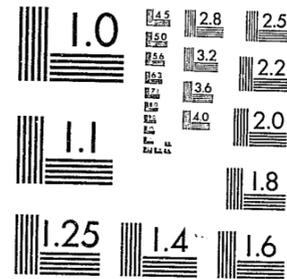


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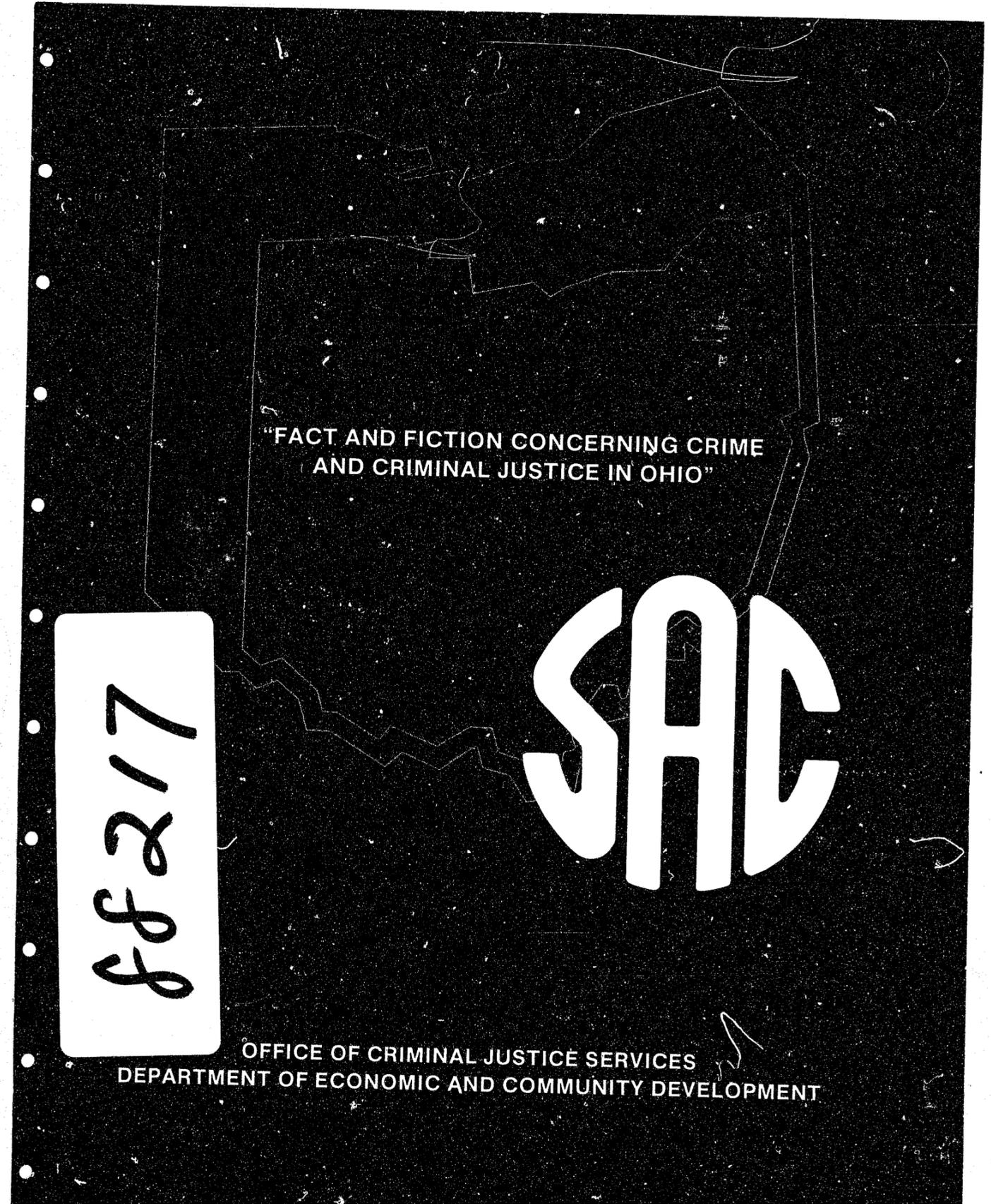
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

8/3/83



A SERVICE OF:

THE OHIO STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER:
OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

STATE OF OHIO
JAMES A. RHODES, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
JAMES A. DUERK, DIRECTOR

April, 1982

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This study is indebted to the federal Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Oregon Law Enforcement Council whose earlier reports utilizing this same theme proved to be excellent models for the Ohio effort.

PREFACE

Misinformation is the enemy of any system attempting to address a social problem, but the criminal justice system seems especially plagued in this regard. Pet theories abound as to what causes crime, why the criminal justice system breaks down (the assumption that it does is usually taken for granted), and how much worse things are now compared to a generation ago. Regardless of the origins of such judgments, they do tend to impact the delivery of criminal justice in Ohio. Judges, sheriffs, prosecutors and other key criminal justice decision-makers are elected officials and, hence, subject to the tides of popular opinion. The same is certainly true of Ohio's legislators who pass the laws upon which the criminal justice system is built.

Furthermore, public attitudes dramatically effect the economics of government. Demands for greater police protection, increased sentence lengths and/or more emphasis on prisoners' rights all imply additional strains on tax resources which are already in critically short supply.

The issue of public misinformation begs the prior issue concerning sources of that information. Recent citizen attitude surveys have indicated that newspapers and, to a lesser degree, television are the primary sources for citizen attitudes about crime and criminal justice in Ohio. A third source often noted was "friends and relatives." "Schools" was cited by only 2% of the respondents. Given this data, it may be that many of the misconceptions about criminal justice stem from the public's inability to distinguish the unusual from the normal, as reflected in media news coverage. For example, news consumers are regularly exposed to the spectacle of senior citizens being victimized by crime. Because of this routine exposure many citizens have come to believe that older persons constitute a high crime risk group, but, as this report will show, they are in fact the lowest risk age group in the State (and nation). The problem of misinformation seems to be compounded when the exceptional or unique is communicated through a forum which is regular (i.e., the daily newspaper or news broadcast) giving the impression that the unique is commonplace. This process helps to cement misconceptions about crime.

There are several reliable though less publicized informational sources which provide a balanced and accurate profile of crime and criminal justice in Ohio. Many of these sources have been used in the compilation of this report. By looking at crime events over a long period of time, as opposed to single, dramatic incidents, and by analyzing data in light of the overall operation of the Criminal Justice System as opposed to highlighting isolated aspects of that System, these informational sources provide a more realistic perspective on the crime issue.

