

Sources of National Criminal Justice Statistics: An Annotated Bibliography



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National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service Reports

Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project:

- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1977 (annual)
- Public Opinion Regarding Crime, Criminal Justice, and Related Topics
- New Directions in Processing of Juvenile Offenders: The Denver Model
- Who Gets Detained? An Empirical Analysis of the Pre-Adjudicatory Detention of Juveniles in Denver
- Juvenile Dispositions: Social and Legal Factors Related to the Processing of Denver Delinquency Cases
- Offender-Based Transaction Statistics: New Directions in Data Collection and Reporting
- Sentencing of California Felony Offenders
- The Judicial Processing of Assault and Burglary Offenders in Selected California Counties
- Pre-Adjudicatory Detention in Three Juvenile Courts
- Delinquency Dispositions: An Empirical Analysis of Processing Decisions in Three Juvenile Courts
- The Patterns and Distribution of Assault Incident Characteristics Among Social Areas
- Patterns of Robbery Characteristics and Their Occurrence Among Social Areas
- Crime-Specific Analysis:
 - The Characteristics of Burglary Incidents
 - An Empirical Examination of Burglary Offender Characteristics
 - An Empirical Examination of Burglary Offenders and Offense Characteristics
- Sources of National Criminal Justice Statistics: An Annotated Bibliography

Victimization Surveys:

- Criminal Victimization in the United States (annual)
 - A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings
 - A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings
 - A Comparison of 1973 and 1974 Findings
 - 1975 (final report)
 - 1974 (final report)
 - 1973 (final report)
- Criminal Victimization Surveys in Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Houston, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Oakland, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. (final report, 13 vols.)
- Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities (summary report, 1 vol.)
- Criminal Victimization Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia: A Comparison of 1972 and 1974 Findings
- Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities: National Crime Panel Survey in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia, 1972
- Criminal Victimization Surveys in Eight American Cities: A Comparison of 1971/72 and 1974/75 Findings—National Crime Surveys in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis
- Crime in Eight American Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis—Advance Report, 1971/72
- Crimes and Victims: A Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization

Applications of the National Crime Survey

Victimization and Attitude Data:

- Public Opinion About Crime: The Attitudes of Victims and Nonvictims in Selected Cities
- Local Victim Surveys: A Review of the Issues
- The Police and Public Opinion: An Analysis of Victimization and Attitude Data from 13 American Cities
- An Introduction to the National Crime Survey
- Compensating Victims of Violent Crime: Potential Costs and Coverage of a National Program

National Prisoner Statistics:

- Capital Punishment (annual):
 - 1977 Advance Report
 - 1976 (final report)
- Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions (annual):
 - December 31, 1977, Advance Report
 - December 31, 1976 (final report)
- Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1974: Advance Report
- Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1974: Advance Report
- Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities, 1973

The Nation's Jails. A report on the census of jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails 1972: Advance Report

Children in Custody: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census

- Advance Report, 1975 census
- Advance Report, 1974 census
- Final Report, 1973 census
- Final Report, 1971 census

State and Local Probation and Parole Systems

State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems

National Survey of Court Organization:

- 1977 Supplement to State Judicial Systems
- 1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems
- 1971 (full report)

Criminal Justice Agencies in Regions 1-10 (10 volumes)

Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-75 (annual)

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1976 (annual)

Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology: Terms and Definitions Proposed for Interstate and National Data Collection and Exchange

Program Plan for Statistics, 1977-81

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**Utilization of
Criminal Justice Statistics
Project**

ANALYTIC REPORT 13

**SOURCES OF NATIONAL
CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS:
An Annotated Bibliography**

by **NICOLETTE PARISI**
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THE UTILIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

Project of the Criminal Justice Research Center was funded initially in 1972 by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. One aim of the project is the production of annual editions of the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, a compilation of the best available nationwide criminal justice statistical data. A second aim is an examination of the utility that a variety of criminal justice statistical data bases have for addressing questions of practical and theoretical interest in the field.

One product of that examination is a series of analytic reports, of which this volume is one. These reports, written by research staff members of the Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project, all have a common theme: the discussion of a central criminal justice topic using an exemplary or innovative criminal justice data base. Each report in the series not only discusses substantive findings in regard to particular issues, but also considers the qualities and limitations of the data, as well as techniques and problems of analysis, in relation to the substantive findings.

At a time when criminal justice statistics development is extensive, and often expensive, these analytic reports focus attention on one often overlooked function of criminal justice statistics—the analysis of current issues and questions based on available data. In fact, the utilization issue is perhaps as important as any in the area of criminal justice statistics. It is only by actual use of new data sources in addressing the problems confronting criminal justice that the advantages and limitations of the data can be understood. Very often data are collected—usually at great expense—without subsequent efforts to utilize them to address the pressing problems that confront criminal justice. This series of Analytic Reports begins with the premise that existing data can be used to further our understanding in many areas of criminal justice. The reports explore the problems and prospects inherent in the application of various sources of criminal justice statistical data to issues of interest and concern to agency personnel, planners, researchers, and the public.

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SOURCES OF NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS: An Annotated Bibliography

Introduction

IT IS OFTEN DIFFICULT to find out what has been done in the way of research and data collection in the field of criminal justice. Criminal justice planners, researchers, practitioners, and educators are faced with a number of obstacles in their search for data. First, data about contemporary issues in criminal justice are reported in diverse and unrelated sources—public opinion polls, the popular press, journals, books, and governmental reports. Once data have been located, further searching must be done to determine answers to questions, such as whether the data are relevant to the problem a researcher or planner has and whether the subjects used are germane to the issue under investigation.

In an attempt to overcome these obstacles, this annotated bibliography of national statistical information was prepared. An intensive effort was made to gather together, in a descriptive format, as many sources of *national* data pertaining to aspects of criminal justice as possible. This was done in conjunction with the information search undertaken in preparation of the 1975 and 1976 editions of the **SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS**, an annual publication of the Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics project. These **SOURCEBOOKS** contain information extracted from each

of the sources listed in this bibliography. It should be noted that the annual publications annotated in this report were those current during the preparation of this report.

In addition to identifying statistical publications, two other features have been added to the annotated entries: (1) the edition(s) of **SOURCEBOOK** in which the data appear has been identified; and (2) those sources that are available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service are identified by an asterisk at the end of the citation. A list of these documents and how to obtain them can be found on page 63.

The annotations are arranged into 11 topical sections and are listed alphabetically by author within each section. Each entry has a reference number. At the end of some sections there are references to publications in other sections. Each source can easily be located by the reference number listed in the "Alphabetical list of sources" beginning on page 51. In order to make this bibliography as useful as possible, an index is also included, using the reference numbers as entries. Finally, addresses of publishers can be found beginning on page 57. It is hoped that this bibliography will help to overcome some of the obstacles encountered by practitioners, planners, researchers, and persons in other disciplines in the search for criminal justice data.

GUIDE TO ANNOTATION FORMAT

Books, reports, or monographs

Author or Agency. *Title*. Publication Number [if any]. City of publication: Publisher, year of publication.*

Contents: Number of pages, tables, figures, appendices

Dates of data presented: Years or periods covered by the report

Periodicity: Frequency of publication

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): The SOURCEBOOK edition(s) in which selected data from the source appeared.

The narrative contains a synopsis of the types of information found in the source. The annotation has been written by SOURCEBOOK staff and/or adapted from the text of the publication.

Articles

Author. "Title of Article." *Journal* Volume (Month Year), range of pages.

Contents: Number of pages, tables, figures, appendices

Dates of data presented: Years or periods covered by the article

Periodicity: Refers to the article and not the journal

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): The SOURCEBOOK edition(s) in which selected data from the source appeared.

*Indicates that the publication is available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, see p. 63.

PUBLIC OPINION

1. Erskine, Hazel G., ed. *Public Opinion Quarterly*. New York: Columbia University, 1974.

Contents: See narrative

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: Quarterly

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

Supported by the American Association of Public Opinion Research, the *Public Opinion Quarterly* presents research on various issues, selections from various opinion polls, and pertinent book reviews. Some opinion poll topics in the area of criminal justice that have been included are the fear of crime, causes of crime, and attitudes towards the United States Supreme Court. Some of the research organizations that permit their findings to be included in this journal are the California Poll, the Columbia Broadcasting System News Department, the Gallup Poll, Louis Harris and Associates, and the National Opinion Research Center.

2. Gallup, George H. "Seventh Annual Gallup Poll of Public Attitudes Toward Education." *Phi Delta Kappan* 57 (December 1975), pp. 227-241.

———. "Sixth Annual Gallup Poll of Public Attitudes Toward Education." *Phi Delta Kappan* 56 (September 1974), pp. 20-32.

Contents:

Seventh Poll—15 pages, 45 tables

Sixth Poll—13 pages, 49 tables

Dates of data presented:

Seventh Poll—1975

Sixth Poll—1974

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

These articles are the result of an annual attitude poll toward education conducted by Gallup International for CFK Ltd., a philanthropic organization founded by Charles F. Kettering II in 1967. The purposes of the study and research pro-

cedures are described, followed by the results of the survey.

The 1974 article describes the respondents' attitudes toward major school problems, crime within schools, teaching and discipline within the schools, constitutional amendments and court cases affecting schools, and busing. This poll specifically asked high school juniors and seniors about school and their future plans. The last section provides a detailed breakdown of the responses for all respondents, those with no children in schools, public school parents, parochial school parents, and high school juniors and seniors, as well as selected questions with responses by demographic characteristics.

The article on the "Seventh Poll" includes attitude data on major problems, ratings of public schools, use of drugs and alcohol, Supreme Court rulings on discipline, characteristics of teaching, Federal aid to public schools, textbook censorship, strikes by teachers, and decline in national test scores. Some responses are broken down by whether the respondent had children in school and by type of school (public versus parochial) the respondents' children attended. The composition and design of the sample conclude both articles.

3. Gallup, George H. *The Gallup Opinion Index*. Princeton, N.J.: The American Institute of Public Opinion.

Contents: See narrative

Dates of data presented: See narrative

Periodicity: Monthly

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

The Gallup Opinion Index is a monthly publication of the American Institute of Public Opinion and contains the results of opinion polls conducted by the Gallup Poll. Political, social, and economic trends are presented in issues that include many topics (e.g., July 1976—Ford presidency, election 1976, capital punishment, astrology, and international opinion polls) or in issues that are devoted solely to one subject (e.g., March 1976—"Women in America"). A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerances, and survey dates is included in each issue.

4. Harris, Louis. *The Harris Survey*. Chicago: The Chicago Tribune.

Contents: See narrative

Dates of data presented: See narrative

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

Since 1963, public opinion research conducted by Louis Harris and Associates has been reported in newspapers across the country. Louis Harris surveys the public on a wide variety of current issues for their own use, as well as for the use of private firms. The results of their own studies, and those that their clients release to the public, are presented in frequent press releases titled *The Harris Survey*.

5. Roper Public Opinion Research Center. *Current Opinion*. Williamstown, Mass.: Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Contents: See narrative

Dates of data presented: See narrative

Periodicity: Monthly

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

Established in 1946, the Roper Public Opinion Research Center is a repository of data for researchers interested in public opinion. This digest includes the results of recent surveys conducted by leading opinion research organizations in the United States and abroad. Most of the surveys from which *Current Opinion* articles are drawn are deposited at the Roper Center. Each article includes the source, date of survey, publisher, and size of sample (e.g., "The Gallup Poll, June 11-14, 1976. Copyright 1976, Field Enterprises, Inc. National adult sample of 1,524.") The topics chosen by *Current Opinion* vary from issue to issue (e.g., September 1976—ethical standards of occupations, busing, trial marriages, rating of religions, Northern Ireland, and services for handicapped children). Criminal justice topics include the death penalty, legalization of marihuana, and gun control.

6. U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations. *Confidence and Concern: Citizens View American Government*. Part 1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

Contents:

342 pages, 130 tables (estimated), 7 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1973

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

The Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations contracted Louis Harris and Associates to measure public perceptions and expectations of the responsiveness of government at the Federal, State, and local levels. The Harris firm interviewed 1,596 citizens, 68 State officials, and conducted a mail survey of 206 local officials in 96 selected sampling areas across the country. The survey developed data in several areas: public knowledge of government, public participation and involvement in government, perception of government, contact and experience with government, trends in confidence in government, capabilities of government, and public expectations for solutions to various problems. The first appendix contains the questionnaire; appendices two through six present the tables for each chapter; and the seventh appendix presents the proposal and contract for the study. Separately published volumes, Part 2 and Part 3, present the breakdowns for each question.

See also, Adams, Stuart. "Correctional Agency Perceptions of the Usefulness of Research" (56)

Minor, Bradburn, Cotterman and Murray. *Gambling Related Data* (10)

National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse. *Marihuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding, the Technical Papers of the First Report of the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse* (18)

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. "National Crime Surveys" (15)

CRIME

7. Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling. *First Interim Report of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

Contents: 55 pages, 2 tables, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented: 1973

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This report, the first in a series, reviews the history of the creation of the Commission, its current membership, and its methods for accomplishing its mandates. The report also examines various research projects the Commission has completed or plans to conduct. Included among these are a summary of Federal law enforcement activities, a survey of American households to determine gambling behavior, reasons for gambling and attitudes toward gambling, a study of the status of different types of legalized gambling in the various States, a survey of the history and impact of lotteries on society, an investigation of the relationship between gambling laws and law enforcement, a study of the structure of organized crime and gambling, and a study of the nature and extent of "compulsive" gambling. The appendix contains the Commission's survey of gambling policy at the Federal level, and a summary of each agency's responsibilities, the congressional intent of enabling statutes, and the agency's utilization of the statutes.

