

143284

**U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice**

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this [redacted] material has been granted by

Public Domain/OJP/BJS  
U.S. Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the [redacted] owner.



# Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

## Jail Inmates 1992

By Allen J. Beck, Ph.D.  
Thomas P. Bonczar  
and Darrell K. Gilliard  
BJS Statisticians

At midyear 1992 local jails held an estimated 444,584 persons. From July 1991 to June 1992, the number in jail grew 4%, about the same rate as for the previous 12 months. In 1992 overall jail occupancy was 99% of the rated capacity.

The 1992 Annual Survey of Jails provides these findings from data reported by 795 jurisdictions for 1,113 jails, about a third of all jails. Local officials administer these facilities which are able to hold persons for more than 48 hours but usually for less than 1 year.

Other survey findings include:

- About 1 in every 428 adult U.S. residents were in jail on June 30, 1992.

- A majority of jail inmates were black or Hispanic. White non-Hispanic inmates made up 40% of the jail population; black non-Hispanics, 44%; Hispanics, 15%; and non-Hispanic inmates of other races, 1%.

- An estimated 2,804 juveniles were housed in adult jails on June 30, 1992. The average daily juvenile population for the year was 2,527.

- Based on the most recent census (1988), 503 jurisdictions had an average daily population of at least 100 jail inmates. In 1992, these jurisdictions operated 814 jail facilities, which held 362,217 inmates, or about 81% of all jail inmates in the country.

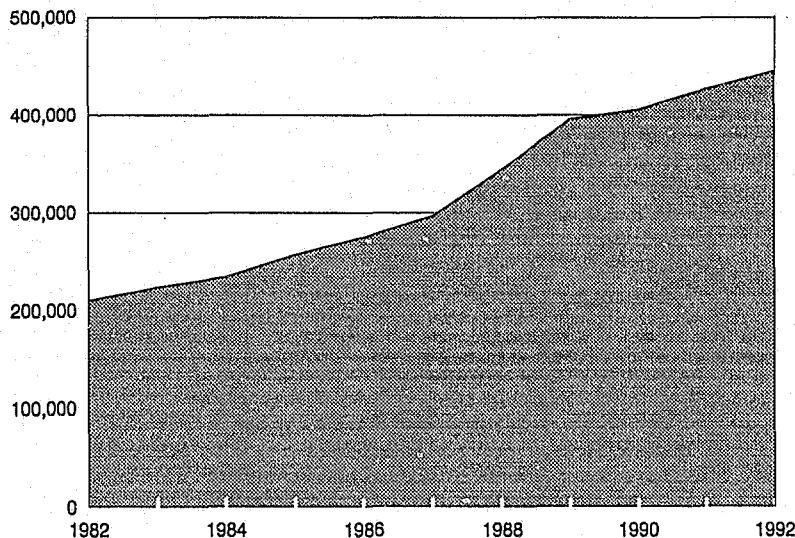
August 1993

In 1992, for the first time in its 9-year history, the Annual Survey of Jails collected information from the large jurisdictions about the programs that their jails administer — boot camps, work release, alternatives to incarceration, educational and treatment programs for inmates, and drug testing.

The 1992 Annual Survey of Jails and this Bulletin would not have been possible without the generous cooperation of jail administrators and staff whose facilities were selected for the survey.

Lawrence A. Greenfeld  
Acting Director

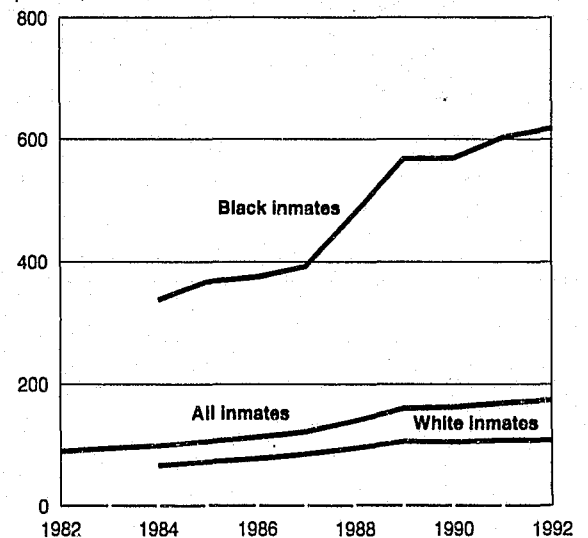
Number of persons  
in local jails



The U.S. local jail population increased from 209,582 in 1982 to 444,584 in 1992.

Fig. 1

Number of inmates in local jails  
per 100,000 U.S. residents



The number of local jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents increased from 90 in 1982 to 174 in 1992. In 1992, the rates were 109 white inmates per 100,000 white residents and 619 black inmates per 100,000 black residents.

Fig. 2

## One-day counts

On June 30, 1992, the estimated number of inmates held in local jails was 444,584, an increase of 4.2% over the number held on June 28, 1991 (table 1). About 1 in every 428 adult residents of the United States

**Table 1. Jail population: One-day count and average daily population, by legal status and sex, 1991-92**

	Number of jail inmates		
	Annual Survey of Jails		Percent change, 1991-92
	1991	1992	
<b>One-day count</b>			
All inmates	426,479	444,584	4.2%
Adults	424,129	441,781	4.2
Male	384,628	401,106	4.3
Female	39,501	40,674	3.0
Juveniles*	2,350	2,804	19.3
<b>Average daily population</b>			
All inmates	422,609	441,889	4.6%
Adult	420,276	439,362	4.5
Male	381,458	399,528	4.7
Female	38,818	39,834	2.8

Note: Data for 1-day counts are for June 28, 1991, and June 30, 1992.

\*Juveniles are persons defined by State statute as being under a certain age, usually 18, and subject initially to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. Because less than 1% of the jail population were juveniles, caution must be used.

**Table 2. Number of jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents, 1970-92**

Year	U.S. resident population <sup>a</sup>	Jail inmates <sup>b</sup>	Inmates/100,000 residents
1992	255,082,000	444,584	174
1991	252,177,000	426,479	169
1990	249,415,000	405,320	163
1989	246,819,000	395,553	160
1988 <sup>c</sup>	244,499,000	343,569	141
1987	242,289,000	295,873	122
1986	240,133,000	274,444	114
1985	237,924,000	256,815	108
1984	235,825,000	234,500	99
1983 <sup>c</sup>	233,792,000	223,551	96
1982	231,664,000	209,582	90
1978 <sup>c</sup>	222,095,000	158,394	71
1972 <sup>c</sup>	209,284,000	141,588	68
1970 <sup>c</sup>	203,984,000	160,863	79

Note: Inmate counts for 1982, 1984-87, and 1989-92 are survey estimates and consequently subject to sampling error. For estimates of the sampling error for each year, see appendix table 2 in *Methodology*.

<sup>a</sup>Estimated for July 1. Source: *Current Population Reports*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, Nos. 917 and 1095.

<sup>b</sup>One-day counts.

<sup>c</sup>Census of Local Jails.

was in jail on June 30, 1992. Fewer than 1% of the inmates of the Nation's jails in 1992 were juveniles.

