

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 301 800

CG 021 288

AUTHOR Chaiken, Jan; McDonald, Douglas
 TITLE Drug Law Violators, 1980-86. Bureau of Justice
 Statistics Special Report.
 INSTITUTION Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. Bureau of
 Justice Statistics.
 REPORT NO NCJ-111763
 PUB DATE Jun 88
 NOTE 13p.
 PUB TYPE Statistical Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
 DESCRIPTORS *Court Litigation; *Drug Legislation; *Federal
 Courts; Federal Legislation; Illegal Drug Use;
 Prisoners; *Recidivism; *Sentencing; Trend
 Analysis
 IDENTIFIERS *Drug Trafficking

ABSTRACT

This report looks at what happens to individual, arrested at the federal level for drug crimes, including the number of drug offenders who are prosecuted and convicted, the types of sentences they receive, the amount of time they actually serve in prisons, and their rates of recidivism after release from prison. Data are presented which indicate that the number of federal criminal cases involving drug offenders as well as the sanctions against them increased dramatically during the years from 1980 through 1986; more offenders were being imprisoned and for longer periods of time in 1986. The number of defendants charged with federal drug law violations who were convicted in federal courts in 1986 (N=12,285) is reported to be an increase of 134% over the number of convictions in 1980. Other findings are highlighted and information is provided on arrests, investigations and case filings, pretrial detention and release, convictions, case disposition, sentencing, probation and fines, sentence length, time served in prison, and recidivism of released prisoners. A methodology section is included. Appendix tables present data on the conviction and sentencing of federal offenders based on the type of offense at conviction; separate misdemeanor convictions from felony convictions; and present data on imposed sentence lengths excluding certain split sentences. (NB)

 * Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
 * from the original document. *



ED 301800

Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it. Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

Federal Offenses and Offenders

Drug Law Violators, 1980-86

During 1986, 12,235 defendants charged with Federal drug law violations were convicted in Federal courts--an increase of 134% over the number of convictions in 1980. By contrast, convictions of persons charged with other types of offenses increased 27%.

Among convicted offenders charged with drug violations, the percent who were sentenced to incarceration increased from 71% in 1980 to 77% in 1986. Average prison sentences for drug offenders increased 33%, from less than 4 years to more than 5 years. Prison sentences for persons charged with drug offenses were longer, on average, than for all other categories of convicted Federal offenders except those charged with violent crimes.

Other findings include:

- Criminal charges were filed in Federal District Court against 80% of all suspected drug offenders in matters referred to U.S. attorneys during the 12 months preceding September 30, 1986. This was a higher filing rate than for all other categories of crime.
- Among suspected drug offenders referred to U.S. attorneys, 87% were alleged to have distributed or manufactured drugs illegally, 9% were suspected of importing drugs into the country, and 4% were suspected of illegal possession without intent to distribute.
- About 38% of persons arrested for Federal drug law violations were detained in jail for 2 or more days prior

Few issues have received as much attention recently as has drug abuse. Several recent public opinion polls indicate that it is the number one concern of the American people. This report looks at what happens to those arrested at the Federal level for drug crimes, including the number of drug offenders who are prosecuted and convicted, the types of sentences they receive, the amount of time they actually serve in prison, and their rates of recidivism after release from prison.

The data indicate that the number of Federal criminal cases involving drug offenders as well as

the sanctions against them increased dramatically during the 1980-86 period. More offenders are being imprisoned and for longer periods of time.

We hope that this report will be useful to everyone interested in Federal drug policy. We gratefully acknowledge the cooperation and assistance of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the U.S. Parole Commission, the Bureau of Prisons, and the Drug Enforcement Administration in the preparation of this report.

Steven R. Schlesinger
Director

June 1988

to trial. Only those arrested for a violent offense were more likely to be detained. In addition, those charged with drug offenses were the least likely to be released on their own recognition or on unsecured bond.

• The increase in convictions for people charged with drug offenses accounted for 51% of the increase in all Federal convictions during the 1980-86 period.

• More than three-fifths of all Federal drug law offenders convicted in 1986 were charged with offenses involving heroin or cocaine. Convictions of persons charged with heroin or cocaine violations increased 150% during the 1980-86 period.

• Convicted drug offenders were fined or sentenced to probation without prison less frequently than all other types of offenders except those charged with violent crimes.

• Drug offenders sentenced to maximum prison terms of 1 year or more served an average of 3 years and 3 months in prison--about 59% of their sentenced terms.

• Within 3 years after their first release from Federal prison, 7% of drug offenders had been returned to Federal prison, compared to 13% of offenders charged with violent crimes and 12% of offenders charged with property crimes.

CG 021288

Arrests

Federal, State, and local agencies share responsibility for enforcing the Nation's drug laws. Although the great majority of arrests are made by State and local authorities (more than 600,000 for drug law violations in 1986), 21,188 drug suspects were arrested by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) during the 12 months preceding September 30, 1986.¹ Federal agents also participated in joint Federal/State efforts leading to the arrest of suspects by State or local officials.

Persons arrested by Federal agents on drug charges who were interviewed by the Pretrial Services Agency during 1986 were somewhat more likely than those arrested on non-drug offenses to be men (86% vs. 82%, table 1). They were also more likely to be white (79% vs. 67%) and were more often Hispanic (31% vs. 19%). Those arrested on drug charges were slightly less likely than those arrested for other offenses to be over 30 years old (56% vs. 59%). Persons charged under the general trafficking and miscellaneous drug offenses category (usually organized crime activities that could not be classified specifically as distribution or importation) were more likely to be older than 30 (81%) than those charged with importing (65%) or simple possession (47%).

Those charged with distributing or manufacturing drugs were almost as likely to have attended some college as those charged with non-drug offenses

¹State and local data from FBI, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, D.C.: 1987), table 38; FBI data from Drug Section, Criminal Investigation Division, FBI Headquarters; DEA arrests from DEA, *Annual Statistical Report, 1986*.

(27% vs. 29%). Those charged with importing drugs were more likely to have had some college (33%), and those charged with drug possession were least likely (21%).

Investigations and case filings

Twenty percent of all suspects (19,646 persons or organizations) in matters referred to U.S. attorneys during the 12 months ending September 30, 1986, were suspected of violating Federal drug laws (table 2). Among these, 87% were alleged to have distributed or manufactured drugs illegally, 9% were suspected of importing drugs into the country, and 4% were suspected of illegal possession without intent to distribute.