It is debatable whether all the "fictions" listed in this report qualify as misconceptions held by a significant number of people. While extensive citizen attitude testing can document the popularity of many of these, others are the product of guesswork. However, to help guard against the temptation to create "fictions" in order to showcase existing data, numerous critics reviewed the identified areas in this report. As a result of their comments, most of the "fictions" on the original list were discarded (only 25 of nearly 100 passed the review test).

Two editorial notes need to be made concerning this study. First, in order to keep the report concise, reference notes were numbered in parentheses at the end of each "Fact" paragraph, prior to the tabular or graphics data. The actual bibliographical sources corresponding to these number codes will be found on pages 27 through 29.

Secondly, in most cases the report contains the most recent information available at the time of publication (exceptions might include data gleaned from other reports which have not since been updated). In some cases (eg., employment and expenditure data, victimization data) quoted figures may be two or three years old because of the tremendous amount of time needed for collection and analysis of that kind of data.

Finally, this report is aimed at general audiences rather than specific professional groups within the criminal justice system in Ohio. It is hoped that by exposing some of the myths surrounding crime and the administration of justice citizens will gain a better insight into the actual workings of the criminal justice system and will be better prepared to support it within their government.

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FICTION

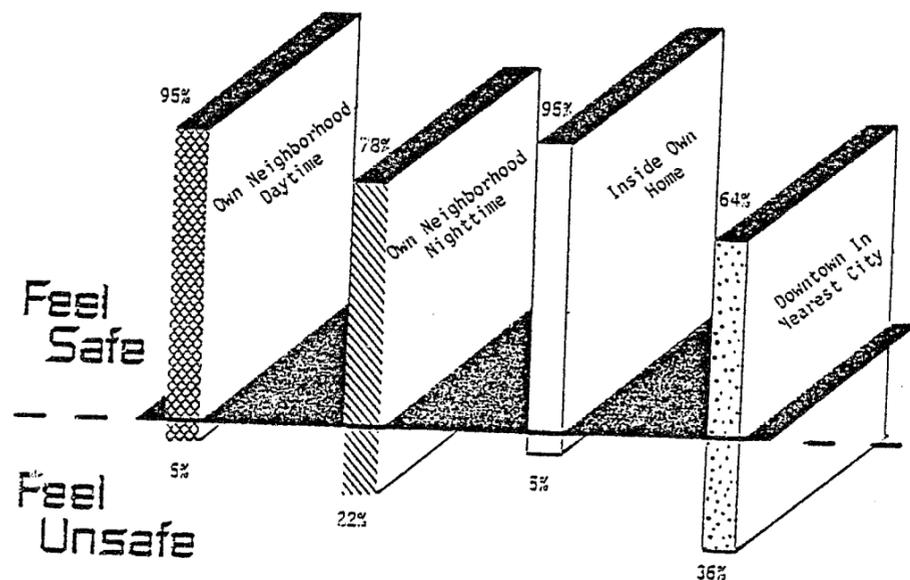
Most people do not feel safe in their own neighborhoods anymore.

FACT

An overwhelming ninety-five percent (95%) of Ohio's citizens said they felt either "very safe" or "reasonably safe" while out alone in their neighborhoods during the day, according to citizen attitude surveys conducted recently. The same percentage indicated safe feelings within their own homes. Even while out alone at night, the figure only slips to seventy-eight percent. There does appear to be a concern for crime elsewhere, however, with only 3.4% of all Ohioans seeing their own neighborhood as more dangerous than others in the area, and thirty-six percent (36%) fearing to travel downtown (to the nearest city).

(#22)

OHIOANS' FEARS ABOUT CRIME BY PLACE



FICTION

Crime is on the increase everywhere.

FACT

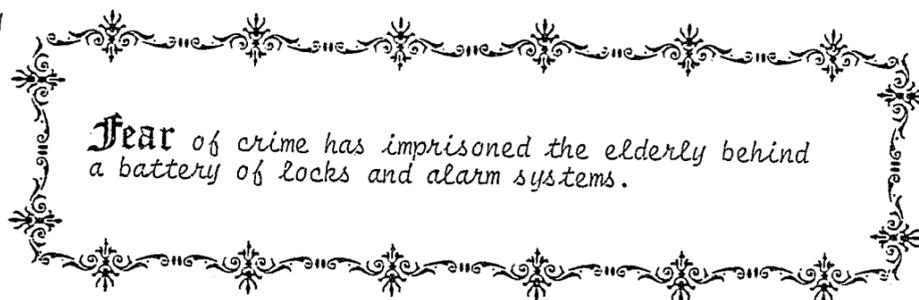
The occurrence of major crime in the United States and Ohio has remained quite stable throughout much of the 1970's and is likely to follow a similar pattern in the 80s. The federal Bureau of Justice Statistics, which has scientifically charted crime trends over the past decade through a series of victimization surveys, recently reported that the percentage of U.S. households touched by serious crime actually decreased between 1975 and 1980. In Ohio, victimization data for the three year period 1977-1979 showed no significant increases in serious crime. What has increased in recent years is the willingness of citizens to report crimes.

(#17)

PERCENT OF U.S. HOUSEHOLDS TOUCHED BY CRIME (1975-1980)

Year	All Crimes	Crimes of Violence	Personal Larcenies	Burglary	Household Larcenies	Auto Theft
1980	30%	6%	14%	7%	10%	2%
1979	31%	6%	15%	7%	11%	2%
1978	31%	6%	16%	7%	10%	2%
1977	31%	6%	16%	7%	10%	2%
1976	32%	6%	16%	7%	10%	2%
1975	32%	6%	16%	8%	10%	2%