An estimated 2,804 juveniles were housed in adult jails across the country on June 30, 1992. Most juveniles in correctional custody are housed in juvenile facilities. (For a definition of juveniles and discussion of their detention, see *Methodology*, page 10.)

Since 1970 the number of jail inmates per 100,000 residents has risen 120%, from 79 to 174 (table 2). During the period, the number of jail inmates at midyear increased more than 2½ times, from 160,863 to 444,584.

The rates of incarceration in local jails have risen more rapidly for blacks than whites (figure 2). In 1984, the earliest year for which data are available, the incarceration rate for blacks was 339 jail inmates per 100,000 residents; by 1992 the rate was 619. For whites, the rates increased from 68 to 109 per 100,000. On June 30, 1992, local jails held an estimated 195,200 blacks and 233,000 whites.

## Average daily population

The average daily population for the year ending June 30, 1992, was 441,889, an increase of 4.6% from 1991. The average

**Table 3. Conviction status of adult jail inmates, by sex, 1991-92**

	Number of jail inmates in Annual Survey of Jails	
	1991	1992
Total number of adult inmates	424,129	441,781
Convicted	206,458	217,940
Male	185,947	196,656
Female	20,511	21,284
Unconvicted	217,671	223,840
Male	198,681	204,450
Female	18,990	19,390

Note: Data are for June 28, 1991, and June 30, 1992. Annual Survey of Jails data may underestimate the number of convicted inmates and overestimate the number of unconvicted inmates. Some facility records do not distinguish inmates awaiting sentence (or other convicted persons) from unconvicted inmates. The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails figures indicate that 43% of the inmates were unconvicted and 57% were convicted.

daily population for males increased 4.7% from the number in 1991; during the same period, the female average daily population increased 2.8%. The average daily juvenile population for the year ending June 30, 1992, was 2,527.

## Adult conviction status

At midyear 1992, convicted inmates made up 49% of all adult inmates (table 3). The number of convicted inmates increased 6% since June 28, 1991. Convicted inmates include those awaiting sentencing or serving a sentence and those returned to jail because they had violated the conditions of their probation or parole. From 1991 to 1992 the number of unconvicted inmates increased 3%. Unconvicted inmates include those on trial or awaiting arraignment or trial.

## Demographic characteristics

Males accounted for 91% of the jail inmate population (table 4). The adult male inmate population increased 4% from 1991 to 1992. An estimated 1 in every 226 men and 1 in every 2,417 women residing in the United States were in a local jail on June 30, 1992.

White non-Hispanic inmates made up 40% of the jail population; black non-Hispanics, 44%; Hispanics, 15%; and other races (Native Americans, Aleuts, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders), 1%.

**Table 4. Demographic characteristics of jail inmates, 1991-92**

Characteristic	Percent of jail inmates	
	1991	1992
Total	100%	100%
Sex		
Male	90.7%	90.8%
Female	9.3	9.2
Race/Hispanic origin		
White non-Hispanic	41.1%	40.1%
Black non-Hispanic	43.4	44.1
Hispanic	14.2	14.5
Other*	1.2	1.3

Note: Data are for June 28, 1991, and June 30, 1992. Race was reported for 99% of the inmates in 1991 and for 98% in 1992.

\*Native Americans, Aleuts, Asians, Alaska Natives, and Pacific Islanders.

## Daily population movements

On June 30, 1992, local jails had more than 46,000 new admissions and discharges, about equally divided between the two categories (table 5). Discharges include sentence completions, bail, and deaths. These data exclude transfers among facilities and readmissions or other departures on June 30, 1992, which can only be estimated to have been within the range of 10,733 and 13,367. (For a discussion on reporting practices, see *Methodology*.)

## Occupancy

The number of jail inmates increased 4% from 1991, while the total rated capacity of the Nation's jails rose 7% (table 6). Between June 28, 1991, and June 30, 1992, the percentage of rated capacity which was occupied fell 2 percentage points to 99%.

Facilities with the largest average daily populations reported the highest occupancy rates. Occupancy was 114% of rated capacity in facilities with an average daily population of 1,000 or more, compared to 53% in those with fewer than 20 inmates.

Size of facility <sup>a</sup>	Number of facilities	Percent of rated capacity occupied
Fewer than 20	1,017	53%
20-49	773	77
50-99	559	82
100-199	370	91
200-999	405	103
1,000 or more <sup>b</sup>	76	114

<sup>a</sup>Based on the average daily population between June 28, 1991, and June 30, 1992.

<sup>b</sup>Includes an unspecified number of facilities for Cook County, Ill., and Orleans Parish, La., each counted as having 1 facility.

**Table 5. Jail admissions and discharges, by legal status of inmates, June 30, 1992**

	Number on 1 day		
	Total	Adults	Juveniles
New admissions	23,742	23,595	148
Discharges	22,287	22,131	155

Note: Admission and discharge data exclude transfers, readmissions, escapes, work releases, weekend sentences, medical appointments, and court appearances. Transfers and readmissions/other departures on June 30, 1992, are estimated to have been between 10,733 and 13,367.

## Jurisdictions with large jail populations

### Characteristics

In 1992, an estimated 81% of the total annual number of inmates in the Nation's local jails were housed in the facilities of 503 jurisdictions, each with an average daily population of at least 100 incarcerated persons at the time of the 1988 Census of Jails.

Region	Number of large jurisdictions	Population of large jail jurisdictions	
		June 30, 1992	Daily average 1991-92
All	503	362,217	356,471
Northeast	85	68,026	68,384
Midwest	91	44,514	43,329
South	229	152,061	147,644
West	98	97,616	97,114

Between June 28, 1991, and June 30, 1992, these jurisdictions held on average 356,471 inmates. On the day of the survey, June 30, 1992, these large jurisdictions held 362,217.

Including an unspecified number of facilities counted as 1 in both Cook County (Chicago), Illinois, and Orleans Parish (New Orleans), Louisiana, these jurisdictions reported data on 814 separate jail facilities — 73% of all facilities surveyed.

Nearly half of these large jurisdictions maintained an average daily population

of between 100 and 299 inmates (table 7). Although these jurisdictions represented 47% of all large jurisdictions, they held only 13% of the total annual number of inmates in large jurisdictions.

Twenty-nine jurisdictions reported an average daily population of between 2,000 and 22,220 inmates. With an average of more than 4 facilities per jurisdiction, they accounted for 16% of all facilities and 41% of the total average daily population in large jurisdictions.

**Table 7. Jurisdictions with large jail populations: Number of facilities and total average daily population, July 1, 1991-June 30, 1992**

Average daily population	Number		Total average daily population
	Jurisdictions	Facilities	
All	503	814	356,471
0-99 inmates <sup>a</sup>	7	8	587
100-199	127	145	19,251
200-299	107	134	25,877
300-399	55	77	19,265
400-499	40	56	17,522
500-999	91	157	63,732
1,000-1,999	47	107	64,316
2,000-3,999	15	48	39,382
4,000-22,220 <sup>b</sup>	14	82	106,539

<sup>a</sup>Seven jurisdictions reported 100 or more inmates in the 1988 Census of Jails.

