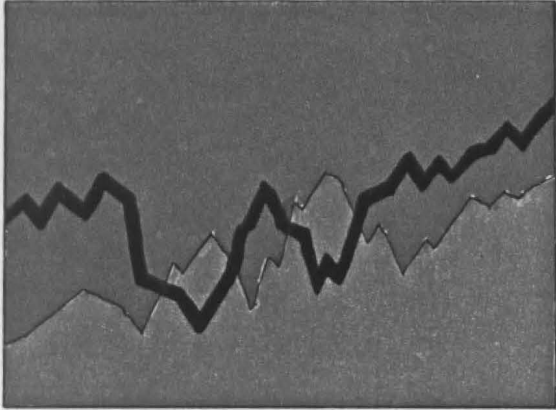


The original documents are located in Box 37, folder “Weekly Briefing Notes, 10/10/1975” of the William J. Baroody Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

***Prepared for the President
and the Vice President***

OCTOBER 10, 1975

COMPILED BY THE FEDERAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM



**Coordinated by the Bureau of the Census
at the request of the Statistical Policy Division,
Office of Management and Budget**

**Vincent P. Barabba, Director
Bureau of the Census**

**Joseph W. Duncan,
Deputy Associate Director
for Statistical Policy
Office of Management and Budget**

**Prepared in Cooperation
with the
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
and
Federal Bureau of Investigation**



SOURCES OF DATA

Incidence of Crime

Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 1973" (Uniform Crime Reports)

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Crime Panel Victimization Survey, 1973 (not yet published)

American Institute of Public Opinion, The Gallup Poll

Police and Judicial Activities

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Inmates of Penal Institutions

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Prisoner Statistics

"Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1971, 1972, 1973" No. SD-NPS-PSF-1

"Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1974" No. SD-NPS-SR-1

"Capital Punishment, 1973" No. SD-NPS-CP-2

"Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1972 Advance Report"

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"Children in Custody, 1973 Advance Report"

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Expenditures for Criminal Justice

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, "Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System" 1969-79, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73

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INMATES OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS

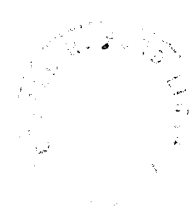
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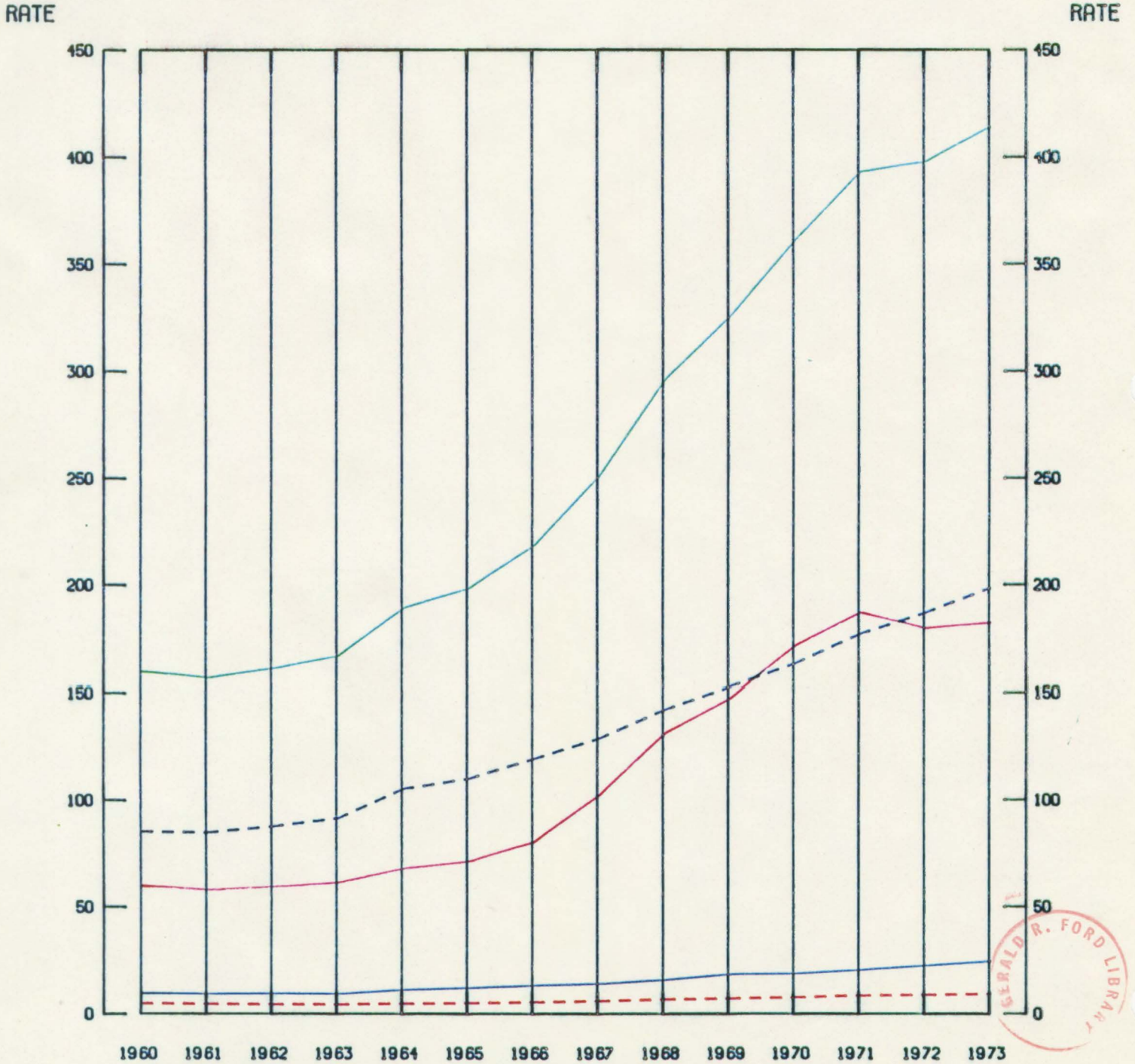
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Justice Expenditures: Fiscal Year 1973



A.1 Violent Crimes: 1960 to 1973

(Reported crimes per 100,000 population)

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
TOTAL, 4 VIOLENT CRIMES	414.3	N/A	4.0%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - - -	198.4	N/A	6.2%
ROBBERY	182.4	N/A	1.3%
FORCIBLE RAPE	24.3	N/A	9.0%
MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER - - -	9.3	N/A	4.5%



SOURCE: FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
10 OCTOBER 1975



- The **violent crime rate**, as measured by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's "Crime Index", **has increased 40 percent since 1968 and 160 percent since 1960.**

- The Federal Bureau of Investigation has selected seven serious crimes to establish an Index to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States.
 - The offenses of murder, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and robbery make up the violent crime category.
 - Burglary, larceny-theft, and auto theft make up the property crime category.

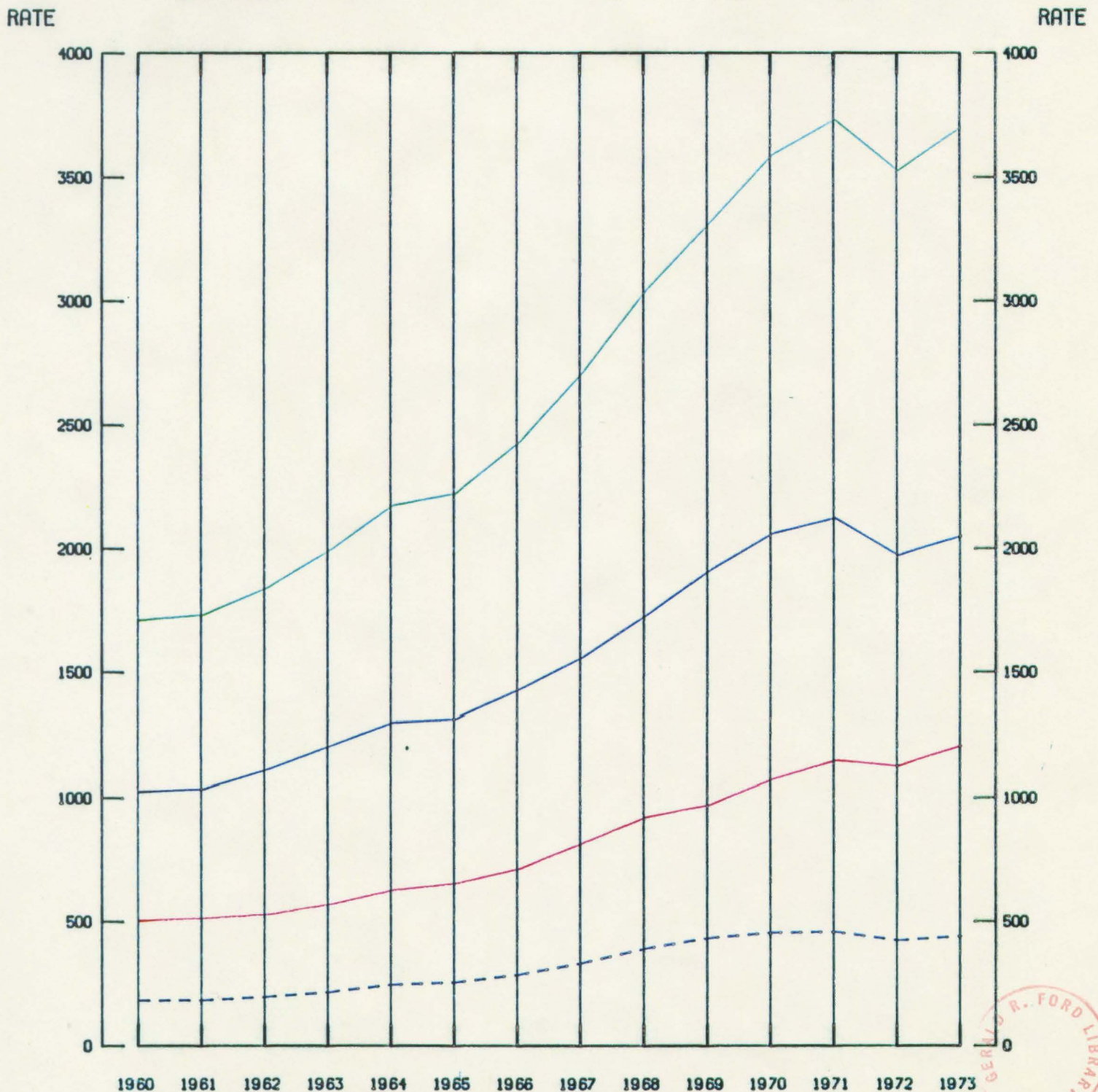
- During the Calendar Year **1973** an estimated **8,638,400 Crime Index offenses** were reported to law enforcement agencies, **a 6 percent increase over 1972.**
 - There were **869,470 violent crimes** reported, **10 percent of total Crime Index offenses.**
 - **Up 5 percent in volume since 1972.**
 - **Up 47 percent in the five years since 1968,** while population increased 5 percent.
 - **Up 203 percent since 1960,** while population increased 17 percent.



A.2 Property Crimes: 1960 to 1973

(Reported crimes per 100,000 population)

	THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
TOTAL, 3 PROPERTY CRIMES	3,702	N/A	5.0%
LARCENY-THEFT	2,051	N/A	3.9%
BURGLARY	1,211	N/A	7.2%
AUTO THEFT - - -	440	N/A	3.8%



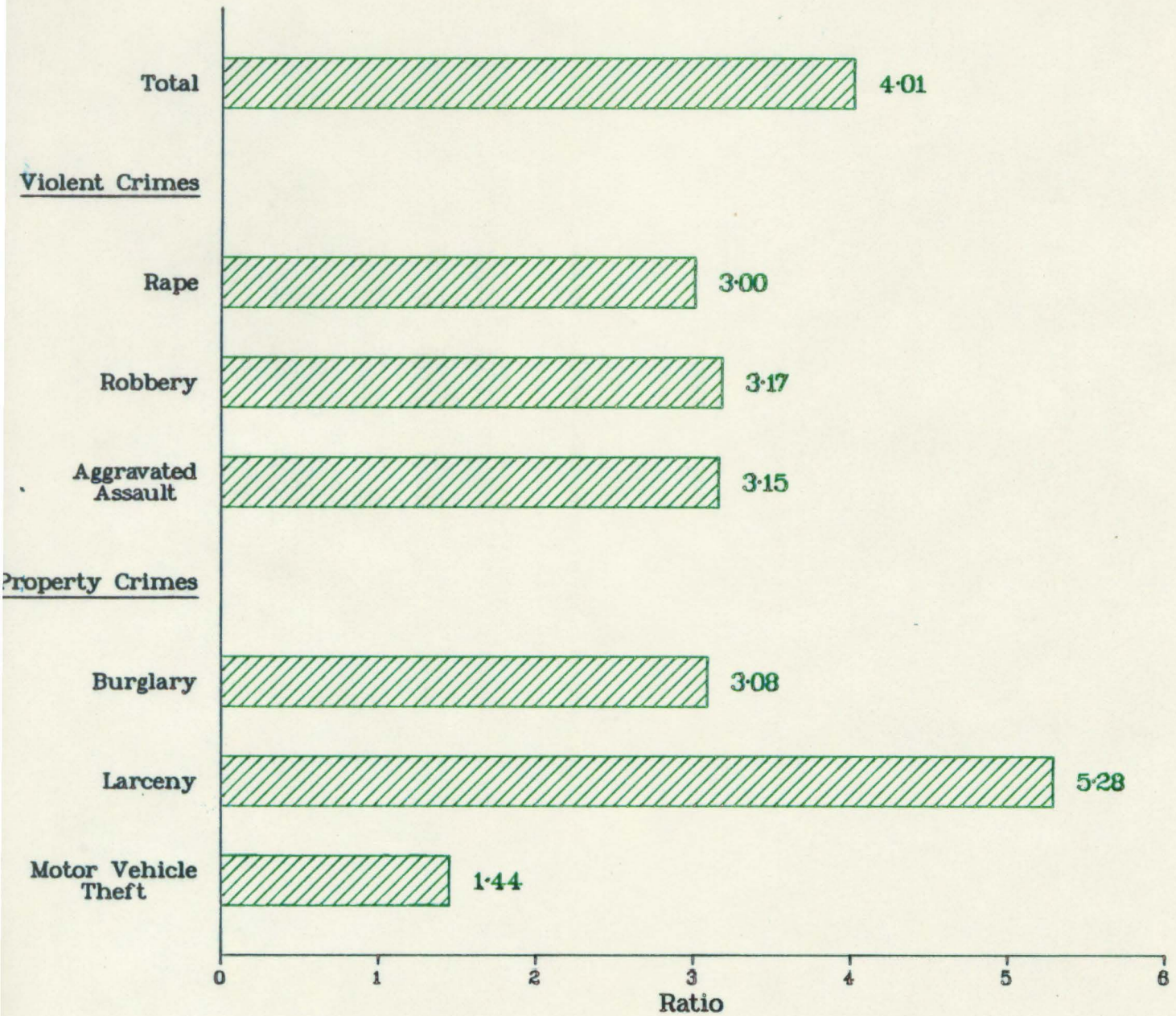
SOURCE: FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
10 OCTOBER 1975



