Sources of National
Criminal Justice Statistics:
An Annotated Bibliography

Office of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Justice Information and Statistics Service
CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS ANALYTIC REPORT 13

If you have issues viewing or accessing this file contact us at NCJRS.gov.
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service Reports

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

Victimization Surveys:
- Criminal Victimization in the United States (annual)
  - A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings
- Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities (summary report, 1 vol.)
- Criminal Victimization Surveys in Eight American Cities: A Comparison of 1971/72 and 1974/75 Findings—National Crime Survey in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St Louis
- Crimes and Victims: A Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization

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

National Prisoner Statistics:
- Capital Punishment (annual)
  - 1975 Advance Report
- Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions (annual)
- Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1974:
  - Advance Report
- Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1974:
  - Advance Report
- Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities, 1973

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

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails 1972: Advance Report

Children in Custody: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census
- Advance Report 1975 census
- Advance Report 1974 census
- Final Report 1973 census
- Final Report 1971 census

State and Local Probation and Parole Systems
- State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems

National Survey of Court Organization:
- 1977 Supplement to State Judicial Systems
- 1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems
- 1971 full report

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

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

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

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

Program Plan for Statistics, 1977-81

Single copies are available at no charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md 20850. Multiple copies are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D C 20402

IMPORTANT

We have provided an evaluation form at the end of this publication. It will assist us in improving future reports if you complete and return it at your convenience. It is a self-mailing form and needs no stamp.
Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project

Analytic Report 13

Sources of National Criminal Justice Statistics: An Annotated Bibliography

By Nicolette Parisi

Project Coordinator

Criminal Justice Research Center

Albany, New York

This project was supported by Grant No. 76-SS-99-6038, awarded to the Criminal Justice Research Center, Albany, New York, by the Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended; the project, entitled "Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics," is being directed by Michael J. Hindelang and Michael R. Gottfredson for the Criminal Justice Research Center and monitored by Sue A. Lindgren for LEAA. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

LEAA authorizes any person to reproduce, publish, translate, or otherwise use all or any part of the copyrighted material in this publication, with the exception of those items indicating that they are copyrighted by or reprinted by permission of any source other than the Criminal Justice Research Center.

Copyright 1977 by Criminal Justice Research Center

sd-ar-13 1977

U.S. Department of Justice

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service
U.S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

James M. H. Gregg, Acting Administrator

Harry Bratt, Assistant Administrator
National Criminal Justice Information and
Statistics Service

Benjamin H. Renshaw, Director
Statistics Division

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Parisi, Nicolette.
Sources of national criminal justice statistics.
(Analytic report SD-AR ; 13)
At head of title: Utilization of criminal justice statistics project.
Includes index.
1. Criminal justice, Administration of—United States—
Statistics—Bibliography. 2. Criminal statistics—United
States—Bibliography. I. Title. II. Series.
Z5703.5.USP37 [HV8138] 364'.973 78-606015
THE UTILIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

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

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

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

MICHAEL J. HINDELANG
MICHAEL R. GOTTFREDSON
Project Co-Directors
UTIUIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS
Project Staff

Michael J. Hindelang, Project Co-Director
Michael R. Gottfredson, Project Co-Director

Nicolette Parisi, Project Coordinator

Timothy J. Flanagan, Research Analyst
John S. Goldkamp, Research Analyst

Kenneth Adams, Research Assistant
Gerald F. Stowell, Research Assistant

Dan Papenfuss, Computer Programer

Ann L. Pastore, Editorial Specialist
Maria Casapini, Production Assistant
Erna Kelly, Editor

Susan Durant, Secretary
Sharleen Saxe, Secretary

Marjorie J. Jones, Clerical
Connie Rowe, Clerical
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guide to annotation format</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annotated sources</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public opinion</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law enforcement</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diversion</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courts</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrections</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furloughs</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation and parole</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphabetical list of sources</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addresses of publishers</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documents available at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation form</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

Books, reports, or monographs

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

Contents: Number of pages, tables, figures, appendices

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

Periodicity: Frequency of publication

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

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

Articles

Author. “Title of Article.” Journal Volume (Month Year), range of pages.

Contents: Number of pages, tables, figures, appendices

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

Periodicity: Refers to the article and not the journal

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

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

**Contents:** See narrative

**Dates of data presented:** 1974

**Periodicity:** Quarterly

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

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


**Contents:**
- Seventh Poll—15 pages, 45 tables
- Sixth Poll—13 pages, 49 tables

**Dates of data presented:**
- Seventh Poll—1975
- Sixth Poll—1974

**Periodicity:** Annual

**SOURCEBOOK edition(s):** 1976

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

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

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


**Contents:** See narrative

**Dates of data presented:** See narrative

**Periodicity:** Monthly

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

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

**Contents:** See narrative

**Dates of data presented:** See narrative

**Periodicity:** See narrative

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

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


**Contents:** See narrative

**Dates of data presented:** See narrative

**Periodicity:** Monthly

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

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


**Contents:**

342 pages, 130 tables (estimated), 7 appendices

**Dates of data presented:** 1973

**Periodicity:** Special

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

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

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

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


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

Contents: 55 pages, 2 tables, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented: 1973
Periodicity: See narrative
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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


Contents: Quarter ended June 30, 1974—39 pages, 7 tables, 1 figure
Quarter ended March 31, 1975—39 pages, 7 tables, 1 figure

Dates of data presented:
Quarter ended June 30, 1974—Apr. 1, 1974 to June 30, 1974
Periodicity: Quarterly
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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


Contents: 52 pages, 27 tables, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented: 1970-74
Periodicity: See narrative
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This report, an update of the 1972 publication—The Economic Impact of Crimes Against Business, summarizes the information on crimes against business from both industrial and Federal government reports. After presenting a synopsis of the findings, the report describes the impact of selected crimes on the various sectors of the business community. There is also a discussion of crime-related problems like drug abuse, office security, and organized crime. The report discusses several types of crime-related problems in manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing,
airlines, banks, brokerage firms, construction industries, and hotels and motels. The report details the Federal allocations to various crime reduction programs and describes other aspects of the Federal government's response to business crime, emphasizing the Federal Crime Insurance Program for businesses.