<sup>b</sup>Includes an unspecified number of facilities for Cook County, Ill., and Orleans Parish, La., each counted as having 1 facility.

**Table 6. Jail capacity and occupancy, selected years, 1978-92**

	Census of Jails			Annual Survey of Jails			
	1978	1983	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Number of inmates	158,394	223,551	343,569	395,553	405,320	426,479	444,584
Rated capacity of jails	245,094	261,556	339,633	367,769	389,171	421,237	449,197
Percent of rated capacity occupied*	65%	85%	101%	108%	104%	101%	99%

Note: Data are for February 15, 1978; June 30, 1983, 1988, 1989, 1992; June 29, 1990; and June 28, 1991. \*Percent of rated capacity occupied is based on the 1-day count of inmates.

## 25 largest jail jurisdictions

Within the group of jurisdictions that have an annual number of inmates between 2,000 and 22,220 are the Nation's 25 largest jurisdictions. These 25 jurisdictions were in 11 States: 9 in California, 4 in Texas, 4 in Florida, and 1 each in New York, Illinois, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Louisiana, Maryland, and Georgia (table 8). These jurisdictions had between 1 and 16 jail facilities in their systems.

Six of the jurisdictions had a smaller average daily population in 1992 than in 1991, and six had a smaller population on June 30, 1992, than on June 28, 1991. Harris County (Houston), Texas, reported the largest growth during the year, an increase of 4,919 inmates on the day of the survey. New York City reported the sharpest decline, a decrease of 2,136 inmates.

On June 30, 1992, the 25 largest jurisdictions held 32% of all jail inmates nationwide. The two largest jurisdictions, Los Angeles County and New York City, had more than 40,700 inmates, 9% of the national total.

Overall, the number of inmates in the Nation's 25 largest jurisdictions on June 30, 1992, was 5% greater than on June 28, 1991. The number of jail inmates in these jurisdictions totalled 143,604, up from 132,506.

### Inmates held for other authorities

Local jail jurisdictions frequently house inmates for other authorities, because of crowding elsewhere or routine needs of other jurisdictions, such as housing detainees pending their transfer or holding convicted inmates while awaiting transfer to State or Federal prison. Among the 503 jurisdictions with 100 or more inmates in 1988, 425 were holding inmates for other authorities in 1992 (table 9). Approximately 84% of these large jurisdictions had one or more jail facilities holding inmates for other authorities on June 30, 1992.

**Table 8. Twenty-five largest jurisdictions: Average daily population and one-day count, June 28, 1991, and June 30, 1992**

Jurisdiction	Number of jails in jurisdiction		Average daily population during		Population on	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	June 28, 1991	June 30, 1992
Los Angeles County, Calif.	9	9	20,779	22,220	20,885	22,289
New York City, N.Y.	17	16	20,419	18,673	20,563	18,427
Harris County, Tex.	3	4	6,751	8,086	6,808	11,727
Cook County, Ill.	—	...	7,257	7,621	8,356	9,089
Shelby County, Tenn.	2	2	5,008	6,108	5,755	6,096
Dade County, Fla.	7	7	5,343	5,965	5,493	5,733
Dallas County, Tex.	4	4	5,247	5,502	4,686	5,881
Philadelphia County, Penn.	7	6	4,897	4,878	4,589	4,422
Maricopa County, Ariz.	6	7	4,312	4,829	4,480	4,934
Orleans Parish, La.	—	...	3,677	4,737	4,481	4,737
Orange County, Calif.	3	3	4,378	4,688	4,390	4,690
San Diego County, Calif.	12	11	4,660	4,543	4,303	5,039
Santa Clara County, Calif.	7	7	4,072	4,368	4,166	4,369
Tarrant County, Tex.	4	4	3,779	4,321	4,000	4,858
Orange County, Fla.	2	2	3,267	3,582	3,225	3,536
Sacramento County, Calif.	3	3	3,170	3,265	2,980	3,165
Alameda County, Calif.	3	3	2,912	3,250	2,891	3,550
Broward County, Fla.	3	3	3,502	3,173	3,584	3,069
Baltimore City, Md.	4	4	2,828	2,900	2,894	3,006
San Bernardino County, Calif.	2	2	2,735	2,855	2,929	2,860
Fresno County, Calif.	3	3	2,061	2,572	1,980	2,286
Fulton County, Ga.	4	4	2,983	2,545	2,969	2,590
Bexar County, Tex.	1	1	2,313	2,377	1,981	2,626
Hillsborough County, Fla.	3	3	2,051	2,328	1,944	2,268
Riverside County, Calif.	4	4	2,240	2,180	2,174	2,181

Note: The jurisdictions are ordered according to their average daily population in 1992.  
—These jurisdictions provided a single report covering all of their jail facilities.

**Table 9. Jurisdictions with large jail populations: Impact of inmates held for other authorities, 1991-92**

	Number of Jurisdictions/inmates	
	1991	1992
<b>Jurisdictions with large jail populations</b>	503	503
Jurisdictions holding inmates for other authorities: <sup>*</sup>		
Federal	239	256
State	322	342
Local	220	218
Jurisdictions holding inmates because of crowding elsewhere	234	249
<b>All inmates in jurisdictions with large jail populations</b>	<b>343,514</b>	<b>362,217</b>
Inmates being held for other authorities:		
Federal	39,906	48,980
State	7,792	9,528
Local	27,566	36,097
Total	4,548	3,355
Inmates being held because of crowding elsewhere	23,484	32,193

Note: Data are for June 28, 1991, and June 30, 1992, covering all jurisdictions with an average daily inmate population of 100 or more at the time of the 1988 Census of Jails. The data for 1991 are revised from those presented in *Jail Inmates 1991*.  
<sup>\*</sup>Detail adds to more than total because some jurisdictions held inmates for more than one authority.

Two-thirds of the large jurisdictions were holding inmates for State authorities; half for Federal authorities.

The number of jail inmates being held for other authorities by these large jurisdictions

increased by 9,063, up 23% from 1991. The number of State prisoners in local jails grew the most (31%), followed by the number of Federal prisoners (22%). Prisoners held for other local authorities decreased 26%, from 4,548 to 3,355.

*Court orders to reduce population and improve conditions*

At midyear 1992 more than a quarter of the 503 large jurisdictions reported that 1 or more of their jail facilities were under court order or consent decree to reduce the inmate population (table 10). On June 30, 1992, 131 jurisdictions were under court orders to limit the number of inmates, down from 135 in 1991.

Jail administrators in these 131 jurisdictions reported an increase of 13% in their rated capacity during the year, or an increase of 20,160 beds. On average these jurisdictions were operating at about 105% of their rated capacities. Administrators in the 372 jurisdictions not under orders to reduce population or crowding reported less than 1% rise in their rated capacity, and a slight increase in the occupancy rate, from 104% to 105%.