- The property crime rate, as measured by the FBI's "Crime Index" offenses, increased 5 percent in 1973, after declining in 1972 for the first time since 1960.
- The 1973 rate was 28 percent higher than in 1968, and 117 percent higher than in 1960.
- There were 7,768,900 property crimes (burglary, larceny-theft, and auto theft) reported in 1973, 90 percent of total Crime Index offenses.



A.3 Ratio of Incidents of Crime to Crimes Reported to Police: 1973



Source: LEAA and FBI
10 October 1975



- The National Crime Panel conducted by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is a continuing survey of households and commercial establishments, gauging the extent to which persons age 12 and over, households and businesses have been victimized by certain types of crime.
- The Uniform Crime Reporting Program, conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation compiles counts of crimes actually reported to law enforcement agencies.
- Data from the National Crime Panel indicate that the number of incidents of crime in 1973 for six of the FBI's seven Crime Index offenses was about four times the number actually reported to the police according to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.
- The National Crime Panel estimates that there were 34,551,700 incidents of these six crimes in 1973 compared with the 8,618,866 reported in the Uniform Crime Reports.



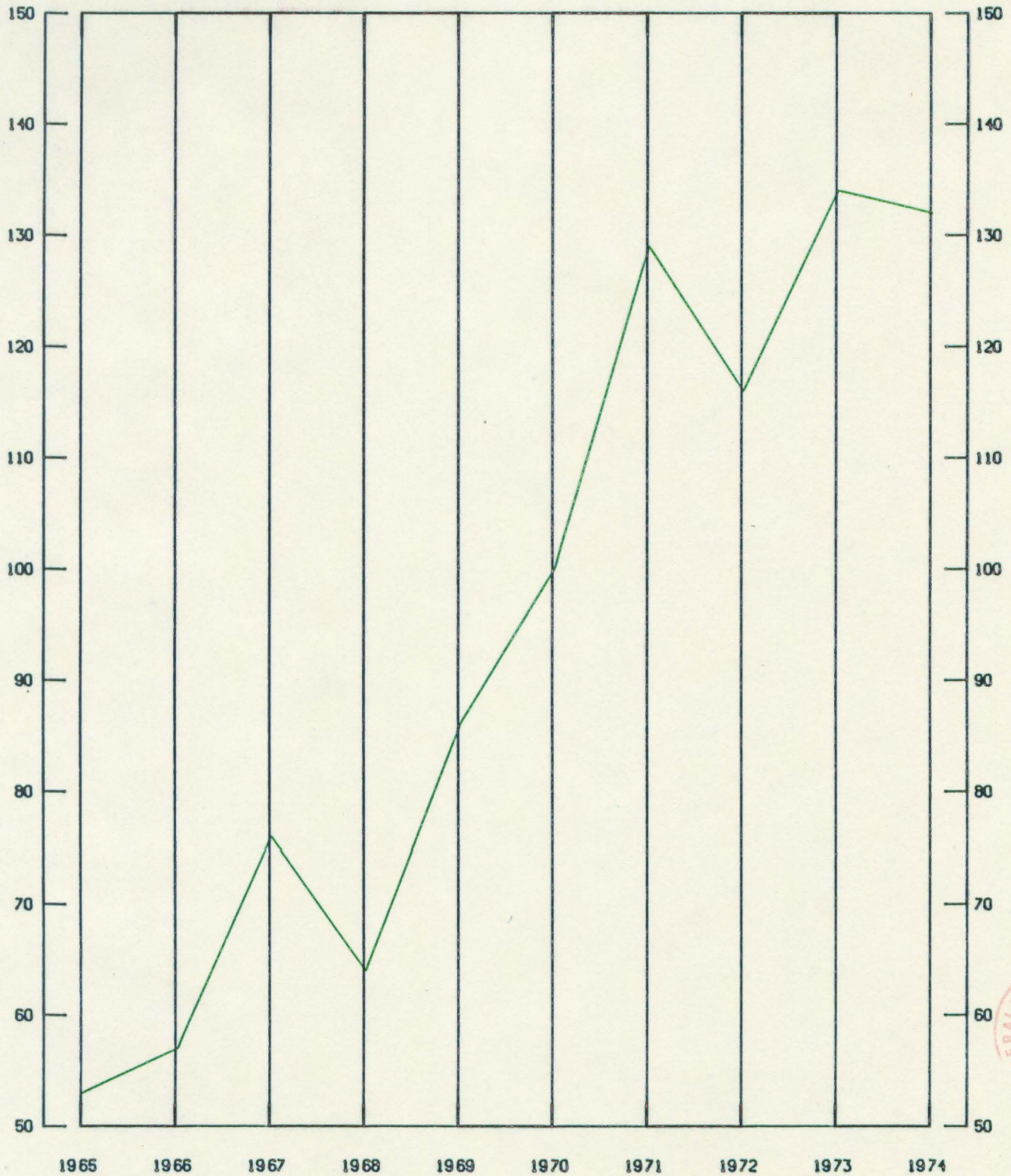
A.4 Number of Police Killed: 1965-1974

THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
132	N/A	-1.5%

POLICE KILLED

NUMBER

NUMBER



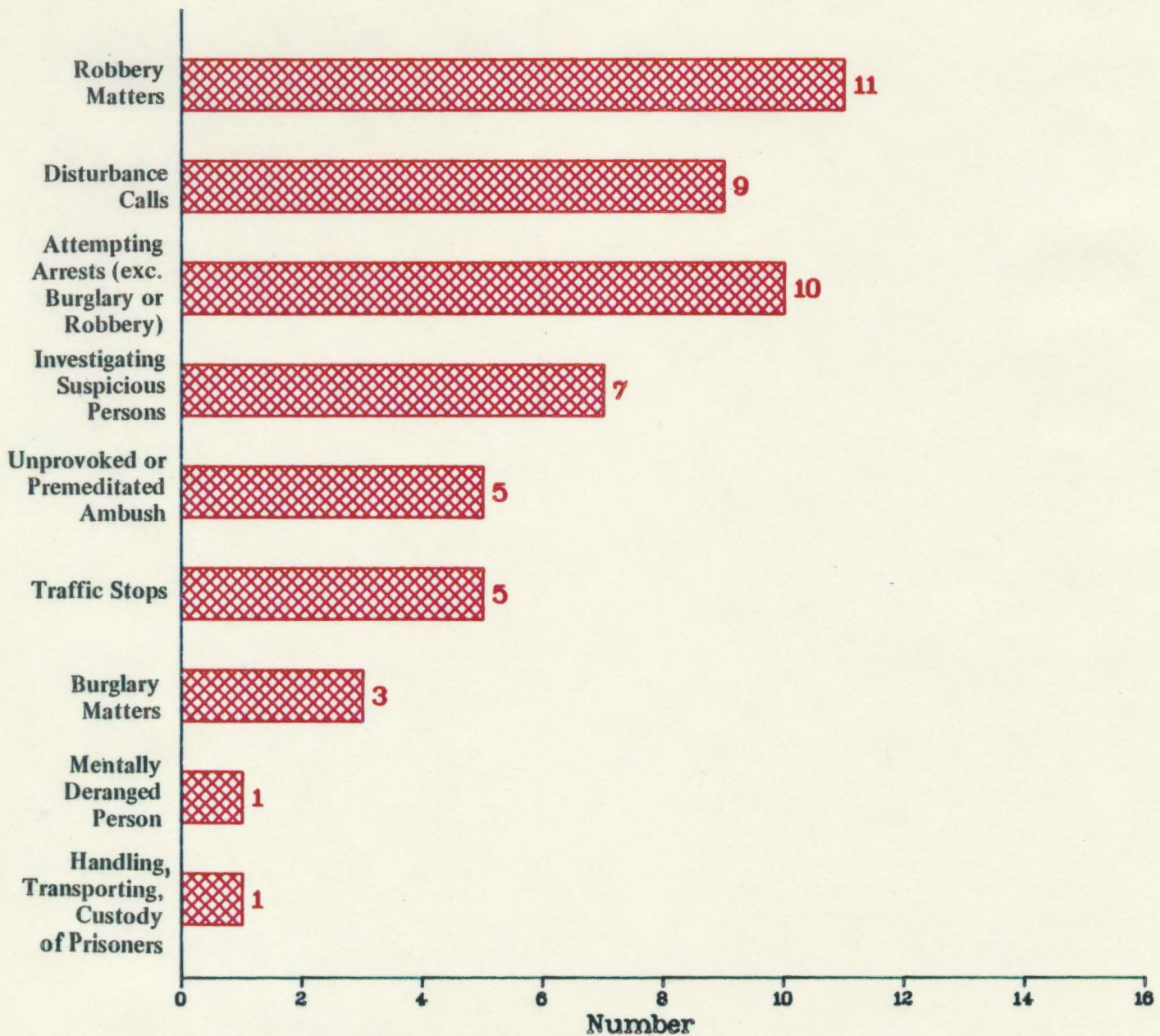
SOURCE: FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
10 OCTOBER 1975



- In 1974 a total of 132 local, county, state and federal law enforcement officers were killed due to felonious criminal action in the United States and Puerto Rico.
- The number is down from 134 in 1973, a greater number than in any year since 1961 when the FBI began the comprehensive analysis of this data.



A.5 Police Killed January to May 1975 (By Circumstances)



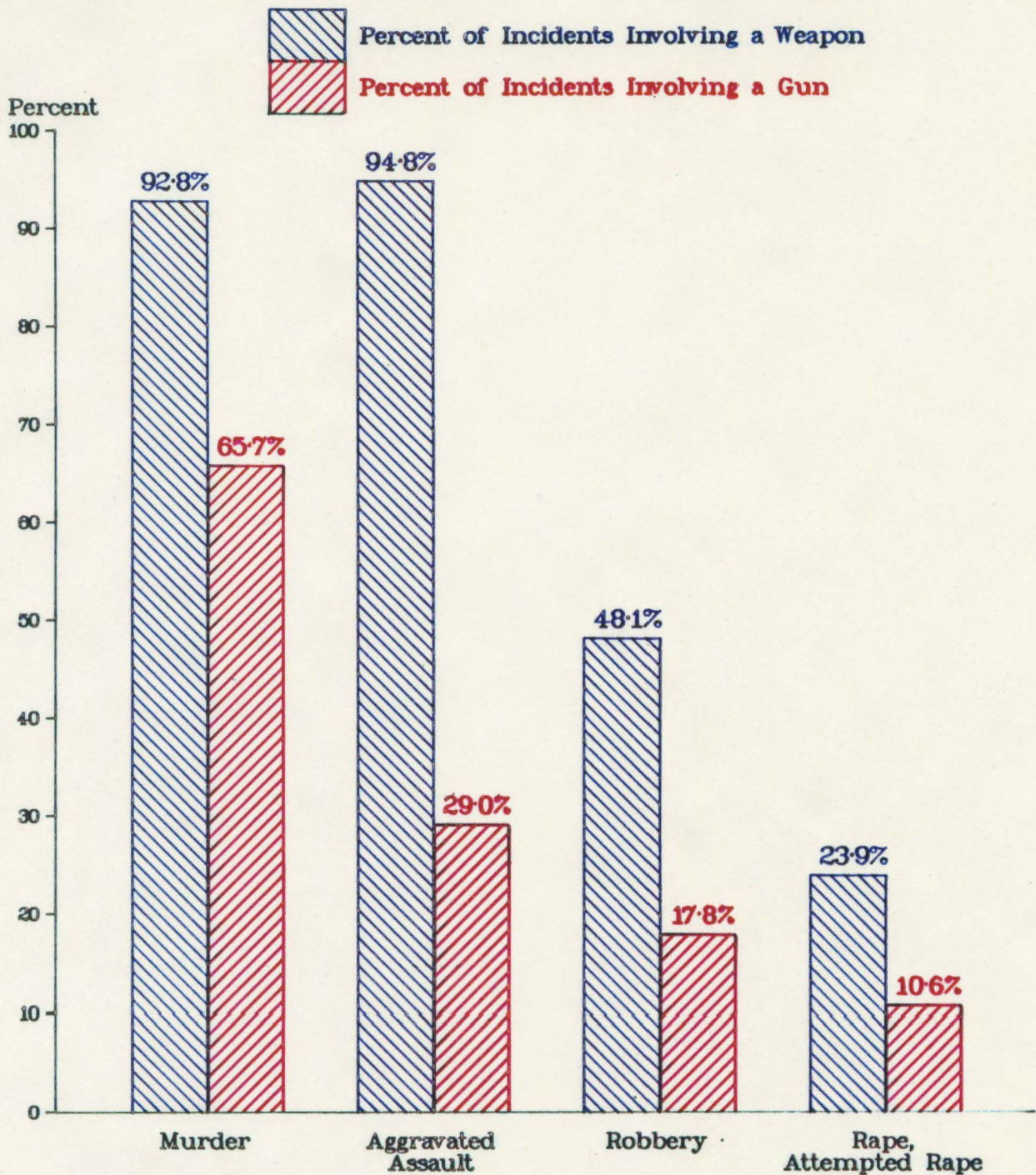
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation
10 October 1975