8. Interstate Commerce Commission. Bureau of Accounts. *Quarterly Freight Loss and Damage Claims for the Quarter Ended June 30, 1974*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

_____. *Quarterly Freight Loss and Damage Claims for the Quarter Ended March 31, 1975*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

Contents:

Quarter ended June 30, 1974—39 pages, 7 tables, 1 figure

Quarter ended March 31, 1975—39 pages, 7 tables, 1 figure

Dates of data presented:

Quarter ended June 30, 1974—Apr. 1, 1974 to June 30, 1974

Quarter ended March 31, 1975—Jan. 1, 1975 to Mar. 31, 1975

Periodicity: Quarterly

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

The introductory statement contains a list of definitions and an explanation of the data presented. A map of motor carrier regions precedes the tables. Tables are presented along the following dimensions: loss and damage claims paid as a result of all shortage, theft, pilferage, and hijacking; number and amount of claims paid for known theft and pilferage, and hijacking by State of occurrence; number and amount of claims paid for known theft and pilferage, and hijacking by commodity; claims paid by areas having largest dollar amounts paid and commodity; summary of claims processed for common and contract carriers of property and for common carriers of general freight.

9. Kingsbury, James C. *The Cost of Crimes Against Business*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Domestic and International Business Administration. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

Contents: 52 pages, 27 tables, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented: 1970-74

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This report, an update of the 1972 publication—*The Economic Impact of Crimes Against Business*, summarizes the information on crimes against business from both industrial and Federal government reports. After presenting a synopsis of the findings, the report describes the impact of selected crimes on the various sectors of the business community. There is also a discussion of crime-related problems like drug abuse, office security, and organized crime. The report discusses several types of crime-related problems in manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing,

airlines, banks, brokerage firms, construction industries, and hotels and motels. The report details the Federal allocations to various crime reduction programs and describes other aspects of the Federal government's response to business crime, emphasizing the Federal Crime Insurance Program for businesses.

The appendix contains tables from the FBI *Uniform Crime Reports* and the law Enforcement Assistance Administration's victimization surveys that deal with commercial victimization.

10. Minor, Michael; Bradburn, N.; Cotterman, R.; and Murray, J. *Gambling Related Data, Results for Cycle 5 and Cycle 6*. Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, 1974.

Contents: 21 pages, 16 tables

Dates of data presented: 1966, 1973

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

The results presented in this report are based on interviews conducted as part of the Continuous National Survey of the National Opinion Research Center in Chicago. Cycles 5 and 6, the two survey periods included in this report, involved 639 and 625 respondents, respectively. Information on the various types of gambling by the respondents is presented by demographic characteristics. Data are also presented on the location, frequency, and the amount of gambling. Winnings and unpaid bets are also included in the tabular presentation. Questions concerning the legality of various gambling activities and attitudes toward legalization of these gambling activities were also asked. For comparison purposes, tables on gambling behavior in 1966 conclude the report.

11. Minor, William W. "Skyjacking Crime Control Models." *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 66 (March 1975), pp. 94-105.

Contents: 11 pages, 3 tables

Dates of data presented: 1930-74

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

Following a brief discussion of crime control models, the author presents data on skyjacking in the United States and elsewhere in the world. Various efforts to control skyjackings are also reviewed. The author then examines three major issues in a "prevention model of skyjacking control:" effectiveness, fiscal cost, and social costs. Data were taken from the Federal Aviation Administration, Civil Aviation Security Service, "Worldwide Reported Hijacking Attempts—Summarization" (Jan. 1, 1975).

12. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Bomb Summary: A Comprehensive Report of Incidents Involving Explosive and Incendiary Devices in the Nation—1973*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

_____. *Bomb Summary: A Comprehensive Report of Incidents Involving Explosives and Incendiary Devices in the Nation—1974*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

Contents:

1973—28 pages, 9 tables, 6 figures

1974—32 pages, 9 tables, 6 figures

Dates of data presented:

1973—Primary period: 1973

Trend tables: 1972-73

1974—Primary period: 1974

Trend tables: 1972-74

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

The bomb summary data is supplied by FBI offices and by local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies to the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Following a brief summary of the tabular information, the report presents data on bombing incidents along the following dimensions: trends for 1972-74; target; region, geographic division, and State; target and motive; size of city; time of day, day of the week, and month of bombing incidents. A description of each incident is provided by month and State.

13. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1973*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

_____. *Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1974*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

Contents:

1973—282 pages, 78 tables, 23 figures

1974—293 pages, 78 tables, 37 figures

Dates of data presented:

1973—Primary period: 1973

Trend tables: 1960-73

1974—Primary period: 1974

Trend tables: 1960-74

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program receives reports from law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) on the number of offenses known to them, the number of reported crimes that have been cleared by arrests or other means, the number of law enforcement officers killed and assaulted, and the value of property stolen and recovered. Law enforcement employee data are also submitted to this program.

These reports begin with a summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. A brief description of the offenses is included, but more extensive coding instructions are published in a separate coding manual, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976). The second section of the report describes each of the seven crimes of the Crime Index: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The volume, trends, rate, characteristics of these offenses, and persons arrested and charged are presented in narrative and tabular form. A description of the persons in the Computerized Criminal History File is also included in this section.

Detailed tables are then presented on offenses known to the police by State, region, size of place, and extent of urbanization. Information on arrests and offender characteristics are included along similar dimensions in the next section.

Information on law enforcement employees and law enforcement officers assaulted and killed, comprises the last major section of the report. Employee information is presented according to assignment and population size of jurisdiction. The number of State police and civilian employees is presented.

14. U.S. Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service. *1973 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

_____. *1974 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

Contents:

1973 *Annual Report*: 126 pages, 56 tables, 4 figures

1974 *Annual Report*: 131 pages, 81 tables, 5 figures

Dates of data presented:

1973 *Annual Report*—Primary period: fiscal year 1973; Trend tables: fiscal years 1964-73

1974 *Annual Report*—Primary period: fiscal year 1974; Trend tables: fiscal years 1965-74

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

The text of this report of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization is divided into examinations (inspections and admissions, and adjudications), enforcement (deportable aliens, foreign-born law violators and criminal prosecution), detention and deportation, hearings and litigation, alien address reports, citizenship, administrative sources, and personnel. The remainder of the report presents detailed tables on immigration and the agency's activities related to immigration and naturalization. The types of information presented on immigration and naturalization include trend data, occupational preferences, sex, age, marital status, State of intended residence, etc. Information is also included on nonimmigrants, temporary workers, and foreign laborers. Tables on aliens deported or required to depart from the United States are presented by reason (cause), nationality, destination and place of birth. The activities of the Immigration Border Patrol for 1965-74 are summarized in tabular form. Data are also presented on U.S. arrivals and departures, aliens reporting their addresses, persons naturalized (by country of former allegiance, sex, marital status, etc.), certificates of citizenship, details of petitions for naturalization, prosecutions and convictions for immigration violations, appeals of deportation cases, and private bills introduced and laws enacted on immigration and naturalization.

15. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. "National Crime Surveys." [See narrative]

Contents: See narrative

Dates of data presented: See narrative

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

Beginning in 1972, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the U.S. Bureau of the Census have conducted a series of surveys of criminal victimization, entitled the National Crime Survey Program. Using probability samples of households from the nation as a whole and from 26 specific cities (13 of which were reinterviewed during the first quarter of 1975), household members aged 12 and older were interviewed by Bureau of the Census personnel about their experiences as victims of common crimes such as assault, robbery, rape, personal and household larceny, burglary, and vehicle theft. Probability samples of businesses were also drawn, and persons knowledgeable about the affairs of the business were interviewed about robberies or burglaries suffered by the business. The national sample is interviewed twice a year for 3 years about experiences with crime in the 6 months since the last interview.

The tables in the 1975 and 1976 SOURCEBOOK that present data from the National Crime Survey were all compiled from raw data provided to the SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of LEAA. Tables generally presenting 1974 data are included that show (1) estimated nationwide number of personal, household, and business victimizations, by various characteristics of victims and events; (2) estimated nationwide rates of personal victimiza-

tions, by age, sex, race, family income, and victim's major activity; (3) estimated nationwide rates of household victimizations, by household characteristics; (4) estimated nationwide rates of business victimization, by business characteristics; (5) estimated city-specific numbers and rates of personal, household, and business victimizations for the 26 cities (1975) or 13 cities (1976) surveyed, by selected characteristics of victims or events; (6) changes in estimated nationwide rates of personal, household and business victimizations, and in percentage distributions of selected victimization characteristics between 1973 and 1974; and (7) responses to selected attitude or opinion questions about personal safety, fear of crime, extent of crime, increases in crime, and quality of job done by police in controlling crime.

In addition to the National Crime Survey data presented in SOURCEBOOK, victimization survey data (including a description of sample size, survey methodology, and definition of terms) are also published by the U.S. Government Printing Office in a number of LEAA reports: *Criminal Victimization Surveys in the U.S.: 1973* (1976); *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1973 and 1974 Findings* (1976); *Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings* (1977); *Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York and Philadelphia* (1975); *Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys in Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Houston, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Oakland; Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.* (1975); *Crime in Eight American Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis—Advance Report* (1974).

DRUGS

16. Abelson, Herbert I., and Atkinson, Ronald B. *Public Experience with Psychoactive Substances: A Nationwide Survey Among Adults and Youth*. Princeton, N.J.: Response Analysis Corporation, 1975.

Contents: 114 pages, 63 tables, 14 figures, 8 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1971, 1972, and 1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This report contains information from three nationwide sample surveys of the beliefs, attitudes, and behavior of adults and youths concerning a wide range of legal and illegal substances. The 1971 figures were derived from a survey of 2,045 adults and 781 youths. These results were reported in *Marihuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972), which was prepared for the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse. The 1972 survey, which appeared in *Drug Use in America: Problem in Perspective* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), was prepared for the same commission and included 2,411 adults and 880 youths. Interviews for the most recent survey were conducted between November 1974 and March 1975 and included 3,071 adults (18 and older) and 952 youths (12 to 17).

Data are presented for adults and youths in the following areas: (1) use of illegal drugs; (2) medical use of therapeutic drugs; (3) use of cigarettes, alcohol, coffee, and tea; (4) beliefs and attitudes related to drugs.

The appendices include a list of questions corresponding to each table, a description of the sample methodology, explanations of "analytic index variables," notes on other volumes of this report, description of the validity study done in preparation for the national study, and copies of the questionnaires.

17. Ball, John C.; Levine, B. K.; Demaree, R. G.; and Neman, J. F. "Pretreatment Criminality of Male and Female Drug Abuse Patients in the United States." *Addictive Diseases: An International Journal* 1 (1975), pp. 481-489.

Contents: 5 pages, 6 tables

Dates of data presented: 1969-73

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This article presents data from the Drug Abuse Reporting Program established in 1968 by the National Institute of Mental Health at Texas Christian University. This data bank contains information on 42,293 drug abuse patients who entered 50 federally-funded treatment programs between 1969 and 1973. A brief description of the data bank is followed by a description of the patient population in terms of sex, age, race or ethnic group, prior arrests, prior criminal convictions, and length of prior incarcerations. The patient population is also described by the location of the programs.

18. National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse. *Marihuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding, The Technical Papers of the First Report of the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse*. 2 vols. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

Contents:

Vol. I—608 pages, 100 tables (estimated)

Vol. II—641 pages, 100 tables (estimated)

Dates of data presented: 1971

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This two-volume appendix to the Commission's report, *Marihuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding*, documents the methodological and substantive issues presented in the report. The first part of the appendix deals with the biological and social aspects of marihuana use. The second section, the social aspects of marihuana use, discusses patterns of the individual user as well as the relationship of marihuana use to violent and nonviolent crime. In the third part the legal aspects of the marihuana controversy and a history of control of marihuana, alcohol, and tobacco are discussed. The response of

the criminal justice system, the fourth part, analyzes law enforcement behavior with respect to marihuana use. The findings of the Commission-sponsored national survey of public attitudes toward marihuana, other drug use, and related social issues are presented in the fifth section. Finally, the sixth section focuses on the marihuana issue with respect to social and legal policy practices and decisions. Each of these sections is composed of papers that represent the composite effort of Commission members and staff, consultants, contractors, and youth consultants.

The table of contents is in Volume I; the index of contributors, contractors and consultants, and the research papers prepared for the Commission are listed in Volume II.

19. Nichols, James L. *Drug Use and Highway Safety: A Review of the Literature*. U.S. Department of Transportation. National Highway Safety Administration. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

Contents: 110 pages, 6 figures, 4 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1971

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

This publication reviews the literature on research into drug use in American society, emphasizing its effect on highway safety. The literature and laboratory investigations on drug use in general and in highway situations are discussed and are followed by conclusions and recommendations for further research. The appendices provide a drug use glossary, a summary of research findings, Federal drug laws and pertinent motor vehicles laws.