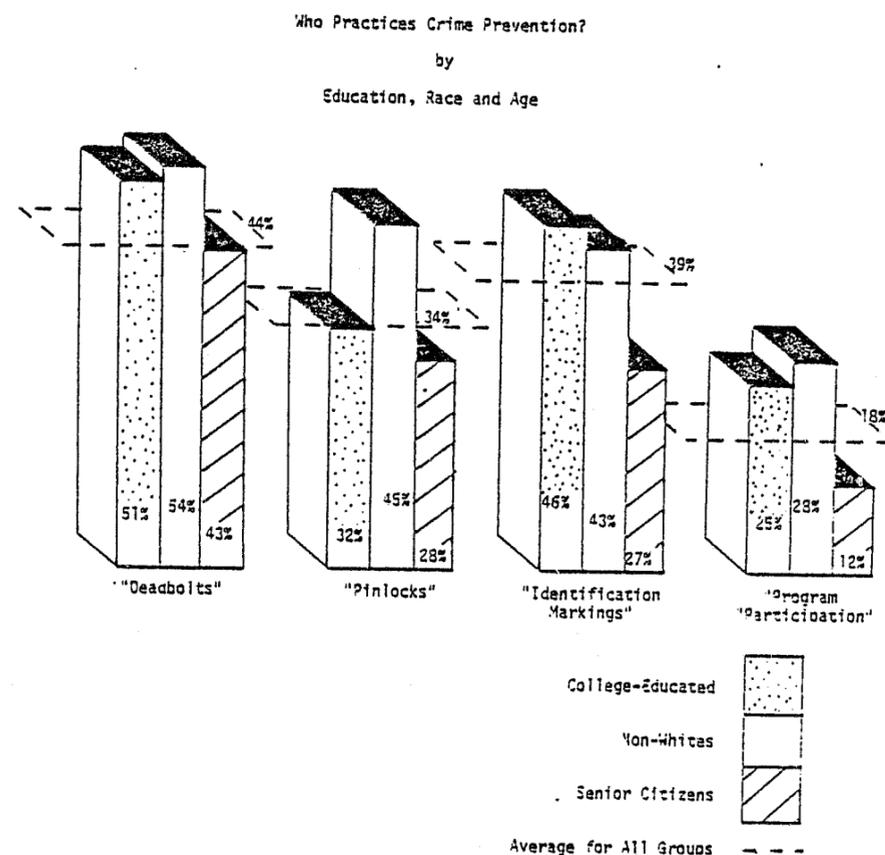
FICTION



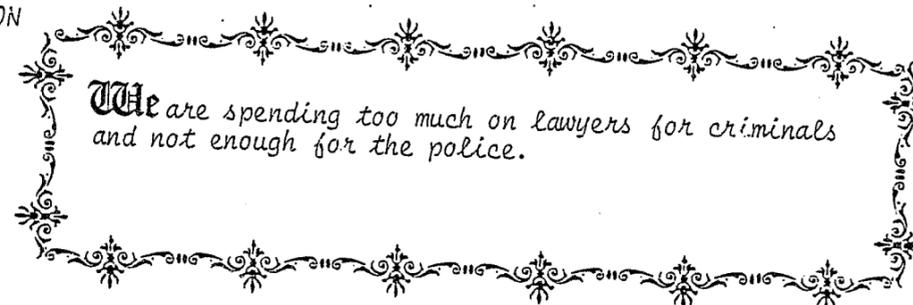
FACT

Repeated surveys of Ohio's citizens have shown that most senior citizens are not overly fearful of crime, even when out alone in their neighborhoods after dark. Furthermore, the most recent study has shown that the elderly, compared to other age groups, tend to be underprotected in terms of locks and property identification.

(#22)



FICTION



FACT

Ohio criminal justice expenditure data show that units of government in Ohio spend some \$400,000,000 annually for police protection. This figure exceeds the combined total for all other criminal justice functions in the State, and is at least twenty-five times the amount being spent for public defender services.

(#15 & #16)

OVERVIEW
Ohio Criminal Justice Expenditures by Function and Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Police	Courts†	Corrections	Other Expenditures*	Total
MUNICIPALITIES	270,272,847	41,052,631	16,170,393	16,604,109	344,099,980
% Total Expenditure	37.27%	5.66%	2.2%	2.29%	47.45%
TOWNSHIPS	12,226,584	-0-	-0-	-0-	12,226,584
% Total Expenditure	1.7%	-0-	-0-	-0-	1.7%
COUNTIES	57,374,425	108,393,214	9,132,056	-0-	174,899,695
% Total Expenditure	7.9%	14.95%	1.26%	-0-	24.1%
STATE	49,300,532	14,663,164	130,049,372	-0-	194,013,068
% Total Expenditure	6.8%	2.02%	17.93%	-0-	26.75%
TOTAL	389,174,388	164,109,009	155,351,821	16,604,109	725,239,327
% Total Expenditure	53.66%	22.63%	21.42%	2.29%	100%

†includes Public Defense and Prosecution

*includes Legal Services

FICTION

Senior citizens are victimized by serious crime more than any other age group.

FACT

Numerous victimization surveys conducted in Ohio and throughout the United States clearly demonstrate that the elderly are, in fact, the least victimized age group in society. In Ohio, persons in the 20-24 year old group are four times as likely as seniors to be property crime victims, and the difference between those groups in terms of violent crimes is even greater. Only about three in one-thousand senior citizens are victimized by crimes of violence each year, but the figure is ten times as high for young adults.

(#9 & #27)

SERIOUS CRIME VICTIMIZATION IN OHIO
BY AGE GROUPING

Age Grouping	Property Crime Rates (per 100 households)	Violent Crime Rates (per 100 households)
12-19	50.1	5.350
20-34	31.0	4.450
35-49	23.2	1.100
50-64	15.8	.363
65+	8.5	.399

FICTION

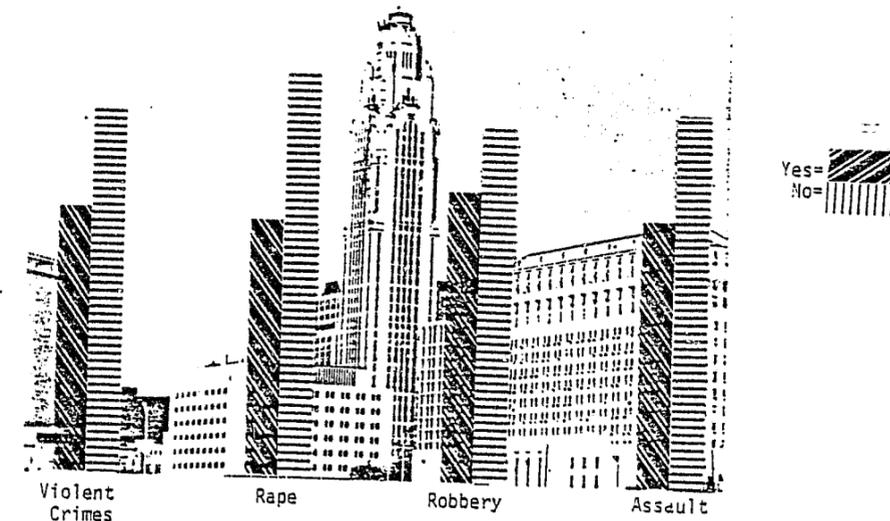
Usually victims of serious crimes will report them to the police.

