



# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

## A Study of Handguns used in Crime



Bureau of Alcohol,  
Tobacco and  
Firearms

102480

**MICROFICHE**

### In these cities

- ✓ New York
- ✓ Dallas
- ✓ Miami/Dade County
- ✓ Boston
- ✓ Detroit
- ✓ Denver
- ✓ Minneapolis/St. Paul
- ✓ Louisville
- ✓ New Orleans
- ✓ Kansas City
- ✓ Philadelphia
- ✓ Charlotte
- ✓ Atlanta
- ✓ Oakland
- ✓ Seattle
- ✓ Los Angeles

# CONTENTS

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR	1
HIGHLIGHTS	2
BACKGROUND	3
PROCEDURES	4
HANDGUN CLASSIFICATIONS	5
STOLEN GUNS	7
SUMMARY	
Analysis of All Studies	8
STATISTICAL SUMMARY	
Consolidated Sixteen City Report	20
MAJOR CRIME GUN SOURCES	22
PHASE I	
Composite Findings	27
Atlanta	28
New York	29
Detroit	31
New Orleans	32
PHASE II	
Composite Findings	34
Dallas	35
Denver	37
Kansas City	40
Oakland	42
PHASE III	
Composite Findings	45
Miami	46
Dade County	48
Philadelphia	49
Seattle	51
St. Paul	53
Minneapolis	54
PHASE IV	
Composite Findings	56
Boston	57
Charlotte	60
Los Angeles	62
Louisville	64

# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

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NCJRS

JUL 27 1977

ACQUISITIONS

1

## A Message From the Director

Project Identification was begun in 1973 by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms as a cooperative study with selected police departments to determine the types of guns being used in crimes, and their sources. The project was conducted in 16 diverse cities—New York, Atlanta, Detroit, New Orleans, Dallas, Denver, Kansas City, Philadelphia, Oakland, Miami/Dade County, Florida, Minneapolis/St. Paul, Seattle, Boston, Charlotte, Louisville and Los Angeles.

As the nation's firearms expert, ATF has sought to learn as much as possible concerning the use of guns in crime. With such knowledge, we seek to stem the flow of firearms into the hands of criminals or would be criminals.

This study was not concerned with the question of gun control, but was concentrated solely on the collection of data which would serve to increase our knowledge of the criminal misuse of firearms.

The Bureau is indebted to the police departments of the 16 cities involved for their complete cooperation.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rex D. Davis". The ink is dark and the signature is fluid.

Rex D. Davis  
Director, Bureau of  
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

## A Study of Crime Handguns

### HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ Seventy-one percent, or 7,538, of the handguns submitted for tracing, had a barrel length of 3 inches or less. Sixty-one percent, or 6,476, had a caliber of .32 or less. Since both of these factors relate to the size of the weapon, these figures indicate that concealability is an overriding factor in selecting a handgun for use in crime.
- 2 ✓ Pawnshops supplied a disproportionate number of inexpensive, easily concealed handguns used in street crimes.
- ✓ The percentage of crime handguns purchased interstate was directly proportionate to the degree of local handgun control.
- ✓ Six percent of the handguns submitted for tracing were reported stolen. However, it is likely that the true figure is much higher due to a reluctance to report the theft of firearms. (NOTE: Further studies are being made in this area.)
- ✓ The breakdown of these crime handguns was 76 percent revolvers and 24 percent semi-automatic pistols. This may indicate a predilection for simply operated, mechanically understandable handguns for use in crimes.
- ✓ Forty-five percent, or 3,486, of the weapons successfully traced had a value of less than \$50 and a barrel length of 3 inches or less and a caliber of .32 or less.

These highlights are preliminary conclusions. Because of the considerable statistical data collected by the Bureau, further analysis should reveal more information concerning the use of handguns in crime. Individuals and organizations are encouraged to conduct independent studies of the published data. With such a wealth of Project I material yet to be reviewed, perhaps more far reaching trends and conclusions may be discovered.

# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

## A Study of Crime Handguns

### BACKGROUND

During the early part of 1970, an ATF agent in New York City purchased on the streets a small handgun of the caliber and size from which the term "Saturday Night Special" was derived. He paid more than \$100 for the gun. A trace of the gun disclosed that originally it had been sold by a retail outlet in South Carolina. Investigation revealed that several licensed dealers in South Carolina were working in collusion with North Carolina and New York City residents to transfer handguns illegally from one state to another. It was estimated that approximately 40,000 small, inexpensive handguns were involved in these illegal transactions. As a result of the investigation, ATF brought charges against 17 persons. All of the dealers involved were convicted and put out of the retail gun business.

3

Following this, ATF proceeded with plans to study the scope of illegal handguns in several major cities to learn how criminals were acquiring guns and what could be done about it. Thus Project Identification was begun in Detroit, Atlanta and New Orleans. The police department in each city was asked to provide ATF with a list of all firearms seized by the department during the 6 months from July, 1973, to December, 1973. ATF then traced the handguns. No long guns were traced.

Of the total number of serial numbers or descriptions received from the police departments, some of the guns were "untraceable" because records on these guns did not exist or were not available. The rest then were traced from manufacturer or importer to the first retail outlet in the state of the originating project city.

In August, 1973, New York Mayor John V. Lindsay asked that Project Identification (I) include the City of New York because of the problem the police department was experiencing with handguns, in spite of existing strict laws in both New York City and the State of New York. His request was granted.

Project I objectives were to identify the sources of handguns used in street crimes, and to develop intelligence for ATF and police departments regarding illegal firearms dealers, firearms theft rings and other suppliers of handguns to criminals.

In processing voluminous identification data, it became apparent that in addition to the original objectives of determining street gun sources, considerable statistical data relating to types of guns used in street crimes was being channeled through ATF. As a result, in December, 1973, a

# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

## **A Study of Crime Handguns**

statistical analysis was prepared on the trace information received for Project I. This analysis included statistical data on sources of handguns and specific findings as to quality, type, barrel length and caliber of all guns traced.

Because of the usefulness of the information compiled in the initial four-city study, Project I was extended to 12 other cities. The study was conducted in four phases:

4

### 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

### PHASE IV

Boston, Charlotte, Louisville, Los Angeles

Originally designed as enforcement assistance to police, Project I expanded through each phase by encompassing new data in an effort to provide more meaningful firearm statistics. As a result of this continuing process, some information was not reported in the earlier phases, and other information was compiled by differing methods in the latter phases.

The statistical data totals for the broad 16-city coverage are considered representative of the national crime gun problem.

## **PROCEDURES**

Each cooperating police department surveyed all handguns received, recovered or seized by them during a specified period. An ATF Form 5000 (Request for Firearms Trace) was completed and sent to Bureau Headquarters, where each request was processed by the Criminal Enforcement Operations Division and then forwarded to the ATF National Firearms Tracing Center.

The identifying information furnished ATF included the serial numbers of these handguns. ATF took these serial numbers, and starting with the manufacturers of the guns, traced the ownership history of the weapon step-by-step.

Since 1958, the Federal Firearms Act has required that each high powered rifle and handgun bear the name of its

# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

## A Study of Crime Handguns

manufacturer, its caliber and an identifying serial number. Shotguns and .22 caliber rifles were excluded.

However, the Gun Control Act of 1968 broadened this requirement to include shotguns and rifles. Imported guns came under the same requirements, with the exception that it was necessary also to include the importer's name on the gun.

Manufacturers, importers and dealers always have been required to keep information concerning the person or firm to whom they sold firearms. However, the Gun Control Act of 1968 requires far more information concerning the buyer. Records of the retail dealer now must show on a Form 4473 the name and address of the buyer, his physical description, and a notation as to the type of identification the buyer provided. The buyer must swear that he is over 21, that he is a resident of the state in which he is purchasing the gun, that he is not a convicted felon, that he does not have a history of mental disease and is not a user of narcotics. In addition, the buyer must sign the transaction form.

The information on the form 5000, and the information concerning the seized guns, facilitates the tracing of a handgun from manufacturer or importer to the retail outlet where the gun is sold, to the first retail purchaser.

Bureau gun tracers contact manufacturers, both domestic and foreign, and importers as the first step in the trace. The voluntary cooperation of these manufacturers and importers has been excellent. Their willingness to assist ATF in its important duty of tracing crime guns has played a valuable role in the Bureau's successful gun tracing operation. The ATF National Firearms Tracing Center traces about 3,000 firearms per month, about half without charge at the request of more than 2,000 State and local law enforcement agencies in all 50 states.

Once the information concerning a trace was compiled, coded data was entered into the Treasury computer system. When all data was entered, printouts were obtained showing the line entries of all gun traces, coded and entered under the project.

The statistical data in this report was obtained by analysis of these computer printouts.

### HANDGUN CLASSIFICATIONS

Each handgun was classified by:

1. Caliber - Handguns of a .32 caliber or less were classified as small; handguns over .32 caliber were classified as large.

# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

## A Study of Crime Handguns

2. Barrel length - Handguns with a barrel length 3 inches or less were classified as short; handguns with barrel lengths over 3 inches were classified as long. All derringers, because of their ready concealability, were classified as short.
3. Type - Each handgun was classified as either a revolver or semi-automatic pistol. All derringers were classified as other.
- 6 4. Quality - Three classifications were used:
  - Class 1 - More expensive, higher quality handguns commonly used for law enforcement, collecting, sporting or target purposes. Retail price range was approximately \$100 or more.
  - Class 2 - Handguns of medium price, medium quality range, generally used for sporting, personal protection, hunting and similar purposes. Retail price range of approximately \$50 to \$100.
  - Class 3 - Inexpensive handguns of low quality. Retail price range usually less than \$50. All derringers were included in this class.
5. Firearms source - This term denotes the last retail dealer to whom the weapon was traced. If the gun was traced to a retail dealer in the same State as the city originating the trace, no attempt was made to further the trace. If the trace led to a retail dealer in a State other than that of the originating city, the trace was continued until it was taken to a retailer in the same State as the originating trace city. This was done to assure that following criminal investigations were not compromised.
6. Street Age - This refers to one of two dates: If the trace took the gun to an ultimate purchaser, the year of that purchase was used for establishing age. In all other traces the age-year was the year the weapon was shipped to the last known dealer.
7. Saturday Night Special - The term Saturday Night Special is subject to many and varied definitions. ATF has not attempted to create a conclusive or all-encompassing definition. However, for the purpose of

# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

## A Study of Crime Handguns

this project only, ATF has defined a Saturday Night Special as a handgun which meets all of the following criteria:

- a. Cost - Less than \$50.
- b. Caliber - .32 caliber or less.
- c. Barrel length - 3 inches and under.

(All derringers were classified as Saturday Night Specials.)

8. GCA Reference - The handguns traced were classified, with relation to the date that they were traced to the last owner, as either before or after enactment of the Gun Control Act of 1968. As to those sections of the GCA relevant to this project, the GCA date referred to is Dec. 16, 1968.

A firearm may have been termed untraceable in this project for several reasons: Too old, no serial number, insufficient manufacturer records, surplus military or other factors which precluded successful tracing.

### STOLEN GUNS

To determine if a gun was stolen, each serial number was entered on the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer to see if it was one of approximately 938,000 stolen guns on file.

# SUMMARY

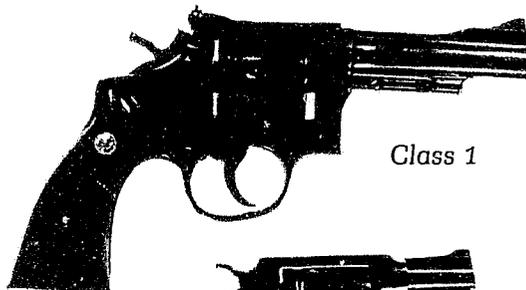
## Analysis of All Studies

This consolidated report reflects a total of 10,617 crime guns submitted by police of 16 cities for tracing. Of this total, 7,815 or 74 percent were successfully traced. The analysis of this data by individual classifications is outlined with appropriate interpretations.

8 However, it should be noted that any conclusions based upon this data must be tempered with the knowledge that each firearm involved in the study had been obtained by police as the result of a crime or official investigation, and that this data does not represent general handgun ownership; only crime guns used by a small segment of the population.

### CLASS\*

Class 1 (Quality handgun; valued at \$100 or more)	25%
Class 2 (Medium quality; valued at \$50 - \$100)	18%
Class 3 (Low quality; valued less than \$50)	56%



Class 1



Class 2



Class 3

\*Percentages listed in Class, Type, Barrel Length and Caliber relate to 10,617, the total crime guns submitted by police—all other percentages relate to 7,815 total number of crime guns successfully traced.

# SUMMARY

## Analysis of All Studies

The terms "class" and "value" must be recognized as relative terms insofar as this project is concerned. The categorization of traced weapons into one of these three categories was a mechanical function, predetermined by the identity of the manufacturer. In other words, all Colts and Smith and Wessons, for example, were considered to be Class 1; all Harrington and Richardsons and Iver Johnsons, for example, were considered to be Class II; all Clerkes and Rohms, for example, were considered to be Class III.

This predetermined classification system did not take into consideration the true market value of the weapon at the time of acquisition by the police, at the time of acquisition by the person from whom the police obtained it, or at the time of sale by the last known retail dealer. (The mechanics of the project were such that this information simply was not readily available.)

