50%.

Overall, State prisons are estimated to be operating at approximately 106% of their highest reported capacities and at 124% of their lowest capacities (table 9). The Federal system is estimated to be operating between 27% and 59% above capacity.

Between 1985 and 1986, State and Federal prison capacities are estimated to have increased by approximately 24,000-32,000 beds (based on the lowest and highest capacities in table 9). During the same period, prison populations grew by more than 41,000 (excluding locally held but State-sentenced prisoners). At the end of 1986 the total capacity of State and Federal prisons was estimated to be between 433,700 inmates and 497,539 inmates. Approximately 7% of the available capacity at the end of 1986 was maintained by the Federal government, while about 8% of the Nation's inmates resided in Federal facilities.

Jurisdictions have employed many methods to alleviate crowding. Construction of permanent and temporary facilities, backups in local jails, double-bunking, intensive community supervision programs, accelerated parole release, and sentence rollbacks have all been used to make room for new inmates.

Table 9. Population as a percentage of reported capacity for State and Federal prisons, 1984-86

	Population as a percent of: [*]						1985-86 increase in:	
	Highest capacity			Lowest capacity			Highest capacity	Lowest capacity
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986		
U. S., total	104%	106%	108%	117%	121%	126%	31,963	23,605
Federal prisons	110	123	127	137	154	159	2,305	1,807
State prisons	105	105	106	116	119	124	29,658	21,798

Note: States were asked to report their rated, operational, and design capacities. Tabulations reflect the highest and lowest of the three capacities reported for 1984, 1985, and 1986.
^{*}Excludes State-sentenced inmates held in local jails due to crowding where they have been included in the total prisoner count.

Crime and prison population growth

There is some evidence that during the 1980-85 period changes have occurred in criminal justice policies that have increased a criminal's probability of being incarcerated from levels existing during the previous decade. Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and burglary are among the most serious crimes and account for approximately 60% of prison commitments from the courts. In 1960 there were 62 prison commitments for every 1,000 of these crimes reported to the police (table 10). During the rest of the decade this ratio steadily declined, reaching 23 in 1970, and was relatively stable during the 1970's. Between 1980 and 1985, the ratio increased about 68%, from 25 commitments per 1,000 reported crimes to 42.

Similarly, between 1960 and 1970 the ratio of prison commitments to adult arrests for the same crimes declined from 299 per 1,000 to 170. This ratio was relatively stable during the rest of the 1970's, but it increased by 36% between 1980 and 1985, from 196 commitments per 1,000 adult arrests to 266. (See "Methodological note" for more detail on these data.)

Admissions-to-crime ratios for individual States provide an alternative measure of prison use to population-based rates. Population-based incarceration rates take into account the number of sentenced prisoners and the size of the resident population in a

jurisdiction. The crime-based rate measures entry into prison relative to the magnitude of the crime problem during a year.

Between 1980 and 1985, commitments to State prisons grew by 30% relative to population but by 68% relative to crime (table 11). In five

Table 11. State prison admissions relative to selected serious offenses and the adult population, by State, 1980 and 1985