Judges intervened most often in the operation of jails with orders to reduce population or crowding, but they also cited other elements of the jail facility, staff, operation, or programs. Overall, 157 of the large jurisdictions were under court order to limit population or to correct a specific condition of confinement. Ninety-four were cited for two or more conditions of confinement:

Number of conditions cited by a court	Large jurisdictions with a facility under court order
1	63
2-3	33
4-5	11
6 or more	50

Nearly a third of the large jurisdictions with a facility under court order in 1992 were cited for six or more conditions. Forty-one of the 503 jurisdictions were cited for the totality of conditions (that is, the cumulative effect of several conditions)(table 11). The most frequent condition cited was crowded living units (118 jurisdictions), followed by inadequate recreation facilities (62), medical facilities or services (57), and staffing (53).

Fourteen fewer jurisdictions were under court order for specific conditions of confinement on June 30, 1992, than on June 28, 1991. Six fewer jurisdictions were under court order for administrative segregation procedures or policies; three fewer for recreation; and four fewer for food service. Nine more jurisdictions were cited for grievance procedures or policies; eight more for staffing patterns.

**Table 10. Jurisdictions with large jail populations: Rated capacity and percent of capacity occupied, 1991-92**

Jurisdictions with large jail populations	Number of jurisdictions		Rated capacity		Number of jail inmates on last weekday in June		Percent of capacity occupied	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
Total	503	503	322,372	344,580	343,514	362,217	107%	105%
Jurisdictions with no jail under court order to reduce population	368	372	164,497	167,045	172,229	175,680	104%	105%
Jurisdictions with at least one jail under court order to reduce population	135	131	157,375	177,535	171,285	186,537	109%	105%

**Table 11. Jurisdictions with large jail populations: Number of jurisdictions under court order to reduce population or to improve conditions of confinement, 1991-92**

	Number of jurisdictions with large jail populations					
	Total		Ordered to limit population		Not ordered to limit population	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
Total	503	503	135	131	368	372
Jurisdictions under court order citing specific conditions of confinement	148	134	122	108	26	26
Subject of court order:						
Crowded living units	118	118	111	107	7	11
Recreation facilities	65	62	54	50	11	12
Medical facilities or services	58	57	45	41	13	16
Visitation practices or policies	35	37	30	29	5	8
Disciplinary procedures or policies	34	37	26	27	8	10
Food service	33	29	30	25	3	4
Administrative segregation procedures or policies	27	21	22	16	5	5
Staffing patterns	45	53	39	46	6	7
Grievance procedures or policies	29	38	24	29	5	9
Education or training programs	22	25	19	21	3	4
Fire hazards	17	22	17	19	0	3
Counseling programs	18	18	14	14	4	4
Inmate classification	37	40	34	32	3	8
Library services	50	49	38	36	12	13
Other	15	14	8	9	7	5
Totally of conditions	40	41	34	34	6	7

Note: Detail adds to more than the total number of jurisdictions under court order for specific conditions, because some jurisdictions were under judicial mandate for more than one reason.

*Jail programs and alternatives to incarceration*

In 1992, for the first time in the history of the survey, jurisdictions were asked if any of their jail facilities operated a boot camp or daily work release program and if any operated alternative-to-incarceration programs, such as electronic monitoring, house arrest, and day reporting.\* These programs are defined as follows:

**Boot camp** — a program having a chain of command, highly regimented activity schedules, drill and ceremonies, and stressing physical challenges, fitness, discipline and personal appearance.

**Work-release** — a program that allows an inmate to work in the community unsupervised by correctional staff during the day and return to jail at night.

**Electronic monitoring** — a program in which offenders are supervised by correctional authorities outside of the jail facility by use of an electronic signalling device or programmed contact device attached to a telephone.

**House arrest** (without electronic monitoring) — a program in which offenders are legally ordered to remain confined in their own residence except for medical reasons and employment but are not subject to any electronic surveillance.

**Day reporting** — a program that permits offenders to remain in their residence at night and weekends while reporting to a correctional official one or more times daily.

\*Jail jurisdictions reported only for the programs that they operated. Within some counties other agencies may have operated similar types of programs.

**Table 12. Large jail jurisdictions offering a boot camp, work release, or alternatives to incarceration, 1992**

	Large jail jurisdictions		
	Number	Number of	
		Program participants	Inmates in jurisdiction with program
Total	503	...	362,217
Special programs			
Boot camps	9	1,463	39,484
Daily work release	359	17,887	263,370
Alternatives to incarceration			
Electronic monitoring	118	4,582	99,276
House arrest	18	602	13,912
Day reporting	43	2,445	41,318
Other alternatives*	57	6,181	67,826
No alternative offered	323	--	189,420

Note: A single jurisdiction could report participation in more than one type of alternative. Offenders in boot camps and work release are counted as inmates in the jurisdiction total; participants in the alternative programs are excluded from the inmate count.

...Not determined.

--Not applicable.

\*The number of participants in other alternatives was estimated to be 2,850, community service; 391, weekend reporting; and 1,397, other.

On June 30, 1992, 9 of the 503 large jurisdictions were operating a boot camp program (table 12). About 4% of the jail inmates (1,463) in these jurisdictions with boot camps were participating in the program. Among inmates in all large jurisdictions, fewer than half of one percent were in a boot camp.

Daily work release programs were available to inmates in more than two-thirds of the large jurisdictions. On June 30, 1992, 17,887 inmates in 359 jail jurisdictions were in a work release program. On that day, 7% of the inmates in these jurisdictions were participating in work release programs.

On June 30, 1992, 180 of the 503 large jurisdictions were operating an alternative-to-incarceration program, such as electronic monitoring, house arrest, or day reporting. Offenders in these programs are not considered jail inmates to be included in the midyear count because they are not in physical custody. They do not serve time in a jail facility but would if not for these programs.

Of the differing types of alternative programs, electronic monitoring was the most widely available and had the most participants (118 jurisdictions and 4,582 offenders). Day-reporting programs were offered in fewer jurisdictions (43) and had fewer than 2,445 participants. House arrest programs without electronic monitoring were operated by 18 jail jurisdictions with a total of 602 participants. Other types of alternative programs, such as community service and weekend reporting, were available in 57 jurisdictions. More than 6,100 offenders were participating in these other alternatives.