It is quite likely that many guns classified 1 and 2 had a market value of less than \$50 at the time obtained by the police or acquired by the last known possessor. A S & W, for example, 20 years of age that had passed through various hands and was ultimately disposed of through a pawnshop could easily—through normal depreciation, lack of care, lack of demand, etc.—have fallen into the less than \$50 bracket of market value no matter what its original price. (The opposite would be untrue except in those relatively few instances where value would increase because the weapon subsequently becomes a collector's item.) The fact that approximately 797 (23 percent) of the traced guns from the last 12 cities came from pawnshops is indicative of a considerable volume of depreciation. In addition, 624 (6 percent) of the total traced guns were stolen. This figure likely is minimal since weapons were classed as stolen only if reported by serial number to the National Crime Information Center. The value of these stolen guns—whether original or current market—is immaterial with relation to the question, "What kind of guns do criminals prefer for their criminal activities?"

Therefore, the only conclusion to be safely made from the "Class" data is that a substantial majority of handguns used in street crimes is of low quality with a market value of less than \$50. This conclusion is based on the fact that 5,336 (56 percent) of the handguns traced never exceeded \$50 in value and of the remaining 4,176, at least some portion of these represent handguns which, although originally valued in excess of \$50, had market values of less than \$50 at the time of the police acquisition due to depreciation, condition, age, lack of demand, etc. In addition, 624 of the handguns were found to have been stolen and therefore cost is not a factor to be considered.

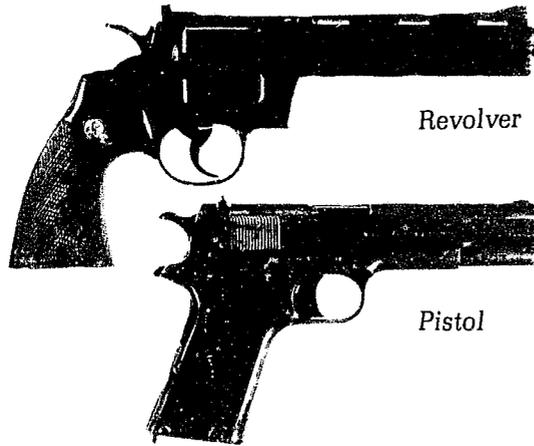
# SUMMARY

## Analysis of All Studies

### TYPE

Revolvers	- 76%
Semi-automatic pistols	- 24%

10



This three to one ratio, indicating that the revolver is the more heavily favored weapon by the criminal element, is directly proportional to the type of handguns manufactured in the United States. During the first 10 months of 1975, approximately 1.5 million revolvers were produced as compared to approximately 500,000 semi-automatic pistols; a ratio of three to one.

Another factor to be considered concerning "type" of weapon is that most individuals, exclusive of the law enforcement community and gun enthusiasts, do not fully understand the mechanical workings of the various types of weapons. When an individual acquires a handgun, whether for self-protection or to rob a gas station, his concern may be to obtain a weapon that will be simple to operate.

### BARREL LENGTH

Barrel 3" or less	- 71%
Barrel over 3"	- 29%

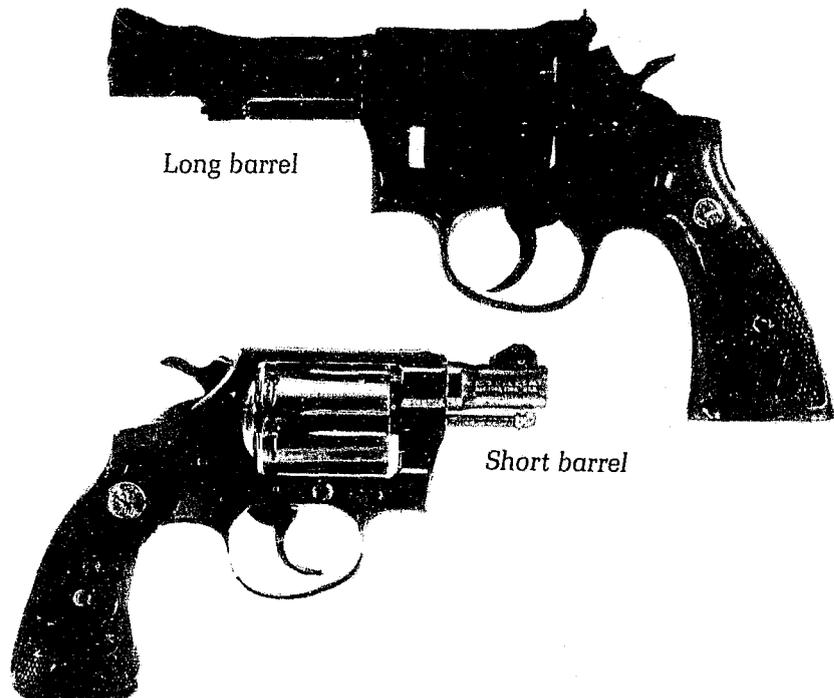
Barrel length of a handgun relates directly to concealability and as such it is probably the single most significant factor in the entire project. Its significance stands alone and is not dependent upon any other factor.

Even though complete statistics are not available for the specific reasons that police acquired each handgun in all studies, a review of individual trace forms indicate that many of these weapons were used in street crimes or they were related to "carrying concealed weapon" charges. If a weapon is

# SUMMARY

## Analysis of All Studies

to be used for street crime activity, concealability is the first and foremost consideration of the acquirer and the length of the barrel of a particular handgun basically determines its concealability.



11

It is also important to note that handguns with a barrel length in excess of 3 inches generally are more accurate and therefore more desirable for sporting or other legitimate purposes. (Proposals placed before Congress in 1975 would eliminate the manufacture, importation, and sale of revolvers with a barrel length of less than 4 inches and pistols with an overall length of less than 6 inches. All of the revolvers and most of the pistols that had a barrel length of 3 inches or less in this study, 71 percent, would be prohibited. Additionally, at least some of the remaining 29 percent which had barrels in excess of 3 inches would also be prohibited, i.e., revolvers with barrels 3 inches to 4 inches in length.)

### CALIBER

.32 caliber or less	- 61%
Over .32 caliber	- 39%

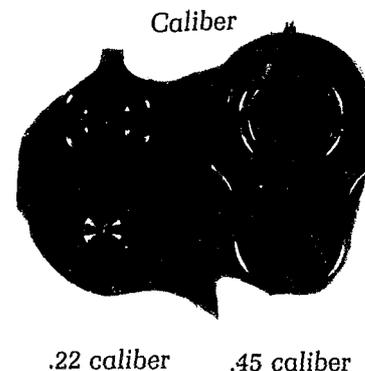
The popularity of a small caliber handgun is related directly to concealability, second only to barrel length. This factor is

# SUMMARY

## Analysis of All Studies

12

related equally to the cost factor of the weapon. However, it may not necessarily be related to the quality of the product, i.e., a .22 caliber handgun generally is less expensive than a larger caliber weapon but numerous quality manufacturers produce the smaller .22 caliber handgun. Handguns produced during the first 10 months of 1975 do not indicate the same popularity of caliber among the general public as with handguns involved in street crimes. Manufacturers during this period produced an equal number of small and large caliber handguns, as compared to the three to two ratio found in the "caliber" category of this study.

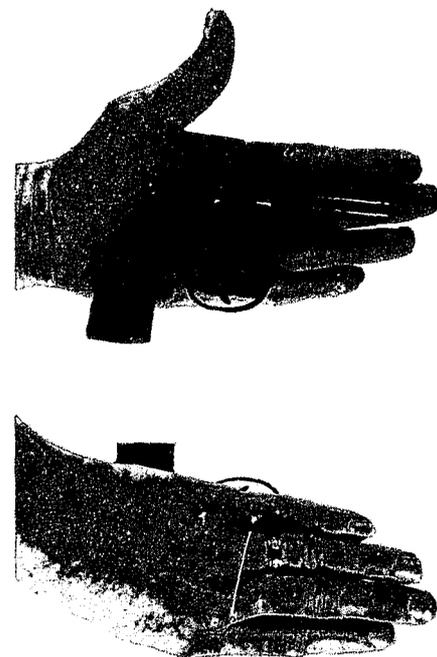


### SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIAL

This descriptive category was an attempt to arrive at a definition for statistical purposes that would only generally define an inexpensive, concealable weapon that has become common in street crime usage. To computerize and retrieve the information from the handguns in the study it became mechanically necessary to define this weapon as one which had a barrel length of 3 inches or less, one which had a caliber of .32 or less, and one which was relatively inexpensive (Class 3). For the purposes of this study a handgun had to meet all three criteria to be classified as a Saturday Night Special. (This restrictive definition was used only to facilitate statistical data compilation and ATF does not advocate its use as a legal definition.)

Forty-five percent or 3,486 of the weapons successfully traced could be categorized under this definition. Studies from individual cities indicate there was a high of 56 percent in Atlanta to a low of 26 percent in Miami/Dade County.

More significant than the number of weapons falling within this simple definition is the large percentage of handguns found in the study to be easily concealable, combining the caliber and barrel length factors only. As previously stated, concealability may be the most significant factor in the entire descriptive category. (Sixty-one percent of all handguns studied were small caliber and 71 percent had a barrel length of 3 inches or less.)



*Saturday Night Special*

### CRIME GUN SOURCES

The analysis also was directed toward crime gun sources and two factors were identified that are believed to be significant and indicative of a national pattern.

The number of Project I handguns traced to pawn/loan type businesses in the latter 12 project cities was totaled and indicate that 23 percent of all successfully traced handguns

# SUMMARY

## Analysis of All Studies

was sold to the public by a pawn/loan type business. A further in-depth study concerning the cities of Boston, Charlotte, Louisville and Los Angeles indicated that 25 percent of the handguns had been purchased from pawn/loan type businesses and 59 percent of these were Saturday Night Specials.

These statistics were manually obtained from the respective successfully traced handguns only if the licensees' business name reflected the words "pawn" or "loan," and therefore the totals are not conclusive but represent only the minimum number of weapons that had a pawn/loan type business as a source. Even though statistics are not available for all study cities with relation to "pawn/loan" businesses, it is significant that this source may have supplied a disproportionate number of inexpensive, concealable weapons if the statistics in the last four cities studied are reliable indicators for all project cities.

13

The state of origin of each successfully traced handgun also was analyzed in an attempt to determine specific sources and possible flow patterns of weapons used in street crimes.

The majority of the individual studies indicates that most of the crime guns were purchased in the state where they were involved in a crime. Data was not available however to determine whether or not the handgun had been purchased within the particular jurisdiction of the study city or whether the handgun had been purchased in another part of the same state.

There were significant exceptions where a majority of the weapons found in five study cities was purchased in other states. It is apparent that in the study area, with a few exceptions, the percentage of out-of-State purchases is directly proportional to the strength of the local firearm regulations.

Each study city, its major state or states of source, and a brief synopsis of local firearm regulations is outlined as follows:

### NEW YORK

Four percent from New York, 20 percent from South Carolina, 11 percent from Florida, 8 percent from Georgia, and 6 percent from Virginia. (All other states of source were less than 4 percent each—see individual study.)

The New York City Municipal Code requires the issuance of licenses and permits in order to lawfully possess or purchase a handgun as well as a shotgun or rifle. The Code additionally enumerates certain prohibited persons who cannot receive permits or licenses as well as requiring dealers in firearms to adhere to stringent regulations and licensing requirements.

# SUMMARY

## Analysis of All Studies

The New York firearms statutes commonly known as the Sullivan Law, are broadly accepted as one of the strictest in the United States and supplemented with potentially severe penalties.

One conclusion from the New York study is that a stringent local law has as a primary effect the funneling of local firearm purchasers to outside sources.

14

### ATLANTA

Eighty-one percent from Georgia. (All other States were less than 4 percent—see individual study.)

The Atlanta Municipal Code requires that dealers in handguns obtain a license from the Mayor or Board of Aldermen. There is no registration or licensing provisions for handguns under this jurisdiction or any other restriction on private ownership of handguns. Except that under Article 20-61 of the Municipal Code, .22 caliber handguns which have a barrel length of 3 inches or less and which retail for \$39 or less are prohibited. It is noted that Atlanta had the highest percentage for Saturday Night Specials (56 percent), even though there is legislative prohibition against this type of weapon. As in other study cities, sufficient data is not available to determine whether most of the crime guns were purchased in or outside of Atlanta's municipal jurisdiction, even though a majority were purchased within the same State.

### DETROIT

Eight percent from Michigan, 19 percent from Ohio, 9 percent from Kentucky, 9 percent from Georgia, and 6 percent from Mississippi. (All other states of source are listed in the individual reports.)

The city of Detroit requires that prior to purchasing a handgun a resident must obtain from the Chief of Police a permit and prevents any person from selling such weapons unless the purchaser has a permit to acquire the handgun. Michigan law is similar in that it requires a local Chief of Police issue a permit to an individual prior to his purchase of a handgun.

As in the case of New York, the Detroit and Michigan statutes apparently are effective in that 92 percent of all successfully traced handguns was purchased in other States. Detroit's geographical location may be a contributing factor to the large percentage coming from Ohio.

### NEW ORLEANS

Sixty-three percent from Louisiana. (All other states of source are listed in the individual reports.)

# SUMMARY

## Analysis of All Studies

New Orleans Municipal Code requires that residents obtain from the Chief of Police a permit to purchase handguns as well as prohibiting firearm dealers from selling handguns unless a permit is obtained by the purchaser. Louisiana State law does not require licensing or permits prior to handgun acquisition. As in other studies, there is insufficient data to determine if a majority of the New Orleans crime guns was purchased in or outside of that jurisdiction. However, it appears that current state legislation directly relates to the high percentage of handguns purchased within the State.

15

### DALLAS

Eighty-seven percent from Texas. (All other states of source are listed in the individual reports.)

The City of Dallas has no legislative restrictions on the purchase or possession of handguns and the State of Texas prohibits possession to certain persons, i.e., felons, minors, et al. Of all cities included in the project, Dallas had the highest percentage of source from within its own State.