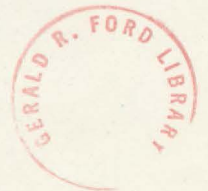
- During the first five months of 1975, 52 police officers were killed due to criminal action.
 - Fifty-one officers were slain during the same period in 1974.
- Fifty-one of the 52 officers killed from January through May were killed through the use of firearms.
 - Handguns were used in 40 of the slayings.
- The most frequent circumstances under which police officers were killed was in connection with robbery matters (during the commission of a robbery or in pursuit of robbery suspects).



A.6 Use of Weapons in Personal Crimes: 1973



Source: LEAA and FBI
10 October 1975



- Overall, about two-thirds of all robberies, rapes and aggravated assaults in 1973 involved the use of some kind of weapon.

- Almost one-fourth (23 percent) of the incidents of these crimes involved the use of a gun.

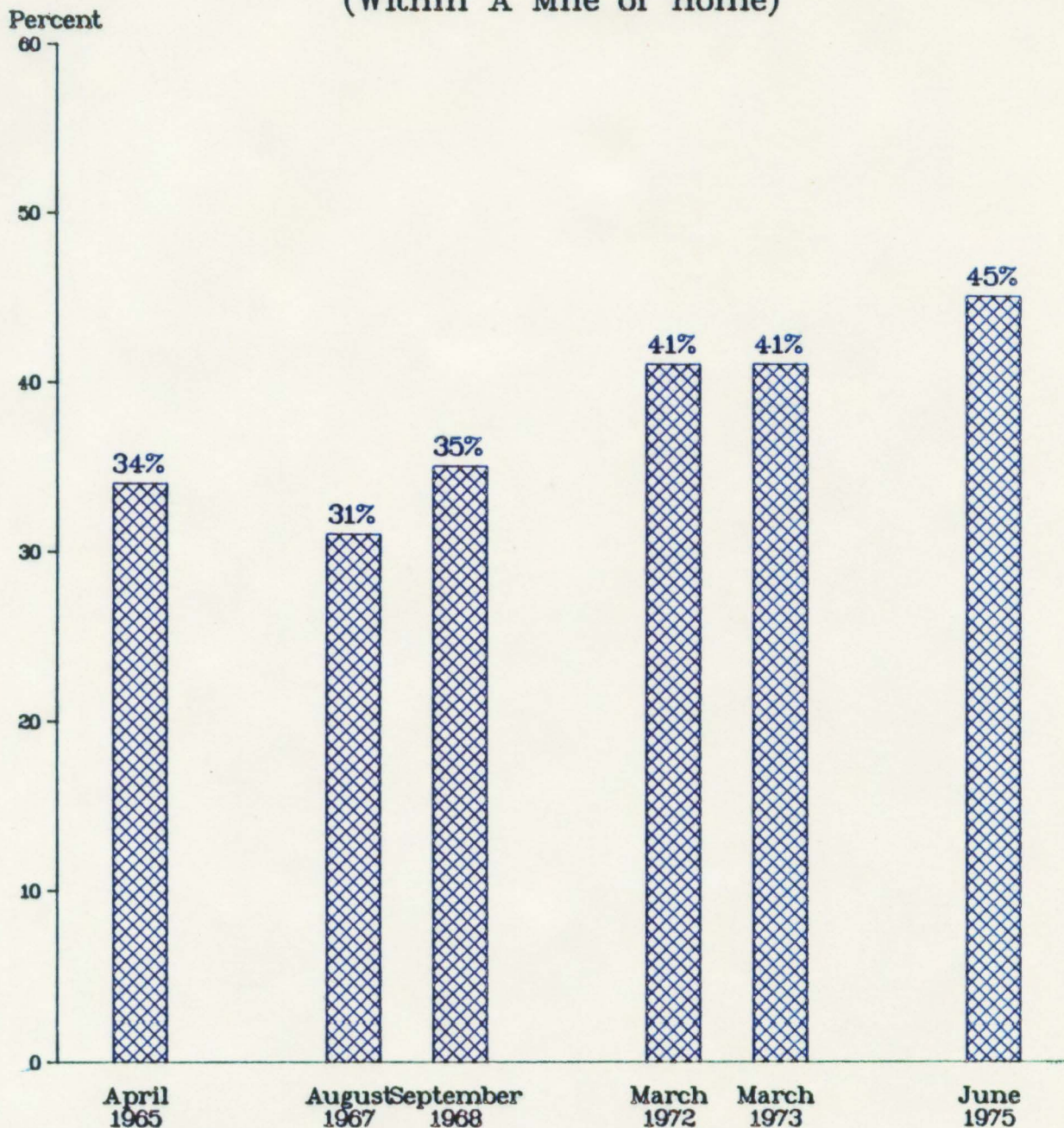
- In 1973, guns were used in more than 6 of every 10 murders, in about 3 of every 10 incidents of aggravated assault, in almost 1 of every 5 robberies, and in about 1 of every 10 cases of rape or attempted rape.

- Except for murder, which includes only reported cases, these data are from the National Crime Panel, and therefore include both cases reported to the police and those not reported.



A.7 Fear of Walking Alone at Night: Selected Years

(Within A Mile of Home)

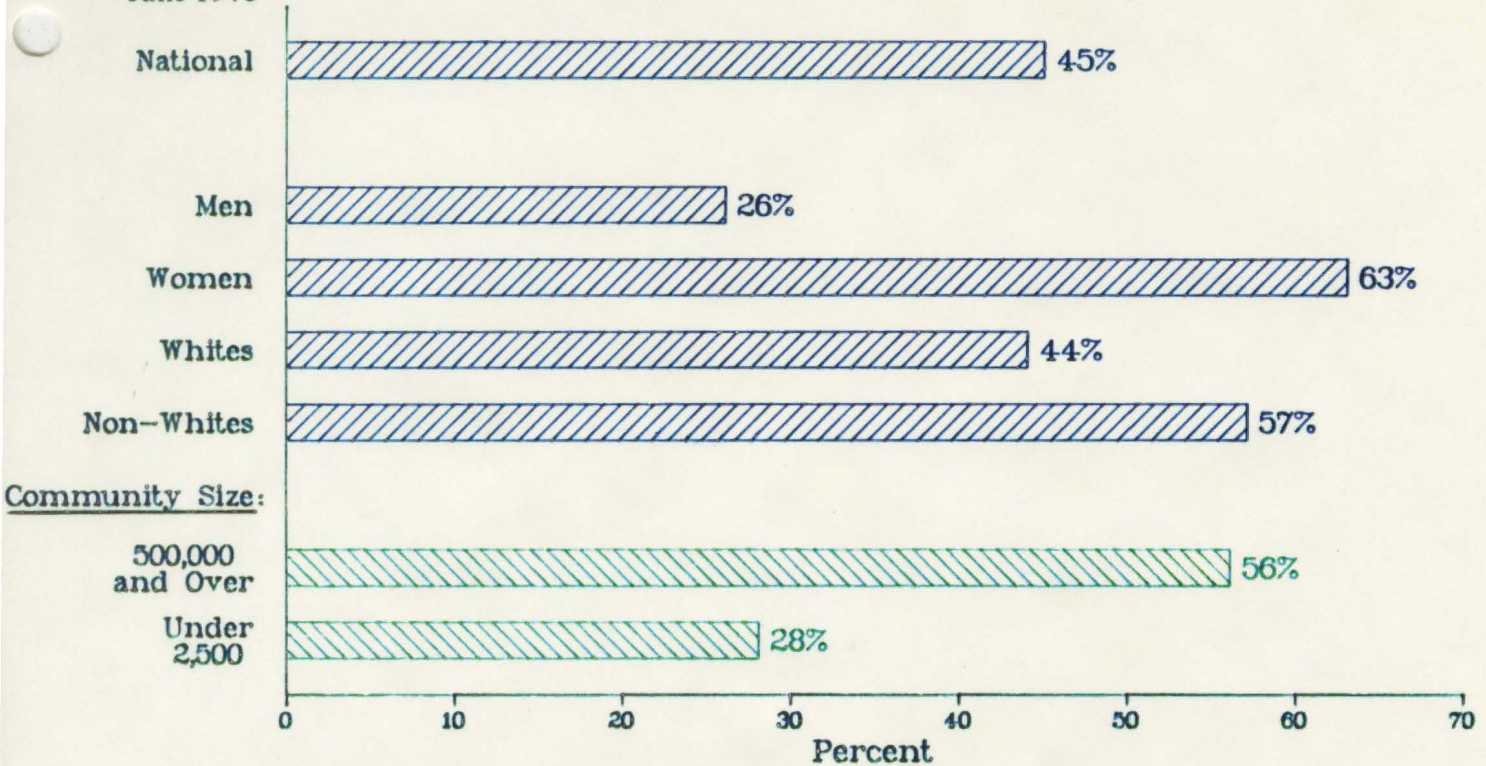


Source: American Institute Of Public Opinion
10 October 1975



A.8 Fear of Walking Alone at Night: Selected Characteristics

June 1975



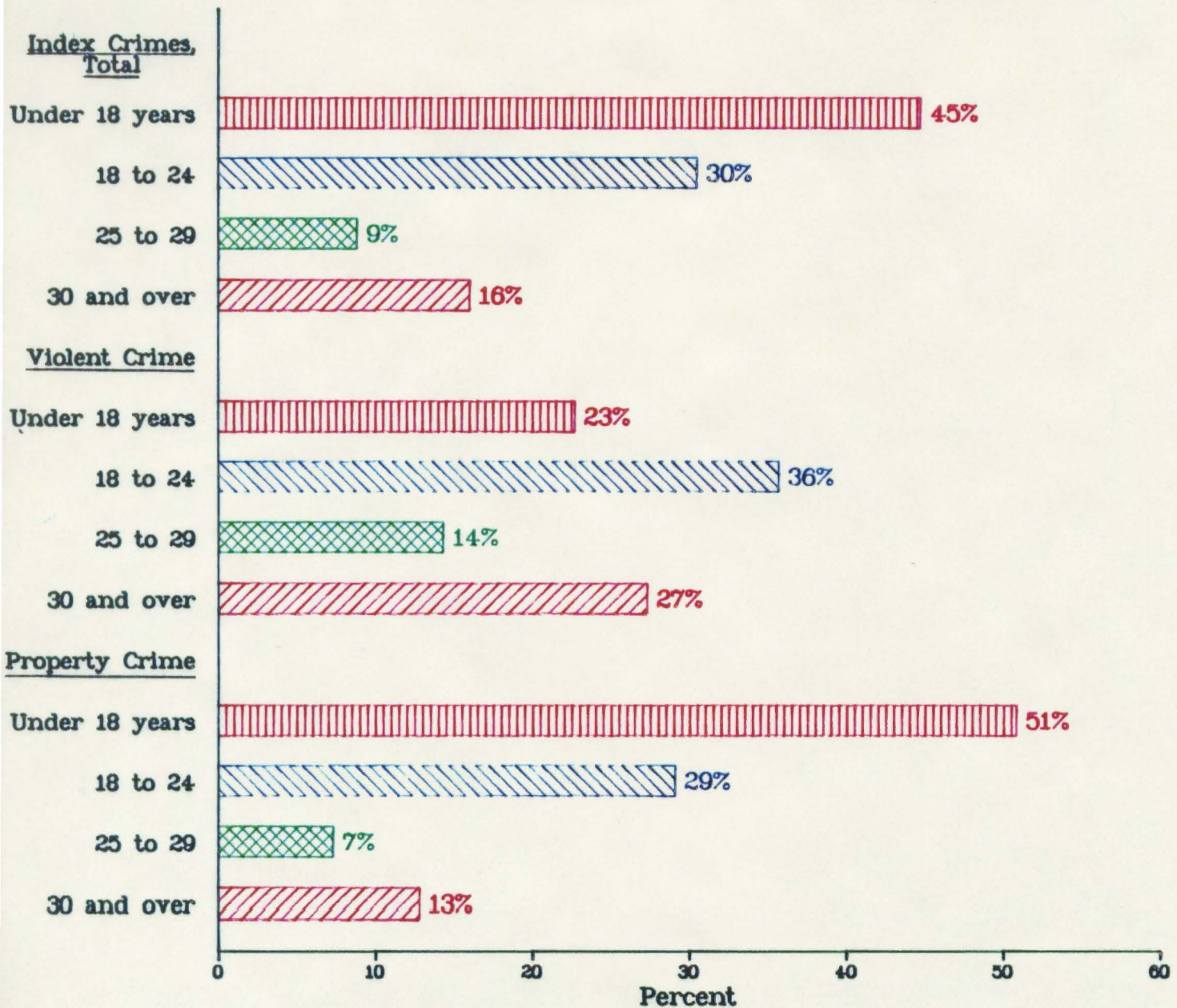
Source: American Institute of Public Opinion
10 October 1975

- As of June 1975 nearly half of Americans (a record 45 percent) were afraid to walk in their neighborhoods at night.
- In the largest cities (500,000 population and over) the figure reaches over half.
- Among women in these urban areas 77 percent are fearful of going out after dark.