**Table 13. Jurisdictions with large jail populations reporting the most inmates in boot camp, on work release, or participating in alternatives to incarceration, June 30, 1992**

Boot camp			Work release			Alternative-to-incarceration programs*		
Jurisdiction	Number of inmates		Jurisdiction	Number of inmates		Jurisdiction	Number of offenders	
	Participating in jurisdiction	In jurisdiction		Participating in jurisdiction	In jurisdiction		Participating	In jurisdiction
Tarrant County, Tex.	590	4,858	Santa Clara County, Calif.	1,623	4,369	Riverside County, Calif.	1,435	2,181
New York, N.Y.	504	18,427	Los Angeles County, Calif.	1,465	22,289	Cook County, Ill.	1,223	9,089
Oakland County, Mich.	94	1,518	Milwaukee County, Wisc.	394	1,809	Orange County, Calif.	1,050	4,690
Orleans Parish, La.	77	4,737	New York, N.Y.	297	18,427	Alameda County, Calif.	966	3,550
Palm Beach County, Fla.	70	1,663	Santa Cruz County, Calif.	284	541	Lubbock County, Tex.	743	729
Ventura County, Calif.	56	1,540	Kern County, Calif.	250	2,363	Jefferson County, Ken.	467	884
Travis County, Tex.	37	2,049	Solano County, Calif.	248	702	Prince George's County, Md.	403	1,307
Santa Clara County, Calif.	24	4,369	Dallas County, Tex.	248	5,881	Butte County, Calif.	370	273
Brazos County, Tex.	11	323	Maricopa County, Ariz.	232	4,934	Stanislaus County, Calif.	320	784
			Philadelphia, Penn.	232	4,422	Dade County, Fla.	289	5,733

\*Alternatives to incarceration include electronic home monitoring, house arrest without electronic monitoring, day reporting, community service,

weekend reporting, and/or other programs conducted by the jail authorities. The number of participants

in alternative programs was not included in the jail population reported at midyear.

About three-quarters of all jail inmates in boot camps were in two jurisdictions — Tarrant County (Fort Worth), Texas, and New York City (table 13). Each of these jurisdictions had more inmates in a boot camp than the other seven jurisdictions combined.

Santa Clara and Los Angeles counties in California had the largest number of jail inmates in daily work release programs. Each of these jurisdictions had more than 1,000 work release participants.

Riverside County, California, stretching to the Nevada border east of Los Angeles, had the most offenders (1,435) participating in some type of alternative program. Cook County (Chicago), Illinois, had the second largest number of participants (1,223), and Orange County, California, containing Anaheim and Santa Ana, the third largest number (1,050 offenders). More than 10% of offenders under the supervision of these jail jurisdictions were in an alternative-to-incarceration program.

### Drug testing

The 1992 Annual Survey of Jails asked the largest jurisdictions if and on whom they conducted urinalysis tests for drugs. Of all large jurisdictions, 308 said that they did test (table 14). Jurisdictions were more likely to test upon suspicion (219 jurisdictions) than testing all inmates at least once (35 jurisdictions). The number of jurisdic-

tions that tested at random or on an inmate's return from the community was about the same (159 and 153, respectively). Jurisdictions holding between 2,000 and 3,999 inmates were more likely to have at least 1 facility testing for drugs than any other group, 93%. Those jurisdictions that had from 100 to 199 inmates were least likely to test, 47%.

**Table 14. Large jurisdictions conducting urinalysis for drugs and type of surveillance, by size of jail population, 1992**

Average daily population*	Large jail jurisdictions						
	Total	Conducting urinalysis on inmates	Basis of drug testing				Other basis
At random			On all inmates at least once	Upon suspicion	On inmates returning from community		
All	503	308	159	35	219	153	117
0-99	7	4	3	0	3	3	0
100-199	127	60	31	3	38	38	20
200-299	107	72	37	5	49	34	31
300-399	55	29	12	2	21	13	9
400-499	40	26	11	2	17	14	11
500-999	91	59	30	8	42	26	21
1,000-1,999	47	35	23	8	29	14	12
2,000-3,999	15	14	8	4	12	7	7
4,000-22,200	14	9	4	3	8	4	6

\*Based on the average daily jail population of the jurisdiction between June 28, 1991, and June 30, 1992.



**Selected jail programs**

In the 1992 survey, the 503 largest jurisdictions were asked to report on inmate participation in drug treatment, alcohol treatment, psychological counseling or psychiatric care, and educational programs offered by their jail facilities. On June 30, 1992, at least 1 jail facility in 420 of these jurisdictions reported operating these types of programs. A total of 127 jurisdictions reported operating all 4 types of programs.

Educational programs (including literacy, basic education, and GED programs) were offered in more than two-thirds of the large jurisdictions (table 15). About 9% of the inmates in these jurisdictions were

participating in an education program at the time of the survey.

Alcohol and drug treatment programs were offered in more than half of the large jail jurisdictions. On June 30, 1992, 20,100 jail inmates were receiving alcohol treatment; 18,052 were receiving drug treatment. In the jurisdictions operating alcohol or drug treatment programs, the inmate participation rate was lower than 10%.

Psychological or psychiatric counseling programs were provided in 212 of the large jurisdictions. More than 14,000 jail inmates were participating in these programs.

**Inmate deaths**

A total of 178 large jail jurisdictions (35%) reported one or more jails with an inmate death during the year ending June 30, 1992, compared to 190 (38%) the previous year (table 16). Natural causes other than AIDS were the leading cause of death among inmates in large jail jurisdictions (38%), followed by suicide (28%). AIDS-related deaths accounted for 24% of the total, injury by another person, 3%, and accidents or undetermined causes, 7%.

**Table 15. Jurisdictions with large jail populations: Selected jail programs and number of participants, June 30, 1992**

Programs for inmates	Large jail jurisdictions		
	Number	Number of	
		Program participants	Inmates in jurisdiction
Total	503	...	362,217
Drug treatment*	275	18,052	234,591
Alcohol treatment*	295	20,100	213,147
Psychological counseling	212	14,237	189,845
Education program	350	25,591	282,328

\*Combined substance abuse programs and enrollment in them were classified by the substance most emphasized in the program.  
 ... Not determined.

**Table 16. Jurisdictions with large jail populations: Inmate deaths, 1991-92**

Cause of death	Jurisdictions reporting deaths <sup>a</sup>		Inmate deaths	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
Total	190	178	546	445
Natural causes <sup>b</sup>	116	90	278	170
AIDS	32	37	84	107
Suicide	89	93	131	124
Injury by another person	11	12	16	14
Other <sup>c</sup>	21	21	37	30

Note: Data are for the year ending June 28, 1991, and June 30, 1992, and cover all jurisdictions with an average daily inmate population of 100 or more at the time of the 1988 Census of Jails. The number of deaths from AIDS and other natural causes may have been under-reported in some jurisdictions that transferred sick inmates to outside hospitals and other medical facilities.

<sup>a</sup>Detail adds to more than total because some jurisdictions reported more than one type of death.

<sup>b</sup>Exclude AIDS-related deaths.

<sup>c</sup>Includes accidents and undetermined causes of death.

## Methodology

The 1992 Annual Survey of Jails was the ninth such survey in a series sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The first was conducted in 1982. Complete enumerations of the Nation's jails are conducted every 5 years. Annual surveys — which collect data on all jails in jurisdictions with 100 or more jail inmates and on a sample of all other jails — are carried out in each of the 4 years between the full censuses. The reference date for the 1992 survey was June 30, 1992. Full censuses were done on February 15, 1978, June 30, 1983, and June 30, 1988.

A *local jail* is a facility that holds inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours, and is administered by local officials. Specifically excluded from the count were temporary lockups that house persons for less than 48 hours, physically separate drunk tanks, and other holding facilities that did not hold persons after they had been formally charged, Federal- or State-administered facilities, and the combined jail-prison systems of Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Included in the universe were five locally operated jails in Alaska and eight jails that were privately operated under contract for local governments.