### DENVER

Seventy-eight percent from Colorado. (All other states of source are listed in the individual reports.)

The City of Denver requires that handgun dealers maintain records of their sales, including more than one form of identification by the purchaser. There are no registration or permit requirements on the acquisition of handguns by private citizens. Similarly, the State of Colorado does not require licensing or the issuance of permits.

### KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

Thirty-five percent from Missouri and 26 percent from Kansas. (All other states of source are listed in the individual reports.)

Kansas City has no specific registration or permit requirements dealing with the acquisition of handguns. However, the State of Missouri requires that weapons which are "concealable" must be purchased with a permit obtained from the Sheriff in the county where acquired for a fee of 50¢. The State of Kansas has no registration, permit, or licensing requirement concerning purchase or possession of handguns.

The geographical location of Kansas City explains the high percentage of handguns which had Kansas as a state of source. However, an equally contributing factor may be the difference of regulation between Missouri and Kansas State laws.

# SUMMARY

## Analysis of All Studies

### OAKLAND

Seventy-four percent from California. (All other states of source are listed in the individual reports.)

16 The State of California requires the licensing of all firearm dealers and places upon that dealer certain restrictions as to the sale of "concealable" weapons. These restrictions include a waiting period between purchase and delivery of a handgun. (The waiting period has been extended to 15 days effective Jan. 1, 1976.) The dealer and the purchaser are required to file a registration form with the state that includes descriptive information about the purchaser.

The City of Oakland has no specific registration, permit, or licensing requirements other than those provided by state statutes at the time of this study.

The Oakland study and the Los Angeles study indicate that the majority of the crime guns had been purchased within that State. This is contrary to the patterns established in other cities that have relatively strong registration, permit, or licensing requirements. There is insufficient data available from the project studies to explain this situation. However, one factor simply may be the distance between California and other areas where handguns may be more easily obtained.

### MIAMI

Eighty-two percent from Florida. (All other states of source are listed in the individual reports.)

Miami and Dade County have regulations that require a 72-hour waiting period between purchase and delivery of handguns. In addition, Miami requires the notification of the sale, along with certain information relevant to the weapon and purchaser, to the Chief of Police. The State of Florida has no specific registration, licensing, or permit requirements; it does have a prohibited persons category similar to most other States. As in other cities, the project information was not able to identify whether the crime guns used in Miami and Dade County were purchased from in or outside of those particular jurisdictions.

### MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL

Sixty-one percent from Minnesota. (All other states of source are listed in the individual reports.)

There is no specific registration, licensing, or permit requirement in either the State of Minnesota or the City of Minneapolis. Each jurisdiction prohibits the sale to certain persons, i.e., felons, minors, et. al.; and Minneapolis requires that whenever a handgun is transferred, a notice of that transfer be filed with the City Clerk. St. Paul requires that a

# SUMMARY

## Analysis of All Studies

permit be first obtained from the Chief of Police prior to purchase of a handgun. The data available from this study does not delineate sales in either St. Paul or Minneapolis, therefore no conclusion can be made except that a majority of the crime guns was purchased within the State of Minnesota.

### PHILADELPHIA

Fifty-four percent from Pennsylvania, 9 percent from Virginia, and 8 percent from South Carolina. (All other states of source are listed in the individual reports.)

Pennsylvania State law requires a waiting period of 48 hours between purchase and delivery of a handgun, and filing with the state a notification of the purchase, accompanied by identifying data about the purchaser. The City of Philadelphia additionally requires a license or permit to purchase be obtained from the Philadelphia Police Department prior to the sale of a handgun. (The State of Pennsylvania has passed legislation nullifying local firearm regulations, however, Philadelphia continues to enforce some of its ordinances pending on appeal of the State law.) Even though data is not available from the project to identify whether the crime guns purchased in Pennsylvania were acquired in or out of the jurisdiction of Philadelphia, other enforcement projects have clearly indicated that in all probability they were purchased outside of Philadelphia. It is significant that Virginia and South Carolina, the two largest states of source outside of Pennsylvania, also are major states of source in the New York study.

17

### SEATTLE

Seventy-six percent from Washington. (All other states of source are listed in the individual reports.)

The City of Seattle requires a 72-hour waiting period between purchase and delivery of a handgun and written notification of the purchase, with pertinent personal data, being sent to the Chief of Police. The State of Washington requires a similar action on the part of both the purchaser and the dealer. There is no specific permit or licensing requirements for possession or purchase of handguns. The written notification of purchase and waiting period is to provide the police time for action if the proposed purchaser is a prohibited person.

### BOSTON

Thirty-five percent from Massachusetts, 11 percent from Florida, and 7 percent from South Carolina. (All other states of source are listed in individual reports.)

# SUMMARY

## Analysis of All Studies

18

Immediately prior to the project being instituted in Boston, the State of Massachusetts enacted mandatory sentencing legislation dealing with possession of firearms without a permit. Massachusetts State law basically requires an individual to obtain a firearm identification card prior to possession of a firearm. A permit to purchase a firearm is additionally required. Both the permits and licenses are issued by appropriate police agencies. Because of the enactment of the mandatory penalty section of the firearm regulations, the total number of firearms submitted in the Boston study was minimal for a major metropolitan area. If the limited number of study handguns is factually representative of the crime guns used in Boston, then it appears that Massachusetts regulations, even prior to mandatory sentencing, had an effect similar to the New York, Detroit and Philadelphia regulations; that is, the prohibition in one jurisdiction caused potential purchasers to look elsewhere.

### CHARLOTTE

Forty-three percent from North Carolina and 29 percent from South Carolina. (All other states of sources are listed in the individual reports.)

North Carolina requires that the Sheriff issue a permit prior to an individual purchasing a handgun in the county of the Sheriff's jurisdiction. Additionally, there are certain prohibited persons, i.e., felons, minors, et al., who cannot purchase or possess handguns, and firearm dealers are required to be licensed and regulated. The enactment and enforcement of some portions of the state's regulations are recent. The project did not provide sufficient data to determine the effect that these laws had upon the source of Charlotte's crime guns. Charlotte's proximity to South Carolina apparently is a factor in the large percentage of crime guns purchased in that state, and of equal importance is the differing firearm regulations in each state at the time of the study.

### LOUISVILLE

Eighty-two percent from Kentucky. (All other states of source are listed in the individual reports.)

The State of Kentucky has no specific registration, licensing, or permit requirements for the purchase or possession of handguns. The City of Louisville requires written notification to the Louisville police of each handgun transaction, with pertinent data about the purchaser and the weapon purchased. Thumb printing is included in this registration and there is a 24-hour waiting period between purchase and delivery. As in other studies, no determination can be made as to whether the crime guns used in Louisville and which were purchased in

Kentucky actually were purchased in Louisville or outside of that jurisdiction where less stringent regulations were in effect.

## LOS ANGELES

Eighty-two percent from California. (All other states of source are listed in the individual reports.)

The same comments for Oakland apply equally to this study.

19

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In summary it appears that the following determinations can be made about crime guns used in the project cities:

1. In general, small caliber, short barreled handguns, that usually are inexpensive, are the favored weapon used in street crimes. Combining all factors, concealability may be the most significant factor found in the majority of these weapons.
2. That pawnshops or loan type businesses are the sources of a large number of the Saturday Night Special type handguns, disproportionate to the actual percentage that this class of business is of the total number of firearm dealers.
3. That the strength of firearm regulations or enforcement of those regulations in differing project cities is directly proportional to the percentage of crime guns that were purchased in another State. It also appears that a significant factor concerning the strength of a local ordinance is whether or not a prior permit or authority to purchase is needed. This means that regulations requiring after the fact notification do not have the same deterrent effect on potential handgun purchasers as do regulations requiring prior purchase permits.

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## Consolidated Sixteen City Report

### PHASE I

	New York	Atlanta*	Detroit	New Orleans
Total handguns received for tracing	2,931	827	1,262	324
Successfully traced	2,546	665	840	324
Percent Successful	87%	80%	67%	100%
No. of Class 1	628	130	84	8
No. of Class 2	417	152	210	97
No. of Class 3	1,501	545	546	219
No. of Revolvers	1,918	690	664	227
No. of Semi-auto Pistols	628	137	176	97
No. with 3" barrel or less	1,938	671	568	227
No. with over 3" barrel	608	156	272	97
No. with .32 caliber or less	1,636	561	672	166
No. with over .32 caliber	910	266	168	158
Saturday Night Specials (Successfully traced)	1,348		390	95
Percent of Successfully Traced	53%		46%	29%
Saturday Night Specials (Received for tracing)		466		
Percent of total received		56%		
Source—Firearms Dealer				
Source—Pawn Shop				
Street Age—Prior to GCA (12-16-68)				
Street Age—After GCA				
No. Stolen	263	50	109	5
Percent of total received	9%	6%	9%	2%

### PHASE II

	Dallas	Denver	Kansas City	Oakland
Total handguns received for tracing	654	190	314	245
Successfully traced	517	154	222	189
Percent Successful	79%	81%	71%	77%
No. of Class 1	77	33	64	65
No. of Class 2	59	32	45	28
No. of Class 3	381	89	113	116
No. of Revolvers	425	119	159	150
No. of Semi-auto Pistols	92	35	63	39
No. with 3" barrel or less	397	95	145	149
No. with over 3" barrel	120	59	77	40
No. with .32 caliber or less	352	94	136	118
No. with over .32 caliber	165	60	86	71
Saturday Night Specials (Successfully traced)	254	52	68	90
Percent of Successfully Traced	49%	34%	31%	48%
Saturday Night Specials (Received for tracing)				
Percent of total received				
Source—Firearms Dealer	322	91	177	112
Source—Pawn Shop	195	63	45	77
Street Age—Prior to GCA (12-16-68)	266	73	199	105
Street Age—After GCA	388	117	115	140
No. Stolen	17	11	38	9
Percent of total received	3%	6%	12%	4%

\*For analysis as to class, type, caliber, etc., the computation for Atlanta included 162 untraceable guns; in the other seven cities of Phase I and II the computations are based only on the successfully traced guns. Computations in Phase III and IV are based on total received for trace.

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## Consolidated Sixteen City Report

### PHASE III

	Miami/ Dade	Minpls/ St. Paul	Phil	Seatl
Total handguns received for tracing	957	283	993	219
Successfully traced	652	178	571	129
Percent Successful	68%	63%	58%	59%
No. of Class 1	344	91	360	85
No. of Class 2	121	73	210	36
No. of Class 3	492	119	423	98
No. of Revolvers	709	191	787	155
No. of Semi-auto Pistols	248	92	206	64
No. with 3" barrel or less	641**	159**	733**	119**
No. with over 3" barrel	298	113	251	93
No. with .32 caliber or less	439	170	585	110
No. with over .32 caliber	512*	113	408	109
Saturday Night Specials (Successfully traced)	167	53	192	35
Percent of Successfully Traced	26%	30%	34%	27%
Saturday Night Specials (Received for tracing)	252	79	323	50
Percent of total received	26%	28%	33%	23%
Source—Firearms Dealer	555	153	525	88
Source—Pawn Shop	97	25	46	41
Street Age—Prior to GCA (12-16-68)	164	63	178	52
Street Age—After GCA	488	115	393	77
No. Stolen	7	4	79	1
Percent of total received	1%	1%	8%	1%

### PHASE IV

	Boston	Charl	Louisvil	Los Angeles
Total handguns received for tracing	171	107	327	816
Successfully traced	84	68	214	462
Percent Successful	49%	64%	65%	57%
No. of Class 1	74	35	100	266
No. of Class 2	40	14	49	149
No. of Class 3	57	58	178	401
No. of Revolvers	111	86	247	597
No. of Semi-auto Pistols	60	21	80	219
No. with 3" barrel or less	112	77	251	457
No. with over 3" barrel	59	30	76	359
No. with .32 caliber or less	95	60	186	417
No. with over .32 caliber	76	47	141	399
Saturday Night Specials (Successfully traced)	21	31	83	141
Percent of Successfully Traced	25%	46%	39%	31%
Saturday Night Specials (Received for tracing)	46	48	120	231
Percent of total received	27%	45%	37%	28%
Source—Firearms Dealer	78	56	141	345
Source—Pawn Shop	6	12	73	117
Street Age—Prior to GCA (12-16-68)	25	19	45	96
Street Age—After GCA	59	49	169	366
No. Stolen	3	8	11	9
Percent of total received	2%	7%	3%	1%

### COMPOSITE TOTALS OF PHASE I-II-III-IV

	TLTS	%†
Total handguns received for tracing	10,617	
Successfully traced	7,815	
Percent Successful	74%	
No. of Class 1	2,444	26
No. of Class 2	1,732	18
No. of Class 3	5,336	56
No. of Revolvers	7,235	76
No. of Semi-auto Pistols	2,257	24
No. with 3" barrel or less	6,590	71
No. with over 3" barrel	2,708	29
No. with .32 caliber or less	5,797	61
No. with over .32 caliber	3,689	39
Saturday Night Specials (Successfully traced)	3,486	
Percent of Successfully Traced	45%	
Saturday Night Specials (Received for tracing)	1,149	
Percent of total received	30%	
Source—Firearms Dealer	2,643	77
Source—Pawn Shop	797	23
Street Age—Prior to GCA (12-16-68)	1,285	34
Street Age—After GCA	2,476	66
No. Stolen	624	
Percent of total received	6%	

† Percentages in this column are based on the actual totals of line items in the particular descriptive category.

\*Does not include six guns showing gauge instead of caliber.  
\*\*Does not include 45 guns of unknown barrel length.

# MAJOR CRIME GUN SOURCES

## Handguns Recovered in other States

### FLORIDA

The State of Florida has no specific registration, licensing, or permit requirements concerning the purchase of handguns. Certain persons, i.e., convicted felons, are prohibited from possessing firearms.

