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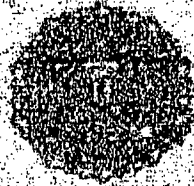
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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**UNIFORM
CRIME
REPORTS**

**FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS**



**ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

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Volume XV

Number 2

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1944



UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XV—Number 2

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XV

January 1945

Number 2

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, 1939-44.

Crime trends were generally upward during 1944, with all offenses except robberies and larcenies showing increases over 1943, according to the reports of 318 of the Nation's largest cities. As a group, crimes against the person displayed an upward swing amounting to 10.0 percent in 1944, while property offenses were up 1.5 percent. For the total of all offenses a 2.0 percent increase was recorded over 1943.

As to individual offense classes, murders and negligent manslaughters increased 3.8 percent and 10.3 percent respectively during 1944 over the previous year, while rapes rose 4.2 percent and aggravated assaults, 12.0 percent. Forcible rapes increased 12.3 percent, while statutory violations (no force used—victim under age of consent) declined 2.5 percent.

Auto thefts in 1944 were up 9.2 percent and burglaries showed a 1.5 percent rise. Robberies declined 2.1 percent and larcenies showed practically no change from 1943 to 1944 (-0.2 percent). Thefts involving property valued at \$50 or more increased 22.9 percent, most of the decline in larcenies appearing among thefts of property under \$5 in value.

The steady increase in rape during recent years placed the 1944 figure for such offenses 27.0 percent in excess of the average pre-war year (1939-41). Similarly, aggravated assaults during 1944 exceeded the pre-war average year by 19.9 percent. Despite the decrease in the number of automobiles in use during recent years, the auto theft figure for 1944 exceeds the pre-war average by 15.2 percent.

In the following instances the 1944 figures were below the pre-war average to the extent indicated: Murder, -7.5 percent; robbery, -13.2 percent; burglary, -8.9 percent; and larceny, -13.3 percent.

Crime Rates, 1943-44.

Crime rates vary among communities of different sizes. Murder increased in cities of all sizes except those with populations from 25,000 to 50,000, and those under 10,000. Negligent manslaughters showed increases only in the cities over 50,000. Offenses of rape increased only among the cities with population in excess of 100,000, and

aggravated assaults increased in cities of all sizes, except those from 10,000 to 25,000 in population. As to property crimes, auto thefts increased in cities of all sizes, whereas the robbery rates increased only in cities with population less than 25,000, showing decreases in the larger communities.

Value of Property Stolen, 1943-44.

The average value of property stolen per offense of robbery increased 19.6 percent, from \$94.26 in 1943 to \$112.74 in 1944. The increases for other types of crimes were as follows: Burglary 30.6 percent, larceny 17.0 percent, and auto theft 13.9 percent. Ninety-seven percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered. Exclusive of automobiles, 24.1 percent of the property stolen in 1944 was recovered.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1944.

With the passing of each hour during 1944, more than 158 serious crimes were reported to local police authorities in the United States. Each day on the average brought 28 felonious killings, 30 rapes, 150 aggravated assaults, and left 120 persons robbed, 555 with their automobiles stolen and the homes or business places of 749 others burglarized. In addition, 2,176 larcenies occurred during the average day, until by the end of the year an estimated 1,393,655 major crimes were registered.

Monthly Variations in Crime.

Crime shows a definite tendency to fluctuate with the seasons, and the figures for 1944 followed generally the pattern of prior years. During the summer months when the days are longer and warmer, murders and other felonious assaults are most frequent, while the predatory crimes against property increase generally with the extended darkness of the winter months. Negligent manslaughters, composed almost entirely of traffic fatalities, follow generally the seasonal curve of traffic deaths, increasing noticeably with the darkness and unfavorable driving conditions of the winter months.

Rural Crime Trends, 1943-44.

Rural murders and rapes decreased in 1944, whereas urban crimes of those types increased. On the other hand, rural robberies were up 1.7 percent, while urban robberies declined 2.1 percent. Similarly the rural larceny rate showed a slight increase amounting to 1.7 percent, whereas urban larcenies registered a slight decrease. For offenses of negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, burglary, and auto theft the trend of both rural and urban crime figures was upwards in 1944.

Persons Arrested, 1944.

Among the 488,979 fingerprint arrest records received at the FBI in 1944, age 17 stood out as the predominating single age group among

arrested persons, followed in this respect by ages 18, 19, 21, and 22 in the order indicated.

For males and females combined arrests of persons in the 18-20 age group decreased 5.2 percent, while arrests of persons less than 18 years old declined 2.5 percent. During 1944, boy arrests under 18 decreased 1.8 percent and girl arrests under 18 decreased 7.1 percent as compared with 1943. Boy arrests in the 18-20 bracket decreased 8.5 percent, but girl arrests in this age group increased 4.9 percent. A comparison of the 1944 data with the figures for 1941, the last peace-time year, showed the arrests of boys under 18 were up 18.8 percent in 1944, and arrests of girls under 21 showed a 134.0 percent rise, indicating we still have an abnormally high level of juvenile delinquency.

Of the total arrest records examined, 241,042 (49.3 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint arrest records on file at the FBI. For males the percentage with prior records was 52.8, and for females the percentage was 32.1.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny— theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as

current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows, there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1944. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	1,078	1,043	96.75	62,726,936	62,242,502	99.23
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	37	100.00	30,195,339	30,295,339	100.00
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	55	55	100.00	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.00
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	107	107	100.00	7,343,917	7,343,917	100.00
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	213	213	100.00	7,417,093	7,417,093	100.00
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	666	631	94.74	9,977,937	9,495,503	95.14

NOTE.—The above table does not include 2,085 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 10,785,121. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

In addition to the 3,128 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1944, one or more reports were received during the year from 2,314 sheriffs and State Police organizations and from 6 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, making a grand total of 5,448 agencies contributing crime reports to the F B I during 1944.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

Crime rates vary among communities of different sizes, with the higher rates generally found in the larger cities. For this reason, the offenses known to the police for the calendar year 1944 and the rate per 100,000 are presented in table 25 for cities of the Nation grouped according to size, so that interested persons may compare the frequency of crime in an individual city with national averages for cities of the same population group. The average crime rate for all cities, regardless of size is likewise shown in the tabulation.

Similar tabulations in prior issues of the bulletin have been published for other periods, and although the comparable table for the calendar year 1943 presented in volume XIV, No. 2 was not based on exactly the same cities represented in table 25 of this issue, a comparison of the two tables does furnish some information relative to significant trends from 1943 to 1944 in cities of specific population groups. Such a comparison reflects increases in the murder rates for cities of all sizes, except those with population from 25,000 to 50,000, and those under 10,000. Negligent manslaughters showed increases only in the cities over 50,000. Offenses of rape increased only among the cities with population in excess of 100,000, showing decreases in the smaller communities, and aggravated assaults increased in cities of all sizes except those from 10,000 to 25,000.

Among the offenses against property, increases were reflected in auto theft rates in cities of all sizes, whereas the robbery rates increased only in cities with population less than 25,000, showing decreases in the larger communities. The changes in the rates for burglary and larceny were not particularly significant, moderate increases and decreases being scattered among the six population groups.

The following figures indicate the distribution of the reported offenses in 1944:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total.....	1,445.4	100.0	Assault.....	54.8	3.8
Larceny.....	819.0	56.7	Robbery.....	43.8	3.0
Burglary.....	305.2	21.1	Rape.....	10.9	.8
Auto theft.....	203.0	14.0	Murder.....	4.9	.3
			Manslaughter.....	3.9	.3

It is of some significance to note that the violent crimes of criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault shown in table 25, numbering 49,719, constituted 5.2 percent of the total offenses reported by the cities represented, while for the 3-year period preceding the war (1939-41) such crimes composed only from 4.1 percent to 4.3 percent of the total offenses reported. This percentage change is attributable in part to increases in rapes and other felonious assaults and also to the lower figures for robbery, burglary, and larceny reported during the war years.

For an estimate as to the total serious offenses committed in the United States during 1944, reference may be made to table 37 in this issue of the bulletin.

TABLE 25.—Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,743	1,346	4,110	18,484	18,271	73,093	172,232	65,356
Rate per 100,000.....	5.83	4.50	13.75	61.8	61.1	356.4	839.5	218.6
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,782,850:								
Number of offenses known.....	494	410	926	3,737	5,164	30,323	74,148	21,433
Rate per 100,000.....	6.34	5.26	11.88	48.0	66.3	388.1	951.5	275.0
GROUP III								
104 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,175,075:								
Number of offenses known.....	373	273	607	2,361	5,037	22,795	66,243	14,985
Rate per 100,000.....	5.20	3.80	8.46	32.9	70.2	317.7	923.2	208.8
GROUP IV								
201 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,953,492:								
Number of offenses known.....	237	232	479	1,667	3,672	18,317	60,978	12,308
Rate per 100,000.....	3.41	3.33	6.88	24.0	55.6	263.2	876.3	176.9
GROUP V								
567 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 3,574,864:								
Number of offenses known.....	236	157	685	1,783	2,423	19,278	64,929	13,628
Rate per 100,000.....	3.10	1.83	7.99	20.8	28.3	224.8	757.2	158.9
GROUP VI								
1,198 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,381,576:								
Number of offenses known.....	170	108	482	1,219	1,854	11,335	31,510	7,871
Rate per 100,000.....	2.68	1.69	7.55	19.1	29.1	177.6	493.8	123.3
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,161 cities; total population, 66,776,823:								
Number of offenses known.....	3,283	2,526	7,289	29,251	36,621	1175,144	470,040	135,581
Rate per 100,000.....	4.92	3.78	10.92	43.8	54.8	305.2	819.0	203.0

¹ The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports as follows: Group I 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837; groups I-VI, 2,159 cities, total population, 67,390,494.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police.

Crime trends were generally upward during 1944, with all offenses except robberies and larcenies showing increases, according to the reports of 318 of the Nation's largest cities. As a group, crimes against the person displayed an upswing amounting to 10.0 percent in 1944, while property offenses were up 1.5 percent. For the total of all offenses reflected in table 26, a 2.0 percent increase was recorded over 1943.

In examining the figures for individual offense classes, increases were noted during 1944 in the number of murders and negligent manslaughters to the extent of 3.8 percent and 10.3 percent respectively over 1943, while rapes rose 4.2 percent and aggravated assaults, 12.0 percent.

Auto thefts in 1944 were up 9.2 percent and burglaries showed a 1.5 percent rise. Robberies declined 2.1 percent and larcenies showed practically no change from 1943 to 1944 (-0.2 percent).

Rape, aggravated assault, and auto theft offenses have shown the most significant increases since the war began. Rape offenses have increased steadily with the result the 1944 figure is 27.0 percent in excess of the average pre-war year (1939-41). The 1944 rape figures were up in six of the nine geographic divisions, with decreases reflected in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Mountain States.

Aggravated assaults have followed generally the trend in rape offenses, except for the year 1943, when the figures remained practically unchanged from 1942. In 1944, however, the sharp rise in aggravated assaults put the figure for this offense class 19.9 percent over the pre-war average year. Increases in 1944 were reflected in all sections of the country, except in those States comprising the New England, West North Central, and West South Central geographic divisions.

During the first calendar year after Pearl Harbor auto thefts declined, but during 1943 and 1944 significant and steady increases have been recorded despite the decrease in the number of automobiles in use during those years. The auto theft figure for 1944 exceeds the pre-war average by 15.2 percent, and the increase was general in all sections of the country, except in the Mountain and Pacific States where decreases were reported.

In the following instances the 1944 figures were below the pre-war average to the extent indicated: Murder, -7.5 percent; robbery, -13.2 percent; burglary, -8.9 percent; and larceny, -13.3 percent.

Table 26 presents a summarization of the offenses known to the police in 318 cities with a population in excess of 25,000. In examining the trends for individual geographic divisions consideration should be given to the fact that substantial shifts in population have occurred subsequent to the 1940 decennial census.

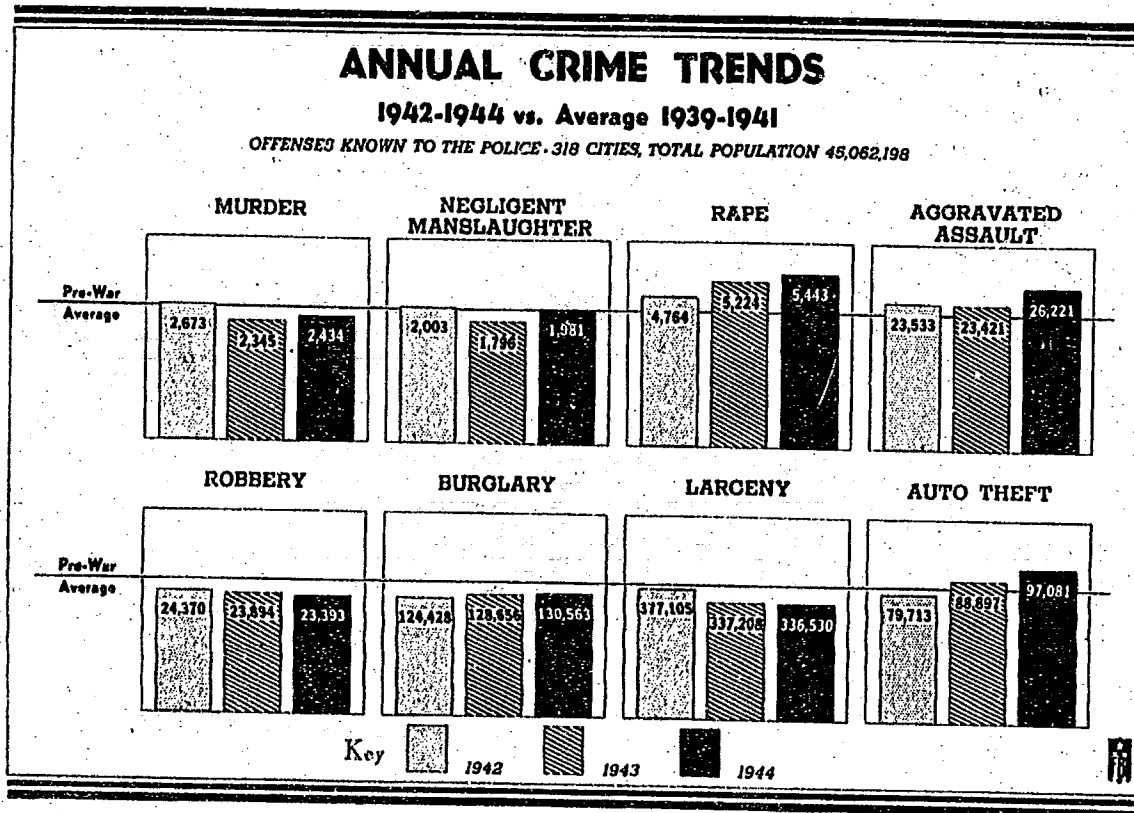


FIGURE 9.