The 1992 survey included 1,113 jails in 795 jurisdictions. A *jurisdiction* is a county, municipality, township, or regional authority that administers one or more local jails. The jails in 503 jurisdictions were automatically included in the survey because the average daily inmate population in these jurisdictions was 100 or more in the 1988 census. The jurisdictions with large jail populations, referred to as certainty jurisdictions, accounted for 814 jails and 362,217 inmates, or 81% of the estimated inmate population on June 30, 1992.

The other jurisdictions surveyed constituted a stratified probability sample of those jurisdictions whose average daily population was less than 100 in the 1988 jail census.

Data were obtained by mailed questionnaires. Two followup mailings and phone calls were used to encourage reporting. The response rate was 99% for all jails. For the eight jails in certainty jurisdictions

**Appendix table 1. Standard error estimates, 1992**

Characteristic	Estimate	Standard error	Relative standard error (percent)
<b>One-day count</b>			
All inmates	444,584	2,076	0.47%
Adults	441,781	2,040	0.46
Male	401,106	1,866	0.46
Female	40,674	306	0.76
Juveniles	2,804	217	7.75
<b>Average daily population</b>			
All inmates	441,889	2,083	0.47%
Adults	439,362	2,066	0.47
Male	399,528	1,948	0.49
Female	39,834	280	0.70
Juveniles	2,527	196	7.77
<b>Adult inmate status, 6/30/92</b>			
Convicted	217,940	1,740	0.80%
Male	196,656	1,594	0.81
Female	21,284	248	1.17
Unconvicted	223,840	1,344	0.60%
Male	204,450	1,260	0.61
Female	19,390	172	0.89
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	403,768	1,895	0.47%
Female	40,816	314	0.77
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>			
White non-Hispanic	173,973	1,827	1.05%
Black non-Hispanic	191,188	1,530	0.80
Hispanic	62,961	561	0.89
Other	5,831	319	5.46
<b>Total rated capacity</b>	<b>449,197</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>0.60%</b>

**Appendix table 2. Estimated number of inmates and standard errors for Annual Survey of Jails, selected years, 1982-92**

	Number of jail inmates (1-day count)	Estimated standard error	Relative standard error (percent)
1982	209,582	1,470	0.70%
1984	234,500	1,105	0.47
1985	256,615	1,459	0.57
1986	274,444	1,465	0.53
1987	295,873	1,687	0.57
1989	395,563	1,583	0.40
1990	405,320	1,778	0.44
1991	426,479	2,151	0.50
1992	444,584	2,076	0.47

and the one jail in a noncertainty jurisdiction not responding to the survey, data were adjusted by applying the average growth factor for facilities in the same stratum and region with the same type of inmates (men, women, or both sexes).

National estimates for the inmate population on June 30, 1992, were produced by sex, race, legal status, and conviction status and for the average daily population during the year ending June 30, 1992, by sex and legal status. National estimates were also produced for rated capacity. Administrators of jails in jurisdictions with large jail populations provided counts of inmates held for other authorities, inmate deaths, and jails under court order.

#### Sampling error

National estimates have an associated sampling error because jurisdictions with an average daily population of less than 100 were sampled for the survey. Estimates based on a sample survey are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey canvassing all jurisdictions. Each of the samples that could have been selected using the same sample design could yield somewhat different results. Standard error is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, stating the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimated relative sampling error for the total inmate population of 444,584 on June 30, 1992, was 0.47%. Results presented in this Bulletin were tested to determine whether statistical significance could be associated with observed differences between values. Differences were tested to ascertain whether they were significant at the 95-percent confidence level or higher. Differences mentioned in the text meet or exceed this 95-percent confidence level. (See appendix table 1.)

#### Measures of population

Two measures of inmate population are used: the *average daily population* for the year ending June 30 and the *inmate count* on June 30 of each year. The average daily inmate population balances out any extraordinary events that may render the 1-day count atypical. The 1-day count is

useful because some characteristics of the inmate population — such as race, Hispanic origin, and detention status — can be obtained for a specific date, but may not be available on an annual basis.

#### Population movement

In contrast with prior years, admission and discharge data were collected for the single day, June 30, 1992, rather than for the entire year preceding the census date to improve data quality and to ease reporting burdens. Intrasystem transfers within jail systems have been removed from counts of admissions and discharges and included with a combined estimate of transfers between jails and long-term medical and mental health facilities and readmissions/other departures. Because some jurisdictions do not maintain separate records for returning inmates who were on temporary transfers to other facilities or readmissions resulting from weekend sentences, medical appointments, and court appearances, it was only possible to provide an estimate of the volume of this movement.

#### Juveniles

State statutes and judicial practices allow juveniles to be incarcerated in adult jails and prisons under a variety of circumstances. *Juveniles* are persons who are defined by State statute as being under a certain age, usually 18 years, and who are initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency

Prevention Act of 1974 requires sight and sound separation from adults for those juveniles not tried as adults in criminal court but held in adult jails. A 1980 amendment to that 1974 act requires the removal of juveniles from local jails, except those juveniles who are tried as adults for criminal felonies. The proportion of juveniles who were housed in adult jails in accordance with these guidelines is not available.

This report was written by Allen J. Beck, Thomas P. Bonczar, and Darrell K. Gilliard. Corrections statistics are prepared under the general direction of Lawrence A. Greenfeld. James Stephan reviewed the statistics. Tom Hester edited the report. Marilyn Marbrook administered production, assisted by Betty Sherman, Jayne Pugh, and Yvonne Boston. Collection and processing of the 1992 Jail Survey were conducted by Margaret Ferguson and Linda Huang under the supervision of Alan Stevens, Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

August 1993, NCJ-143284

Data used in this report will be available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0960. The data sets will be archived as the Sample Survey of Jails.

**Appendix table 3. Estimated number of persons in local jails and the rates per 100,000 U.S. residents for white and black inmates, for figures 1 and 2 on the front page**

	U.S. resident population		Estimates		Rate of inmates per 100,000 residents*	
	White	Black	Inmates in local jails		White	Black
			White	Black		
1992	213,329,000	31,523,000	233,000	195,200	109	619
1991	210,899,000	31,164,000	229,900	188,300	109	604
1990	209,150,000	30,620,000	221,400	174,300	106	569
1989	207,540,000	30,143,000	220,700	171,300	106	568
1988	206,129,000	29,723,000	197,700	142,000	96	478
1987	204,770,000	29,325,000	176,700	115,000	86	392
1986	203,430,000	28,942,000	160,000	108,600	79	375
1985	202,031,000	28,569,000	147,600	105,200	73	368
1984	200,708,000	28,212,000	136,200	95,600	68	339

\*Rates are calculated using unrounded numbers of inmates.  
Sources: Survey of Local Jails in 1984-87, 1989-92. 1988 Census of Jails.  
Current Population Reports, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. 1095.

## Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(Revised September 1993)

All toll-free 800-732-3277 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 Bureau of Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 179, Dept. BJS-236, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701-0179. For drugs and crime data, call the Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse, 1600 Research Blvd., Rockville, MD 20850, toll-free 800-666-3332.