22

#### SUPPLIED CRIME GUNS TO



New York (11%)\*

Boston (11%)

Philadelphia (5%)

Detroit (4%)

Charlotte (4%)

Atlanta (2%)

### GEORGIA

During the period covered by these studies the State of Georgia had no specific registration, licensing, or permit requirements dealing with the purchase of handguns or the possession of handguns. State regulations have been recently imposed requiring that prior to purchasing a handgun a certification must be obtained from police indicating the purchaser has not been convicted of a felony during the past five years.

#### SUPPLIED CRIME GUNS TO



Detroit (9%)

Charlotte (9%)

New York (8%)

Boston (6%)

Philadelphia (4%)

Oakland (3%)

Miami (3%)

Los Angeles (2%)

\*All percentages relate to crime guns recovered in each project city.

# MAJOR CRIME GUN SOURCES

## Handguns Recovered in Other States

### OHIO

The State of Ohio has no uniform specific registration, licensing, or permit requirements concerning the purchase or possession of handguns. Several municipal jurisdictions require police issued permits prior to the purchase of a handgun, however, these regulations vary between cities. There are certain persons, i.e., felons, fugitives, et. al., who are prohibited from possessing handguns by State law.

23

#### SUPPLIED CRIME GUNS TO



Detroit (19%)  
New York (3%)  
Miami (2%)  
Oakland (2%)  
Atlanta (1%)  
Philadelphia (1%)  
Minneapolis (1%)  
Boston (1%)  
Louisville (1%)  
Charlotte (1%)  
Kansas City (1%)

### SOUTH CAROLINA

During the project study period and prior to 1975, the State of South Carolina had no specific handgun requirements concerning registration, licensing, or permits. The only regulation concerned certain prohibited persons, i.e., convicted felons and minors. (As a result of ATF's Project I information made available since 1973, the State of South Carolina enacted legislation, effective in June 1975, which provides for more stringent regulation of firearm dealers, and requires that a firearm transaction form be executed at the time of sale. Purchasers must possess specified South Carolina identification and State police are supplied a copy of each transaction form. Citizens are limited to one handgun purchase in 30 days.)

#### SUPPLIED CRIME GUNS TO



Charlotte (29%)  
New York (20%)  
Philadelphia (8%)  
Boston (7%)  
Detroit (4%)  
Atlanta (2%)

# MAJOR CRIME GUN SOURCES

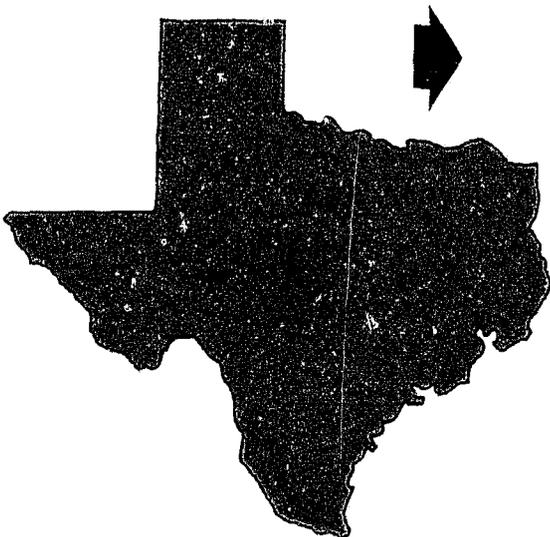
## Handguns Recovered in other States

### TEXAS

The State of Texas has no specific registration, licensing, or permit requirements concerning the purchase or possession of a handgun. There is a prohibited person category similar to most other States governing possession of firearms.

#### SUPPLIED CRIME GUNS TO

24



New Orleans (8%)	
Boston (5%)	
Kansas City (5%)	Philadelphia (2%)
Denver (4%)	Miami (1%)
Los Angeles (3%)	Louisville (1%)
Oakland (3%)	Seattle (1%)
New York (3%)	
Detroit (3%)	

### VIRGINIA

The State of Virginia has no specific Statewide registration, licensing, or permit requirements concerning the purchase or possession of handguns. There is in effect however a "county option" regulation that may provide for licensing of firearm dealers and require police-issued permits prior to handgun purchases. Some of the metropolitan counties have exercised these options, and others have not.

#### SUPPLIED CRIME GUNS TO

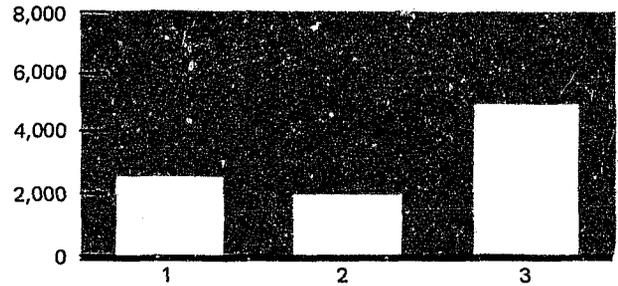


Philadelphia (9%)
Charlotte (7%)
New York (6%)
Boston (6%)
Detroit (3%)

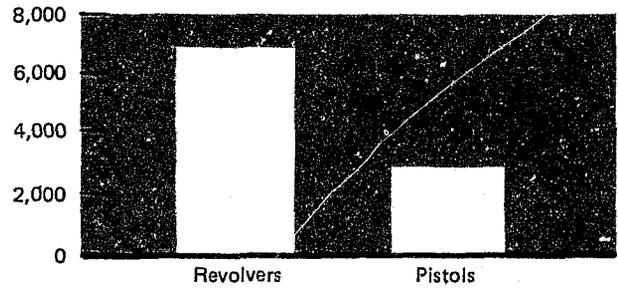
# SUMMARY

## Handguns

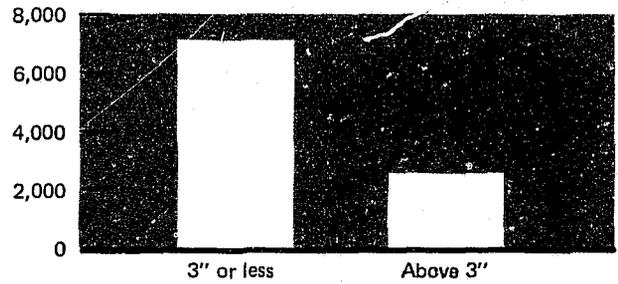
CLASS



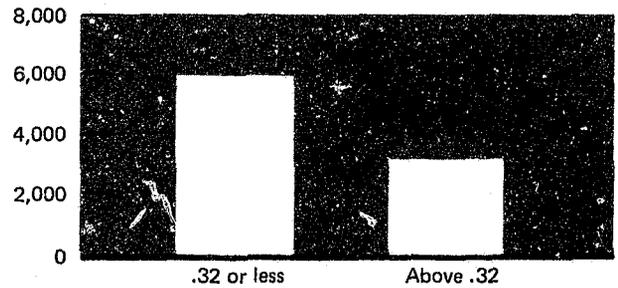
TYPE



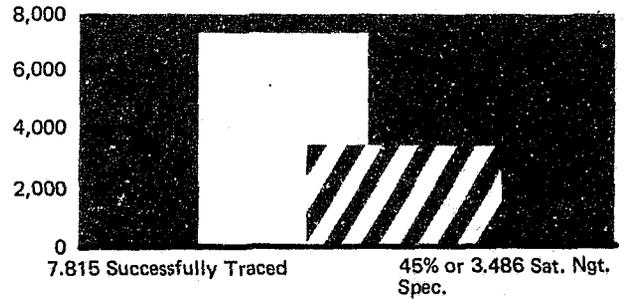
BARREL LENGTH



CALIBER



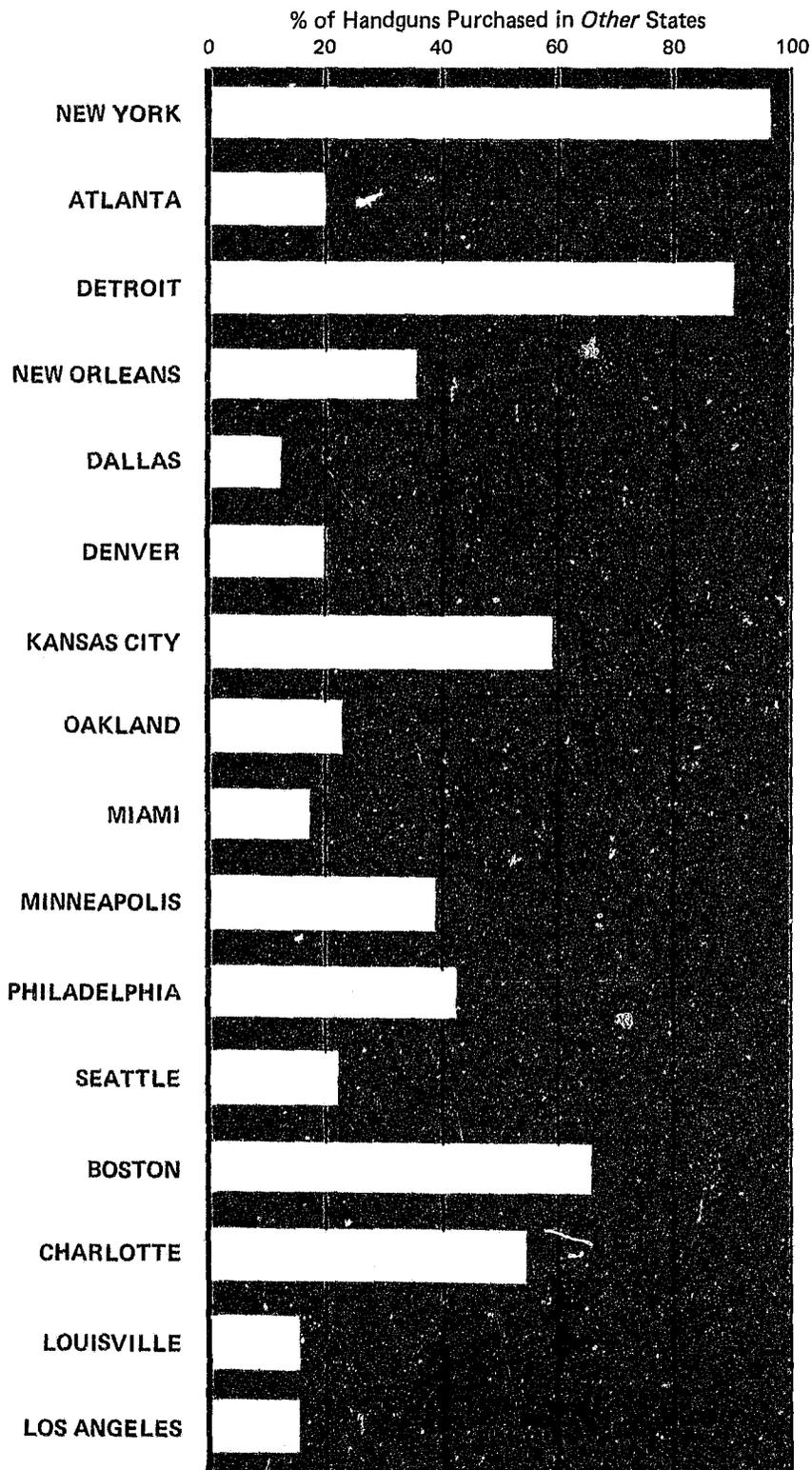
SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIALS



# SUMMARY

All Study Cities

26



# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE I

Atlanta, Detroit, New Orleans, New York City

Phase I of Project I included the areas of Atlanta, Detroit, New Orleans and New York City. The period covered was July 1, 1973 through December 1973, 6 months.

During that time, police in those cities submitted for tracing 5,344 handguns, of which 969 were untraceable. ATF successfully traced 4,375,\* or 81.9 percent of the total received.

Four hundred twenty-seven, or 7.9 percent, were **stolen**.

There were 3,499 **revolvers** and 1,038 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of approximately 3 to 1.

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 3,404, or 75 percent of the total.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 66.9 percent, or 3,035 weapons.

### Quality Statistics

Class 1	850 guns	18.7%
Class 2	876 guns	19.3%
Class 3	2,811 guns	62.0%

Of the successfully traced weapons, 2,299, or 50.7 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**.

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY PHASE I COMPOSITE

(Data Base for Analysis is 4,537; sum of data base of each city)

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	850	18.7%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	876	19.3%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	2,811	62.0%
Semi-automatic pistols	1,038	22.9%
Revolvers	3,499	77.1%
Short Barrel	3,404	75.0%
Long Barrel	1,133	25.0%
Small Caliber	3,035	66.9%
Large Caliber	1,502	33.1%

\*For analysis as to class, type, caliber, etc., the computation for Atlanta included 182 untraceable firearms; in the other three cities of Phase I, the computations were based only on the successfully traced firearms.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE I

### ATLANTA

During the six-month period Project I was in progress in Atlanta, 827 handguns were submitted by the Atlanta Police Department for tracing. Six hundred and sixty-five, or 80.4 percent of those submitted, were successfully traced and 162 were untraceable. Of 827 weapons submitted for tracing:

Fifty, or 6 percent, were **stolen**.

28

There were 690 **revolvers** and 137 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of 5 to 1.

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 671, or 81.1 percent of the total.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 67.8 percent of the total, or 561 weapons.

#### Quality Statistics

Class 1	130 guns	15.7%
Class 2	152 guns	18.3%
Class 3	545 guns	66.0%

Of the total handguns, 466, or 56.3 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**.

More than 80 percent of the handguns surveyed in this project originated in Georgia. Twelve licensed dealers were the retail source for most.