Region and State	Admissions per 1,000 selected offenses			Admissions per 100,000 adults		
	1980	1985	Percent change 1980-85	1980	1985	Percent change 1980-85
U. S., total	25	42	68%	80	104	30%
Northeast	15	32	113%	48	69	44%
Connecticut	37	47	27	105	95	-10
Maine	28	33	18	54	48	-11
Massachusetts	8	19	138	26	41	58
New Hampshire	14	28	100	30	34	13
New Jersey	14	33	136	49	71	45
New York	13	32	146	56	93	66
Pennsylvania	17	32	88	33	45	36
Rhode Island	12	21	75	35	43	23
Vermont	32	52	63	77	78	1
Midwest	28	40	43%	71	84	18%
Illinois	32	35	*	78	88	13
Indiana	37	61	65	88	104	18
Iowa	28	45	61	50	69	38
Kansas	26	43	65	69	83	20
Michigan	20	25	25	67	77	15
Minnesota	12	23	92	25	41	64
Missouri	24	42	75	74	92	24
Nebraska	35	39	11	56	53	-5
North Dakota	47	66	40	36	44	22
Ohio	45	59	31	97	110	13
South Dakota	61	113	85	71	109	54
Wisconsin	26	41	58	46	56	22
South	38	54	42%	116	142	22%
Alabama	49	69	41	138	142	3
Arkansas	50	55	10	104	98	-6
Delaware	30	71	137	88	145	65
District of Columbia	36	82	128	213	336	58
Florida	24	43	79	109	165	51
Georgia	49	71	45	156	182	17
Kentucky	47	51	9	86	76	12
Louisiana	31	39	26	100	113	13
Maryland	30	40	33	107	108	1
Mississippi	43	69	60	97	127	31
North Carolina	61	84	38	158	177	12
Oklahoma	38	60	58	111	168	51
South Carolina	47	59	26	153	155	1
Tennessee	33	45	36	89	100	12
Texas	38	49	29	129	160	24
Virginia	36	67	86	75	98	31
West Virginia	30	54	80	38	58	53
West	17	33	94%	66	103	56%
Alaska	42	89	112	115	235	104
Arizona	24	41	71	97	140	44
California	15	32	113	66	107	62
Colorado	16	27	69	55	82	49
Hawaii	9	26	189	28	49	75
Idaho	34	53	56	78	89	14
Montana	34	44	29	55	64	16
Nevada	26	63	142	136	206	51
New Mexico	17	38	124	53	137	158
Oregon	27	33	22	83	108	30
Utah	15	26	73	39	51	31
Washington	14	19	36	46	58	26
Wyoming	38	74	95	71	102	44

Note: Prison admissions refer to the number of prisoners received from courts with sentences of more than 1 year. Selected offenses are murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and burglary. Adults are the resident

population age 18 and older. *Offense figures for Illinois for 1985 may not be comparable to previous years.

Sources: National Prisoner Statistics; Uniform Crime Reports; Bureau of the Census estimates of population.

Table 10. Court commitments to State prisons relative to offenses and arrests, 1960-85

Year	Commitments to prison per 1,000 selected serious offenses	adult arrests for same offenses
1960	62	299
1965	45	261
1970	23	170
1975	26	185
1980	25	196
1981	29	214
1982	35	219
1983	39	247
1984	39	246
1985	42	266

Note: Selected offenses include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and burglary. Data for crimes reported to the police and adult arrests are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1978-85 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Commitments to prison are inmates admitted from sentencing courts. The data on which this table is based are presented in the Methodology.

States—Arkansas, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine, and Nebraska—the number of commitments to prison per 100,000 adult residents declined between 1980 and 1985. In all five, however, the ratio of prison commitments to reported crimes increased during these years. Thus, these States were sending fewer persons to prison per adult resident in 1985 than in 1980 but more persons to prison per reported crime.

Methodological note

This bulletin is based upon an advance count of prisoners conducted immediately after a calendar year ends. A detailed, final count of prisoners and prisoner movements is published at a later time.

The data used to compute the rates in table 10 are presented in the accompanying appendix table.

Explanatory notes

Alabama. Reported capacity figures exclude community programs.

Alaska. In this State prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include, therefore, both jail and prison populations. Rated capacity excludes 300 additional beds under contract for Alaska.

Arkansas. Population counts for male inmates with more than a 1-year maximum sentence include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less. The male population counts exclude 458 inmates housed in local jails due to overcrowding, 450 awaiting pickup, and 8 awaiting release. The Arkansas Department of Corrections has one type of capacity, which is set by the Board of Corrections. This capacity is reported in operational capacity.

California. Population counts are based on custody data. California uses jails and work furlough facilities to house inmates due to prison crowding. Inmates in both types of facilities are included in the counts of prisoners housed in local jails because of State prison crowding.