Federal criminal charges were filed in district court against 80% of all suspects investigated in drug matters that were closed by U.S. attorneys during the year ending September 30, 1986 (table 3). This was a higher rate than for any other alleged criminal violations. Overall, during this same period Federal criminal charges were filed in district court against 52% of all other types of suspects.

U.S. attorneys declined to prosecute 17% of suspects in drug-related matters closed during the 12 months preceding September 30, 1986. (A criminal matter is any investigation requiring at least 1 hour of time by a U.S. attorney.) The remaining 3% of suspects involved in drug-related matters were prosecuted before U.S. magistrates. Of all types of drug-related matters, those involving

²Fewer than 1% of all cases involved the illegal manufacture of controlled substances; throughout this report these are combined into a single category with illegal distribution.

Table 2. Suspects in Federal criminal matters referred to U.S. Attorneys, October 1, 1985, to September 30, 1986

Offense	Suspects	
	Number	Percent
All offenses	97,031	100%
Drug offenses	19,646	20%
Distribution/ manufacture	17,067	18
Importation	1,789	2
Possession	688	1
General trafficking/ miscellaneous	102	--
Non-drug offenses	77,385	80%
Violent	4,428	5
General property	4,616	5
Fraudulent property	26,400	27
Regulatory	7,590	8
Public-order	23,430	24
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and other	10,921	11

Note: Percents may not equal totals because of rounding.
--Less than .5%.

allegations of illegal possession were the most likely to be referred to magistrates (12%).

Pretrial detention and release

With the exception of persons charged with violent crimes, those charged with drug offenses were more likely than other defendants to be detained prior to trial, either because they were not able to post bail or because suspects were held in pretrial detention without bail (table 4). Thirty-eight percent of all defendants charged with drug violations who were interviewed by the Pretrial Services Agency during 1986 were detained 2 or more days, compared to 27% of those charged with other types of crimes. Of those released prior to trial, defendants facing drug charges

Table 1. Characteristics of persons arrested for Federal offenses, by offense, 1986

Offense	Percent of persons arrested										
	Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age		Education	
	Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	30 and under	Over 30	No college	Attended college
All offenses	83%	17%	71%	25%	4%	23%	77%	42%	58%	72%	28%
Drug offenses	86%	14%	79%	19%	2%	31%	69%	44%	56%	73%	27%
Distribution/ manufacture	86	14	81	18	2	30	70	44	56	73	27
Importation	83	17	81	15	4	38	62	35	65	67	33
Possession	90	10	60	39	1	38	62	53	47	79	21
General trafficking/ miscellaneous	90	10	83	--	--	--	--	19	81	77	23
Non-drug offenses	82%	18%	67%	28%	4%	19%	81%	41%	59%	71%	29%
Violent	93	7	52	32	16	9	91	52	48	80	20
General property	82	18	57	39	4	11	89	47	53	79	21
Fraudulent property	73	27	63	35	2	11	89	37	63	64	36
Regulatory	85	15	81	15	4	22	78	37	63	66	34
Public-order	89	11	81	16	3	37	63	40	60	75	25
Number of cases	31,660		23,404			23,404		31,347		22,225	

Note: Data describes 31,660 defendants interviewed by the Pretrial Services Agency in 1986. Twenty-six percent of interviews

did not record race or ethnicity; 30% did not record educational level.

--Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

Table 3. Disposition of suspects in Federal criminal matters closed by U.S. Attorneys, by offense, October 1, 1985, to September 30, 1986

Offense	Total	Percent of suspects in matters closed by U.S. Attorneys			Number of suspects
		Case filed in U.S. District Court	Prosecution declined	Referred to U.S. Magistrate for disposition	
All offenses	100%	58%	28%	15%	86,055
Drug offenses	100%	80%	17%	3%	18,106
Distribution/ manufacture	100	80	17	3	15,535
Importation	100	86	11	3	1,793
Possession	100	78	10	12	683
General trafficking/ miscellaneous	100	77	23	0	95
Non-drug offenses	100%	52%	30%	18%	67,949
Violent	100	68	27	5	3,946
General property	100	57	28	15	3,975
Fraudulent property	100	54	42	4	21,684
Regulatory	100	38	53	9	6,452
Public-order	100	43	19	38	21,239
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and other	100	65	19	16	10,653

Note: Percents may not equal 100% because of rounding.

were more often required to post bail (44% vs. 15%). Correspondingly, a smaller proportion of all defendants charged with drug crimes were released on their own recognizance (13%) than defendants charged with other crimes (27%).

The Bail Reform Act of 1984 specifically authorizes pretrial detention without bail for defendants charged with serious drug offenses and establishes a rebuttable presumption that such detention is appropriate where there is probable cause to believe that a defendant has committed such an offense. Consistent with the act, defendants charged with drug offenses were among the most likely to be held on pretrial detention without bail.

Twenty-five percent of persons charged with serious drug law violations (carrying a maximum sentence of 10 years or more) and 23% of those charged with other drug charges were held without bail in 1985. Only persons charged with violent crimes and immigration offenses were detained without bail until trial at a higher rate.³

Convictions

The total number of persons convicted of Federal offenses increased from 29,952 in 1980 to 43,802 in 1986,

³See *Pretrial Release and Detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1981*, BJS Special Report, NCJ-109929, February 1988. The Bail Reform Act specifically provides that suspects arrested on immigration charges be held for possible referral to immigration authorities.

an increase of 46% (table 5). Over the same period, convictions of persons charged with drug offenses increased from 5,244 to 12,285. This represented an increase of 134% and accounted for 51% of the increase in all Federal convictions. (Offenders are classified in the body of this report by the most serious charge filed against them rather than the charge at conviction. See appendix table 1 for the number of convictions by charge at conviction for each offense.)

Among persons charged with non-drug offenses, convictions remained essentially stable between 1980 and 1986 for violent crimes, most property offenses, and regulatory offenses. There was a substantial increase, however, in convictions of persons charged with fraud-related property crimes (49%) and public-order offenses (30%).