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


**Contents:** 21 pages, 16 tables

**Dates of data presented:** 1966, 1973

**Periodicity:** See narrative

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

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


**Contents:** 11 pages, 3 tables

**Dates of data presented:** 1930-74

**Periodicity:** Special

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

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


**Contents:**

- 1973—28 pages, 9 tables, 6 figures
- 1974—32 pages, 9 tables, 6 figures

**Dates of data presented:**

- 1973—Primary period: 1973
- Trend tables: 1972-73
- 1974—Primary period: 1974
- Trend tables: 1972-74

**Periodicity:** Annual

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

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

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

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

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

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


Contents:
1973 Annual Report: 126 pages, 56 tables, 4 figures
1974 Annual Report: 131 pages, 81 tables, 5 figures

Dates of data presented:
1974 Annual Report—Primary period: fiscal year 1974; Trend tables: fiscal years 1965-74

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

Contents: See narrative

Dates of data presented: See narrative

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

The tables in the 1975 and 1976 SOURCEBOOK that present data from the National Crime Survey were all compiled from raw data provided to the SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of LEAA. Tables generally presenting 1974 data are included that show (1) estimated nationwide number of personal, household, and business victimizations, by various characteristics of victims and events; (2) estimated nationwide rates of personal victimizations, by age, sex, race, family income, and victim's major activity; (3) estimated nationwide rates of household victimizations, by household characteristics; (4) estimated nationwide rates of business victimization, by business characteristics; (5) estimated city-specific numbers and rates of personal, household, and business victimizations for the 26 cities (1975) or 13 cities (1976) surveyed, by selected characteristics of victims or events; (6) changes in estimated nationwide rates of personal, household and business victimizations, and in percentage distributions of selected victimization characteristics between 1973 and 1974; and (7) responses to selected attitude or opinion questions about personal safety, fear of crime, extent of crime, increases in crime, and quality of job done by police in controlling crime.


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

**Dates of data presented:** 1971, 1972, and 1974

**Periodicity:** Special

**SOURCEBOOK edition(s):** 1976

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

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

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


**Contents:**
- Vol. I—608 pages, 100 tables (estimated)
- Vol. II—641 pages, 100 tables (estimated)

**Dates of data presented:** 1971

**Periodicity:** Special

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

This two-volume appendix to the Commission's report, *Marihuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding,* documents the methodological and substantive issues presented in the report. The first part of the appendix deals with the biological and social aspects of marihuana use. The second section, the social aspects of marihuana use, discusses patterns of the individual user as well as the relationship of marihuana use to violent and nonviolent crime. In the third part the legal aspects of the marihuana controversy and a history of control of marihuana, alcohol, and tobacco are discussed. The response of
the criminal justice system, the fourth part, analyzes law enforcement behavior with respect to marihuana use. The findings of the Commission-sponsored national survey of public attitudes toward marihuana, other drug use, and related social issues are presented in the fifth section. Finally, the sixth section focuses on the marihuana issue with respect to social and legal policy practices and decisions. Each of these sections is composed of papers that represent the composite effort of Commission members and staff, consultants, contractors, and youth consultants.

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


Contents: 110 pages, 6 figures, 4 appendices
Dates of data presented: 1971
Periodicity: Special
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

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

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


Contents:
Report (1974)—41 pages, 57 tables
Report (1976)—44 pages, 23 tables

Dates of data presented:

Periodicity: Quarterly
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

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


Contents: 63 pages, 16 tables, 5 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1966-75

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

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


Contents: 82 pages, 17 tables, 6 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This report is the second in a three part series resulting from a 2-year study of criminal investigation practices and their impact. Data are presented from a 1974 survey of all municipal and county police departments having 150 or more full-time employees in 1972 or serving a city with a 1970 census population over 100,000. The 153 responding departments (51 percent) provided information about departmental policies, resources, and operational characteristics, including investigators’ rank, qualifications and training, organization of the investigative function, interaction with other criminal justice agencies, records and files, and innovative programs. The major sections of the report present the survey design and response patterns, a descriptive analysis of departments surveyed, and the relationships among departmental characteristics.

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


Contents: 136 pages, 51 tables, 6 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1973

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

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


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

Dates of data presented:
1974 Salaries and Working Conditions—1974
1976 Salaries and Working Conditions—1976

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

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


Contents:
1972 Survey—28 pages, 1 table
1973 Survey—27 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented:
1972 Survey—1972
1973 Survey—1973

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975


Contents:
1972 Survey—28 pages, 1 table
1973 Survey—27 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented:
1972 Survey—1972
1973 Survey—1973

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975
Data were derived from a survey of police departments in 40 cities whose population ranged from 300,000 to 1,000,000 people. The report begins with a summary of salaries, fringe benefits, and other working conditions in all 40 cities. The same information was compiled for the 33 cities with an estimated population of 300,000 to 700,000. Supplementary material to the main table is included for each State. The main table includes information on population, budgets, authorized employees, present employees, monthly salaries by rank, uniforms, sidearms, retirement issues, disability and death benefits, sick leave, agency equipment, computer capabilities, patrol coverage, promotional policies, and other issues. An index is attached to both reports.


Contents: 28 pages, 1 table, 10 figures

Dates of data presented:
- Primary period: fiscal year 1974
- Trend tables: fiscal years 1970-74

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

This annual report contains data on several areas:
- The first section, criminal investigations, includes information on organized crime, criminal intelligence dissemination, bank robberies, burglaries, larcenies, extortion, civil rights violations, fugitive investigations, interstate crimes, crime on government land and Indian reservations, theft of government property, assaulting or killing Federal officers or other government officials, police killings, and crime on aircrafts.
- The second section, accounting and fraud matters, presents information on white-collar crimes and computer frauds, bank fraud and embezzlement matters, bankruptcy and antitrust matters, fraud against the government, bribery, labor management crimes, and criminal extortion.
- In the third section, data are presented on internal security, counterespionage, Communist Party, Progressive Labor Party, National Caucus of Labor Committees, domestic terrorists matters, hate groups, etc.
- The last sections focus on FBI cooperative services, applicant and employee investigations, and personnel and administration.


