

SPECIAL ANALYSIS M

FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME

Reduction of crime is a high priority within the Federal Government. Nineteen Federal agencies and commissions participate in providing an effective national response to the crime problem. Federal programs are not only concerned with enforcing statutes and administering criminal justice but are also designed to increase understanding of the causes of criminal behavior, prevent the commission of criminal acts, rehabilitate offenders, and reform Federal criminal laws. The goal is to reduce the rate of criminal violations, thereby limiting the substantial economic and social costs of crime.

The Federal crime reduction program complements activities of State and local governments, which bear the heaviest burdens and widest responsibilities for law enforcement and administration of justice. Federal assistance in the form of grants-in-aid, training, and technical assistance contributes to the effectiveness of State and local crime reduction programs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PAST YEAR

There were numerous accomplishments in the area of crime reduction during the past year. Among the most significant developments were:

- Reduction of 2% in the Nation's crime during calendar year 1972, the first actual reduction in the volume of crime since 1955.
- Creation of a consolidated Drug Enforcement Administration within the Department of Justice to permit more effective enforcement of Federal narcotic laws and better coordination with State and foreign governments in the overall effort to stem the flow of illicit drugs.
- Increase in worldwide seizures of opiates (in heroin equivalent pounds) from 5,500 in 1972 to 9,800 in 1973, and an increase in drug arrests from 15,500 to 24,900.
- Enactment of the Crime Control Act of 1973, extending the Law Enforcement Assistance grant program through 1976 and streamlining its administration to ensure a smoother flow of grants to State and local governments.
- Convocation of the National Conference on Criminal Justice to review the standards and goals formulated by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice and to develop a commitment and strategy for implementing standards and goals in each State.

1975 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Federal outlays for the reduction of crime will total \$3.0 billion in 1975, as compared with \$2.8 billion in 1974 and \$2.3 billion in 1973.

It is estimated that expenditures for this purpose by all levels of government—Federal, State, and local—will exceed \$19 billion in 1975. Of the \$3.0 billion in Federal expenditures alone, \$1.2 billion or 41% will be used to assist State and local governments to improve their criminal justice systems. Outlays directed to other levels of government in 1975 are 25% greater than the comparable figure in 1973. Once again in 1975, the Department of Justice will conduct the most extensive Federal crime reduction program with expenditure of \$1.9 billion. The Department of the Treasury has the second largest Federal program which is budgeted for \$326 million in 1975.

Table M-1. **FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY AGENCY**¹ (in thousands of dollars)

Agency	Outlays		
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
The Judiciary.....	73,745	83,698	92,267
Executive Office of the President.....	11,605	70,979	38,368
Department of Agriculture.....	6,440	7,105	8,018
Department of Commerce.....	1,280	1,878	2,378
Department of Defense—Civil.....	5,182	5,755	5,815
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	132,118	196,997	219,986
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	34,800	34,800	13,000
Department of the Interior.....	38,299	42,964	40,780
Department of Justice.....	1,350,981	1,741,813	1,891,515
Department of Labor.....	143,284	89,600	92,400
Department of State.....	20,583	34,416	37,399
Department of Transportation.....	48,743	32,585	30,134
Department of the Treasury.....	252,700	291,344	326,376
General Services Administration.....	93,412	97,916	69,791
Veterans Administration.....	80,053	92,346	82,251
Other independent agencies.....	469	991	2,026
Total Federal outlays.....	2,293,694	2,825,187	2,952,504

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military and \$38.2 million of outlays for the U.S. Postal Service which are included in the Annexed Budget for 1975.

Application of resources to the reduction of illicit drug traffic, a major contributor to crime in America, will be expanded throughout the full range of Federal criminal justice activities. The new Drug Enforcement Administration consolidates Federal drug enforcement activities previously scattered in five separate agencies. The Drug Enforcement Administration has responsibility for planning a comprehensive Federal enforcement strategy and developing a coordinated program consistent with that strategy. Outlays and narrative descriptions concerning the Federal drug enforcement program are found throughout this special analysis, while a summary of expenditures related to enforcing drug laws is contained in table M-2.

Table M-2. **FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR DRUG ENFORCEMENT**¹
(in millions of dollars)

Agency	Outlays		
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Department of Agriculture.....	1.3	1.5	1.5
Department of Defense—Civil.....	.2	.2	.2
Department of Justice:			
Drug Enforcement Administration.....	77.3	109.4	135.9
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.....	28.5	31.7	50.2
Other activities.....	2.9	4.8	5.2
Department of State.....	20.6	34.4	37.4
Department of Transportation.....	.4	.5	.4
Department of the Treasury:			
Customs Service.....	46.4	41.9	41.9
Internal Revenue Service.....	16.9	20.3	20.7
Total Federal outlays.....	194.5	244.7	293.4

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military and U.S. Postal Service.

CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS BY ACTIVITIES

Budget outlays included in this special analysis represent all Federal programs related to crime reduction except expenditures of the Department of Defense.¹ The analysis covers estimated costs of the judiciary related to criminal adjudication. Even though such programs may indirectly reduce crime, the analysis excludes general social programs, unless they are clearly within the context of crime reduction or prevention, such as vocational training of prisoners or treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts. This analysis does not include background investigations for employment, administrative inspections, or investigations of a regulatory nature which might in rare cases result in the application of criminal sanctions. Where activities involve both criminal and civil proceedings, such as operation of Federal courts, an allocation of outlays to the crime-related function has been estimated. The narrative is not intended to be all-inclusive, but rather highlights new initiatives contained in the 1975 budget and portrays the wide range of activities and agencies involved in the Federal crime reduction program.

Crime research and statistics.—Crime research and statistics encompass Federal activities designed to produce numerical data and other information concerning crime, criminals, and the criminal justice system, and to develop new techniques and methods for operation of that system.

- Total Federal outlays for crime research and statistics are estimated to be \$113 million in 1975. Of this amount \$36.6 million

¹ Defense Department outlays for crime reduction are not included in this analysis. However, a summary of Defense Department outlays for law enforcements are estimated as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	1973	1974	1975
Department of the Army.....	304,002	308,962	310,444
Department of the Navy.....	31,366	32,922	31,719
Department of the Air Force.....	407,957	399,032	400,355
Total, Department of Defense.....	743,325	740,916	742,518

will be spent for collection of quantitative data, and \$76.7 million for research. This compares with \$104 million for research and statistics in 1974.

- During 1975 the Drug Enforcement Administration's catalog of information and statistics on controlled substances will reach maturity, providing a comprehensive data base for identifying and investigating large quantities of abusable substances which may be entering illicit markets.
- The Coast Guard will continue research to improve its capability for detecting pollution law violations by developing advanced all-weather means of detecting, identifying, and quantifying discharges of oil and hazardous polluting substances.
- The U.S. Postal Service will continue development of improved postal security and detection devices such as a letter tracing system, anti-tampering devices for mail sacks, and portable containers for suspect letter bombs.
- Expenditures by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to develop and evaluate new enforcement technology will total \$29 million in 1975, while criminal statistical collection will account for \$33 million.

Reform of criminal laws.—Criminal law reform consists of efforts to improve the effectiveness of criminal statutes and assure that they accurately reflect the values and standards of our society.

- \$5.5 million will be spent on criminal law reform in 1975, a 32% increase over the comparable amount in 1974. Approximately 62% of the 1975 expenditures will support law reform efforts in State and local governments.
- In 1975 the National Commission for the Review of Federal and State Laws Relating to Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance will be conducting its first full year of study into the impact of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968 on the use of wiretaps for law enforcement purposes.
- A special unit within the Criminal Division of the Justice Department has been created to establish procedures and coordinate use of the immunity provisions of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, as well as monitor requests for immunity.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration will continue drafting and revising regulations and procedures, as well as gathering information for administrative hearings on provisions of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act which will be applicable to individuals and industry alike.
- During 1975 the Commission to Review National Policy Toward Gambling will hold public hearings and conduct studies and surveys to determine the nature, extent, and public attitude toward gambling in order to formulate recommendations on a national policy.

Prevention of crime.—Crime prevention includes efforts to limit the probability that criminal acts will be committed through means other than direct enforcement or general correctional activities. This category therefore encompasses public education, drug addict rehabilita-

Table M-3. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND SELECTED ACTIVITY ¹ (in thousands of dollars)

Major program and selected activity	Outlays		
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Crime research and statistics:			
Statistics on crime, criminals, and criminal justice system.....	28,374	33,902	36,595
Research on criminal behavior and sociology of crime.....	45,675	70,331	76,703
Program total.....	74,049	104,233	113,298
Reform of criminal laws	2,738	4,215	5,545
Services for prevention of crime:			
Public education on law observance, enforcement, and crime prevention.....	23,603	34,092	36,507
Special programs for the rehabilitation of narcotic addicts..	117,850	245,368	236,959
Prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.....	66,667	82,724	95,424
Development of other community crime prevention services..	173,006	131,920	119,100
Program total.....	381,126	494,104	487,990
Criminal law enforcement:			
Investigations into violations of Federal criminal law.....	702,239	766,104	832,175
Federal police.....	102,175	107,009	116,978
Assistance to State and local governments for enforcement..	145,249	208,260	219,878
Program total.....	949,663	1,081,373	1,169,031
Law enforcement support:			
Criminal intelligence and information systems.....	29,151	42,221	44,997
Education and training of enforcement officers.....	151,385	164,985	160,207
Laboratories and criminalistics.....	28,115	37,204	41,636
International programs in support of domestic law enforcement.....	28,077	42,191	46,958
Program total.....	236,728	286,601	293,798
Administration of criminal justice:			
Conduct of Federal criminal prosecutions.....	68,147	80,077	91,607
Operation and support of Federal court systems.....	83,677	96,336	103,904
Assistance to States and localities for improved administration of justice.....	45,078	58,132	60,662
Program total.....	196,902	234,545	256,173
Rehabilitation of offenders:			
Operation of Federal correctional institutions.....	132,478	199,921	179,972
Federal probation, parole, and community treatment.....	15,550	18,912	22,230
Federal inmate education and training.....	9,467	11,230	12,872
Federal inmate medical treatment.....	9,190	11,382	12,934
Other programs supporting Federal corrections.....	1,967	2,065	2,473
Assistance to States and localities for improved correctional programs.....	229,110	307,778	327,170
Program total.....	397,762	551,288	557,651
Planning and coordination of crime reduction programs	54,726	68,828	69,018
Total Federal outlays	2,293,694	2,825,187	2,952,504

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military and U.S. Postal Service.

tion, juvenile delinquent programs, and projects to improve police-community relations.

- An estimated \$488 million will be concentrated on crime prevention programs in 1975, representing a 28% increase above 1973.
- The bulk of the Federal drug treatment, rehabilitation, research, and prevention programs will be located in the new National Institute on Drug Abuse within the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration in HEW.
- New outreach programs linked with the criminal justice system will be encouraged by the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention in 1975 to bring into treatment hard-core addicts who have not sought treatment or have dropped out of a program.
- The Urban Mass Transportation Administration expects to make \$2 million in grants to State and local governments in 1975 for procurement of public transit equipment containing crime prevention devices.
- In 1975 HEW will fund sufficient drug treatment capacity to care for every addict seeking help.
- During 1974 and 1975, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will encourage States and localities to adopt the crime prevention standards developed by the National Conference on Criminal Justice.

Criminal law enforcement.—Criminal law enforcement consists of activities to detect, identify, and apprehend violators of criminal laws. Federal support of State and local enforcement is included in this category, as is investigation by Federal agents into the wide variety of Federal offenses. Representative programs include policing of Federal reservations, special activities against organized crime and illicit drug trafficking, and grants to upgrade the effectiveness of State and local law enforcement.