Throughout the 1980-86 period, among convicted offenders charged with drug crimes, most were charged with offenses other than simple possession. However, convictions of persons charged with simple possession rose sharply, from 302 convictions in 1980 to 1,353 in 1982, and remained roughly constant in the remaining years of the period. The early increase in convictions for possession of drugs may have been caused by a heightened Federal attention to all drug cases and the rapid expansion of Federal resources for drug prosecutions, which may have resulted in fewer deferrals of simple possession cases to local prosecutors.

Crimes involving heroin and cocaine were the primary targets of Federal law enforcement efforts during the 1980-86 period. Among drug law violators convicted in 1980, 51% were charged with heroin or cocaine violations (table 6). Following a decrease in 1981 and 1982, the percent of convicted drug violators charged with heroin or cocaine violations increased steadily to 63% in 1986. The percent of convicted drug offenders charged with marijuana violations was 24% in 1980; it increased to 40% in 1982 and decreased to 26% in 1986.

Among offenders charged with marijuana violations in 1986, 70% were charged with distribution, manufacture, or importation (table 7). The remaining 30% were charged with simple possession. This represented 78% of all convicted offenders charged with drug possession during that year.

Table 4. Frequency and conditions of pretrial release for Federal defendants, by offense, 1986

Offense	Percent of defendants who were:			Percent of released defendants who were released on: ^a			
	Total	Not detained ^b	Le-tained ^c	Total	Own recognizance	Unse-cured bond	Financial conditions
All offenses	100%	69%	31%	100%	22%	53%	24%
Drug offenses	100%	62%	38%	100%	13%	44%	44%
Distribution/ manufacture	100	61	39	100	11	44	44
Importation	100	68	32	100	7	49	44
Possession	100	67	33	100	38	35	27
General trafficking/ miscellaneous	100	59	41	100	14	18	68
Non-drug offenses	100%	73%	27%	100%	27%	58%	15%
Violent	100	49	51	100	32	45	23
General property	100	77	23	100	24	63	13
Fraudulent property	100	85	15	100	28	62	11
Regulatory	100	81	19	100	30	53	17
Public-order	100	64	36	100	24	53	23

Note: Data describe 31,660 defendants interviewed by the Pretrial Services Agency during 1986. Percents may not equal 100% because of rounding.

^aIncludes only defendants who were released at their initial hearing.

^bIncludes defendants never detained prior to trial or detained less than 2 days.

^cIncludes only defendants detained 2 or more days prior to trial.

Table 5. Number of Federal defendants convicted, by offense, 1980-86

Offense ^a	Number of defendants convicted							Percent change 1980-86	Percent of all defendants convicted							
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
All offenses	29,952 ^b	31,819	34,245	37,295	39,071 ^c	40,649 ^d	43,802 ^e	46%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Drug offenses	5,244	6,067	7,152	7,929	9,175	10,500	12,285	134%	18%	19%	21%	21%	23%	26%	28%	
Distribution/ manufacture	4,537	4,801	5,429	6,289	7,389	8,712	10,564	133	15	15	16	17	19	21	24	
Importation	367	355	347	376	331	334	358	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Possession	302	874	1,353	1,218	1,378	1,313	1,225	306	1	3	4	3	4	3	3	
General trafficking/ miscellaneous	38	37	23	46	77	141	138	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-drug offenses	24,707	25,752	27,093	29,336	29,893	30,049	31,447	27%	82%	81%	79%	79%	77%	74%	72%	
Violent	2,271	2,404	2,512	2,282	2,337	2,366	2,315	2	8	8	7	6	6	6	5	
General property	3,808	3,736	3,864	4,326	4,288	4,226	3,948	4	13	12	11	12	11	10	9	
Fraudulent property	7,146	7,450	9,025	9,419	8,971	9,036	10,617	49	24	23	26	25	23	22	24	
Regulatory	1,535	2,040	1,516	1,605	1,645	1,845	1,647	7	5	6	4	4	4	5	4	
Public-order	9,947	10,122	10,176	11,734	12,652	12,574	12,920	30	33	32	30	31	32	31	29	

Note: Percents may not equal 100% because of rounding.

—Less than .5%.

^aOffenses categorized according to offense charged at filing.

^bIncludes one offender whose offense type could not be determined.

^cIncludes three offenders whose offense type could not be determined.

^dIncludes 100 offenders whose offense type could not be determined.

^eIncludes 70 offenders whose offense type could not be determined.

Table 6. Convictions of persons charged with Federal drug law violations, by type of drug, 1980-86

Offense	Number of convictions							Percent change 1980-86	Percent of convictions							
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
All types	5,244	6,067	7,152	7,929	9,175	10,500	12,285	134%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Heroin/cocaine	2,677	2,714	2,997	3,624	4,660	5,910	7,769	190	51	45	42	46	51	56	63	
Marijuana	1,267	2,204	2,839	3,070	3,285	3,261	3,221	154	24	36	40	39	36	31	26	
Other ^a	1,300	1,149	1,316	1,235	1,230	1,329	1,295	0	25	19	18	16	13	13	11	

Note: Percents may not equal 100% because of rounding.

^aIncludes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or

marijuana and offenses involving various combinations of drugs.

Almost all convicted offenders charged with heroin or cocaine violations were charged with distributing or manufacturing these drugs (96%). Because these drugs are usually manufactured beyond U.S. borders, most of the offenders in this category were charged with illegal distribution. In addition, some proportion of those charged with distributing various combinations of drugs may have been involved in heroin or cocaine transactions, although the number of these offenders cannot be determined from the data.

Case disposition

Defendants in drug cases reaching disposition during 1986 were slightly more likely to be convicted than those in non-drug cases (table 8). Eighty-four percent of all defendants whose most serious charge was for a drug law violation were convicted, compared to 80% of those charged with other types of crimes. The percentage of defendants pleading guilty was the same for both groups (71%), but the percentage found guilty at trial differed (13% for drug offenders vs. 9% for others).

Among defendants in Federal cases terminated in 1986, those charged with general trafficking or miscellaneous drug offenses had the lowest dismissal rate (9%) and were most likely to go to trial (25%). Among those going to trial, they were most likely to be convicted (96%). In 1986, 94% of those in this category were charged with operating continuing criminal enterprises. The high trial rate in this category may reflect the complexity of these cases or the fact that, if convicted of these charges, defendants would be subject to longer prison sentences than persons convicted under other Federal drug statutes. The high conviction rate at trial appears to reflect the high priority that the U.S. attorneys' offices and investigative agencies give to these cases. In comparison, for example, 25% of defendants charged with possession had their cases dismissed in 1986.