Colorado. Population counts for inmates with more than a 1-year maximum sentence include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less. Population counts exclude 343 male inmates housed in local jails awaiting pickup. Capacity figures include 350 spaces in community cen-

Appendix table. Data used to compute the rates in table 10

Year	Number of court commitments to prison for any offense	Number of selected serious offenses reported to the police	Estimated number of adult arrests for same offenses
1960	74,852	1,200,560	250,466
1965	74,724	1,669,890	286,685
1970	67,304	2,943,820	395,678
1975	112,803	4,278,380	609,764
1980	130,323	5,139,720	666,063
1981	149,186	5,141,520	697,409
1982	164,648	4,769,490	752,873
1983	173,289	4,387,990	702,662
1984	166,927	4,257,680	677,275
1985	183,131	4,400,740	688,864

Note: The number of court commitments to prison is based upon the total number of entries from sentencing courts with sentences greater than 1 year. The number of reported offenses is derived from annual publications from the FBI on the number of murders, non-negligent manslaughters, forcible rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, and burglaries reported to police agencies. The estimated number of adult arrests for these crimes is derived by multiplying the estimated total number of arrests by the percentage of known arrests age 18 and older, as reported annually by the FBI. For 1960 and 1965, estimates of adult arrests were based on FBI data for total known arrests for those years and were weighted for reporting coverage (see *Crime in the U.S., 1970*, tables 24-25). By year, the percentage of adult arrests among all arrests for these crimes was:

1960 - 65.7%	1981 - 69.1%
1965 - 61.4%	1982 - 71.5%
1970 - 61.5%	1983 - 72.1%
1975 - 60.8%	1984 - 73.0%
1980 - 67.4%	1985 - 73.2%

ters not exclusively designated as male or female.

Connecticut. In this State prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include, therefore, both jail and prison populations.

Delaware. In this State prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include, therefore, both jail and prison populations. Population counts for Delaware are estimates believed to be within .07% of a complete enumeration.

District of Columbia. Population counts are based on custody data. Those inmates housed in Federal Bureau of Prison's facilities as a result of crowding are not included. In the District of Columbia prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include, therefore, both jail and prison populations. The capacity figures include 263 male and 22 female contract spaces.

Federal. Population counts for unsentenced inmates include 2,345 males and 13 females who come under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Capacity figures apply to Bureau of Prisons institutions only and do not include capacity provided by contract facilities.

Florida. Population counts are based on custody data.

Georgia. Population counts are based

on custody data. Inmates housed in local jails awaiting pickup are not included in the jurisdiction population until they enter a State prison, according to department policy.

Hawaii. In this State prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include, therefore, both jail and prison populations.

Iowa. Population counts are based on custody data.

Kansas. For rated capacity Kansas reported optimum management capacity, which is the largest number of inmates that can be accommodated and still maintain a desirable level of management and control. For operational capacity Kansas reported maximum capacity, which is the largest number of inmates that can be physically housed without using nonhousing areas such as hallways, recreation areas, infirmary, and segregation space.

Maine. Population totals are actual counts; the breakdowns for sentence length are estimates believed to be within 3% of the actual figures.

Maryland. Population totals are actual manual counts; the breakdowns for sentence length are estimates.

Massachusetts. Population counts for inmates with more than a 1-year maximum sentence include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less. By law, offenders in Massachusetts may be sentenced to

terms of up to 2 1/2 years in locally operated jails and correctional institutions. Such populations are excluded from the State count but are included in the published population counts and rates for local jails and correctional institutions.

Michigan. Population counts only include inmates in Michigan's custody and inmates in the Community Residential Program. Capacity figures exclude the capacities of prerelease centers and halfway houses.

Nevada. For design capacity Nevada reported its "critical operational capacity."

New Hampshire. New Hampshire has no facility to house female inmates. Thus, all females are housed in county, Federal, or other States' facilities.

New Jersey. Population counts exclude 1,825 of the 2,162 male and 82 female inmates housed in local jails because of overcrowding. Capacity figures include 480 bedspaces in county facilities under County Contract and County Assistance programs.

New York. Rated capacity figures exclude 1,759 temporary housing units. Design capacity figures exclude 1,759 temporary housing units, 1,153 disciplinary units, and 699 infirmary units.

North Carolina. Population totals are actual counts; the breakdowns for sentence length are estimates believed to be accurate within 1% of the actual counts.

Ohio. Population counts for inmates with more than a 1-year maximum sentence include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Oklahoma. Population counts for inmates with more than a 1-year maximum sentence may include a small undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year.

Oregon. Oregon revised the June 30, 1986, count for inmates with more than a 1-year maximum sentence. Population counts are for all inmates in Oregon's jurisdiction including those out to hospitals, to court, and on furlough. Capacity figures for this State exclude 275 male and 4 female "special purpose" beds. For operational capacity Oregon reported figures for actual bed occupancy count as of December 31, 1986.