TABLE 26.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 318 cities over 25,000 in population, January to December, inclusive, 1939-44, by geographic divisions

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Geographic divisions	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
NEW ENGLAND								
44 cities, total population, 3,030,368:								
Average, 1939-41.....	35	87	179	440	342	9,838	20,139	4,988
1942.....	32	80	183	388	296	8,815	21,594	4,301
1943.....	37	75	171	502	377	8,966	17,655	4,332
1944.....	39	81	137	423	283	8,141	15,884	4,518
Percent change 1943-44.....	+46.2	+8.0	-19.9	-13.3	-25.2	-9.2	-10.0	+4.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC								
57 cities, total population, 13,531,551:								
Average, 1939-41.....	467	606	1,292	3,118	4,632	20,285	41,914	18,985
1942.....	432	643	1,233	2,673	4,459	16,933	40,156	16,636
1943.....	371	498	1,183	2,335	4,225	17,506	32,140	15,047
1944.....	377	603	1,142	2,551	4,232	16,592	32,156	19,036
Percent change 1943-44.....	+1.6	+21.1	-3.5	+0.2	+0.2	-5.2	0.0	+26.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
85 cities, total population, 12,131,211:								
Average, 1939-41.....	594	393	1,241	11,791	4,608	40,222	114,664	18,016
1942.....	603	392	1,338	10,481	5,374	35,697	107,806	16,507
1943.....	544	373	1,517	9,321	5,035	26,875	96,998	19,123
1944.....	553	356	1,596	9,293	6,875	28,324	97,843	20,177
Percent change 1943-44.....	+1.7	-4.6	+5.2	-0.3	+15.8	+3.9	+0.9	+5.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
27 cities, total population, 3,541,990:								
Average, 1939-41.....	158	92	239	1,698	1,038	10,406	34,632	5,631
1942.....	150	93	262	1,006	1,443	8,297	30,458	4,679
1943.....	145	65	335	941	1,081	8,087	25,697	4,781
1944.....	149	116	432	892	1,075	7,811	33,442	5,506
Percent change 1943-44.....	+2.8	+73.8	+29.0	-3.2	-0.6	-3.4	+2.8	+15.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC								
35 cities, total population, 3,917,448:								
Average, 1939-41.....	391	192	338	2,922	4,508	17,015	48,955	10,661
1942.....	613	187	436	2,146	6,019	15,763	51,772	10,598
1943.....	482	182	416	2,678	5,482	15,430	45,630	10,331
1944.....	525	225	518	2,433	6,299	14,639	42,023	12,027
Percent change 1943-44.....	+8.9	+23.6	+24.5	-15.5	+14.9	-5.1	-7.9	+16.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
12 cities, total population, 1,226,352:								
Average, 1939-41.....	73	98	101	1,012	2,759	6,325	12,474	2,139
1942.....	251	62	169	1,003	1,372	5,265	13,721	2,433
1943.....	299	61	111	677	1,251	4,874	11,547	2,437
1944.....	197	60	114	715	1,517	4,783	11,195	2,133
Percent change 1943-44.....	-5.7	-1.6	+2.7	+5.6	+45.2	-1.9	-3.3	+2.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
20 cities, total population, 2,414,637:								
Average, 1939-41.....	310	104	201	1,359	1,984	10,827	25,969	4,311
1942.....	341	104	180	1,185	2,065	9,545	24,448	4,868
1943.....	335	100	217	1,113	2,054	9,582	29,297	5,733
1944.....	322	106	235	1,072	2,037	10,118	31,823	5,743
Percent change 1943-44.....	-3.9	+6.0	+8.3	-3.7	-0.8	+5.6	+7.1	+5.8

† Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 26.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 318 cities over 25,000 in population, January to December, inclusive, 1939-44, by geographic divisions—Continued.

Geographic divisions	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
MOUNTAIN								
11 cities, total population, 835,805:								
Average 1939-41.....	51	41	56	483	166	3,544	12,586	2,041
1942.....	74	70	101	381	216	4,335	13,640	2,178
1943.....	74	43	155	602	287	4,491	13,745	2,615
1944.....	34	63	138	446	321	4,287	12,078	2,365
Percent change 1943-44.....	-22.7	+46.5	-12.7	-25.9	+11.8	-5.2	-8.8	-9.5
PACIFIC								
27 cities, total population, 4,430,816:								
Average 1939-41.....	173	375	587	4,142	1,527	24,848	66,996	17,531
1942.....	197	366	849	3,907	1,789	19,675	61,810	17,423
1943.....	159	358	1,116	3,535	2,729	22,944	64,998	24,450
1944.....	229	371	1,131	5,796	2,583	21,898	70,546	23,077
Percent change 1943-44.....	+26.5	-6.8	+1.3	+4.7	+20.3	+13.4	+8.8	-5.9
TOTAL—ALL DIVISIONS								
318 cities, total population, 45,062,198:								
Average 1939-41.....	2,632	1,978	4,286	26,965	21,864	143,313	388,369	84,293
1942.....	2,673	2,003	4,764	24,370	22,533	124,428	377,105	74,713
1943.....	2,345	1,706	5,224	23,894	23,421	128,656	357,208	88,897
1944.....	2,434	1,951	5,443	23,393	23,221	130,563	336,539	97,031
Percent change 1943-44.....	+3.8	+10.3	+4.2	-2.1	+12.0	+1.5	-0.2	+9.2

Monthly Variations, Offenses Known to the Police.

Crime shows a definite tendency to fluctuate with the seasons. During the summer months when the days are longer and warmer, murders and other felonious assaults are most frequent, while the predatory crimes of robbery, burglary, and auto theft increase generally with the extended darkness of the winter months.

The seasonal crime curves are graphically presented in figures 10 and 11. These charts show the extent to which the actual number of offenses exceeds, or falls short of, the number that would have been recorded for the month had the offenses been distributed equally throughout the year. The 5-year average for 1939-43 is charted in comparison with the data for 1944.

As indicated in figure 10, the seasonal curve for offenses of manslaughter by negligence is the inverse of those for other offenses against the person. However, negligent manslaughters are composed almost entirely of traffic fatalities wherein gross criminal negligence was present, and the number of such offenses, therefore, follows generally the seasonal curve of traffic deaths, which tend to increase with the darkness and unfavorable driving conditions of the winter months.

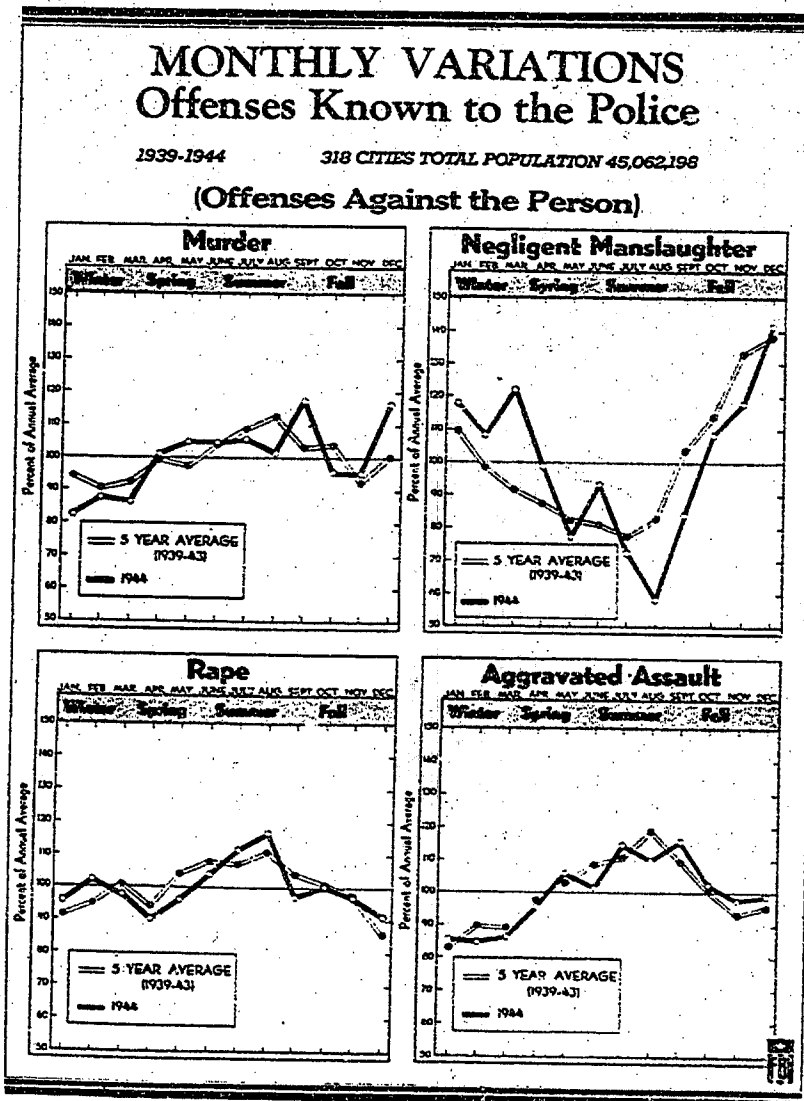


FIGURE 10.

The larceny seasonal pattern as shown in figure 11 is slightly different from that of other crimes against property. This may be explained in part by the fact that many larcenies, unlike the more premeditated crimes of robbery, burglary and auto theft, frequently involve the theft of personal property carelessly left unattended or insecure by the owners. During the winter months when there appears to be more of a tendency to "put things away," in the house or storeroom for example, the larceny frequency declines and, incidentally, the burglary curve rises.

Table 27, shows the monthly variations in offenses known to the police, based on daily averages. The tabulation makes possible the comparison of the frequency of crime during any one month or quarter with the daily average for the year.

TABLE 27.—Monthly variations, offenses known to the police (daily average), January to December, inclusive, 1944, 518 cities over 25,000 in population

[Total population, 45,622,186, based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
January.....	5.48	6.39	14.26	69.5	61.2	373.2	851.8	707.0
February.....	5.83	5.86	15.17	65.1	60.9	376.1	845.0	294.7
March.....	5.74	6.61	14.52	60.9	61.3	350.8	848.3	266.1
April.....	6.73	5.33	13.43	59.7	68.5	358.2	886.5	268.5
May.....	6.97	4.19	14.29	57.2	75.9	329.3	912.0	244.2
June.....	6.97	5.03	15.43	54.1	72.8	320.7	920.6	244.1
July.....	7.53	3.94	16.58	61.0	82.1	339.0	931.4	254.6
August.....	6.74	3.16	17.35	60.6	73.3	338.9	961.1	251.2
September.....	7.39	4.33	14.43	66.9	82.5	337.2	984.0	267.6
October.....	6.33	5.57	14.04	63.3	73.4	354.5	1,006.0	280.1
November.....	6.37	6.37	14.43	70.6	69.9	383.1	983.0	244.9
December.....	7.74	7.68	13.58	78.1	71.0	380.8	999.7	270.1
January to March.....	5.68	6.30	14.64	65.2	61.3	366.5	848.4	279.6
April to June.....	6.89	4.85	14.38	57.0	72.5	336.0	906.4	287.2
July to September.....	7.20	3.87	16.14	62.8	81.2	351.6	958.5	250.9
October to December.....	6.83	6.64	14.32	70.7	71.4	372.7	963.6	278.3
January to December.....	6.65	5.41	14.87	63.9	71.6	356.7	919.5	283.2

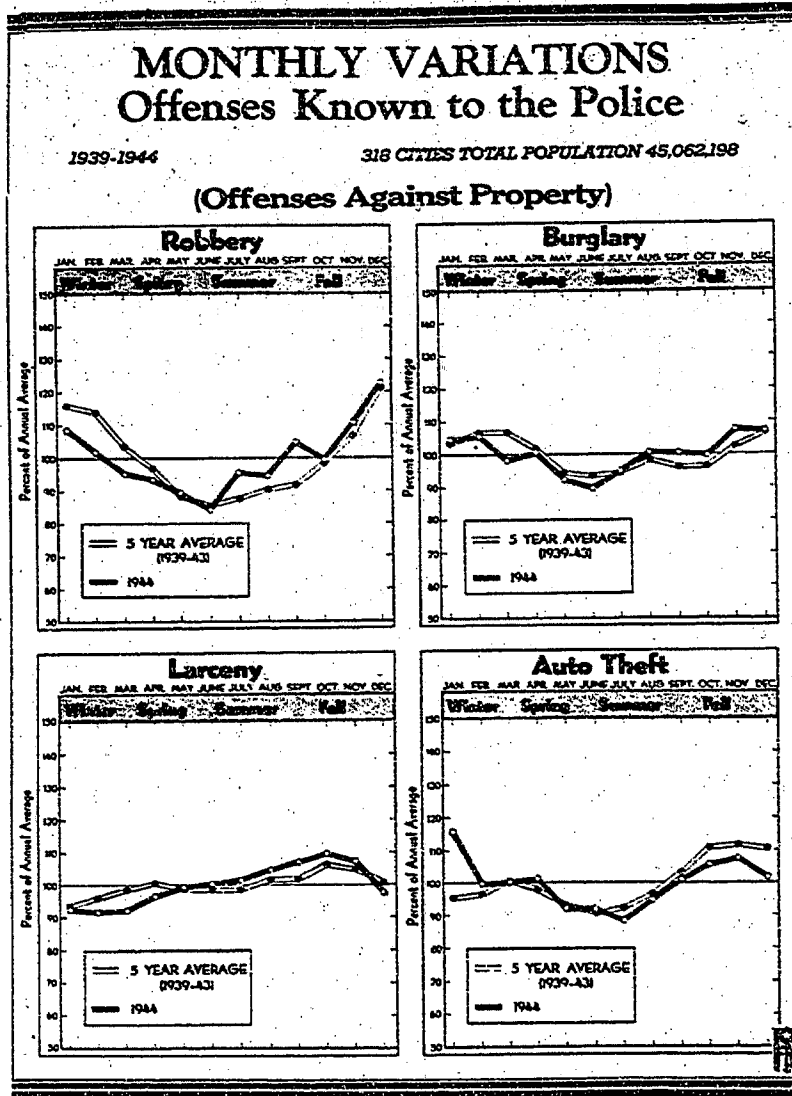


FIGURE 11.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

The many social and economic factors directly affecting the extent of crime vary among the several States and larger geographic divisions, and thus, the frequency of crime varies throughout the different sections of the Nation.

The rates for crimes against property in the Western States are generally higher than in other sections of the country, while the rates for offenses against the person are generally higher in the Southern States. Police administrators, therefore, are frequently interested in comparing figures for their respective communities with the average for other cities in the same general area.

Accordingly, the rates shown in table 25 are subdivided in tables 29 and 30 to present the data for individual States and geographic divisions. The figures in table 28 indicate the number of cities in each State and geographic division used in preparing the crime rate data shown in tables 25, 29, and 30.

In examining the crime rates for the several States and geographic divisions it should be remembered that the 1940 decennial census population figures were used in preparing the data presented and there have doubtless been marked changes in the population in many communities since 1940.