A summary of State laws dealing with drugs and driving are also included. A list of references concludes the report.

20. U.S. Department of Justice. Drug Enforcement Administration. *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

———. *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

Contents:

Report (1974)—41 pages, 57 tables

Report (1976)—44 pages, 23 tables

Dates of data presented:

Report (1974): Primary period: 1973; Trend tables: 1969-73

Report (1976): Primary period: 1975; Trend tables: 1971-75

Periodicity: Quarterly

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

These documents present statistics on Federal, State, and local law enforcement activities with respect to the illicit drug problem. The 1974 report contains data for the second quarter of fiscal year 1974 and calendar year 1973. The 1976 report presents data for the second quarter of fiscal year 1976 and calendar year 1975. Tables in both reports include information on drugs removed from the illicit market, arrests, convictions, laboratories seized, training, personnel of the Drug Enforcement Administration, drug thefts, deaths due to drugs, and drug prices. The earlier report also contains data on drug arrests, seizures, and deaths due to drugs in selected cities.

See also, Pipken, *An Analysis of the Alcohol Program in the Texas Department of Corrections* (71)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

21. Alviani, Joseph D., and Drake, William R. *Handgun Control . . . Issues and Alternatives*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1975.

Contents: 63 pages, 16 tables, 5 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1966-75

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This report contains statistics from a variety of sources that deal with the issue of handgun control. In Part I of the report, the data are contrasted with seven commonly heard claims about handguns, claims such as "Guns don't kill people—people kill people." Part II documents existing controls at the Federal, State, and local levels. Part III describes the various methods of control, listing relevant recommendations made by various national commissions, and also explains some administrative options for achieving stronger handgun control. The appendices consist of a United States Conference of Mayors' policy statement on handgun control, a list of handgun control organizations, policy positions taken by several national organizations, representative legislation pending in the 94th Congress, and an annotated bibliography.

22. Chaiken, Jan M. *The Criminal Investigation Process Volume II: Survey of Municipal and County Police Departments*. Santa Monica, Calif.: The Rand Corporation, 1975.

Contents: 82 pages, 17 tables, 6 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This report is the second in a three part series resulting from a 2-year study of criminal investigation practices and their impact. Data are presented from a 1974 survey of all municipal and county police departments having 150 or more full-time employees in 1972 or serving a city with a 1970 census population over 100,000. The 153 responding

departments (51 percent) provided information about departmental policies, resources, and operational characteristics, including investigators' rank, qualifications and training, organization of the investigative function, interaction with other criminal justice agencies, records and files, and innovative programs. The major sections of the report present the survey design and response patterns, a descriptive analysis of departments surveyed, and the relationships among departmental characteristics.

The six appendices include a list of the police departments surveyed, the survey instrument, a sample cover letter, a sample postcard indicating departmental intention to respond or not respond, a sample followup letter, and a sample coding sheet.

23. Eisenberg, Terry; Kent, Deborah K.; and Wall, Charles R. *Police Personnel Practices in State and Local Governments*. Washington, D.C.: Police Foundation, 1973.

Contents: 136 pages, 51 tables, 6 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1973

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

Data from this survey of police agencies were based on 493 responses to 668 questionnaires distributed by the Police Foundation to police agencies with 50 or more sworn police officers. The report analyzes the data in three broad categories: all reporting agencies, type of agency, and size of municipal agency. The types of information presented in tabular and narrative form include number of employees, civil service or merit system, police personnel responsibilities and functions, recruitment at the entrance level, selection requirements at the entrance level, lateral entry, promotions, performance appraisal, appeals and grievances, organization and management, female personnel, and minority personnel.

The appendices present the survey questionnaire; a list of regional coordinators; regions, States, and total number of jurisdictions included; questionnaires returned by type of agency; and responding agencies.

24. Fraternal Order of Police National Lodge. *A Survey of 1974 Salaries and Working Conditions of the Police Departments in the United States*. Flint, Mich.: Fraternal Order of Police, 1974.

_____. *A Survey of 1976 Salaries and Working Conditions of the Police Departments in the United States*. Flint, Mich.: Fraternal Order of Police, 1976.

Contents:

1974 *Salaries and Working Conditions*—27 pages, 1 table
1976 *Salaries and Working Conditions*—29 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented:

1974 *Salaries and Working Conditions*—1974
1976 *Salaries and Working Conditions*—1976

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This annual report on salaries and working conditions of law enforcement officers consists of one table; data are presented by population groups, State police and highway patrol, and miscellaneous agencies. The types of information presented include minimum and maximum salaries by rank, number of uniformed police and detectives, work hours per week, annual vacation allowance, overtime compensation, number of paid holidays, annual clothing allowance, paid hospitalization benefits, annual sick leave allowance, amount of life insurance contributed by the employer, civil service status, minimum age required for pension, minimum years of service required for pension, compulsory retirement age, shift differential pay, and residency requirements.

25. International City Management Association. *The Municipal Yearbook 1974*. Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1974.

_____. *Municipal Yearbook 1975*. Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1975.

_____. *Municipal Yearbook 1976*. Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, 1976.

Contents:

1974—404 pages, 200 tables (estimated)
1975—421 pages, 200 tables (estimated)
1976—396 pages, 200 tables (estimated)

Dates of data presented:

1974—1973
1975—1974
1976—1975

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

Each *Municipal Yearbook* is divided into sections with individually authored articles on various aspects of urban government. For example, the 1976 edition contains eight major subdivisions: (1) profiles of individual cities; (2) administrative, legislative, and judicial trends; (3) forms of government; (4) municipal employment and finances; (5) municipal services and functions; (6) recreation; (7) directories of agencies and professional organizations; and (8) a list of references by topic. Each yearbook contains a list of authors and an index.

In the area of criminal justice, the *Yearbook* regularly provides data on police personnel, salaries, and expenditures. The information is collected annually from a survey questionnaire sent to all United States cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants. The 1976 *Municipal Yearbook* also includes a subsection on the personal qualifications and educational and experience requirements of municipal police chiefs.

26. Kansas City, Missouri Police Department. Administrative Analysis Division. *1972 Survey of Municipal Police Departments*. Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Police Department, 1972.

_____. *1973 Survey of Municipal Police Departments*. Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Police Department, 1973.

Contents:

1972 *Survey*—28 pages, 1 table
1973 *Survey*—27 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented:

1972 *Survey*—1972
1973 *Survey*—1973

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

Data were derived from a survey of police departments in 40 cities whose population ranged from 300,000 to 1,000,000 people. The report begins with a summary of salaries, fringe benefits, and other working conditions in all 40 cities. The same information was compiled for the 33 cities with an estimated population of 300,000 to 700,000. Supplementary material to the main table is included for each State. The main table includes information on population, budgets, authorized employees, present employees, monthly salaries by rank, uniforms, sidearms, retirement issues, disability and death benefits, sick leave, agency equipment, computer capabilities, patrol coverage, promotional policies, and other issues. An index is attached to both reports.

27. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. *FBI Annual Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

Contents: 28 pages, 1 table, 10 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: fiscal year 1974
Trend tables: fiscal years 1970-74

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

This annual report contains data on several areas:

The first section, criminal investigations, includes information on organized crime, criminal intelligence dissemination, bank robberies, burglaries, larcenies, extortion, civil rights violations, fugitive investigations, interstate crimes, crime on government land and Indian reservations, theft of government property, assaulting or killing Federal officers or other government officials, police killings, and crime on aircrafts.

The second section, accounting and fraud matters, presents information on white-collar crimes and computer frauds, bank fraud and embezzlement matters, bankruptcy and antitrust matters, fraud against the government, bribery, labor management crimes, and criminal extortion.

In the third section, data are presented on internal security, counterespionage, Communist Party, Progressive Labor Party, National Caucus of Labor Committees, domestic terrorists matters, hate groups, etc..

The last sections focus on FBI cooperative services, applicant and employee investigations, and personnel and administration.

28. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, Summary 1973*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

_____. *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, Summary 1974*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

Contents:

Summary 1973—67 pages, 10 tables, 3 figures
Summary 1974—71 pages, 12 tables, 3 figures

Dates of data presented:

Summary 1973—Primary period: 1973; Trend tables: 1969-73
Summary 1974—Primary period: 1974; Trend tables: 1970-74

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

These data are supplied by local, county, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies to the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. After a brief summary of the tabular information, the report presents the following types of data on law enforcement officers that were killed: geographic region, location, type of activity, type of weapon, type of assignment, time of day, day of the week, month, location of fatal wounds, and size of city. There is also a profile of victim officers and offenders. The report concludes with a month-by-month and State-by-State description of the killings of law enforcement officers.

29. U.S. Department of the Treasury. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. *Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Summary Statistics Fiscal Year 1974*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

_____. *Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Summary Statistics Fiscal Year 1975*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

Contents:

Fiscal year 1974—75 pages, 93 tables
Fiscal year 1975—75 pages, 93 tables

Dates of data presented:

Fiscal year 1974—Primary period: fiscal year 1974; Trend tables: fiscal years 1934-74
Fiscal year 1975—Primary period: fiscal year 1975; Trend tables: fiscal years 1934-75

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

The tables in these reports were derived from (1) sources within the Department of the Treasury; (2) distilled spirits plants, bonded wine cellars, breweries, and dealers; (3) factories; (4) enforcement personnel; and (5) firearms licensees. Definitions of terms used in the report precede the tables. In the criminal enforcement area, tables are presented on seizures, arrests, and value of property confiscated for violations of liquor, firearms and explosives laws. These data are presented by month for the Nation and by State for the fiscal year.

30. U.S. Department of the Treasury. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. *Project Identification: A Study of Handguns Used in Crime*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

Contents: 65 pages, 100 tables (estimated)

Dates of data presented: 1973-75

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

Data in this report were collected in four phases (from 1973 to 1975) in 16 cities: Phase I—New York, Atlanta, Detroit, New Orleans; Phase II—Dallas, Denver, Kansas City, Oakland; Phase III—Miami/Dade County, Minneapolis/St. Paul, Philadelphia, Seattle; and Phase IV—Boston, Charlotte, Louisville, Los Angeles. Each cooperating police department surveyed all handguns received, recovered, or seized by them during a specified period. A trace was made of the handguns to determine ownership history. Data are shown along the following dimensions: number and type of gun (caliber, cost, barrel length, Saturday Night Specials, etc.), source (different State, pawnbrokers, licensed dealers), age of gun, whether stolen, and whether successfully traced. The report is divided into five major sections—a summary section of the results for all 16 cities and four other sections presenting data for each separate stage of the study. There is a description of the background and procedures of the study, and an explanation of the terms used in the study.

DIVERSION

31. New York State Supreme Court. Subcommittee on Elimination of Inappropriate and Unnecessary Jurisdiction of the Departmental Committees for Court Administration of the Appellate Divisions. *Diversion from the Judicial Process: An Alternative to Trial and Incarceration*. Albany, N.Y.: New York Supreme Court, The Departmental Committees for Court Administration, 1974.

Contents: 387 pages, 26 tables, 7 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

The data in this report on diversion programs were derived from a survey begun in 1972. A questionnaire was sent to court administrators, court planners, and the 10 regional offices of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration as part of the first stage of the project to identify diversion programs throughout the country. The second phase consisted of writing directly to the diversion projects requesting specific information about each project. In all, 54 programs were accepted for the study. Data are presented on the population of the programs, administration, budget, procedures (e.g., eligibility criteria, consent requirements, reasons for separation from the program), and outcome of program participation. The Subcommittee's recommendations for diversion are also included. The appendices include the questionnaire sent to court administrators, court planners, and regional offices.

32. Stover, Robert V., and Martin, John A. "Results of a Questionnaire Survey Regarding Pretrial Release and Diversion Programs" in *Policymakers' Views Regarding Issues in the Operation and Evaluation of Pretrial Release and Diversion Programs: Findings from a Questionnaire Survey*. Denver: National Center for State Courts, 1975.

Contents: 99 pages, 38 tables, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

Data in this document were derived from a questionnaire sent to the directors of all pretrial release programs and all diversion programs for which addresses were available as of April 1974—in all, 89 release programs and 28 diversion programs. Fifty-five of the release programs (62 percent) and 22 of the diversion programs (79 percent) responded. Additionally, 466 questionnaires were sent to sheriffs, police chiefs, district attorneys, judges, and county executives in jurisdictions having pretrial release or diversion programs. The response rate varied, ranging from 33 to 72 percent. Copies of the questionnaire are appended to the report.

Narrative and tables are presented along the following dimensions: general information about the programs, such as months in operation, annual budgets, and sources of funding; the views of the respondents on which program goals should have highest priority and which goals actually do have highest priority; respondents' views of evaluations of release and diversion programs with which they were familiar; and perceptions of the respondents of the impact and desirability of programs.

This document is a separately published appendix to another work entitled *An Evaluation of Policy Related Research on the Effectiveness of Pretrial Release Programs*.

COURTS

33. Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *1973 Annual Report of the Director*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1973.