Table 7. Convictions of persons charged with Federal drug law violations, by type of drug and nature of offense, 1986

Offense	Percent of convictions by type of drug		
	Heroin/cocaine	Marijuana	Other ^a
All offenses	100%	100%	100%
Distribution/manufacture	96%	64%	83%
Importation	2	6	1
Possession	2	30	6
General trafficking/miscellaneous	0	0	11
Total number of cases	7,769	3,221	1,295

Note: Percents may not equal 100% because of rounding.

^aIncludes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or

marijuana and offenses involving various combinations of drugs.

Table 8. Dispositions of Federal defendants, by offense, 1986

Offense	Percent of defendants in cases concluded in 1986 who were:						Number of defendants
	Convicted			Not convicted			
	Total	By plea	By trial	Total	Dismissed	Acquitted	
All offenses	81%	71%	10%	19%	16%	3%	54,007*
Drug offenses	84%	71%	13%	16%	13%	3%	14,699
Distribution/ manufacture	85	72	13	14	11	3	12,358
Importation	79	63	16	20	17	3	451
Possession	70	60	10	29	25	4	1,738
General trafficking/ miscellaneous	91	67	24	9	9	1	152
Non-drug offenses	80%	71%	9%	20%	17%	3%	33,278
Violent	82	68	15	17	14	4	2,815
General property	80	71	8	20	17	3	4,964
Fraudulent property	86	79	7	14	11	2	12,324
Regulatory	76	64	11	24	19	5	2,179
Public-order	76	67	9	24	20	3	16,998

Note: Percents may not equal totals because of rounding.

*Includes 100 defendants whose offense type could not be determined.

Table 9. Percent of convicted Federal offenders sentenced to any period of incarceration, by offense, 1980-86

Offense	Percent of offenders sentenced to incarceration						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All offenses	46%	48%	51%	50%	49%	50%	52%
Drug offenses	71%	72%	73%	72%	72%	75%	77%
Distribution/ manufacture	74	78	79	78	77	79	80
Importation	81	72	78	75	85	81	78
Possession	21	44	47	36	43	44	43
General trafficking/ miscellaneous	29	59	87	87	84	90	94
Non-drug offenses	41%	42%	45%	44%	42%	42%	43%
Violent	82	85	85	85	83	81	82
General property	44	44	48	46	46	43	45
Fraudulent property	42	43	44	41	38	40	42
Regulatory	25	25	27	30	30	31	34
Public-order	31	34	39	39	37	36	38

Table 10. Federal offenders charged with drug law violations who were sentenced to incarceration, by type of drug, 1980-86

Type of drug	Percent of drug offenders sentenced to incarceration						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All types	71%	72%	73%	72%	72%	75%	77%
Heroin/cocaine	76	78	79	80	79	80	81
Marijuana	63	65	66	62	62	66	66
Other*	71	73	73	71	74	77	78

*Includes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or

marijuana and offenses involving various combinations of drugs.

Sentencing

Overall, the percent of convicted offenders charged with Federal drug offenses who were sentenced to some period of incarceration increased from 71% to 77% between 1980 and 1986 (table 9). These offenders were also more likely to be sentenced to incarceration than were non-drug offenders. For every year after 1980, incarceration rates for all drug offenders except those charged with possession were higher than incarceration rates for all types of non-drug offenders except those charged with a violent crime.

Between 1980 and 1981 there were substantial increases in the percentages of convicted drug offenders charged with distribution or manufacture, possession, or general trafficking who were sentenced to incarceration. Between 1981 and 1986, the likelihood of incarceration remained essentially stable for persons charged with distribution or possession, but it continued to increase for offenders charged with general trafficking or miscellaneous drug offenses (from 59% to 94%). From 1982 onwards, increasing numbers of offenders in this latter category were prosecuted under the organized crime provisions of the Federal Criminal Code, and a large proportion of those convictions resulted in imprisonment.

Throughout the 1980-86 period, incarceration rates were highest for convicted offenders charged with heroin or cocaine violations (table 10). There was a slight increase from 1980 to 1986 in incarceration rates for this category of offenders (from 76% to 81%). Offenders charged with marijuana offenses were least likely to be sentenced to incarceration, although rates of incarceration for this type of offense were high relative to non-drug offenses.

Probation and fines

The higher rates of incarceration for offenders charged with drug offenses, compared to non-drug offenses, resulted in a much lower use of probation and fines. Among drug offenders sentenced in 1986, for example, 77% received some term of incarceration; 12% were sentenced to probation without incarceration (table 11). Some offenders in both groups were also fined. Among non-drug offenders approximately the same percentage received sentences to incarceration and probation without incarceration. Moreover, except for offenders charged with possession, fines alone were almost never imposed in drug cases. In contrast, fines were the sole sanction for 13% of all non-drug offenders. (See appendix table 2 for comparable data by type of offense at conviction.)

Convicted offenders charged with general drug trafficking or with distributing or manufacturing drugs were most likely to be sentenced to some term of imprisonment, although about a quarter of these sentences combined an imprisonment term, generally short, with subsequent probation supervision. Although slightly fewer persons charged with illegal importation received incarceration sentences, a smaller proportion of these sentences involved probation. Persons charged with possession alone were least likely to be sentenced to a term of any incarceration (44%), compared to other drug offenders, and most likely to receive either a term of probation without incarceration (46%) or a fine only (10%).

Table 11. Sentencing of Federal offenders, by offense, 1986

Offense	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to:				
	Total ¹	Incarceration*	Incarceration plus probation	Probation*	Fine only
All offenses	53%	36%	17%	38%	10%
Drug offenses	77%	59%	18%	22%	1%
Distribution/manufacture	81	61	19	19	--
Importation	78	67	11	22	--
Possession	44	36	8	46	10
General trafficking/miscellaneous	94	77	17	5	1
Non-drug offenses	43%	27%	17%	44%	13%
Violent	83	70	13	16	2
General property	45	28	17	47	8
Fraudulent property	42	22	19	56	2
Regulatory	35	21	14	51	14
Public-order	38	23	15	36	26

Note: Percents may not equal totals because of rounding. --Less than .5%.
*May include fines.