B.1 Percent Distribution of Arrests By Age: 1973

(6,004 agencies:1973 population 94 million)



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation
10 October 1975

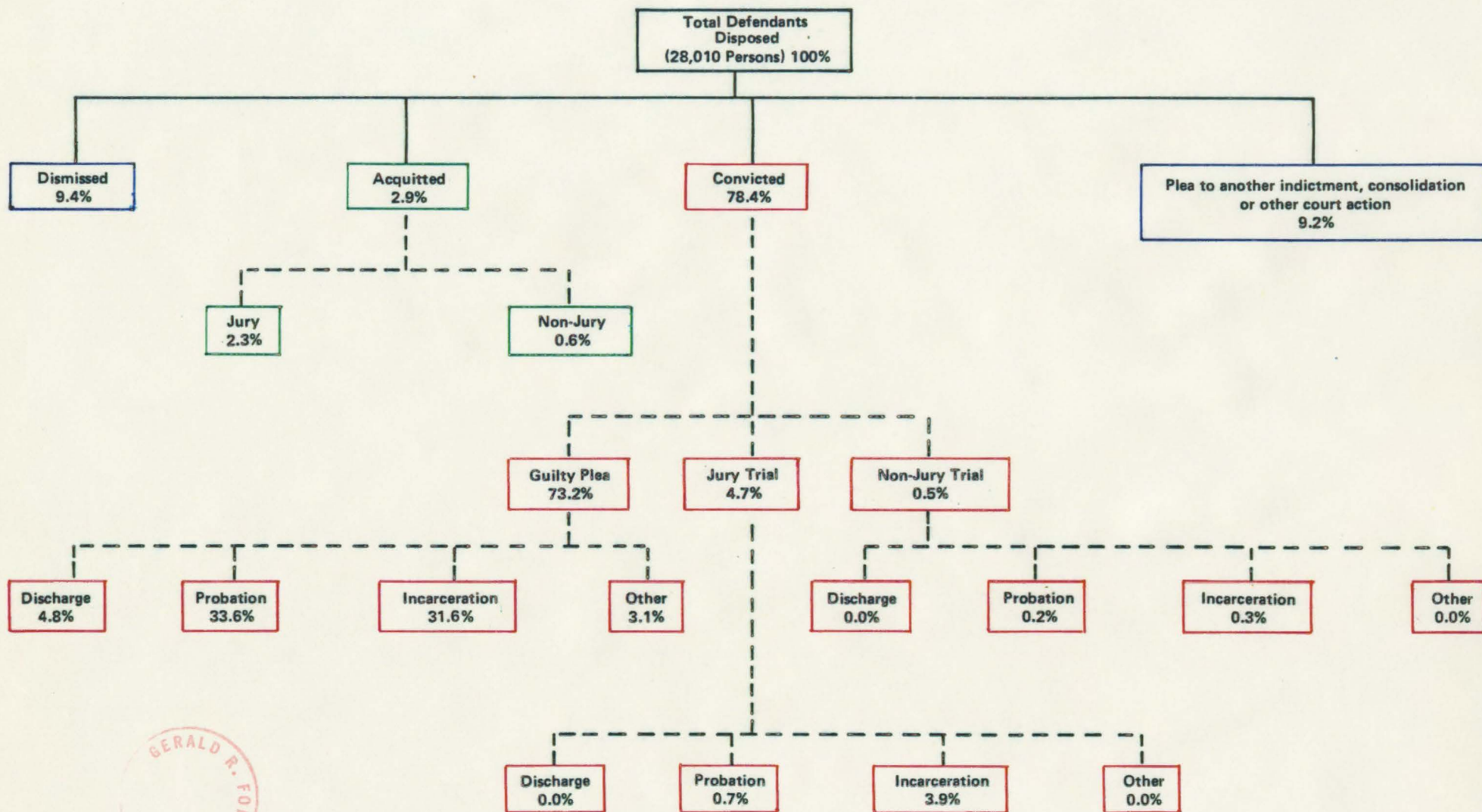


- In 1973, according to data reported by 6,004 law enforcement agencies representing a population of about 94 million people, 45 percent of arrests for the seven Crime Index offenses were of persons under 18 years of age.
 - Persons under 18 comprised 51 percent of arrests for property crimes (burglary, larceny-theft and auto theft), and 23 percent of arrests for crimes of violence (murder, aggravated assault, robbery, and forcible rape).
- Persons under 30 accounted for 87 percent of arrests for property crimes, and 73 percent of arrests for crimes of violence.



B.2 Processing Flow of Felony Defendants Through Court System

New York State: 1974



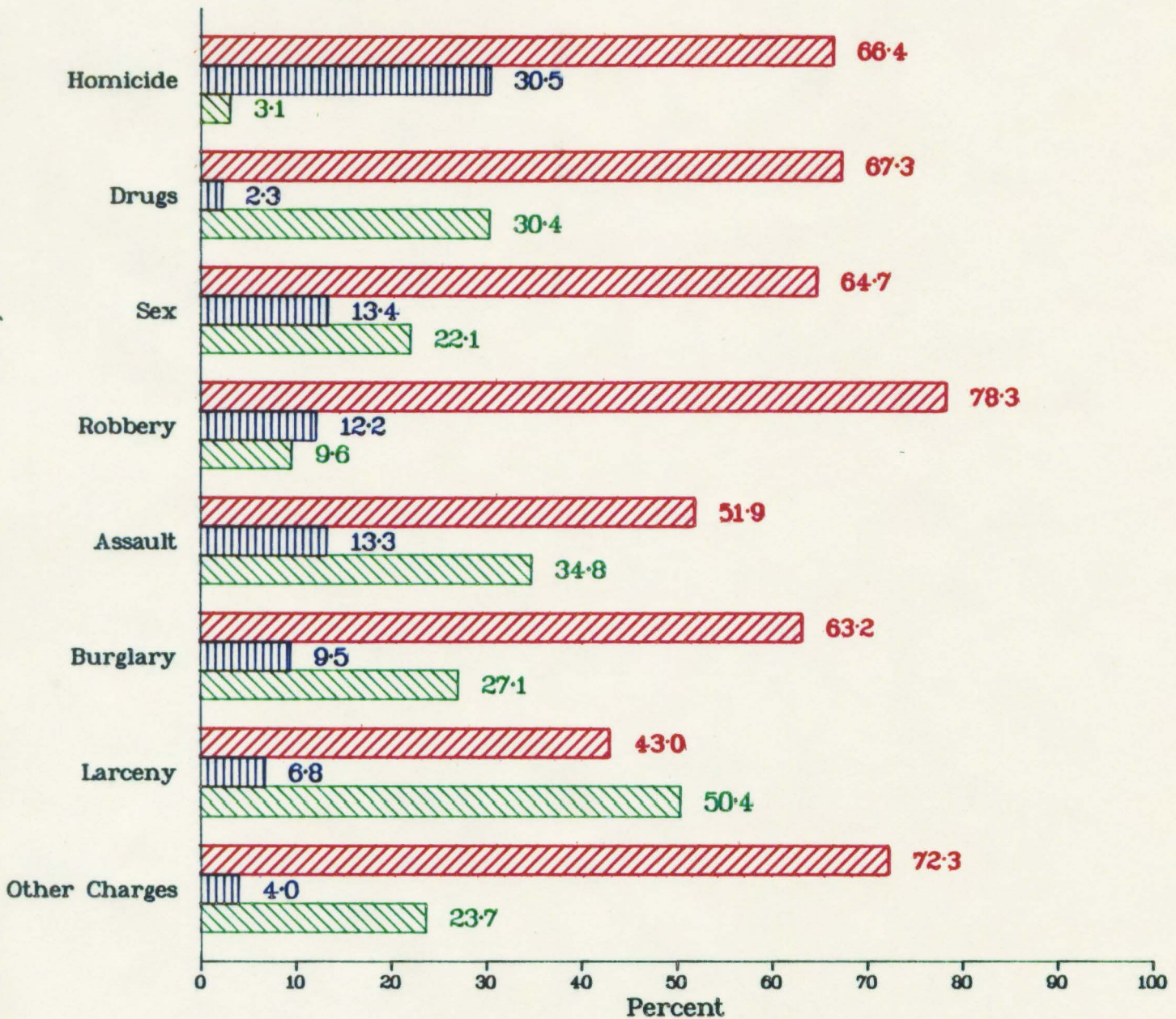
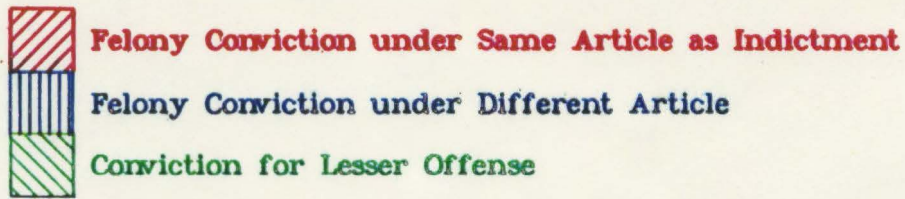
Source: N.Y. State Division of Criminal Justice Services
10 October 1975

- According to the New York State Felony Processing Annual Report for 1974, of the 28,010 felony defendants disposed of in the State, 78.4 percent were convicted, 2.9 percent were acquitted, 9.4 percent had the charges against them dismissed, and 9.2 percent were disposed via a plea to another indictment, a consolidation, or another court action.



B.3 Felony Indictments vs. Convictions: 1974

(By Penal Law Article Under Which Indicted)



Source: N.Y. State Division of Criminal Justice Services
10 October 1975

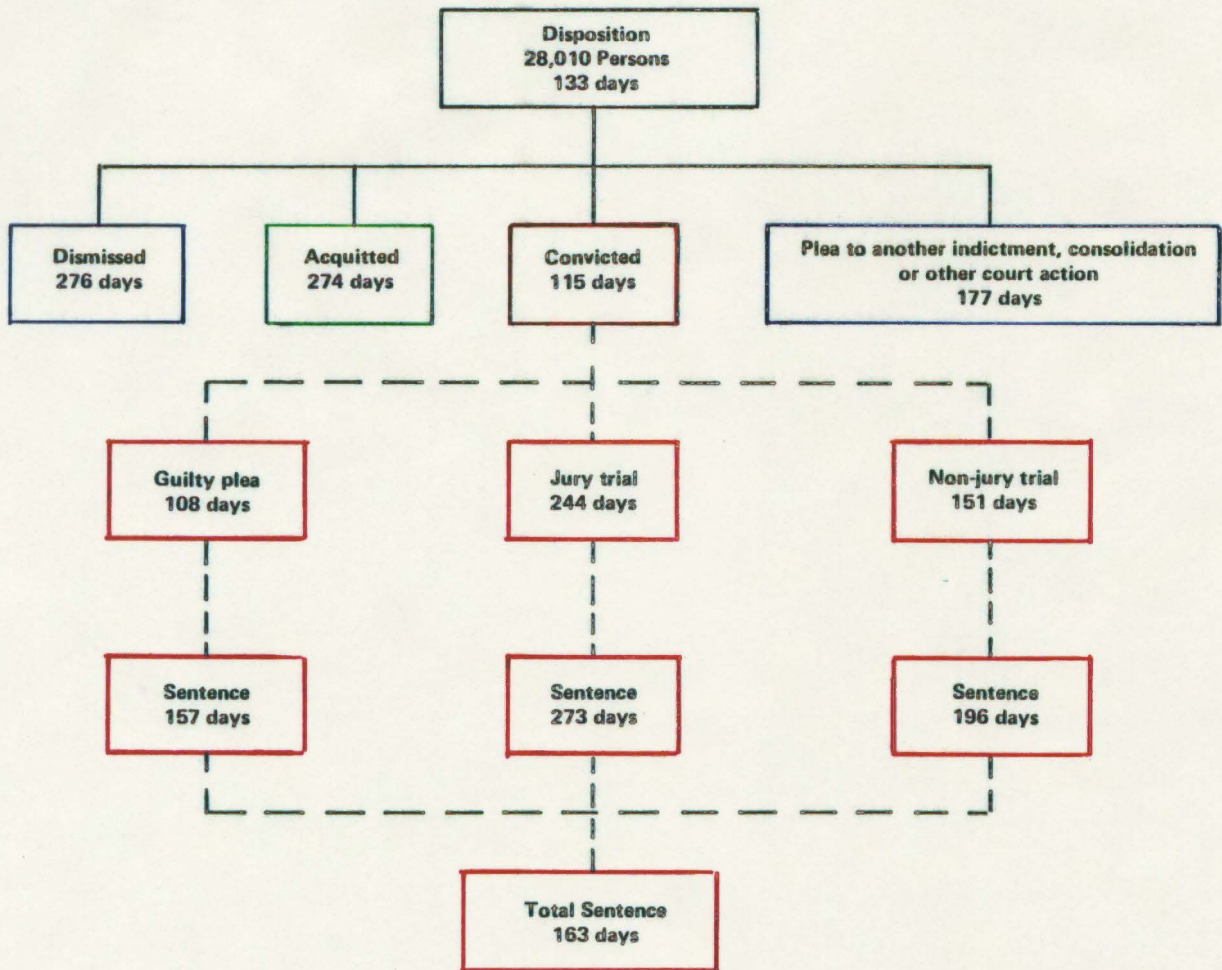


- Of the defendants for whom both indictment and conviction were reported, 55 percent were convicted within the same Penal Law Article as the indicted offense, while 19.2 percent were convicted under a different Article.
- Among specific Articles, defendants indicted for homicide were less frequently convicted within the same Penal Law Article (whether felony or lesser offenses).
 - Percentages ranged from 67 percent of homicide indictments resulting in conviction for homicide, to 96 percent for drug offenses.
- Whereas all of the defendants were originally indicted on a felony charge, 23 percent were finally convicted for lesser offenses.
 - This proportion varies considerably by indictment charge -- from 3 percent following a homicide indictment, to 50 percent following a larceny indictment. (These figures include convictions under a Penal Law Article different from the indictment Article.)