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


Contents:
- Fiscal year 1974—75 pages, 93 tables
- Fiscal year 1975—75 pages, 93 tables

Dates of data presented:
- Fiscal year 1974—Primary period: fiscal year 1974; Trend tables: fiscal years 1934-74
- Fiscal year 1975—Primary period: fiscal year 1975; Trend tables: fiscal years 1934-75
Periodicity: Annual

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

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


**Contents:** 65 pages, 100 tables (estimated)

**Dates of data presented:** 1973-75

**Periodicity:** Special

**SOURCEBOOK edition(s):** 1976

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

**Contents:** 387 pages, 26 tables, 7 appendices

**Dates of data presented:** 1974

**Periodicity:** Special

**SOURCEBOOK edition(s):** 1976

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


**Contents:** 99 pages, 38 tables, 1 appendix

**Dates of data presented:** 1974

**Periodicity:** Special

**SOURCEBOOK edition(s):** 1976

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

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

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


Contents:
1973 Annual Report—263 pages, 150 tables (estimated), 1 appendix
1974 Annual Report—289 pages, 159 tables, 15 figures, 1 appendix
1975 Annual Report—395 pages, 159 tables, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented:
1974 Annual Report—Primary period: fiscal year 1974; Trend tables: fiscal years 1960-74
1975 Annual Report—Primary period: fiscal year 1975; Trend tables: fiscal years 1960-75

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

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


Contents:
Federal Offenders 1971—160 pages, 79 tables, 11 figures, 1 appendix
Federal Offenders 1972—25 pages, 20 tables, 7 figures, 5 appendices

Dates of data presented:
Federal Offenders 1971—Primary period: fiscal year 1971; Trend tables: fiscal years 1945-72
Federal Offenders 1972—Primary period: fiscal year 1972; Trend tables: fiscal years 1945-74

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

These reports are based on data supplied by (1) the clerks of the U.S. District Courts who report the filing of every criminal case and the disposition of each defendant, and by (2) the U.S. probation offices that provide information on convicted defendants. The earlier report is divided into four parts: highlights, overall analysis, analysis of the District Court for the District of Columbia, and the appendix. The overall analysis is subdivided into defendants disposed of, convicted defendants, assigned counsel, convicted and sentenced defendants, application of weighted sentence value, descriptive data (e.g., sex,
median age, prior record) of convicted defendants and presentence investigation reports. The appendix contains detailed tables on criminal cases, criminal defendants, sentences, assigned counsel, defendants convicted of Selective Service violations, marihuana violations, etc. The Federal offender profile is presented for each district. There are historical offense tables at the conclusion of the report.

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


Contents:

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

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

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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


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

Dates of data presented:
Report 1975—1968-75

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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


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

Dates of data presented:
Report (1976)—1974-75

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

Contents:
164 pages, 110 tables, 29 figures, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1972

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

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


Contents: 38 pages, 4 tables

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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


Contents:
*Book 1974-1975*—608 pages, 147 tables
*Book 1976-1977*—673 pages, 183 tables

Dates of data presented:
*Book 1974-1975*—1972-73
*Book 1976-1977*—1974-75

Periodicity: Biennial

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This book provides information on the structures, working methods, financing, and functional activities of State governments. The legislative, executive, and judicial branches are surveyed along with intergovernmental relations and the major areas of public service performed by the States. This book is subdivided into eight sections: (1) the legislatures, (2) the judiciary, (3) administrative organization, (4) constitutions and legislation, (5) finance, (6) major State services (including education, transportation, human services, public protection, housing and development, natural resources, and labor relations), (7) intergovernmental relations,
and (8) the State pages. The last section lists State officials, population figures and other statistics from the Bureau of the Census. The 1976-1977 edition includes a special bicentennial section, "Two Hundred Years of Statehood." The book includes an author and subject index.


Contents: 94 pages, 15 tables

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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


Contents:

23 pages, 4 tables, 3 figures, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1908-1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

In this article the author analyzes the guilty plea statistics across time and across regions. Developing a concept called the "implicit rate of non-conviction," the author concludes that more than two-thirds of the "marginal" plea bargain defendants would be acquitted or dismissed if they were to contest their cases. The appendices contain data on the disposition of defendants in 29 Federal district courts (fiscal years 1970-74), disposition of defendants in all Federal district courts (fiscal years 1908-74), and disposition of defendants charged with major offenses in State courts in 29 States (1935-36).


Contents: 165 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented: 1973

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

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


Contents: 154 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented: 1972-74

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

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


Contents: 31 pages, 2 tables, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: Quarterly

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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


Contents: 43 pages, 3 tables, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented: 1975

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

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

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

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


Contents: 10 pages, 2 tables

Dates of data presented: 1973-74

Periodicity: Special
This article presents data from a survey of all public defender programs operating in cities with populations of 50,000 or more. Additional information was obtained from a 1972 study in which 100 detailed interviews were conducted in nine major cities (Baltimore, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Atlanta, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C.). Information is presented about the institutional resources of public defender programs, including size and quality of legal and support staff, and source and amount of funding. Other information includes the age of programs, developmental patterns, and operational procedures, such as client eligibility criteria, frequency and promptness of client-lawyer contact, program relationship with the prosecutor’s office, program role in bail determination, and availability of alternative forms of defense for the poor.

**Contents:** 51 pages, 11 tables

**Dates of data presented:** 1974

**Periodicity:** Special

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

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


**Contents:** 198 pages, 22 tables, 10 figures, 2 appendices

**Dates of data presented:** 1967 and 1972

**Periodicity:** See narrative

**SOURCEBOOK edition(s):** 1975

This publication is the first formal report of the National Survey of Youth 1972. The National Survey of Youth 1972 is the second in a series of periodic studies of American adolescents begun in 1967. Data included in this report are derived from samples of 847 and 661 youths drawn in 1967 and 1972, respectively. A description of the sampling procedures, interviews, data management, use of statistics, and constructed variables (e.g., delinquent behavior, self-esteem, anxiety) is included. The findings of the two surveys, 1967 and 1972, are discussed. The appendices include the instruments for the interviews and tables on self-reported delinquent behavior in terms of race, sex, age, socioeconomic status, and residence. A list of references appears before the appendices.


**Contents:** 75 pages, 10 figures

**Dates of data presented:** 1972

**Periodicity:** Special

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

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

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


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

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

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

These reports present national estimates of juvenile cases based on a survey of juvenile courts. National estimates on the number of juvenile delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts for 1957-69 were based on data derived from a national sample designed to be representative of the country. The 1974 report notes that since 1970 data for all courts reporting for two consecutive years provided the base for the national estimates. Information is presented on delinquency, and dependency and neglect cases. National estimates are presented for delinquency cases along the following dimensions: sex, type of court, method of handling, age jurisdiction of the court, and patterns over the years. Dependency and neglect cases are presented along similar dimensions. Judicial and nonjudicial dispositions of juvenile cases by type of case are presented for each juvenile court reporting in that year.


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

Dates of data presented:
Advance Report—1971 and 1973
Final Report—1971 and 1973

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

These reports present the findings of the 1973 Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The census is the second in a series begun in 1971, replacing the Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children issued by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In the Advance Report, there is a brief description of the number of facilities, number of juveniles, staff, and expenditure. There is also a summary of the methodology. Definitions of terms are also included. Information on juvenile detention is presented (1) on public facilities and the juveniles they held, by State, type of facility, and level of government and (2) on juveniles held, by State, sex, and detention status. Data on expenditures and full- and part-time
payroll and nonpayroll staff conclude the report. The final report presents selected data for 1972 as well as 1973 data in greater detail than the advance report. It also presents additional items such as offenses, juvenile age ranges, and average length of stay.