———. *1974 Annual Report of the Director*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

———. *1975 Annual Report of the Director*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

Contents:

1973 Annual Report—263 pages, 150 tables (estimated), 1 appendix

1974 Annual Report—289 pages, 159 tables, 15 figures, 1 appendix

1975 Annual Report—395 pages, 159 tables, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

1973 Annual Report—Primary period: fiscal year 1973; Trend tables: fiscal years 1960-73

1974 Annual Report—Primary period: fiscal year 1974; Trend tables: fiscal years 1960-74

1975 Annual Report—Primary period: fiscal year 1975; Trend tables: fiscal years 1960-75

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

The annual reports of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts are made pursuant to Section 604(a)(3) of Title 28, United States Code. The reports begin with a summary of the activities of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the status of the workload of the Federal courts for the current fiscal year. The overview of the report reviews the following topics briefly: judgeships, courts of appeal, district courts, trials, bankruptcy cases, juror utilization, magistrates, public defenders, workload indicators, and judicial administration. Detailed reports of the divisions of the Administrative Office and of the Office of General Counsel are also included. These divisions are the Division of Management Review, Clerk's Division, Division of Personnel, Division of Financial Management, Division of

Administrative Services, Division of Magistrates, Division of Bankruptcy Administration, Division of Probation, and Division of Information Systems.

The appendix is composed of statistical tables on the activities of the U.S. Courts of Appeals, U.S. District Courts (civil and criminal areas), Federal Probation System, bankruptcy cases, special courts (U.S. Customs Court and Patent Appeals), magistrates, passports and naturalization, and miscellaneous activities.

34. Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts 1971*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1973.

———. *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts 1972*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1975.

Contents:

Federal Offenders 1971—160 pages, 79 tables, 11 figures, 1 appendix

Federal Offenders 1972—25 pages, 20 tables, 7 figures, 5 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Federal Offenders 1971—Primary period: fiscal year 1971; Trend tables: fiscal years 1945-72

Federal Offenders 1972—Primary period: fiscal year 1972; Trend tables: fiscal years 1945-74

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

These reports are based on data supplied by (1) the clerks of the U.S. District Courts who report the filing of every criminal case and the disposition of each defendant, and by (2) the U.S. probation offices that provide information on convicted defendants. The earlier report is divided into four parts: highlights, overall analysis, analysis of the District Court for the District of Columbia, and the appendix. The overall analysis is subdivided into defendants disposed of, convicted defendants, assigned counsel, convicted and sentenced defendants, application of weighted sentence value, descriptive data (e.g., sex,

median age, prior record) of convicted defendants and presence investigation reports. The appendix contains detailed tables on criminal cases, criminal defendants, sentences, assigned counsel, defendants convicted of Selective Service violations, marihuana violations, etc. The Federal offender profile is presented for each district. There are historical offense tables at the conclusion of the report.

In the more recent report, the following information on defendants is presented: disposition, counsel, type of sentence, sex, age, and prior record. Tables on marihuana, Selective Service, and weapon and firearm violations are also included. Data for each district are presented along the following dimensions: offense and disposition; counsel, disposition, and offense; type, length of sentence, and offense; type, average length of sentence, and offense; age, prior record, sex, and offense. Historical offense tables also conclude this edition of *Federal Offenders*.

35. Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *1974 Juror Utilization in United States District Courts*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1974.

_____. *1975 Juror Utilization in United States District Courts*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1975.

Contents:

1974 Juror Utilization—131 pages, 14 tables, 4 figures, 1 appendix
1975 Juror Utilization—271 pages, 21 tables, 9 figures, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1974 Juror Utilization—Primary period: fiscal year 1974; Trend tables: fiscal years 1971-74
1975 Juror Utilization—Primary period: fiscal year 1975; Trend tables: fiscal years 1971-75

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

The Federal jury reporting system was instituted in 1971 as an annual fiscal year report on juror utilization in U.S. District Courts. The first section of the earlier report provides a national overview of juror utilization statistics for fiscal year 1974 and the three previous fiscal years. Section two contains

information on petit juror expenditures for each district court as well as national figures for juror costs. In the third section, tables are included that rank districts according to several indices of performance. A check sheet of factors affecting juror utilization is provided as a tool for districts to use in analyzing juror operation practices. Historical comparisons of the juror usage index are presented in section four. The fifth section contains an individual profile page for each district. The appendix lists those courts that have adopted rules reducing the size of civil juries.

The 1975 report is the first to include data on both petit and grand jurors. The first section presents information on the grand jury operation, a national overview of petit juror activity, the utilization of petit jurors on a district-by-district basis, and a historical comparison of juror utilization data by district over the past five fiscal years. Section two presents juror expenditure information for both grand jury and petit jury operations. The last section contains profiles for each court. Profiles of grand juries in selected districts and a list of district courts that have adopted rules reducing the size of civil juries are included in the appendices.

36. Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *Management Statistics for United States Courts 1974*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1974.

_____. *Management Statistics for United States Courts 1975*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1975.

Contents:

Management Statistics 1974—120 pages, 119 tables
Management Statistics 1975—125 pages, 117 tables

Dates of data presented:

Management Statistics 1974—Fiscal years 1969-74
Management Statistics 1975—Fiscal years 1970-75

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

These reports present key workload and performance statistics for each U.S. Court of Appeals and each U.S. District Court. There is a "statistical

profile" for each of the 11 U.S. Courts of Appeals and 94 U.S. District Courts. Data for the former include: cases filed, terminated, pending; number of judgeships; types of appeals; number of opinions; percent reversed or denied; median time from filing to disposition; and other matters pertaining to the appellate courts. Information for the U.S. District Courts include: cases filed, terminated, and pending; actions per judgeship; median time from filing to disposition; juror usage index; and other data related to activities in U.S. District Courts. Each court's ranking on each variable in terms of other courts is also presented for each part of the profile. Two summary tables present a national profile for all U.S. Courts of Appeals and all U.S. District Courts on the workload and performance measures.

37. Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1974.

_____. *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1976.

Contents:

Report 1973—191 pages, 15 tables, 1 appendix
Report 1975—123 pages, 18 tables, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Report 1973—1968-73
Report 1975—1968-75

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

These documents are reports on the applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire or oral communications, as required by Title 18, United States Code, Section 2519(3). There is a description of the reporting requirements of the statute, regulations for filing reports, and summaries of the reports submitted by judges and prosecuting officials. The tables in the body of the report include data on grants, denials, and authorized length of in-

tercept orders; offenses for which court intercept orders were granted; consequences of the intercept order; costs of the electronic surveillance; arrests and convictions resulting from electronic surveillance; and a summary of authorized intercepts from 1968 to the year of the report. The appendix contains detailed data from reports filed by Federal and State judges and prosecuting officials on court authorized electronic surveillance activities during the focal year, and on arrests, trials, and convictions as a result of intercepts installed during previous years.

38. Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *Report of the Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

_____. *Report of the Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

Contents:

Report (1974)—113 pages, 100 tables (estimated)
Report (1976)—108 pages, 60 tables, 5 figures

Dates of data presented:

Report (1974)—1971-74
Report (1976)—1974-75

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

These reports contain information on activities relating to the Criminal Justice Act of 1964 and its amendments. This act makes provision for counsel in the Federal court system for those individuals who are financially unable to obtain adequate representation. Text and tables are presented along the following dimensions: appointment of attorneys to represent Federal indigent defendants; cost of indigent defendants; representation; appropriations; cost of extended or complex cases; cost of transcripts, expert and other services; and budget allocations for public defender and community defender organizations. The remainder of these reports are tables on the number of persons represented and cost of representation, transcripts, experts, and other services for each district. Budget requirements and data on cases (criminal defendant cases, other types of cases, and dispositions) for each public defender organization are also presented.

39. Benner, Laurence A.; Neary, B. L.; Gutman, R. M.; and Goldfein, S. *The Other Face of Justice: A Report of the National Defender Survey*. Chicago: National Legal Aid and Defender Association, 1973.

Contents:

164 pages, 110 tables, 29 figures, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1972

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This study of defender systems was based on a survey of judges, prosecutors, defenders, private attorneys, county auditors, county and/or court clerks, and presidents of county bar associations in 3,110 counties. Field investigations were also conducted to gather data. In Chapters 1 and 2 of the report, the research design of the survey, including the construction of the questionnaire, data preparation, and data analysis, is described. These chapters also present, in tabular form, the data gathered by the survey on the structure, the operation, and the capabilities of two basic systems (assigned counsel and defender) for providing indigent defense services. The third chapter outlines the opinions of judges, prosecutors, and attorneys concerning the effectiveness and viability of the various defender systems. In the fourth chapter, the authors analyze their findings in light of the standards suggested by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals for various defender systems. Included in this chapter is a discussion of the indigency determination process, the scope of representation provided by present indigent defense services, and an examination of resources allocated to the defense of indigent accused. Chapter 5 concludes with a discussion of the cost of supplying indigent defense services and of methods of financing defense systems.

Appendix I contains information on the type of defense system utilized in each county and on selected data for assigned counsel and defender systems. Reproductions of the survey questionnaires and response rates are included in Appendix II. Appendix III contains the standards promulgated by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, the American Bar Association, and the National Legal Aid and Defender Association.

40. Chapin, Pat. "Current Compensation Provisions." *Judicature* 58 (November 1974), pp. 168-206.

Contents: 38 pages, 4 tables

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This compilation of judicial compensation, benefits, and retirement plans in each State is based on a 1974 survey by the American Judicature Society. The data are presented in four tables: (1) rank order of judicial salaries, (2) judicial salaries in appellate and trial courts, (3) judicial retirement plans, and (4) benefits for judges of appellate and trial courts.

41. The Council of State Governments. *The Book of the States 1974-1975*. Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1974.

———. *The Book of the States 1976-1977*. Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1976.

Contents:

Book 1974-1975—608 pages, 147 tables

Book 1976-1977—673 pages, 183 tables

Dates of data presented:

Book 1974-1975—1972-73

Book 1976-1977—1974-75

Periodicity: Biennial

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This book provides information on the structures, working methods, financing, and functional activities of State governments. The legislative, executive, and judicial branches are surveyed along with intergovernmental relations and the major areas of public service performed by the States. This book is subdivided into eight sections: (1) the legislatures, (2) the judiciary, (3) administrative organization, (4) constitutions and legislation, (5) finance, (6) major State services (including education, transportation, human services, public protection, housing and development, natural resources, and labor relations), (7) intergovernmental relations,

and (8) the State pages. The last section lists State officials, population figures and other statistics from the Bureau of the Census. The 1976-1977 edition includes a special bicentennial section, "Two Hundred Years of Statehood." The book includes an author and subject index.

42. The Council of State Governments. *State Court Systems: A Statistical Summary Prepared for the Conference of Chief Justices*. Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1974.

Contents: 94 pages, 15 tables

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This report presents tabular information on State court systems. Included are data on names of courts and number of judges, method of final selection of judges, qualifications, terms, compensation, retirement and pension provisions, direct retirement benefits for widows and other dependents of judges, methods for removal and filling of vacancies of judges, method of selection of justices and terms of chief justices of the State courts of last resort, title of court administrator, date of establishment of administrative offices, statutory provision authorizing a court administrator, method of appointing court administrators, number of staff and appropriations for court administrative offices, and legal and clerical assistance for State courts of last resort.

43. Finkelstein, Michael O. "A Statistical Analysis of Guilty Plea Practices in the Federal Courts." *Harvard Law Review* 89 (December 1975), pp. 293-315.

Contents:

23 pages, 4 tables, 3 figures, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1908-1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

In this article the author analyzes the guilty plea statistics across time and across regions. Developing a concept called the "implicit rate of non-conviction," the author concludes that more than two-thirds of the "marginal" plea bargain defendants

would be acquitted or dismissed if they were to contest their cases. The appendices contain data on the disposition of defendants in 29 Federal district courts (fiscal years 1970-74), disposition of defendants in all Federal district courts (fiscal years 1908-74), and disposition of defendants charged with major offenses in State courts in 29 States (1935-36).

44. Hand, Richard C., and Singer, Richard G. *Sentencing Computation Laws and Practice: A Preliminary Survey*. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1974.

Contents: 165 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented: 1973

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

This survey of State sentencing laws is concerned with the computation of sentences and determination of release dates. The authors discuss five major issues in detail: indeterminate versus determinate sentences, habitual offender laws, institutional time, street time, and good time. Following a general analysis of sentence computation, the authors outline individual State data citing the pertinent laws and cases for each jurisdiction. The characteristics of sentencing laws and practices are summarized for each State in four areas: (1) general sentencing pattern, (2) presentence credit, (3) post-sentence credit, and (4) good-time credit.

45. Hoffman, Janice; Froyd, Paul; Rossman, David; and Smith, Charles. *The Right to Counsel: The Implementation of Argersinger v. Hamlin, An Unmet Challenge*. Volume II—A Review of Practices and Procedures in Selected Jurisdictions. Boston: Boston University Center for Criminal Justice, 1974.

Contents: 154 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented: 1972-74

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

This report is the second volume in a five-part series. These volumes describe the initial phase of a study of the problems and implications of the *Arger-*

singer v. Hamlin decision. This case held that no criminal defendant may be subjected to imprisonment unless the protection of the Sixth Amendment's provision for counsel was made available. The report describes the scope of the project, determination of the selected jurisdictions, purposes of site visits, research methodology including criteria used for site selection, research techniques utilized, successes and limitations in research techniques. There is a description of the jurisdictions selected: Belle Glade, Florida; Birmingham, Alabama; Boston, Massachusetts; Cleveland, Ohio; Saco, Maine; and San Jose, California. The practices and procedures of each jurisdiction on critical issues such as right to counsel and eligibility for counsel are described followed by a description of the second phase of the research. The second phase involves an in-depth examination of two to five topics (e.g., financial eligibility standards, setting and monitoring professional standards) in each of four jurisdictions: Birmingham, Alabama; Boston, Massachusetts; Cleveland, Ohio; and Saco, Maine. The only table in this volume outlines the status of legal representation in each State before and after *Argersinger*.