B.4 Felony Defendant Processing Time: Indictment to Disposition

New York State: 1974
(Median Days)



Source: N.Y. State Division of Criminal Justice Services

10 October 1975

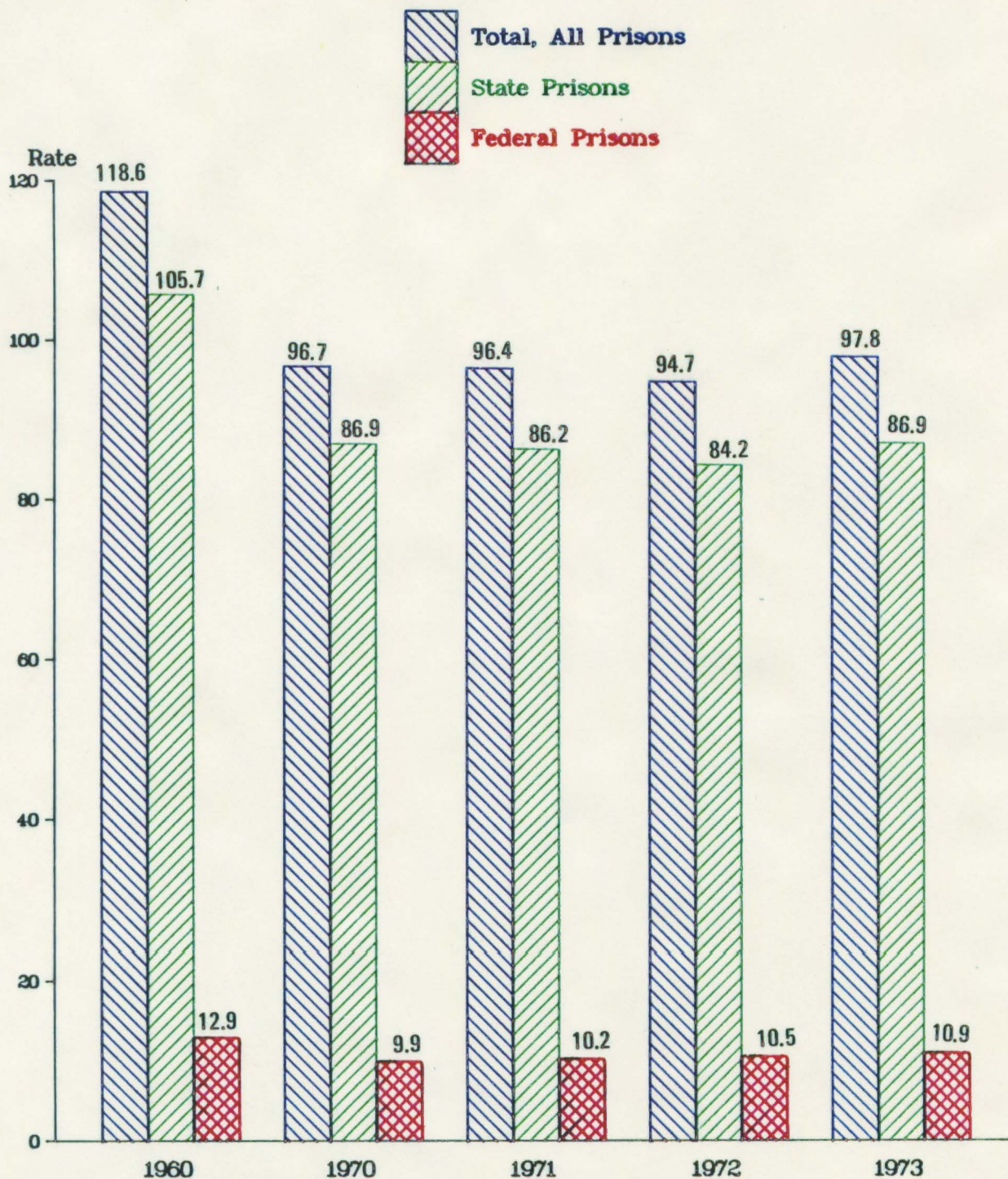


- The median overall disposition time for all felony defendants in New York State in 1974 was 133 days.
- The shortest process time was experienced by those defendants who were convicted following a guilty plea -- 108 median days to conviction and 157 days to sentencing.
- The longest time was for those defendants who had their cases dismissed -- 276 median days.
- Defendants who were acquitted also had long process times -- 274 median days.
- Defendants convicted following a non-jury trial had a process time of 151 days to conviction, and 196 days to sentencing. This was considerably shorter than those defendants who had a jury trial.



C.1 Prison Population: Selected Years

(Prisoners per 100,000 Civilian Population,
by Type of Prison)



Source: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
10 October 1975

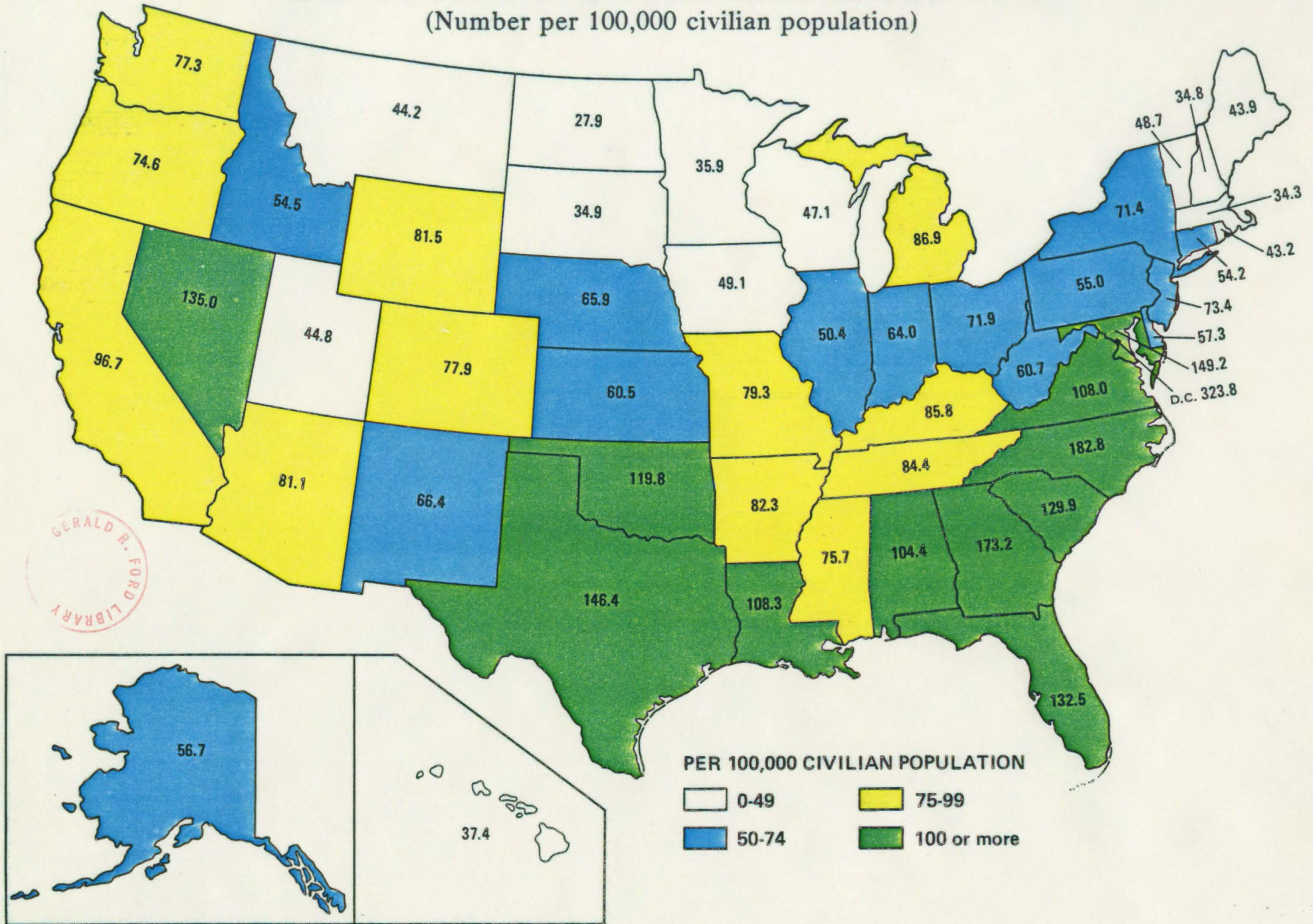


- On December 31, 1973, State and Federal correctional institutions held 204,349 inmates whose maximum sentence length was at least one year and a day.
- This represents a 4 percent increase over the prison population at the end of 1972, compared to a 0.9 percent decrease between 1971 and 1972.
- Incarceration rates for both State and Federal prisons have increased slightly since 1970, reversing the downward trend of the 1960's.



C.2 Prisoners in State Institutions: 1973

(Number per 100,000 civilian population)



PER 100,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION

- 0-49
- 50-74
- 75-99
- 100 or more

- Except for some shifting of rank, little change took place from year to year in the ten States with the largest number of prisoners per 100,000 persons in the general civilian population.

- At the end of each year 1971, 1972, and 1973, nine of the ten highest ranking States were in the South, Nevada being the exception.

- States with the fewest number of prisoners per capita are characterized for the most part by relatively small populations.

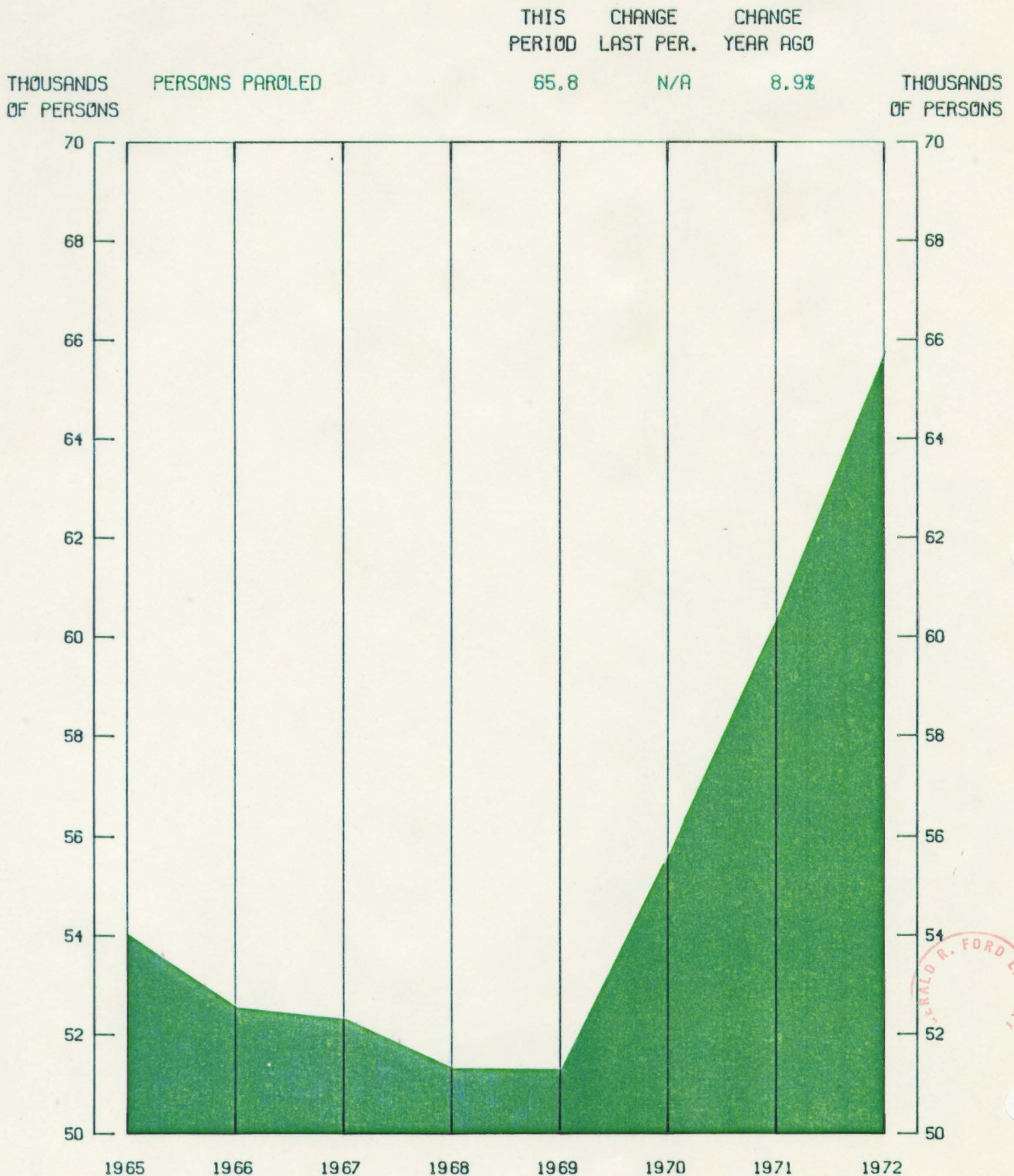
- The ten States holding the largest number of prisoners changed little from year to year between 1971 and 1973. As of December 31, 1973 they were:

California	-	19,794
Texas	-	17,238
New York	-	12,945
Florida	-	10,376
North Carolina	-	9,572
Georgia	-	8,310
Michigan	-	7,874
Ohio	-	7,717
Pennsylvania	-	6,515
Maryland	-	6,013



C.3 Adult Felons Paroled from State Prisons and Reformatories: 1965-1972

(47 States)



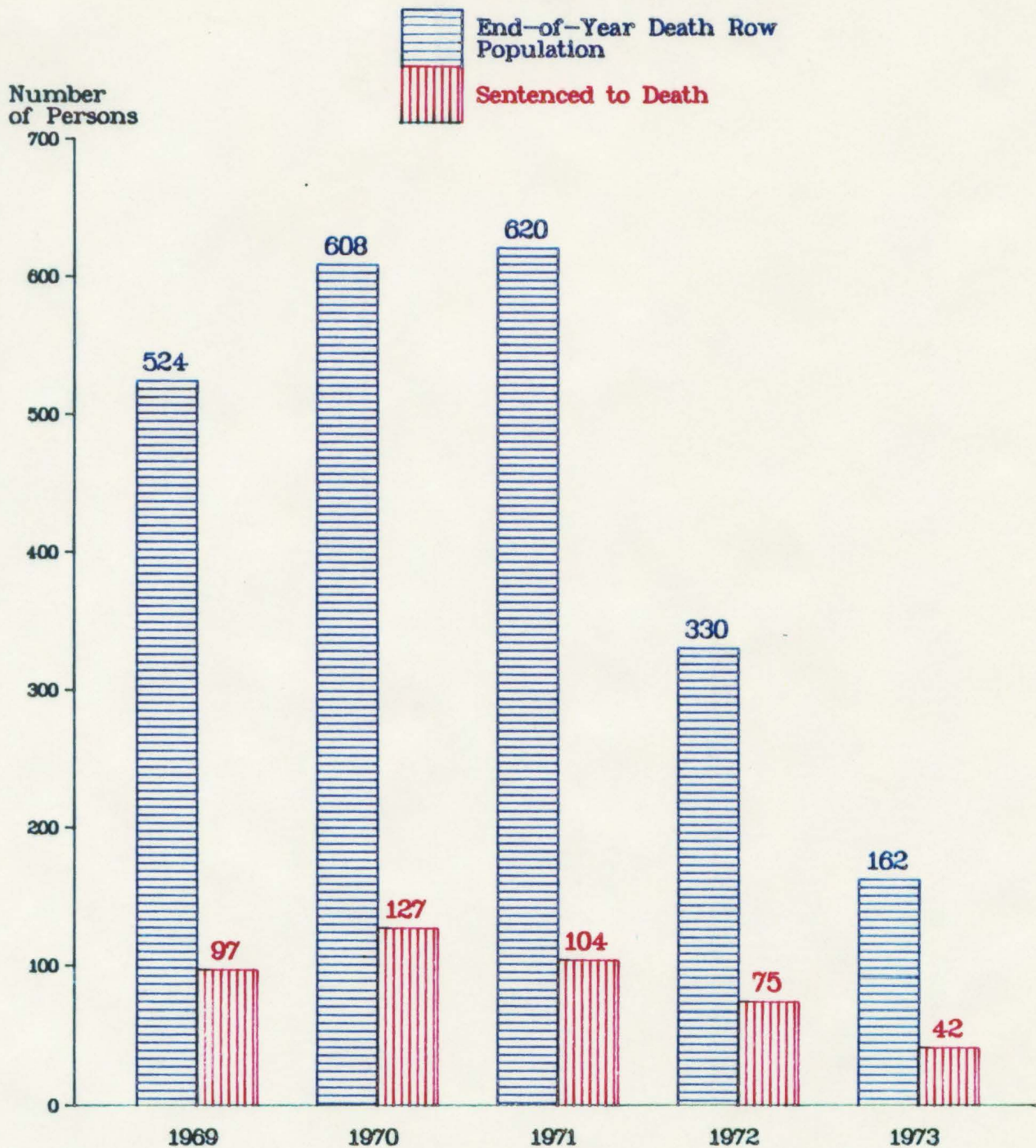
Source: National Council on Crime and Delinquency
10 October 1975



- The number of adult felons paroled from State prisons and reformatories increased nearly 30 percent between 1968 and 1972 following a decline between 1965 and 1968 of 5 percent.



C.4 Prisoners Under Sentence of Death: 1969 to 1973



Source: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
10 October 1975

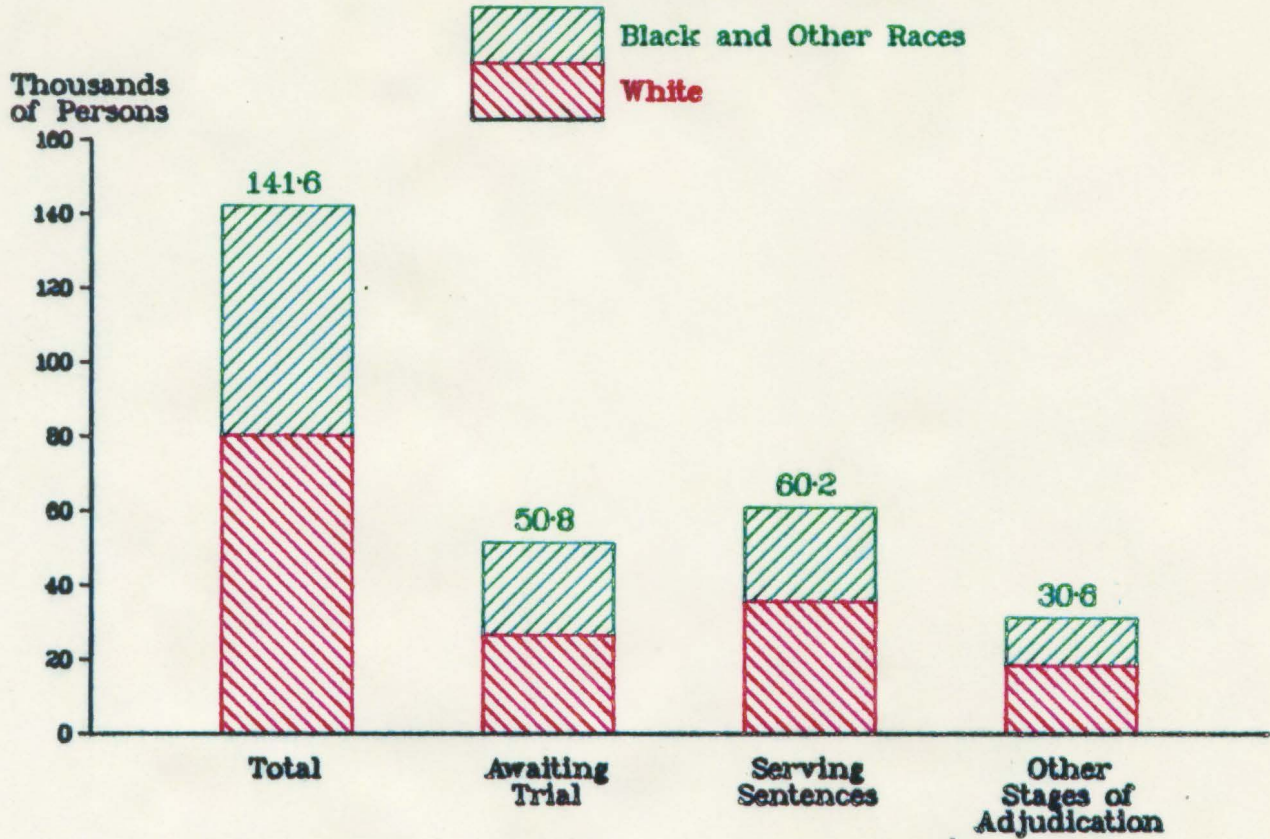


- 1973 was the second straight year in which there were fewer inmates on death row, following at least a decade during which the year-end death row population rose annually.
- The downturn stemmed directly from the unprecedented number of changes in death sentence status in the wake of the U.S. Supreme Court finding in the case of Furman v. Georgia, June 29, 1972.
- The number of persons sentenced to death each year has decreased steadily since 1970.
- The number of death penalties imposed in 1973 was the lowest in any year since 1961.
- In 1973 death sentences were imposed in only 7 states.