Contents: 80 pages, 12 tables, 7 figures

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

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

Contents: 6 pages, 6 tables
Dates of data presented: 1974-75
Periodicity: Special
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

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


Contents: 174 pages, 26 tables, 4 figures, 9 appendices
Dates of data presented: 1972-74
Periodicity: See narrative
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

In 1973 the Statewide Jail Standards and Inspection Systems Project of the American Bar Association's Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services surveyed State statutes related to (1) standards for jail and juvenile detention facilities and to (2) provisions for inspection and enforcement actions. Each State's legal codes and supplements were examined, first, for definitive laws on the subject and, second, for sections of statutory provisions dealing primarily with other subjects (e.g., State government organization, criminal procedure, social welfare). In November 1973, a State-by-State inquiry was conducted to verify preliminary findings.

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


Contents: 82 pages, 1 table, 5 appendices
Dates of data presented: 1972-74
Periodicity: See narrative
This survey, originally published in 1972, was reissued in 1974 to include the standards on disciplinary practices set by the United States Supreme Court in Wolff v. McDonnell. The Supreme Court held in Wolff that the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment affords protection to prisoners facing a loss of good time as a result of institutional disciplinary proceedings. This study of various practices and policies applicable to inmates facing disciplinary charges was derived from four principal sources: ABA Resource Center files, New Jersey Supreme Court files, files of Mr. Justice Matthew O. Tobriner, and law journal articles. A chart that summarizes the results of this research is included in the report.

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


Contents: 65 pages, 5 tables

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This survey was conducted by the American Bar Association, Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services in response to a request for information from the United Nations. Responses to the survey questionnaire were received from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 48 States. The report describes the questionnaire structure, which focused on three areas: legislative or regulatory impact of the U.N. rules, implementation of specific rules, and future implementation plans or modifications of rules. The tables at the conclusion of the document present (1) State-by-State data on the extent of implementation of each principle, (2) the average extent of implementation, (3) percent of jurisdictions equalling or exceeding specific rule categories, and (4) legislative and regulatory impact by State.


Contents: 13 pages, 6 tables, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1972

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

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


Contents: 556 pages, 10 tables, 8 appendices

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

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


Contents: 148 pages, 7 tables, 4 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1973

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

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


Contents: See narrative

Dates of data presented: 1972-74

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

In an earlier case, Furman v. Georgia, 408 U.S. 238 (1972), and its companion cases, the Court had ruled that “the imposition and carrying out of the death penalty in these cases constitutes cruel and
unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments" (id.). Subsequently some 30 States enacted some form of death penalty legislation in an effort to circumvent the Court's prohibition on capital punishment, as previously administered. These statutes, commonly providing for a narrower range of capital offenses than those maintained by States before Furman, are summarized in Appendix A to the Brief. Also appended, as support to the petitioner's argument, are a list of North Carolina defendants sentenced since Furman, a list of representative North Carolina homicide cases, worldwide trends in the use of the death penalty, and the evidence concerning the deterrent effect of the death penalty.


Contents: 11 pages, 1 table, 1 figure

Dates of data presented:
- Primary period—1975-76
- Trend tables—1962-76

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

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


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

Dates of data presented: 1973

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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


Contents: 127 pages, 21 tables, 3 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1972

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

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


Contents: 14 pages, 1 table, 1 appendix

Dates of data presented: 1972

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

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

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


Contents: 1 page, table

Dates of data presented: 1974-75

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

### 71. Pipken, Stephen R. *An Analysis of the Alcohol Program in the Texas Department of Corrections.*

**Contents:** 36 pages, 3 tables

**Dates of data presented:** 1970-71 and 1973

**Periodicity:** Special

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

**Contents:** 20 pages, 1 table

**Dates of data presented:** 1975

**Periodicity:** Special


**Contents:** 11 pages, 3 tables

**Dates of data presented:** 1972

**Periodicity:** Special


**Contents:** Fiscal year 1973—139 pages, 50 tables, 7 figures

**Dates of data presented:** Fiscal Year 1973—Primary period: fiscal year 1973; Trend tables: fiscal years 1933-73

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

---

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

---

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

---

This report presents data, on a State-by-State basis, on inmate characteristics. Following a brief overview of the characteristics of offenders, data for each state are presented along the following dimensions: race, sex, age, educational attainment, most serious offense for which held, maximum sentence length, and length of time served.
This advance report presents findings from a census of State correctional facilities conducted in January 1974 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the Bureau of the Census. The census of 608 institutions was accomplished by mail with telephone followups to obtain missing data or to clarify inconsistent entries. Responses were received from all facilities except two in Georgia and a majority of those in Massachusetts.

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


Contents: 38 pages, 31 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented: 1972
Periodicity: Special
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

This report on the institutions is based on data derived from a questionnaire sent to all locally-operated jails that had been identified in the 1970 National Jail Census as authorized to confine inmates for 48 hours or more. Followup requests to nonresponding institutions brought the response rate to 91.5 percent. The data were weighted to account for jails that did not respond.

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


Contents: December 31, 1971, 1972, and 1973-34 pages, 12 tables, 2 figures, 2 appendices
Periodicity: Annual
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

The data presented in these reports were derived from an enumeration of prisoners made by Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The general findings focusing on the distribution of the State prison population during the time frame covered by the report are pre-
sented. In the December 31, 1974 report, additional attention is given to the movement of prisoners and to admissions and releases during 1974. A description of the methodology follows. The appendices of both reports present tabular information on prisoners for each State along the following dimensions: sex, rate per 100,000 civilian population, type of admissions, and type of departures. In the most recent report, there is a presentation of the number of persons with a sentence of 1 year and 1 day or more and other persons held (those with a maximum of less than 1 year and 1 day and those without sentences) by sex, region and State. The questionnaire is included in each report.


Contents: 24 pages, 7 tables, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented: 1972
Periodicity: Special
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

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

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


Contents: 39 pages, 21 tables, 2 appendices
Dates of data presented: 1974
Periodicity: See narrative
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

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

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


Contents: 4 pages, 2 tables

Dates of data presented: 1972-73

Periodicity: Unspecified

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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


Contents: 7 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented: Unspecified

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

This article begins with a summary of the history, definition, and use of furloughs in the United States, European, and Latin American countries. Data were gathered from a survey of 205 adult correctional institutions in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Mailed questionnaires were followed by telephone calls and eventually a 100 percent response rate was reached. A table summarizes the data on furloughs in those States conducting furlough programs. Information is presented on the criteria for selection of participants, restrictions placed on individual participants, purposes of visits, date of program implementation, problems encountered, number of participants to date, and anticipation of any program changes, as well as attitudes of correctional administrators toward conjugal visiting.