- Criminal law enforcement will account for \$1.2 billion in outlays during 1975, including \$220 million in support of State and local enforcement programs.
- Additional personnel are being added to the FBI to assist in automating its criminal fingerprint file and to purge and reorder its extensive civil fingerprint file.
- The Internal Revenue Service will add 324 personnel to its tax fraud investigative force in 1975 in order to intensify its effort against tax evasion.
- The Department of Transportation and the Criminal Division in the Department of Justice will be joining forces to foster improvements in State car title and registration systems in order to frustrate false documentation by auto theft rings.
- The Department of Labor will continue to assist Federal strike forces against organized crime by furnishing compliance officers to identify, investigate, and assist in the prosecution of labor racketeers who manipulate welfare and pension funds.
- In 1975 the Executive Protective Service will provide expanded protection for foreign diplomatic missions against potential terrorist and other criminal activity.
- Nearly 300 border patrol agents will be added to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in 1974 and 1975 to strengthen an

- enforcement program which apprehended 466,755 unlawful aliens and seized 107 tons of marihuana during 1973, both record highs.
- The Securities and Exchange Commission will continue to give top priority to cases involving organized crime, particularly those instances concerning criminal infiltration into the securities industry.
 - During the next year the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms expects to more than double its identification of firearms used in criminal acts, which will assist Federal, State, and local law enforcement.
 - A drug diversion investigation program, conducted by the Drug Enforcement Administration and funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, will encourage States to curb the illicit diversion of drugs at the retail level in 1975.
 - A new Surface Law Enforcement Patrol will be operated in Florida during 1974 and 1975 by the Coast Guard to implement the United States-Cuba antihijacking agreement and to act as a deterrent to narcotics smuggling and introduction of illegal aliens into this country.
 - During 1974 and 1975 the Federal Aviation Administration will continue to direct the intergovernmental effort targeted against hijacking, which prevented any successful attempts in 1973.

Law enforcement support.—Law enforcement support entails activities contributing to the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement. Included are operation of criminal intelligence systems, education and training of enforcement officers, activities of forensic laboratories, and international programs supporting domestic enforcement efforts, primarily in the area of narcotics control.

- Outlays of \$294 million are projected for law enforcement support in 1975. Of this amount, \$207 million will assist State and local enforcement by funding laboratories, training programs, and criminal intelligence networks.
- Construction contracts of \$19 million are planned in 1975 for the new Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, which will provide basic and specialized training to Federal personnel in a variety of law enforcement subjects.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration will support State and local drug enforcement activities in 1975 by conducting 60 schools for 4,300 law enforcement officers, training 100 chemists in 5 forensic workshops, and analyzing an estimated 22,350 drug exhibits for non-Federal police agencies.
- The Veterans Administration will provide financial assistance for 15,500 policemen to pursue on-the-job training and related academic instruction during 1975.
- In 1975 the Treasury Enforcement Communications System operated by the U.S. Customs Service will be expanded to make a comprehensive smuggling intelligence file available to enforcement officers at all major international airports and some seaports in the United States.
- During 1975 the State Department will use Foreign Assistance Act funds to continue to support foreign governments in their efforts to disrupt the flow of illicit narcotics to the United States

through training in drug enforcement and intelligence, equipment procurement, advisory assistance, and crop substitution projects.

Administration of criminal justice.—This category includes the preparation and prosecution of criminal cases, operation of court systems, trial of cases, provision of adequate defense, and related supporting activities.

- Over \$256 million will be devoted to prosecution of criminal cases and administration of criminal justice in 1975, including \$61 million for assisting State and local prosecution and court systems. Operation of the Federal judiciary will require expenditure of \$104 million in 1975; criminal prosecutions will account for \$92 million.
- The addition of 241 people to U.S. Attorneys' offices in 1975 will be applied to reduce the large number of criminal cases declined for prosecution each year due to lack of litigative resources.
- The fees and expenses of witnesses appearing on behalf of the Federal Government to provide factual information or expert testimony will require expenditure of \$12 million in 1975.
- The Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice will use a 13% personnel increase in 1975 to expand its economic analysis of anti-competitive practices in order to improve enforcement of antitrust and consumer protection cases, particularly in those matters related to energy.
- The Federal court system will improve its ability to handle criminal cases through a 12% increase in support personnel in 1975.
- In coordination with the Criminal Division and the Internal Revenue Service, the Tax Division of the Justice Department will increase its prosecutive efforts against organized crime racketeers during 1975.
- Working with U.S. district courts and magistrates, the National Park Service will initiate a new procedure in 1975 to permit violators of petty Federal offenses to forfeit collateral rather than unnecessarily clog court dockets.
- During 1975 the Drug Enforcement Administration will continue to assist State officials prosecute cases under State uniform controlled substances acts and conduct revocation proceedings before State licensing boards.
- The U.S. Marshal Service will establish coordinators in each Federal appellate district during 1975 to supervise and upgrade the service of Federal warrants by deputy marshals.

Rehabilitation of offenders.—These programs encompass Government custody and rehabilitation of criminal offenders, including supervision and operation of correctional institutions, inmate and offender treatment and training programs, probation and parole services, and other supportive functions.

- Expenditure of \$558 million will support rehabilitation of offenders in 1975, as compared with \$551 million in 1974 and \$398 million in 1973. Of the 1975 total, \$327 million will be allocated to non-Federal correctional activities.

- During 1975, \$222 million will be spent on correctional programs of the Bureau of Prisons, with emphasis on developing a balanced system of community and institutional facilities for the reintegration of offenders into society.
- The U.S. Board of Parole will regionalize its operations and implement new decisionmaking criteria to ensure greater equity, consistency, and speed in the parole process in 1974 and 1975.
- The Probation Service of the Federal judiciary will add 340 officers in 1974 and 320 officers in 1975 to improve probation and parole supervision.
- HEW will make grants of \$4.2 million in 1975 to enable an estimated 67,800 inmates in penal institutions to enroll in adult education classes aimed at providing at least a high school education.

Planning and coordination.—Included in this category are outlays supporting State and local criminal justice planning, as well as coordination of Federal enforcement activities internally and with international enforcement efforts.

- Approximately \$69 million will be spent on planning and coordination of crime reduction programs in 1975, consisting primarily of \$62 million in expenditures by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to encourage State and local governments to plan and evaluate their criminal justice activities.
- The Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention will continue to plan and coordinate all Federal drug abuse prevention and treatment activities during 1975.
- In 1975 the Department of State will continue to work with foreign governments and international organizations to implement drug control policies and coordinate interagency participation in the international narcotics control effort.
- New cabinet subcommittees on domestic enforcement and treatment will coordinate Federal interdepartmental drug abuse activities during 1975.

Table M-4. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND AGENCY ¹ (in thousands of dollars)

Major program and agency	Outlays		
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Crime research and statistics:			
The Judiciary.....	629	891	1,168
Executive Office of the President.....	648	319	-----
Department of Agriculture.....	1,285	1,527	1,549
Department of Defense—Civil.....	14	16	17
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	3,411	3,776	3,754
Department of Justice.....	65,049	92,686	102,574
Department of Transportation.....	2,061	4,178	3,396
Department of the Treasury.....	840	840	840
Other independent agencies.....	112	-----	-----
Program total.....	74,049	104,233	113,298

Table M-4. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND AGENCY ¹ (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Major program and agency	Outlays		
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Reform of criminal laws:			
Department of Justice	2,738	3,645	3,985
Other independent agencies		570	1,560
Program total	2,738	4,215	5,545
Services for prevention of crime:			
Executive Office of the President	10,957	66,445	33,368
Department of Defense—Civil	138	150	152
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	75,045	137,451	160,462
Department of Housing and Urban Development	29,500	29,500	11,000
Department of the Interior	876	1,074	989
Department of Justice	108,253	149,039	169,419
Department of Labor	128,500	81,200	84,000
Department of Transportation	148	100	2,000
Veterans Administration	27,709	29,145	26,600
Program total	381,126	494,104	487,990
Criminal law enforcement:			
Department of Agriculture	5,155	5,578	6,469
Department of Commerce	1,280	1,878	2,378
Department of Defense—Civil	3,961	4,404	4,433
Department of the Interior	35,573	39,805	37,363
Department of Justice	512,145	618,997	697,756
Department of Labor	3,600	3,400	3,400
Department of Transportation	46,452	28,219	24,642
Department of the Treasury	248,598	283,252	322,333
General Services Administration	92,542	95,419	69,791
Other independent agencies	357	421	466
Program total	949,663	1,081,373	1,169,031
Law enforcement support:			
Department of Defense—Civil	133	147	155
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	5,825	7,500	7,500
Department of the Interior	314	399	435
Department of Justice	154,221	172,138	190,494
Department of State	19,679	33,381	36,266
Department of Transportation	80	86	94
Department of the Treasury	3,262	7,252	3,203
General Services Administration	870	2,497	
Veterans Administration	52,344	63,201	55,651
Program total	236,728	286,601	293,798
Administration of criminal justice:			
The Judiciary	63,583	71,503	78,097
Department of Defense—Civil	80	90	96
Department of the Interior	1,145	1,286	1,564
Department of Justice	132,092	161,664	176,414
Department of Transportation	2	2	2
Program total	196,902	234,545	256,173

Table M-4. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND AGENCY ¹ (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Major program and agency	Outlays		
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Rehabilitation of offenders:			
The Judiciary.....	9,533	11,304	13,002
Department of Defense—Civil.....	856	948	962
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	47,837	48,270	48,270
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	5,300	5,300	2,000
Department of the Interior.....	391	400	429
Department of Justice.....	322,661	480,066	487,988
Department of Labor.....	11,184	5,000	5,000
Program total.....	397,762	551,288	557,651
Planning and coordination of crime reduction programs:			
Executive Office of the President.....		4,215	5,000
Department of Justice.....	53,822	63,578	62,885
Department of State.....	904	1,035	1,133
Program total.....	54,726	68,828	69,018
Total Federal outlays.....	2,293,694	2,825,187	2,952,504

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military and U.S. Postal Service.

Table M-5. SELECTED CRIME REDUCTION DATA (dollars in thousands)

	1971	1972	1973
Federal outlays for crime reduction:			
Federal crime reduction outlays assisting States and localities.....	\$414,773	\$674,785	\$966,863
Federal crime reduction outlays for reduction of Federal crimes.....	\$937,982	\$1,131,608	\$1,326,831
Total Federal outlays for reduction of crime.....	\$1,352,755	\$1,806,393	\$2,293,694
Federal personnel:			
Full-time Federal criminal investigators ¹	15,489	17,507	19,117
U.S. attorneys and assistant attorneys (man-years on criminal workload).....	712	763	722
Attorneys—criminal division (man-years).....	239	271	² 366
U.S. district court judgeships.....	402	498	498
State and local crimes:³			
Serious crimes recorded (UCR—table 2).....	5,955,200	5,891,900	(⁴)
Violent crimes recorded (UCR—table 2).....	810,020	828,150	(⁴)
Rate of serious crimes per 100,000 inhabitants (UCR—table 2).....	2,907	2,830	(⁴)
Rate of violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants (UCR—table 2).....	393	398	(⁴)
Percent index crimes cleared by arrest (UCR—table 13 in 1971, table 15 in 1972).....	20.9	22.0	(⁴)
Percent found guilty of persons charged by police (UCR—table 15 in 1971, table 18 in 1972).....	64.7	65.2	(⁴)
Federal investigations:			
FBI, investigative matters received.....	828,059	824,252	774,579
Immigration and Naturalization Service (investigations completed).....	28,542	30,245	30,940
Postal Service, criminal caseload.....	510,220	462,671	339,350
IRS, cases closed.....	7,381	8,518	8,500
U.S. Customs Service, cases closed.....	38,062	40,076	40,276
Secret Service, cases closed.....	132,750	⁵ 158,871	124,389
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, cases closed.....	6,339	6,964	5,403
Disposition of Federal criminal matters:			
Investigative matters presented for prosecutive decision—prosecution declined.....	94,032	119,064	93,926
Federal criminal cases commenced ⁶	41,290	47,043	40,367
Federal criminal cases terminated ⁶	37,715	46,090	41,389
Federal criminal cases pending ⁶	24,485	25,438	24,416
Federal criminal cases pending over 6 months ⁷	6,602	5,462	5,114
Federal criminal defendants convicted.....	33,604	39,587	37,261
High echelon organized crime figures convicted.....	61	60	69
Corrections:			
Average Federal jail population.....	4,733	5,160	5,870
Average Federal prison population.....	20,949	21,329	22,294
Court commitments to Federal institutions.....	12,613	13,677	15,677
Average Federal prison sentences (months).....	47.8	47.9	51.0
Persons under supervision of Federal probation system (end of year).....	42,549	49,023	54,346
Federal paroles granted.....	5,851	6,174	6,339
Warrants issued for violation of conditions of release from prison.....	2,044	1,906	1,635
Executive clemency petitions granted.....	173	255	207

¹ CSC jobs classified in series 1811 as of October 31.² Includes internal security functions transferred into the Criminal Division.³ From FBI uniform crime report.⁴ Not available.⁵ Reflects closing out case backlog where no further investigation was warranted.⁶ Excludes transfers.⁷ Excludes pending cases of fugitives.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS N

FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME

Reduction of crime is a high Federal priority. Sixteen Federal agencies and commissions participate in providing a national response to the crime problem. Federal programs are not only concerned with enforcing statutes and administering criminal justice but are also designed to increase understanding of the causes of criminal behavior, prevent the commission of criminal acts, rehabilitate offenders, and reform Federal criminal laws. The objective is to reverse the trend of rising crime so that the losses in economic and human resources associated with crime are substantially reduced, and the fear of criminal abuse or exploitation in our communities is alleviated.