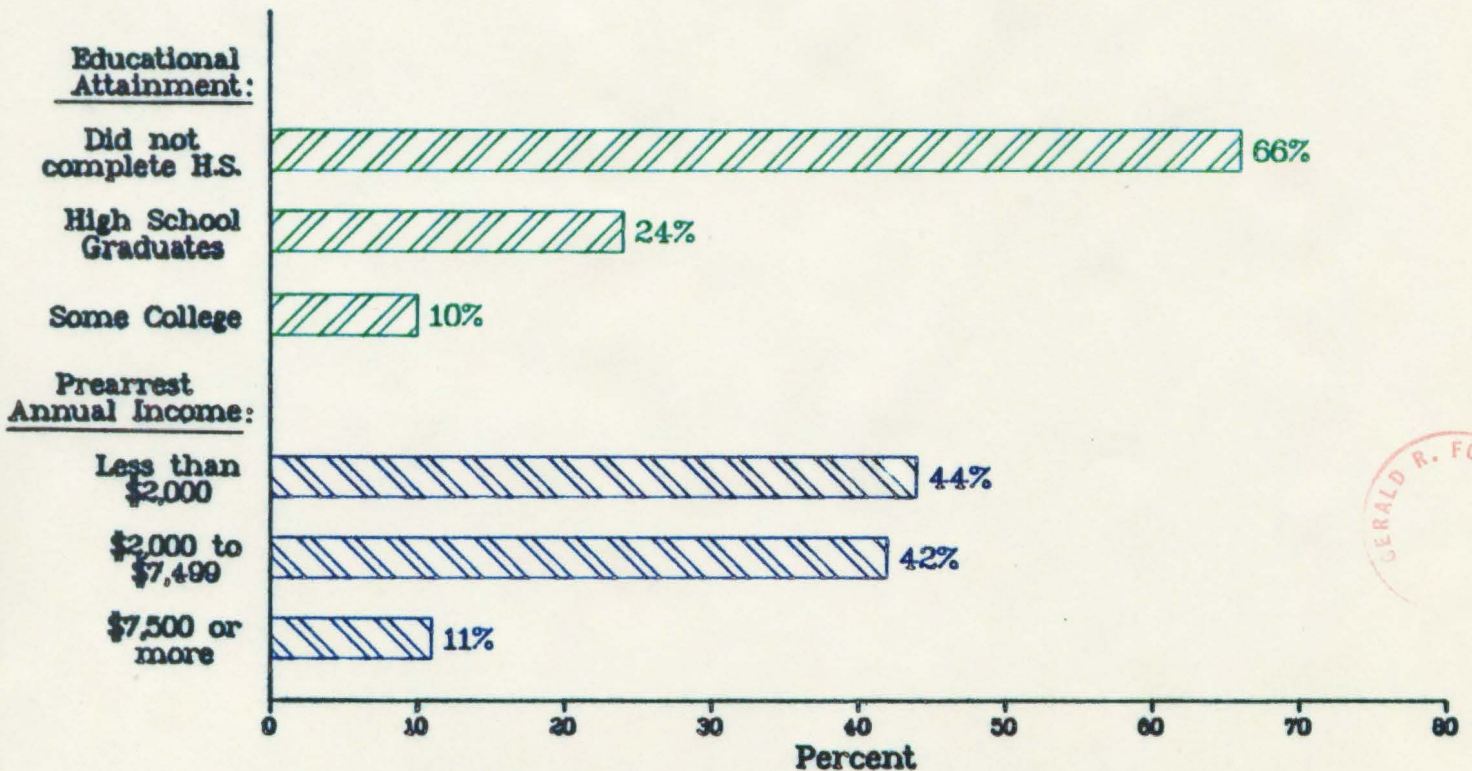
C.5 Inmates of Local Jails: 1972

By Confinement Status



C.6 Inmates of Local Jails: 1972

Selected Characteristics



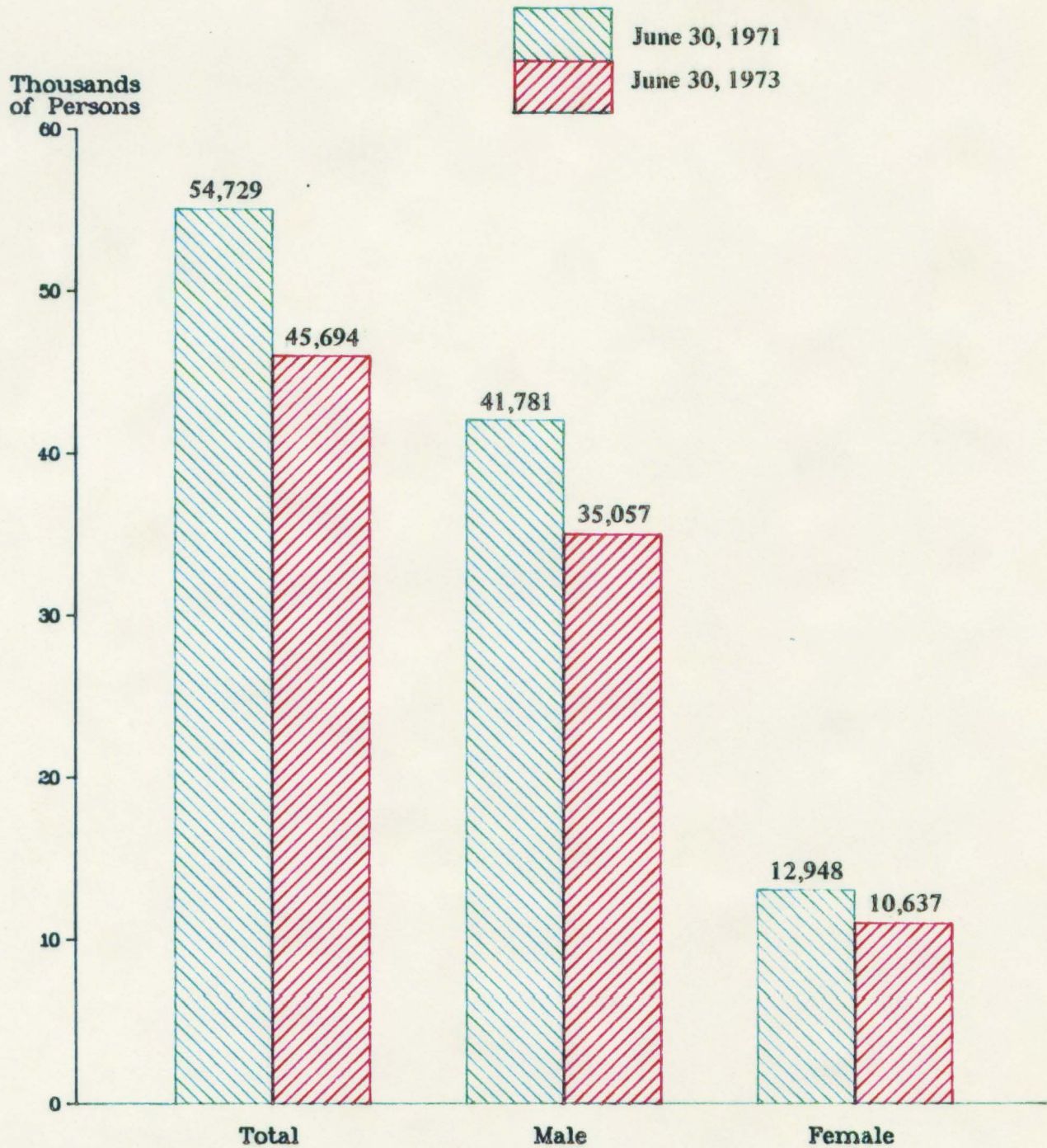
Source: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
10 October 1975



- In mid-1972 there were 3,921 jails in the United States holding 141,600 persons, about 19,000 or 12 percent fewer than in 1970.
- Of these about 55 percent were awaiting trial or in other states of adjudication. The remainder were serving sentences.
- Persons age 18 or less comprised about 9 percent of the inmate population although they are frequently incarcerated in special juvenile detention centers.
- Blacks comprised a disproportionately large component of the jail population -- 42 percent compared with 11 percent of the total U.S. population.
- Jail inmates are generally poor and under-educated.
- Nearly two-thirds of the inmates had less than a high school education.
- About one-fourth had at most an eighth-grade education.
- Approximately 44 percent of all jail inmates failed to earn more than \$1,999 annual income prior to arrest, the sum approximating the poverty-level income for individuals with no dependents.



C.7 Population of Juvenile Facilities: 1971 and 1973



Source: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
10 October 1975



- On June 30, 1973 the number of juveniles held in State and local residential juvenile detention and correctional facilities totaled 45,694.

- Of this number, 30,403 were in State-operated facilities and 15,291 in local facilities.

- The number of juveniles held decreased by about 16 percent between June 30, 1971, and June 30, 1973.

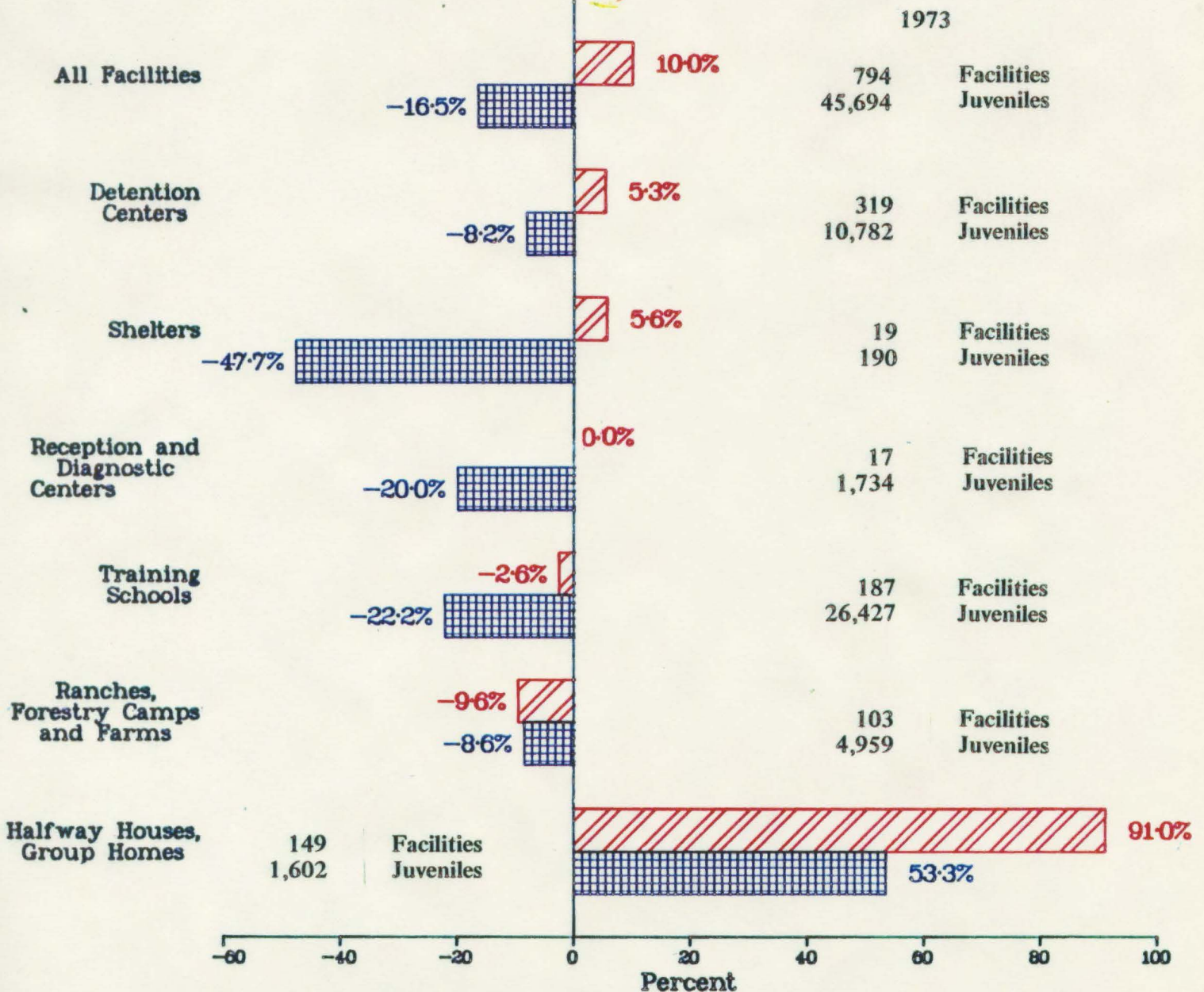
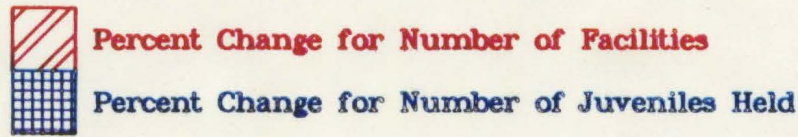
- The rate of decrease was somewhat greater for females (17.8 percent) than for males (16.1 percent).

- Of these 45,694 juveniles, 33,385 (73 percent) had been adjudicated delinquent, 4,551 (10 percent) had been declared in need of supervision, and 6,397 (14 percent) were held pending disposition by court. The remaining 3 percent were awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction or were classified as voluntary commitments, or dependent and neglected children.



C.8 Juvenile Detention And Correctional Facilities

June 30, 1971 to June 30, 1973

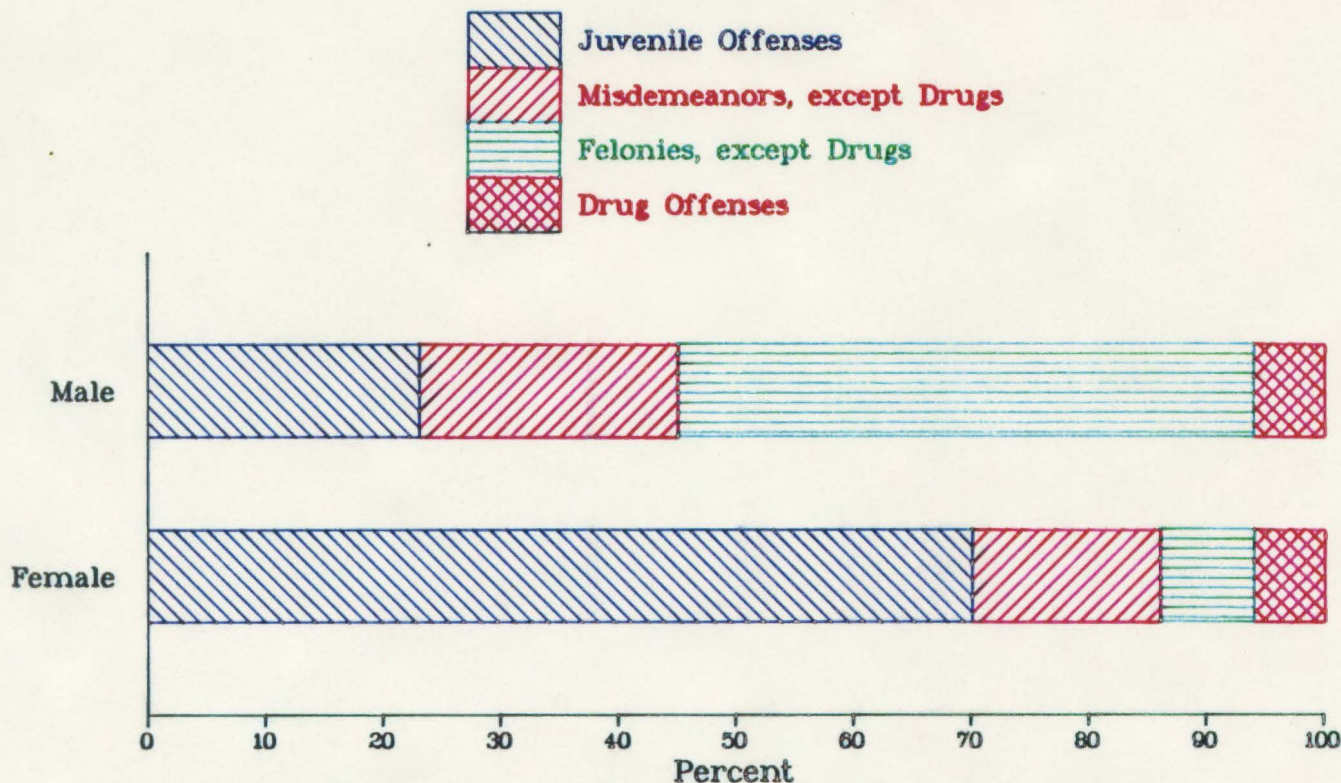


Source: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
10 October 1975



C.9 Known Offenses of Residents in Detention and Correctional Facilities: June 30, 1971

By Offense



Source: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
10 October 1975

- The number of State and local residential juvenile detention and correctional facilities increased from 722 in 1971, to 794 in 1973, an increase of 10 percent.
 - However, during the same period the number of juveniles held dropped 16.5 percent.
- This type of relationship held for both detention centers and shelters.
- The combined category of halfway houses and group homes showed the greatest increase in number of facilities -- 91 percent. Furthermore, it was the only category of institutions in which the number of juveniles held on June 30, 1973 was greater than on that same date in 1971.
- Of the 30,887 residents for whom offense data were available on June 30, 1971, the only year for which the data are yet available, 70 percent of the 6,410 females and 23 percent of the 24,477 males were being held for offenses for which only juveniles can be charged (such as truancy and curfew violation.)