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

Contents: 14 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented: Fiscal year 1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

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


Contents: 10 pages, 2 tables

Dates of data presented: 1971

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975
This report is based on data gathered by questionnaires sent to the directors of the 50 State departments of corrections, the District of Columbia Department of Corrections, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Data on study-release programs, the distribution of participants by type of study-release program, factors considered in the selection of study-release candidates, abscondence rate, and administrators' opinions concerning study-release are discussed. A list of references appears at the end of the report.


**Contents:** 12 pages, 3 tables

**Dates of data presented:** 1970

**Periodicity:** Special

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

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


**Contents:** 55 pages

**Dates of data presented:** See narrative

**Periodicity:** Special

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

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

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

Dates of data presented: 1968 and 1973

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

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

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


Contents: 41 pages, 7 tables, 8 appendices


Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

The information presented in this report reflects the compilation of three national surveys of parole conditions in the United States. The 1969 data were collected by Nat Arluke (“A Summary of Parole Rules,” Crime and Delinquency 15 [April 1969]); the 1971 data were derived from the survey by the American Correctional Association, Corrections-Parole-MDT Project, and presented in Parole (Origins, Development, Current Practice and Statutes), 1972, by William Parker; and the 1973 information was the result of a survey of 53 jurisdictions by the Resource Center on Correctional Law and Legal Services of the American Bar Association.

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

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


Contents: 42 pages, 7 tables, 5 appendices

Dates of data presented: 1972

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

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

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


Contents: 5 pages, 3 tables
Dates of data presented: 1975
Periodicity: Special
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

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


Contents: See narrative
Dates of data presented: See narrative
Periodicity: See narrative
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

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

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

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


Contents: 224 pages, 8 tables, 7 appendices
Dates of data presented: 1975
Periodicity: Special
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976
This document is a revision of *Parole (Origins, Development, Current Practices and Statutes)* published in May 1972. There is a detailed history of the origins of parole, followed by highlights of the parole process. A summary of parole statutes which includes the number of board members, terms of office, compensation, etc. is provided. There is a synopsis of the parole statutes of each State, the Federal jurisdiction, the District of Columbia, and Canada. The appendices include: (1) considerations in parole decisions and prisoner characteristics as predictors of parole success; (2) general factors considered by the U.S. Board of Parole in parole selection; (3) parole conditions in the 50 States, in the District of Columbia, and in Canada, and changes since 1972; (4) Declaration of Principles from the National Parole Conference, 1939; (5) standards for parole and aftercare suggested by the Special Committee on Correctional Standards, 1967; (6) elements of an adequate parole system recommended by the American Correctional Association's Manual of Correctional Standards, 1966; and (7) a survey of parole board policy on employment before release on parole. A bibliography concludes the report.


Contents: 7 pages, 1 table

Dates of data presented: 1974

Periodicity: Special

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

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


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

Dates of data presented:
- Primary period: fiscal year 1973
- Trend tables: fiscal years 1964-73

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

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

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


Contents: 40 pages, 1 table, 1 appendix
Dates of data presented: 1973-74
Periodicity: Annual
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

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


Contents: 385 pages, 76 tables, 21 figures
Dates of data presented: Fiscal years 1975-77
Periodicity: Annual
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

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


Contents:
Special Analyses 1975—249 pages, 141 tables
Special Analyses 1976—281 pages, 160 tables
Special Analyses 1977—313 pages, 158 tables, 24 figures

Dates of data presented:
Special Analyses 1975—Fiscal years 1973, 1974-75 (estimated)
Special Analyses 1976—Fiscal years 1974, 1975-76 (estimated)
Special Analyses 1977—Fiscal years 1973-75, 1976-77 (estimated)

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

These documents contain special analyses designed to highlight specified programs or provide other significant presentations of Federal budget data. Information is included on the following topics: government finances and operations as a whole, and how they affect the economy; govern-
ment-wide program and financial information for Federal education, manpower, health, income security, civil rights, and crime reduction programs; trends and developments in the areas of Federal aid to State and local governments, research and development, and environmental protection.


Contents: 70 pages, 9 tables, 3 figures

Dates of data presented:
- Primary period: 1974
- Trend tables: 1969-73

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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


Contents:
- Annual Report 1973—208 pages, 15 tables, 41 figures
- Annual Report 1974—234 pages 50 tables, 29 figures

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

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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


Contents: See narrative

Dates of data presented: See narrative

Periodicity: See narrative

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

These volumes, published between 1974 and 1975, present an updated listing of the criminal justice agencies in each State. The original results of the Criminal Justice Directory Survey (1970) were published in 1971. The 10 reports for each of the 10 Federal regions begin with a national summary of
criminal justice agencies, and a guide for using the material in the report. The data were updated for each region between 1970 and 1974. Criminal justice agencies are categorized as courts, enforcement agencies, prosecution and legal services agencies, defender agencies, correctional agencies and institutions, probation and parole agencies, and “other” criminal justice agencies. Information on these types of agencies is presented for each State, summarized in a table, and followed by the names and addresses of the agencies.


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

Dates of data presented:
1969-70—Fiscal year 1970
1970-71—Fiscal year 1971
1971-72—Fiscal year 1972
1972-73—Fiscal year 1973
1974—Fiscal year 1974

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975-76

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

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

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

1. An overview of employment and expenditure data for the fiscal year, a description of survey methodology, and cautions on use of data;
2. A table on State and local expenditures “from own sources” (from own revenues);
3. Tables on total direct and intergovernmental criminal justice expenditures of Federal, State and local (county and municipal) governments by activity categories (total criminal justice system, police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, indigent defense, corrections, and “other”);
4. Tables on employment and payroll of Federal, State, and local (county and municipal) governments for criminal justice, by activity categories and employment status (full-time, full-time equivalent, part-time, and total); detailed tables for activity categories on employees (full-time, full-time equivalent, and total) of the 312 most populous counties and the 384 most populous cities;
5. These criminal justice system tables are followed by tables for each of the six activity categories of criminal justice. Detailed expenditure and employment are presented by State and level of government and for 312 most populous counties and the 384 most populous cities.