Sentence length

Among offenders sentenced to determinate periods of incarceration, either alone or together with probation or a fine, average sentence length for those charged with drug offenses increased from 3 years and 10 months in 1980 to 5 years and 1 month in 1986--an increase of 33% (table 12). (See appendix table 3 for data on sentence lengths based on the charge at conviction.) The median length of imposed prison sentences increased 17%, from 3 years to 3½ years (table 13).

For all years after 1980, the longest incarceration terms were imposed on offenders charged with general trafficking under organized crime statutes. The steep rise in both median and average sentence lengths after 1980 among those charged with general trafficking or miscellaneous drug offenses reflects the increasing predominance of organized crime offenders in this category and the increased use of statutes requiring stiffer sentences for these offenders. Overall, average incarceration terms for persons in this category increased 748% between 1980 and 1986.

Excluding prisoners sentenced to 6 months or less of incarceration as a condition of probation, the average court-imposed sentence for drug offenders was 5 years and 10 months in 1986; the average for non-drug offenders was 4 years and 10 months (see appendix table 4).

Drug law offenders constitute a growing proportion of Federal prison admissions (34% of all admissions in the 12 months preceding September 30, 1986, compared to 22% in the same period in 1980).⁴ The growing proportion of all convicted defendants charged with drug-related crimes, the rising incarceration rates of these persons, and the longer sentences imposed have had an impact on the population levels in the Federal prison system. The U.S. Sentencing Commission estimates that the Federal prison population will increase from the 1987 level of 42,000 inmates to between 61,000 and 78,000 inmates by 1997 if the 1982-86 sentencing trends continue. Moreover, the Commission estimates that the 1986 Anti-Drug Abuse Act, if fully implemented, will increase the prison population even further, to between 85,000 and 108,000 inmates.⁵

⁴U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, *Annual Statistical Report*, Fiscal 1980 and 1986.

⁵See U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Supplementary Report on the Initial Sentencing Guidelines and Policy Statements* (Washington, D.C.: 1987), chapter 7.

Table 12. Average length of incarceration sentences for Federal offenders, by offense, 1980-86

Offense	Average sentence length							Percent change 1980-86
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
All offenses	41 mos.	44 mos.	45 mos.	44 mos.	45 mos.	49 mos.	51 mos.	24%
Drug offenses	46 mos.	49 mos.	54 mos.	54 mos.	55 mos.	57 mos.	61 mos.	33%
Distribution/manufacture	47	50	57	56	57	56	60	28
Importation	43	50	55	46	52	64	66	53
Possession	16	29	28	26	29	39	45	181
General trafficking/miscellaneous	23	128	123	216	163	171	195	748
Non-drug offenses	39 mos.	42 mos.	42 mos.	39 mos.	40 mos.	44 mos.	44 mos.	13%
Violent	117	129	129	123	127	129	127	9
General property	31	32	33	36	33	33	34	10
Fraudulent property	25	25	27	27	25	29	31	24
Regulatory	26	29	26	33	34	41	43	65
Public-order	22	24	25	23	24	28	31	41

Note: Includes all incarceration sentences except life and other indeterminate sentences.

Table 13. Median length of incarceration sentences for Federal offenders, by offense, 1980-86

Offense	Median sentence length							Percent change 1980-86
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
All offenses	24 mos.	24 mos.	24 mos.	24 mos.	24 mos.	24 mos.	30 mos.	25%
Drug offenses	26 mos.	36 mos.	36 mos.	36 mos.	36 mos.	36 mos.	42 mos.	17%
Distribution/manufacture	36	36	36	36	36	36	42	17
Importation	36	36	36	36	48	36	48	33
Possession	6	18	24	24	30	32	36	500
General trafficking/miscellaneous	18	60	120	138	120	120	144	700
Non-drug offenses	18 mos.	15 mos.	18 mos.	18 mos.	18 mos.	18 mos.	24 mos.	33%
Violent	96	120	120	96	120	96	108	13
General property	18	18	24	24	24	24	24	33
Fraudulent property	12	12	12	12	12	15	18	50
Regulatory	6	6	6	12	12	18	24	300
Public-order	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	33

Note: Includes all incarceration sentences except life and other indeterminate sentences.

Time served in prison

Among adult offenders sentenced to incarceration terms of more than 1 year who were released prior to January 1, 1987, and had their initial parole hearing between July 1, 1979, and June 30, 1980, persons charged with drug offenses served an average of 3 years and 3 months. This was about 59% of their court-ordered maximum sentences. Offenders who received sentences of between 1 and 5 years served an average of 2 years and 1 month (70% of their sentences); offenders receiving sentences of between 15 and 20 years served an average of 7 years and 4 months (39% of their sentences).⁶

Parole guidelines governing release of drug offenders were changed in 1987. Under the amended guidelines, drug offenders will be required to serve longer portions of their sentences.

Recidivism of released prisoners

Offenders who were released after being imprisoned for drug offenses were less likely than all other types of offenders to be returned to Federal prison either for violating parole conditions or for committing a new Federal crime (table 14). However, this may not reflect the full extent of recidivism among released Federal drug offenders. An additional number may have been convicted of State or local crimes and subsequently incarcerated in State or county facilities after release from Federal prison. Such offenders are not included in these data.

⁶See *Sentencing and Time Served: Federal Offenses and Offenders*, BJS Special Report, NCJ-101043, June 1987, table 3.

Offense of incarceration	Percent returned to prison within 1 year	Percent returned to prison within 3 years
All offenses	2.5%	9.2%
Drug offenses	1.4%	6.9%
Non-drug offenses	3.0%	10.3%
Violent	3.7	12.8
General property	3.4	11.7
Fraudulent property	2.5	8.9
Regulatory	2.0	--
Public-order	1.8	5.9

Note: Estimates based on all Federal prisoners whose prison terms started later than September 1977 and who were first released prior to July 1986. Percents returned include all those returned to Federal prison for violating terms of parole or committing a new Federal crime.
--Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

Appendix table 1. Felony and misdemeanor charges at conviction for Federal offenders, by charge level and conviction offense, 1986

Offense	Percent of offenders convicted of a:			Number of offenders
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	
All offenses	100%	72%	28%	43,802
Drug offenses	100%	90%	10%	11,945
Distribution/manufacture	100	100	--	9,231
Importation	100	100	0	955
Possession	100	29	71	1,631
General trafficking/miscellaneous	100	98	2	178
Non-drug offenses	100%	66%	34%	31,857
Violent	100	92	8	2,186
General property	100	67	33	4,012
Fraudulent property	100	84	16	10,494
Regulatory	100	60	40	2,002
Public-order	100	47	53	13,163

--Less than .5%.