D.1 Criminal Justice Expenditures:

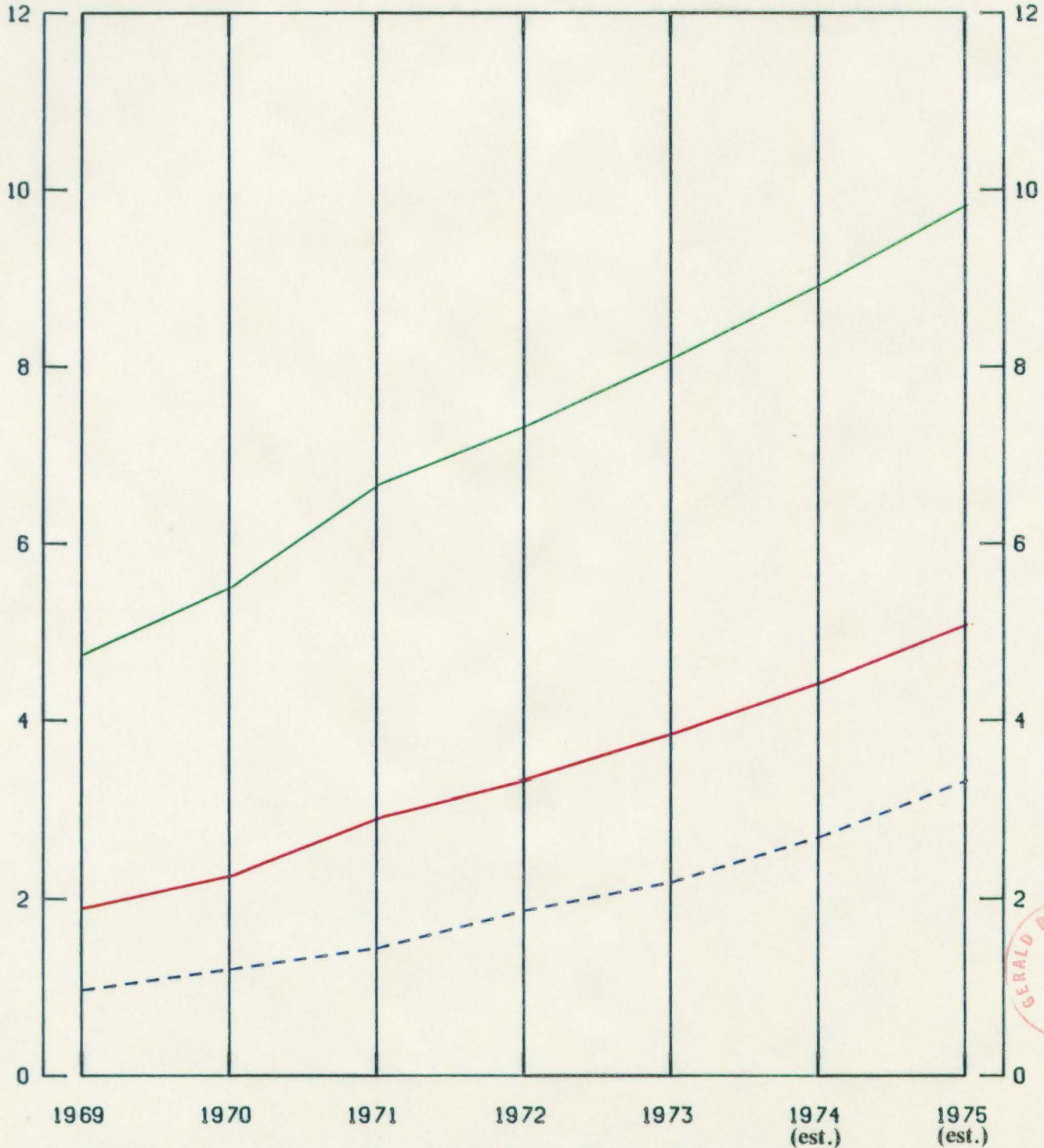
Fiscal Years 1969 to 1975

THIS PERIOD	CHANGE LAST PER.	CHANGE YEAR AGO
-------------	------------------	-----------------

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	\$9.8	N/A	10.2%
STATE GOVERNMENT	\$5.1	N/A	14.9%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ----	\$3.3	N/A	23.3%

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



SOURCE: LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
10 OCTOBER 1975

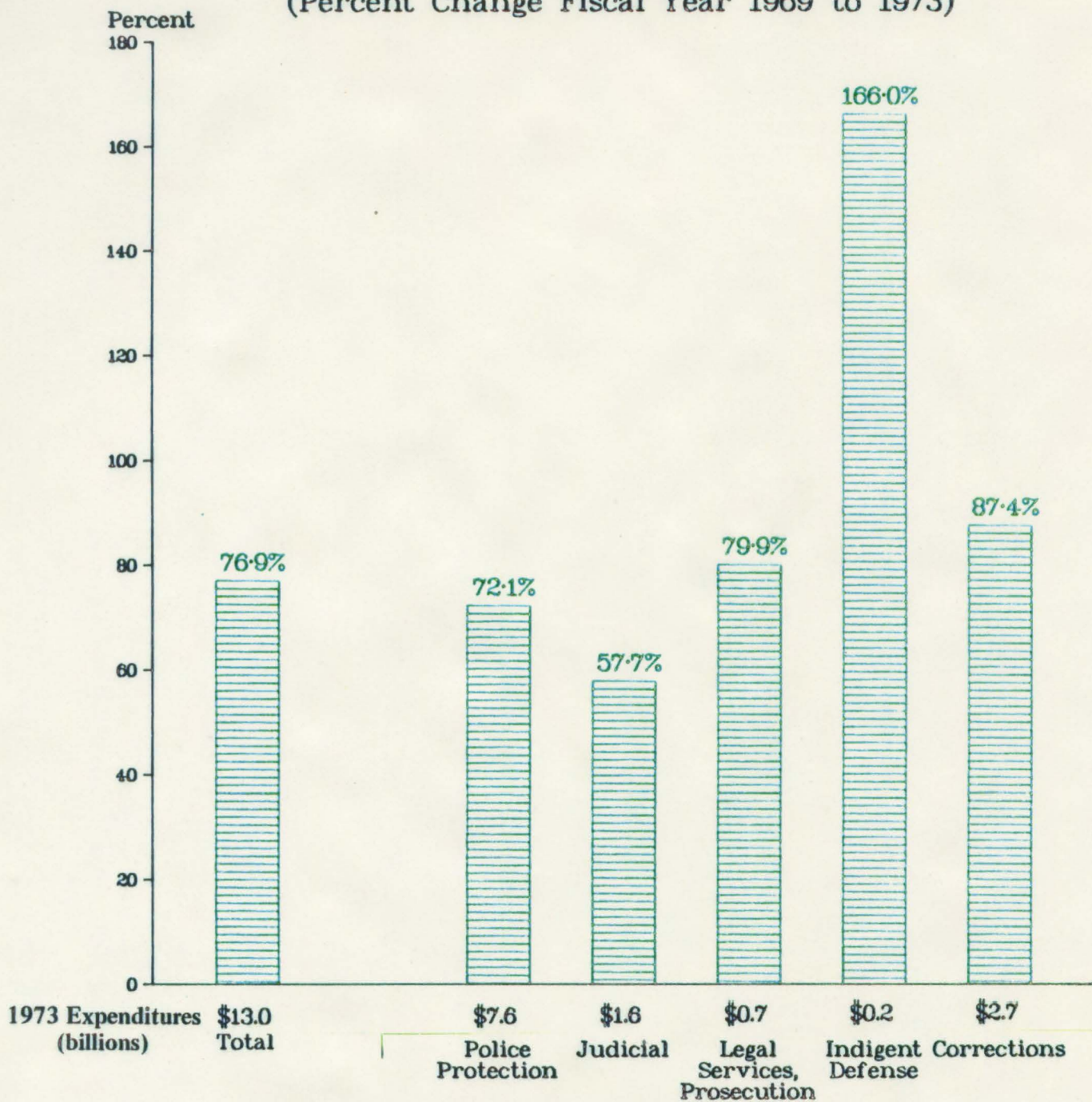


- It is estimated that in Fiscal Year 1975 total criminal justice expenditures (both direct and intergovernmental) of the Federal government were \$3.3 billion, more than triple the Fiscal 1969 level of \$970 million.
- Total expenditures by States are estimated at \$5.1 billion in Fiscal 1975, nearly three times greater than in Fiscal 1969.
- Total local government expenditures for criminal justice are estimated at nearly \$10 billion in Fiscal 1975, about double the Fiscal 1969 level.



D.2 Criminal Justice Direct Expenditures

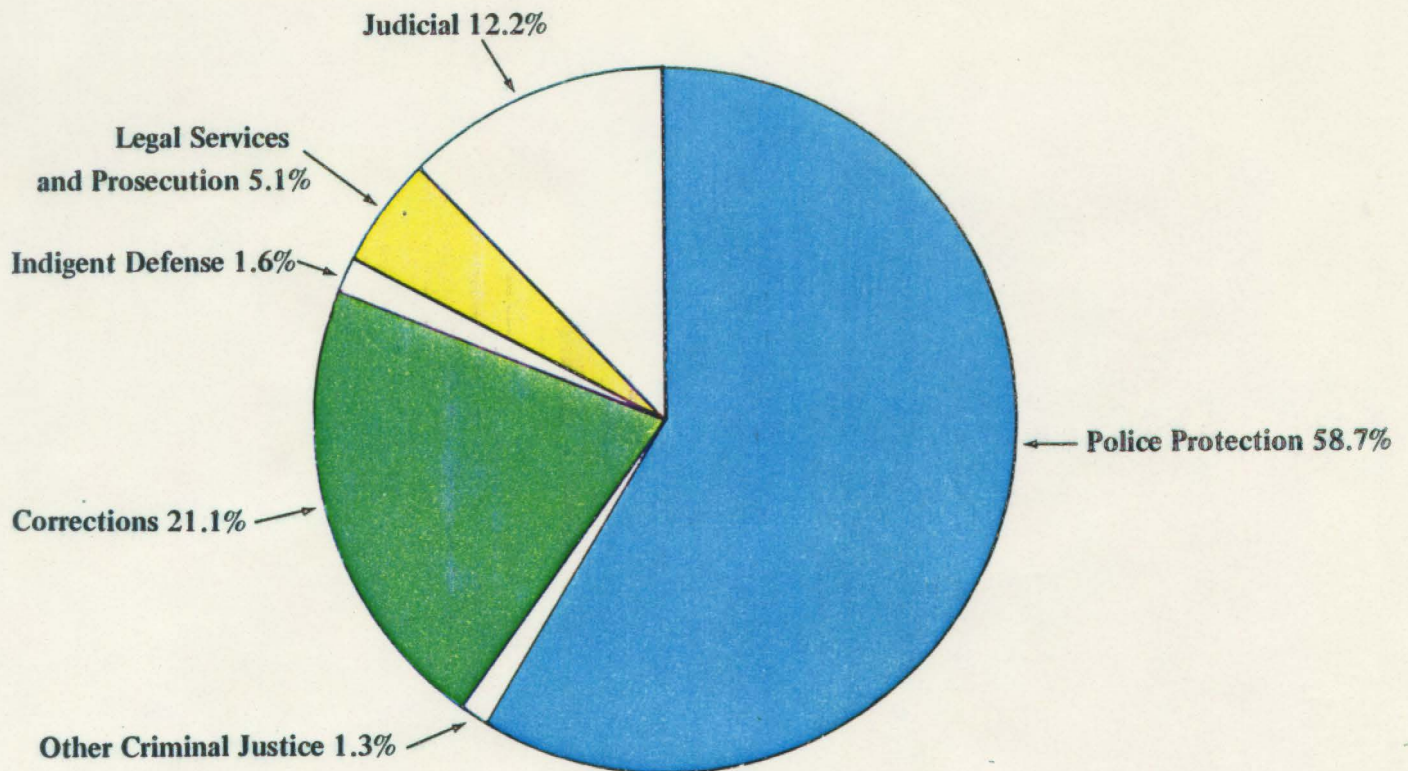
(Percent Change Fiscal Year 1969 to 1973)



Source: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
10 October 1975



D.3 Percent Distribution of Direct Criminal Justice Expenditures: Fiscal Year 1973



Source: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
10 October 1975

- The increase in direct expenditures from Fiscal Year 1969 to 1973 varied by type of activity, from 166 percent for Indigent Defense to 58 percent for Judicial activities.
- Despite the range in percent increase among the activities, the distribution of expenditures by activity has remained fairly consistent.
- For example, although expenditures for Indigent Defense increased by 166 percent, such expenditures accounted for less than 2 percent of total expenditures in any of the fiscal years covered.