The Federal crime reduction program complements activities of State and local governments which have the widest responsibilities for law enforcement and administration of justice. Federal assistance in the form of grants-in-aid, training, and technical assistance contributes to the effectiveness of State and local crime reduction programs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PAST YEAR

There were numerous accomplishments in the area of crime reduction during the past year. Among the most significant developments were:

- Strike force indictments increased from 548 in 1973 to 800 in 1974, and in convictions from 930 to 1,544.
- Major gains in cooperative international enforcement efforts to stop drug traffic before it reaches the United States.
- Enactment of speedy trial legislation requiring, after an initial period, trial of accused persons within 100 days after arrest of persons accused of Federal violations.
- Located 37,891 fugitives during 1974, the highest number in the history of the FBI.
- Losses to the public resulting from the passage of counterfeit currency declined by 27% from 1973 and 49% from the record level in 1972.
- Completion of an LEAA victimization survey on the amount of crime committed in the United States.

1976 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Federal outlays for the reduction of crime will total \$3.0 billion in 1976, as compared with \$2.8 billion in 1975 and \$2.4 billion in 1974. It is estimated that expenditures for this purpose by all levels of government—Federal, State, and local—will exceed \$16.5 billion in 1976. Of the \$3.0 billion in Federal expenditures, \$1.2 billion or 41% will be used to assist State and local governments to improve their criminal justice systems. The Department of Justice will continue its extensive Federal crime reduction program with expenditure of \$1.9 billion in 1976. The Treasury Department has the second largest Federal program which is budgeted for \$374 million in 1976.

Table N-1. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY AGENCY ¹

(in thousands of dollars)

Agency	Outlays		
	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
The Judiciary.....	79,145	92,360	107,219
Department of Agriculture.....	7,869	9,826	10,425
Department of Commerce.....	1,837	2,137	2,342
Department of Defense—Civil.....	5,941	6,807	7,164
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	197,620	259,195	254,797
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	28,109	15,680	12,190
Department of the Interior.....	46,465	48,631	52,874
Department of Justice.....	1,569,740	1,816,046	1,938,613
Department of Labor.....	6,135	7,900	7,900
Department of State.....	5,162	26,800	37,800
Department of Transportation.....	37,788	30,435	32,741
Department of the Treasury.....	282,221	343,367	373,516
General Services Administration.....	72,123	68,062	70,289
Veterans Administration.....	90,551	111,279	118,413
Other independent agencies.....	427	458	527
Total Federal outlays.....	2,431,133	2,838,983	3,026,810

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military and \$36.1 million of outlays for the U.S. Postal Service which are included in the Annexed Budget for 1976.

Application of resources to the reduction of illicit drug traffic will be further expanded throughout the full range of Federal criminal justice activities. The Drug Enforcement Administration (which consolidated Federal drug enforcement activities previously scattered in four separate agencies) is continuing development and implementation of a comprehensive Federal enforcement strategy. A new El Paso Intelligence Center (which will support the Customs Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the DEA) is expected to be fully operational in 1976. Emphasis will be on improving interdepartmental cooperation at the Federal level and increasing effectiveness of State and local enforcement officers in drug investigations. A summary of expenditures related to enforcing drug laws is contained in table N-2.

Table N-2. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR DRUG ENFORCEMENT ¹

(in millions of dollars)

Agency	Outlays		
	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Department of Agriculture.....	1.6	1.5	1.5
Department of Defense—Civil.....	0.3	0.4	0.4
Department of Justice.....	139.7	187.9	203.3
Department of State.....	5.2	26.8	37.8
Department of the Treasury.....	52.7	64.4	62.1
Total Federal outlays.....	199.5	281.0	305.1

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military and U.S. Postal Service.

CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS BY ACTIVITY

Budget outlays included in this special analysis represent all Federal programs related to crime reduction except expenditures of the Department of Defense.¹ The analysis covers estimated costs of the Judiciary related to criminal adjudication. Even though such programs may indirectly reduce crime, the analysis excludes general social programs, unless they are clearly within the context of crime reduction or prevention, such as vocational training of prisoners or treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts. This analysis does not include cost of background investigations for employment, administrative inspections, or investigations of a regulatory nature which might in rare cases result in the application of criminal sanctions. Where activities involve both criminal and civil proceedings, such as operation of Federal courts, an allocation of outlays to the crime-related function has been estimated. The narrative is not intended to be all-inclusive, but rather highlights new initiatives contained in the 1976 budget and portrays the wide range of activities and agencies involved in the Federal crime reduction program.

Table N-3. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND SELECTED ACTIVITY¹ (in thousands of dollars)

Major program and selected activity	Outlays		
	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Crime research and statistics:			
Statistics on crime, criminals, and criminal justice system.....	31, 509	37, 988	37, 342
Research on criminal behavior and sociology of crime.....	64, 661	72, 401	72, 881
Program total.....	96, 170	110, 389	110, 223
Reform of criminal laws.....	3, 292	3, 907	3, 879
Services for prevention of crime:			
Public education on law observance, enforcement, and crime prevention.....	26, 158	27, 620	18, 964
Special programs for the rehabilitation of narcotic addicts....	146, 771	223, 351	227, 113
Prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.....	168, 992	169, 951	177, 509
Development of other community crime prevention services..	42, 507	35, 682	32, 255
Program total.....	384, 428	456, 604	455, 841
Criminal law enforcement:			
Investigations into violations of Federal criminal law.....	676, 992	781, 236	839, 177
Federal protection of individuals and facilities.....	51, 285	56, 453	63, 063
Assistance to State and local governments for enforcement..	183, 449	221, 599	234, 287
Program total.....	911, 726	1, 059, 288	1, 136, 527

¹ Defense Department outlays for crime reduction are not included in this analysis. However, a summary of Defense Department outlays for law enforcement are estimated as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	1974	1975	1976
Department of Army.....	312, 874	327, 169	341, 726
Department of the Navy.....	11, 633	11, 662	9, 248
Department of the Air Force.....	430, 824	433, 102	451, 406
Total, Department of Defense.....	755, 331	771, 933	802, 380

Table N-3. **FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND SELECTED ACTIVITY¹** (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Major program and selected activity	Outlays		
	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Law enforcement support:			
Criminal intelligence and information systems.....	43, 850	58, 195	59, 305
Education and training of enforcement officers.....	219, 139	248, 655	260, 111
Laboratories and criminalistics.....	32, 864	42, 792	47, 046
International programs in support of domestic law enforcement.....	13, 926	41, 193	56, 894
Program total.....	309, 779	390, 835	423, 356
Administration of criminal justice:			
Conduct of Federal criminal prosecutions.....	63, 751	78, 533	88, 697
Operation and support of Federal court systems.....	98, 907	115, 120	126, 114
Assistance to States and localities for improved administration of justice.....	60, 223	71, 409	68, 281
Program total.....	222, 881	265, 062	283, 092
Rehabilitation of offenders:			
Operation of Federal correctional institutions.....	165, 973	173, 772	207, 474
Federal probation, parole, and community treatment.....	21, 008	25, 394	32, 597
Federal inmate education and training.....	9, 606	13, 010	14, 021
Federal inmate medical treatment.....	18, 211	20, 362	21, 903
Other programs supporting Federal corrections.....	1, 824	2, 101	2, 649
Assistance to States and localities for improved correctional programs.....	228, 990	256, 583	263, 701
Program total.....	445, 612	491, 222	542, 345
Planning and coordination of crime reduction programs.....	57, 245	61, 676	71, 547
Total Federal outlays.....	2, 431, 133	2, 838, 983	3, 026, 810

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military and U.S. Postal Service.

Crime research and statistics.—Crime research and statistics encompass Federal activities designed to produce numerical data and other information concerning crime, criminals, and the criminal justice system, and to develop new techniques and methods for operation of that system.

- Total Federal outlays for crime research and statistics are estimated to be \$110 million in 1976. Of this amount \$37.3 million will be spent for collection of quantitative data, and \$72.9 million for research.
- DEA will improve its ability to monitor drug abuse trends and techniques for determining sources of illegal drugs. Research will focus on developing tools and techniques to improve productivity of investigators and agents.
- The Coast Guard will continue research to improve its capability for detecting and assessing the environmental impact of pollution law violations. Prototype airborne classification and quantification sensors will be constructed and tested in 1976.

- The U.S. Postal Service will improve postal security and detection devices such as a letter tracing system, antitampering devices for mail sacks, and portable containers for suspect letter bombs.
- The Immigration and Naturalization Service will expand research to improve its enforcement programs against illegal aliens.
- Expenditures by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to develop and evaluate new enforcement technology will total \$36.3 million in 1976 while criminal statistical collection will account for \$31.3 million.

Reform of criminal laws.—Criminal law reform consists of efforts to improve the quality of criminal statutes and assure that they accurately reflect the values and standards of our society.

- \$3.9 million will be spent on criminal law reform in 1976. Approximately 90% of the 1976 expenditures will support law reform efforts in State and local governments.
- In 1976, the National Commission for the Review of Federal and State Laws Relating to Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance will be conducting its second full year of study into the impact provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968 authorizing the use of wiretaps for law enforcement purposes.
- A special unit within the Criminal Division of the Justice Department has been created to establish procedures and coordinate use of the immunity provisions of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, as well as to monitor requests for immunity.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration will draft and revise regulations and procedures for the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act which will be applicable to individuals and industry alike.
- During 1976 the Commission to Review National Policy Toward Gambling will hold public hearings and conduct studies and surveys to determine the nature, extent, and public attitude toward gambling in order to formulate recommendations on a national policy.
- The Department of Justice and the Federal Judiciary will implement the provisions of recently enacted "speedy trial" legislation requiring, after a period of years for implementation, that accused criminal offenders be brought to trial within 100 days of arrest.
- The Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1974, created a commission which will be established to administer, obtain compliance with, and formulate policy with respect to Federal campaign financing.

Prevention of crime.—Crime prevention includes efforts to limit the probability that criminal acts will be committed through means other than direct enforcement or general correctional activities. This category therefore encompasses public education, drug addict rehabilitation, juvenile delinquent programs, and projects to improve police-community relations.

- An estimated \$456 million will be concentrated on crime prevention programs in 1976.

- The bulk of the Federal drug treatment, rehabilitation, research, and prevention programs will be located in the National Institute on Drug Abuse within the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration in HEW.
- In 1976, HEW will continue to support drug treatment capacity which together with State and local treatment resources should provide sufficient care for every heroin addict seeking help.
- The Urban Mass Transportation Administration expects to make \$1 million in grants to State and local governments in 1976 for procurement and installation of public transit equipment containing crime prevention devices.
- During 1976, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will continue to encourage States and localities to adopt the crime prevention standards developed by the National Conference on Criminal Justice.
- The Department of Justice, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, established an Advisory Committee on False Identification to analyze the problems resulting from the ready availability of falsified identification documents.
- The Departments of Justice, Treasury, and Transportation will continue their combined efforts to encourage better security against cargo theft.

Criminal law enforcement.—Criminal law enforcement includes activities to detect, identify, and apprehend violators of criminal laws. Federal support of State and local enforcement is also included in this category, as is investigation by Federal agents into all Federal offenses. Representative programs include policing of Federal property, special activities against organized crime and illicit drug trafficking, and grants to upgrade the effectiveness of State and local law enforcement.