FACT

With the exception of auto theft and murder, the majority of all types of serious crime goes unreported to the police. Fewer than four in ten Ohio property crime victims report those crimes and, surprisingly, the figure is only slightly higher for crimes of violence (41%). The most frequently cited reasons for not reporting property crimes are the perceived unimportance of the crime (i.e., small thefts) and the feeling that nothing could or would be done. For crimes of violence, however, non-reporters most often blamed the private or personal nature of the crime for their failure to report it to the police.

(#27 & #9)

REPORTING VIOLENT CRIMES: YES OR NO



FICTION

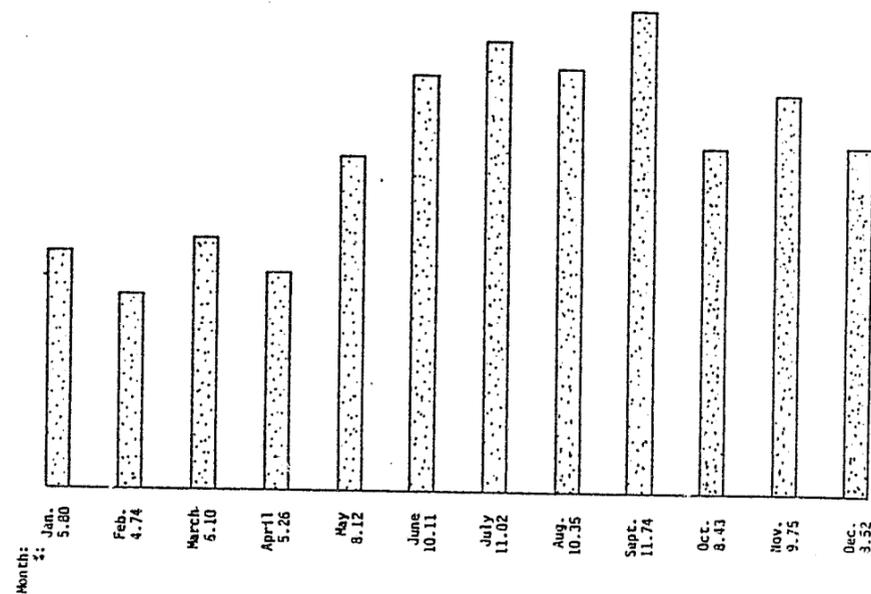
The Christmas season, with its emphasis on material things, sees more thefts than any other time of the year.

FACT

The month of December typically experiences neither more nor less property crime than other months of the year, ranking fifth out of the twelve. There is a rather dramatic falling off of the property crime rate in the post-holiday months of January and February, but this can be more readily ascribed to weather conditions than to any general theories about human nature. Without question, most thefts occur during the summer months.

(#27)

OHIO'S MONTHLY PROPERTY CRIME RATES
(Per 100 Households)



FICTION

Although once considered taboo, marijuana use now enjoys a wide degree of acceptance among Ohioans.

FACT

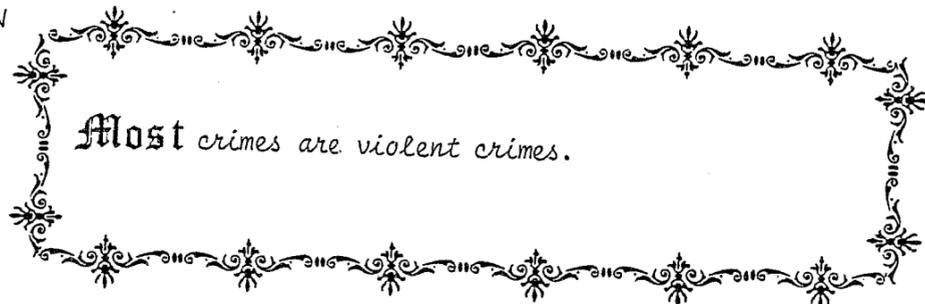
Nearly half of all Ohioans favor setting harsher penalties for marijuana offenses, while 30% feel current sanctions should be retained. Only one-in-five supports legalized marijuana usage. When measured against two other legalization issues--sports betting and prostitution--Ohioans reserved their harshest judgments for marijuana use.

(#22)

LEGALIZATION ISSUES

Options	Marijuana Usage	Prostitution	Sports Betting
Make it Legal	21%	24%	44%
Keep Same as Now	30%	35%	38%
Set Higher Penalties	47%	39%	17%
Other/Depends	1%	2%	1%

FICTON



Most crimes are violent crimes.

FACT

The Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation reports that only about one out of every ten serious crimes is of a violent nature.* But even this figure may be misleading since many robbery victims suffer no physical contact. Furthermore, the violent crime percentage becomes much smaller when all offenses (eg. vandalism, drug violations, weapons violations) are added to the calculation.

(#8)

SERIOUS CRIMES IN OHIO: 1980

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Murder	853	.2%
Rape	3,569	.6%
Robbery	23,566	4.2%
Aggravated Assault	23,613	4.2%
Burglary	150,514	27.1%
Theft	309,875	55.7%
Auto Theft	44,259	8.0%
TOTAL	556,249	100%

* Serious crimes include murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, arson, burglary, theft and auto theft.

FICTION



Most residential burglaries require forced entry into the homes.

FACT

There is evidence that over half of all home burglaries result from entry through unlocked doors or windows (or with the use of a key). Official police reports indicate that there were 24,656 such burglaries in Ohio in 1980, resulting in millions of dollars in losses. When those figures are adjusted to include unreported burglaries the total number could be doubled or even tripled.

(#8 & #20)

HOUSEHOLD BURGLARY IN THE U.S.:
FORCED V. UNFORCED ENTRY
(1973-76)

	<u>Forced Entry</u>	<u>Unforced Entry</u>
Central Cities	50%	50%
Suburbs	41%	59%
Non-Metropolitan Area	33%	67%
TOTAL U.S.	43%	57%

FICTION

Violent criminals prey upon unsuspecting victims who are strangers to their attackers.

FACT

Victim-offender relationships play a major role in Ohio's violent crime picture. While national data show that 37% of all rape, robbery and aggravated assault victims know their attackers, the Ohio figure jumps to 42%. If only injury-related violent crimes are considered (i.e., excluding non-injury robberies), it can be said that most crimes of violence occur among relatives, friends, or acquaintances.

For Ohio homicides, better than three-fourths of all victims are known to their murderers, many of these intimately. The victim-offender relationship pattern is further compounded here by the fact that upwards of one-half of all murder victims are under the influence of alcohol at the time of their deaths, most of these legally intoxicated.