TABLE 28.—Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to December, inclusive, 1944

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 186 cities; total population, 5,988,907	2	10	13	32	73	56	186
Middle Atlantic: 518 cities; total population, 19,561,797	6	11	23	36	146	296	518
East North Central: 514 cities; total population, 16,329,012	8	10	23	57	116	309	514
West North Central: 265 cities; total population, 5,454,095	4	5	8	11	65	172	265
South Atlantic: 194 cities; total population, 5,742,668	3	7	16	29	48	100	194
East South Central: 77 cities; total population, 2,365,223	3	3	4	10	19	38	77
West South Central: 124 cities; total population, 3,792,523	4	3	8	12	56	81	124
Mountain: 92 cities; total population, 1,491,724	1	1	2	7	23	58	92
Pacific: 191 cities; total population, 6,059,869	5	5	7	16	41	117	191
New England:							
Maine.....			1	2	6		15
New Hampshire.....			1	1	2		14
Vermont.....			1	1	2		14
Massachusetts.....	1	1	6	13	51	14	106
Rhode Island.....	1		1	6	6		15
Connecticut.....		2	2	8	3		47
Middle Atlantic:							
New York.....	3	4	6	10	46	14	104
New Jersey.....	1	4	6	15	38	13	131
Pennsylvania.....	2	3	11	11	62	14	223
East North Central:							
Ohio.....	4	4	4	13	31	14	141
Indiana.....	1	3	4	9	13	13	133
Illinois.....	1	1	1	14	37	17	156
Michigan.....	1	2	3	8	17	13	155
Wisconsin.....	1		2	15	16	13	152
West North Central:							
Minnesota.....	2	1	1	1	11	11	28
Iowa.....		1	4	5	9	11	30
Missouri.....	2	1	2	1	14	14	44
North Dakota.....				1	3		10
South Dakota.....				1	5		13
Nebraska.....		1	1		7		21
Kansas.....		2	1	1	15		41
South Atlantic:							
District of Columbia.....	1						1
Delaware.....		1					1
Maryland.....	1			2	4		14
Virginia.....		2	3	5	6		36
West Virginia.....			3	2	7		33
North Carolina.....		1	4	4	15		40
South Carolina.....			2	2	3		17
Georgia.....	1		3	1	6		34
Florida.....		3	1	4	9		32
East South Central:							
Kentucky.....	1		1	5	4		24
Tennessee.....	1	3	1	1	4		23
Alabama.....	1		2	3	5		17
Mississippi.....			1	1	2		15
West South Central:							
Arkansas.....			1	1	4		15
Louisiana.....	1		1	3	4		20
Oklahoma.....		2		12	11		39
Texas.....	3	1	6	6	16		57
Mountain:							
Montana.....				2	4		13
Idaho.....				1	5		13
Wyoming.....					4		13
Colorado.....	1		1	1	13		21
New Mexico.....				2	5		18
Arizona.....			1	1	6		10
Utah.....		1			2		9
Nevada.....					1		5
Pacific:							
Washington.....	1	2		3	7		26
Oregon.....					5		15
California.....	3	3	7	13	29		160

1 Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 29.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1944, by States

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION						
New England.....	1.25	12.7	9.9	220.3	470.1	146.0
Middle Atlantic.....	2.43	18.5	28.9	168.6	1,401.5	137.8
East North Central.....	3.99	62.0	47.4	286.7	771.3	156.6
West North Central.....	3.14	20.0	22.1	203.7	613.1	138.4
South Atlantic ¹	13.09	55.3	181.0	370.7	1,030.1	280.2
East South Central.....	15.28	57.4	153.2	402.3	853.5	262.6
West South Central.....	11.34	32.8	92.3	358.1	1,088.5	255.8
Mountain.....	3.02	50.0	31.4	430.7	1,324.0	252.7
Pacific.....	5.40	113.3	64.9	561.9	1,672.4	511.7
New England:						
Maine.....	2.49	14.9	10.3	255.9	650.9	156.9
New Hampshire.....	1.21	.4	1.6	141.9	380.1	47.3
Vermont.....		4.2	3.2	116.7	629.8	81.0
Massachusetts.....	1.01	14.2	8.4	210.5	426.5	145.9
Rhode Island.....	.48	8.3	10.2	206.8	436.9	171.1
Connecticut.....	2.29	13.1	16.8	378.5	594.8	156.8
Middle Atlantic:						
New York.....	2.46	11.5	27.9	1,144.6	1,450.8	132.9
New Jersey.....	2.35	24.5	45.1	253.4	461.6	165.6
Pennsylvania.....	2.43	23.7	22.6	1,173.4	1,315.5	133.8
East North Central:						
Ohio.....	4.33	38.1	45.0	323.7	801.2	175.2
Indiana.....	3.53	45.7	49.9	294.6	1,013.3	224.8
Illinois.....	4.68	84.8	43.9	257.1	1,496.8	107.1
Michigan.....	4.08	63.6	74.5	360.4	1,091.1	204.8
Wisconsin.....	.69	8.6	7.3	127.8	730.6	105.8
West North Central:						
Minnesota.....	1.26	12.5	7.4	167.7	319.0	100.0
Iowa.....	1.76	10.6	9.2	171.6	616.9	126.0
Missouri.....	5.52	32.4	48.5	211.2	573.6	136.2
North Dakota.....	1.64	7.4	4.1	157.4	323.6	114.3
South Dakota.....	.73	21.3	2.7	194.3	702.4	137.1
Nebraska.....	2.78	13.5	18.4	236.9	754.6	236.7
Kansas.....	3.74	23.0	12.6	281.9	741.1	173.8
South Atlantic:						
Delaware.....	8.57	89.1	10.3	489.2	1,256.9	262.2
Maryland.....	9.61	42.1	122.8	182.2	504.7	399.8
Virginia.....	14.64	89.4	177.4	491.4	1,327.0	319.4
West Virginia.....	1.21	43.0	71.3	264.4	559.5	138.9
North Carolina.....	13.57	39.8	457.9	370.1	913.8	307.6
South Carolina.....	14.92	47.1	146.9	332.4	1,378.2	376.8
Georgia.....	22.43	59.4	156.3	420.4	1,314.9	328.7
Florida.....	15.03	59.2	200.1	551.3	1,436.6	337.5
East South Central:						
Kentucky.....	11.53	70.7	117.3	308.8	833.4	301.2
Tennessee.....	16.29	67.2	94.7	338.4	730.3	359.4
Alabama.....	16.87	41.4	199.8	422.1	629.3	228.1
Mississippi.....	17.74	28.8	140.4	300.8	860.1	122.4
West South Central:						
Arkansas.....	13.75	76.5	92.8	255.3	1,073.1	219.2
Louisiana.....	11.74	23.4	95.0	131.0	539.6	240.7
Oklahoma.....	6.02	36.9	47.6	370.0	1,117.8	206.5
Texas.....	12.36	44.0	105.0	454.4	1,302.5	256.9
Mountain:						
Montana.....	.58	21.5	13.2	200.8	839.5	134.9
Idaho.....	1.40	14.0	9.8	392.5	1,378.4	269.6
Wyoming.....	1.26	30.3	22.6	343.4	1,707.2	265.4
Colorado.....	2.89	54.4	24.2	464.1	1,172.8	184.7
New Mexico.....	3.16	31.0	36.9	328.6	933.5	267.6
Arizona.....	8.28	83.5	96.6	486.3	1,950.7	382.3
Utah.....	2.45	56.4	28.2	512.1	1,487.3	313.3
Nevada.....	6.68	95.5	60.1	688.2	1,590.1	321.1
Pacific:						
Washington.....	3.56	54.8	23.6	562.6	1,545.8	445.1
Oregon.....	2.41	111.3	51.8	656.8	1,804.6	456.9
California.....	6.02	124.2	73.7	532.7	1,682.9	529.3

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 516 cities with a total population of 10,125,408.

² Includes report of the District of Columbia.

³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 163 cities.

⁴ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 222 cities.

TABLE 30.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1944, by geographic divisions and population groups

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
NEW ENGLAND						
Group I.....	1.76	22.3	17.0	155.2	334.2	282.6
Group II.....	1.92	18.7	14.4	331.9	576.0	191.2
Group III.....	1.15	12.6	7.0	248.5	552.2	124.3
Group IV.....	.52	8.3	6.0	103.9	498.4	83.1
Group V.....	1.06	3.6	2.0	169.3	399.9	73.3
Group VI.....	.56	3.0	5.8	155.1	369.1	74.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC						
Group I.....	3.28	20.7	33.9	216.5	1,335.6	150.3
Group II.....	1.74	19.7	32.6	250.5	468.3	171.1
Group III.....	1.64	22.0	25.1	250.5	503.8	143.7
Group IV.....	1.28	11.0	24.4	172.5	511.2	126.1
Group V.....	.84	14.3	18.2	143.8	383.5	101.4
Group VI.....	.63	9.8	12.2	112.8	239.9	73.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I.....	5.60	95.9	71.1	332.1	739.8	153.9
Group II.....	3.71	62.6	45.7	371.4	1,081.4	171.1
Group III.....	3.16	35.1	32.1	282.2	523.4	242.6
Group IV.....	1.83	20.6	15.8	128.6	522.5	145.1
Group V.....	1.68	19.5	11.6	204.8	767.1	129.9
Group VI.....	1.98	15.1	14.8	153.2	438.2	89.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I.....	5.16	30.1	43.6	203.6	540.7	139.1
Group II.....	4.44	25.9	18.7	225.5	713.4	173.7
Group III.....	2.00	19.3	10.6	324.6	1,039.5	200.9
Group IV.....	1.67	7.5	7.0	190.9	722.9	163.3
Group V.....	1.15	8.3	6.4	234.1	700.4	122.1
Group VI.....	.91	9.3	6.7	115.1	387.8	75.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC¹						
Group I.....	12.17	35.0	111.8	278.9	763.3	310.2
Group II.....	15.83	101.6	123.8	622.7	1,522.5	364.4
Group III.....	14.45	49.3	139.7	373.2	1,321.1	241.6
Group IV.....	12.37	51.7	126.5	407.9	1,169.0	269.3
Group V.....	13.71	25.8	154.7	302.7	826.2	327.4
Group VI.....	8.43	24.1	128.9	322.3	374.0	142.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I.....	14.67	74.7	127.8	365.2	1,067.2	286.5
Group II.....	22.84	63.6	76.6	377.9	751.0	348.0
Group III.....	15.31	34.9	271.2	453.3	820.1	242.8
Group IV.....	10.18	59.5	155.7	338.3	937.8	214.3
Group V.....	13.43	37.9	107.5	292.4	822.5	234.3
Group VI.....	12.12	28.3	69.4	124.1	211.5	89.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I.....	17.37	51.4	129.7	419.1	1,195.3	311.8
Group II.....	11.83	45.2	124.7	539.3	1,399.9	305.7
Group III.....	7.56	35.8	124.0	291.1	1,099.7	261.3
Group IV.....	6.68	32.8	124.7	284.7	1,216.5	199.7
Group V.....	4.85	28.6	124.4	216.4	730.6	121.6
Group VI.....	6.92	31.9	72.1	227.4	501.0	142.4
MOUNTAIN						
Group I.....	3.41	78.5	23.9	619.7	1,212.1	184.4
Group II.....	1.09	34.0	36.7	484.2	1,190.2	288.1
Group III.....	8.51	50.1	68.0	470.3	1,557.3	370.0
Group IV.....	2.85	30.5	44.3	398.6	1,847.2	366.8
Group V.....	2.37	30.5	13.9	351.4	1,563.4	265.5
Group VI.....	.94	61.9	31.7	308.4	751.9	159.9
PACIFIC						
Group I.....	6.26	162.4	85.3	619.6	1,571.1	550.7
Group II.....	5.11	65.0	65.0	508.8	1,523.4	578.9
Group III.....	5.54	71.4	41.2	578.4	1,021.8	388.6
Group IV.....	3.84	54.6	29.0	502.4	1,757.6	386.2
Group V.....	4.26	82.3	45.3	566.7	2,353.9	570.2
Group VI.....	3.72	36.4	30.4	351.8	1,437.3	391.4

¹ The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports of 4 cities.

² Includes the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December 1944 is shown in table 31. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 25 and 30 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

- Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
- The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
- The economic status and activities of the population.
- Climate.
- Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
- The number of police employees per unit of population.
- The standards governing appointments to the police force.
- The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
- The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
- The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agencies.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 31.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Ablene, Tex.			Only 8 months received				
Akron, Ohio	10	159	91	1,084	502	1,552	592
Alameda, Calif.	2	4	6	81	23	372	126
Albany, N. Y.	3	23	27	225	73	388	243
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1	1		98	51	517	134
Alexandria, La.	7	15	180	120	62	357	63
Alexandria, Va.	9	17	110	108	62	548	64
Alhambra, Calif.		5		164	42	335	12
Alliquippa, Pa.	1	1	2	22	1	43	1
Allentown, Pa.		14		257	55	238	140
Alton, Ill.	2	9	20	84	6	102	24
Altoona, Pa.	2	22	7	297	51	366	121
Amarillo, Tex.	3	5	6	138	209	532	225
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1	1	1	14	8	64	13
Anderson, Ind.		15		139	13	171	153
Ann Arbor, Mich.		5	3	65	60	517	13
Anniston, Ala.	4	13	72	81	63	239	47
Appleton, Wis.	1	1	3	50	1	383	1
Arlington, Mass.		1		99	11	142	1
Arlington, Va.	2	1	12	100	103	540	6
Asheville, N. C.	6	18	267	233	123	377	1
Ashland, Ky.		37	7	46	12	117	1
Atlanta, Ga.	69	274	341	1,656	574	3,266	1,157
Atlantic City, N. J.	4	24	61	387	633	555	39
Auburn, N. Y.			4	4	34	192	1
Augusta, Ga.	10	17	283	268	99	633	11
Aurora, Ill.		7	1	41	33	28	1
Austin, Tex.	3	18	94	345	52	985	12
Bakersfield, Calif.	2	16	13	163	136	764	12
Baltimore, Md.	26	412	1,213	1,037	309	3,151	12
Bangor, Maine		1		55	43	255	49
Baton Rouge, La.	1	3	11	86	21	242	49
Battle Creek, Mich.			Only 11 months received				
Bay City, Mich.		1	1	144	35	450	61
Bayonne, N. J.	1	9	11	184	32	270	91
Beaumont, Tex.	6	17	45	245	79	623	103
Belleville, Ill.		5	2	45	16	135	13
Bellerive, N. J.	1	5	2	36	14	65	1
Bellingham, Wash.				63	26	125	45
Belmont, Mass.		2	2	41	4	95	12
Beloit, Wis.	1	3	1	56	30	346	31
Belvedere Twp., Calif.	1	81	39	268	31	185	13
Berkeley, Calif.	2	30	25	443	88	971	116
Berwyn, Ill.		8		46	12	117	26
Bethlehem, Pa.	1	64	21	106	135	144	73
Beverly, Mass.			1	13	19	80	5
Beverly Hills, Calif.		6		56	30	154	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	2	1	2	180	96	622	1
Birmingham, Ala.	44	140	173	1,205	334	2,177	525
Bloomfield, N. J.		3	4	47	21	75	7
Bloomington, Ill.		10	14	33	32	169	63
Boise, Idaho	2			131	94	493	92
Boston, Mass.	15	197	161	902	699	1,743	223
Bridgeport, Conn.	4	16	23	445	280	832	310
Bristol, Conn.				40	30	162	5
Brockton, Mass.	1	11	1	157	61	217	73
Brookline, Mass.		4		114	44	188	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	11	47	151	473	241	1,366	389
Burbank, Calif.		10	2	173	93	657	134
Burlington, Iowa	1	1		61	4	110	31
Burlington, Vt.				64	40	333	43
Butte, Mont.		17	6	42	9	66	78
Cambridge, Mass.	3	20	14	207	45	309	197
Camden, N. J.	1	66	60	449	134	323	312
Canton, Ohio	1	65	65	414	216	772	234

TABLE 31.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		4	2	48	83	500	48
Central Falls, R. I.				43	7	109	27
Charleston, S. C.	12	68	144	391	178	835	297
Charleston, W. Va.	7	129	171	289	(1)	894	235
Charlotte, N. C.	15	54	435	598	233	968	212
Chattanooga, Tenn.	25	47	82	445	152	786	231
Chelsea, Mass.		15	14	116	41	121	39
Chester, Pa.	1	45	37	178	49	233	96
Chicago, Ill.	202	4,072	1,924	10,212	5,402	10,577	3,210
Chicopee, Mass.		5	2	57	18	89	28
Cicero, Ill.	1	33	67	97	54	169	47
Cincinnati, Ohio	40	268	535	1,638	826	2,962	758
Clarksburg, W. Va.	42	9		82	8	140	25
Cleveland, Ohio		804	499	2,237	748	6,483	1,430
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	1	16		137	23	235	33
Clifton, N. J.	3	3	3	83	34	91	30
Clinton, Iowa	1	1	2	48	5	202	33
Colorado Springs, Colo.		4		58	100	685	123
Columbia, S. C.	12	31	91	249	328	1,104	227
Columbus, Ga.	10	29	53	241	237	781	239
Columbus, Ohio	21	325	83	1,730	951	2,064	728
Concord, N. H.		27		73	9	119	13
Corpus Christi, Tex.	1	6	8	113	161	698	264
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1	6	8	88	41	230	124
Covington, Ky.	4	9	10	214	13	147	36
Cranston, R. I.		6	1	91	24	145	26
Cumberland, Md.	1	1	1	45	25	114	92
Dallas, Tex.	72	137	553	1,977	483	5,656	828
Danville, Ill.	4	13	6	72	31	89	48
Danville, Va.	8	12	65	94	52	327	110
Davenport, Iowa	2	10		168	30	732	110
Dayton, Ohio	14	132	178	676	217	2,400	671
Dearborn, Mich.		30	19	237	205	536	235
Decatur, Ill.	2	11	11	194	30	339	83
Denver, Colo.	11	254	77	1,528	690	3,215	601
Des Moines, Iowa	7	20	22	270	82	973	213
Detroit, Mich.	102	1,585	1,988	6,789	2,143	15,410	3,472
Dubuque, Iowa		1	1	51	23	241	55
Duluth, Minn.	1	13	4	123	110	761	135
Durham, N. C.	8	25	429	189	39	140	158
East Chicago, Ind.		34	36	178	112	487	73
East Cleveland, Ohio	2	12	1	170	12	214	46
Easton, Pa.	1	1	2	61	12	59	19
East Orange, N. J.		13		204	31	108	34
East Providence, R. I.		2	1	51	5	121	19
East St. Louis, Ill.	8	103	106	189	124	359	155
Eau Claire, Wis.				39	21	199	33
Elgin, Ill.	1	1	6	62	8	168	30
Elizabeth, N. J.	2	22	32	75	33	404	134
Elkhart, Ind.	1			56	33	200	30
Elmira, N. Y.	2	2	1	55	9	329	96
El Paso, Tex.	4	71	63	296	115	676	440
Elvira, Ohio		5	2	59	28	145	22
Enid, Okla.		5	3	59	21	228	23
Erie, Pa.	1	13	33	276	39	527	166
Evansville, Ill.	1	9	17	110	23	522	94
Evansville, Ind.	7	67	57	504	54	1,551	390
Everett, Mass.				121	16	497	95
Everett, Wash.	1	4		368	112	485	148
Fall River, Mass.		24					
Fargo, N. Dak.		6	3	82	16	179	44
Fitchburg, Mass.		1		14	14	170	39
Flint, Mich.	3	45	143	664	368	1,328	256
Fond du Lac, Wis.		3		57	4	183	26
Fort Smith, Ark.	1	10	24	78	66	331	115