- Criminal law enforcement will account for \$1.1 billion in outlays during 1976, including \$238 million in support of State and local enforcement programs.
- DEA will continue enforcement actions to suppress illicit drug distribution on a national and worldwide basis, directing a majority of its resources toward arrest and prosecution of the highest level drug traffickers.
- The Justice Department's Antitrust Division will step up its efforts to reduce public and private interference with the free market system, and add support to government programs regulating abuses of market power, in order to relieve artificial inflationary pressures on costs and prices.
- The Department of Labor will continue its participation in the Federal program against organized crime by providing compliance officers to identify, investigate, and assist in the prosecution of labor racketeers who manipulate welfare and pension funds.
- The FBI and other elements of the Department of Justice will continue placing high priority on investigating and prosecuting white collar and organized crime offenders.
- In 1976, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) will add 213 additional border patrol agents to strengthen the enforcement program.

- The INS will issue a new alien documentation card which will help reduce illegal entry into this country with forged documents.
- The Securities and Exchange Commission will continue to give top priority to cases involving organized crime, particularly those instances concerning criminal infiltration into the securities industry.
- In 1976, the Secret Service will add 130 Executive Protective Service officers to provide security for foreign diplomatic missions in Washington, D.C.
- The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the Treasury Department expects to perform over 40,000 firearms traces which will assist Federal, State, and local enforcement agencies in identifying firearms used in crimes.
- Customs will continue emphasizing investigations of fraudulent importations and smuggling of imports into the United States.

Law enforcement support.—Law enforcement support entails activities contributing to the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement. Included are operation of criminal intelligence systems, education and training of enforcement officers, activities of forensic laboratories, and international programs supporting domestic enforcement efforts, primarily in the area of narcotics control.

- Outlays of \$423 million are projected for law enforcement support in 1976. Of this amount, \$222 million will assist State and local enforcement by funding laboratories, training programs, and criminal intelligence networks.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration will support State and local drug enforcement activities in 1976 by conducting training schools for law enforcement officers and forensic workshops for chemists.
- The Veterans Administration will provide financial assistance for 21,500 policemen to pursue on-the-job training and related academic instruction during 1976.
- The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms will train over 40,000 police officers representing over 2,500 police agencies in the areas of explosive and firearms investigations.
- During 1976, the State Department will continue to finance training programs, advisory services, crop substitution projects, and other drug prevention activities to assist foreign governments in their efforts to disrupt the international flow of illicit narcotics. Funds are also provided to support the activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.
- Outlays of \$20.7 million are planned in 1976 for the new Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, which will provide basic and specialized training to Federal personnel in a variety of law enforcement subjects.

Administration of criminal justice.—This category includes the preparation and prosecution of criminal cases, operation of court systems, trial of cases, provision of adequate defense, and related supporting activities.

- Over \$283 million will be devoted to prosecution of criminal cases and administration of criminal justice in 1976, including \$68 million for assisting State and local prosecution and court sys-

tems. Operation of the Federal judiciary will require expenditure of \$126 million in 1976 and criminal prosecutions will account for \$89 million.

- In 1976, the U.S. Attorney's offices will add 247 additional staff members to cope with increased workload.
- The Commission on Revision of the Federal Appellate Court System will continue its study of the jurisdiction and procedures of the Federal Courts of Appeals.
- During 1976, the Drug Enforcement Administration will encourage State officials to prosecute more cases under uniform State controlled substances acts and conduct revocation proceedings before State licensing boards.
- The U.S. Marshals Service will enhance its witness security program with 30 additional deputies and continue upgrading the service of Federal warrants by deputy marshals.
- The fees and expenses of witnesses appearing on behalf of the Federal Government to provide factual information or expert testimony will require expenditure of \$15.6 million in 1976.

Rehabilitation of offenders.—These programs encompass Government custody and rehabilitation of criminal offenders, including supervision and operation of correctional institutions, inmate and offender treatment and training programs, probation and parole services, and other supportive functions.

- Expenditure of \$542 million will support rehabilitation of offenders in 1976 as compared with \$491 million in 1975 and \$446 million in 1974.
- In 1976, LEAA will allocate \$264 million to States and localities for non-Federal correctional activities.
- During 1976, \$253 million will be spent on correctional programs of the Bureau of Prisons, with continued emphasis on developing a balanced system of community and institutional facilities for the reintegration of offenders into society.
- The U.S. Board of Parole with regionalized operations and new decisionmaking criteria will ensure greater equity, consistency, and speed in the parole process in 1975 and 1976.
- The President established through Executive order the Presidential Clemency Board to review certain convictions of persons under the Military Selective Service Act and the Uniform Code of Military Justice and to make recommendations for Executive clemency.

Planning and coordination.—Included in this category are outlays supporting State and local criminal justice planning, as well as the coordination of Federal enforcement activities nationally and with respect to international enforcement efforts.

- Approximately \$72 million will be spent on planning and coordination of crime reduction programs in 1976, consisting primarily of \$70.6 million in expenditures by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to encourage State and local governments to plan and evaluate their criminal justice activities.
- In 1976, the State Department will continue to coordinate inter-agency efforts to assist foreign governments and international organizations in carrying out their drug control programs.

Table N-4. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND AGENCY ¹ (in thousands of dollars)

Major program and agency	Outlays		
	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Crime research and statistics:			
The Judiciary.....	814	1,049	3,711
Department of Defense—Civil.....	16	18	20
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	3,995	4,595	4,267
Department of Justice.....	87,196	101,257	98,154
Department of Transportation.....	3,309	2,630	3,231
Department of the Treasury.....	840	840	840
Program total.....	96,170	110,389	110,223
Reform of criminal laws:			
Department of Justice.....	3,292	3,907	3,879
Services for prevention of crime:			
Department of Defense—Civil.....	147	169	176
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	136,956	198,326	200,460
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	23,424	13,160	10,350
Department of the Interior.....	1,251	1,325	1,325
Department of Justice.....	196,862	216,176	214,457
Department of Transportation.....	100	200	1,000
Veterans Administration.....	25,688	27,248	28,073
Program total.....	384,428	456,604	455,841
Criminal law enforcement:			
Department of Agriculture.....	7,869	9,826	10,425
Department of Defense—Civil.....	4,487	5,207	5,481
Department of the Interior.....	43,060	44,594	48,321
Department of Justice.....	545,598	645,351	698,412
Department of Labor.....	2,400	2,900	2,900
Department of Transportation.....	34,267	27,486	28,382
Department of the Treasury.....	273,618	323,466	342,079
Other independent agencies.....	427	458	527
Program total.....	911,726	1,059,288	1,136,527
Law enforcement support:			
Department of Defense—Civil.....	143	164	172
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	4,015	4,000	-----
Department of the Interior.....	503	732	883
Department of Justice.....	153,260	185,731	190,807
Department of State.....	5,162	26,800	37,800
Department of Transportation.....	110	117	126
Department of the Treasury.....	7,763	19,061	30,597
General Services Administration.....	72,123	68,062	70,289
Veterans Administration.....	64,863	84,031	90,340
Department of Commerce.....	1,837	2,137	2,342
Program total.....	309,779	390,835	423,356

See footnote at end of table.

Table N-4. **FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND AGENCY** ¹ (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Major program and agency	Outlays		
	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Administration of criminal justice:			
The Judiciary.....	66,254	76,770	82,905
Department of Defense—Civil.....	84	99	103
Department of the Interior.....	1,382	1,711	2,076
Department of Justice.....	155,009	186,480	198,006
Department of Transportation.....	2	2	2
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	150	-----	-----
Program total.....	222,881	265,062	283,092
Rehabilitation of offenders:			
The Judiciary.....	12,077	14,541	20,603
Department of Defense—Civil.....	1,064	1,150	1,212
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	52,504	52,274	50,070
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	4,685	2,520	1,840
Department of the Interior.....	269	269	269
Department of Justice.....	371,278	415,468	463,351
Department of Labor.....	3,735	5,000	5,000
Program total.....	445,612	491,222	542,345
Planning and coordination of crime reduction programs:			
Department of Justice.....	57,245	61,676	71,547
Total Federal outlays.....	2,431,133	2,838,983	3,026,810

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military and U.S. Postal Service.

Table N-5. SELECTED CRIME REDUCTION DATA (dollars in thousands)

	1972	1973	1974
Federal outlays for crime reduction:			
Federal crime reduction outlays assisting States and localities.....	\$674,785	\$966,863	\$1,023,906
Federal crime reduction outlays for reduction of Federal crimes.....	\$1,131,608	\$1,326,831	\$1,407,227
Total Federal outlays for reduction of crime.....	\$1,352,755	\$1,806,393	\$2,431,133
Federal personnel:			
Full-time Federal criminal investigators ¹	17,507	19,117	19,130
U.S. attorneys and assistant attorneys (man-years on criminal workload).....	763	722	775
Attorneys—criminal division (man-years).....	253	² 273	324
U.S. district court judgeships.....	401	400	400
State and local crimes:³			
Serious crimes recorded (UCR—table 2).....	8,173,400	8,638,400	(⁴)
Violent crimes recorded (UCR—table 2).....	828,820	869,470	(⁴)
Rate of serious crimes per 100,000 inhabitants (UCR—table 2).....	3,925	4,116	(⁴)
Rate of violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants (UCR—table 2).....	398	414	(⁴)
Percent index crimes cleared by arrest (UCR—table 15 in 1972, table 14 in 1973).....	22.0	21.2	(⁴)
Percent found guilty of persons charged by police (UCR—table 18 in 1972 and 1973).....	65.2	63.7	(⁴)
Federal investigations:			
FBI, investigative matters received.....	824,252	774,579	745,840
Immigration and Naturalization Service (investigations completed).....	30,245	30,940	32,101
Postal Service, criminal caseload.....	510,220	462,671	319,293
IRS, cases closed.....	8,518	8,500	7,215
U.S. Customs Service, cases closed.....	40,076	40,276	21,981
Secret Service, cases closed.....	⁵ 158,871	124,389	128,947
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, cases closed.....	6,964	5,403	5,455
Disposition of Federal criminal matters:			
Investigative matters presented for prosecutive decision—prosecution declined.....	119,064	93,926	86,301
Federal criminal cases commenced ⁶	47,043	40,367	43,319
Federal criminal cases terminated ⁶	46,090	41,389	44,255
Federal criminal cases pending ⁶	25,438	24,416	27,644
Federal criminal defendants convicted.....	37,220	34,983	34,699
High echelon organized crime figures convicted.....	60	69	69
Corrections:			
Average Federal jail population.....	5,160	5,870	5,877
Average Federal prison population.....	21,329	22,294	23,332
Court commitments to Federal institutions.....	16,832	17,540	16,789
Average Federal prison sentences (months).....	47.9	51.0	(⁴)
Persons under supervision of Federal probation system (end of year).....	49,023	54,346	59,534
Federal paroles granted.....	6,174	6,339	5,540
Warrants issued for violation of conditions of release from prison.....	1,906	1,635	1,591
Executive clemency petitions granted.....	255	207	195

¹ CSC jobs classified in series 1811 as of April 30.² Includes internal security functions transferred into the Criminal Division.³ From FBI uniform crime report.⁴ Not available.⁵ Reflects closing out case backlog where no further investigation was warranted.⁶ Excludes transfers.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS N

FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME

Two basic responsibilities of government are to maintain public order and administer justice. Federal programs are designed to identify the underlying causes of criminal behavior, gain better understanding of the magnitude and nature of the crime problem, and prevent or reduce crime through more effective law enforcement, public education, and treatment of adult and juvenile offenders. The objective is to reverse the trend of rising crime, thereby reducing the tragic loss of human and economic resources associated with crime and alleviating the fear of criminal abuse and exploitation in our communities.