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

#### ATLANTA

(Data Base for Analysis is 827; total received from field)

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	130	15.7%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	152	18.3%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	545	66.0%
Semi-automatic pistols	137	15.4%
Revolvers	690	84.6%
Short Barrel	671	81.1%
Long Barrel	156	18.9%
Small Caliber	561	67.8%
Large Caliber	266	32.2%

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE I

### SUMMARY SOURCES OF HANDGUNS ATLANTA

STATE	NO. GUNS	STATE	NO. GUNS
Georgia	537	Mississippi	3
Florida	19	Pennsylvania	3
South Carolina	14	West Virginia	3
North Carolina	9	California	2
Tennessee	8	Indiana	2
Alabama	7	Nebraska	2
Kentucky	7	Arizona	1
New York	7	District of Columbia	1
Ohio	6	Kansas	1
Missouri	5	Minnesota	1
Texas	5	New Jersey	1
Michigan	4	New Mexico	1
Illinois	3	Oklahoma	1
Iowa	3	Washington	1
Louisiana	3		
		Total	665

29

### NEW YORK

During the six-month period the New York Project I was in progress, ATF traced or processed for tracing a total of 2,931 handguns. Two thousand five hundred and forty-six, or 86.9 percent of those processed, were successfully traced and 255 were untraceable.

One hundred and thirty were identified as New York Police Department firearms being held for official proceedings. For the purpose of analysis, the police handguns were eliminated, for a total of 2,546 handguns covered. Of 2,931 weapons submitted for tracing:

Two hundred and sixty-three, or 9 percent, were **stolen**.

There were 1,918 **revolvers** and 628 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of 3 to 1.

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 1,938 or 76.1 percent of the total.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 64.2 percent of the total, or 1,636 weapons.

#### Quality Statistics

Class 1	628 guns	24.7%
Class 2	417 guns	16.4%
Class 3	1,501 guns	58.9%

Of the successfully traced guns, 1,348, or 53 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**.

Major sources of the New York handguns were South Carolina, 500 guns, 20 percent; Florida, 278 guns, 11 percent; Georgia, 214 guns, 8 percent; Virginia, 169 guns, 6 percent; and New York, 103 guns, 4 percent.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE I

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

#### NEW YORK

(Data Base for Analysis is 2,546; total successfully traced)

	Class 1 (\$100 or more)	628	24.7%
	Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	417	16.4%
	Class 3 (less than \$50)	1,501	58.9%
30	Semi-automatic pistols	628	24.7%
	Revolvers	1,918	75.3%
	Short Barrel	1,938	76.1%
	Long Barrel	608	23.9%
	Small Caliber	1,636	64.2%
	Large Caliber	910	35.8%

### SUMMARY SOURCES OF HANDGUNS NEW YORK CITY

STATE	NO. GUNS	STATE	NO. GUNS
South Carolina	500	Arkansas	7
Florida	273	Maine	7
Georgia	214	Kansas	6
Virginia	169	Massachusetts	6
New York	103	New Mexico	6
Texas	83	Nevada	5
North Carolina	80	Utah	5
Ohio	73	Iowa	4
Pennsylvania	47	Oregon	4
California	47	Washington	4
Alabama	46	Delaware	3
Kentucky	41	Wisconsin	3
Illinois	34	Alaska	2
Connecticut	33	Minnesota	2
Maryland	32	Montana	2
New Jersey	28	Nebraska	2
Tennessee	28	Vermont	2
Louisiana	27	New Hampshire	1
Mississippi	26	North Dakota	1
West Virginia	22	Rhode Island	1
Missouri	19	Hawaii	0
Arizona	11	Idaho	0
District of Columbia	11	South Dakota	0
Indiana	11	Wyoming	0
Michigan	10	Foreign Sources	498
Colorado	9		
Oklahoma	9	Total	2,546

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE I

### DETROIT

A total of 1,262 handguns was submitted by the Detroit Police Department. Eight hundred and forty, or 67 percent of those submitted, were traced successfully and 422 were untraceable. Of 1,262 weapons submitted for tracing:

One hundred and nine, or 9 percent, were **stolen**.

There were 664 **revolvers** and 176 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of almost 4 to 1.

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 568, or 67.6 percent of the total traced.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 80 percent of the total traced, or 672 weapons.

#### Quality Statistics

Class 1	84 guns	10%
Class 2	210 guns	25%
Class 3	546 guns	65%

Of the successfully traced guns, 390, or 46.4 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**.

Major sources of the Detroit handguns were Ohio, 157 guns, 18.7 percent; Kentucky, 75 guns, 9 percent; Georgia, 74 guns, 9 percent; and Michigan, 70 guns, 8.3 percent.

The evidence was that 9 percent of the handguns received for tracing in Detroit was stolen, and equaled the 9 percent stolen gun rate in New York City. This supports the theory that theft rates are higher in states or cities having rigid firearms control.

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

#### DETROIT

(Data Base for Analysis is 840; total successfully traced)

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	84	10%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	210	25%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	546	65%
Semi-automatic pistols	176	21%
Revolvers	664	79%
Short Barrel	568	67.6%
Long Barrel	272	32.4%
Small Caliber	672	80%
Large Caliber	168	20%

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE I

### SUMMARY SOURCES OF HANDGUNS DETROIT

32

STATE	NO. GUNS	STATE	NO. GUNS
Ohio	157	Missouri	8
Kentucky	75	North Carolina	6
Georgia	74	Utah	4
Michigan	70	New Mexico	5
Mississippi	49	Iowa	3
Alabama	46	Alaska	2
Florida	37	Delaware	2
South Carolina	34	Massachusetts	2
Tennessee	32	Maryland	2
Arkansas	30	Minnesota	2
Texas	27	Kansas	2
Oklahoma	23	Oregon	2
Louisiana	23	Washington	2
Virginia	22	Wisconsin	2
Illinois	22	Connecticut	1
West Virginia	14	New Hampshire	1
Pennsylvania	13	New Jersey	1
New York	13	Rhode Island	1
Indiana	11	Nebraska	1
California	9	District of Columbia	1
Colorado	9		
		Total	840

### NEW ORLEANS

A total of 324 handguns was submitted by the New Orleans Police Department for tracing. All, or 100 percent of those submitted, were traced successfully. Of 324 weapons submitted for tracing:

Five, or 2 percent, were **stolen**.

There were 227 **revolvers** and 97 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of approximately 3 to 2.

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 227 or 70 percent of the total.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 51.2 percent of the total, or 166 weapons.

#### Quality Statistics

Class 1	8 guns	2.5%
Class 2	97 guns	29.9%
Class 3	219 guns	67.6%

Of the successfully traced guns, 95 or 29.3 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**.

Major sources of the New Orleans handguns were Louisiana, 201 guns, 62 percent; Texas, 26 guns, 8 percent; Mississippi, 23 guns, 7 percent; and Florida, 10 guns, 3 percent.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE I

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

#### NEW ORLEANS

(Data Base for Analysis is 324; total received from field)

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	8	2.5%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	97	29.9%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	219	67.6%
Semi-automatic pistols	97	30.0%
Revolvers	227	70.0%
Short Barrel	227	70.0%
Long Barrel	97	30.0%
Small Caliber	166	51.2%
Large Caliber	158	48.8%

33

### SUMMARY SOURCES OF HANDGUNS NEW ORLEANS

STATE	NO. GUNS
Louisiana	201
Texas	26
Mississippi	23
Florida	10
Georgia	7
Illinois	7
Kansas	7
Kentucky	7
North Carolina	6
Minnesota	3
Alabama	3
Arkansas	3
Maryland	3
Massachusetts	3
Michigan	3
New York	3
Ohio	3
Pennsylvania	3
Washington	3
Total	324

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE II

Dallas, Denver, Kansas City, Oakland

A total of 1,403 handguns was submitted by police in Dallas, Denver, Kansas City and Oakland from Feb. 15 - May 15, 1974, 90 days. Of this total, 321 handguns were untraceable; 1,082 or 77 percent of the handguns submitted were traced. The following figures relate to the 1,082 traceable weapons:

Seventy-five, or 7 percent, were **stolen**.

There were 853 **revolvers** and 229 **semi-automatic pistols**, for a popularity ratio of about 4 to 1.

34 **Short barreled handguns** totaled 786, or 73 percent of the weapons traced.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 700 of the weapons traced, or 65 percent.

### Quality Statistics

Class 1	219 guns	20%
Class 2	164 guns	15%
Class 3	699 guns	65%

Of the successfully traced guns, 464, or 43 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**.

The analysis of **street age** for the 1,403 handguns submitted for tracing showed 24 percent, about 1 out of every 4, had been in circulation less than 1 year before becoming involved in some type of police action; about 7 out of every 10 guns traced (763 of 1,082) came into circulation subsequent to the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 1,082 handguns successfully traced, 380, or 35 percent, were traced to a pawnshop/loan shop source. Of these 380 handguns, 260 (68 percent) were Saturday Night Specials. Fifty-six percent of all Saturday Night Specials came from pawnshop sources.

The inexpensive (Class 3, under \$50) handguns were the most popular, accounting for about 2 out of every 3 guns seized.

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY PHASE II COMPOSITE

(Data Base for Analysis is 1,082; sum of data base of each city)

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	219	20%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	164	15%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	699	65%
Semi-automatic pistols	229	21%
Revolvers	425	79%
Short Barrel	786	73%
Long Barrel	296	27%
Small Caliber	700	65%
Large Caliber	382	35%

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE II

### SUMMARY SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIALS PHASE II

	Dallas	Denver	Kansas City Missouri	Oakland	Total
Saturday Night Specials	254	52	68	90	464
Percent of Total traced	49%	34%	31%	48%	43%

35

#### DALLAS

The Dallas Police Department submitted 654 handguns for tracing. Of these, 137 were untraceable, and 517, or 79 percent of those submitted, were successfully traced. Of the 517 traceable weapons:

Seventeen, or 3 percent, were **stolen**.

There were 425 **revolvers** and 92 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of almost 5 to 1.

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 397, or 77 percent of the total traced.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 68 percent of the total, or 352 weapons.

#### Quality Statistics

Class 1	77 guns	15%
Class 2	59 guns	11%
Class 3	381 guns	74%

Two hundred and fifty-four of the 517 weapons, or 49 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**.

The major sources for the Dallas handguns were Texas, 450 guns, or 87 percent; and Florida, 8 guns, or 2 percent.

#### Prior to GCA - 128 guns

1. Texas	92 guns	72%
2. Florida	5 guns	4%
3. Louisiana	5 guns	4%
4. California	4 guns	3%

#### After GCA - 359 guns

1. Texas	358 guns	92%
2. Oklahoma	4 guns	1%
3. Louisiana	3 guns	1%
4. California	3 guns	1%

Of the total 654 guns received for tracing, 28 percent—more than 1 of every 4—had been in circulation less than 1 year before becoming involved in some type of police action and at least 6 out of every 10 guns traced came into street circulation subsequent to the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 517 Dallas crime guns, 195 were traced to a pawnshop/loan shop source. Of these 195, 137 (70 percent) were **Saturday Night Specials**. Fifty-four percent of all Dallas **Saturday Night Specials** came from the pawnshops.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE II

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

#### DALLAS

(Data Base for Analysis is 517; total successfully traced)

	Class 1 (\$100 or more)	77	15%
	Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	59	11%
	Class 3 (less than \$50)	381	74%
36	Semi-automatic pistols	92	18%
	Revolvers	425	82%
	Short Barrel	397	77%
	Long Barrel	120	23%
	Small Caliber	352	68%
	Large Caliber	165	32%

### STREET AGE OF CRIME GUNS

#### DALLAS

	NO. GUNS	PERCENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
(1974)			
Less than 1 year (1973)	180	28%	28%
1-2 years (1972)	83	13	41
2-3 years (1971)	64	10	51
3-4 years (1970)	34	5	56
4-5 years (1969)	27	4	60
5-6 years (1968)	31	5	65
6-7 years (1967)	24	3	68
7-8 years (1966)	16	2	70
8-9 years (1965)	12	2	72
9-10 years (1964)	14	2	74
Over 10 years	132	20	94
Unable to determine	<u>37</u>	<u>6</u>	100%
Tracing data base	654	100%	

### PAWNSHOPS AS SOURCES

#### DALLAS

Total handguns traced	517
No. with pawnshops as source	195
Percent of total traced	38%
Total no. Saturday Night Specials	254
No. of Saturday Night Specials with pawnshops as source	137
Percent of Saturday Night Specials with pawnshops as source	54%

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE II

### SUMMARY SOURCES OF HANDGUNS DALLAS

STATE	NO. GUNS	STATE	NO. GUNS
Texas	450	Wisconsin	2
Florida	8	Alaska	1
Louisiana	7	District of Columbia	1
Oklahoma	6	Maryland	1
Arkansas	5	Minnesota	1
California	5	Missouri	1
Georgia	3	Montana	1
New York	3	North Carolina	1
Pennsylvania	3	New Jersey	1
South Carolina	3	New Mexico	1
Alabama	2	Oregon	1
Arizona	2	Virginia	1
Indiana	2	West Virginia	1
Michigan	2		
Ohio	2	Total	517

37

### DENVER

A total of 190 handguns was submitted by the Denver Police Department for tracing. Of these, 36 were untraceable and 154, or 81 percent of those submitted, were successfully traced. Of the 154 traceable weapons:

Eleven, or 7 percent, were **stolen**.

There were 119 **revolvers** and 35 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of more than 3 to 1.

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 89, or 58 percent of the total.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 61 percent of the total traced, or 94 weapons.

#### Quality Statistics

Class 1	33 guns	21%
Class 2	32 guns	21%
Class 3	89 guns	58%

Fifty-two of the 154 handguns, or 34 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**.