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2	17	22	236	218	1,358	274
Fort Worth, Tex.	32	60	151	1,064	165	2,299	693
Fresno, Calif.	8	92	42	448	212	1,294	400
Gadsden, Ala.	7	8	118	117	84	259	84
Galesburg, Ill.		8		107	25	166	75
Galveston, Tex.							
Only 2 months received							
Garfield, N. J.		2	4	42	11	77	37
Gary, Ind.	5	225	147	579	204	905	212
Glendale, Calif.	1	16	11	304	131	956	162
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	23	20	488	150	2,259	439
Great Falls, Mont.		3	7	92	63	466	92
Green Bay, Wis.		3	1	63	12	120	120
Greensboro, N. C.	9	19	395	319	146	709	171
Greenville, S. C.	6	17	75	127	120	368	122
Greenwich Town, Conn.		1	2	50	18	102	22
Hackensack, N. J.	1		20	80	24	164	45
Hagerstown, Md.			14	91	71	321	86
Hamilton, Ohio	6	15	25	63	45	257	71
Hamilton Township, N. J.			1	55	14	334	97
Hammond, Ind.	2	12	6	243	112	558	97
Hamtramck, Mich.	1	40	3	173	92	267	69
Harrisburg, Pa.	2	39	59	272	154	626	122
Hartford, Conn.	4	59	88	943	309	1,114	500
Haverford Twp., Pa.				36	10	54	8
Haverhill, Mass.	1	4	1	87	34	119	48
Hazleton, Pa.							
Only 10 months received							
Highland Park, Mich.	1	24	15	336	99	409	127
High Point, N. C.	1	8	198	86	40	180	57
Hoboken, N. J.	1	5	46	44	6	46	48
Holyoke, Mass.		2		116	47	305	54
Honolulu, T. H.	13	11	87	836	429	1,637	1,518
Houston, Tex.	70	327	176	2,480	800	6,491	1,231
Huntington, W. Va.	3	15	86	243	145	376	138
Huntington Park, Calif.		23	3	154	78	322	82
Hutchinson, Kans.	1		1	85	10	316	32
Indianapolis, Ind.	24	225	354	1,229	745	3,749	1,135
Inglewood, Calif.	1	13	2	182	73	386	96
Irvington, N. J.		5	3	175	36	160	42
Jackson, Mich.		9	40	114	24	470	107
Jackson, Miss.	12	21	52	242	113	689	96
Jacksonville, Fla.	32	177	234	1,012	894	2,286	617
Jamestown, N. Y.		2	3	58	16	112	21
Jersey City, N. J.							
Complete data not received							
Johnson City, Tenn.		23	3	91	37	168	42
Johnstown, Pa.	3	2	1	55	22	91	44
Joliet, Ill.		12		72	34	202	51
Joplin, Mo.							
Only 1 month received							
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	11	6	245	43	603	174
Kansas City, Kans.	9	35	25	373	124	537	86
Kansas City, Mo.	19	244	324	1,019	790	2,313	450
Kearny, N. J.			4	80	34	89	25
Kenosha, Wis.		5	1	62	11	262	45
Kingston, N. Y.		2	2	21	21	100	14
Knoxville, Tenn.	33	90	103	343	428	630	265
Kokomo, Ind.	1	2	6	50	19	154	67
La Crosse, Wis.		2	9	39	23	816	102
La Fayette, Ind.		7	9	122	25	429	41
Lakewood, Ohio		15		115	123	277	22
Lancaster, Pa.		7	7	131	43	313	126
Lansing, Mich.	2	10	23	146	24	857	136
Laredo, Tex.		1	27	86	20	371	43
Lawrence, Mass.	3	17	1	231	30	267	38
Lebanon, Pa.		4	1	36		128	25
Lewiston, Maine		3	1	78		215	35
Lexington, Ky.	2	48	107	286	157	597	138

TABLE 31.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Lima, Ohio.....	1	24	43	120	101	549	94
Lincoln, Neb.....		3	14	179	48	779	154
Little Rock, Ark.....	5	69	39	314	(C)	1,368	252
Long Beach, Calif.....	9	196	125	1,177	(C)	2,487	1,121
Lorain, Ohio.....	2	8	22	87	64	224	51
Los Angeles, Calif.....	102	2,756	1,231	9,657	7,864	17,218	8,647
Louisville, Ky.....	48	270	512	2,322	1,557	3,253	1,358
Lowell, Mass.....	1	12	5	166	64	221	70
Lower Merion Twp., Pa.....		2	2	98	48	304	63
Lubbock, Tex.....	1	1	25	100	21	633	12
Lynchburg, Va.....	3	6	81	124	43	278	78
Lynn, Mass.....	1	13	6	396	136	828	131
Macon, Ga.....		4		100	74	324	103
Madison, Wis.....		10		136	51	311	50
Malden, Mass.....							
Manchester, N. H.....			1	75	26	226	20
Mansfield, Ohio.....	3	30	6	128	55	323	38
Marion, Ind.....		4		97	14	166	36
Marion, Ohio.....		4	1	101	37	312	36
Mason City, Iowa.....				18	(C)	106	25
Massillon, Ohio.....	2	15	9	96	29	228	47
Maywood, Ill.....		8	1	41	19	140	15
McKeesport, Pa.....		14	13	42	25	105	48
Medford, Mass.....		4	1	52	15	211	24
Melrose, Mass.....		3		99	8	74	10
Memphis, Tenn.....	37	247	434	807	389	1,749	637
Meriden, Conn.....		2	2	26	22	200	38
Meridian, Miss.....	6	7	41	123	14	104	20
Miami, Fla.....	23	154	930	1,228	555	1,322	663
Miami Beach, Fla.....		10	6	118	139	169	97
Michigan City, Ind.....	3	5	16	53	33	84	11
Middletown, Conn.....		1	2	30	23	95	18
Middletown, Ohio.....	1	11	15	133	38	416	62
Milwaukee, Wis.....	6	70	81	679	452	3,146	622
Minneapolis, Minn.....	13	80	34	887	566	1,416	616
Mishawaka, Ind.....				57	37	223	28
Mobile, Ala.....	16	60	567	474	128	668	421
Moline, Ill.....		6	7	50	29	163	23
Monroe, La.....	2	3	4	100	23	228	28
Montclair, N. J.....		2	13	53	34	142	46
Montgomery, Ala.....	11	9	103	349	61	487	111
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....		1	14	45	14	123	20
Muncie, Ind.....	4	12	27	157	35	434	146
Muskogee, Mich.....	1	23	6	194	108	277	218
Muskogee, Okla.....	2	9	19	145	59	257	62
Nashua, N. H.....				34	11	104	12
Nashville, Tenn.....	35	122	133	832	257	1,071	301
New Albany, Ind.....		4		57	33	118	38
Newark, N. J.....	22	268	439	1,636	645	1,462	1,367
Newark, Ohio.....	2	1	10	78	20	232	19
New Bedford, Mass.....	3	30	21	588	133	827	224
New Britain, Conn.....	1	4		97	9	137	61
New Brunswick, N. J.....	2	5	20	114	20	187	102
Newburgh, N. Y.....		3	6	68	35	163	51
New Castle, Pa.....	1	43	6	55	18	127	26
New Haven, Conn.....	6	23	12	495	155	263	339
New London, Conn.....	1	6	9	69	36	132	70
New Orleans, La.....	70	138	416	474	591	1,422	1,228
Newport, Ky.....	3	31	21	116	44	213	66
Newport, R. I.....		8	2	53	38	212	58
Newport News, Va.....	10	97	148	396	220	660	173
New Rochelle, N. Y.....	2	3	11	51	26	132	32
Newton, Mass.....		1	1	108		388	55
New York, N. Y.....	228	1,015	2,490	4,596	(C)	10,467	10,119
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	3	23	59	203	78	267	161

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Norfolk, Va.	35	320	264	1,481	771	1,802	1,010
Norristown, Pa.	5	18	18	83	17	99	42
North Bergen, N. J.	1	3	152	27	27	143	26
Norwalk, Conn.	3	8	43	43	32	126	26
Norwood, Ohio	4	4	4	33	18	141	23
Oakland, Calif.	17	484	366	1,958	650	4,254	1,413
Oak Park, Ill.	1	22	1	141	25	246	40
Ogden, Utah	29	13	13	290	169	819	196
Oklahoma City, Okla.	15	89	146	791	204	2,616	387
Omaha, Nebr.	9	54	53	530	176	1,313	599
Orange, N. J.	8	8	47	130	23	103	37
Oriando, Fla.	2	2	23	212	97	478	133
Oshkosh, Wis.	1	1	2	60	15	608	38
Ottumwa, Iowa	1	3	9	32	7	126	62
Owensboro, Ky.	3	6	10	85	45	373	93
Paducah, Ky.	1	16	23	75	34	284	65
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1	1	3	74	11	161	36
Pasadena, Calif.	3	34	35	365	235	1,173	183
Passaic, N. J.	4	12	51	184	62	293	83
Paterson, N. J.	1	28	113	433	56	286	313
Pawtucket, R. I.	2	2	42	147	83	379	152
Pensacola, Fla.	6	20	74	225	83	341	116
Peoria, Ill.	1	46	2	490	197	603	265
Perth Amboy, N. J.	2	2	51	63	(C)	330	145
Petersburg, Va.	2	14	53	150	47	270	78
Philadelphia, Pa.	63	648	624	3,318	1,108	1,404	2,919
Phoenix, Ariz.	7	52	37	338	218	1,235	295
Pittsburgh, Pa.	23	353	123	1,596	450	2,904	1,453
Pittsfield, Mass.	3	3	2	123	74	233	16
Plainfield, N. J.	1	3	6	50	39	258	43
Pontiac, Mich.	3	30	15	366	66	457	154
Port Arthur, Tex.	4	2	17	57	43	551	97
Port Huron, Mich.	10	9	9	108	51	416	63
Portland, Maine	5	32	10	382	150	571	190
Portland, Oreg.	7	463	133	2,531	1,436	4,738	1,425
Portsmouth, Ohio	1	11	16	193	51	323	74
Portsmouth, Va.	14	95	193	356	171	736	192
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1	1	13	81	61	382	42
Providence, R. I.	3	31	15	683	272	769	633
Pueblo, Colo.	2	14	45	185	16	363	159
Quincy, Ill.	1	2	2	71	19	454	53
Quincy, Mass.	12	12	12	208	34	478	136
Racine, Wis.	1	6	6	111	53	598	153
Raleigh, N. C.	6	16	91	216	18	192	152
Reading, Pa.	21	21	8	263	73	388	152
Revere, Mass.	1	6	18	57	54	2136	43
Richmond, Ind.	21	135	321	851	641	472	673
Richmond, Va.	11	21	194	194	74	473	143
Riverside, Calif.	5	4	30	86	63	263	82
Roanoke, Va.	1	1	1	30	11	265	22
Rochester, Minn.	3	27	23	624	161	1,511	363
Rochester, N. Y.	2	24	64	64	67	619	136
Rockford, Ill.	10	10	79	79	23	324	45
Rock Island, Ill.	3	3	153	40	36	342	52
Rocky Mount, N. C.	4	6	57	45	2	145	36
Rome, Ga.	1	1	31	31	12	213	27
Royal Oak, Mich.	2	2	81	81	13	182	63
Sacramento, Calif.	8	197	81	384	477	1,963	463
Saginaw, Mich.	3	30	67	305	128	1,110	100
St. Joseph, Mo.	4	17	11	319	59	674	145
St. Louis, Mo.	68	227	467	1,431	(C)	3,689	1,410
St. Paul, Minn.	2	54	45	725	164	1,850	265
St. Petersburg, Fla.	6	13	21	354	145	970	104
Salem, Mass.	2	2	67	67	14	127	48

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Salem, Oreg.				Only 4 months received			
Salt Lake City, Utah	6	51	55	726	190	1,608	447
San Angelo, Tex.	5	14	22	52	22	175	73
San Antonio, Tex.	36	132	692	1,056	199	1,423	715
San Bernardino, Calif.	3	46	24	369	83	713	154
San Diego, Calif.	10	84	162	788	679	1,940	1,742
San Francisco, Calif.	51	1,091	774	2,617	1,281	6,372	3,614
San Jose, Calif.	2	25	13	257	46	1,273	331
Santa Ana, Calif.	3	7	2	108	65	894	103
Santa Barbara, Calif.	2	10	18	157	58	566	89
Santa Monica, Calif.	5	35	60	525	336	1,188	281
Savannah, Ga.	43	36	182	106	496	1,581	368
Schenectady, N. Y.	1	3	16	199	75	327	146
Scranton, Pa.	2	13	34	253	91	314	140
Seattle, Wash.	18	263	64	2,537	1,129	3,984	2,052
Sharon, Pa.		5	3	16	20	61	22
Sheboygan, Wis.		7	7	22	15	147	62
Shreveport, La.	15	7	57	103	34	456	105
Sioux City, Iowa	1	22	14	244	126	668	212
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		7	2	124	63	393	107
Somerville, Mass.		8	2	321	33	260	124
South Bend, Ind.	2	50	54	344	228	1,137	209
South Gate, Calif.	2	28	7	192	81	436	116
Spartanburg, S. C.	6	21	37	136	82	455	143
Spokane, Wash.	5	62	57	357	158	1,576	266
Springfield, Ill.	2	19	21	173	68	591	234
Springfield, Mass.	2	1	21	277	113	621	272
Springfield, Mo.		6	10	160	71	744	73
Springfield, Ohio	3	21	10	145	31	432	111
Stamford, Conn.		18	17	182	65	308	30
Steubenville, Ohio	3	23	8	121	25	162	41
Stockton, Calif.	6	116	15	468	309	1,201	412
Superior, Wis.		5	1	84	24	365	81
Syracuse, N. Y.	2	19	13	599	225	1,450	435
Tacoma, Wash.	4	49	23	741	221	1,264	489
Tampa, Fla.	20	76	112	575	405	1,366	487
Taunton, Mass.			Only 5 months received				
Teaneck, N. J.	1	3	1	41	16	46	11
Terra Haute, Ind.	1	3	3	167	23	438	132
Toledo, Ohio	6	141	166	1,483	500	2,235	687
Topeka, Kans.	3	26	6	429	41	653	270
Torrington, Conn.				24	8	41	25
Trenton, N. J.	2	56	111	482	210	606	266
Troy, N. Y.		4	6	175	46	187	87
Tucson, Ariz.	4	22	94	213	149	832	197
Tulsa, Okla.	15	97	100	972	402	1,693	392
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	7	4	95	74	36	155	57
Tyler, Tex.	1	2	1	74	7	129	53
Union City, N. J.		1		128	37	98	78
University City, Mo.		2		85	45	176	123
Upper Darby, Pa.		8	9	195	9	136	40
Utica, N. Y.	1	12	13	123	85	546	146
Waco, Tex.	4	1	152	178	39	458	51
Waltham, Mass.		1		63	28	317	19
Warren, Ohio	1	14	12	102	35	452	98
Warwick, R. I.		2		11	27	77	31
Washington, D. C.	57	317	484	1,826	1,227	4,535	1,720
Washington, Pa.	1	2	1	49	19	66	60
Waterbury, Conn.	2	5	8	213	91	333	156
Waterloo, Iowa	1	17	7	139	12	480	91
Watertown, Mass.		2	2	84	24	110	20
Watertown, N. Y.	1	4	3	93	65	321	53
Waukegan, Ill.	2	9	14	66	39	113	54
Wausau, Wis.				35	8	207	7
Wauwatosa, Wis.		1		40	14	135	11