Recognizing that State and local governments have the primary responsibility for controlling crime, the Federal Government will:

- Provide leadership by improving the quality of Federal laws and the criminal justice system.
- Vigorously enforce laws covering criminal conduct that cannot be controlled effectively at the State and local level.
- Provide financial and technical assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies.
- Emphasize Federal law enforcement efforts against organized and white collar crime, illegal commerce in firearms, large scale trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs and illegal aliens.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PAST YEAR

Accomplishments of the past year reflect the high priority the Administration has placed on combating crime and improving our entire system of criminal justice. During the past year:

- The President transmitted a special message to Congress in which he proposed:
 - a comprehensive "Criminal Justice Reform Act" which would combine diverse Federal statutes into a uniform coherent code;
 - a "career criminal program" to assure quick identification and prosecution of repeat offenders;
 - pretrial treatment programs for certain first offenders;
 - additional Federal District court judgeships and expanded criminal jurisdictions of U.S. magistrates;
 - new and upgraded prison facilities to reduce overcrowding;
 - strengthened Federal firearms laws to prohibit the manufacture, assembly, and sale of cheap, highly concealable handguns;
 - reauthorization of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration through 1981, and continued financial and technical assistance to State and local governments.
- The Domestic Council completed a comprehensive study on drug abuse which recommended a reordering of enforcement priorities and a coordinated national effort to combat drug abuse.

- The Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms began intensive investigative efforts against illegal commerce in firearms in three large metropolitan areas; 180 additional firearms investigators were assigned to these areas in 1976, and an additional 320 will be provided in 1977.
- The Treasury Department began training law enforcement officers at a new facility in Glynco, Georgia.
- The Presidential Clemency Board, established pursuant to a proclamation and Executive order issued on September 16, 1974, successfully completed its work and ceased operations after reviewing and preparing recommendations on 15,500 requests for clemency.

1977 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

In 1977, Federal programs for the reduction of crime will build upon the numerous directives and recommendations contained in the President's special message to Congress on crime. Federal outlays for crime reduction programs will total almost \$3.1 billion in 1977, approximately the same as in 1976 and \$254 million greater than 1975. It is estimated that total expenditures by all levels of government—Federal, State, and local—will exceed \$17.9 billion in 1977.

Recognizing that the heaviest burden of enforcing our criminal laws rests upon State and local governments, over \$1.1 billion in Federal expenditures will be used to improve State and local criminal justice systems and assist communities in preventing crimes and juvenile delinquency. Federal outlays channeled to State and local governments through the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) will total \$815 million in 1977, compared with \$896 million in 1976.

The Department of Justice anticipates outlays of \$1.9 billion in 1977 for crime reduction programs. The Administration will place specific emphasis on enhancing the Department's capabilities in the following program areas:

- litigation and court support* by extensive use of automated data processing systems and by adding 291 U.S. attorneys and 87 U.S. marshals to increase criminal and civil litigation capabilities in the field offices;
- corrections* through activation of three new prison facilities, renovation and rehabilitation of existing facilities and construction of four new institutions. Also, expanded research and evaluation efforts in the field of corrections is being funded through the National Institute of Corrections;
- drug enforcement* by adding 102 new positions to implement the comprehensive Federal enforcement strategy as well as recommendations contained in the Domestic Council's White Paper on Drug Abuse.
- illegal alien control*, by emphasizing enforcement activities and expanding detention and deportation capabilities to assure that illegal aliens are effectively deported or otherwise removed from the country.

The Department of Treasury has the second largest Federal crime reduction program and will spend \$393 million in 1977. To carry out the President's directive to control illegal firearms, the Bureau of

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms will expand enforcement efforts against illegal commerce in firearms from 3 to 11 large metropolitan areas.

Total Federal outlays for drug law enforcement are expected to exceed \$300 million in 1977. Emphasis will be placed on attaining a coordinated, effective Federal effort in consort with State and local enforcement organizations in the battle against drugs.

Table N-1. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY AGENCY¹ (in thousands of dollars)

	Outlays		
	1975 actual	1976 estimate	1977 estimate
The Judiciary.....	120,680	144,963	150,188
Department of Agriculture.....	9,685	12,204	12,738
Department of Commerce.....	3,206	2,715	2,715
Department of Defense—Civil.....	6,763	7,419	7,888
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	284,140	245,781	222,100
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	20,931	13,736	14,267
Department of the Interior.....	44,765	60,446	63,093
Department of Justice.....	1,822,948	2,017,416	1,997,541
Department of Labor.....	3,395	3,554	3,430
Department of State.....	15,250	48,000	36,000
Department of Transportation.....	41,399	44,164	46,973
Department of the Treasury.....	335,024	387,940	393,175
General Services Administration.....	3,453	4,340	4,716
Veterans Administration.....	108,326	136,933	119,922
Other independent agencies.....	1,435	1,309	880
Total Federal outlays.....	2,821,400	3,130,920	3,075,626

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military and \$38.3 million of outlays for the U.S. Postal Service which are included in the Annexed Budget for 1977.

CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS BY ACTIVITIES

Budget outlays included in this special analysis represent all Federal programs directly related to crime reduction except those of the Department of Defense.¹ The analysis excludes general social programs, even though such programs may indirectly reduce the causes of crime, and does not include resources devoted to background investigations for employment, administrative inspections, or investigations of a regulatory nature which might in rare cases result in the application of criminal sanctions. Where activities involve both criminal and civil proceedings, such as operation of Federal courts, an allocation of outlays to the crime-related function has been estimated. The narrative is not intended to be all-inclusive, but rather to highlight the wide range of activities and agencies involved in Federal crime reduction programs.

¹ Defense Department outlays for law enforcements are estimated as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	1975	1976	1977
Department of the Army.....	306,535	325,856	321,028
Department of the Navy.....	14,990	16,259	23,156
Department of the Air Force.....	193,917	201,863	187,849
Total, Department of Defense.....	515,442	543,978	532,033

Table N-2. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND SELECTED ACTIVITY ¹ (in thousands of dollars)

Major program and selected activity	Outlays		
	1975 actual	1976 estimate	1977 estimate
Crime research and statistics:			
Statistics on crime, criminals, and criminal justice system.....	94,952	107,669	97,017
Research on criminal behavior and sociology of crime.....	11,938	12,757	10,286
Program total.....	106,890	120,426	107,303
Reform of criminal laws.....	3,891	4,174	3,462
Services for prevention of crime:			
Public education on law observance, enforcement, and crime prevention.....	14,311	16,184	13,144
Special programs for the treatment of narcotic addicts.....	258,776	226,683	214,324
Prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.....	110,577	116,630	106,099
Development of other community crime prevention services..	35,910	27,783	19,852
Program total.....	419,574	387,280	353,419
Criminal law enforcement:			
Investigations into violations of Federal criminal law.....	821,109	909,609	942,484
Federal protection of individuals and facilities.....	50,842	60,420	61,806
Assistance to State and local governments for enforcement..	244,336	274,010	269,547
Program total.....	1,116,287	1,244,039	1,273,837
Law enforcement support:			
Criminal intelligence and information systems.....	57,413	62,138	63,537
Education and training of enforcement officers.....	165,054	210,373	170,263
Laboratories and criminalistics.....	48,311	51,303	47,365
International programs in support of domestic law enforcement.....	31,806	70,348	57,056
Program total.....	302,584	394,162	338,221
Administration of criminal justice:			
Conduct of Federal criminal prosecutions.....	82,471	96,147	114,671
Operation and support of Federal court systems.....	98,973	112,838	115,784
Assistance to States and localities for improved administration of justice.....	78,007	80,814	70,056
Program total.....	259,451	289,799	300,511
Corrections:			
Operation of Federal correctional institutions.....	182,797	217,976	226,868
Federal probation, parole, and community treatment.....	48,157	62,737	73,654
Federal inmate education and training.....	10,816	13,161	12,705
Federal inmate medical treatment.....	21,600	24,094	26,380
Other programs supporting Federal corrections.....	1,152	1,692	1,860
Assistance to States and localities for improved correctional programs.....	264,071	279,825	261,796
Program total.....	528,593	599,485	603,263
Planning and coordination of crime reduction programs.....	84,130	91,555	95,610
Total Federal outlays.....	2,821,400	3,130,920	3,075,626

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military and U.S. Postal Service.

Crime research and statistics.—Crime research and statistics encompass Federal activities which produce numerical data and other information concerning crime, criminals, and the criminal justice system which contribute to the development of new techniques and methods for effective law enforcement. Total Federal outlays for crime research and statistics are estimated to be \$107 million in 1977—\$97 million for the collection of quantitative data, and \$10 million for research.

- The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice engages in applied research, evaluation, and technology transfer activities to improve existing strategies for crime prevention and control. Projects include studies of community crime prevention; police discretion, patrol, and corruption; sentencing disparities among courts; standards and goals for corrections; and the National Evaluation Program.
- The National Criminal Justice Statistics and Information Service has an ongoing data collection program. Project SEARCH, which is a 50-State consortium of representatives from the criminal justice community, will support projects involving the development of information systems technology and initiate additional efforts to strengthen the capacity of State and local governments in data collection.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration will improve its capability to monitor drug abuse trends and develop techniques for determining sources of illegal drugs. Research will focus on developing tools and techniques for determining sources of illegal drugs and on improving productivity of investigators and agents.
- The Coast Guard research program will include the design and testing of an ocean dumping surveillance system to detect hazardous substances discharged illegally in the marine environment.
- The U.S. Postal Service will seek means to improve postal security through development of devices such as a letter tracing system, antitampering devices for mail sacks, and portable containers for suspect letter bombs.

Reform of criminal laws.—Criminal law reform consists of efforts to improve the effectiveness of criminal statutes and assure that they accurately reflect the values and standards of our society. The Administration places high priority on reform of Federal criminal laws, and \$3.4 million will be spent on criminal law reform in 1977. Approximately 70% of these expenditures will support law reform efforts of State and local governments.

- One of the top legislative priorities of the Administration in 1977 is enactment of the "Criminal Justice Reform Act" (S. 1). This bill would combine and reform the Federal criminal laws into a uniform, coherent code and would serve as a model for reform of State and local laws.
- The Administration will work closely with the Congress to achieve enactment of legislation to strengthen Federal firearms laws. The President has proposed that the manufacture, assembly, and sale of cheap handguns, often referred to as "Saturday night specials," be banned and that only bona fide gun dealers be permitted to obtain Federal licenses to engage in the business of selling firearms.

- During 1977, the Commission to Review the National Policy Toward Gambling will submit its final recommendations to the President and Congress. The final report will include recommendations to change existing law enforcement practices and Federal laws and regulations on gambling. Also, the report will propose model legislation to accomplish similar changes in State practices.

Prevention of crime.—Crime prevention includes Government efforts to reduce crime through means other than direct enforcement or general correctional activities, i.e., actions taken before the fact. The category therefore includes public education, drug addict treatment, juvenile offender programs, and projects to improve police/community relations. An estimated \$353 million will be concentrated on crime prevention programs in 1977.

- The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) located within the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, has the principal responsibility for the Federal drug treatment, rehabilitation, research, and prevention programs. In 1977, funds will be provided to support a variety of community-based treatment programs for narcotic addicts and drug abusers and to support demonstration programs that are established to evaluate the effectiveness of existing or new treatment programs. Also, NIDA will match State funds (based on a predetermined formula) for operational costs of treatment activities which offer detoxification, institutional (medical, psychological, educational), and community-based aftercare services.
- The Bureau of Prisons will maintain its specialized institutional treatment programs for narcotic addicts and for other drug-dependent offenders who use drugs such as amphetamines, barbiturates, and hallucinogens.
- The Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will fund projects which promote more citizen participation in criminal justice proceedings.
- The Veterans Administration will provide assistance to eligible veterans through its drug dependence treatment program. The program combines medical, social, psychiatric, and vocational treatment designed to remove dependence on opiates and other drugs, thereby alleviating the need for the addict to commit crimes to support his habit.

Criminal law enforcement.—Criminal law enforcement includes activities to detect, identify, and apprehend violators of criminal laws. Federal support of State and local enforcement is also included in this category. High Federal priority will be placed on white collar and organized crime, narcotic trafficking, illegal alien control, and an intensification of Federal firearms law enforcement. Criminal law enforcement will account for \$1.2 billion in outlays during 1977, including \$269.5 million in support of State and local enforcement programs.