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


Contents: 136 pages, 17 tables, 9 figures

Dates of data presented:
Primary period: fiscal year 1973
Trend tables: fiscal years 1969-73

Periodicity: Annual
SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

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


Contents: 108 pages, 30 tables, 8 figures, 2 appendices

Dates of data presented: Fiscal years 1971-74

Periodicity: Annual

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1976

This report is the second in a series that presents historical statistics on public expenditure and employment for criminal justice activities in the United States. In this report, expenditure data are presented for fiscal years 1971-74. Employment data are presented for October 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974. The data are extracted from the more detailed annual reports, Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System. Information is presented on the six sectors of the criminal justice system: police protection, judicial, legal services and prosecution, indigent defense, corrections, and "other criminal justice." Tables and figures show actual and percent increases and decreases in expenditures and employment during each of the represented time periods. The introduction discusses national and local trends and outlines the survey methodology, sources, and limitations of the data. Definitions of concepts, categories, and terms used in this report are contained in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 contains the survey forms.


Contents: Varies

Dates of data presented: See narrative

Periodicity: Monthly

SOURCEBOOK edition(s): 1975

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

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

Abelson, Herbert L., and Atkinson, Ronald B. *Public Experience with Psychoactive Substances: A Nationwide Survey Among Adults and Youth* .......................... 16

Adams, Stuart. “Correctional Agency Perceptions of the Usefulness of Research” ................................................................. 56

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

1975 Annual Report of the Director ............................................. 33


Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts 1972 ................................................................. 34

1975 Juror Utilization in the United States District Courts ................................................................................................................................. 35

Management Statistics for United States Courts 1975 .... 36

Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975 .................................................. 37

Report of the Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act .............................................................................................. 38

Alviani, Joseph D., and Drake, William R. *Handgun Control . . Issues and Alternatives* ................................................................. 21

American Bar Association. Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services

Law Reform Coordination Bulletin Number 1 .............. 82

Survey and Handbook on State Standards and Inspection Legislation for Jails and Juvenile Detention Facilities ....................................................... 57

Survey of Parole Conditions in the United States ........ 89

Survey of Parole Revocation Procedures: State Parole Board Compliance with *Morrissey v. Brewer* ............................................................... 90


Anderson, James K. *A National Survey of Good Time Laws and Administrative Procedures* ........................................ 62


Ball, John C.; Levine, B. K.; Demaree, R. G.; and Neman, J. F. "Pretreatment Criminality of Male and Female Drug Abuse Patients in the United States" ............................................. 17

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

Chaiken, Jan M. *The Criminal Investigation Process Volume II: Survey of Municipal and County Police Departments* ................................................................. 22

Chapin, Pat. "Current Compensation Provisions" ..................... 40

Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling. *First Interim Report of the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling* .............. 7

The Council of State Governments *The Book of the States 1976-1977* ................................................................. 41

*State Court Systems: A Statistical Summary Prepared for the Conference of Chief Justices* ................................. 42

Dineen, John. *Juvenile Court Organization and Status Offenses: A Statutory Profile* .................................................. 49

Eisenberg, Terry; Kent, Deborah K.; and Wall, Charles R. *Police Personnel Practices in State and Local Governments* ......................... 23

Erskine, Hazel G., ed. *Public Opinion Quarterly* ...................... 1

Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget *The Budget of the United States Government Fiscal Year 1977* ..................................................... 97

*Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1977* ....................................................... 98


Gallup, George H. "Seventh Annual Gallup Poll of Public Attitudes Toward Education" .............................................. 2

Gallup, George H. *The Gallup Opinion Index* .......................... 3
Gettinger, Steve. "U.S. Prison Population Hits All-Time High" .......................... 64
Goldstein, Barbara. Screening for Emotional and Psychological Fitness in Correctional Officer Hiring ........................................... 65
Hand, Richard C., and Singer, Richard G. Sentencing Computation Laws and Practice: A Preliminary Survey ....... 44
Harris, Louis. The Harris Survey ........................................... 4
Hecker, Benson; Field, Timothy F.; and Powell, Gleam. "Survey of Probation/Parole Supervisors and Counselors" .......... 91
Herron, Rex H.; Muir, John T.; and Williams, Dorsey. National Survey of Postsecondary Education Programs for Incarcerated Offenders ........................................... 66
Hoffman, Janice; Froyd, Paul; Rossman, David; and Smith, Charles. The Right to Counsel: The Implementation of Argersinger v. Hamlin, An Unmet Challenge ........................................... 45
International City Management Association. Municipal Yearbook 1976 ........................................... 25
Interstate Commerce Commission. Bureau of Accounts. Quarterly Freight Loss and Damage Claims for the Quarter Ended March 31, 1975 ........................................... 8
Jaques, Larry Lee. A National Survey of the Correctional Education Programs Available to Inmates of Penal Institutions for Adults ........................................... 68
Johnson, Jennifer, and Carr, Bradley G. Survey of Line Officer Educational Needs: A Selective Inquiry Among College and Correctional Personnel ........................................... 69
Kansas City, Missouri Police Department. Administrative Analysis Division. 1973 Survey of Municipal Police Departments ........................................... 26
Kingsbury, James C. The Cost of Crimes Against Business ........................................... 9
Levin, Mark M., and Sarri, Rosemary C. Juvenile Delinquency: A Study of Juvenile Codes in the U.S. .......................... 51
Markley, Carson W. "Furlough Programs and Conjugal Visiting in Adult Correctional Institutions" ........................................... 83
Minor, Michael; Bradburn, N.; Cotterman, R.; and Murray, J. Gambling Related Data ........................................... 10
Minor, William W. "Skyjacking Crime Control Models" .......................... 11
National Center for State Courts. Quarterly Survey of Judicial Salaries in State Court Systems ........................................... 46
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture. “United States Incarceration and Commitment Rates”</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York State Supreme Court. Subcommittee on Elimination of Inappropriate and Unnecessary Jurisdiction of the Departmental Committees for Court Administration of the Appellate Divisions. <em>Diversion from the Judicial Process: An Alternative to Trial and Incarceration</em></td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichols, James L. <em>Drug Use and Highway Safety: A Review of the Literature</em></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipken, Stephen R. <em>An Analysis of the Alcohol Program in the Texas Department of Corrections</em></td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roper Public Opinion Research Center. <em>Current Opinion</em></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serrill, Michael S. “Is Rehabilitation Dead?”</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Prison Furloughs in America”</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Kenneth Cruce. “A Profile of Juvenile Court Judges in the United States”</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stover, Robert V., and Martin, John A. “Results of a Questionnaire Survey Regarding Pretrial Release and Diversion Programs”</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Summary Statistics Fiscal Year 1975</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Identification: A Study of Handguns Used in Crime</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations. Confidence and Concern: Citizens View American Government</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinter, Robert D.; Downs, George; and Hall, John. Juvenile Corrections in the States: Residential Programs and Deinstitutionalization</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Crime News Services. Criminal Justice Digest</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wice, Paul B., and Pilgrim, Mark. &quot;Meeting the Gideon Mandate: A Survey of Public Defender Programs&quot;</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright, Michelle. National Furlough Data</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Addresses of publishers