### BJS maintains these mailing lists:

- Law enforcement reports
- Federal statistics
- Drugs and crime data
- Justice expenditure and employment
- Privacy and security of criminal histories and criminal justice information policy
- BJS bulletins and special reports
- State felony courts
- Corrections
- National Crime Victimization Survey
- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (annual)

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 National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (formerly CJAIN), P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (toll-free 800-999-0960).

## National Crime Victimization Survey

### Criminal victimization in the U.S.:

- 1991 (final), NCJ-139563, 1/93
- 1973-90 trends, NCJ-139564, 1/93
- 1990 (final), NCJ-134126, 2/92

### Crime and older Americans Information package, NCJ-140091, 4/93, \$15

### Crime victimization in city, suburban, and rural areas, NCJ-135943, 6/92

### School crime, NCJ-131645, 9/91

### Teenage victims, NCJ-128129, 5/91

### Female victims of violent crime, NCJ-126826, 1/91

### The Nation's two crime measures: Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Survey, NCJ-122705, 4/90

### Redesign of the National Crime Survey, NCJ-111457, 3/89

### The seasonality of crime victimization, NCJ-111033, 6/88

### Victimization and fear of crime: World perspectives, NCJ-93872, 1/85, \$9.15

### The National Crime Survey: Working papers, Vol. I, History, NCJ-75374, 8/82

### Vol. II, Methodology, NCJ-90307, 12/84, \$9.90

### BJS bulletins

### Crime and the Nation's households, 1992, NCJ-143288, 9/93

### Criminal victimization 1991, NCJ-136947, 10/92

### The crime of rape, NCJ-96777, 3/85

### Household burglary, NCJ-96021, 1/85

### Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

### BJS special reports

### Elderly victims, NCJ-138330, 10/92

### Handgun crime victims, NCJ-123559, 7/90

### Black victims, NCJ-122562, 4/90

### Hispanic victims, NCJ-120507, 1/90

### The redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected new data, NCJ-114746, 1/89

### Motor vehicle theft, NCJ-109978, 3/88

### Violent crime trends, NCJ-107217, 11/87

### Robbery victims, NCJ-104638, 4/87

### Violent crime by strangers and non-strangers, 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

### BJS technical reports

- New directions for NCS, NCJ-115571, 3/89
- Series crimes: Report of a field test, NCJ-104615, 4/87

## Corrections

### BJS bulletins and special reports

### HIV in U.S. prisons and jails, NCJ-143292, 9/93

### Prisoners in 1992, NCJ-141874, 5/93

### Capital punishment 1991, NCJ-136946, 10/92

### Drug enforcement and treatment in prisons, 1990, NCJ-134724, 7/92

### Women in prison, NCJ-127991, 4/91

### Violent State prisoners and their victims, NCJ-124133, 7/90

### Prison rule violators, NCJ-120344, 12/89

### Recidivism of prisoners released in 1983, NCJ-116261, 4/89

### Drug use and crime: State prison inmate survey, 1986, NCJ-111940, 7/88

### Time served in prison and on parole, 1984, NCJ-108544, 12/87

### Profile of State prison inmates, 1986, NCJ-109926, 1/88

### Imprisonment in four countries, NCJ-103967, 2/87

### Prisoners at midyear 1993 (press release), NCJ-143960, 9/93

### Correctional populations in the U.S.: 1991, NCJ-142729, 8/93

### 1990, NCJ-134946, 7/92

### Survey of State prison inmates, 1991, NCJ-136949, 5/93

### Census of State and Federal correctional facilities, 1990, NCJ-137003, 6/92

### Prisons and prisoners in the United States, NCJ-137002, 4/92

### National Corrections Reporting Program: 1990, NCJ-141879, 5/93

### 1989, NCJ-138222, 11/92

### 1988, NCJ-134929, 4/92

### State and Federal institutions, 1926-86: Race of prisoners admitted, NCJ-125618, 6/91

### Historical statistics on prisoners, NCJ-111098, 6/88

### Census of jails and survey of jail inmates

### BJS bulletins and special reports

### Jail inmates, 1992, NCJ-143284, 8/93

### Drunk driving: 1989 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, NCJ-134728, 9/92

### Women in jail, 1989, NCJ-134732, 3/92

### Drugs and jail inmates, NCJ-130836, 8/91

### Profile of jail inmates, 1989, NCJ-128097, 4/91

### Population density in local jails, 1988, NCJ-122299, 3/90

### Census of local jails, 1988, NCJ-121101, 2/90

### Census of local jails, 1986: Summary and methodology, vol. I, NCJ-127993, 3/91

### Data for individual jails in the Northeast, Midwest, South, West, vols. II-V, NCJ-130759-130762, 9/91

### Census of local jails, 1983: Selected findings, methodology, summary tables, vol. V, NCJ-112795, 11/88

### Probation and parole

### BJS bulletins and special reports

### Probation and parole: 1990, NCJ-133285, 11/91

### 1989, NCJ-125833, 11/90

### Recidivism of young parolees, NCJ-104916, 5/87

### Juvenile corrections

### Children in custody: Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1975-85, NCJ-114065, 6/89

### Survey of youth in custody, 1987 (special report), NCJ-113365, 9/88

### Expenditure and employment

### Justice expenditure and employment: 1990 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-135777, 9/92

### 1988 (full report), NCJ-125619, 8/91

### Extracts, 1984, '85, '86, NCJ-124139, 8/91

### Justice variable pass-through data, 1990: Anti-drug abuse formula grants (BJS technical report), NCJ-133018, 3/92

## Courts

### BJS bulletins

### Felony sentences in State courts, 1990, NCJ-140186, 3/93

### Pretrial release of felony defendants, 1990, NCJ-139560, 11/92

### Prosecutors in State courts, 1990, NCJ-134500, 3/92

### Pretrial release of felony defendants, 1988, NCJ-127202, 2/91

### Felony sentences in State courts, 1988, NCJ-126923, 12/90

### Criminal defense for the poor, 1986, NCJ-112919, 9/88

### BJS special reports

### Murder in families, NCJ-143498, 9/93

### Murder in large urban counties, 1988, NCJ-140614, 3/93

### Recidivism of felons on probation, 1986-89, NCJ-134177, 2/92

### Felony case processing in State courts, 1986, NCJ-121753, 2/90

### Felony defendants in large urban counties, 1990: National Pretrial Reporting Program, NCJ-141872, 5/93

### National Judicial Reporting Program, 1988, NCJ-135945, 1/93

### The prosecution of felony arrests: 1988, NCJ-130914, 2/92

### 1987, NCJ-124140, 9/90

### Felons sentenced to probation in State courts, 1986, NCJ-124944, 11/90

### Felony defendants in large urban counties, 1988, NCJ-122385, 4/90

### Profile of felons convicted in State courts, 1986, NCJ-120021, 1/90

### Felony laws of 50 States and the District of Columbia, 1986, NCJ-105066, 2/88, \$14.60

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

### 1st edition, NCJ-62320, 9/80, \$10.60

### Privacy and security

### Criminal justice information policy: Use and management of criminal history record information: A comprehensive report, NCJ-143501, 10/93