- The Federal Bureau of Investigation will stress quality of case-load rather than quantity. This new policy of prioritizing investigations will permit the FBI to concentrate additional resources

- on white collar and organized crime offenders, and to vigorously investigate civil rights cases and counterespionage matters.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration will add 102 positions to implement the comprehensive Federal enforcement strategy and recommendations contained in the Domestic Council's White Paper on Drug Abuse. Conspiracy investigations will be stressed in 1977 and increased emphasis will be devoted to regulatory and compliance activities aimed at preventing diversion of amphetamines and barbiturates into the illicit market.
 - The Immigration and Naturalization Service will redeploy its staff, expand detention and deportation capabilities and emphasize strict enforcement to assure that illegal aliens are effectively apprehended and deported or otherwise removed from the country.
 - The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms will intensify its enforcement efforts in the 11 largest metropolitan areas by adding 320 firearms investigators.
 - The Customs Service will continue its efforts to intercept drugs and other contraband at the Nation's borders. Efforts will include air and sea interception, coordinated with highly mobile ground interception units. A computerized intelligence lookout system and sophisticated communications will help direct enforcement efforts against suspected smugglers and known fugitives.
 - The Federal strike force program, initiated in 1966 and supervised by the Department of Justice, will concentrate efforts in 17 large metropolitan and outlying areas in 1977. Strike forces consist of representatives from Federal investigative agencies and selected State and local law enforcement agencies operating under the legal guidance of the Criminal Division and the U.S. Attorneys. In 1977, this consolidated force will maintain pressure on organized and white collar violators, those who manipulate welfare and pension funds, drug and tax offenders, and other major violators of Federal criminal laws.
 - The Department of Transportation and the Criminal Division will combine efforts with those of other Federal agencies to foster improvements in State car title and registration systems in order to frustrate false documentation by auto theft rings.
 - The Securities and Exchange Commission will place top priority on investigation of cases involving organized crime, particularly those instances where there is evidence of criminal infiltration into the securities industry.

Law enforcement support.—Law enforcement support includes contributions to the operation of criminal intelligence systems, education and training of enforcement officers, activities of forensic laboratories, and international programs supporting domestic enforcement efforts—primarily in the area of narcotics control. Outlays of \$338.2 million are projected for law enforcement support in 1977. Of this amount, \$206 million will assist State and local enforcement by funding laboratories, training programs, and criminal intelligence networks.

- In 1977 the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center will operate a criminal investigation and police school as well as conduct a full-time driver training program at new facilities in Glynco, Georgia.

- The Veterans Administration will provide financial assistance for veterans pursuing approved and supervised programs of on-the-job training in law enforcement.
- The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms will train and provide assistance to police officers and organizations in the areas of explosives and firearms investigations.
- During 1977, the Department of State will use Foreign Assistance Act funds to assist foreign governments and international organizations in their efforts to disrupt the flow of illicit narcotics through training in drug enforcement and intelligence, equipment procurement, advisory assistance, crop substitution projects, and drug abuse prevention activities.
- Reductions are proposed in 1977 for education and training assistance to local law enforcement officers. The Law Enforcement Education Program of LEAA, which provides financial assistance for pursuit of college studies, is being reduced from \$40 million to \$5 million. In addition, the budget proposes that 50% of the training costs incurred by the FBI for local law enforcement officers be paid for by local governments.

Administration of criminal justice.—This category includes the preparation and prosecution of criminal cases, operation of court systems, trial of cases, provision of adequate defense, and related activities. The President highlighted this activity as one requiring particular attention in 1977. Over \$300 million will be devoted to prosecution of criminal cases and administration of criminal justice in 1977, including \$70 million for assisting State and local prosecution and court systems. Operation of the Federal judiciary will require expenditure of \$115 million, while criminal prosecutions will account for \$114 million.

- Staff of the U.S. Attorneys' offices will be expanded by 9%, adding significantly to the U.S. Attorneys' capabilities to prosecute criminal cases.
- The fees and expenses of witnesses appearing on behalf of the Federal Government to provide factual information or expert testimony will require expenditure of \$19.4 million in 1977.
- The Commission on Revision of the Federal Appellate Court System will continue its study of the jurisdiction and procedures of the Federal Courts of Appeals.
- In coordination with the Criminal Division and the Internal Revenue Service, the Tax Division of the Justice Department will increase its prosecutive efforts against organized crime racketeers during 1977.
- The U.S. Marshals Service will enhance its witness security program with 87 additional deputies and continue upgrading the service of Federal warrants by deputy marshals.

Corrections.—These programs encompass Government custody and treatment of criminal offenders, including supervision and operation of correctional institutions, inmate and offender treatment and training programs, probation and parole services, and other supportive functions. Particular emphasis will be placed on activating prison facilities and constructing new ones in 1977. Expenditure of \$603 million will support correctional activities in 1977, of which \$261 million will be allocated to non-Federal correctional activities.

- During 1977, \$282 million will be spent on correctional programs of the Bureau of Prisons, with emphasis on developing a balanced system of community and institutional facilities for the reintegration of offenders into society. Three new prisons will be activated and funds are provided for the construction of four additional facilities to replace outdated prisons and relieve overcrowding.
- The U.S. Board of Parole will receive a 12% staff increase; decentralization and new decisionmaking criteria will contribute to greater equity, consistency, and speed in the parole process in 1976 and 1977.

Planning and coordination.—Included in this category are outlays supporting State and local criminal justice planning, coordination of Federal enforcement activities, and coordination of enforcement efforts. Approximately \$96 million will be spent on planning and coordination of crime reduction programs in 1977. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will spend \$95 million to assist State and local governments to plan and evaluate their criminal justice activities, an increase of about \$4 million over 1976. The Department of State will work with foreign governments and international organizations to implement drug control policies and to coordinate interagency participation in international narcotics control.

Table N-3. **FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND AGENCY**¹ (in thousands of dollars)

Major program and agency	Outlays		
	1975 actual	1976 estimate	1977 estimate
Crime research and statistics:			
The Judiciary.....	1,386	2,978	2,758
Department of Defense—Civil.....	18	20	65
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	2,686	2,961	1,972
Department of Justice.....	99,429	110,674	98,529
Department of Transportation.....	2,468	2,453	2,839
Department of the Treasury.....	840	840	840
General Services Administration.....	63	500	300
Program total.....	106,890	120,426	107,303
Reform of criminal laws:			
Department of Justice.....	2,943	3,404	3,178
Other Independent Agencies.....	948	770	284
Program total.....	3,891	4,174	3,462
Services for prevention of crime:			
Department of Defense—Civil.....	169	178	192
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	238,539	199,915	180,828
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	17,287	7,154	3,237
Department of the Interior.....	1,266	2,305	2,519
Department of Justice.....	127,369	140,487	127,579
Department of Transportation.....	125	500	1,000
Veterans Administration.....	34,813	36,733	38,022
General Services Administration.....	6	8	42
Program total.....	419,574	387,280	353,419

See footnotes at end of table.

Table N-3. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND AGENCY ¹ (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Major program and agency	Outlays		
	1975 actual	1976 estimate	1977 estimate
Criminal law enforcement:			
Department of Agriculture.....	9,685	12,204	12,738
Department of Defense—Civil.....	5,126	5,605	5,893
Department of the Interior.....	40,384	52,731	54,587
Department of Justice.....	694,454	762,576	783,077
Department of Labor.....	3,395	3,554	3,430
Department of Transportation.....	38,723	41,121	43,036
Department of the Treasury.....	323,332	363,059	365,207
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	80	1,892	4,415
General Services Administration.....	621	758	858
Other independent agencies.....	487	539	596
Program total.....	1,116,287	1,244,039	1,273,837
Law enforcement support:			
Department of Defense—Civil.....	164	174	186
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	5	5	0
Department of the Interior.....	563	935	1,442
Department of Justice.....	196,167	214,208	183,540
Department of State.....	15,250	48,000	36,000
Department of Transportation.....	81	88	96
Department of the Treasury.....	10,852	24,041	27,128
General Services Administration.....	2,753	3,061	3,500
Veterans Administration.....	73,513	100,200	81,900
Department of Commerce.....	3,206	2,715	2,715
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	30	735	1,714
Program total.....	302,584	394,162	338,221
Administration of criminal justice:			
The Judiciary.....	81,195	91,901	87,791
Department of Defense—Civil.....	101	102	105
Department of the Interior.....	1,499	2,136	2,089
Department of Justice.....	176,618	195,627	210,523
Department of Transportation.....	2	2	2
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	35	30	0
General Services Administration.....	1	1	1
Program total.....	259,451	289,799	300,511
Corrections:			
The Judiciary.....	38,099	50,084	59,639
Department of Defense—Civil.....	1,185	1,340	1,447
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	42,875	42,870	39,300
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	3,524	3,712	4,334
Department of the Interior.....	1,053	2,339	2,456
Department of Justice.....	441,857	499,140	496,087
Program total.....	528,593	599,485	603,263
Planning and coordination of crime reduction programs:			
Department of Justice.....	84,111	91,300	95,028
Other.....	19	255	582
Program total.....	84,130	91,555	95,610
Total Federal outlays.....	2,821,400	3,130,920	3,075,626

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military and U.S. Postal Service.

Table N-4. SELECTED CRIME REDUCTION DATA (dollars in thousands)

	1973	1974	1975
Federal outlays for crime reduction:			
Federal crime reduction outlays assisting States and localities.....	\$966, 863	\$1, 023, 906	\$1, 142, 297
Federal crime reduction outlays for reduction of Federal crimes.....	\$1, 326, 831	\$1, 407, 227	\$1, 679, 103
Total Federal outlays for reduction of crime.....	\$2, 293, 694	\$2, 431, 133	\$2, 821, 400
Federal personnel:			
Full-time Federal criminal investigators ¹	19, 117	19, 515	19, 205
U.S. attorneys and assistant attorneys (work-years on criminal workload).....	722	775	834
Attorneys—criminal division (work-years).....	² 366	324	386
U.S. district court judgeships.....	400	400	400
State and local crimes: ³			
Serious crimes recorded (UCR—table 2).....	8, 666, 200	10, 192, 000	(⁴)
Violent crimes recorded (UCR—table 2).....	871, 450	969, 820	
Rate of serious crimes per 100,000 inhabitants (UCR—table 2).....	4, 129	4, 821	(⁴)
Rate of violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants (UCR—table 2).....	415	459	(⁴)
Percent index crimes cleared by arrest (UCR—table 14 in 1973, table 18 in 1974).....	21. 2	21. 3	(⁴)
Percent found guilty of persons charged by police (UCR—table 18 in 1973, table 22 in 1974).....	63. 7	63. 3	(⁴)
Federal investigations:			
FBI, investigative matters received.....	774, 583	745, 840	673, 957
Immigration and Naturalization Service (investigations completed).....	30, 940	32, 101	38, 067
Postal Service, criminal caseload.....	347, 528	319, 293	307, 509
IRS, case closed.....	8, 500	7, 215	8, 000
U.S. Customs Service, cases closed.....	40, 276	21, 981	24, 508
Secret Service, cases closed.....	124, 389	128, 947	139, 159
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, cases closed.....	5, 403	5, 455	5, 203
Disposition of Federal criminal matters:			
Investigative matters presented for prosecutive decision—prosecution declined.....	93, 926	102, 535	105, 737
Federal criminal cases commenced ⁶	46, 663	47, 050	46, 951
Federal criminal cases terminated ⁶	47, 853	48, 200	46, 467
Federal criminal cases pending ⁶	28, 352	27, 202	27, 898
Federal criminal defendants convicted.....	37, 261	34, 699	49, 281
High echelon organized crime figures convicted.....	69	69	54
Corrections:			
Average Federal jail population.....	5, 870	5, 877	5, 738
Average Federal prison population.....	22, 294	23, 332	23, 034
Court commitments to Federal institutions.....	16, 402	16, 144	17, 718
Average Federal prison sentences (months).....	50. 9	48. 0	50. 9
Persons under supervision of Federal probation system (end of year).....	54, 346	59, 615	64, 261
Federal paroles granted.....	6, 339	5, 540	8, 886
Warrants issued for violation of conditions of release from prison.....	1, 635	1, 591	2, 212
Executive clemency petitions granted.....	207	195	156

¹ CSC jobs classified in series 1811.² Includes internal security functions transferred into the Criminal Division.³ From FBI uniform crime report.⁴ Not available.⁵ Reflects closing out case backlog where no further investigation was warranted.⁶ Excludes transfers.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS N

FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME

Two basic responsibilities of government are the maintenance of order and the administration of justice. The Federal Government fulfills these responsibilities through crime reduction and criminal justice programs that include:

- Operation of the Federal criminal justice system;
- Support for crime and criminal justice research and development to determine new methods of controlling crime and strengthening criminal justice; and
- Financial and technical assistance to States and localities for crime reduction and criminal justice improvement.