TABLE 31.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
West Allis, Wis.			2	38	33	391	35
West Hartford, Conn.				76	21	155	14
West Haven, Conn.				Only 9 months received			
West New York, N. J.				Only 1 month received			
West Orange, N. J.				52	20	103	36
West Palm Beach, Fla.	7	14	54	220	88	361	94
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	6	3	221	46	162	54
White Plains, N. Y.	1	4	44	39	47	192	98
Wichita, Kans.	6	14	12	270	124	944	210
Wichita Falls, Tex.	4	12	25	187	113	719	144
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		5	9	167	36	155	100
Wilkesburg, Pa.		2	13	56	8	112	21
Wilmington, Pa.		7	3	74	12	234	33
Wilmington, Del.	9	104	12	570	357	1,089	339
Wilmington, N. C.	10	75	511	185	156	715	153
Winston-Salem, N. C.	5	13	143	234	91	367	62
Woodbridge, N. J.	1		2	57	12	108	21
Woonsocket, R. I.		1	3	63	15	157	31
Worcester, Mass.	3	61	5	683	305	538	333
Wyandotte, Mich.		1		45	13	162	34
Yakima, Wash.	1	48		107	269	1,013	137
Yonkers, N. Y.	2	10	31	223	39	369	135
York, Pa.	20	27	5	134	39	373	120
Youngstown, Ohio	2	27	104	634	100	914	455
Zanesville, Ohio		18		136	32	279	42

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

² Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data.

A detailed analysis of the crime situation for several offense classes is made possible by supplementary reports forwarded monthly to the FBI by the larger police departments throughout the country, and summaries of the available data are shown in tables 32-34.

The figures reflect that forcible rapes, constituting 62.5 percent of the 1944 rape offenses, increased 12.3 percent, while statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) declined 2.5 percent.

Highway robberies and those involving oil stations, chain stores, and residences increased in 1944, while robberies of commercial houses, banks, and the miscellaneous group decreased. Although the robbery total for 1944 is smaller than the figure for the previous year, the value of the loot obtained by holdup men in the average offense rose 19.6 percent from \$94.26 in 1943 to \$112.74 in 1944. Thus, table 33 shows a 2.0 percent decrease in the number of robbery offenses in the cities represented, and at the same time an increase in the total value of property stolen from \$1,518,074.21 in 1943 to \$2,131,978.96 in 1944.

Nighttime burglaries showed an increase last year with a 6.2 percent rise in residence offenses committed during the night and a 4.3 percent

BURGLARIES BY PLACE AND TIME

CALENDAR YEAR 1944

254 cities over 25,000 in population
 Total population 30,827,991

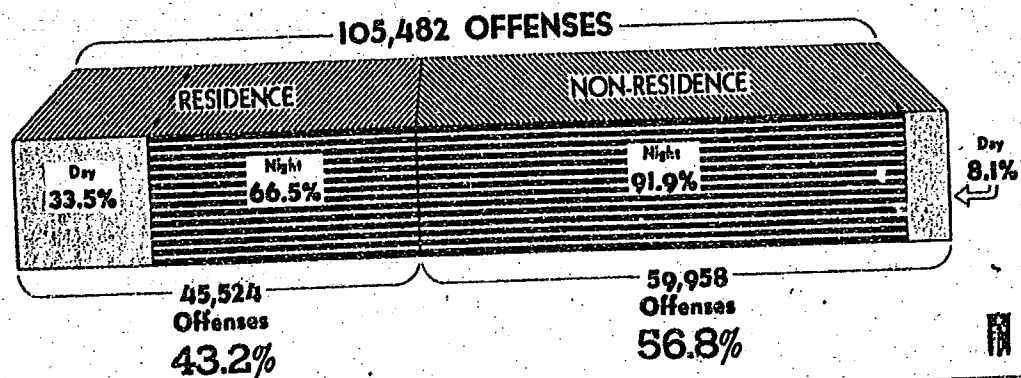
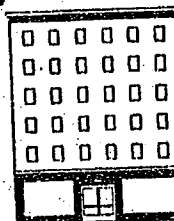


FIGURE 12.

increase in nighttime nonresidence burglaries. Offenses committed during the daylight hours showed decreases. The average value of property stolen per offense of burglary rose sharply (+30.6 percent) from \$78.05 in 1943 to \$101.93 in 1944.

Not only was there a general increase in the number of automobiles stolen during 1944, but in addition the value of the average stolen car rose 13.9 percent, from \$511.30 in 1943 to \$582.23 in 1944. In the 254 cities over 25,000 represented in tables 32 and 33, the problem involving the recovery of stolen cars showed a favorable trend, with the percentage recovered increasing from 96.1 in 1943 to 97.3 in 1944, as indicated in the following figures:

	1943	1944
Number of automobiles stolen.....	67,574	71,238
Number of automobiles recovered.....	63,221	69,322
Percent recovered.....	96.1	97.3

Larcenies involving property valued at \$50 or more increased 22.9 percent in 1944, while thefts involving property valued at less than \$50 declined. The increase in larcenies was most pronounced among those offenses involving the theft of automobile accessories, where a 40.4 percent upswing was registered over the 1943 figure. Thefts of other articles from automobiles also increased as did pocket-picking and miscellaneous thefts. Decreases were registered among larcenies classed as purse-snatching, shoplifting, and thefts of bicycles. The value of property stolen in the average larceny rose from \$40.32 in 1943 to \$47.16 in 1944 (+17.0 percent).

Table 34, based on the reports of 253 cities over 25,000, shows the value of property stolen and recovered by type of property for 1943 and 1944. Excluding automobiles the value of stolen property recovered in 1944 represents 24.1 percent of that stolen, as compared with 25.2 percent for the previous year.

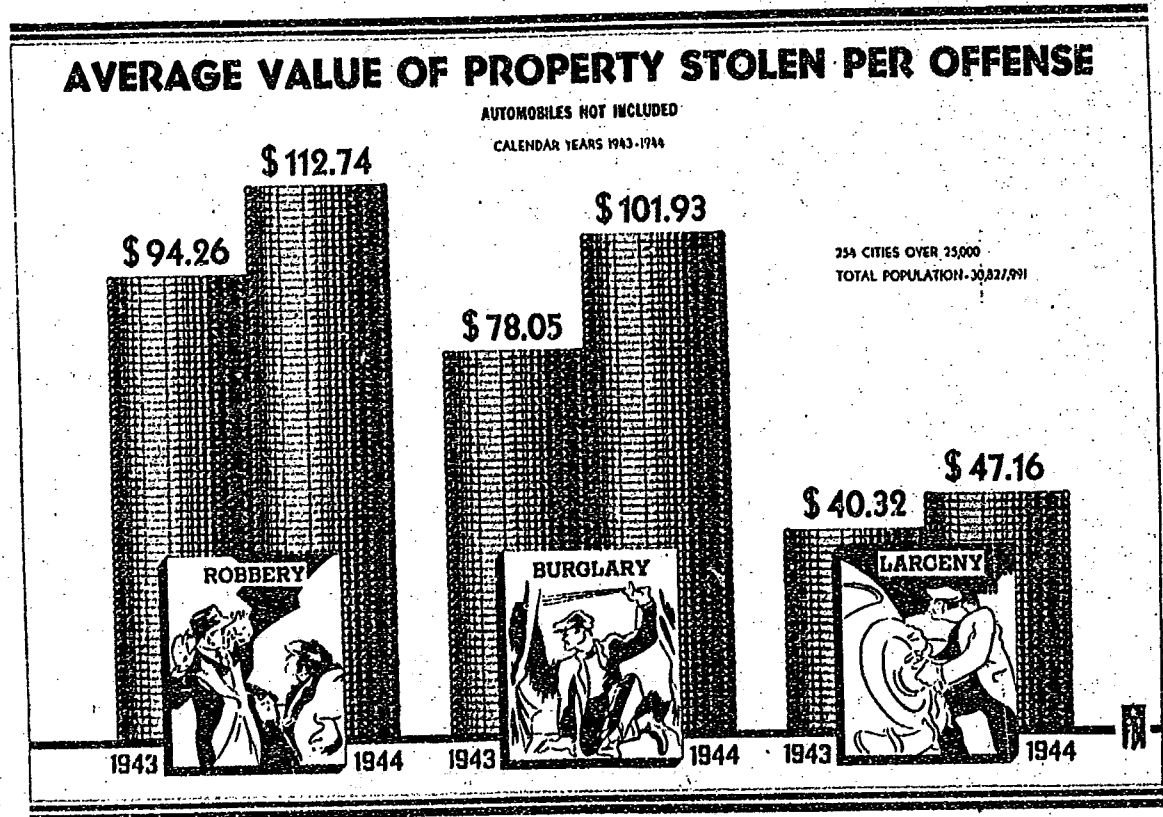


FIGURE 13.

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TABLE 32.—Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to December, inclusive, 1943-44; 254 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 30,827,991

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1943	1944	
Rape:			
Forcible.....	2,019	2,265	+12.3
Statutory.....	1,393	1,355	-2.5
Total.....	3,412	3,620	+6.3
Robbery:			
Highway.....	13,872	14,063	+1.4
Commercial house.....	3,125	2,724	-13.0
Oil station.....	334	356	+6.6
Chain store.....	85	91	+8.8
Residence.....	587	915	+55.7
Bank.....	23	12	-47.8
Miscellaneous.....	958	745	-21.9
Total.....	19,288	18,910	-2.0
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night.....	28,508	30,258	+6.2
Committed during day.....	15,362	15,238	-0.8
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night.....	52,873	55,131	+4.3
Committed during day.....	4,867	4,827	-0.8
Total.....	101,730	105,482	+3.7
Larceny— Theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):			
\$50 and over.....	41,238	50,675	+22.9
\$5 to \$50.....	175,402	173,730	-1.0
Under \$5.....	46,060	40,280	-12.0
Total.....	262,730	264,685	+0.9
Larceny— Theft (grouped as to type of offense):			
Pocket-picking.....	5,554	5,645	+1.6
Purse-snatching.....	7,915	7,734	-2.3
Shoplifting.....	9,697	7,573	-21.9
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	35,508	37,620	+6.0
Auto accessories.....	21,228	29,691	+39.4
Bicycles.....	58,269	49,692	-14.7
All others.....	125,559	125,811	+0.2
Total.....	262,730	264,685	+0.9

TABLE 33.—Value of property stolen, by type of crime, January to December, inclusive, 1943-44; 254 cities over 25,000; total population, 30,827,991

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses			Value of property stolen			Average value per offense		
	1943	1944	Per- cent change	1943	1944	Per- cent change	1943	1944	Per- cent change
							\$	\$	
Robbery.....	19,288	18,910	-2.0	\$1,618,074.21	\$2,131,978.96	+31.7	\$84.26	\$112.74	+33.6
Burglary.....	101,730	105,482	+3.7	7,939,695.80	10,782,013.97	+35.4	78.05	101.93	+30.6
Larceny— Theft.....	262,730	264,685	+0.9	10,594,313.89	12,496,092.10	+18.0	40.32	47.16	+17.0
Auto theft.....	67,574	71,238	+5.0	34,704,192.84	41,476,645.61	+19.5	511.30	582.23	+13.9
Total.....	451,622	460,615	+2.0	55,056,176.74	66,886,733.64	+21.4	121.91	145.15	+18.1











VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED AUTOMOBILES NOT INCLUDED CALENDAR YEAR 1944 253 Cities over 25,000 Total population - 30,793,500		
TYPE OF PROPERTY	STOLEN	RECOVERED
CURRENCY, NOTES, ETC.	 \$3,597,998.73	 \$1,491,688.74 17.3%
JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS METALS	 \$4,553,380.01	 \$1,119,556.09 24.6%
FURS	 \$1,168,632.22	 \$129,573.31 11.1%
CLOTHING	 \$2,473,608.18	 \$613,383.60 24.8%
MISCELLANEOUS	 \$8,587,529.18	 \$2,763,333.70 32.3%

FIGURE 14.

TABLE 34.—Value of property stolen and value of property recovered by type of property, January to December, inclusive, 1943-44; 253 cities over 25,000; total population, 30,795,600

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Type of property	1943			1944		
	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc.....	\$6,717,128.59	\$1,113,921.60	16.6	\$8,597,998.73	\$1,491,688.74	17.3
Jewelry and precious metals.....	3,773,542.55	1,024,390.42	27.1	4,555,380.61	1,119,556.09	24.6
Furs.....	783,604.26	117,432.17	15.0	1,168,632.22	129,573.31	11.1
Clothing.....	1,961,373.24	485,042.69	24.7	2,473,608.18	613,383.90	24.8
Locally stolen automobiles.....	34,676,053.87	33,029,153.88	95.3	41,693,795.73	40,259,199.07	96.6
Miscellaneous.....	7,087,807.72	2,378,233.75	33.6	8,567,329.18	2,763,333.70	32.3
Total.....	54,999,810.23	38,148,181.51	69.4	67,056,944.65	46,376,734.81	69.2

Rural Crime Trends, 1943-44.

Under the system of uniform crime reporting, urban crimes are tabulated separately from rural crimes. The preceding compilations in this publication deal solely with urban crimes, which are generally those reported by the police departments of cities with population in excess of 2,500. In table 35 are presented available data regarding rural crimes during 1943 and 1944. As indicated in the table, the data are not based on reports of identical agencies for both years. However, the combined population represented by the reporting agencies for each year is in excess of 28,500,000, and therefore it is believed the figures reflecting offenses per 100,000 inhabitants represent general trends in rural crimes.

The data in table 35 disclose that rural murders and rapes decreased in 1944, whereas compilations of urban crimes, presented elsewhere in this publication, reflect increases for those types of crimes. On the other hand, rural robberies were up 1.7 percent, while urban robberies declined 2.1 percent. Similarly, the rural larceny rate showed a slight increase amounting to 1.7 percent, whereas urban larcenies registered a slight decrease. For offenses of negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, burglary, and auto theft the trend of both rural and urban crime figures was upwards in 1944.

The 1944 rural crime rates shown in table 35 are for all offenses lower than the national average for urban crimes appearing in table 25. However, it is interesting to note that the rural rates for murder, negligent manslaughter, and rape are in excess of the corresponding rates shown in table 25 for the group VI urban communities, those with population from 2,500 to 10,000.

Generally, rural crime rates for offenses against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) are not as much below the

national average for urban crimes as are the figures for offenses against property. In this connection, however, it should be noted that some incompleteness may exist in the rural reporting of the less serious crimes. Some of the rural agencies whose reports are included in table 35 listed very few crimes, and it is probable that some of the reports are based on arrest records rather than on a record of all offenses reported to rural law enforcement agencies. For that reason, the rural crime figures presented in table 35 should generally be considered as conservative.

TABLE 35.—Offenses known, rural areas, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive 1943-44.

[1943 figures based on reports of 1,260 sheriffs, 57 rural village officers, and 10 State police organizations, representing a combined population of 28,695,188; 1944 figures based on reports of 1,351 sheriffs, 86 rural village officers, and 10 State police organizations, representing a combined population of 29,253,044. Population figures from 1940 decennial census.]