Within the first 12 months after their first release from prison, an estimated 1.4% of drug offenders were returned to Federal prison, compared to 3% of all other Federal prisoners. Three years after their first release from Federal prison, 7% of drug offenders and 10% of other prisoners had been returned to prison.

After 1 year, drug offenders' recidivism rates were significantly lower than for any other type of offender. After 3 years, drug offenders' recidivism rates were significantly lower than those of violent or property offenders, but they were higher than for those charged with public-order crimes.

Appendix

Appendix tables 1- present data on the conviction and sentencing of Federal offenders based on the type of offense at conviction, rather than the type charged at case filing. Further, these tables separate misdemeanor convictions from felony convictions. (A felony is an offense punishable by death or a term of imprisonment exceeding 12 months.) These tables are suitable for comparison with published statistics concerning sentences of offenders convicted in State courts.

Appendix table 4 presents data on imposed sentence lengths excluding prison sentences of less than 6 months that are combined with terms of probation (split sentences).

Methodology

The data tabulations in this report were computed using the BJS Federal Justice Statistics data base, maintained by Abt Associates, Inc. The source files for this report were provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, and the U.S. Parole Commission. Data on convictions and sentencing include Federal District Court cases brought by U.S. attorneys and the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. Except as specifically noted, years cited are calendar years.

Drug violations were classified on the basis of United States Code citations into four categories: distribution or manufacture, importation, possession, and general trafficking and miscellaneous drug offenses. The possession category includes only those charged with possession without intent to distribute; those charged with possession with intent to distribute are classified under the distribution/manufacture category. After 1981 the general trafficking category primarily includes persons charged under those sections of the code that were designed to combat organized crime and that do not distinguish between the distribution, manufacture, importation, or possession of drugs. Where possible, data are also classified according to the drug involved in the alleged violation. Classifications are based on the most serious offense with which the individual was charged at case filing unless otherwise noted.

The classification of offenses as drug offenses and non-drug offenses in this report is based primarily on offense codes established by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Data records from the U.S. Attorneys' Docket and Reporting System that did not

Appendix table 2. Sentencing of Federal offenders, by charge level and conviction offense, 1986

Offense	Percent of convicted offenders, by charge level and type of sentence											
	Felony						Misdemeanor					
	All felonies	Incarceration*					All misdemeanors	Incarceration*				
All incarceration		Incarceration only	Incarceration plus probation	Probation*	Fine only	All incarceration		Incarceration only	Incarceration plus probation	Probation*	Fine only	
All offenses	100%	67%	46%	21%	32%	1%	100%	15%	8%	7%	52%	33%
Drug offenses	100%	83%	65%	19%	16%	0%	100%	22%	12%	10%	70%	8%
Distribution/												
manufacture	100	83	64	19	17	0	100	0	0	0	100	0
Importation	100	83	68	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession	100	89	81	8	11	0	100	22	12	10	70	8
General trafficking/												
miscellaneous	100	72	78	14	8	0	100	0	0	0	100	0
Non-drug offenses	100%	59%	37%	22%	40%	2%	100%	14%	8%	7%	51%	0
Violent	100	87	75	13	12	0	100	32	25	7	48	20
General property	100	63	41	22	36	1	100	13	7	7	66	20
Fraudulent property	100	47	24	23	51	2	100	16	11	5	78	5
Regulatory	100	47	29	18	44	10	100	16	9	7	68	15
Public-order	100	66	42	24	33	1	100	13	6	7	39	48

Note: Percents may not equal totals because of rounding. Includes all incarceration sentences except life and other indeterminate sentences. *May include fines.

include the Administrative Office's offense code were categorized by converting the offense's U.S. Criminal Code Title and Section into corresponding Administrative Office offense codes. Data records from the U.S. Parole Commission's decision hearing (PDH) file were classified according to offense codes used by the Parole Commission. Categories of offenses in all the data tables are defined similarly, regardless of the source of the data used to derive the tabulations.

release indicate that the inmate recidivated while on parole. Records showing a new initial hearing after release on parole indicate either that the inmate committed an offense while on parole or was imprisoned for more than 12 months on a new offense after completing the previous sentence. For this report, recidivism includes either parole revocation or commitment to Federal prison on a new offense. A statistical technique called "survival analysis" was used to estimate the

1-year and 3-year recidivism percentages shown in table 14. Survival analysis takes into account data from inmates who did not recidivate prior to the January 1987 ending date of the file. (Such data are called censored observations.) The recidivism statistics are averages for inmates who were released from prison over the entire period studied.

Neither the length of time actually served by prison inmates nor recidivism by prison inmates to new terms of imprisonment is included as a data item in any Federal agency's files. For the present study, an indicator of recidivism was deduced by using the U.S. Parole Commission's PDH file, which contains information about inmates sentenced for terms of 12 months or longer. The PDH file is continually updated; these calculations were based on a January 1987 copy of the file. Inmates whose initial parole hearing occurred in October 1977 or later were included in the analysis; prior to this date the nature of the inmate's offense was not recorded in the data file.

Each record in the PDH file describes the outcome of a single parole hearing, together with any regional or national appeals of the results of the hearing. Thus, a prison inmate may have multiple records of parole hearings. Records showing a revocation hearing after

Appendix table 3. Average length of incarceration sentences for Federal offenders, by charge level and conviction offense, 1986

Offense	Average sentence length	
	Felony	Misdemeanor
All offenses	55 mos.	8 mos.
Drug offenses	63 mos.	11 mos.
Distribution/		
manufacture	63	•
Importation	53	•
Possession	59	11
General trafficking/		
miscellaneous	193	•
Non-drug offenses	49 mos.	7 mos.
Violent	134	10
General property	40	8
Fraudulent property	34	9
Regulatory	44	13
Public-order	35	6

Note: Includes all incarceration sentences except life and other indeterminate sentences.

*No cases of this type occurred in the data.