The objective is to reverse the trend of rising crime, thereby decreasing the fear of criminal abuse and exploitation and the loss of human and economic resources associated with crime.

EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR

Federal crime reduction activities reflect the continued high priority the administration has placed on these programs. During the past year:

- The President transmitted a Special Message on Drug Abuse to Congress that:
 - established two new Cabinet committees: Drug Law Enforcement, and Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation;
 - directed the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Ambassador to the United Nations to discuss with foreign governments the development of adequate controls on the production and distribution of illicit drugs;
 - endorsed the Mexican Government's proposal to establish a mechanism for formally exchanging information and ideas on drug law enforcement;
 - proposed legislation to: (1) require minimum mandatory prison sentences for persons convicted of high-level trafficking in heroin, (2) enable judges to deny bail in certain drug cases, and (3) expand Customs authority to search for money being smuggled out of the United States;
 - urged congressional confirmation of the 1971 international treaty (Convention on Psychotropic Substances) aimed at controlling synthetic drugs.
- The Cabinet level Domestic Council Committee on Illegal Aliens, chaired by the Attorney General, completed 9 months of intensive study of problems related to illegal immigration. The Committee's preliminary report was released in early January.
- The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funded 19 career criminal programs focused on habitual offenders. Accomplishments included significant reductions in court delays and plea

bargaining, conviction of 94% of all persons identified as habitual criminals, and incarceration of 93% of those convicted.

- Four new Federal correctional facilities were activated, including metropolitan correctional centers in New York and Chicago, a youth facility at Miami, Fla., and an adult institution at Butner, N.C.

During the first 9 months of 1976, overall crime increased only 2%. This compares to increases of 11% and 16% in 1975 and 1974, respectively. Violent crime—murder, robbery, aggravated assault, and forcible rape—decreased in the same period; this is the first time since this statistical series was started (1970) that violent crime has decreased.

1978 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 1978 budget proposes continued emphasis on Federal programs to reduce crime and improve criminal justice. Outlays from these programs are expected to total \$3.3 billion in 1978, \$102 million more than in 1977, and \$304 million greater than in 1976. Estimated total criminal justice expenditures by all levels of government—Federal, State, and local—are estimated to exceed \$26 billion in 1978.

Recognizing that the heaviest burden of crime reduction and criminal justice improvement rests upon State and local governments, the Federal Government will devote more than \$1 billion in Federal expenditures to assist those governments in carrying out these responsibilities. Federal funds channeled to State and local governments through the principal criminal justice assistance program—the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)—will result in \$819 million in outlays in 1978.

The Department of Justice, the primary Federal agency responsible for crime reduction and criminal justice programs, anticipates outlays of \$2.1 billion in 1978 for these purposes. Specific emphasis will be placed on the following program areas:

- *Law enforcement.*—The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will accelerate efforts to automate fingerprint operations. LEAA, in cooperation with FBI and other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, will continue funding antifencing projects—such as the highly effective “Sting” operation in Washington, D.C.—to disrupt illicit commerce in stolen goods.
- *Adjudication.*—The Washington-based legal divisions and U.S. Attorney's offices around the country will receive additional resources to accommodate an increased and more complex caseload. LEAA will emphasize financial and technical assistance for State and local judicial systems to reduce court delay and improve administration.
- *Corrections.*—Additional prison and detention facilities will be provided to relieve overcrowding, accommodate increased inmate population, and reduce the use of older, inadequate institutions.

The Department of the Treasury has the second largest Federal crime reduction program because of its responsibility to enforce tax, currency, and other revenue laws. Outlays of \$459 million are expected in 1978 with special emphasis on the following enforcement areas:

- *Firearms and explosives.*—The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms will evaluate, test, and make a decision whether to expand its concentrated urban enforcement project against illegal trafficking in firearms and explosives.

- *Counterfeiting and forgery.*—The Secret Service will devote an increased proportion of resources to the investigation and arrest of persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, or altering currency, coins, checks, and bonds of the United States and foreign governments.

Total 1978 outlays for drug law enforcement are expected to exceed \$334 million. Because the incidence of drug abuse, especially heroin, appears to have a major effect on the incidence of crime, several programs to reduce the availability of drugs and imprison high-level traffickers will be strengthened:

- *Eradication.*—These activities will be encouraged, particularly the intensified eradication program begun in 1976 by the Mexican Government to reduce the supply of brown heroin.
- *Drug removal.*—Efforts to control drug smuggling at the Nation's borders through the use of contraband detection devices and "sniffer dog" teams will be expanded; additional investigative efforts will be concentrated on high-level traffickers.
- *Tax enforcement.*—Additional resources will be focused upon investigation of high-level drug traffickers who violate Federal tax laws.

Table N-1. OUTLAYS FOR FEDERAL CRIME REDUCTION BY AGENCY

(In thousands of dollars)¹

	Outlays		
	1976 actual	1977 estimate	1978 estimate
The Judiciary.....	145,620	174,518	191,788
Department of Agriculture.....	10,657	14,055	13,780
Department of Commerce.....	2,896	4,003	4,003
Department of Defense—Civil.....	6,579	7,503	8,453
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	215,422	230,029	260,667
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	8,192	3,605	-----
Department of the Interior.....	63,327	61,412	63,432
Department of Justice.....	1,960,848	2,073,671	2,084,713
Department of Labor.....	7,000	5,000	5,000
Department of State.....	41,818	35,150	35,600
Department of Transportation.....	67,692	100,167	109,075
Department of the Treasury.....	377,973	413,066	458,727
General Services Administration.....	3,443	3,367	2,941
Veterans Administration.....	131,035	119,172	108,287
Other independent agencies.....	681	765	798
Total Federal outlays.....	3,043,183	3,245,483	3,347,264

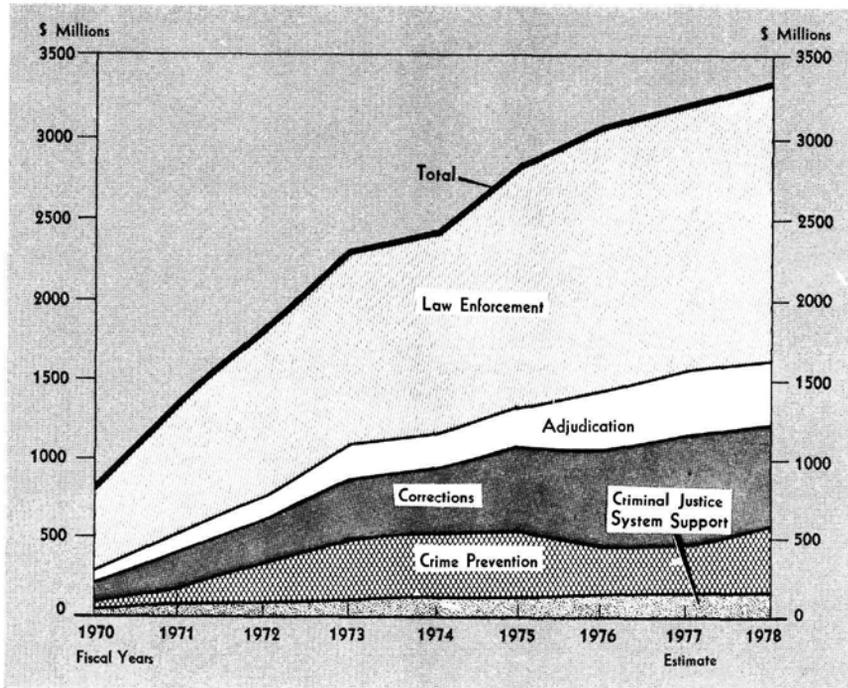
¹ Does not include outlays for the Department of Defense—Military and the U.S. Postal Service that are included in the 1978 Annexed Budget.

CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS BY ACTIVITIES

Budget outlays discussed in this special analysis pertain to all Federal programs directly related to crime reduction except those of

the Department of Defense.¹ The analysis excludes general social programs, even though such programs may indirectly reduce the causes of crime, and does not include resources devoted to background investigations for employment, administrative inspections, or investigations of a regulatory nature that might result in the application of criminal sanctions in rare cases. Where activities involve both criminal and civil proceedings, such as operation of Federal courts, an allocation of outlays to the crime-related function has been estimated. The discussion is not intended to be exhaustive but rather to highlight the wide range of activities and agencies involved in Federal crime reduction programs.

Growth in Outlays for Federal Crime Reduction Activities



Crime prevention.—Crime prevention programs include efforts to reduce crime through means other than direct enforcement or general criminal justice activities; that is, actions taken before the fact. The category includes public education, drug treatment, juvenile delinquency prevention, and community crime prevention projects.

¹ Defense Department outlays for law enforcement are estimated as (in thousands of dollars):

	1976 act.	TQ act.	1977 est.	1978 est.
Department of the Army.....	360,647	90,542	408,075	418,502
Department of the Navy.....	10,695	2,732	16,910	17,529
Department of the Air Force.....	201,863	46,550	184,410	188,789
Total, Department of Defense.....	573,205	139,824	609,395	624,820

Table N-2. OUTLAYS FOR FEDERAL CRIME REDUCTION BY PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY (in thousands of dollars) ¹

Major program and activity	Outlays		
	1976 actual	1977 estimate	1978 estimate
Crime prevention:			
Public education on law observance, enforcement, and crime prevention.....	24,343	28,372	46,427
Special programs for the treatment of narcotic addicts.....	173,877	172,727	195,595
Juvenile delinquency prevention.....	81,866	93,781	96,213
Development of community crime prevention services.....	22,789	12,583	24,952
Program total.....	302,875	307,463	363,187
Law enforcement:			
Enforcement of Federal criminal law.....	939,178	1,038,778	1,110,882
Protection of facilities and individuals.....	76,314	75,092	77,506
General law enforcement support.....	538,992	517,965	502,236
Research and development.....	27,071	31,539	26,618
Program total.....	1,581,555	1,663,374	1,717,242
Adjudication:			
Preparation of Federal criminal cases.....	98,860	114,436	121,429
Operation of the Federal court system.....	100,687	115,886	123,092
Assistance to States and localities.....	163,126	174,786	145,911
Research and development.....	16,811	17,117	13,853
Program total.....	379,484	422,225	404,285
Corrections:			
Operation of Federal correctional institutions.....	192,901	226,542	261,452
Federal probation, parole, and community treatment activities.....	63,843	78,611	84,950
Federal inmate education and training.....	11,553	14,392	15,607
Federal inmate medical treatment.....	24,596	30,731	33,786
Assistance to States and localities.....	287,921	301,553	273,129
Research and development.....	12,010	11,628	10,041
Other Federal correctional activities.....	2,872	3,287	3,450
Program total.....	595,696	666,744	682,415
Criminal justice systems support:			
Statistics on crime and criminal justice systems.....	42,011	34,539	34,228
Research on behavior and the causes of crime.....	12,775	13,165	10,153
Reform of criminal laws.....	1,536	1,660	1,650
Planning and coordination of crime reduction programs.....	127,251	136,312	134,104
Program total.....	183,573	185,676	180,135
Total Federal outlays.....	3,043,183	3,245,483	3,347,264

¹ Does not include Department of Defense—Military and U.S. Postal Service.

An estimated \$363 million will be spent on crime prevention activities in 1978. Specific program emphases are:

- *Community crime prevention.*—The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will implement a new community anti-crime program to encourage citizen groups to participate in crime prevention programs, and will continue research to determine how physical and urban design variables affect criminal behavior

and influence community response to crime. The FBI will assist residents in safeguarding their homes and property through the crime resistance program.