Rhode Island. Rhode Island revised the June 30, 1986, counts for male inmates with more than a 1-year maximum sentence and for unsentenced male inmates. In this State prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include, therefore, both jail and prison populations.

Tennessee. Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts exclude 1,201 inmates housed in local jails because of State prison crowding.

Texas. Population counts are based on custody data.

Vermont. In this State prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include, therefore, both jail and prison populations. The count for inmates in local jails because of State prison crowding include eight male inmates housed in local lockups.

Washington. Capacity figures exclude space in work release facilities, which housed 540 male and 32 female inmates on December 31, 1986.

West Virginia. The female population counts are based on custody data. The male jurisdiction count excludes an undetermined number of inmates housed in local jails awaiting pickup.

Wyoming. Jurisdiction population count is an estimate believed to be within 3% of the actual count. The male operational capacity figure is absolute total bedspace and includes 60 bedspaces in community centers not exclusively designated as male or female.

Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletins are prepared principally by BJS staff. This bulletin was written by Lawrence A. Greenfeld, corrections unit chief, and was edited by Frank D. Balog. Statistical assistance was provided by Sophie Bowen. Marilyn Marbrook, publications unit chief, administered production, assisted by Betty Sherman, Jeanne Harris, Millie Baldea, and Arlene F. James. Data collection was supervised by Gregory Wells of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

May 1987, NCJ-104864

The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the criminal and juvenile justice activities of the following program Offices and Bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office of Victims of Crime.

Crime and Older Americans

Information Package

- Are older Americans more likely to be victims of crime than younger age groups?
- Are the elderly being arrested for certain crimes more frequently than in the past?
- Are offenders in crimes against the elderly more likely to be strangers or nonstrangers compared to other age groups?

A new information package available from the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse answers these and other questions about crime and the elderly. Drawing from national sources for crime statistics—including the BJS National Crime Survey, the FBI Uniform Crime Reports, and the BJS National Corrections Reporting Program—the 34-page package discusses the types of crimes in which older Americans are most likely to be victims and offenders, and the types of crime prevention they use.

As the elderly population has grown, so has concern about the effects of crime on this age group.

Population statistics indicate that older Americans are fast becoming a large segment of the total U.S. population. In 1985, Americans 60 years and older totaled 39.5 million—a 21-percent increase over the past 10 years.

This package also includes the names and addresses of associations and organizations that are sources of information about crime and older Americans and a list of further readings.

Crime and Older Americans costs only \$10.00.

Please send me _____ copies of the Information Package on Crime and Older Americans (NCJ 104569) at \$10.00 each.

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City, State, ZIP: _____

Telephone: _____

Please detach this form and mail it, with payment, to:
Justice Statistics Clearinghouse
Dept. F-AGK
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

Method of payment

- Payment of \$ _____ enclosed
- Check payable to NCJRS
- Money order payable to NCJRS

Please bill my

- NCJRS deposit account

Credit card Visa MasterCard

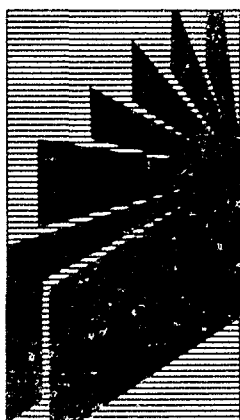
_____ Exp. date: _____

Signature: _____

- COMPLETE
- CONVENIENT
- COST-EFFECTIVE

For librarians and researchers...

...BJS Selected Library in Microfiche and Topical Bibliography from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service



SLiM

Libraries, research organizations, and universities now have access to the full text of 284 documents prepared by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Department of Justice. *The Bureau of Justice Statistics SLiM*—produced in 1985 by the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS—provides text of the entire set of documents published between 1971 and 1984 from the various BJS data series, including:

- National Crime Survey
- National Prisoner Statistics
- Justice Expenditure and Employment Survey
- Computer Crime Series
- BJS Bulletins and Special Reports
- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics.

A free Topical Bibliography accompanies your order.

Each copy of the SLiM is shipped with a copy of the *Topical Bibliography Publications of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1971-84*, which puts at your fingertips more than 200 reference sources and ideas on criminal justice statistics issues and programs. The *Topical Bibliography* also serves as an index to the SLiM and contains an informative abstract of each document, as well as subject and title indexes to provide easy reference.