Offense	Number of offenses		Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		Percent change in rates
	1943	1944	1943	1944	
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,180	1,195	4.11	3.99	-2.9
Manslaughter by negligence.....	859	904	2.99	3.02	+1.0
Rape.....	2,532	2,617	8.83	8.74	-.9
Robbery.....	3,289	3,496	11.5	11.7	+1.7
Aggravated assault.....	6,537	6,889	22.8	23.0	+.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	26,224	27,887	91.4	93.5	+2.3
Larceny— theft.....	43,485	46,131	151.5	154.1	+1.7
Auto theft.....	12,668	15,741	44.1	52.0	+19.3

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

The available data concerning crimes committed in Territories and possessions of the United States are presented in table 36. Included are the figures for the First Judicial District of Alaska, Honolulu City, and the County of Honolulu in the Territory of Hawaii. The tabulation is based on offenses reported monthly by law enforcement officers policing both the rural and urban areas, except that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 36.—Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to December, inclusive, 1944.

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska: First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known.....	2	2	4	12	23	23	6
Hawaii: Honolulu City, population, 179,358; number of offenses known.....	13	11	87	856	429	1,637	318
Honolulu County, population, 78,898; number of offenses known.....	5	.....	21	207	38	159	48

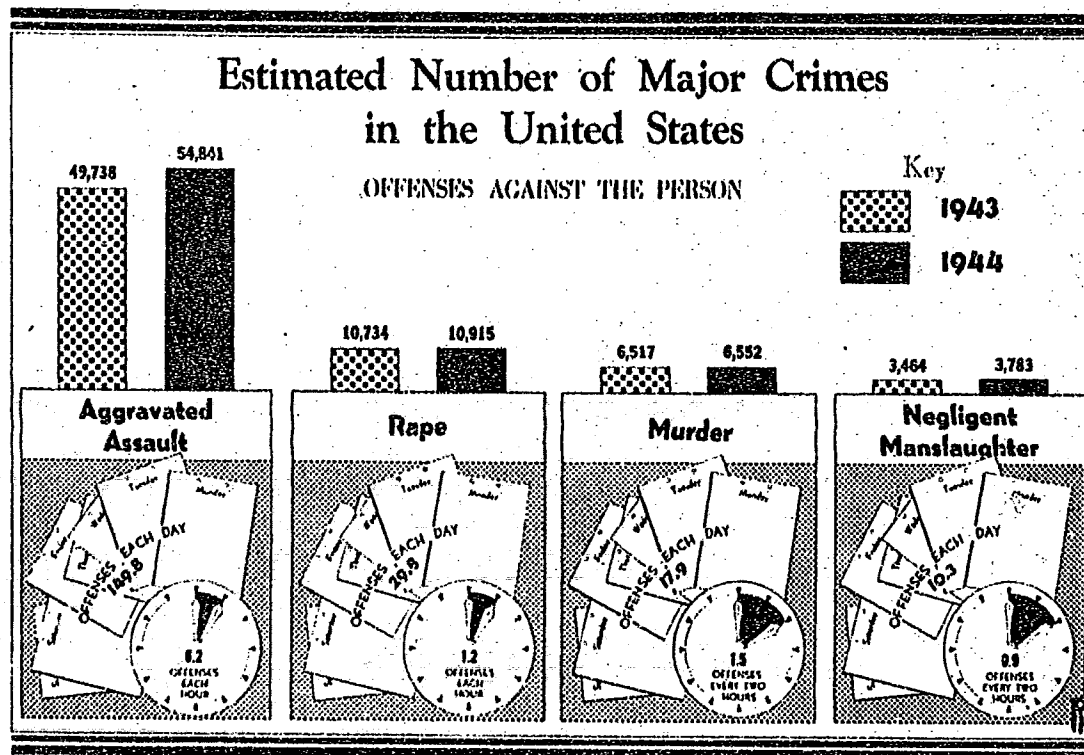


FIGURE 16.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States, 1943-44.

With the passing of each hour during 1944 more than 158 serious crimes were reported to local police authorities in the United States. Each day on the average brought 28 felonious killings, 30 rapes, 150 aggravated assaults and left 120 persons robbed, 555 with their automobiles stolen, and the homes or business places of 749 others burglarized. In addition, 2,176 larcenies occurred during the average day, until by the end of the year an estimated 1,393,655 major crimes were registered.

The estimates for both years are based on monthly crime reports received from approximately 2,100 cities representing a combined population in excess of 65,500,000. Table 37 presents the data for separate offense classes for each of the years 1943 and 1944, together with the percentage change.

The figures show a general rise in crimes against the person, while two of the property crimes, burglary and auto theft, show increases and two others, robbery and larceny, show decreases. As a group, property crimes remained practically unchanged in frequency from 1943 to 1944; however, as indicated in table 33, an increase of over 19 percent is observed in the average value of property stolen per offense.

The larceny classification includes many thefts involving property of small value; on the other hand, the estimated total of major crimes does not include many miscellaneous offenses of a serious nature such as embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, arson, receiving stolen property, drug violations, carrying concealed weapons, etc. It is, therefore, believed that the estimated totals as set out in table 37 are conservative.

TABLE 37.—*Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1943-44*

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1943	1944	Number	Percent
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	6,517	6,552	+35	+0.5
Manslaughter by negligence.....	3,464	3,783	+319	+9.2
Rape.....	16,734	16,915	+181	+1.1
Robbery.....	45,228	43,804	-1,424	-3.2
Aggravated assault.....	49,738	54,841	+5,103	+10.3
Burglary.....	271,884	274,134	+2,250	+0.8
Larceny.....	806,325	796,390	-9,935	-1.2
Auto theft.....	187,751	205,026	+17,275	+8.1
Total.....	1,381,681	1,393,655	+11,974	+0.9

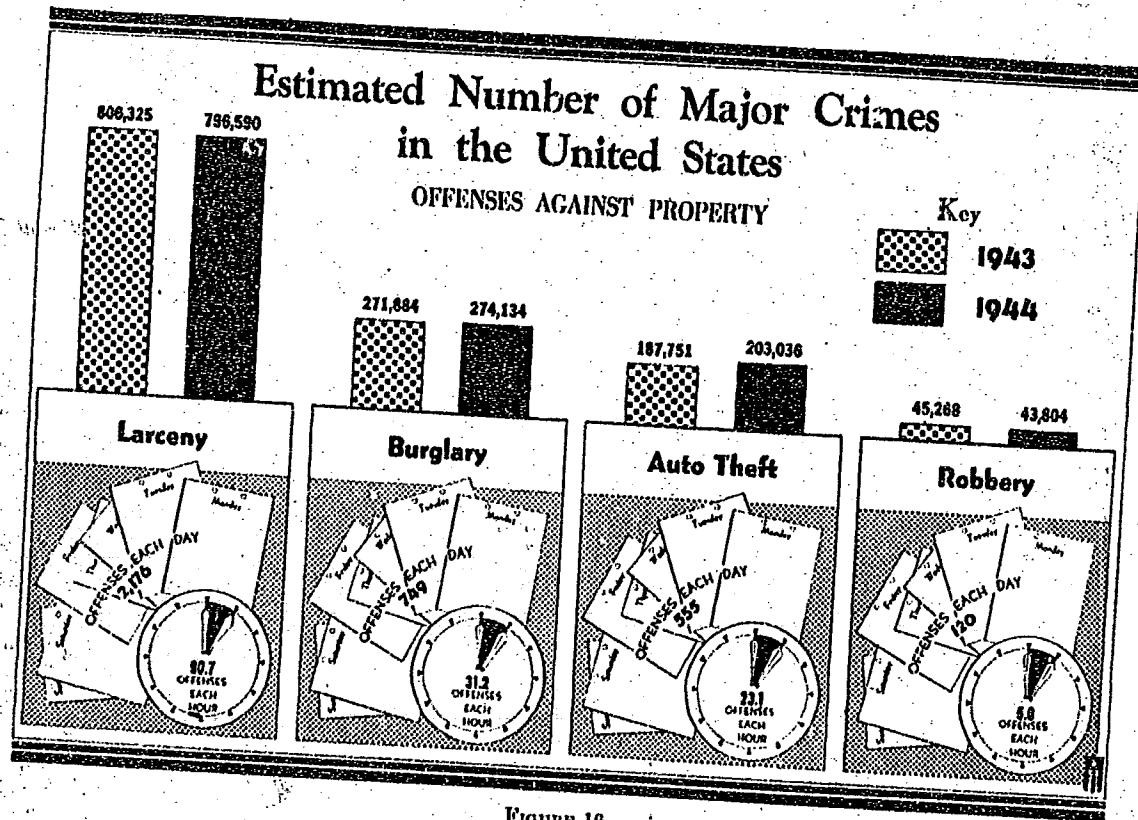


FIGURE 16.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data.

During the 1944 calendar year the FBI examined 488,979 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined was slightly smaller than the 490,764 examined in 1943. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged.

Arrests for major violations were represented by more than 37 percent (183,749) of the records examined during 1944. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 136,901, constituting 28 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex.

Arrests of males during 1944 numbered 405,379, a 1.5 percent decrease from the 411,642 arrested and fingerprinted during 1943. On the other hand, female arrest records increased 5.7 percent, from 79,122 during 1943 to 83,600 in 1944.

It may be noted generally that although the total male arrests decreased 1.5 percent in 1944, increases were shown for most of the major offense classes with decreases in arrests for minor violations. On the other hand, female arrests, with an over-all increase of 5.7 percent, showed increases not only for major violations but also for most of the less serious infractions. This is illustrated by the following

figures reflecting some of the changes in the arrests of males and females of all ages during 1944 as compared with 1943:

Offense	Percent change		Offense	Percent change	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
Murder and manslaughter.....	+1.8	+1.5	Embezzlement and fraud.....	+6.2	+4.5
Robbery.....	+3.1	+3.0	Driving while intoxicated.....	-4.2	+14.3
Assault.....	+5.6	+14.7	Disorderly conduct.....	-2.3	+19.6
Burglary.....	+5.0	+10.4	Drunkness.....	-7.8	+10.4
Larceny.....	+0.8	+3.1	Vagrancy.....	-9.7	-15.0
Auto theft.....	+24.0	+35.3			

The number and percentage of arrests by sex during 1944 are presented in table 38.

TABLE 38.—Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1—Dec. 31, 1944

Offense charged ¹	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide.....	4,769	4,142	627	1.0	1.0	0.7
Robbery.....	11,189	10,567	622	2.3	2.6	.7
Assault.....	36,984	32,332	4,652	7.6	8.0	5.6
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	25,022	24,507	515	5.1	6.0	1.0
Larceny— theft.....	45,361	37,909	7,452	9.3	9.4	8.9
Auto theft.....	13,576	13,249	327	2.8	3.3	.4
Embezzlement and fraud.....	8,131	7,073	1,058	1.7	1.7	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,520	2,257	263	.5	.6	.3
Arson.....	583	520	63	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,958	3,362	596	.8	.8	.7
Rape.....	6,028	6,028		1.2	1.5	
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	10,787	3,153	7,632	2.2	.8	9.1
Other sex offenses.....	11,532	8,264	3,268	2.4	2.0	3.9
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,761	1,491	270	.4	.4	.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	6,101	5,701	400	1.2	1.4	.5
Offenses against family and children.....	8,132	7,467	665	1.7	1.8	.8
Liquor laws.....	7,625	6,222	1,397	1.6	1.5	1.7
Driving while intoxicated.....	17,790	16,772	1,018	3.6	4.1	1.2
Road and driving laws.....	4,643	4,509	134	.9	1.1	.2
Parking violations.....	71	70	1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	4,527	4,339	188	.9	1.1	.2
Disorderly conduct.....	36,399	26,004	10,395	7.4	6.4	12.4
Drunkness.....	104,487	91,531	12,956	21.4	22.6	15.5
Vagrancy.....	30,972	20,533	10,439	6.3	5.1	12.5
Gambling.....	14,387	13,078	1,309	2.9	3.2	1.3
Suspicion.....	36,883	29,864	7,019	7.5	7.4	8.4
Not stated.....	3,589	2,677	912	.8	.7	1.2
All other offenses.....	31,096	22,010	9,086	6.4	5.4	10.9
Total.....	488,979	405,379	83,600	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Age.

Males and females under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted during 1944 numbered 107,762, which amounts to 22.0 percent of the total arrests. Those between the ages of 21 and 24 numbered 68,666 (14.0 percent), making a total of 176,428 (36.1 percent) less than 25 years old. It should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because

of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

The 1944 figures show that youths continue to play a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property. The portion of offenses committed by males and females under 21 is shown by the following figures: Robbery, 34.5 percent; burglary, 51.8 percent; larceny, 35.4 percent; and auto theft, 63.1 percent. In 1944, persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson numbered 110,346; and 44,286 (40.1 percent) of them were less than 21 years old.

For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during 1944 are as follows:

Age	Number of Arrests
17	23,753
18	22,749
19	20,134
21	18,276
22	17,739

For males and females combined, arrests of those under 21 years of age decreased from 112,281 in 1943 to 107,762 in 1944 (-4.0 percent). Arrests of persons in the 18-20 age group decreased 5.2 percent, while arrests of persons less than 18 years old declined 2.5 percent.

Figures for the separate sexes show different trends in certain age groups. Boy arrests under 18 decreased 1.8 percent and girl arrests under 18 decreased 7.1 percent. On the other hand, whereas boy arrests in the 18-20 age bracket decreased 8.5 percent, girl arrests in this age group increased 4.9 percent.

As in 1943, age 17 predominated in the frequency distribution of male arrests during 1944. Age 18 was second in the frequency of arrests. Arrests during 1944 of males under 18 years of age increased 18.1 percent for murder, 15.7 percent for assault, and 19.8 percent for auto theft as compared with 1943.

Female arrests in 1944 occurred most frequently at age 19, followed by age 18. The figures for girls under 21 years of age disclose a 1.5 percent increase, from 22,292 in 1943 to 22,636 in 1944.

Although arrests of juveniles showed a moderate decrease in 1944, the situation as to juvenile delinquency is far from being as good as

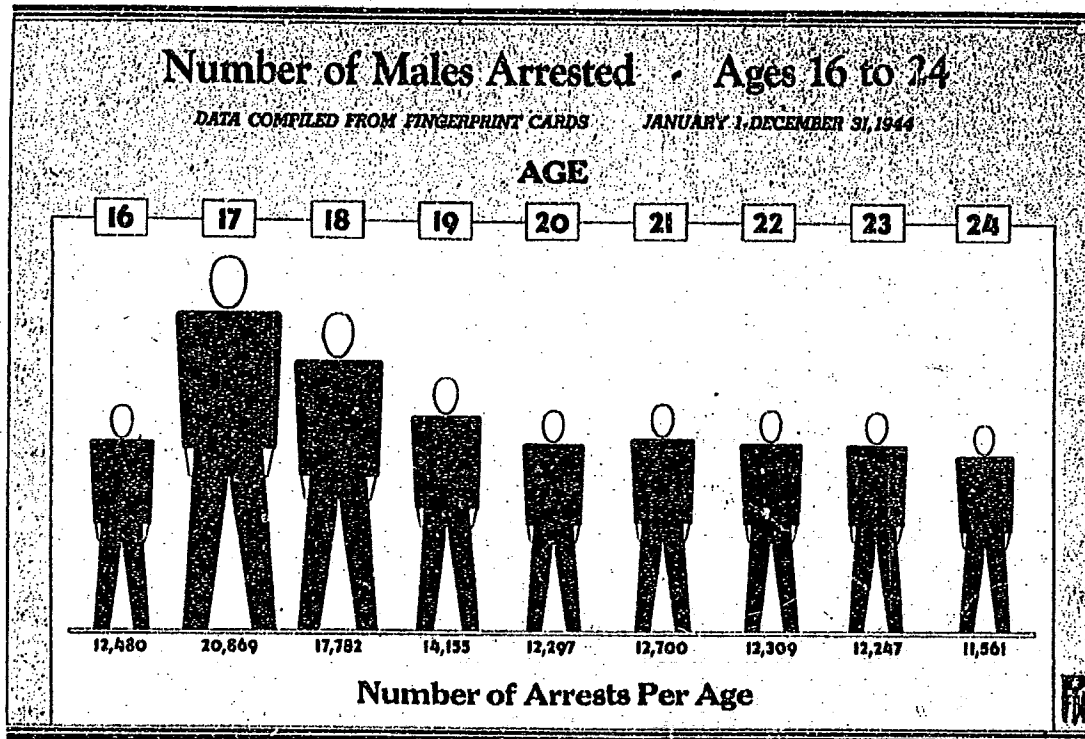


FIGURE 17.

it was before the war. This is most clearly revealed by a comparison of 1941 and 1944 data as follows:

Age	Males			Females		
	1941	1944	Percent change	1941	1944	Percent change
Under 18.....	34,408	40,892	+18.8	2,662	5,798	+117.8
18-20.....	66,689	44,234	-33.7	7,013	16,838	+140.1
Under 21.....	101,097	85,126	-15.8	9,675	22,636	+134.0

The foregoing figures indicate quite clearly that we have an abnormally high level of juvenile delinquency, that the moderate reduction in 1944 is in effect a "leveling off" of a previously sharply ascending crime curve, and that the main job of reducing delinquency still remains to be accomplished. Until the amount of delinquency on the part of youths is reduced at least to pre-war levels, we will continue to have a situation constituting a grave threat to the future strength of our Nation. Effective community-wide delinquency prevention programs continue to be an urgent need.