- *Juvenile delinquency prevention.*—LEAA's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention will support several programs started in 1976 and 1977, including removal and diversion of status and other juvenile offenders from the traditional juvenile justice system, restitution, community restoration, and special studies on youth groups, the violent youth offender, and school violence. In 1978 youth advocacy, alternative education programs, and studies of youth probation and alternatives to incarceration will be initiated. LEAA will also continue support for runaway youth programs in coordination with title 20 funds of the Social Security Act.
- *Drug treatment.*—The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will continue to assist States and localities in developing statewide community-based drug abuse treatment programs. LEAA will extend the treatment alternatives to street crime program, which refers drug addicts to appropriate institutional or community services. Community treatment for drug dependent Federal offenders will be expanded by the Bureau of Prisons. In addition, the Veterans Administration will provide assistance to eligible veterans through its drug dependence treatment program, which combines medical, social, psychiatric, and vocational treatment to reduce dependence on opiates and other drugs.

Law enforcement.—Law enforcement consists of detection, identification, and apprehension of violators of Federal criminal law; protection of Federal facilities and individuals; and law enforcement research and development. Other general support is also included, such as the operation of criminal intelligence systems and forensic laboratories, education and training of enforcement officers, and international programs supporting domestic enforcement efforts. Outlays of \$1.7 billion are projected for law enforcement in 1978—the single largest category of all Federal crime reduction programs. Of this amount, \$246 million will constitute assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies. Specific initiatives in 1978 include:

- *Federal law enforcement.*—In addition to the enforcement activities mentioned above, the Immigration and Naturalization Service will strengthen the border patrol and increase the number of inspectors at new and expanded ports of entry. The Justice Department's Criminal Division will refocus its strike forces and concentrate on top organized crime figures, who are usually insulated from prosecution for their serious crimes. The Internal Revenue Service will strengthen the tax fraud investigation program; a task force is currently studying tax fraud to determine how this can best be done. The State Department will continue to assist foreign governments and international organizations in their efforts to disrupt the flow of illicit narcotics, primarily through training in drug enforcement and intelligence, equipment procurement, advisory assistance, and crop substitution projects.

- *Protection of facilities and individuals.*—The Secret Service will continue to provide security for foreign diplomatic missions in Washington, D.C. The Bureau of Indian Affairs will provide law enforcement services for approximately 380,000 persons on 100 reservations. The National Park Service in the Department of the Interior will expand visitor protection in selected areas.
- *Law enforcement research and development.*—Most Federal law enforcement agencies support modest research and development programs to identify better methods of carrying out their responsibilities. The Federal Government's primary law enforcement research effort is LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. In 1978 the Institute will extend projects focusing on police management and police patrol strategies.
- *Other general support.*—The FBI will assist States and localities through fingerprint and laboratory analysis and police training programs. Other Federal law enforcement agencies will continue training State and local law enforcement officers in specific program areas. Several projects to improve police operations will be funded by LEAA. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center will complete renovation of its facilities in Georgia.

Adjudication.—Adjudication includes the preparation and prosecution of criminal cases, operation of court systems, trial of cases, provision of legal defense, and related activities. Adjudication research and development and State and local assistance is also included. More than \$404 million will be devoted to these programs in 1978, including \$146 million in assistance to States and localities. Specific program emphases are:

- *Prosecution of Federal cases.*—The Justice Department's legal divisions, in concert with the U.S. attorneys, are responsible for prosecution of crimes against the United States. In 1978, the Department will emphasize its prosecution of white-collar crime, public corruption, organized crime, and large scale narcotics trafficking.
- *Operation of courts.*—The Federal judiciary will expend \$180 million in 1978 to operate criminal courts. Additional Federal judgeships, which are expected to be considered by Congress, would improve administration of the judiciary's responsibilities.
- *State and local assistance.*—LEAA provides assistance to State and local judicial systems to improve administration and reduce court delays. In 1978, emphasis will be placed on the creation and augmentation of State court planning capabilities, the delivery of technical assistance, and the support of fundamental improvements, such as the reorganization of court systems and the restriction of delay practices.
- *Research and development.*—LEAA's National Institute supports various research projects to determine improved methods of court operation. Specific projects planned in 1978 include studies of alternatives to traditional court processing, consistency in prosecution practices, performance measures for courts, and sentencing guidelines.

Corrections.—These programs encompass custody and treatment of criminal offenders, including supervision and operation of correctional institutions, inmate and offender treatment and training programs, probation and parole services, and other supportive services. Corrections research and development, and State and local assistance are also included. Expenditure of \$682 million will support correctional activities in 1978, of which \$273 million will be allocated to State and local correctional activities. Areas of focus are:

- *Care and custody of Federal offenders.*—The Bureau of Prisons in the Department of Justice is responsible for the care and custody of Federal offenders. In 1978, the Bureau will strengthen security and implement unit management at selected institutions. One new institution will be activated and two more will be expanded.
- *Construction of new facilities.*—In 1978, new construction will be accelerated to provide additional prison and detention space. Work will continue on youth facilities in Alabama, California, New York, and the New Jersey-Philadelphia area, an adult institution in New York, and a metropolitan correctional center in Detroit. New construction will begin on adult institutions in the south central and west coast regions.
- *State and local assistance and correctional research and development.*—Responsibility for this program is shared by LEAA and the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) in the Bureau of Prisons. In 1978, NIC will support projects to upgrade alternatives to incarceration, improve management and operation of correctional systems, and study rehabilitation and deterrence. LEAA will survey the needs of State and local correctional systems and support studies in adult probation and the reorganization and reorientation of field services.
- *Parole activities.*—The U.S. Parole Commission will continue efforts to implement the Parole Commission and Reorganization Act. Additional resources will be provided to improve the parole process.

Criminal justice system support.—This category includes activities that affect more than one component of the criminal justice system and consists of information systems and training, law and policy formulation, general research and development, and overall planning and coordination activities. In 1978, \$180 million will be expended for these activities. Specific components include:

- *Statistics.*—LEAA's National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service compiles information and statistics on crime and criminal justice, and provides assistance for State and local information systems. In 1978, special projects will include continuation of both the National Crime Panel victimization project and the comprehensive data systems program, which supports the development of uniform State criminal justice information systems. The FBI will continue to compile statistics on crime and related matters.

- *Research.*—The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice in LEAA will support several general crime and criminal justice research projects. The National Institute on Mental Health in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will continue research in biomedical and behavioral sciences to acquire knowledge of criminal and delinquent behavior.
- *Reform of law.*—The Justice Department will continue study of the Federal criminal code to develop more effective criminal justice procedures. LEAA will assist States and localities in efforts to revise existing laws.
- *Planning and coordination.*—LEAA supports activities to improve planning and coordination of criminal justice systems. Fifty-five State and territorial planning agencies and several local planning units will be funded in 1978. Emphasis will be placed on developing capabilities in planning, evaluation, monitoring, auditing, and overall management.

Table N-3. **OUTLAYS FOR FEDERAL CRIME REDUCTION BY PROGRAM AND AGENCY** (in thousands of dollars)¹

Program and agency	Outlays		
	1976 actual	1977 estimate	1978 estimate
Crime prevention:			
Department of Defense—Civil.....	178	189	204
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	166,613	171,393	201,293
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	6,721	3,000	-----
Department of the Interior.....	2,016	1,995	2,010
Department of Justice.....	90,250	91,102	118,893
Department of Transportation.....	350	800	1,000
Veterans Administration.....	36,738	38,968	39,767
General Services Administration.....	9	17	20
Program total.....	302,875	307,464	363,187
Law enforcement:			
Department of Defense—Civil.....	5,255	5,962	6,739
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	4,982	5,894	6,206
Department of the Interior.....	58,233	53,605	54,550
Department of Justice.....	906,948	938,010	946,069
Department of State.....	41,818	35,150	35,600
Department of Transportation.....	67,276	99,298	107,999
Department of the Treasury.....	377,973	413,066	458,727
General Services Administration.....	3,264	2,535	2,740
Department of Commerce.....	6,813	10,238	9,878
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	40	1	-----
Department of Agriculture.....	6,740	7,820	7,905
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	681	765	798
Veterans Administration.....	94,297	80,204	68,520
Other agencies.....	7,235	10,826	11,511
Program total.....	1,581,555	1,663,374	1,717,242
Adjudication:			
The Judiciary.....	83,833	99,297	109,447
Department of the Interior.....	1,132	3,844	3,680
Department of Justice.....	294,513	319,081	291,155
Department of Transportation.....	2	2	2
General Services Administration.....	4	1	1
Program total.....	379,484	422,225	404,285
Corrections:			
The Judiciary.....	51,624	64,355	70,830
Department of Defense—Civil.....	1,160	1,290	1,445
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	41,734	48,787	50,097
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	1,427	603	-----
Department of the Interior.....	1,946	1,968	3,192
Department of Justice.....	490,805	544,741	551,851
Department of Labor.....	7,000	5,000	5,000
Program total.....	595,696	666,744	682,415
Criminal justice systems support:			
Department of Defense—Civil.....	50	62	65
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	2,029	3,995	3,071
Department of Justice.....	181,260	180,737	176,745
Department of Transportation.....	64	67	74
General Services Administration.....	166	815	180
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	4	-----	-----
Program total.....	183,573	185,676	180,135

Table N-4. SELECTED CRIME REDUCTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA (dollars in thousands)

Program and agency	1974 actual	1975 actual	1976 actual
Federal crime reduction outlays:			
Federal programs.....	\$1,407,227	\$1,679,103	\$1,877,763
Assistance to States and localities.....	\$1,023,906	\$1,142,297	\$1,158,249
Total crime reduction outlays.....	\$2,431,133	\$2,821,400	\$3,036,012
Criminal justice personnel:¹			
Total Federal criminal justice personnel.....	93,234	95,465	² 101,190
Law enforcement personnel.....	68,257	68,924	72,577
Adjudicative personnel.....	13,603	14,415	15,352
Corrections personnel.....	9,893	10,647	11,781
Other personnel.....	1,481	1,479	1,480
Total State and local criminal justice personnel.....	886,996	929,040	973,252
Law enforcement personnel.....	525,952	543,397	561,329
Adjudicative personnel.....	156,023	169,869	184,987
Corrections personnel.....	200,013	210,305	221,030
Other personnel.....	5,008	5,469	5,906
Federal investigations:			
FBI, investigative matters received.....	745,840	673,957	538,182
Immigration and Naturalization Service, investigations completed.....	32,101	38,067	43,170
Internal Revenue Service, cases closed.....	7,215	8,000	8,130
Customs Service, cases closed.....	21,981	24,508	27,145
Secret Service, cases closed.....	113,544	127,891	125,852
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, cases closed.....	5,455	5,203	4,385
Postal Service, criminal caseload.....	319,293	307,509	301,734
Disposition of Federal criminal cases:			
Investigative cases presented for decision—prosecution declined.....	102,535	105,737	108,667
Federal criminal cases commenced.....	47,050	46,951	44,172
Federal criminal cases terminated.....	48,200	46,467	45,668
Federal criminal cases pending.....	27,202	27,898	26,354
Federal criminal defendants convicted.....	34,699	38,766	39,988
High echelon organized crime figures convicted.....	69	54	54
Federal corrections:			
Average Federal inmate population.....	23,332	23,034	24,967
Average number of Federal offenders in non-Federal institutions.....	5,877	5,738	5,574
Court commitments to Federal institutions.....	16,144	17,718	20,296
Releases.....	14,630	17,442	16,262
Federal paroles granted.....	5,540	8,886	7,753
Persons under supervision of the Federal probation system.....	59,615	64,261	64,246
State and local crime:³			
Total number of crimes reported.....	10,192,034	11,256,566	(⁴)
Violent crimes.....	969,823	1,026,284	(⁴)
Property crimes.....	9,222,211	10,230,282	(⁴)
Crime rate (per 100,000 inhabitants).....	4,821	5,282	(⁴)
Standard metropolitan statistical areas.....	5,622	6,111	(⁴)
Other cities.....	4,027	4,437	(⁴)
Rural areas.....	1,747	1,997	(⁴)
Index offenses cleared by arrest (percent).....	21.3	21.0	(⁴)
Disposition of persons charged by police (percent):			
Convicted.....	63.3	64.5	(⁴)
Acquitted or dismissed.....	18.4	16.5	(⁴)
Referred to juvenile court.....	18.3	19.0	(⁴)

¹ Full-time only, from "Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System".² 1976 numbers are estimates. Actual amounts are not available.³ From FBI Uniform Crime Reports.⁴ Not available.