The major sources for the Denver handguns were Colorado, 120 guns, or 78 percent; Texas, 6 guns, 4 percent; and California, 4 guns, 3 percent.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE II

### Prior to GCA - 37 guns

1. Colorado	22 guns	60%
2. Arizona	2 guns	5%
3. Minnesota	2 guns	5%
4. Texas	2 guns	5%

### 38 After GCA - 117 guns

1. Colorado	98 guns	84%
2. California	4 guns	3%
3. Texas	4 guns	3%
4. Oklahoma	2 guns	2%

Of 190 guns received for tracing, 1 out of every 4 (48 of 190) crime guns were in circulation less than 1 year before becoming involved in some type of police action, and 76 percent (117 of 154) of the guns traced came into street circulation subsequent to the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 154 Denver crime guns, 63 were traced to a pawnshop/loan shop source. Of these 63 guns, 38 (60 percent) were Saturday Night Specials. Seventy-three percent of all Denver Saturday Night Specials (38 of 52) came from pawnshop sources.

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY DENVER

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	33	21%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	32	21%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	89	58%
Semi-automatic pistols	35	23%
Revolvers	119	77%
Short Barrel	95	62%
Long Barrel	59	38%
Small Caliber	94	61%
Large Caliber	60	39%

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE II

### SUMMARY SOURCES OF HANDGUNS DENVER

STATE	NO. GUNS	STATE	NO. GUNS
Colorado	120	Iowa	1
Texas	6	Illinois	1
California	4	Montana	1
Arizona	3	New Mexico	1
Oklahoma	3	Nevada	1
Kansas	2	Ohio	1
Minnesota	2	Tennessee	1
Alaska	1	Virginia	1
Alabama	1	West Virginia	1
Arkansas	1		
Connecticut	1	Total	154
Georgia	1		

39

### STREET AGE OF CRIME GUNS DENVER

	NO. GUNS	PERCENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
Less than 1 year (1974)	48	25%	25%
1-2 years (1972)	33	17	42
2-3 years (1971)	18	10	52
3-4 years (1970)	11	6	58
4-5 years (1969)	7	3	61
5-6 years (1968)	10	5	66
6-7 years (1967)	6	3	69
7-8 years (1966)	6	3	72
8-9 years (1965)	3	2	74
9-10 years (1964)	3	2	76
Over 10 years	37	20	96
Unable to determine	8	4	100%
Tracing data base	190	100%	

### PAWNSHOPS AS SOURCES DENVER

Total handguns traced	154
No. with pawnshops as source	63
Percent of total traced	41%
Total no. Saturday Night Specials	52
No. of Saturday Night Specials with pawnshops as source	38
Percent of Saturday Night Specials with pawnshops as source	73%

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE II

### KANSAS CITY

A total of 314 handguns was submitted by the Kansas City Police Department for tracing. Of these, 92 were untraceable, and 222, or 71 percent of those submitted were successfully traced. Of the 222 traceable weapons:

Thirty-eight, or 17 percent, were **stolen**.

There were 159 **revolvers** and 63 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of about 5 to 2.

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 145, or 65 percent of the total.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 61 percent of the total, or 136 weapons.

#### Quality Statistics

Class 1	64 guns	29%
Class 2	45 guns	20%
Class 3	113 guns	51%

Sixty-eight of the 222 weapons, or 31 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**.

The major sources for the Kansas City handguns were Missouri, 77 guns, or 35 percent; Kansas, 57 guns, or 26 percent; and Arkansas and Texas, 11 guns each, or 5 percent.

#### Prior to GCA - 104 guns

1. Missouri	32 guns	31%
2. Kansas	27 guns	26%
3. Texas	5 guns	5%
4. Illinois	4 guns	4%
5. Mississippi	4 guns	4%

#### After GCA - 118 guns

1. Missouri	45 guns	38%
2. Kansas	30 guns	25%
3. Arkansas	8 guns	7%
4. Oklahoma	7 guns	6%
5. Texas	6 guns	5%

Of the total 314 guns received for tracing, analysis indicated that 13 percent of the crime guns—about 1 out of every 7—were in circulation less than 1 year before becoming involved in some type of police action. Slightly more than half of the guns traced came into street circulation subsequent to the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 222 Kansas City crime guns, 45 were traced to a pawnshop/loan shop source. Of these 45 guns, 30 (67 percent) were Saturday Night Specials. Forty-four percent of all Kansas City Saturday Night Specials came from pawnshop sources.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE II

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY KANSAS CITY

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	64	29%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	45	20%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	113	51%
Semi-automatic pistols	63	28%
Revolvers	159	72%
Short Barrel	145	65%
Long Barrel	77	35%
Small Caliber	136	61%
Large Caliber	86	39%

41

### SUMMARY SOURCES OF HANDGUNS KANSAS CITY

STATE	NO. GUNS	STATE	NO. GUNS
Missouri	77	North Carolina	2
Kansas	57	Ohio	2
Arkansas	11	Arizona	1
Texas	11	District of Columbia	1
Mississippi	8	Florida	1
Oklahoma	7	Indiana	1
Illinois	6	Maryland	1
Iowa	4	Minnesota	1
Washington	4	Montana	1
California	3	New Mexico	1
Colorado	3	New York	1
Louisiana	3	South Dakota	1
Nevada	3	Utah	1
Tennessee	3	Virginia	1
Georgia	2		
Nebraska	2	Total	222

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE II

### STREET AGE OF CRIME GUNS KANSAS CITY

	(1974) (1973)	NO. GUNS	PERCENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
Less than 1 year		42	14%	14%
1-2 years	(1972)	28	9	23
2-3 years	(1971)	21	7	30
3-4 years	(1970)	14	4	34
4-5 years	(1969)	10	3	37
5-6 years	(1968)	29	9	46
6-7 years	(1967)	13	4	50
7-8 years	(1966)	9	3	53
8-9 years	(1965)	14	4	57
9-10 years	(1964)	6	2	59
Over 10 years		115	37	96
Unable to determine		<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>	100%
Tracing data base		314	100%	

### PAWNSHOPS AS SOURCES KANSAS CITY

Total handguns traced	222
No. with pawnshops as source	45
Percent of total traced	20%
Total no. of Saturday Night Specials	68
No. of Saturday Night Specials with pawnshops as source	30
Percent of Saturday Night Specials with pawnshops as source	44%

### OAKLAND

A total of 245 handguns was submitted by the Oakland Police Department for tracing. Of these, 56 were untraceable, and 189, or 77 percent of those submitted, were successfully traced. Of the 189 traceable weapons:

Nine handguns, or 5 percent, were **stolen**.

There were 150 **revolvers** and 39 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of about 4 to 1.

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 149, or 79 percent of the total.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 62 percent of the total, or 118 weapons.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE II

### Quality Statistics

Class 1	45 guns	24%
Class 2	28 guns	15%
Class 3	116 guns	61%

Ninety of the 189 weapons, or 48 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**.

The major sources for the Oakland handguns were California, 140 guns, or 74 percent; and Texas, 6 guns, or 3 percent.

43

### Prior to GCA - 50 guns

1. California	27 guns	54%
2. Louisiana	3 guns	6%
3. Georgia	2 guns	4%
4. Nevada	2 guns	4%
5. New York	2 guns	4%
6. Washington	2 guns	4%

### After GCA - 139 guns

1. California	113 guns	81%
2. Texas	6 guns	4%
3. Georgia	3 guns	2%

Of the total 245 guns received for tracing, analysis showed that 26 percent of the crime guns—about 1 out of every 4—were in circulation less than 1 year before becoming involved in some type of police action, and 73 percent of the guns traced came into street circulation subsequent to the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 189 Oakland crime guns, 77 were traced to a pawnshop/loan shop source. Of these 77 guns, 55 (71 percent) were Saturday Night Specials. Sixty-one percent of all Oakland Saturday Night Specials came from pawnshop sources.

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

#### OAKLAND

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	45	24%
Class 2 (\$50-\$100)	28	15%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	116	61%
Semi-automatic pistols	39	21%
Revolvers	150	79%
Short Barrel	149	79%
Long Barrel	40	21%
Small Caliber	118	62%
Large Caliber	71	38%

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE II

### SUMMARY SOURCES OF HANDGUNS OAKLAND

44

STATE	NO. GUNS	STATE	NO. GUNS
California	140	Indiana	1
Texas	6	Minnesota	1
Georgia	5	Missouri	1
Louisiana	5	Montana	1
Nevada	4	New Jersey	1
Arizona	3	New Mexico	1
Arkansas	2	Ohio	1
Colorado	2	Oklahoma	1
New York	2	Pennsylvania	1
South Carolina	2	Utah	1
Virginia	2	West Virginia	1
Washington	2	Wyoming	1
Florida	1		
Illinois	1	Total	189

### STREET AGE OF CRIME GUNS OAKLAND

	NO. GUNS	PERCENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
Less than 1 year (1974)	63	26%	26%
1-2 years (1972)	24	10	36
2-3 years (1971)	28	11	47
3-4 years (1970)	17	7	54
4-5 years (1969)	8	3	57
5-6 years (1968)	7	3	60
6-7 years (1967)	7	3	63
7-8 years (1966)	7	3	66
8-9 years (1965)	5	2	68
9-10 years (1964)	5	2	70
Over 10 years	55	22	92
Unable to determine	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>	100%
Tracing data base	245	100%	

### PAWNSHOPS AS SOURCES OAKLAND

Total handguns traced	189
No. with pawnshops as source	77
Percent of total traced	41%
Total no. of Saturday Night Specials	90
No. of Saturday Night Specials with pawnshops as source	55
Percent of Saturday Night Specials with pawnshops as source	61%

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE III

Miami/Dade County, Minneapolis/St. Paul, Philadelphia, Seattle

Phase III of Project I included the areas of Miami/Dade County, Florida; Minneapolis/St. Paul; Philadelphia and Seattle. The period covered was July 1, 1974, to Oct. 1, 1974, 90 days.

During that time, police in those localities submitted for tracing 2,452 handguns, of which 922 were untraceable. ATF traced 1,530, or 62 percent of the total received:

Ninety-one, or 4 percent, were **stolen**.

There were 1,842 **revolvers** and 591 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of about 3 to 1.

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 1,652, or 67 percent of the total.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 53 percent of the total, or 1,304 weapons.

### Quality Statistics

Class 1	880 guns	36%
Class 2	440 guns	18%
Class 3	1,132 guns	46%

Seven hundred and four of the 2,452 weapons submitted, 29 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**.

The analysis of **street age** for the 1,530 handguns successfully traced showed that 70 percent, or 1,073, came into circulation subsequent to the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 1,530 handguns successfully traced, 209, or 14 percent, were traced to a pawnshop/loan shop source. The remaining 1,321 handguns were traced to other retail licensees.

The inexpensive (Class 3, under \$50) continued to be the most popular handgun and accounted for 46 percent or 1,132 of all guns seized. Eleven manufacturers accounted for 72 percent of all handguns submitted for tracing.

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY PHASE III COMPOSITE

(Data Base for Analysis is 2,425; total received from field)

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	880	36%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	440	18%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	1,132	46%
Semi-automatic pistols	591	24%
Revolvers	1,842	75%
Other	19	1%
*Short Barrel	1,652	69%
Long Barrel	755	31%
**Small Caliber	1,304	53%
Large Caliber	1,142	47%

\*Does not include 45 firearms of unknown barrel length.

\*\*Does not include six firearms showing gauge instead of caliber, or unknown caliber.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE III

### SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIALS

#### PHASE III COMPOSITE

(Data Base for Analysis is 2,425; total received from field)

Saturday Night Specials	704	29%
(Data Base is 1,530; total successfully traced)		
Saturday Night Specials	447	29%

### STREET AGE OF CRIME GUNS

#### PHASE III COMPOSITE

(Data Base is 1,530; total successfully traced)

Prior to enactment of GCA (12/16/68)	457	30%
After enactment of GCA	1,073	70%

### PAWNSHOPS AS HANDGUN SOURCES

#### PHASE III COMPOSITE

(Data Base is 1,530; total successfully traced)

No. with pawnshops as source	209	14%
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## MIAMI

A total of 632 handguns was submitted by the Miami Police Department for tracing. Of these, 196 were untraceable. Four hundred and thirty-six, or 69 percent of those submitted, were successfully traced. Of the 632 weapons submitted for tracing:

Five, or 1 percent, were **stolen**.

There were 478 **revolvers** and 153 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of about 3 to 1.

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 410, or 65 percent of the total.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 45 percent of the total, or 287 weapons.

#### Quality Statistics

Class 1	240 guns	38%
Class 2	88 guns	14%
Class 3	304 guns	48%

One hundred, or 25 percent of all weapons submitted, were **Saturday Night Specials**.

Major sources for the Miami handguns were Florida, 356 guns, 82 percent; Georgia, 12 guns, 3 percent; and Ohio, 8 guns, 2 percent.

Seventy-four percent of the 436 crime guns—3 out of every 4—came into street circulation subsequent to the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 436 Miami crime guns, 49, or 11 percent, were traced to a pawnshop/loan shop source. The remaining 89 percent, or 387 guns, were traced to other retail licensees (sporting goods, hardware and miscellaneous other businesses).