Appendix table 4. Average length of incarceration sentences for Federal offenders, excluding split sentences, by offense charged at filing, 1986

Offense	Average sentence length
All offenses	64 mos.
Drug offenders	70 mos.
Distribution/manufacture	69
Importation	73
Possession	51
General trafficking/	
miscellaneous	188
Non-drug offenses	58 mos.
Violent	136
General property	44
Fraudulent property	42
Regulatory	55
Public-order	43

Note: Excludes incarceration sentences of 6 months or less as a condition of probation (split sentences) as well as life and other indeterminate sentences.

This Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report was prepared by Jan Chaiken and Douglas McDonald of Abt Associates, Inc., under the supervision of Carol Kaplan, chief, BJS Federal statistics and information policy branch. The report was edited by Frank D. Balog. Marilyn Marbrook, publications unit chief, administered report production, assisted by Christina Roberts, Yvonne Shields, Tina Dorsey, and Jeanne Harris.

June 1988, NCJ-111763

The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the 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 for Victims of Crime.

New from BJS

- Capital punishment 1987 (BJS Bulletin), NCJ-111939, 7/88
- Drug use and crime: State prison inmate survey, 1986 (BJS Special Report), NCJ-111940, 7/88
- The seasonality of crime victimization, NCJ-111033, 7/88
- Report to the Nation on crime and justice, second edition, NCJ-105506, 6/88
- The prosecution of felony arrests, 1982, NCJ-106990, 6/88
- The seasonality of crime victimization, NCJ-111033, 6/88
- Historical statistics on prisoners in State and Federal institutions, yearend 1925-86, NCJ-111098, 6/88
- BJS data report, 1987, NCJ-110643, 5/88
- Households touched by crime, 1987 (BJS Bulletin), NCJ-111240, 5/88
- International crime rates (BJS Special Report), NCJ-110776, 5/88

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics



BJS Data Report, 1987

BJS reports on . . .

Crime 5

Characteristics of various types of crime 16

Drugs and crime 20

The cost of crime 27

The public response to crime 30

Adjudication and sentencing 37

Corrections 52

Recidivism and career criminals 68

Privacy, security, and confidentiality of criminal justice data 73

Source notes 79

NCJ-110643

Single copies of any report cited here or any other BJS publication can be ordered from the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, toll-free 800-732-3277 (local number 301-251-5500) Please order using NCJ number.

Drugs & Crime Data

Data Center &
Clearinghouse for
Drugs & Crime



Illicit drugs— Cultivation to consequences

The worldwide drug business

Cultivation & production
Foreign
Domestic

Distribution
Export
Transshipment
Import into U.S.

Finance
Money laundering
Profits

The fight against drugs

Enforcement
Border interdiction
Investigation
Seizure & forfeiture
Prosecution

Consumption reduction
Prevention
Education
Treatment

Consequences of drug use

Abuse
Addiction
Overdose
Death

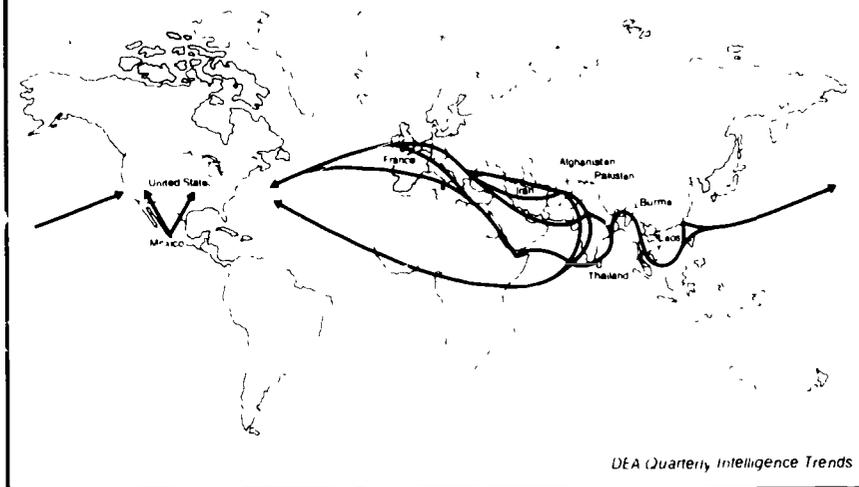
Crime
While on drugs
For drug money
Trafficking

Impact on justice system

Social disruption

The Data Center & Clearinghouse for Drugs & Crime is funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and directed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Major heroin smuggling routes into the United States

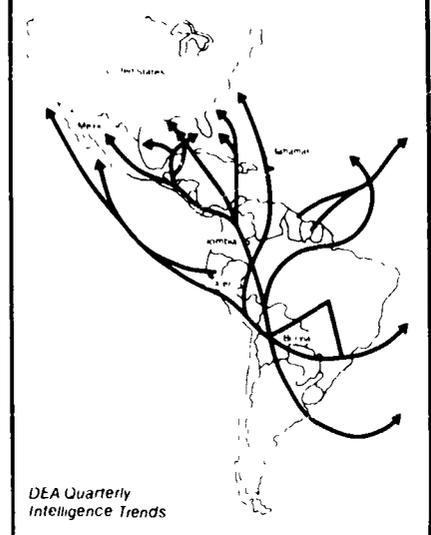


One free phone call can give you access to a growing data base on drugs & crime

The new Data Center & Clearinghouse for Drugs & Crime is managed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. To serve you, the center will —

- **Respond** to your requests for drugs and crime data.
- **Let you know** about new drugs and crime data reports.
- **Send** you reports on drugs and crime
- **Conduct** special bibliographic searches for you on specific drugs and crime topics.
- **Refer** you to data on epidemiology, prevention, and treatment of substance abuse at the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.
- **Publish** special reports on subjects such as assets forfeiture and seizure, economic costs of drug-related crime, drugs and violence, drug laws of the 50 States, drug abuse and corrections, and innovative law enforcement reactions to drugs and crime.
- **Prepare** a comprehensive, concise report that will bring together a rich array of data to trace and quantify the full flow of illicit drugs from cultivation to consequences.