(#8 & #9)

VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIPS FOR CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

	<u>Stranger</u>	<u>Non-Stranger</u>
Ohio	58%	42%
U.S.	63%	37%

FICTION

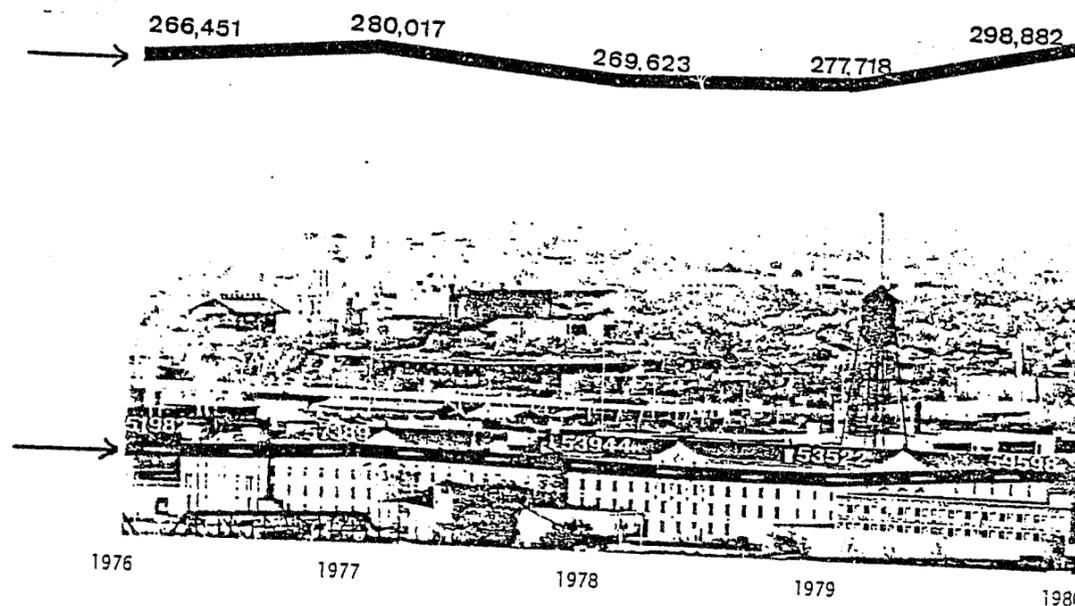
The Women's Rights Movement, by encouraging aggressive behavior, has significantly increased the number of female criminals in Ohio.

FACT

Between 1976 and 1980 the number of females in Ohio arrested for criminal behavior increased at an average rate of less than one percent (1%) per year. In the same time period the number of males arrested increased at nearly twice that rate. And, in 1980, males were five times as likely to be arrested as were females despite the rough population balance between the two.

(#8)

OHIO ARRESTS MALE V. FEMALE: 1976-1980



Men
Women

FICTION

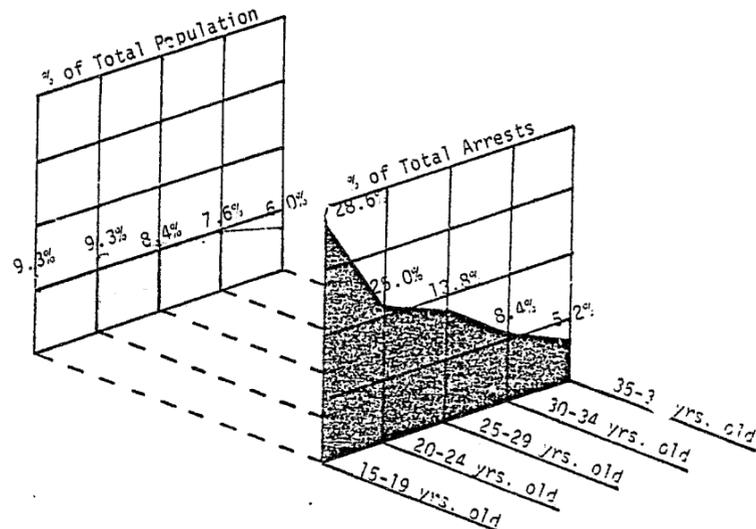
Once begun, criminal careers tend to last all life long.

FACT

Both arrest and victimization data strongly indicate that criminal activity falls off dramatically as the youthful offender moves into his or her twenties and thirties. Ohio arrests reflect a disproportionately high number of juveniles, yet successive annual arrest studies do not show these same high figures as the group passes into their twenties. Furthermore, victimization data show that juveniles are involved in violent crime at a rate much higher than their percentage of the total population, a significant finding given the fact that juveniles tend to be even more heavily involved in property crime than violent crime. Once again, this level of involvement is not usually sustained as the juveniles pass their twenty-first birthdays.

(#8 & #14)

THE IMPACT OF AGE ON CRIMINAL CAREERS (1980 data)



FICTION

Rural crime is now as serious and prevalent as urban crime.

FACT

There is still a vast difference between urban and rural crime profiles, especially with regard to crimes of violence. Residents in Ohio's four largest cities are three times more likely to become violent crime victims than are their rural counterparts living in jurisdictions of less than 2,500. For all serious crimes the urban crime rates (per 100,000 population) consistently run higher than the rural rates.

(#3--1980 report)

OHIO'S REPORTED CRIME RATES* BY JURISDICTIONAL SIZE

Cities over 250,000.....	9581
Cities 100,000-250,000.....	9910
Cities 50,000-100,000.....	5516
Cities 25,000-50,000 (suburban).....	5071
Cities 10,000-25,000 (suburban).....	5001
Cities 10,000-25,000 (rural).....	5705
Cities 2,500-10,000 (suburban).....	4569
Cities 2,500-10,000 (rural).....	4379
Cities under 2,500 (suburban).....	5224
Cities under 2,500 (rural).....	2786