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE III

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

#### MIAMI

(Data Base for Analysis is 632; total received from field)

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	240	38%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	88	14%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	304	48%
Semi-automatic pistols	153	24%
Revolvers	478	76%
Other	1	-
Short Barrel	410	64%
*Long Barrel	218	35%
Small Caliber	287	45%
Large Caliber	345	55%

47

### STREET AGE OF CRIME GUNS

#### MIAMI

(Data Base is 436; total successfully traced)

Prior to enactment of GCA (12/16/68)	113	26%
After enactment of GCA	323	74%

### PAWNSHOPS AS HANDGUN SOURCES

#### MIAMI

(Data Base is 436; total successfully traced)

No. with pawnshops as source	49	11%
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### SUMMARY SOURCES OF HANDGUNS

#### MIAMI

STATE	NO. GUNS	STATE	NO. GUNS
Florida	356	Michigan	2
Georgia	12	North Carolina	2
Ohio	8	Wisconsin	2
California	5	Colorado	1
Illinois	5	District of Columbia	1
Texas	5	Kentucky	1
Alabama	4	Maryland	1
New York	4	Nebraska	1
Pennsylvania	4	Nevada	1
South Carolina	4	New Mexico	1
Tennessee	4	Utah	1
Louisiana	3	Virginia	1
Missouri	3	Idaho	0
Arizona	2		
Indiana	2	Total	436

\*Does not include four of unknown barrel length.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE III

### DADE COUNTY

The Dade County Police Department submitted 325 handguns for tracing. Two hundred and sixteen, or 66 percent of those submitted, were successfully traced and 109 were untraceable. Of the 326 weapons submitted for tracing:

Two, or less than 1 percent, were **stolen**.

There were 231 **revolvers** and 86 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of almost 3 to 1.

48 **Short barreled handguns** totaled 231, or 71 percent of the total.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 47 percent of the total, or 152 weapons.

#### Quality Statistics

Class 1	104 guns	32%
Class 2	33 guns	10%
Class 3	188 guns	58%

Ninety-seven of the 325 weapons, or 30 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**. Sixty-one, or 28 percent of the 216 successfully traced weapons, also were **Saturday Night Specials**.

Leading sources of Dade County handguns were Florida, 185 guns, 86 percent; Georgia, 4 guns, 2 percent; and Texas, 4 guns, 2 percent.

Seventy-six percent of the 216 crime guns—3 out of every 4—came into street circulation subsequent to the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 216 traced crime guns, 48, or 22 percent, were traced to a pawnshop/loan shop source. The remaining 78 percent, or 168 guns, were traced to other retail licensees (sporting goods, hardware and miscellaneous other businesses).

#### STATISTICAL SUMMARY DADE COUNTY

(Data Base for Analysis is 325: total received from field)

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	104	32%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	33	10%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	188	58%
Semi-automatic pistols	86	26%
Revolvers	231	72%
Other	8	2%
Short Barrel	231	71%
*Long Barrel	80	25%
Small Caliber	152	47%
**Large Caliber	167	51%

\*Does not include 14 guns with unknown barrel length.

\*\*Does not include six guns with calibers listed as gauges.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE III

### STREET AGE OF CRIME GUNS

#### DADE COUNTY

(Data Base is 216; total successfully traced)

Prior to enactment  
of GCA (12/16/68) 51 24%

After enactment of  
GCA 165 76%

49

### PAWNSHOPS AS HANDGUN SOURCES

#### DADE COUNTY

(Data Base is 216; total successfully traced)

No. with pawnshops  
as source 48 22%

### SUMMARY SOURCES OF HANDGUNS DADE COUNTY

STATE	NO. GUNS	STATE	NO. GUNS
Florida	185	Colorado	1
Georgia	4	Iowa	1
Texas	4	Kansas	1
Louisiana	3	Kentucky	1
Ohio	3	Missouri	1
Alabama	2	Pennsylvania	1
California	2	South Carolina	1
New York	2	Tennessee	1
Virginia	2		
Arkansas	1	Total	216

### PHILADELPHIA

A total of 993 handguns was submitted by the Philadelphia Police Department for tracing. Five hundred and seventy-one, or 58% of those submitted, were successfully traced and 422 were untraceable. Of 993 weapons submitted for tracing:

Seventy-nine, or 8 percent, were stolen.

There were 787 revolvers and 201 semi-automatic pistols for a popularity ratio of almost 4 to 1.

Short barreled handguns totaled 733, or 74 percent of the total.

Small caliber handguns accounted for 59 percent of the total, or 585 weapons.

### Quality Statistics

Class 1	360 guns	36%
Class 2	210 guns	21%
Class 3	423 guns	43%

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE III

Three hundred and twenty-three of the 993 weapons, or 33 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**. One hundred and ninety-two, or 34 percent, of the 571 successfully traced weapons, also were **Saturday Night Specials**.

Major sources of origin were Pennsylvania, 306 guns, 54 percent; Virginia, 54 guns, 9 percent; South Carolina, 48 guns, 8 percent; and Florida, 31 guns, 5 percent.

Sixty-nine percent of the 571 crime guns—2 out of every 3—came into street circulation subsequent to the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 571 traced Philadelphia crime guns, 46, or 8 percent were traced to a pawnshop/loan shop source. The remaining 92 percent of 525 guns were traced to other retail licensees (sporting goods, hardware and miscellaneous other businesses).

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY PHILADELPHIA

(Data Base for Analysis is 993; total received from field)

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	360	36%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	210	21%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	423	43%
Semi-automatic pistols	201	20%
Revolvers	787	79%
Other	5	1%
Short Barrel	733	74%
*Long Barrel	251	26%
Small Caliber	585	59%
Large Caliber	408	41%

### STREET AGE OF CRIME GUNS PHILADELPHIA

(Data Base is 571; total successfully traced)

Prior to enactment of GCA (12/16/68)	178	31%
After enactment of GCA	393	69%

### PAWNSHOPS AS HANDGUN SOURCES PHILADELPHIA

(Data Base is 571; total successfully traced)

No. with pawnshops as source	46	8%
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\*Does not include nine guns with unknown barrel length.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE III

### SUMMARY SOURCES OF HANDGUNS PHILADELPHIA

STATE	NO. GUNS	STATE	NO. GUNS
Pennsylvania	306	Missouri	3
Virginia	54	Wisconsin	3
South Carolina	48	Delaware	2
Florida	31	Illinois	2
Georgia	24	Kansas	2
Texas	12	Louisiana	2
New Jersey	10	New Mexico	2
West Virginia	9	Tennessee	2
Alabama	8	Alaska	1
North Carolina	8	Hawaii	1
Ohio	8	Iowa	1
California	6	Maine	1
Mississippi	6	Michigan	1
Kentucky	5	Utah	1
Maryland	4	Washington	1
New York	4		
Arkansas	3	Total	571

51

### SEATTLE

The Seattle Police Department submitted 219 handguns for tracing. One hundred and twenty-nine, or 59 percent of those submitted, were successfully traced and 90 were untraceable. Of the 219 weapons submitted for tracing:

One, or less than 1 percent, was **stolen**.

There were 155 **revolvers** and 63 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of approximately 2 to 1.

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 119, or 54 percent of the total.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 50 percent of the total, or 110 weapons.

#### Quality Statistics

Class 1	85 guns	39%
Class 2	36 guns	16%
Class 3	98 guns	45%

Fifty of the 219 weapons, or 23 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**. Thirty-five, or 27 percent, of the 129 successfully traced weapons, also were **Saturday Night Specials**.

Major sources by states of origin were Washington, 98 guns, 76 percent; California, 8 guns, 6 percent; and Alaska, 4 guns, 3 percent.

Sixty percent of the 129 crime guns came into street circulation subsequent to the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 129 Seattle crime guns, 41 or 32 percent, were traced to a pawnshop/loan shop source. The remaining 68 percent, or 88 guns, were traced to other retail licensees (sporting goods, hardware and miscellaneous other businesses).

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE III

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

#### SEATTLE

(Data Base for Analysis is 219; total received from field)

	Class 1 (\$100 or more)	85	39%
	Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	36	16%
	Class 3 (less than \$50)	98	45%
52	Semi-automatic pistols	63	29%
	Revolvers	155	70%
	Other	1	1%
	Short Barrel	119	56%
	*Long Barrel	93	44%
	Small Caliber	110	50%
	Large Caliber	109	50%

### STREET AGE OF CRIME GUNS

#### SEATTLE

(Data Base is 129; total successfully traced)

Prior to enactment of GCA (12/16/68)	52	40%
After enactment of GCA	77	60%

### PAWNSHOPS AS HANDGUN SOURCES

#### SEATTLE

(Data Base is 129; total successfully traced)

No. with pawnshops as source	41	32%
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### SUMMARY SOURCES OF HANDGUNS

#### SEATTLE

STATE	NO. GUNS	STATE	NO. GUNS
Washington	98	Florida	1
California	8	Illinois	1
Alaska	4	Kentucky	1
Colorado	2	Michigan	1
Louisiana	2	South Carolina	1
Tennessee	2	Puerto Rico	1
Texas	2		
Arkansas	1	Total	129

\*Does not include seven guns with unknown barrel length.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE III

### ST PAUL

A total of 81 handguns was submitted by the St. Paul Police Department for tracing. Forty-nine, or 60 percent of those submitted, were successfully traced and 32 were untraceable. Of the 81 weapons submitted for tracing:

Three, or 4 percent, were **stolen**.

There were 56 **revolvers** and 22 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of almost 3 to 1.

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 35, or 43 percent of the total.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 58 percent of the total, or 47 weapons.

#### Quality Statistics

Class 1	28 guns	35%
Class 2	23 guns	28%
Class 3	30 guns	37%

Sixteen of the 81 weapons, or 20 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**. Nine, or 18 percent, of the 40 successfully traced weapons also were **Saturday Night Specials**.

Major sources by states of origin were Minnesota, 30 guns, 61 percent; Wisconsin, 4 guns, 8 percent; and Iowa, 2 guns, 4 percent.

Sixty-seven percent of the 49 crime guns—2 out of every 3—came into street circulation subsequent to the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 49 traced crime guns, 8, or 16 percent, were traced to a pawnshop/loan shop source. The remaining 84 percent or 41 guns were traced to other retail licensees (sporting goods, hardware and miscellaneous other businesses).

#### STATISTICAL SUMMARY ST. PAUL

(Data Base for Analysis is 81; total received from field)

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	28	35%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	23	28%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	30	37%
Semi-automatic pistols	22	27%
Revolvers	56	69%
Other	3	4%
Short Barrel	35	43%
*Long Barrel	41	51%
Small Caliber	47	58%
Large Caliber	34	42%

\*Does not include five guns with unknown barrel length

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE III

### STREET AGE OF CRIME GUNS

#### ST. PAUL

(Data Base is 49; total successfully traced)

Prior to enactment of GCA (12/16/68)	16	33%
After enactment of GCA	33	67%

54

### PAWNSHOPS AS HANDGUN SOURCES

#### ST. PAUL

(Data Base is 49; total successfully traced)

No. with pawnshops as source	8	16%
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### SUMMARY SOURCES OF HANDGUNS ST. PAUL

STATE	NO. GUNS	STATE	NO. GUNS
Minnesota	30	Nebraska	1
Wisconsin	4	New York	1
Iowa	2	Oklahoma	1
Arizona	1	Tennessee	1
Arkansas	1	Texas	1
Colorado	1	Utah	1
Illinois	1	Wyoming	1
Kansas	1		
Michigan	1	Total	49

### MINNEAPOLIS

A total of 202 handguns was submitted by the Minneapolis Police Department for tracing. One hundred and twenty-nine, or 64 percent of those submitted, were successfully traced and 73 were untraceable. Of the 202 weapons submitted for tracing:

One, or less than 1 percent, were **stolen**.

There were 135 **revolvers** and 66 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of almost 2 to 1.

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 124, or 61 percent of the total.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 61 percent of the total, or 123 weapons.

#### Quality Statistics

Class 1	63 guns	31%
Class 2	50 guns	25%
Class 3	89 guns	44%

Sixty-three of the 202 weapons, or 31 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**. Forty-four, or 34 percent, of the 129 successfully traced weapons also were **Saturday Night Specials**.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE III

Major sources by state of origin were Minnesota, 102 guns, 79 percent; Texas, 5 guns, 4 percent; and Illinois, 4 guns, 3 percent. Sixty-four percent of the 129 crime guns—2 out of every 3—came into street circulation subsequent to the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 129 crime guns traced, 17, or 13 percent, were traced to a pawnshop/loan shop source. The remaining 87 percent, or 112 guns, was traced to other retail licensees (sporting goods, hardware and miscellaneous other businesses).

55

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

#### MINNEAPOLIS

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	63	31%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	50	25%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	89	44%
Semi-automatic pistols	66	33%
Revolvers	135	67%
Other	1	-
Short Barrel	124	61%
*Long Barrel	72	36%
Small Caliber	123	61%
Large Caliber	79	39%

### STREET AGE OF CRIME GUNS

#### MINNEAPOLIS

(Data Base is 129; total successfully traced)

Prior to enactment of GCA (12/16/68)	47	36%
After enactment of GCA	82	64%

### PAWNSHOPS AS HANDGUN SOURCES

#### MINNEAPOLIS

(Data Base is 129; total successfully traced)

No. with pawnshops as source	17	13%
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### SUMMARY

#### SOURCES OF HANDGUNS

##### MINNEAPOLIS

STATE	NO. GUNS	STATE	NO. GUNS
Minnesota	102	Louisiana	1
Texas	5	Michigan	1
Illinois	4	Mississippi	1
California	2	Missouri	1
Kansas	2	Montana	1
Ohio	2	Nebraska	1
Arizona	1	Virginia	1
Colorado	1	Wisconsin	1
Florida	1		
Iowa	1	Total	129

\*Does not include six guns with unknown barrel length.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE IV

Boston, Charlotte, Louisville, Los Angeles

Phase IV included Boston, Charlotte, Louisville and Los Angeles and covered 1,421 handguns picked up by police in those cities in crimes from Jan. 15, 1975, to April 15, 1975, 90 days.