46. National Center for State Courts. *Quarterly Survey of Judicial Salaries in State Court Systems*. Denver: National Center for State Courts, 1974.

Contents: 31 pages, 2 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: Quarterly

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This document presents tables on judicial salaries in State court systems. Salaries are listed for State court administrators and judges of the highest court, intermediate appellate courts, general trial courts, family courts, probate or surrogate courts, justice courts or justice of the peace courts, county courts, circuit or district courts, municipal or police courts, and common plea courts. Appendix I lists pending legislation for each State that could affect judicial salaries. Appendix II indicates those States that provide for "floating" judicial salaries based on the consumer price index or other cost of living adjusters.

47. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *National Survey of Court Organization, 1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.*

Contents: 43 pages, 3 tables, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented: 1975

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

The *National Survey of Court Organization*, published in October 1973, presents the findings of a survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census in late 1971 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration as a preliminary step to establishing a national program of judicial statistics. The organizational structure of the courts in the 50 States and in the District of Columbia is documented in a series of tables with descriptions of the Federal and individual State judicial systems.

The *1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems* is the result of a review of State legislation concerning major court reorganization between Jan. 1, 1972 and Jan. 31, 1975. Descriptions of the nine States that changed their court structures are included in this Supplement. Data on the court systems and personnel for the 50 States and the District of Columbia are presented as of January 1975. Definitions of terms are included in the "Introduction." The effect of these reorganizations on the names and number of court systems and courts are presented as well as detailed descriptions of the organizational changes.

The appendix lists the persons consulted by the Bureau of the Census concerning the completeness and accuracy of the revised State judicial descriptions included in the report, as well as a list of State court administrative officials.

48. Wice, Paul B., and Pilgrim, Mark. "Meeting the Gideon Mandate: A Survey of Public Defender Programs." *Judicature* 58 (March 1975), pp. 400-409.

Contents: 10 pages, 2 tables

Dates of data presented: 1973-74

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This article presents data from a survey of all public defender programs operating in cities with populations of 50,000 or more. Additional information was obtained from a 1972 study in which 100 detailed interviews were conducted in nine major cities (Baltimore, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Atlanta, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C.). Information is pre-

sented about the institutional resources of public defender programs, including size and quality of legal and support staff, and source and amount of funding. Other information includes the age of programs, developmental patterns, and operational procedures, such as client eligibility criteria, frequency and promptness of client-lawyer contact, program relationship with the prosecutor's office, program role in bail determination, and availability of alternative forms of defense for the poor.

JUVENILE

49. Dineen, John. *Juvenile Court Organization and Status Offenses: A Statutory Profile*. Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1974.

Contents: 51 pages, 11 tables

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

Information in this report was derived from an examination of statutes relating to juvenile courts throughout the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The report is divided into two sections. In the first section data are presented on (1) trial level and organization of courts with juvenile jurisdiction in each State and under model acts, such as the Uniform Juvenile Court Act; (2) The requirement of a verbatim record of hearings; and (3) the extent of statutory authorization for referees and masters. In the second part of this report, the type of statute (i.e., under a delinquency or a nondelinquency category) that includes status offenses is specified for each State. Provisions for status offenses in the model acts are also set out. A glossary of relevant terms concludes the report.

50. Gold, Martin, and Reimer, David J. *Changing Patterns of Delinquent Behavior Among Americans 13 to 16 Years Old 1967-1972. Report Number 1 of the National Survey of Youth 1972*. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Institute of Social Research, 1974.

Contents:

198 pages, 22 tables, 10 figures, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1967 and 1972

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

This publication is the first formal report of the National Survey of Youth 1972. The National Survey of Youth 1972 is the second in a series of periodic studies of American adolescents begun in 1967. Data included in this report are derived from

samples of 847 and 661 youths drawn in 1967 and 1972, respectively. A description of the sampling procedures, interviews, data management, use of statistics, and constructed variables (e.g., delinquent behavior, self-esteem, anxiety) is included. The findings of the two surveys, 1967 and 1972, are discussed. The appendices include the instruments for the interviews and tables on self-reported delinquent behavior in terms of race, sex, age, socioeconomic status, and residence. A list of references appears before the appendices.

51. Levin, Mark M., and Sarri, Rosemary C. *Juvenile Delinquency: A Study of Juvenile Codes in the U.S.* Ann Arbor, Mich.: National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections, 1974.

Contents: 75 pages, 10 figures

Dates of data presented: 1972

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This monograph is one in the series of reports prepared by the National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections project. It presents a descriptive analysis of the statutes in the 50 States and the District of Columbia that govern the processing of juveniles through the juvenile court system. The methodology of the study consisted of a systematic analysis of the content of statutory provisions by means of standardized coding. The codebook that was used is included in the report. Some of the issues addressed in the study are delinquency and status offenses, age limitations of the juvenile court, offense limitations of juvenile courts, procedural requirements, transfer of juveniles to adult criminal courts, the detention process, the intake process, detention facilities, provisions for appeal from juvenile court, qualifications and selection of juvenile judges and referees, the adjudication process, dispositional alternatives, and juvenile records.

52. Smith, Kenneth Cruce. "A Profile of Juvenile Court Judges in the United States." *Juvenile Justice* 25 (August 1974), pp. 27-38.

Contents: 12 pages, 10 tables

Dates of data presented: 1963 and 1973

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This article provides information on judges who were identified as having juvenile jurisdiction in 1963 and 1973. The 1963 data were obtained from a mail survey of 3,524 judges with juvenile jurisdiction. Total usable returns numbered 1,565 or 44 percent of the total mailed in 1963. The 1973 survey was based on a questionnaire mailed to 3,202 judges with juvenile jurisdiction. Total usable returns numbered 1,223 or 38.2 percent of the total mailed in 1973. Comparisons are made between the judges responding in 1963 and those responding 10 years later. The following information on judges is presented: sex, age, marital status, religious affiliation, education, legal education, admission to the bar, experience, judicial time spent on juvenile matters, population of jurisdiction, salaries, most pressing problems, and training program topics of greatest interest.

53. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Office of Human Development. *Juvenile Court Statistics 1973*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

National Center for Juvenile Justice. *Juvenile Court Statistics 1974*. Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1976.

Contents:

1973—18 pages, 11 tables, 1 figure, 1 appendix
1974—26 pages, 12 tables, 1 figure, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

1973—Primary period: 1973; Trend tables: 1957-75 and 1946-73
1974—Primary period: 1974; Trend tables: 1957-74 and 1946-74

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

These reports present national estimates of juvenile cases based on a survey of juvenile courts. National estimates on the number of juvenile delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts for 1957-69 were based on data derived from a national sample designed to be representative of the country. The 1974 report notes that since 1970 data for all

courts reporting for two consecutive years provided the base for the national estimates. Information is presented on delinquency, and dependency and neglect cases. National estimates are presented for delinquency cases along the following dimensions: sex, type of court, method of handling, age jurisdiction of the court, and patterns over the years. Dependency and neglect cases are presented along similar dimensions. Judicial and nonjudicial dispositions of juvenile cases by type of case are presented for each juvenile court reporting in that year.

54. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1972-73*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.*

———. *Children in Custody: Final Report of the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1973*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Contents:

Advance Report—14 pages, 7 tables
Final Report—143 pages, 105 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented:

Advance Report—1971 and 1973
Final Report—1971 and 1973

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

These reports present the findings of the 1973 Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The census is the second in a series begun in 1971, replacing the *Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children* issued by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In the *Advance Report*, there is a brief description of the number of facilities, number of juveniles, staff, and expenditure. There is also a summary of the methodology. Definitions of terms are also included. Information on juvenile detention is presented (1) on public facilities and the juveniles they held, by State, type of facility, and level of government and (2) on juveniles held, by State, sex, and detention status. Data on expenditures and full- and part-time

payroll and nonpayroll staff conclude the report. The final report presents selected data for 1972 as well as 1973 data in greater detail than the advance report. It also presents additional items such as offenses, juvenile age ranges, and average length of stay.

55. Vinter, Robert D.; Downs, George; and Hall, John. *Juvenile Corrections in the States: Residential Programs and Deinstitutionalization*. Ann Arbor, Mich.: National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections, 1975.

Contents: 80 pages, 12 tables, 7 figures

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This preliminary report is based on a survey of official statistics on juvenile institutions and camps, community-based residential facilities, and foster care facilities. Data were gathered from on-site interviewing and information provided by agencies in all 50 States. The first chapter presents the research goals and procedures. Data are presented along the following dimensions for institutions, ranches and camps: characteristics of juvenile facilities, trends in institutional populations, rates of institutionalization, and expenditures. Similar data are also presented for community-based residential programs. The report then discusses the patterns and costs of deinstitutionalization. The last chapter concludes with a summary of policy implications.

CORRECTIONS

56. Adams, Stuart. "Correctional Agency Perceptions of the Usefulness of Research." *American Journal of Correction* 37 (July-August 1975), pp. 24-30.

Contents: 6 pages, 6 tables

Dates of data presented: 1974-75

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This article reports the findings of a survey that explored the impact of research on correctional agencies. An 8-item questionnaire was mailed to 74 correctional agencies (53 adult and 21 youth departments or divisions), whose addresses were taken from the 1973 American Correctional Association's *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Institutions and Agencies in the United States of America, Canada, and Great Britain*. A brief description of the purposes and method of the study is followed by a summary of the findings and a more detailed presentation and interpretation of several aspects of the data. The author concludes that most respondents saw at least a moderate impact on the agency from research. Finally, suggestions for increasing the impact of research are proposed.

57. American Bar Association. Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services. *Survey and Handbook on State Standards and Inspection Legislation for Jails and Juvenile Detention Facilities*. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1974.

Contents:

174 pages, 26 tables, 4 figures, 9 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1973

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

In 1973 the Statewide Jail Standards and Inspection Systems Project of the American Bar Association's Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services surveyed State statutes related to (1)

standards for jail and juvenile detention facilities and to (2) provisions for inspection and enforcement actions. Each State's legal codes and supplements were examined, first, for definitive laws on the subject and, second, for sections of statutory provisions dealing primarily with other subjects (e.g., State government organization, criminal procedure, social welfare). In November 1973, a State-by-State inquiry was conducted to verify preliminary findings.

The third edition of the *Survey and Handbook* summarizes the findings of the 1973 survey. It presents illustrative statutory models and a chart showing statutory standards for each of the 50 States. Appendices include statutory citations to State profiles; model corrections legislative acts concerning standards and inspection, including the State Departments of Corrections Act of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the Standard Act for State Correctional Services of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, and the Model Penal Code of the American Law Institute; selected State legislation from Florida, Indiana, North Carolina, New York, Arkansas, and Oregon; excerpts from the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody: A Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1971*; commentary and standards for juvenile detention process and total system planning by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals; United Nations standards for treatment of prisoners; Georgia juvenile detention standards; California minimum standards for local detention facilities; and a list of reference materials.

58. American Bar Association. Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services. *Survey of Prison Disciplinary Practices and Procedures, with an Analysis of the Impact of Wolff v. McDonnell*. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1974.

Contents: 82 pages, 1 table, 5 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1972-74

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

This survey, originally published in 1972, was reissued in 1974 to include the standards on disciplinary practices set by the United States Supreme Court in *Wolff v. McDonnell*. The Supreme Court held in *Wolff* that the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment affords protection to prisoners facing a loss of good time as a result of institutional disciplinary proceedings. This study of various practices and policies applicable to inmates facing disciplinary charges was derived from four principal sources: ABA Resource Center files, New Jersey Supreme Court files, files of Mr. Justice Matthew O. Tobriner, and law journal articles. A chart that summarizes the results of this research is included in the report.

Appendices A and C are supplementary lists of resources and articles dealing with corrections and prison disciplinary administration. Appendix B is an excerpt from a supplemental brief from *Avant v. Clifford*, a case that defines the rights of inmates at disciplinary hearings. Appendices D and E analyse the impact of the *Wolff* decision and give the full text of the decision as it appeared in "United States Law Week" (6/25/74).

59. American Bar Association. Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services. *Survey of United States Implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1974.

Contents: 65 pages, 5 tables

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This survey was conducted by the American Bar Association, Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services in response to a request for information from the United Nations. Responses to the survey questionnaire were received from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 48 States. The report describes the questionnaire structure, which focused on three areas: legislative or regulatory impact of the U.N. rules, implementation of specific rules, and future implementation plans or modifications of rules. The tables at the conclusion of the document present (1) State-

by-State data on the extent of implementation of each principle, (2) the average extent of implementation, (3) percent of jurisdictions equalling or exceeding specific rule categories, and (4) legislative and regulatory impact by State.

60. American Bar Association. Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services and American Association of Community and Junior Colleges. *A Survey of Legislation, Regulations and Policies Supportive of Correctional Officer Education*. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1973.