A
American Association for Public Opinion
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

American Bar Association
Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services
1800 M Street
Washington, D.C. 20036

American Correctional Association
L-208 Hartwick Office Building
4321 Hartwick Road
College Park, Maryland 20740

American Institute of Public Opinion
53 Bank Street
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

American Journal of Correction
L-208 Hartwick Office Building
4321 Hartwick Road
College Park, Maryland 20740

B
Boston University Center for Criminal Justice
755 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02215

C
Columbia University Press
(Public Opinion Quarterly)
562 W. 113 St.
New York, New York 10025

Corrections Magazine
801 Second Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Council of State Governments
P.O. Box 11910
Iron Works Pike
Lexington, Kentucky 40511

Crime and Delinquency
Continental Plaza
411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601

Criminal Justice Digest
7620 Little River Turnpike
Annandale, Virginia 22003

F
Federal Probation
Supreme Court Building
Washington, D.C. 20544

Fraternal Order of Police
G-3136 Pasadena Avenue
Flint, Michigan 48504

H
Handgun Control Project
U.S. Conference of Mayors
1620 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Harris Survey
Louis Harris & Associates
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10020

Harvard Law Review
The Harvard Law Review Association
Gannett House
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

I
Institute of Social Research
University of Michigan
615 East University Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

International City Management Association
1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

J
Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology
Northwestern University School of Law
357 East Chicago Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Judicature
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Juvenile Justice
National Council of Juvenile Court Judges
Judicial College Building
University of Nevada
Reno, Nevada 89507
K
Kansas City Police Department
Kansas City, Missouri 64134

M
Massachusetts Department of Corrections
Division of Research & Planning
Saltonstall Office Building
Government Center
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02202

N
National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections
c/o University of Michigan
203 East Hoover Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

National Center for Juvenile Justice
3900 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260

National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Department of Architecture
505 East Green - Suite 200
Champaign, Illinois 61820

National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators
1909 K Street, N.W.
Suite 204
Washington, D.C. 20006

National Council on Crime and Delinquency
Continental Plaza
411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601

National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850

National Legal Aid and Defender Association
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

National Opinion Research Center
University of Chicago
6030 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637

New York State Supreme Court
Albany, New York 12207

P
Phi Delta Kappan
8th and Union Street
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Police Foundation
1909 K Street, N.W.
Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20006

R
Rand Corporation
1700 Main Street
Santa Monica, California 90406

Rehabilitation Research Foundation
P.O. Box BV
University, Alabama 35486

Response Analysis Corporation
Research Park, Route 206
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

The Roper Public Opinion Research Center
Williamstown, Massachusetts 01267

S
Spectrum Publications
(Addictive Diseases: An International Journal)
197-20 Wexford Terrace
Jamaica, New York 11432

T
Texas Department of Corrections
Box 99
Huntsville, Texas 77340

U
U.S. Conference of Mayors
1620 Eye Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
Washington, D.C. 20402
Index

A
AGENCIES, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 101
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
STANDARDS, 96
APPEALS, 33
ARRESTS, 13, 27
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 29
Drug offenses, 20
See also, specific offenses (e.g., assault, auto
theft, etc.)
ASSAULT
Arrests, 13
Federal prisoners convicted of, 74
Offenses known to police, 13
Parole outcome, 74, 92
Victimization, 15
ATTITUDES
See Public opinion
AUTO THEFT
Arrests, 13
Federal prisoners convicted of, 74
Offenses known to police, 13
Parole outcome, 74, 92
Victimization, 15
B
BAIL
See Diversion
See Jails
See Pretrial release
BOMBINGS, 12
BURGLARY
Arrests, 13
Federal prisoners convicted of, 74
Offenses known to police, 13
Parole outcome, 74, 92
Victimization, 15
BUSINESS CRIME, 9, 15
C
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, 63, 75
CORRECTIONS
Agencies, 101
Employees, 65, 91, 93, 94
Employment and payroll, 102, 104
Expenditures, 102, 104

NOTE: Numbers refer to entry numbers, not page numbers.

Furloughs, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87
Good-time allowances, 44, 62
Institutions
Alcohol treatment in, 71
Education
Correctional officers, 60, 69
Inmates, 66, 68, 85
Federal, 74
Juvenile
See Juvenile corrections
State, 54, 77
Prisoners
Federal, 74, 79
State, 76, 79, 81
See also:
Expenditures
Jails
Juvenile offenders
Public opinion
CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS, 60, 65, 69
COUNSEL
Agencies, 101
Defender systems, 39, 48
Employment and payroll, 102, 104
Expenditures, 102, 104
Federal, 34, 38
Right to counsel, 45, 48
COURTS
Administrative offices, 36, 42
Agencies, 101
Employment and payroll, 102, 104
Expenditures, 102, 104
Federal, 33, 36, 40, 43
State, 41, 42
See also, Judges
CRIME
See Offenses known to police
See Public opinion
See Specific offenses (e.g., assault, auto theft,
etc.)
See Victimization
D
DEATH PENALTY
See Capital punishment
DEFENDANTS
Federal, 33, 34
State, 13
JUVENILE FACILITIES, 54, 55
JUVENILE JUDGES, 52

L
LARCENY/THEFT
Arrests, 13
Federal prisoners convicted of, 74
Freight loss, 8
Offenses known to police, 13
Parole outcome, 74, 92
Victimization, 15

LAW ENFORCEMENT
Employment and expenditure, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 102, 104
Minorities, 23
Officers killed, 13, 27, 28
Personnel, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 102, 104
Recruit selection requirements, 23
Salaries, 24, 25, 26, 102, 104
Specialized investigative units, 22, 27
Technology, 26
Women, 23

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 100, 103

M
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE
Arrests, 13
Offenses known to police, 13

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
See Auto theft

MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENCE MANSLAUGHTER
Arrests, 13
Federal prisoners convicted of, 74
Offenses known to police, 13
Parole outcome, 74, 92

N
NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS
Arrests, 13
Federal prisoners convicted of, 74
Offenses known to police, 13
Parole outcome, 74, 92

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY, 15

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE, 13
See also, specific offenses (assault, auto theft, etc.)