Eight hundred and twenty-eight, or 58 percent, were successfully traced and 593 were untraceable. Of the 1,421 weapons submitted for tracing:

56 Thirty-one, or 2 percent, were stolen.

There were 1,041 revolvers and 380 semi-automatic pistols for a popularity ratio of almost 3 to 1.

Short barreled handguns totaled 897, or 63 percent of the total.

Small caliber handguns accounted for 53 percent of the total, or 758 weapons.

### Quality Statistics

Class 1	475 guns	33%
Class 2	252 guns	18%
Class 3	694 guns	49%

Four hundred and forty-five of the 1,421 weapons submitted, or 31 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**.

The analysis of street age for the 828 handguns successfully traced showed that 78 percent, or 643, came into circulation after the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 828 handguns successfully traced, 208, or 25 percent, were traced to a pawnshop/loan shop source. The remaining 620 handguns were traced to other retail licensees. One hundred and twenty-two, or 59 percent, of the 208 handguns traced to pawn/loan businesses fell within the Saturday Night Special criteria.

The inexpensive (Class 3, under \$50) was the most popular handgun and accounted for 49 percent or 694 of all guns seized.

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY PHASE IV COMPOSITE

(Data Base for Analysis is 1,421; total received from field)

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	475	33%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	252	18%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	694	49%
Semi-automatic pistols	380	27%
Revolvers	1,041	73%
Short Barrel	897	63%
Long Barrel	524	37%
Small Caliber	758	53%
Large Caliber	663	47%

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE IV

### STREET AGE OF CRIME GUNS PHASE IV COMPOSITE

(Data Base is 828; total successfully traced)

Prior to enactment of GCA (12/16/68)	185	22%
After enactment of GCA	643	78%

57

### PAWNSHOPS AS HANDGUN SOURCES PHASE IV COMPOSITE

(Data Base is 828; total successfully traced)

No. with pawnshops as source	208	25%
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### SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIALS PHASE IV COMPOSITE

Saturday Night Specials	445	31%
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(Data Base for Analysis is 1,421; total received from field)

Saturday Night Specials	276	33%
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(Data Base is 828; total successfully traced)

### BOSTON

The Boston Police Department submitted 171 handguns for tracing. Eighty-four, or 49 percent of those submitted, were traced successfully and 87 were untraceable. Of the 171 submitted for tracing:

Three, or 2 percent, were stolen.

There were 111 revolvers and 60 semi-automatic pistols for a popularity ratio of almost 2 to 1.

Short barreled handguns totaled 112, or 65 percent of the total.

Small caliber handguns accounted for 56 percent of the total, or 95 weapons.

### Quality Statistics

Class 1	74 guns	43%
Class 2	40 guns	24%
Class 3	57 guns	33%

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE IV

Forty-six of the 171 weapons submitted, or 27 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**. Twenty-one, or 25 percent, of the 84 guns successfully traced, were **Saturday Night Specials**.

Sources for the Boston handguns were analyzed, based upon the total of 84 successfully traced weapons.

The results indicated that 4, or 5 percent of all Boston crime guns successfully traced, were purchased from dealers in Boston; with 30 percent being sold in other Massachusetts cities. The remaining 65 percent were sold retail in other states. Among these other states, the leading sources of handguns were Florida, 11 percent, and South Carolina, 7 percent.

58

Also analyzed was the **street age** of the handguns traced. This statistic was obtained from the total 84 successfully traced. Seventy percent of the crime guns came into street circulation subsequent to the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 84 Boston crime guns, 6, or 7 percent, were traced to a pawn/loan type business. The remaining 78, or 83 percent, were traced to other retail licensees.

During examination of these pawn/loan handguns, it was determined that 5, or 83 percent of these weapons, were **Saturday Night Specials**. In addition, when compared to the total number of **Saturday Night Specials** found in Boston, the pawn/loan businesses contributed 24 percent of all **Saturday Night Specials** successfully traced whereas this type of business was the source of 7 percent of the total crime guns successfully traced.

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY BOSTON

(Data Base for Analysis is 171; total received from field)

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	74	43%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	40	24%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	57	33%
Semi-automatic pistols	60	35%
Revolvers	111	65%
Short Barrel	112	65%
Long Barrel	59	35%
Small Caliber	95	56%
Large Caliber	76	44%

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE IV

### STREET AGE OF CRIME GUNS

#### BOSTON

(Data Base is 84; total successfully traced)

Prior to enactment of GCA (12/16/68)	25	30%
After enactment of GCA	59	70%

59

### PAWNSHOPS AS HANDGUN SOURCES

#### BOSTON

(Data Base is 84; total successfully traced)

No. with pawnshops as source	6	7%
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### SUMMARY

#### SOURCES OF HANDGUNS

#### BOSTON

STATE	NO. GUNS
Massachusetts	29
Florida	9
South Carolina	6
Georgia	5
Virginia	5
Texas	4
New Hampshire	3
Pennsylvania	3
Alabama	2
Illinois	2
Kentucky	2
Michigan	2
North Carolina	2
Connecticut	1
Iowa	1
Maryland	1
Missouri	1
New York	1
Ohio	1
Rhode Island	1
Tennessee	1
Vermont	1
Total	84

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE IV

### CHARLOTTE

The Charlotte Police Department submitted 107 handguns for tracing. Sixty-eight, or 64 percent of those submitted, were successfully traced and 39 were untraceable. Of the 107 weapons submitted for tracing:

Eight, or 7 percent, were **stolen**.

60 There were 86 **revolvers** and 21 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of almost 4 to 1.

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 77, or 72 percent, of the total.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 56 percent of the total, or 60 weapons.

#### Quality Statistics

Class 1	35 guns	33%
Class 2	14 guns	13%
Class 3	58 guns	54%

Forty-eight of the 107 weapons, or 45 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**. Thirty-one, or 46 percent, of the 68 successfully traced weapons also were **Saturday Night Specials**.

Analysis of the 68 successfully traced weapons indicated that 15, or 22 percent, were purchased from dealers in Charlotte, with 21 percent being sold in other North Carolina cities and the remaining 57 percent being sold to the public in other states. Among these, the leading sources of handguns were South Carolina, 29 percent and Georgia, 9 percent.

Analysis of the **street age**, based on the 68 successfully traced, showed that 72 percent came into street circulation subsequent to the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 68 Charlotte crime guns, 12, or 18 percent, were traced to a pawn/loan type business. The remaining 56, or 82 percent, were traced to other retail licensees.

These pawn/loan handguns showed that 8, or 67 percent, were Saturday Night Specials. In addition, when compared to the total number of Saturday Night Specials found in Charlotte, the pawn/loan businesses contributed 26 percent of all Saturday Night Specials successfully traced whereas this type of business was the source of 18 percent of the total crime guns successfully traced.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE IV

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

#### CHARLOTTE

(Data Base for Analysis is 107; total received from field)

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	35	33%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	14	13%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	58	54%
Semi-automatic pistols	21	20%
Revolvers	86	80%
Short Barrel	77	72%
Long Barrel	30	28%
Small Caliber	60	44%
Large Caliber	47	56%

61

### STREET AGE OF CRIME GUNS

#### CHARLOTTE

(Data Base is 68; total successfully traced)

Prior to enactment of GCA (12/16/68)	19	28%
After enactment of GCA	49	72%

### PAWNSHOPS AS HANDGUN SOURCES

#### CHARLOTTE

(Data Base is 68; total successfully traced)

No. with pawnshops as source	12	18%
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### SUMMARY SOURCES OF HANDGUNS

#### CHARLOTTE

STATE	NO. GUNS
North Carolina	29
South Carolina	20
Georgia	6
Virginia	5
Florida	3
Arkansas	1
Arizona	1
California	1
Kentucky	1
Ohio	1
Total	68

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE IV

### LOS ANGELES

The Los Angeles Police Department submitted 816 handguns for tracing. Four hundred and sixty-two, or 57 percent, were traced successfully and 354 were untraceable. Of the 816 weapons submitted for tracing:

Nine, or 1 percent, were **stolen**.

There were 597 **revolvers** and 219 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of almost 3 to 1.

62

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 457, or 56 percent of the total.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 51 percent, or 417 weapons.

#### Quality Statistics

Class 1	266 guns	33%
Class 2	149 guns	18%
Class 3	401 guns	49%

Two hundred and thirty-one of the 816 Los Angeles guns, 28 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**. One hundred and forty-one, 31 percent, of the 462 successfully traced weapons also were **Saturday Night Specials**.

Of the 462 successfully traced weapons, 178, or 39 percent, were purchased from dealers in Los Angeles, with 43 percent sold in other California cities and the remaining 18 percent sold to the public in other states. Among the other states, the leading sources of handguns were Texas, 3 percent, and Georgia, 2 percent.

Analysis of the **street age**, based on the total 462 successfully traced, showed 79 percent came into circulation subsequent to the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 462 Los Angeles crime guns, 117, or 25 percent, were traced to a pawn/loan type business. The remaining 345, or 75 percent, were traced to other retail licensees.

Of these pawn/loan handguns, 69, or 59 percent, were Saturday Night Specials. In addition, when compared to the total number of Saturday Night Specials found in Los Angeles, the pawn/loan businesses contributed 49 percent of all Saturday Night Specials successfully traced whereas this type of business was the source of 25 percent of the total crime guns successfully traced.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE IV

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY LOS ANGELES

(Data Base for Analysis is 816; total received from field)

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	266	33%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	149	18%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	401	49%
Semi-automatic pistols	219	27%
Revolvers	597	73%
Short Barrel	457	56%
Long Barrel	359	44%
Small Caliber	417	51%
Large Caliber	399	49%

63

### STREET AGE OF CRIME GUNS LOS ANGELES

(Data Base is 462; total successfully traced)

Prior to enactment of GCA (12/16/68)	96	21%
After enactment of GCA	366	79%

### PAWNSHOPS AS HANDGUN SOURCES LOS ANGELES

(Data Base is 462; total successfully traced)

No. with pawnshops as source	117	25%
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### SUMMARY SOURCES OF HANDGUNS LOS ANGELES

STATE	NO. GUNS	STATE	NO. GU
California	378	Alabama	2
Texas	13	Kentucky	2
Georgia	7	Ohio	2
Louisiana	6	Washington	2
Colorado	5	Idaho	1
Arizona	4	Iowa	1
Florida	4	Kansas	1
Illinois	4	Maryland	1
Mississippi	4	Michigan	1
Oregon	4	Missouri	1
Virginia	4	North Carolina	1
Arkansas	3	New Mexico	1
Indiana	3	New York	1
Oklahoma	3		
South Carolina	3	Total	462

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE IV

### LOUISVILLE

A total of 327 handguns was submitted from the Louisville Police Department for tracing. Two hundred and fourteen, or 65 percent of those submitted, were successfully traced and 133 were untraceable. Of the 327 weapons submitted for tracing:

64

Eleven, or 5 percent, were **stolen**.

There were 247 **revolvers** and 80 **semi-automatic pistols** for a popularity ratio of 3 to 1.

**Short barreled handguns** totaled 251, or 77 percent of the total.

**Small caliber handguns** accounted for 57 percent, or 186 weapons.

#### Quality Statistics

Class 1	100 guns	31%
Class 2,	49 guns	15%
Class 3	178 guns	54%

One hundred and twenty of the 327 guns, or 37 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**. Eighty-three, 39 percent of the 214 successfully traced weapons, also were **Saturday Night Specials**.

Based upon the total of 214 successfully traced weapons, 138, or 64 percent, were purchased from dealers in Louisville, with 18 percent in other Kentucky cities. The remaining 18 percent was sold to the public in other states. Among these, leading sources of handguns were Indiana, 3 percent, and California, 2 percent.

Analysis of the **street age** of the handguns traced, based on the total 214 successfully traced, showed that 79 percent of the crime guns came into street circulation subsequent to the Gun Control Act of 1968.

Of the 214 Louisville crime guns, 73, or 34 percent, were traced to a pawn/loan type business. The remaining 141, or 66 percent, were traced to other retail licensees.

Of these pawn/loan handguns, 40, or 55 percent, were **Saturday Night Specials**. In addition, when compared to the total number of **Saturday Night Specials** found in Louisville, the pawn/loan businesses contributed 48 percent of all **Saturday Night Specials** successfully traced whereas this type of business was the source of 34 percent of the total crime guns successfully traced.

# COMPOSITE FINDINGS

## PHASE IV

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY LOUISVILLE

(Data Base for Analysis is 327; total received from field)

Class 1 (\$100 or more)	100	31%
Class 2 (\$50 - \$100)	49	15%
Class 3 (less than \$50)	178	54%
Semi-automatic pistols	80	24%
Revolvers	247	76%
Short Barrel	251	77%
Long Barrel	76	23%
Small Caliber	186	57%
Large Caliber	141	43%

65

### STREET AGE OF CRIME GUNS LOUISVILLE

(Data Base is 214; total successfully traced)

Prior to enactment of GCA (12/16/68)	45	21%
After enactment of GCA	169	79%

### PAWNSHOPS AS HANDGUN SOURCES LOUISVILLE

(Data Base is 214; total successfully traced)

No. with pawnshops as source	73	34%
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### SUMMARY SOURCES OF HANDGUNS LOUISVILLE

STATE	NO. GUNS	STATE	NO. GUNS
Kentucky	176	Texas	2
Indiana	6	Alaska	1
California	5	Tennessee	1
Alabama	4	Virginia	1
Mississippi	4	Washington	1
Arkansas	3	West Virginia	1
Illinois	3	Wyoming	1
Ohio	3		
Missouri	2	Total	214



**END**