Contents: 13 pages, 6 tables, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1972

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

In December 1972, as part of its program to stimulate correctional line officer education at the junior and community college level, the Correctional Officers Educational Program distributed a questionnaire to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration State Planning Agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Guam. Responses to the questionnaire, which was concerned with availability of "career ladders," educational attainment as a requisite for promotion, educational advancement, special assistance to line officer college enrollees, and job descriptions for line officer positions, are discussed in detail. The appendices consist of the questionnaire, list of States responding to the questionnaire, and State-by-State responses to the survey. The report ends with a one-page description of the Correctional Officers Educational Program, conducted by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges in cooperation with the American Bar Association Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services.

61. American Bar Association. Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services and Council of State Governments. *Compendium of Model Correctional Legislation and Standards*. 2d ed. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

Contents: 556 pages, 10 tables, 8 appendices

Dates of data presented: See narrative

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This compilation, originally published in 1972, includes the text of major model correctional legislation and legislative standards. The second edition, reprinted in 1975 by the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, added new materials, and it is expected that supplements to the *Compendium* will be issued periodically. The compilation is divided into corrections departments, sentencing, probation and parole, prisoner treatment and rights, loss and restoration of civil rights, post-conviction remedies, interstate compacts, national commission recommendations, and miscellaneous models and standards. A commentary precedes the presentation of the model acts or standards (e.g., Model Penal Code, Model Sentencing Act, President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals) in each section.

The appendices include the following items: (1) a list of publications used in the compilation and addresses of organizations; (2) the American Correctional Association *Manual of Correctional Standards*; (3) the National Sheriffs' Association *Manual on Jail Administration*; (4) the 1870 Declaration of Principles of American Correctional Association; (5) charts of State correctional laws; (6) policy positions relating to corrections; (7) an essay on the implementation of correctional code reform by H. Perlman; and (8) miscellaneous tables. The last appendix contains tables on offender disenfranchisement legislation (1973), disciplinary due process practices (1973), statutory authorization for furlough and work release (1973), sentence credit provisions (1974), and jail standards, inspection, and enforcement provisions (1974).

62. Anderson, James K. *A National Survey of Good Time Laws and Administrative Procedures*. Research Report No. 17. Huntsville, Tex.: Texas Department of Corrections, 1973.

Contents: 148 pages, 7 tables, 4 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1973

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This survey of the various aspects of good-time statutes was based on a questionnaire sent to directors of all State departments of corrections, the District of Columbia, and Guam. Data were also collected from a questionnaire requesting information on the attitudes of criminal justice officials, correctional officials, and inmates toward good time in Texas.

The report provides a discussion of the results of the survey of good-time laws followed by the findings from the attitude survey. The issues that are addressed include eligibility, effect on sentence, computation of good-time allowances, additional good-time reductions, good-time allowances on multiple sentences, good-time on life sentences, forfeiture and denial of good time, restoration of good time, and good-time credits in resentencing. There is also an analysis of case law concerning the legal aspects of good time. The questionnaires on the administration of good-time laws and attitudes toward good time are included in the appendices. A detailed breakdown of State good-time laws and a list of the 100 largest counties in Texas are also part of the appendices. The report includes a bibliography.

63. Attorneys for the Petitioner. "Brief for Petitioner, *Fowler, v. North Carolina*," No. 73-7031, United States Supreme Court, October Term 1974.

Contents: See narrative

Dates of data presented: 1972-74

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This legal document describes the process by which this first degree murder case reached the Supreme Court and formally outlines, with supporting evidence, the petitioner's arguments for the consideration of the Justices. It was argued that the death sentence imposed in *Fowler* is unconstitutional, constituting a cruel and unusual punishment, and that the death penalty is, therefore, forbidden by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

In an earlier case, *Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. 238 (1972), and its companion cases, the Court had ruled that "the imposition and carrying out of the death penalty in these cases constitutes cruel and

unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments" (id.). Subsequently some 30 States enacted some form of death penalty legislation in an effort to circumvent the Court's prohibition on capital punishment, as previously administered. These statutes, commonly providing for a narrower range of capital offenses than those maintained by States before *Furman*, are summarized in Appendix A to the Brief. Also appended, as support to the petitioner's argument, are a list of North Carolina defendants sentenced since *Furman*, a list of representative North Carolina homicide cases, worldwide trends in the use of the death penalty, and the evidence concerning the deterrent effect of the death penalty.

64. Gettinger, Steve. "U.S. Prison Population Hits All-Time High." *Corrections Magazine* 2 (March 1976), pp. 9-20.

Contents: 11 pages, 1 table, 1 figure

Dates of data presented:

Primary period—1975-76
Trend tables—1962-76

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This article describes the trends in the United States prison population since 1962. There is a discussion of the reasons for the recent rise in all but one State's prison population. According to the authors, the result has been overcrowding in many jurisdictions. The 1975-76 data were based on a survey of each State's prison population conducted by *Corrections Magazine*. Special note is taken of the Alabama prison system where overcrowding has resulted in a Federal court order to upgrade the entire prison system.

65. Goldstein, Barbara. *Screening for Emotional and Psychological Fitness in Correctional Officer Hiring*. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1975.

Contents: 19 pages, 2 tables

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

The introduction of this report presents a brief review of the issue of selection procedures for correctional officers. The author then describes the results of a mail and phone survey of personnel directors of the departments of corrections in each State and the District of Columbia. Forty-six of 51 jurisdictions responded to the survey and provided the basis for the analysis. The survey was concerned with the following types of hiring and employment procedures: personal interview, background information, probationary period, medical examination, and testing. This report also contains information on equal employment opportunity criteria and research into personnel selection of police officers. The implications of this survey's findings and those of other studies are included.

66. Herron, Rex H.; Muir, John T.; and Williams, Dorsey. *National Survey of Postsecondary Education Programs for Incarcerated Offenders*. Hackensack, N.J.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1974.

Contents: 23 pages, 2 tables, 1 figure, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented: 1973

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

Data for this report on postsecondary education were collected from responses to a 20-item questionnaire administered to 305 State correctional institutions. All 305 institutions responded. The report presents the methodology and an item-by-item analysis of the responses. The authors' summary discusses research related to this topic. A list of recommendations is also provided. The appendix contains the questionnaire and percent distribution of the responses to each question.

67. Hunt, James, W.; Bowers, James E.; and Miller, Neal. *Laws, Licenses and the Offender's Right to Work: A Study of State Laws Restricting the Occupational Licensing of Former Offenders*. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1974.

Contents: 73 pages, 1 table, 6 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1972-74

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This report, originally published in 1973, was based on an investigation into State licensing laws conducted by the Georgetown University Law Center Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure. The report begins with a definition of a license. The report then describes licensing qualifications, especially those requiring good moral character and those excluding persons convicted of crimes involving moral turpitude. The report surveys the scope of these restrictions with a special emphasis on barbers, beauticians, practical nurses, and plumbers. Several solutions to these restrictions are proposed and discussed. The table in Appendix A summarizes statutory restrictions by profession and State. The Model Trade Licensing Act is contained in Appendix B. The remaining appendices reproduce legislation from California, Washington, Florida, and Minnesota and the Maryland Attorney General's opinion that deal with ameliorating the problem of restrictions on licensing.

68. Jaques, Larry Lee. *A National Survey of the Correctional Education Programs Available to Inmates of Penal Institutions for Adults*. Ed. D. dissertation, University of Mississippi, 1973.

Contents: 127 pages, 21 tables, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1972

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

This study of correctional education programs presents the results of a survey of 238 State and Federal correctional institutions for adults. One hundred seventy-two institutions responded with information on their general education programs, vocational-technical programs, staffing, major problems, and future plans. The various types of courses that are available, the requirements for participation, and the level of professional training of correctional educators are topics discussed in detail. A review of the literature on the topic of correctional education programs is also presented.

69. Johnson, Jennifer, and Carr, Bradley G. *Survey of Line Officer Educational Needs: A Selective Inquiry Among College and Correctional Personnel*. Coordination Bulletin No. 15. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association and American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, 1973.

Contents: 14 pages, 1 table, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented: 1972

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

This report presents the results of a survey of four separate regional workshops conducted from August to December 1972 to stimulate establishment and expansion of two-year degree programs for correctional personnel. Participants in the workshops were drawn from correctional agencies, junior and community colleges, and criminal justice planning or coordination offices within the States of the workshop regions. A summary of the results of the survey is followed by a copy of the questionnaire used, and by a summary of responses to the survey questions.

The appendix consists of an article published in *American Journal of Correction*, September-October 1972: Korim and Johnson, "Line Officer Educational Needs—Consensus Among Correctional and Academic Administrators." A one-page description of the Correctional Officers Educational Program conducted by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges in cooperation with the American Bar Association, Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services, concludes the report.

70. National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture. "United States Incarceration and Commitment Rates." Champaign, Ill.: National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, 1976.

Contents: 1 page, table

Dates of data presented: 1974-75

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This is a one-page table of commitment rates (for 1974 and 1975) and incarceration rates (for 1975) for each State. The data were derived from a survey of every State department of correction.

71. Pipken, Stephen R. *An Analysis of the Alcohol Program in the Texas Department of Corrections*. Research Report No. 19. Huntsville, Tex.: Texas Department of Corrections, 1974.

Contents: 36 pages, 3 tables

Dates of data presented: 1970-71 and 1973

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

This report begins with a review of the literature on alcohol and crime, on the treatment of alcoholism, and on Alcoholics Anonymous operating in the prison setting. In the section on "Alcohol Treatment in Corrections," the report presents the findings of a survey of the directors of corrections of the 49 States (other than Texas), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Guam. Only 31 jurisdictions replied, but data for nonrespondents were taken from an earlier survey (1970-71) conducted by the Colorado Department of Health. There is also an extended discussion of the Texas Department of Corrections programs for offenders with alcohol problems. The last chapter describes recommendations to improve the Texas program. A bibliography concludes the report.

72. Serrill, Michael S. "Is Rehabilitation Dead?" *Corrections Magazine* 1 (May/June 1975), pp. 3-7, 10-12, 22-32.

Contents: 20 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented: 1975

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

The data presented in this article are based on a survey, conducted by *Corrections Magazine*, of correctional administrators on the value of rehabilitation programs. Thirty-one administrators of adult prison systems, 30 administrators of juvenile

systems, and 19 administrators of combined adult and juvenile systems were interviewed. Only four officials declined to be interviewed. Discussions of effectiveness of prison programs, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's role in funding programs, proposals for change, and other issues in sentencing and corrections are included.

73. Smith, Robert R.; Wood, Larry F.; and Milan, Michael A. *A Survey of Ex-offender Employment Policies in American Correctional Agencies*. Montgomery, Ala.: Rehabilitation Research Foundation, 1974.

Contents: 11 pages, 3 tables

Dates of data presented: 1972

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

This report analyzes the results of a survey of the directors of the departments of corrections in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The survey was designed to assess the degree to which the policy of hiring ex-offenders is followed within the correctional system itself. The criteria for hiring or placement of ex-offenders, the types of positions held by ex-offender employees in correctional agencies, the salaries paid to such employees, and the ratings they receive from their employers are analyzed. A list of references concludes the report.

74. U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Prisons. *Statistical Reports, Fiscal Year 1973*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

_____. *Statistical Reports, Fiscal Year 1974*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

Contents:

Fiscal year 1973—139 pages, 50 tables, 7 figures
Fiscal year 1974—139 pages, 50 tables, 7 figures

Dates of data presented:

Fiscal Year 1973—Primary period: fiscal year 1973; Trend tables: fiscal years 1933-73
Fiscal Year 1974—Primary period: fiscal year 1974; Trend tables: fiscal years 1933-74

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

Following a brief introduction, these reports on Federal offenders in Federal institutions provide data on the trends in population, admissions, discharges, average time served, and parole decisions over the last 10 years. A synopsis of the population, admissions, discharges, and a two-year comparison precedes detailed tables in five areas: fiscal year-end population, admissions, discharges, parole board decisions, and escapes and apprehensions. The fiscal year-end tables include data on offense, race, sex, age, length of sentence, and prior commitments of inmates. Race, sex, offense, length of sentence, prior commitments, judicial circuit and district of commitment, marital status, age, and sentence procedure are included in the second set of tables on admissions to Federal institutions. The third section, discharges from Federal facilities, contains information on type of release, offense, average time served, age at discharge, average sentence, and sentence procedure. The section on parole board decisions includes information on sentencing procedure and length, offense, decisions, paroles granted, violator warrants issued by original offense and reported violation, and a five year follow-up of parolees and mandatory releasees by percent of violator warrants issued. The escape and apprehension section presents the type of custody and type of institution from which the escape occurred. The reports conclude with a glossary of sentencing procedures, a list and a map of Federal institutions and community correctional centers.

75. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Capital Punishment 1973*. National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin No. SD-NPS-CP-2. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

_____. *Capital Punishment 1974*. National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin No. SD-NPS-CP-3. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.*

Contents:

1973—60 pages, 24 tables, 2 figures

1974—58 pages, 24 tables, 2 figures

Dates of data presented:

1973—Primary period: 1973; Trend tables: 1930-73

1974—Primary period: 1974; Trend tables: 1930-74

Periodicity: Annual**SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76**

These reports are based on information provided by correctional authorities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The section on general findings provides a discussion on prisoners under sentence of death, death sentences imposed, dispositions changed from the death sentence, executions, and legal status of the death penalty. A brief note on the methodology is included. The two figures in each report provide the number of prisoners under sentence of death and prisoners executed from 1930 to the year of the report, by State. The tables present data on persons under sentence of death, executions in the United States, and characteristics of offenders under sentence of death (age, race, sex, offense, duration of stay on death row, marital status, education, and legal status at arrest). These reports also present data on persons receiving death sentences and on those disposed of by means other than execution. Information is also provided on the status of capital punishment statutes.

76. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities 1973*. National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-3. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department Printing Office, 1977.*

Contents: 222 pages, 153 tables

Dates of data presented: 1973

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This report presents data, on a State-by-State basis, on inmate characteristics. Following a brief overview of the characteristics of offenders, data for each state are presented along the following dimensions: race, sex, age, educational attainment, most serious offense for which held, maximum sentence length, and length of time served.

77. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Census of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report*. National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.*

Contents: 30 pages, 22 tables

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This advance report presents findings from a census of State correctional facilities conducted in January 1974 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the Bureau of the Census. The census of 608 institutions was accomplished by mail with telephone followups to obtain missing data or to clarify inconsistent entries. Responses were received from all facilities except two in Georgia and a majority of those in Massachusetts.

The report begins with a discussion of the general findings focusing on the type of institution and location, security confinement status, authorized staff positions, monthly payroll, operating expenses, physical plant and quarters, medical facilities, recreational and other facilities, rehabilitative programs and services, and prison industries. A brief description of the methodology follows. The appendix contains detailed tables on the various aspects of State correctional facilities noted in the general findings.

78. U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *The Nation's Jails: A Report on the Census of Jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

Contents: 58 pages, 31 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1972

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This report contains part of the results of the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails that was conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the Bureau of the Census. The survey consisted of two parts, an institutional questionnaire and an inmate questionnaire. The preliminary results of the latter are contained in *Survey of Inmates of Local Jails—Advance Report* published in 1974.

This report on the institutions is based on data derived from a questionnaire sent to all locally-operated jails that had been identified in the 1970

National Jail Census as authorized to confine inmates for 48 hours or more. Followup requests to nonresponding institutions brought the response rate to 91.5 percent. The data were weighted to account for jails that did not respond.

The report describes the location and size of facilities, physical characteristics, separation of inmates, meal service, medical and recreational facilities, number and type of employees, and social and rehabilitative programs. A brief description of the methodology is followed by a glossary of terms. Detailed tables form the first appendix. These tables include data on jail capacity, inmate quarters, medical facilities, detention facilities, drunk tank amenities, recreational facilities, types of employees, types of custodial officers, types of professional employees, rehabilitative programs, work-release programs, and weekend sentence programs. The second appendix is the questionnaire administered to the institutions.

79. U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1971, 1972, and 1973*. National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.*

_____. *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1974*. National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin No. SD-NPS-PSF-2. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.*

Contents:

December 31, 1971, 1972, and 1973—34 pages, 12 tables, 2 figures, 2 appendices

December 31, 1974—43 pages, 17 tables, 2 figures, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:

December 31, 1971, 1972, and 1973: 1971-73

December 31, 1974: 1971-74

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

The data presented in these reports were derived from an enumeration of prisoners made by Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The general findings focusing on the distribution of the State prison population during the time frame covered by the report are pre-

sented. In the *December 31, 1974* report, additional attention is given to the movement of prisoners and to admissions and releases during 1974. A description of the methodology follows. The appendices of both reports present tabular information on prisoners for each State along the following dimensions: sex, rate per 100,000 civilian population, type of admissions, and type of departures. In the most recent report, there is a presentation of the number of persons with a sentence of 1 year and 1 day or more and other persons held (those with a maximum of less than 1 year and 1 day and those without sentences) by sex, region and State. The questionnaire is included in each report.

80. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Survey of Inmates of Local Jails—Advance Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.*

Contents: 24 pages, 7 tables, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented: 1972

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

These reports contain the results of the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails that was conducted for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the Bureau of the Census. The survey consisted of two parts, an institutional questionnaire and an inmate questionnaire. The results of the former are contained in *The Nation's Jails: A Report on the Census of Jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails* published in 1975 and the findings of the latter are presented in this report. The inmate survey was a stratified probability sample that resulted in interviews of 4,300 inmates from which the national estimates have been derived.

This advance report presents the preliminary findings; a final report will present more detailed analysis of the information. The preliminary report provides a description of the survey's findings in the following areas: socioeconomic characteristics, offenses, bail status, pretrial delay, and geographic distribution. There is a description of the data collection procedure and definitions of terms. The appendix presents the standard errors of the estimated totals and estimated percentages.

81. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report*. National Prisoner Statistics Special Report No. SD-NPS-SR-2. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.*

Contents: 39 pages, 21 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This report presents the preliminary findings of the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities conducted in January 1974 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The data are national estimates derived from a stratified probability sample of adult and youthful offenders held in the custody of State correctional authorities. The "Methodology" section describes the sample design and size, estimation procedures, and reliability of the estimates. The research design produced a sample of 10,359; information was gathered from over 9,000 interviews and/or institutional records. A glossary of terms is included in the report.

The first appendix includes data on inmates regarding social and economic characteristics criminal and correctional background, adjudication experience, and prison routine (e.g., communication with family and friends, type of work assignment). Within these broad areas, detailed information is also presented on preincarceration employment and income, frequency of drug use, offense of conviction for sentenced prisoners, length of sentence, and prior probation and parole experience of inmates. The second appendix includes the standard error tables for the estimated numbers and percentages of inmates.

FURLOUGHS

82. American Bar Association. Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services. *Law Reform Coordination Bulletin Number 1*. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1973.

Contents: 4 pages, 2 tables

Dates of data presented: 1972-73

Periodicity: Unspecified

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This bulletin presents two tables on statutory authorization of furlough programs and work-release programs. Statutory authorizations of furlough programs are identified by type of furlough for the 34 States that had these programs in 1972. The legislative provisions (State code and section citation) authorizing work-release programs as of May 1973 are presented in the second table.

83. Markley, Carson W. "Furlough Programs and Conjugal Visiting in Adult Correctional Institutions." *Federal Probation* 37 (March 1973), pp. 19-26

Contents: 7 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented: Unspecified

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This article begins with a summary of the history, definition, and use of furloughs in the United States, European, and Latin American countries. Data were gathered from a survey of 205 adult correctional institutions in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Mailed questionnaires were followed by telephone calls and eventually a 100 percent response rate was reached. A table summarizes the data on furloughs in those States conducting furlough programs. Information is presented on the criteria for selection of participants, restrictions

placed on individual participants, purposes of visits, date of program implementation, problems encountered, number of participants to date, and anticipation of any program changes, as well as attitudes of correctional administrators toward conjugal visiting.

84. Serrill, Michael S. "Prison Furloughs in America." *Corrections Magazine* 1 (July-August 1975), pp. 3-12, 53-56

Contents: 14 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented: Fiscal year 1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

Based on a national survey of furlough programs conducted by *Corrections Magazine*, this article describes the current status of furlough programs in the United States. Figures were solicited by mail from State and the District of Columbia correctional agencies on the number of furloughs granted during fiscal year 1974. The table presents data on adults and juveniles on furlough for each State. The Massachusetts, Illinois, and California programs are described in detail.

85. Smith, Robert R.; McKee, John M.; and Milan, Michael A. *A Survey of the Study-Release Policies of American Correctional Agencies*. Montgomery, Ala.: Rehabilitation Research Foundation, 1974.

Contents: 10 pages, 2 tables

Dates of data presented: 1971

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

This report is based on data gathered by questionnaires sent to the directors of the 50 State departments of corrections, the District of Columbia Department of Corrections, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Data on study-release programs, the distribution of participants by type of study-release program, factors considered in the selection of study-release candidates, abscondence rate, and administrators' opinions concerning study-release are discussed. A list of references appears at the end of the report.

86. Smith, Robert R., and Milan, Michael A. *A Survey of Home Furlough Policies of American Correctional Agencies*. Montgomery, Ala.: Rehabilitation Research Foundation, 1971.

Contents: 12 pages, 3 tables

Dates of data presented: 1970

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This report describes the methods, procedures, and results of a questionnaire survey that was distributed to the directors of the departments of corrections in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. All agencies responded. Tables are presented along the following dimensions: agencies reporting home furlough programs in operation and type of authorization; number of years home furlough programs have been in operation, and weighted mean abscondence (failure-to-return) rates in terms of the maximum allowed duration of home furlough.

87. Wright, Michelle. *National Furlough Data*. Boston: Massachusetts Department of Correction, Division of Research and Planning, 1974.

Contents: 55 pages

Dates of data presented: See narrative

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This report presents State-by-State summaries of furlough programs. Information is included on the following topics: type of program; date begun; number of participants, furloughs, and escapes; and policies pertaining to furlough programs. The data in the report cover the period from the time the programs began to 1974. For many jurisdictions, statistics are presented only for recent or irregular periods.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

88. Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *Census of Persons Under Supervision of the Federal Probation System: June 30, 1968 and January 23, 1973*. Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1974.

Contents: 243 pages, 318 tables, 9 figures, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1968 and 1973

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

This report presents age, prior record, and offense data for persons under the following types of Federal supervision in 1968 and 1973: court probation, U.S. Magistrate probation, deferred prosecution, parole and military parole, and mandatory release. Changes in the size of probation officer caseload are noted in the text, and an analysis of caseload trends is presented.

The first appendix presents data on age, prior record, and offense of persons under supervision for each district as well as the movement of persons under supervision during fiscal years 1968 to 1973. The second appendix is composed of tables for each circuit and district that include data on age, prior record, and offense of persons under supervision.

89. American Bar Association. Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services. *Survey of Parole Conditions in the United States*. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1973.

Contents: 41 pages, 7 tables, 8 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1969, 1971, and 1973

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

The information presented in this report reflects the compilation of three national surveys of parole conditions in the United States. The 1969 data were collected by Nat Arluke ("A Summary of Parole Rules," *Crime and Delinquency* 15 [April 1969]);

the 1971 data were derived from the survey by the American Correctional Association, Corrections-Parole-MDT Project, and presented in *Parole (Origins, Development, Current Practice and Statutes)*, 1972, by William Parker; and the 1973 information was the result of a survey of 53 jurisdictions by the Resource Center on Correctional Law and Legal Services of the American Bar Association.

This report includes a summary of survey findings, a description of the 1973 survey methodology, current proposals for parole conditions reform, comparative analysis of parole condition practices, a discussion of special conditions of parole, and a bibliography.

The appendices include the parole conditions recommended by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, *Corrections* (1973); American Bar Association, *Standards Relating to Probation* (approved 1970); S. 1765, §4212 (93rd Congress, 1st Session); H.R. 1598, §4209 (93rd Congress, 1st Session); S. 1, §3-124F (93rd Congress, 1st Session); National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws, *Final Report* (1972); American Law Institute, *Model Penal Code* (1962); and England's Criminal Justice Act of 1967.

90. American Bar Association. Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services. *Survey of Parole Revocation Procedures: State Parole Board Compliance with Morrissey v. Brewer*. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1973.

Contents: 42 pages, 7 tables, 5 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1972

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This report describes the effect of *Morrissey v. Brewer* (June 1972) in which the Supreme Court held that certain due process requirements must be met in parole revocation proceedings. In late 1972, the Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services canvassed State parole boards about steps to implement the requirements of the *Morrissey* decision. A

comparison was made between this ABA survey (45 jurisdictions responded) and O'Leary and Nuffield's survey, "Parole Decision-Making Characteristics: A Report of a National Survey," *Criminal Law Bulletin* 8 (October 1972) (54 jurisdictions responded).

Data are included on the following topics: initial hearing procedures and practices, situations in which hearings were not held, revocation hearing procedures, comparison of pre- and post-Morrissey revocation practices, right to counsel at initial and revocation hearings, and a breakdown of parole board responses.

The appendices include the syllabus (a headnote to the opinion summarizing the decision) to *Morrissey*, samples of various report and notice forms used in the revocation process, a proposed statute from Georgia, guidelines for hearing officers in Iowa, and the survey questionnaire.

91. Hecker, Benson; Field, Timothy F.; and Powell, Gleam. "Survey of Probation/Parole Supervisors and Counselors." *American Journal of Correction* 38 (March-April 1976), pp. 31, 32, 42, 44, 45.

Contents: 5 pages, 3 tables

Dates of data presented: 1975

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

Data in this article were derived from a survey of directors of corrections in each State and the District of Columbia. Fifty of 51 probation and parole departments supplied salary information, and 45 agencies employing correctional counselors supplied salary information. Data on benefits were obtained from 43 States. The article presents a summary of significant findings along the following dimensions: basis for hiring (e.g., merit system), methods of selecting personnel, educational leave, fringe benefits, evaluation of personnel performance, and salaries of personnel. The major table presents data on starting and highest salaries, minimum education requirements, and occupational titles of probation and parole officers in each State.

92. National Council on Crime and Delinquency. National Probation and Parole Institutes. *Uniform Parole Reports Newsletter*. Davis, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center.