Order form

Yes! Please send me the *Bureau of Justice Statistics SLiM* and a free *Topical Bibliography* for \$203.00 U.S. and Canada (\$248.25 other foreign countries).

I don't wish to order the SLiM, but I would like the *Topical Bibliography, Publications of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1971-1984* (291 pages) for \$17.50 (\$18.50 Canada, \$22.50 other foreign countries).

I'd also like information about other SLiM packages.

Return with your payment to: Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS, Dept. F-AGB, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Name _____

Title _____

Agency _____

Address _____

Telephone (____) _____

My check for _____ is enclosed.

Charge my _____ VISA _____ MasterCard

Card no. _____ Exp. date _____

Signature _____

Charge my NCJRS Deposit Account no. _____

Government Purchase Order no. _____

(please add a \$2.00 processing fee)

Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(revised June 1987)

Call toll-free 800-732-3277 (local 251-5500) to order BJS reports, to be added to one of the BJS mailing lists, or to speak to a reference specialist in statistics at the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Single copies of reports are free; use NCJ number to order. Postage and handling are charged for bulk orders of single reports. For single copies of multiple titles, up to 10 titles are free; 11-40 titles \$10; more than 40, \$20; libraries call for special rates.

Public-use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (313-763-5010).

National Crime Survey

Criminal victimization in the U.S.:

1985 (final report), NCJ-104273, 5/87
1984 (final report), NCJ-100435, 5/86
1983 (final report), NCJ-96459, 10/85
1982 (final report), NCJ-92820, 11/84

BJS special reports:

Robbery victims, NCJ-104638, 4/87
Violent crime by strangers and nonstrangers, NCJ-103702, 1/87
Preventing domestic violence against women, NCJ-102037, 8/86
Crime prevention measures, NCJ-100438, 3/86
The use of weapons in committing crimes, NCJ-99643, 1/86
Reporting crimes to the police, NCJ-99432, 12/85
Locating city, suburban, and rural crime, NCJ-99535, 12/85
The risk of violent crime, NCJ-97119, 5/85
The economic cost of crime to victims, NCJ-93450, 4/84
Family violence, NCJ-93449, 4/84

BJS bulletins:

Households touched by crime, 1985, NCJ-101685, 6/86
Criminal victimization, 1984, NCJ-98904, 10/85
The crime of rape, NCJ-96777, 3/85
Household burglary, NCJ-96021, 1/85
Criminal victimization, 1983, NCJ-93869, 6/84
Violent crime by strangers, NCJ-80829, 4/82
Crime and the elderly, NCJ-79614, 1/82
Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

Series crimes: Report of a field test (BJS technical report), NCJ-104615, 4/87

Crime and older Americans information package, NCJ-104569, \$10 domestic, 5/87

Lifetime likelihood of victimization, (BJS technical report), NCJ-104274, 3/87

Teenage victims, NCJ-103138, 12/86

Response to screening questions in the National Crime Survey (BJS technical report), NCJ-97624, 7/85

Victimization and fear of crime: World perspectives, NCJ-93872, 1/85

The National Crime Survey: Working papers, vol. I: Current and historical perspectives, NCJ-75374, 8/82

vol. II: Methodological studies, NCJ-90307, 12/84
Issues in the measurement of victimization, NCJ-74682, 10/81

The cost of negligence: Losses from preventable household burglaries, NCJ-53527, 12/79

Rape victimization in 26 American cities, NCJ-55878, 8/79

Criminal victimization in urban schools, NCJ-56396, 8/79

An introduction to the National Crime Survey, NCJ-43732, 4/78

Local victim surveys: A review of the issues, NCJ-39973, 8/77

Expenditure and employment

BJS bulletins:

1985, NCJ-104460, 3/87

Justice expenditure and employment:

1983, NCJ-101776, 7/86
1982, NCJ-98327, 8/85

Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S.:

1980 and 1981 extracts, NCJ-96007, 6/85
1971-79, NCJ-92596, 11/84

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Prisoners in 1986, NCJ-104864, 5/87
Imprisonment in four countries, NCJ-103967, 2/87

Probation and parole, NCJ-103683, 1/87
Population density in State prisons, NCJ-103204, 12/86