Suburban (sheriff) counties.....	3326
Rural (sheriff) counties.....	2160

* Serious crimes per 100,000 population

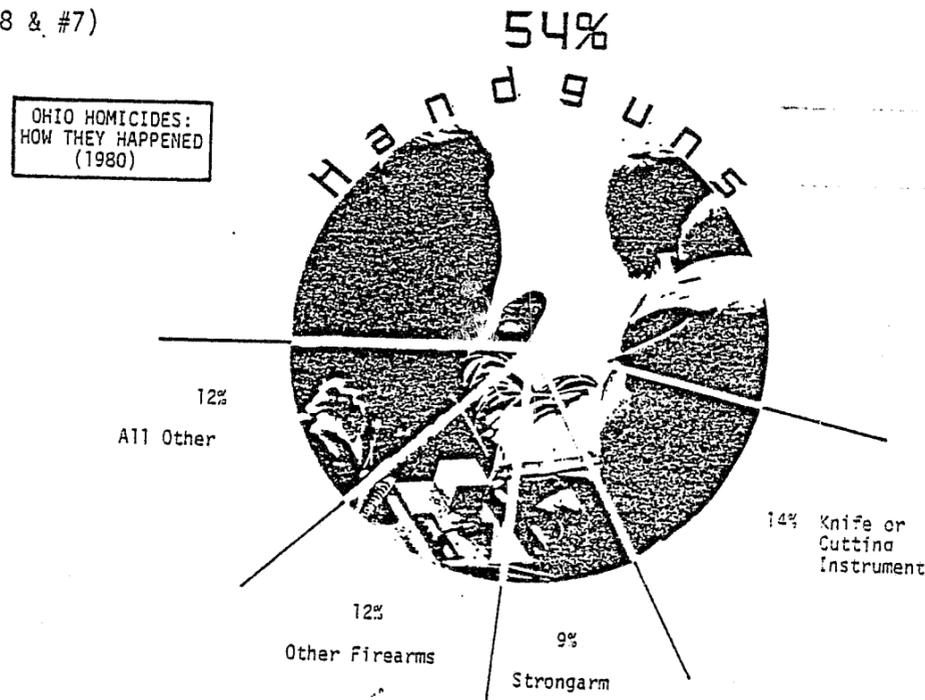
FICTION

Murders have nothing to do with a choice of weapons. If they are meant to happen, they will happen.

FACT

Available evidence suggests that the difference between a homicide and an aggravated assault is very often the difference in the weapon chosen. And, since most murders are crimes of passion, the availability of that weapon is a key factor in this choice. Ohio Uniform Crime Reports indicate that violent acts (excluding rapes) in which guns are used are four times more likely to end in death than those involving the use of other weapons such as knives, clubs, fists, etc. In 1951, Cuyahoga County's forty-eight (48) firearm related homicides made up 53% of the homicide total. By 1980, guns were accounting for 74% of the County's homicides in the form of 233 firearm murders, a 400% increase since 1951. Throughout the 29-year period, rises and falls in the County homicide totals were usually correlated with the percentage of homicides involving guns.

(#8 & #7)



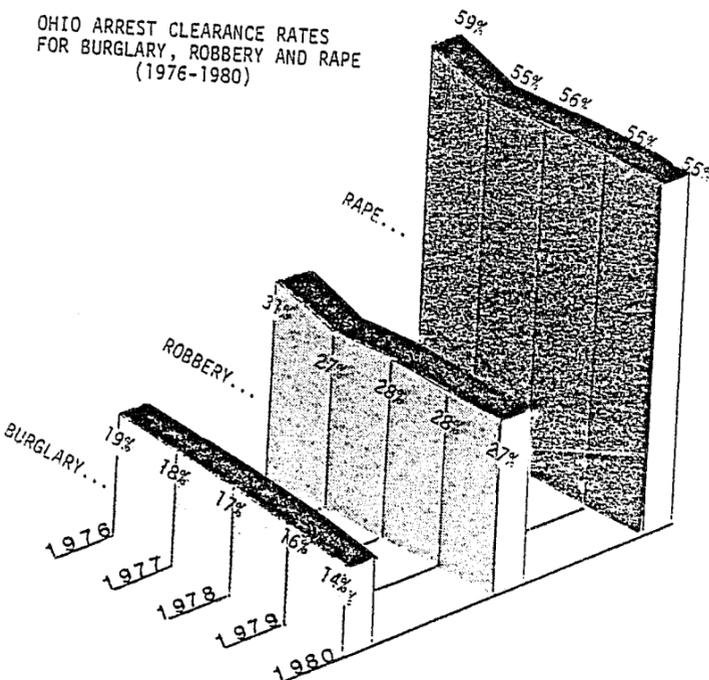
FICTION

There is no use reporting a rape since it probably won't be solved anyway.

FACT

The Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation reports that 55%-60% of all reported rapes in Ohio are cleared by arrest each year. Because rape is a confrontation crime it leaves a witness who, if willing, can provide critically important details in the case investigation. This advantage can be seen clearly in comparing rape arrest clearances to those of non-witness crimes such as burglary, larceny and auto theft, the clearance rates for which fall between 15%-20%.

(#8)



FICTION

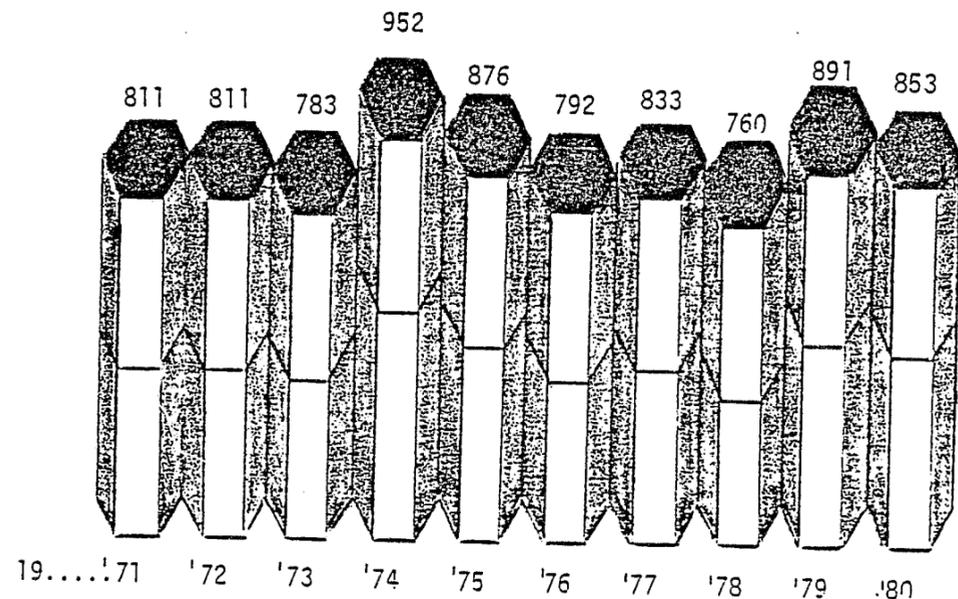
We are in the midst of a homicide epidemic. Each year sees more and more murders.