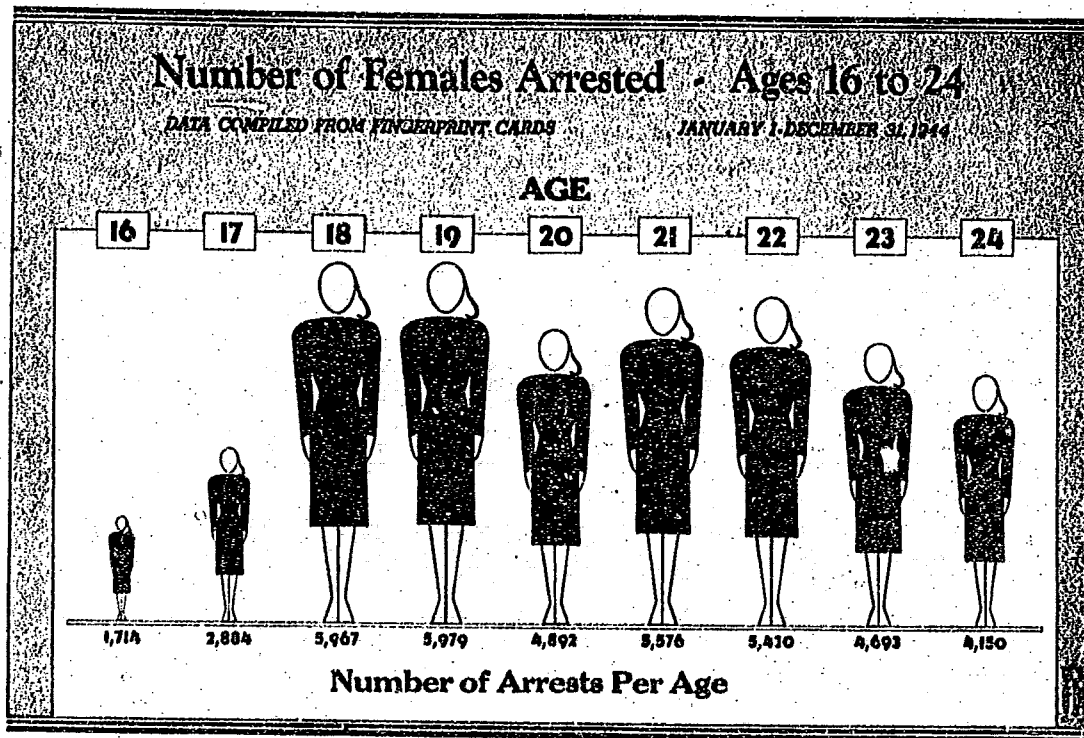


FIGURE 18.

TABLE 30.—Arrests by age groups, male and female, Jan. 1—Dec. 31, 1944

Offense charged	Age																			Total allages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over		
Criminal homicide.....	4	21	28	60	135	151	124	132	149	164	173	166	741	717	610	515	372	495	4,769	
Robbery.....	5	48	70	426	882	931	776	660	670	672	622	537	1,800	1,268	731	817	317	197	11,160	
Assault.....	21	46	90	490	873	1,071	986	1,002	1,215	1,210	1,271	1,324	6,308	6,133	4,936	4,058	2,499	3,393	36,934	
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	12	1,072	851	2,495	3,177	2,490	1,647	1,231	1,114	952	800	820	2,813	2,033	1,350	922	522	590	25,022	
Larceny— theft.....	29	812	782	2,421	3,919	3,351	2,651	2,128	1,974	1,795	1,727	1,489	5,014	4,003	3,784	3,176	2,087	2,087	45,361	
Auto theft.....	7	307	531	1,041	2,141	1,735	1,293	917	795	680	537	403	1,231	823	434	197	79	68	13,676	
Embezzlement and fraud.....	3	13	25	95	109	234	260	216	255	303	280	241	1,201	1,150	1,076	937	615	777	8,131	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2	14	2	66	121	110	97	87	71	92	60	85	598	110	309	203	160	212	2,620	
Arson.....	1	20	13	30	48	33	15	17	16	10	10	13	68	81	45	67	34	67	683	
Forgery and counterfeiting.....		32	46	111	214	226	219	192	177	178	183	168	583	485	382	307	210	250	3,658	
Rape.....		27	42	181	462	416	406	327	290	291	217	231	920	701	603	370	223	336	6,028	
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	6	11	25	137	235	671	610	533	628	681	612	635	1,065	1,518	1,058	721	401	601	10,787	
Other sex offenses.....	11	25	45	197	317	488	497	400	418	492	441	398	1,767	1,690	1,310	1,070	785	1,301	11,532	
Narcotic drug laws.....		1		3	21	37	45	49	64	61	72	63	271	269	230	213	160	176	1,731	
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	5	0	10	189	315	310	253	260	241	222	258	228	947	811	639	620	335	468	6,101	
Offenses against family and children.....	6	1		16	39	73	129	183	258	275	295	319	1,787	1,093	1,218	883	464	437	8,132	
Intoxicant laws.....	11	5	18	58	108	123	133	142	176	194	190	170	1,031	1,147	1,145	1,025	721	1,247	7,025	
Driving while intoxicated.....	19	4	11	40	124	144	212	221	297	303	380	353	2,417	2,086	3,046	2,920	1,878	2,621	17,790	
Road and driving laws.....	3	2	14	69	238	321	200	190	201	200	214	187	899	683	503	359	221	218	4,643	
Parking violations.....				1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	3	13	10	0	10	6	8	71	
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	3	7	29	113	217	263	252	170	202	206	192	168	769	632	422	313	218	301	4,527	
Disorderly conduct.....	20	78	131	591	1,315	1,797	1,623	1,429	1,731	1,710	1,627	1,429	5,610	4,902	3,077	3,369	2,008	3,048	36,309	
Drunkness.....	61	17	71	290	841	1,261	1,351	1,439	1,916	2,011	2,107	2,155	11,093	14,075	16,296	17,109	12,295	18,599	104,437	
Vagrancy.....	20	77	165	723	1,896	2,834	2,220	1,731	1,728	1,639	1,412	1,192	3,909	3,073	2,626	2,112	1,413	3,643	30,972	
Gambling.....	3	8	10	74	157	295	189	185	260	270	291	318	1,053	2,342	2,262	2,318	1,506	2,019	14,337	
Suspicion.....	29	460	531	1,618	3,016	2,643	2,061	1,792	1,761	1,658	1,604	1,380	5,209	4,254	3,271	2,400	1,514	1,878	36,893	
Not stated.....	10	17	61	118	161	143	119	150	127	150	160	160	563	472	417	296	284	363	3,690	
All other offenses.....	27	1,074	1,018	2,621	2,609	2,103	1,712	1,428	1,434	1,283	1,238	1,080	3,853	3,063	2,393	1,847	1,249	1,787	31,090	
Total.....	330	4,190	4,653	14,191	23,763	23,742	20,134	17,189	18,276	17,739	16,910	15,711	67,101	62,093	54,792	48,003	32,483	40,810	483,079	

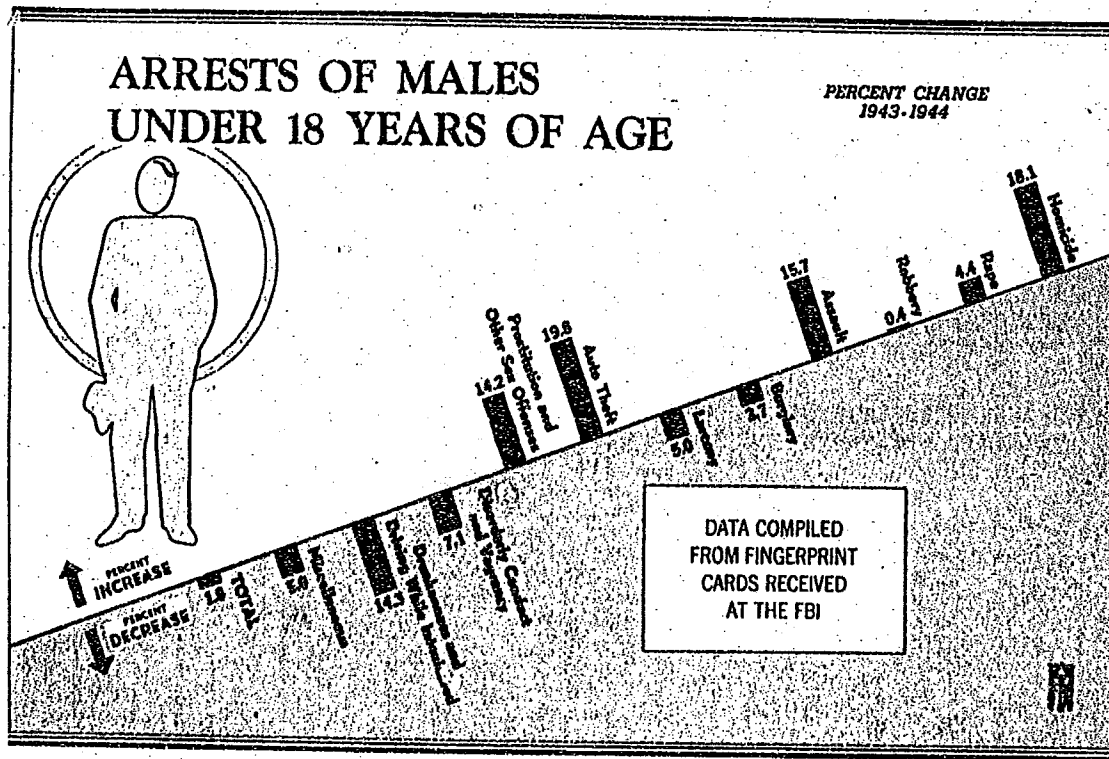


FIGURE 10.

TABLE 40.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, male and female, Jan. 1—Dec. 31, 1944

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide.....	4,769	963	1,315	13.9	27.6
Robbery.....	11,189	3,864	6,394	34.5	57.1
Assault.....	36,984	4,587	9,577	12.3	25.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	25,022	12,963	16,791	51.8	67.1
Larceny— theft.....	45,361	16,053	23,039	35.4	50.8
Auto theft.....	13,576	8,561	10,987	63.1	80.0
Embezzlement and fraud.....	8,131	1,120	2,253	13.8	27.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,526	503	837	19.9	33.1
Arson.....	583	182	240	31.2	41.2
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,958	1,049	1,736	26.3	43.9
Rape.....	6,023	1,884	2,855	31.3	49.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	10,767	2,161	4,617	20.0	42.8
Other sex offenses.....	11,532	1,978	3,750	17.2	32.5
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,731	156	416	9.0	24.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	6,101	1,418	2,367	23.2	38.8
Offenses against family and children.....	8,132	437	1,614	5.4	19.8
Liquor laws.....	7,625	592	1,292	7.8	16.9
Driving while intoxicated.....	17,790	756	2,103	4.2	11.8
Road and driving laws.....	4,643	932	1,737	20.1	37.4
Parking violations.....	71	?	16	9.9	22.5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	4,527	1,051	1,849	23.9	40.5
Disorderly conduct.....	36,399	6,968	13,365	19.1	36.7
Drunkenness.....	104,487	5,221	13,470	5.0	12.9
Vagrancy.....	20,822	9,399	15,370	30.3	49.6
Gambling.....	14,367	828	1,997	5.8	13.9
Suspicion.....	36,883	11,950	18,262	32.4	49.5
Not stated.....	3,689	625	1,302	16.9	32.6
All other offenses.....	31,096	11,863	16,877	38.1	54.3
Total.....	488,979	107,762	176,428	22.0	36.1

Criminal Repeaters.

Of the 488,979 arrest records examined, 241,042 (49.3 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint records on file in the Identification Division of the FBI. For males the percentage with prior records was 52.8, and for females the percentage was 32.1. These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records, and in no way relate to the civil identification files of the FBI.

TABLE 41.—Percentage with previous fingerprint records, arrests, male and female, Jan. 1—Dec. 31, 1944

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws.....	74.8	Offenses against family and children.....	43.7
Drunkenness.....	60.7	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	43.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	60.3	Suspicion.....	43.1
Robbery.....	59.7	All other offenses.....	42.7
Embezzlement and fraud.....	55.7	Rape.....	42.0
Vagrancy.....	54.3	Disorderly conduct.....	41.8
Gambling.....	50.3	Driving while intoxicated.....	41.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	48.6	Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	41.0
Liquor laws.....	47.8	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	39.7
Assault.....	47.5	Criminal homicide.....	38.9
Larceny— theft.....	47.3	Arson.....	37.4
Parking violations ¹	46.5	Other sex offenses.....	37.3
Auto theft.....	44.4	Road and driving laws.....	35.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	44.3		

¹ Only 71 fingerprint cards were received representing arrests for violations of parking regulations.

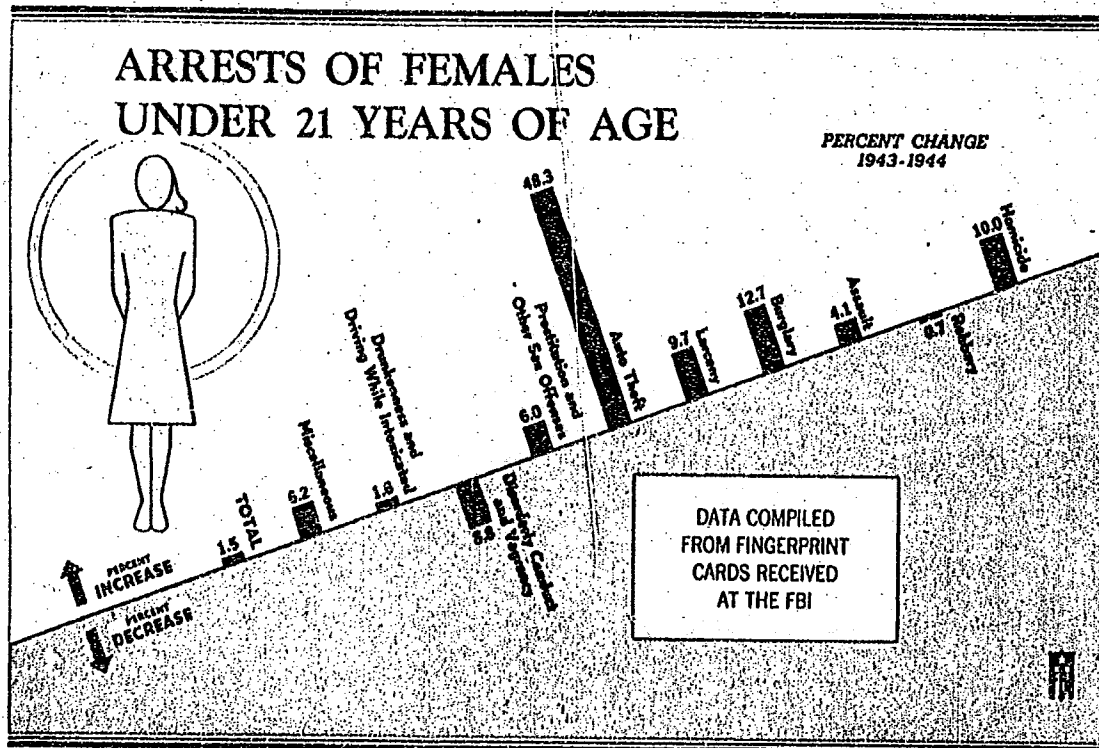


FIGURE 20.