Capital punishment, 1985, NCJ-102742, 11/86
State and Federal prisoners, 1925-85, NCJ-102494, 11/86

Prison admission and releases, 1983, NCJ-100582, 3/86

Capital punishment 1984, NCJ-98399, 8/85
Examining recidivism, NCJ-96501, 2/85

Returning to prison, NCJ-95700, 11/84
Time served in prison, NCJ-93924, 6/84

Historical corrections statistics in the U.S., 1850-1984, NCJ-102529, 4/87

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on Dec. 31, 1984, NCJ-103768, 3/87

Capital punishment 1984 (final), NCJ-99562, 5/86
Capital punishment 1983 (final), NCJ-99561, 4/86

1979 survey of inmates of State correctional facilities and 1979 census of State correctional facilities:

BJS special reports:

The prevalence of imprisonment, NCJ-93657, 7/85
Career patterns in crime, NCJ-88672, 6/83

BJS bulletins:

Prisoners and drugs, NCJ-87575, 3/83
Prisoners and alcohol, NCJ-86223, 1/83
Prisons and prisoners, NCJ-80697, 2/82
Veterans in prison, NCJ-79232, 11/81

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates:

Jail inmates, 1984, NCJ-101094, 5/86
Jail inmates, 1983 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-99175, 11/85

The 1983 jail census (BJS bulletin), NCJ-95536, 11/84

Census of jails, 1978: Data for individual jails, vols. IV, Northeast, North Central, South, West, NCJ-72279-72282, 12/81

Profile of jail inmates, 1978, NCJ-65412, 2/81

Parole and probation

BJS bulletins:

Probation and parole 1985, NCJ-103683, 1/87
Setting prison terms, NCJ-76218, 8/83

Recidivism of young parolees (BJS special report), NCJ-104916, 5/87

Parole in the U.S., 1980 and 1981, NCJ-87387, 3/86

Characteristics of persons entering parole during 1978 and 1979, NCJ-87243, 5/83

Characteristics of the parole population, 1978, NCJ-66479, 4/81

Children in custody:

Public juvenile facilities, 1985 (bulletin), NCJ-102457, 10/86

1982-83 census of juvenile detention and correctional facilities, NCJ-101686, 9/86

Courts

BJS bulletins:

The growth of appeals: 1973-83 trends, NCJ-96381, 2/85

Case filings in State courts 1983, NCJ-95111, 10/84

BJS special reports:

Felony case-processing time, NCJ-101985, 8/86
Felony sentencing in 18 local jurisdictions, NCJ-97681, 6/85

The prevalence of guilty pleas, NCJ-96018, 12/84

Sentencing practices in 13 States, NCJ-95399, 10/84

Criminal defense systems: A national survey, NCJ-94630, 8/84

Habeas corpus, NCJ-92948, 3/84

State court caseload statistics, 1977 and 1981, NCJ-87587, 2/83

National criminal defense systems study, NCJ-94702, 10/86

The prosecution of felony arrests:

1981, NCJ-101380, 9/86, \$7.60 domestic/\$9.20 Canadian/\$12.20 foreign

1980, NCJ-97684, 10/85

1979, NCJ-86482, 5/84

State court model statistical dictionary, Supplement, NCJ-98326, 9/85

1st edition, NCJ-62320, 9/80

State court organization 1980, NCJ-76711, 7/82

Privacy and security

Computer crime:

BJS special reports:

Electronic fund transfer fraud, NCJ-96666, 3/85
Electronic fund transfer and crime, NCJ-92650, 2/84

Electronic fund transfer systems fraud, NCJ-100461, 4/86

Computer security techniques, NCJ-84049, 9/82

Electronic fund transfer systems and crime, NCJ-83736, 9/82

Expert witness manual, NCJ-77927, 9/81

Criminal justice resource manual, NCJ-61550, 12/79

Privacy and security of criminal history information: Compendium of State legislation: 1984 overview, NCJ-98077, 9/85

Criminal justice information policy:

Automated fingerprint identification systems: Technology and policy issues, NCJ-104342, 4/87

Criminal justice "hot" files, NCJ-101850, 12/86

Data quality policies and procedures: Proceedings of a BJS/SEARCH conference, NCJ-101849, 12/86