FACT

Murder, probably the most accurately reported of all crimes, has shown virtually no increase throughout the past decade. A total of 853 Ohio murders were reported in 1980 compared to 811 in 1971, but both figures are far short of the record 952 murders recorded in 1974. The 1980 figure is only the fourth highest among the ten since 1971, and is down some 2% from the 1979 total. The same trend has been reflected in Ohio's largest county, Cuyahoga, where the 1971-1979 period saw a total increase of one murder, and where the crime seemed to peak in the mid-seventies.

(#8)

OHIO'S STABLE HOMICIDE PICTURE
1971-1980



FICTION

The police spend too much money on hardware luxury items like helicopters and riot gear.

FACT

Ohio law enforcement agency budgets are heavily dominated by personnel costs, especially in large, urban departments. Personnel expenditures account for 90% of all police costs in Ohio cities of more than 50,000 people, and the figure falls no lower than 71% in the smallest, rural sheriffs' offices. Even with the stabilizing of agency growth, the average big city department spends more than ten million dollars a year for personnel alone. Considering the additional basic necessities such as cruisers, uniforms and space, there is little budget room for luxury items.

(#26)

OHIO'S LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL BUDGETS
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AGENCY BUDGETS
(1974-1978)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Large City	83%	79%	85%	86%	90%
Medium City	82%	83%	82%	83%	83%
Small City	82%	82%	81%	81%	81%
Large County	75%	79%	80%	83%	74%
Medium County	75%	75%	72%	73%	73%
Small County	71%	68%	72%	72%	72%

FICTION

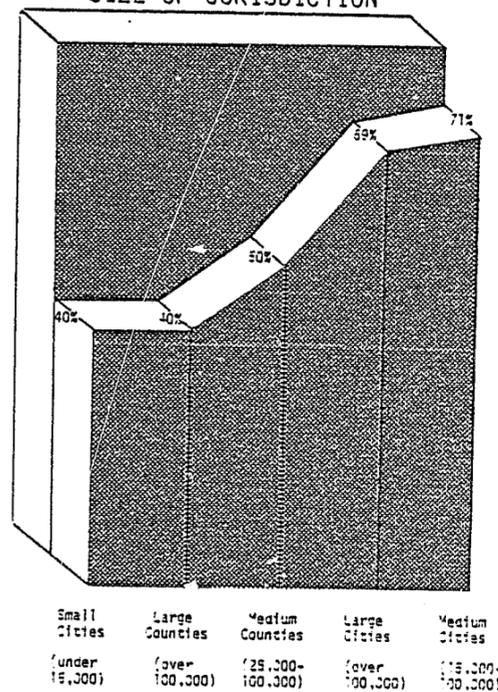
Low morale and high physical danger cause excessive turnover in big-city police departments.

FACT

There is no standard for acceptable and unacceptable turnover rates, but comparison among law enforcement agencies serving various jurisdictional sizes shows large city departments to be among the most stable in the State. Seven-out-of-ten big city officers hired between 1974 and 1980 were still on the job in 1981, but only four-out-of-ten of their small city peers remain with their hiring agencies. Differences in pay and benefits, as well as the demands of enforcing the law among friends and relatives, could account for the high turnover among rural law enforcement officers.

(#1)

PERCENT OF PATROL OFFICERS STILL EMPLOYED BY ORIGINAL AGENCY AS OF 1981: FOR HIRING PERIOD 1974-1980 BY SIZE OF JURISDICTION



FICTION

Ohio's criminal courts are cold, impersonal institutions which do not treat people with much respect.

FACT

Most Ohioans who have observed or participated in a criminal court proceeding feel that they were treated with either some or a great deal of respect by that court, while about one-in-five describe the respect level as "not much" or "none" at all. Interestingly, the highest praise comes from those who served as jurors, 33% of whom rated their court treatment as excellent (i.e., treated with a great deal of respect). This is significant since the other three role categories, "witness", "defendant" and "observer", include persons who may have been emotionally involved with the case. (i.e., whose judgements may have been influenced by case outcomes).

(#23)

ROLE IN CRIMINAL COURT

	Witness	Defendant	Juror	Observer	Other
<u>Confidence in Local Criminal Courts</u>					
"Great Deal"	7%	24%	33%	14%	10%
"Some"	64%	40%	57%	64%	60%
"Not Much"	26%	36%	9%	23%	30%
"None"	4%	0%	2%	0%	0%

FICTION

Today's judges are too lenient and much less strict than they used to be.

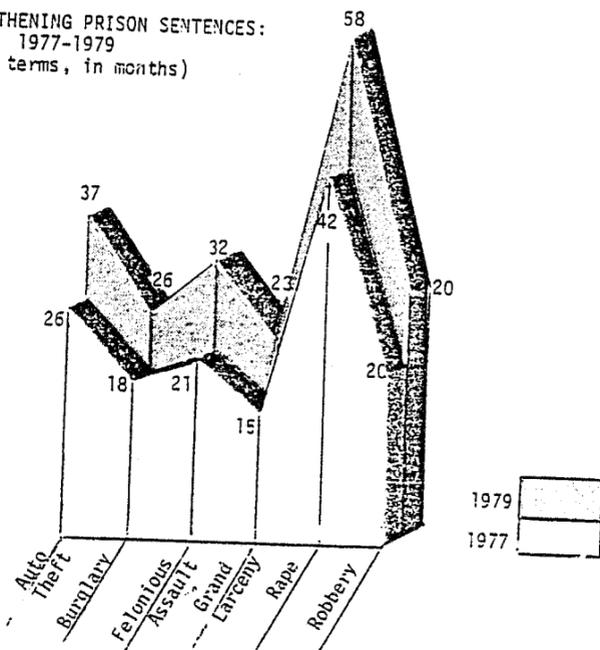
FACT

Citizen attitude surveys show that most Ohioans firmly believe this statement, yet available evidence suggests otherwise. A recent National Institute of Justice study ("American Prisons and Jails") found that the Nation's state prison populations had increased by more than 50% between 1973-1978. During the same time period the FBI reported a 28% increase in major felonies, thus precluding an increased crime rate as the sole explanation for escalating prison populations. Those populations continued to rise in 1979 and 1980, even in the face of federal court orders in several states requiring a reduction in the overcrowding.

In Ohio the tendency toward more prison sentences and/or longer terms appears even more pronounced than that found nationwide. State prison populations increased 72% between 1973 and 1979, and average sentence lengths for the seven most serious crimes exceeded national sentence averages for all but one of those crimes (1977 data).