Major cocaine smuggling routes into the United States



Call now and speak to a specialist in drugs & crime statistics:

1-800-666-3332

Or write to the Data Center & Clearinghouse for Drugs & Crime
1600 Research Boulevard
Rockville, MD 20850

Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(revised July 1988)

Call toll-free 800-732-3277 (local 301-251-5500) 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

BJS special reports

- Motor vehicle theft NCJ-109978 4/88
- Elderly victims, NCJ 107676 11/87
- Violent crime trends, NCJ-107217 11/87
- 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, 1987, NCJ 111240 5/88
- Criminal victimization 1986, NCJ 106989 10/87
- Households touched by crime, 1986, NCJ 105289 6/87
- The crime of rape, NCJ-96777 3/85
- Household burglary, NCJ-96021 1/85
- Violent crime by strangers, NCJ 80829 4/82
- Crime and the elderly, NCJ 79614 1/82
- Measuring crime, NCJ-75710 2/81

The seasonality of crime victimization, NCJ 111033 6/88

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

Crime and older Americans information package, NCJ-104569 \$10 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

Rape victimization in 26 American cities, NCJ-55878 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

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports

- Prisoners in 1987, NCJ 110331 4/88
- Profile of State prison inmates, 1986, NCJ 109926 1/88
- Capital punishment 1986, NCJ 106483 9/87
- Imprisonment in four countries, NCJ 103967 2/87
- Population density in State prisons, NCJ 103204 12/86
- State and Federal prisoners, 1925-85, 102494 11/86
- Prison admissions and releases, 1983, NCJ 100582 3/86
- Examining recidivism, NCJ 96501 2/85
- Returning to prison, NCJ 95700 11/84
- Time served in prison, NCJ 93924 6/84

Historical statistics on prisoners in State and Federal institutions, yearend 1925-86, NCJ 111098 6/88

Correctional populations in the U.S.

- 1985, NCJ 103957 2/88
- 1984 census of State adult correctional facilities, NCJ-105585 7/87
- Historical corrections statistics in the U.S., 1850-1984, NCJ 102529 4/87

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

- Drunk driving, NCJ 109945 2/88
- Jail inmates, 1986, NCJ 107123 10/87
- Jail inmates 1985, NCJ 105586 7/87
- The 1983 jail census (BJS bulletin) NCJ 95536 11/84
- Census of jails, 1978: Data for individual jails, vols I-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 1986, NCJ 108012 12/87
- Probation and parole 1985, NCJ 103683 1/87
- Setting prison terms, NCJ 76218 8/83

BJS special reports

- Time served in prison and on parole, 1984, NCJ 108544 1/88
- Recidivism of young parolees, NCJ 104916 5/87

Parole in the U.S., 1980 and 1981,

- NCJ 87367 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

Expenditure and employment

BJS bulletins

- Justice expenditure and employment 1985, NCJ 104460 3/87
- 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

Courts

BJS bulletins

- State felony courts and felony laws, NCJ 106277 8/87
- 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
- Hebas corpus, NCJ 92948 3/84
- State court caseload statistics, 1977 and 1981, NCJ-87587 2/83

Sentencing outcomes in 28 felony courts, NCJ 105743 8/87

National criminal defense systems study, NCJ 94702 10/86

The prosecution of felony arrests

- 1982, NCJ-106990 5/88
- 1981, NCJ-101380 9/86 \$7 60
- 1980, NCJ-97684 10/85
- 1979, NCJ-86482 5/84

Felony laws of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 1986, NCJ 105066 2/88 \$14 70

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

1st edition, NCJ 62320 9/80

State court organization 1980, NCJ 76711 7/82

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 \$11 50
- Criminal justice resource manual, NCJ-61550 12/79

Privacy and security

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 101649 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

Date quality of criminal history records,

- NCJ-98079 10/85
- Intelligence and investigative records, NCJ 95787 4/85

Victim/witness legislation: An overview,

- NCJ 94365 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

Federal justice statistics

The Federal civil justice system (BJS bulletin) NCJ 104769 7/87

Employer perceptions of workplace crime, NCJ 101851 7/87 \$6

Federal offenses and offenders

BJS special reports

- Pretrial release and detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984, NCJ-109929 2/88
- White-collar crime, NCJ-106876 9/87
- Pretrial release and misconduct, NCJ-96132 1/85

BJS bulletins

- 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

- International crime rates, NCJ 110776 5/86
- Tracking offenders, 1984, NCJ 109686 1/88
- 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
- Tracking offenders, NCJ 91572 11/83
- Victim and witness assistance: New State laws and the system's response, NCJ-87934 5/83

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

BJS data report, 1987, NCJ 110643 5/88

BJS annual report, fiscal 1987,

- NCJ 109928 4/88
- Data center & clearinghouse for drugs & crime (brochure), BC 000092 2/88
- Drugs and crime: A guide to BJS data, NCJ 109956 2/88
- Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1986, NCJ-105287 9/87
- 1986 directory of automated criminal justice information systems, NCJ 102260 1/87 \$20
- Publications of BJS, 1971-84: A topical bibliography, T8030012 10/86 \$17 50
- BJS publications: Selected library in microfiche, 1971-84, PRO30012 10/86 \$203 domestic

National survey of crime severity, NCJ 96017 10/85

Criminal victimization of District 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

BJS maintains the following mailing lists:

- Drugs and crime data (new)
- White-collar crime (new)
- National Crime Survey (annual)
- Corrections (annual)
- Juvenile corrections (annual)
- Courts (annual)
- Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy
- Federal statistics (annual)
- BJS bulletins and special reports (approximately twice a month)
- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (annual)

To be added to these lists, write to Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

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

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

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—

Justice expenditure and employment reports--annual spending and staffing by Federal/State/local governments and by function (police, courts, etc.)

White-collar crime--data on the processing of Federal white-collar crime cases

Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy--new legislation; maintaining and releasing intelligence and investigative records; data quality issues

Federal statistics--data describing Federal case processing, from investigation through prosecution, adjudication, and corrections

Juvenile corrections reports--juveniles in custody in public and private detention and correctional facilities

Drugs and crime data--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

BJS bulletins and special reports--timely reports of the most current justice data

Prosecution and adjudication in State courts--case processing from prosecution through court disposition, State felony laws, felony sentencing, criminal defense

Corrections reports--results of sample surveys and censuses of jails, prisons, parole, probation, and other corrections data

National Crime Survey reports--the only regular national survey of crime victims

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (annual)--broad-based data from 150+ sources (400+ tables, 100+ figures, index)

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.

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

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

Washington, D.C. 20531

JOANNA JUSTICE
ERIC PROCESSING AND
REFERENCE FACILITY
SUITE 1100
4350 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814-

**Special
Report**