Crime control and criminal records (BJS special report), NCJ-99176, 10/85

State criminal records repositories (BJS technical report), NCJ-99017, 10/85

Data quality of criminal history records, NCJ-98079, 10/85

Intelligence and investigative records, NCJ-95787, 4/85

Victim/witness legislation: An overview, NCJ-94355, 12/84

Information policy and crime control strategies (SEARCH/BJS conference), NCJ-93926, 10/84

Research access to criminal justice data, NCJ-84154, 2/83

Privacy and juvenile justice records, NCJ-84152, 1/83

Survey of State laws (BJS bulletin), NCJ-80836, 6/82

Privacy and the private employer, NCJ-79651, 11/81

Federal offenses and offenders

BJS special reports:

Sentencing and time served: Federal offenses and offenders, NCJ-101043, 5/87

Pretrial release and misconduct, NCJ-96132, 1/85

BJS bulletins:

Federal civil justice statistics, NCJ-104769, 5/87

Bank robbery, NCJ-94463, 8/84

Federal drug law violators, NCJ-92692, 2/84

Federal justice statistics, NCJ-80814, 3/82

General

BJS bulletins and special reports:

BJS telephone contacts '87, NCJ-102909, 12/86

Tracking offenders: White-collar crime, NCJ-102867, 11/86

Police employment and expenditure, NCJ-100117, 2/86

Tracking offenders: The child victim, NCJ-95785, 12/84

The severity of crime, NCJ-92326, 1/84

The American response to crime: An overview of criminal justice systems, NCJ-91936, 12/83

Tracking offenders, NCJ-91572, 11/83

Victim and witness assistance: New State laws and the system's response, NCJ-87934, 5/83

Publications of BJS, 1971-84: A topical bibliography, TEO30012, 10/86, \$17.50 domestic

BJS Publications: Selected library in microfiche, 1971-84, PRO30012, 10/86, \$203 domestic

1986 directory of automated criminal justice information systems, NCJ-102260, 1/87, \$20 domestic

Crime and justice facts, 1985, NCJ-100757, 5/86

National survey of crime severity, NCJ-96017, 10/85

Criminal victimization of Columbia residents and Capitol Hill employees, 1982-83, NCJ-97982; Summary, NCJ-98567, 9/85

DC household victimization survey data base: Study implementation, NCJ-98595, \$7.60

Documentation, NCJ-98596, \$6.40

User manual, NCJ-98597, \$8.20

How to gain access to BJS data (brochure), BC-000022, 9/84

Report to the nation on crime and justice: The data, NCJ-87068, 10/83

See order form
on last page

To be added to any BJS mailing list, copy or cut out this page, fill it in and mail it to:

If the mailing label below is correct, check here and do not fill in name and address.

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS
U.S. Department of Justice
User Services Department 2
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

Name:

Title:

Organization:

Street or box:

City, State, Zip:

Daytime phone number: ()

Interest in criminal justice (or organization and title if you put home address above):

PLEASE PUT ME ON THE MAILING LIST FOR:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Justice expenditure and employment reports --annual spending and staffing by Federal/State/local governments and by function (police, courts, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> BJS bulletins and special reports --timely reports of the most current justice data |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Computer crime reports --electronic fund transfer system crimes | <input type="checkbox"/> Courts reports --State court caseload surveys, model annual State reports, State court organization surveys |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy --new legislation; maintaining and releasing intelligence and investigative records; data quality issues | <input type="checkbox"/> Corrections reports --results of sample surveys and censuses of jails, prisons, parole, probation, and other corrections data |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Federal statistics --data describing Federal case processing, from investigation through prosecution, adjudication, and corrections | <input type="checkbox"/> National Crime Survey reports --the only regular national survey of crime victims |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile corrections reports --juveniles in custody in public and private detention and correctional facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (annual)--broad-based data from 150+ sources (400+ tables, 100+ figures, index) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Send me a form to sign up for NIJ Reports (issued free 6 times a year), which abstracts both private and government criminal justice publications and lists conferences and training sessions in the field. |

You will receive an annual renewal card. If you do not return it, we must drop you from the mailing list.

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

**BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
DOJ/BJS
Permit No. G-91**

Washington, D.C. 20531

Bulletin