(#21, #10, #11, #30; see also "Prisoners in 1980," Bureau of Justice Statistics (May, 1981), U.S. Dept. of Justice)

OHIO'S LENGTHENING PRISON SENTENCES:
1977-1979
(average terms, in months)



For Murder (1 and 2):

1977 = 132
1979 = 139

FICTION

There are too many appeals! Criminals simply keep on appealing their cases until they get the verdicts they want.

FACT

A total of 8,980 cases were appealed to Ohio's eleven district appeals courts in 1980, of which 2,776 were dismissed. Only about one-quarter of these appeals stemmed from felony convictions, with the majority coming in the form of civil case appeals. The 2,429 criminal conviction appeals from Ohio's courts of common pleas represent less than ten percent (10%) of the total number of convictions in those eighty-eight courts of original felony jurisdiction. Thus, felony appeals are rare occurrences.

(#24: also Annual Reports for 1977-79)

OHIO COMMON PLEAS COURTS' FELONY APPEALS
1977-1980

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total Criminal Convictions	19,692	19,739	22,221	25,684
Appealed Criminal Convictions	1,980	1,792	2,143	2,429
Criminal Appeals Dismissed by Appellate Courts Prior to Hearing	462	373	442	522
Percent of all Criminal Convictions Heard by Appellate Courts	7.7%	7.2%	7.6%	7.4%

FICTION

Even if arrested, many of today's criminals escape punishment because the courts throw out many cases because of "due process" technicalities.

FACT

Conviction remains the most likely disposition for felony cases terminated by Ohio's common pleas courts, with approximately 70% of all filings adjudicated in that manner. The emphasis on cases lost because of due process violations appears to be much greater than the statistical occurrence of such judgments. At the prosecution level, a recent study of district attorney offices in twelve major U.S. metropolitan areas found that less than two percent (2%) of the cases rejected by prosecutors involved due process violations.

(#24 & #19)

REASONS FOR PROSECUTION REJECTION OF FELONY CASES AT SCREENING
(SELECTED SITES: 1977)

Reason	Salt Lake	New Orleans	Cobb County (Ga.)	Los Angeles	District of Columbia
Evidence Problems	56%	35%	17%	29%	33%
Witness Problems	16%	34%	63%	6%	29%
Lacks Prosecutive Merit	12%	3%	9%	14%	22%
Due Process	2%	9%	2%	4%	0%
Referrals	12%	5%	11%	37%	1%
Diversion	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Prosecute Other Case	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%

FICTION

Most prison inmates are outcasts and loners with little "stake" in society.

FACT

The view which depicts prison inmates as renegades who have rejected all societal values is, at the very least, too broad. A federal survey of inmates in state correctional institutions found that nearly three-fifths were living with their families prior to their arrest, and that 87% maintained regular telephone or correspondence communication with relatives and/or friends during imprisonment. Most had dependents who relied on them for a livelihood; only 27% said that they "never saw outsiders" during their prison terms.

(#20)

A PROFILE OF PRISONERS' LIFESTYLES

	Yes	No
Before Arrest		
Lived with Family	58%	41%*
Had Dependents	55%	44%
During Imprisonment		
Had Regular Monthly Visits from Family or Friends	46%	53%
Had Regular Contact with Family or Friends	87%	13%

* Figures may not total to 100% due to rounding.

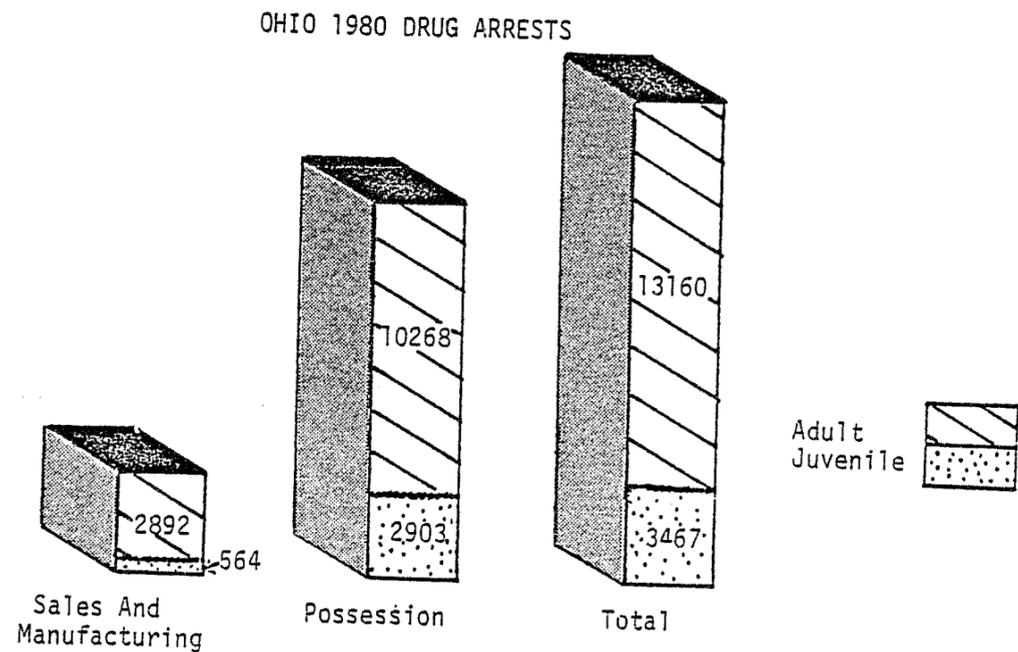
FICTION

Juveniles are primarily responsible for the serious drug abuse problem in Ohio.

FACT

Based on arrest records only, juveniles (under 18 years of age) are responsible for only 21% of all drug abuse arrests in Ohio, while adults are involved in four-out-of-five of those arrests. Furthermore, those same figures show that adults are more likely than their juvenile counterparts to be engaged in the more serious drug crimes involving the sale and/or manufacture of illegal substances (as opposed to the lesser crime of possession). For example, 76% of all juvenile arrests for drug abuse are for possession of marijuana, a figure that slips to 59% for adults. Conversely, while 21% of all adults arrests are for "sale/manufacture," only 16% of juvenile arrests are made for that charge.

(#8)



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- April 1981 Property Crime Victimization: The Ohio Experience (1978 data). A profile of property crime in Ohio highlighting the characteristics of victims, offenders, and the crimes themselves; based on results of the annual National Crime Survey victimization studies in Ohio.
- March 1981 Profiles in Ohio Law Enforcement: Technical Assistance, Budgets, and Benefits (1979 data). The second report emanating from the 1979 SAC survey of 82 sheriff's departments and 182 police departments in Ohio; discusses technical assistance needs and capabilities among these agencies, as well as budgets and fringe benefits.
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