### Survey of criminal history information systems, 1992, NCJ-143500, 9/93

### Report of the National Task Force on Criminal History Record Disposition Reporting, NCJ-135836, 6/92

### Attorney General's program for improving the Nation's criminal history records: BJS implementation status report, NCJ-134722, 3/92

### Identifying felons who attempt to purchase firearms, NCJ-128131, 3/91, \$9.90

### Assessing completeness and accuracy of criminal history record information: Audit guide, NCJ-133651, 2/92

### Forensic DNA analysis: Issues, NCJ-128567, 6/91

### Statutes requiring use of criminal history record information, NCJ-129896, 6/91

### Original records of entry, NCJ-125626, 12/90

### Strategies for improving data quality, NCJ-115339, 5/89

### Public access to criminal history record information, NCJ-111458, 11/88

### Juvenile records and recordkeeping systems, NCJ-112815, 11/88

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

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

### Expert witness manual, NCJ-77927, 9/81, \$11.50

### BJS/SEARCH conference proceedings: National conference on improving the quality of criminal history information: NCJ-133532, 2/92

### Criminal justice in the 1990's: The future of information management, NCJ-121697, 5/90, \$7.70

### Juvenile and adult records: One system, one record? NCJ-114947, 1/90

### Open vs. confidential records, NCJ-113560, 1/88

### Compendium of State privacy and security legislation: 1992, NCJ-137058, 7/92

### 1992 full report (1,500pp, microfiche \$2, hard copy, \$184), 7/92

## Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics

LEMAS, 1990: Data for individual agencies with 100 or more officers, NCJ-134436, 9/92

### BJS bulletins and special reports

### Census of State and local law enforcement agencies 1992, NCJ-142972, 7/93

### Drug enforcement by police and sheriffs' departments, 1990, NCJ-134505, 5/92

### State and local police departments, 1990, NCJ-133284, 2/92

### Sheriffs' departments, 1990, NCJ-133283, 2/92

### Police departments in large cities, 1987, NCJ-119220, 8/89

### Profile of State and local law enforcement agencies, 1987, NCJ-113949, 3/89

### Drugs & crime

### Drugs, crime, and the justice system: A national report, NCJ-133652, 5/93

### Technical appendix, NCJ-139578, 6/93

### Brochure/order form, NCJ-142961, 7/93

### Catalog of selected Federal publications on illegal drug and alcohol abuse, NCJ-139562, 6/93

### Drugs and crime facts: 1992, NCJ-139561, 3/93

### State drug resources: 1992 national directory, NCJ-134375, 5/92

### Federal drug data for national policy, NCJ-122715, 4/90

### Federal justice statistics

### Compendium of Federal justice statistics: 1990, NCJ-143499, 9/93

### 1989, NCJ-134730, 5/92

### Federal criminal case processing, 1980-90, with preliminary data for 1991, NCJ-136945, 9/92

### The Federal civil justice system (BJS bulletin), NCJ-104769, 8/87

### Federal offenses and offenders

### BJS special reports

### Prosecuting criminal enterprises: Federal offenses and offenders, NCJ-142524, 9/93

### Federal sentencing in transition, 1986-90, NCJ-134727, 6/92

### Immigration offenses, NCJ-124546, 8/90

### Federal criminal cases, 1980-87, NCJ-118311, 7/89

### Drug law violators, 1980-86, NCJ-111763, 6/88

### Pretrial release and detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984, NCJ-109929, 2/88

### General

### BJS bulletins and special reports

### Patterns of robbery and burglary in 9 States, 1984-88, NCJ-137368, 11/92

### Forgery and fraud-related offenses in 6 States, 1983-88, NCJ-132445, 1/92

### BJS telephone contacts, '91, NCJ-130133, 7/91

### Tracking offenders, 1988, NCJ-129801, 6/91

### International crime rates, NCJ-110776, 5/88

### BJS discussion papers:

### Local prosecution of organized crime: The use of State RICO statutes, NCJ-143502, 9/93

### Felony sentencing and jail characteristics, NCJ-142523, 6/93

### Rethinking the criminal justice system: Toward a new paradigm, NCJ-139670, 1/93

### Directory of automated criminal justice information systems, 1993: Vol. 1, Law enforcement, NCJ-142645, 9/93, \$5

### Vol. 2, Corrections, courts, probation/parole, prosecution, NCJ-142646, 9/93, \$4

### Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1992, NCJ-143496, 9/93, \$6

### BJS statistical programs, FY 1993, NCJ-139373, 1/93

### BJS national update, NCJ-139669, 1/93

### State justice sourcebook of statistics and research, NCJ-137991, 9/92

### Violent crime in the U.S., NCJ-127855, 3/91

### BJS data report, 1989, NCJ-121514, 1/91

### Publications of BJS, 1985-89:

### Microfiche library, PRO30014, 5/90, \$190

### Bibliography, TBO030013, 5/90, \$17.50

### Publications of BJS, 1971-84:

### Microfiche library, PRO30012, 10/86, \$203

### Bibliography, TBO0012, 10/86, \$17.50

### Report to the Nation on crime and justice: Second edition, NCJ-105506, 6/88

### Technical appendix, NCJ-112011, 8/88

**Please put me on the mailing list for:**

- Law enforcement reports** — National data on State and local police and sheriffs' departments: operations, equipment, personnel, salaries, spending, policies, and programs
- Federal statistics** — Federal case processing: investigation through prosecution, adjudication, sentencing, incarceration
- Drugs and crime** — Sentencing and time served by drug offenders, drug use at time of crime by jail inmates and State prisoners, and other quality data on drugs, crime, and law enforcement
- Justice expenditure and employment** — Spending and staffing by Federal/State/local governments and by function (police, courts, corrections, etc.)
- Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy** — New State legislation; maintaining and releasing intelligence and investigative records; data quality
- BJS bulletins & special reports** — Timely reports of the most current justice data
- State felony courts** — Defendant demographics and criminal history; pretrial release, prosecution, adjudication, and sentencing; State felony laws; indigent defense
- Corrections reports** — Results of sample surveys and censuses of jails, prisons, parole, probation, and other corrections data
- National Crime Victimization Survey reports** — The only ongoing national survey of crime victims
- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics** (annual) — Broad-based data from 150+ sources (400+ tables, 100+ figures, subject index, annotated bibliography, addresses of sources)
- Send me a signup form for the **NIJ Catalog** (free 6 times a year), which abstracts both private and government criminal justice publications and lists upcoming conferences and training sessions in the field.

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

BJS Clearinghouse  
P.O. Box 179, Dept. BJS-236  
Annapolis Junction, MD 20701-0179

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

To order copies of recent BJS reports, attach a list of the titles and NCJ numbers of the reports you desire.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Street or box: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Criminal justice interest: \_\_\_\_\_

Put your organization  
and title here if you used \_\_\_\_\_

home address above: \_\_\_\_\_

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
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