OPINION POLLS
See Public opinion

NOTE: Numbers refer to entry numbers, not page numbers.
Crime, 1, 2, 15
Criminal justice agencies, 1
Drugs, 2, 16, 18
Gambling, 7, 10
Government, 6
Guns, 3, 4, 5
Pretrial release, 32
Supreme Court, 1, 2
Research, usefulness of, 56
Rehabilitation programs, 72

R
RAPE, FORCIBLE
Arrests, 13
Federal prisoners convicted of, 74
Offenses known to police, 13
Parole outcome, 74, 92
Victimization, 15
RECIDIVISM
See Parole, outcome
RESEARCH, 56
ROBBERY
Arrests, 13
Federal prisoners convicted of, 74
Offenses known to police, 13
Parole outcome, 74, 92
Victimization, 15

S
SALARIES
Criminal justice system, 102, 104
Judges, 40, 42, 46
Law enforcement officers, 24, 25, 26
Probation and parole officers, 91
See also:
   Employment
   Expenditure
SEIZURES, 14, 20, 29, 30
SENTENCING
Credit provision, 62
Federal, 33, 34
State, 44, 61, 62
See also, Statutes
SKYJACKING, 11

STATUTES
   Death penalty, 63
   Drugs and driving, 19
   Good time, 62
   Juvenile court, 49, 51
   Licensing of ex-offenders, 67
   Parole, 89, 93
   Sentencing, 44
   Status offenses, 49
STUDY RELEASE, 85
   See also:
      Furloughs
      Work release
SUPREME COURT, UNITED STATES
   See Appeals
   See Courts, Federal
   See Public opinion

T
TRIALS, FEDERAL, 33

U
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, INDEX
   OFFENSES, 13
      See also, specific offenses (assault, auto theft, etc.)
UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS, 92

V
VICTIMIZATION, 15

W
WEAPONS
   See Guns
   See Offenses known to police
   See Public opinion, guns
   See Seizures
   See Victimization
WIRETAPPING, 37
WORK RELEASE, 61, 82
   See also, Furloughs

NOTE: Numbers refer to entry numbers, not page numbers.
Documents available at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service

The following publications can be obtained without charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. Please include the NCJRS number when ordering the publication(s).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>NCJRS Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Punishment 1974</td>
<td>NCJ-27341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Punishment 1975</td>
<td>NCJ-34733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Punishment 1976</td>
<td>NCJ-43311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities, 1973</td>
<td>NCJ-34729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report</td>
<td>NCJ-25642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance Report, 1974</td>
<td>NCJ-38820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance Report, 1975</td>
<td>NCJ-43528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime in Eight American Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis—Advance Report</td>
<td>NCJ-13899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Justice Agencies in Region 1</td>
<td>NCJ-17930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 2</td>
<td>NCJ-17931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 3</td>
<td>NCJ-17932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 4</td>
<td>NCJ-17933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 5</td>
<td>NCJ-17934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 6</td>
<td>NCJ-17935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 7</td>
<td>NCJ-17936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 8</td>
<td>NCJ-17937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 9</td>
<td>NCJ-15151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 10</td>
<td>NCJ-17938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Victimization in the United States</td>
<td>NCJ-34732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>NCJ-39467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>NCJ-44593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>NCJ-34391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Comparison of 1973 and 1974 Findings</td>
<td>NCJ-39548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings</td>
<td>NCJ-44132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Criminal Victimization Surveys in Boston
Buffalo
Cincinnati
Houston
Miami
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
New Orleans
Oakland
Pittsburgh
San Diego
San Francisco
Washington, D.C.
13 American Cities (summary volume)


Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities, 1972

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Eight American Cities: A Comparison of 1971/72 and 1974/75 Findings—Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1972-73
1974
1975
1976

National Survey of Court Organization
1971
1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems
1977 Supplement to State Judicial Systems

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

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1971, 1972, 1973
1974
1975
1976

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails 1972—Advance Report
Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities 1974—Advance Report

Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1971–1974
1971-1975
1971-1976

NCJ-34267
NCJ-34338
NCJ-40023
NCJ-45685
Dear Reader:

The Criminal Justice Research Center and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration are interested in your comments and suggestions about this report, produced under the Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics project. We have provided this form for whatever opinions you wish to express about this report. Please cut out these pages, staple them together on one corner, and fold so that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration address appears on the outside. After folding, use tape to seal closed. No postage stamp is necessary.

Thank you for your help.

1. For what purpose did you use this report?

2. For that purpose, the report □ Met most of my needs □ Met some of my needs □ Met none of my needs

3. How will this report be useful to you?
   □ Data source
   □ Teaching material
   □ Reference for article or report
   □ General information
   □ Criminal justice program planning
   □ Other (please specify) ________________
   □ Will not be useful to me (please explain) ________________

4. Are there any other sources of national data that should have been included in this report?

5. Which parts of the annotated bibliography, if any, were difficult to understand or use? How could they be improved?
6. Are there ways this report could be improved that you have not mentioned?

7. Are you familiar with the other analytic reports in this series?

8. Please suggest any specific criminal justice data bases or sources of criminal justice data that could be explored in future analytic reports. *(Please give as full a citation as possible.)*
9. In what capacity did you use this report?
- Researcher
- Educator
- Student
- Criminal justice agency employee
- Government employee other than criminal justice (Specify) __________________________
- Other—specify __________________________

10. If you used this report as a governmental employee, please indicate the level of government.
- Federal
- State
- County
- Other—specify __________________________

11. If you used this report as a criminal justice agency employee, please indicate the sector in which you work.
- Law enforcement (police)
- Legal services and prosecution
- Public or private defense services
- Courts or court administration
- Probation
- Corrections
- Parole
- Criminal justice planning agency
- Other criminal justice agency—specify type __________________________

12. If you used this report as a criminal justice employee, please indicate the type of position you hold. Mark all that apply.
- Agency or institution administrator
- General program planner/evaluator/analyst
- Budget planner, evaluator/analyst
- Operations or management planner/evaluator/analyst
- Program or project manager
- Statistician
- Other—specify __________________________

13. Additional comments
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number and street</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>ZIP Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Fold here)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
Washington, D.C. 20531

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
JUS-436

Director, Statistics Division  
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20531

(Fold here)
NCJRS REGISTRATION

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) abstracts documents published in the criminal justice field. Persons who are registered with the Reference Service receive announcements of documents in their stated fields of interest and order forms for free copies of LEAA and NCJISS publications. If you are not registered with the Reference Service, and wish to be, please provide your name and mailing address below and check the appropriate box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>□ Please send me a NCJRS registration form.</th>
<th>□ Please send me the reports listed below.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number and street</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>ZIP Code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Fold here)
END