Contents: See narrative

Dates of data presented: See narrative

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

The Uniform Parole Reports is a nationwide voluntary statistical reporting system of parolees by parole agencies. Parole or correctional agencies in 50 States, the Federal government, and Puerto Rico participate at their own expense. Data for the one year followup on parolees have been collected since 1965. Two year parole followup data began in 1968 and three year parole data started in 1969. Definitions of items and coding instructions are found in a separately published coding manual, M. Neithercutt, et al. *Uniform Parole Reports: A National Correctional Data System* (Davis, Calif.: National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center, 1975).

This newsletter is produced several times each year in leaflet form with tables enclosed. Each report begins with an introduction to the topic (e.g., one year followup of persons paroled in 1973 and comparisons of persons paroled from 1971 to 1973 in their first year on parole). The agencies reporting and percent of parolees on whom data were provided are included in each newsletter. The background of the Uniform Parole Reports is briefly described on the back page of the newsletter.

Information is presented for males and females separately. The various outcomes on parole are described by commitment offense, type of admission to prison, prior prison sentences, prior nonprison sentences, prior drug abuse, and prior alcohol abuse. Any new offenses are reported by original commitment offense.

Periodically the newsletter focuses on special issues, such as adult felon releases or time served in prison in terms of parole outcome.

93. Parker, William. *Parole (Origins, Development, Current Practices and Statutes)*. Parole Corrections Project Resource Document no. 1. College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1975.

Contents: 224 pages, 8 tables, 7 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1975

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This document is a revision of *Parole (Origins, Development, Current Practices and Statutes)* published in May 1972. There is a detailed history of the origins of parole, followed by highlights of the parole process. A summary of parole statutes which includes the number of board members, terms of office, compensation, etc. is provided. There is a synopsis of the parole statutes of each State, the Federal jurisdiction, the District of Columbia, and Canada. The appendices include: (1) considerations in parole decisions and prisoner characteristics as predictors of parole success; (2) general factors considered by the U.S. Board of Parole in parole selection; (3) parole conditions in the 50 States, in the District of Columbia, and in Canada, and changes since 1972; (4) Declaration of Principles from the National Parole Conference, 1939; (5) standards for parole and aftercare suggested by the Special Committee on Correctional Standards, 1967; (6) elements of an adequate parole system recommended by the American Correctional Association's Manual of Correctional Standards, 1966; and (7) a survey of parole board policy on employment before release on parole. A bibliography concludes the report.

94. Schoonmaker, Meyressa H., and Brooks, Jennifer S. "Women in Probation and Parole, 1974." *Crime and Delinquency* 21 (April 1975), pp. 109-115.

Contents: 7 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This article describes the results of a survey of directors of probation and parole agencies in the 50 States. The article includes a discussion of the unconstitutionality of caseloads segregated by sex and selective caseload mixing. The table presents data on male and female probation officers supervising mixed (both males and females) caseloads and the employment ratio of men to women. The article also discusses Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discriminatory hiring practices.

95. U.S. Department of Justice. United States Board of Parole. *Annual Report of the United States Board of Parole*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

Contents: 38 pages, 28 tables, 7 figures, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: fiscal year 1973

Trend tables: fiscal years 1964-73

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This report discusses selected topics pertaining to the Federal Parole Board's functions, for example, guidelines for decision-making and due process in revocation hearings.

Also included are descriptions of sentences and offenses of Federal prisoners as well as information on different stages of the parole process (interviews, decisions, community supervision, conditions of release, revocation procedures, and success on parole). The appendix contains four tables on parole decisions from fiscal year 1969 to fiscal year 1973.

See also, Administrative Office of the United States Courts. *1975 Annual Report of the Director* (33)

U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Prisons. *Statistical Reports, Fiscal Year 1974* (74)

GENERAL

96. American Bar Association. Section of Criminal Justice. *Annual Report of the Chairman 1973-1974*. Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1974.

Contents: 40 pages, 1 table, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented: 1973-74

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This report reviews the activities, studies, major efforts in legislation, and membership of the Section of Criminal Justice (formerly the Section of Criminal Law). There is an extensive summary of the progress and developments surrounding the implementation of the American Bar Association's Criminal Justice Standards. There are brief sections devoted to the following: the ABA response to Watergate, a major study concerning the legal status of prisoners, trial advocacy conferences, the Section's role in the development and activities of the National Defense College and National College of District Attorneys, publications by the Section, and work on various Federal legislation. The report highlights the work of the Section's standing and new committees and the three key issues at the annual meeting—voiceprint identification, behavior modification, and the newsman's privilege.

The appendix is a State-by-State table that summarizes the status of implementation of ABA standards for criminal justice.

97. Executive Office of the President. Office of Management and Budget. *The Budget of the United States Government Fiscal Year 1977*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

Contents: 385 pages, 76 tables, 21 figures

Dates of data presented: Fiscal years 1975-77

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This document contains the budget message of the President, an overview of the President's budget

proposals, and explanations of spending programs and estimated receipts. Also included are a description of the budget system and various summary tables on the budget as a whole. Criminal justice-related budget information is contained in sections on law enforcement and justice and in sections on specific agencies, such as the Department of Justice and Department of Treasury. An index is also included.

98. Executive Office of the President. Office of Management and Budget. *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1975*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

———. *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1976*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

———. *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1977*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

Contents:

Special Analyses 1975—249 pages, 141 tables

Special Analyses 1976—281 pages, 160 tables

Special Analyses 1977—313 pages, 158 tables, 24 figures

Dates of data presented:

Special Analyses 1975—Fiscal years 1973, 1974-75 (estimated)

Special Analyses 1976—Fiscal years 1974, 1975-76 (estimated)

Special Analyses 1977—Fiscal years 1973-75, 1976-77 (estimated)

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

These documents contain special analyses designed to highlight specified programs or provide other significant presentations of Federal budget data. Information is included on the following topics: government finances and operations as a whole, and how they affect the economy; govern-

ment-wide program and financial information for Federal education, manpower, health, income security, civil rights, and crime reduction programs; trends and developments in the areas of Federal aid to State and local governments, research and development, and environmental protection.

99. National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators. *State of the States on Crime and Justice*. Washington, D.C.: National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators, 1974.

Contents: 70 pages, 9 tables, 3 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: 1974

Trend tables: 1969-73

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This report begins with the history of the Federal crime control program, focusing on the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970, and the Crime Control Act of 1973. There is a description of State Planning Agencies and their role in planning, funding, evaluating, and auditing programs. A section devoted to crime reduction and criminal justice improvement includes a breakdown of Federal funds for each State and an identification of some federally-funded programs. Prior to a listing of the membership of the National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators, there is a description of the organization.

100. U.S. Department of Justice. *Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1973*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

_____. *Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1974*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

Contents:

Annual Report 1973—208 pages, 15 tables, 41 figures

Annual Report 1974—234 pages 50 tables, 29 figures

Dates of data presented:

Annual Report 1973—Primary period: fiscal year 1973; Trend tables: fiscal years 1963-73

Annual Report 1974—Primary period: fiscal year 1974; Trend tables: fiscal years 1964-74

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

Each report begins with a brief summary of the activities and accomplishments of the U.S. Department of Justice. The major subdivisions of the U.S. Department of Justice present tabular information and discussions of matters within the scope of their unit. In 1974, the following offices included descriptions of their activities: Office of Deputy Attorney General, including the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, U.S. Marshals Service, Office of Policy and Planning, and Office of Special Prosecutor; Office of Solicitor General; Office of Legal Counsel; Office of Legislative Affairs; Office of Management and Finance; Community Relations Service; Civil Division; Civil Rights Division; Criminal Division; Anti-trust Division; Land and Natural Resources Division; Tax Division; Drug Enforcement Administration; Immigration and Naturalization Service; Board of Immigration Appeals; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Bureau of Prisons-Federal Prison Industries, Inc.; U.S. Board of Parole; and Pardon Attorney.

101. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Criminal Justice Agencies*. 10 vols. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974-75.*

Contents: See narrative

Dates of data presented: See narrative

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

These volumes, published between 1974 and 1975, present an updated listing of the criminal justice agencies in each State. The original results of the Criminal Justice Directory Survey (1970) were published in 1971. The 10 reports for each of the 10 Federal regions begin with a national summary of

criminal justice agencies, and a guide for using the material in the report. The data were updated for each region between 1970 and 1974. Criminal justice agencies are categorized as courts, enforcement agencies, prosecution and legal services agencies, defender agencies, correctional agencies and institutions, probation and parole agencies, and "other" criminal justice agencies. Information on these types of agencies is presented for each State, summarized in a table, and followed by the names and addresses of the agencies.

102. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1969-70 [through] 1974*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972 [through] 1976.*

Contents:

1969-70—91 pages, 26 tables
 1970-71—351 pages, 63 tables, 3 appendices
 1971-72—337 pages, 50 tables, 3 appendices
 1972-73—343 pages, 50 tables, 10 figures, 3 appendices
 1974—356 pages, 61 tables, 12 figures, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented:

1969-70—Fiscal year 1970
 1970-71—Fiscal year 1971
 1971-72—Fiscal year 1972
 1972-73—Fiscal year 1973
 1974—Fiscal year 1974

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

The information reported in these volumes were based on data collected from the Federal government, all State governments, and a representative sample of local governments within each State.

The 1969-70 report presents data from the Federal government, 50 States, the aggregate local level of government within each State, 128 largest counties, and 153 largest cities. Information is presented for the various sectors of criminal justice activities: police protection, judicial, prosecution, indigent defense, correctional, and "other." Data on expenditure, payroll, and employment are included. A definition of terms concludes the report.

The more recent editions of this report represent a greatly expanded survey. Data were collected

through field compilation and mail survey from the Federal government, the 50 States, all counties, all cities with a 1970 population of 10,000 or more, and a representative sample of smaller cities. The reports present data for the Federal government, the 50 States, 312 largest counties, 384 largest cities, the 17 largest SMSA's, and the aggregate of local, county, and municipal governments within each State. The following outline specifies the type of information found in these publications:

(1) An overview of employment and expenditure data for the fiscal year, a description of survey methodology, and cautions on use of data;

(2) A table on State and local expenditures "from own sources" (from own revenues);

(3) Tables on total direct and intergovernmental criminal justice expenditures of Federal, State and local (county and municipal) governments by activity categories (total criminal justice system, police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, indigent defense, corrections, and "other");

(4) Tables on employment and payroll of Federal, State, and local (county and municipal) governments for criminal justice, by activity categories and employment status (full-time, full-time equivalent, part-time, and total); detailed tables for activity categories on employees (full-time, full-time equivalent, and total) of the 312 most populous counties and the 384 most populous cities;

(5) These criminal justice system tables are followed by tables for each of the six activity categories of criminal justice. Detailed expenditure and employment are presented by State and level of government and for 312 most populous counties and the 384 most populous cities,

Finally, the appendices contain (1) a table on special police force expenditures by selected special districts and school districts, (2) definition of terms, and (3) survey instruments.

103. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Fifth Annual Report of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Fiscal Year 1973*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

Contents: 136 pages, 17 tables, 9 figures

Dates of data presented:

Primary period: fiscal year 1973
 Trend tables: fiscal years 1969-73

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

This report provides a description of the activities of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration during fiscal year 1973. There is a discussion of funding and programs, new legislation, administration, criminal justice standards and goals, and a sampling of projects in operation. The remainder of the report is divided into a presentation of urban crime control programs, State and local anticrime efforts, reports from the 10 Law Enforcement Assistance Administration regional offices, law enforcement research, statistics and information systems, education and training programs, and offices supporting the operation of the agency. The appendix contains the allocation of the various types of LEAA funds and the distribution of Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) funds for each State.

104. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971-1974*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.*

Contents:

108 pages, 30 tables, 8 figures, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented: Fiscal years 1971-74

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This report is the second in a series that presents historical statistics on public expenditure and employment for criminal justice activities in the United States. In this report, expenditure data are presented for fiscal years 1971-74. Employment data are presented for October 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974. The data are extracted from the more detailed annual reports, *Expenditure and Employ-*

ment Data for the Criminal Justice System. Information is presented on the six sectors of the criminal justice system: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, indigent defense, corrections, and "other criminal justice." Tables and figures show actual and percent increases and decreases in expenditures and employment during each of the represented time periods. The introduction discusses national and local trends and outlines the survey methodology, sources, and limitations of the data. Definitions of concepts, categories, and terms used in this report are contained in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 contains the survey forms.

105. Washington Crime News Services. *Criminal Justice Digest*. Annandale, Va.: Washington Crime News Services, 1973.

Contents: Varies

Dates of data presented: See narrative

Periodicity: Monthly

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

This publication summarizes reports of significant news events taken from the organization's five other more frequently published periodicals: *Crime Control Digest*, *Narcotics Control Digest*, *Security Systems Digest*, *Corrections Digest*, and *Juvenile Justice Digest*. *Criminal Justice Digest* includes articles of general interest in the criminal justice field, especially in the areas of juvenile delinquency, narcotics control, law enforcement, prosecution and the judiciary, corrections, probation and parole, and security. Data for SOURCEBOOK were extracted from an article.

See also, The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1976-1977* (41)

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Corrections Magazine
801 Second Avenue
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Crime and Delinquency
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Criminal Justice Digest
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Spectrum Publications
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