Race.

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Including Mexicans, who numbered 17,817, members of the white race represented 351,609 of the 488,979 arrest records received, while 129,322 were Negroes, 6,084 Indians, 554 Chinese, 135 Japanese, and 1,275 were representatives of other races.

TABLE 42.—Distribution of arrests according to race, male and female, Jan. 1—Dec. 31, 1944

Offense charged	Race						Total all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japa- nese	All others	
Criminal homicide.....	2,325	2,187	33	3	1	10	4,769
Robbery.....	6,340	4,705	105	1		38	11,189
Assault.....	19,907	16,608	240	32	6	191	36,984
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	17,596	6,980	165	14	1	66	25,022
Larceny— theft.....	20,626	15,322	313	16	9	75	45,361
Auto theft.....	11,096	2,337	113	5	4	21	13,576
Embezzlement and fraud.....	6,606	1,479	33	6		7	8,131
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	1,644	869	6			7	2,526
Arson.....	445	128	8		1	1	583
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,396	1,221	36			5	4,658
Rape.....	4,192	1,729	46	9		52	6,028
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	7,155	3,352	235	12	13	20	10,787
Other sex offenses.....	9,412	1,652	119	8	1	46	11,532
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,002	517	6	186	1	12	1,731
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	2,692	3,325	27	5	1	48	6,101
Offenses against family and children.....	6,688	1,376	60	1		7	8,132
Liquor laws.....	3,948	3,620	41	2	2	12	7,625
Driving while intoxicated.....	16,070	1,504	175	2	1	28	17,790
Road and driving laws.....	3,424	1,159	30		13	10	4,643
Parking violations.....	51	19		1			71
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	3,207	1,278	25	2	2	13	4,527
Disorderly conduct.....	26,486	9,455	352	14	6	86	36,399
Drunkenness.....	37,439	14,115	2,719	8	14	189	104,487
Vagrancy.....	22,626	7,703	330	22	6	85	30,972
Gambling.....	6,049	8,073	22	174	22	87	14,367
Suspicion.....	23,202	11,326	27	18	23	47	34,883
Not stated.....	2,750	857	51	5		17	3,680
All other offenses.....	23,709	6,940	307	41	8	91	31,096
Total.....	351,609	129,322	6,084	554	135	1,275	488,979

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft).*—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).*—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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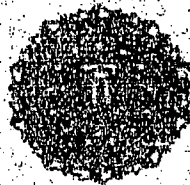
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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS



ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XVI

January 1946

Number 2

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, 1944-45

The crime record for 1945 shows a 12.4 percent increase according to the reports of nearly 2,000 cities representing an urban population of over 65 million. Each offense class was on the rise with robberies up 23.6 percent; auto thefts, 18.7 percent; burglaries, 17.0 percent; negligent manslaughters, 16.2 percent; and murders, 10.1 percent. Aggravated assaults rose 8.7 percent and an 8.6 percent rise was recorded for larcenies. Offenses of rape continued up in 1945 with an increase of 5.7 percent.

The increases were more pronounced and widespread throughout the Nation than have been recorded in many years. A substantial upswing in crime was registered for cities of all sizes and in each of the nine geographic divisions of the country.

Crime Rates, 1945

The number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped according to size and also by location are presented in this issue of the Bulletin. Crime rates for individual States are also shown. These data are for the convenience of police administrators and other interested individuals in making comparisons between the crime figures for individual communities and national and regional averages.

Value of Property Stolen, 1944-45

The value of the loot in the average robbery rose 29.2 percent, from \$113 in 1944 to \$146 in 1945. Increases in the average value per offense for other types of crimes were as follows: Burglary, 15.7 percent; larceny, 14.9 percent; and auto theft, 3.2 percent. More than 95 percent of the stolen cars and 23 percent of other types of stolen property were recovered by the police.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1945

A grand total of 1,565,541 major crimes was registered for the Nation in 1945, including 11,234 felonious homicides, 11,537 rapes and 59,807 other aggravated assaults, 54,279 robberies, 241,491 automobile thefts, 321,672 burglaries and 865,521 larcenies. All classes increased substantially over the estimated totals for 1944.

Monthly Variations in Crime

Crime in 1945, as in prior years, showed a definite tendency to fluctuate with the seasons. Murders, rapes, and other felonious assaults occurred with greatest frequency during the warm summer

months reaching a peak in August and September. Negligent manslaughter offenses, consisting largely of traffic deaths, follow the seasonal pattern of traffic fatalities which are generally least frequent during the spring and summer months, increasing sharply during the winter. Crimes against property, aggravated by the additional darkness and economic factors of the winter months, show their greatest frequency during that period of the year, becoming less frequent during the spring and early summer.

Rural Crime Trends, 1944-45

Murders, rapes, robberies, and felonious assaults increased sharper in the rural areas during 1945 than in the urban communities, while the upward trends in burglary, larceny, auto theft, and negligent manslaughter were not so pronounced. In the rural communities the over-all increase for 1945 over 1944 amounted to 8.5 percent as compared with a 12.4 percent rise in the cities.

Persons Arrested, 1945

A substantial portion of major crime is attributable to persons under voting age. An examination of the 543,852 fingerprint arrest records received at the F B I during 1945 reflected that 30.1 percent of the rapes were committed by persons under 21 years of age; as were 33.5 percent of the larcenies, 35.2 percent of the robberies, 49.8 percent of the burglaries, and 61.1 percent of the car thefts. Age 17 stood out as the predominating age among arrested persons and age 18 was second.

Arrests of males under 21 increased 10.1 percent in 1945 and although arrests of girls under 21 declined 10.6 percent in 1945 the figure still was 109.3 percent in excess of that for 1941, the last peacetime year.

Over half (51.9 percent) of the arrests represented persons who already had fingerprint arrest records on file in the Identification Division of the F B I.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny— theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated

classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1945. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	1,078	1,038	94.3	62,728,838	62,101,479	99.0
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	37	100.0	30,193,339	30,193,339	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	55	55	100.0	7,792,630	7,792,630	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	107	106	99.1	7,343,917	7,283,055	99.2
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	213	212	99.5	7,417,093	7,387,072	99.6
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	666	628	94.3	9,977,937	9,443,383	94.6

Note.—The above table does not include 2,119 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 10,573,962. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

In addition to the 3,157 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1945, one or more reports were received during the year from 2,363 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 11 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, making a grand total of 5,531 agencies contributing crime reports to the F B I during 1945.

The following tabulation indicates the status of the reporting area in 1945 by States.

TABLE 29.—Status of reporting area, Uniform Crime Reports, 1945, by States

State	Urban police departments ¹			County sheriffs		
	Number of cities	Number cities contributing	Percent contributing	Number of counties	Number counties contributing	Percent contributing
Total.....	3,462	2,007	58.3	2,070	2,507	61.7
Alabama.....	58	41	69.5	67	37	55.2
Arizona.....	18	14	77.5	14	14	100.0
Arkansas.....	53	37	69.8	75	47	62.7
California.....	167	165	98.8	58	54	93.1
Colorado.....	30	27	90.0	63	55	87.3
Connecticut ²	32	29	90.6	8	8	100.0
Delaware.....	8	4	50.0	3	3	100.0
District of Columbia.....	1	1	100.0			
Florida.....	69	50	72.5	67	50	74.6
Georgia.....	78	60	76.9	159	98	61.6
Idaho.....	28	24	85.7	44	44	100.0
Illinois.....	208	190	91.3	102	93	91.2
Indiana.....	98	96	98.0	92	78	84.8
Iowa.....	46	36	78.3	99	97	98.0
Kansas.....	64	63	98.4	105	104	99.0
Kentucky.....	56	39	69.6	120	94	78.3
Louisiana.....	54	32	59.3	64	32	50.0
Maine.....	24	23	95.8	16	10	62.5
Maryland.....	24	16	66.7	14	14	100.0
Massachusetts.....	123	123	100.0	14	14	100.0
Michigan.....	121	78	64.5	83	71	85.6
Minnesota.....	48	40	83.3	72	58	80.6
Mississippi.....	48	39	81.3	114	94	82.5
Missouri.....	97	79	81.5	74	55	74.3
Montana.....	31	18	58.1	36	36	100.0
Nebraska.....	36	31	86.1	93	88	94.6
Nevada.....	5	5	100.0	17	17	100.0
New Hampshire.....	18	16	88.9	10	5	50.0
New Jersey.....	173	169	97.7	21	4	19.0
New Mexico.....	23	20	87.0	31	26	83.9
New York.....	203	199	98.0	62	62	100.0
North Carolina.....	76	64	84.2	100	60	60.0
North Dakota.....	12	11	91.7	53	51	96.2
Ohio.....	188	171	90.9	86	83	95.3
Oklahoma.....	74	61	82.4	77	66	85.7
Oregon.....	34	30	88.2	36	29	80.6
Pennsylvania.....	355	323	91.0	67	67	100.0
Rhode Island.....	79	18	22.8	5	5	100.0
South Carolina.....	50	34	68.0	46	36	78.3
South Dakota.....	19	17	89.5	69	61	88.4
Tennessee.....	57	37	64.9	95	47	49.5
Texas.....	196	113	57.7	254	183	72.0
Utah.....	14	13	92.9	14	10	71.4
Vermont.....	14	13	92.9	14	10	71.4
Virginia.....	53	45	84.9	100	74	74.0
Washington.....	40	36	90.0	39	37	94.9
West Virginia.....	45	35	77.8	53	55	103.8
Wisconsin.....	93	90	96.8	71	68	95.8
Wyoming.....	12	8	66.7	21	20	95.2

¹ The Census Bureau's 1940 classification of communities as urban and rural has been followed. Generally, incorporated places with populations of 2,500 or more are classified as urban.

² Does not include 151 rural township and village police departments. Includes 1 city for which township police forward crime reports.

³ Includes 143 counties for which State police submit crime reports and 15 counties composed entirely of urban communities whose police departments forward crime reports; sheriffs of those counties do not contribute reports. Does not include 14 State police organizations contributing reports.

⁴ All counties were counted as contributors because the State police contribute data for rural portions of the State.

⁵ State police also contribute.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

The number of offenses reported during 1945 by 2,267 cities, and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants are presented in table 30 with the cities divided into 6 groups according to size. The combined population of the reporting cities is 67,608,610, representing over 90 percent of the urban population of the Nation.

The data presented in table 30 make it possible for police administrators or other interested persons to compare crime rates in local communities with national averages for cities of the same general population group or with the average urban crime rate for the Nation without regard to size of city.

Except for aggravated assault and larceny the cities with population in excess of 100,000 generally show higher crime rates than are reflected for the smaller communities. For aggravated assault, however, the rate for cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000 exceeds that for cities over 100,000 and for larceny the rate for cities with more than 250,000 inhabitants is smaller than the rates for the cities in the groups from 25,000 to 250,000.

The following figures indicate the distribution of the reported offenses in 1945:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total.....	1,622.8	100.0	Assault.....	52.8	3.7
Larceny.....	489.9	34.7	Robbery.....	54.3	3.3
Burglary.....	359.3	22.1	Rape.....	11.5	.7
Auto theft.....	241.5	14.9	Murder.....	5.3	.3
			Man-slaughter.....	4.4	.3

TABLE 30.—Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,267 cities; total population, 67,868,610:								
Number of offenses known.....	3,711	2,988	7,800	38,687	40,435	208,190	318,115	163,989
Rate per 100,000.....	5.48	4.39	11.54	54.3	59.8	359.3	889.9	241.5
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,694,166:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,423	1,578	4,366	23,148	19,349	87,403	190,327	79,784
Rate per 100,000.....	6.47	5.28	14.60	77.4	64.7	426.2	929.0	268.6
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
Number of offenses known.....	538	449	1,022	4,703	5,712	34,927	80,256	24,733
Rate per 100,000.....	6.90	5.76	13.11	60.4	73.3	448.3	1,029.9	317.4
GROUP III								
106 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,283,055:								
Number of offenses known.....	421	320	627	2,929	3,710	27,294	71,612	18,010
Rate per 100,000.....	5.78	4.39	8.61	40.2	50.4	374.8	983.3	247.3
GROUP IV								
208 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,205,835:								
Number of offenses known.....	282	285	536	2,150	4,338	22,514	67,688	14,779
Rate per 100,000.....	3.91	3.96	7.44	29.8	60.2	312.4	938.9	205.1
GROUP V								
572 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,640,738:								
Number of offenses known.....	278	200	689	2,172	2,878	22,533	70,377	16,004
Rate per 100,000.....	3.18	2.31	7.97	25.1	33.3	260.8	814.5	185.2
GROUP VI								
1,280 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,792,169:								
Number of offenses known.....	262	134	560	1,595	2,450	14,509	37,685	10,059
Rate per 100,000.....	3.85	1.97	8.24	23.5	36.1	213.6	654.8	148.1

¹ The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny-theft are based on reports as follows: Groups I-VI, 2,267 cities, total population, 67,868,610; group I, 36 cities, total population, 29,694,166.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police

Crime in 1945 rose 12.4 percent over the figures for 1944. Not since the inception of the Uniform Crime Reporting program in 1930 has there been recorded such an over-all and widespread increase as was registered in 1945. Each offense classification was up with robberies, leading the field, showing a 23.6 percent jump, followed by increases of 18.7 percent in auto thefts, 17.0 percent in burglaries, 16.2 percent in negligent manslaughters, and 10.1 percent in murders. Aggravated assaults rose 8.7 percent and an 8.6 percent rise was recorded for larcenies. Offenses of rape, which for a number of years have been on the upswing, rose 5.7 percent in 1945.

The foregoing figures are based on the reports for 1944 and 1945 received from 1,996 cities of various sizes representing a combined population of over 65 million. The detailed tabulations are presented in tables 31 and 32.

With the cities divided according to population groups in table 31, increases were recorded in the total offenses for each group of cities. In fact, increases were recorded for each offense class within each population group with only two exceptions. In cities with population from 10,000 to 25,000, murders declined 2.2 percent and rapes declined 0.6 percent but substantial increases were recorded for the 6 other offense classes in this population group.

In examining the trends for various sections of the country, without regard to size of city, marked increases are recorded for the North, the South, and the West and generally for each offense class within each of the nine geographic divisions as presented in table 32 with four exceptions: Murders declined 5.3 percent in New England; negligent manslaughters decreased 4.5 percent in the South Atlantic States; and offenses of rape were off 4.6 percent and 6.3 percent in the Middle Atlantic and West North Central States, respectively.

Although the increase in crime in 1945 was general throughout the country it would appear that most of the heavy increases were recorded in the Western and Northern regions. In the Pacific States the increases ranged from 4.0 percent for murder to 25.6 percent for auto theft, 42.7 percent for negligent manslaughter and 43.2 percent for robbery. In New England with a 5.3 percent drop in murders the increases ranged from 9.9 percent for larceny to 26.2 percent for robbery, 23.9 percent for aggravated assault, and 32.9 percent for manslaughter by negligence.

The South Atlantic States reflected the most moderate change but even for that area the total volume of crime was up 5.0 percent.

Table 31 presents the crime trend data for the cities represented grouped according to size and in table 32 the cities are grouped by regions and geographic divisions. The figures for individual States

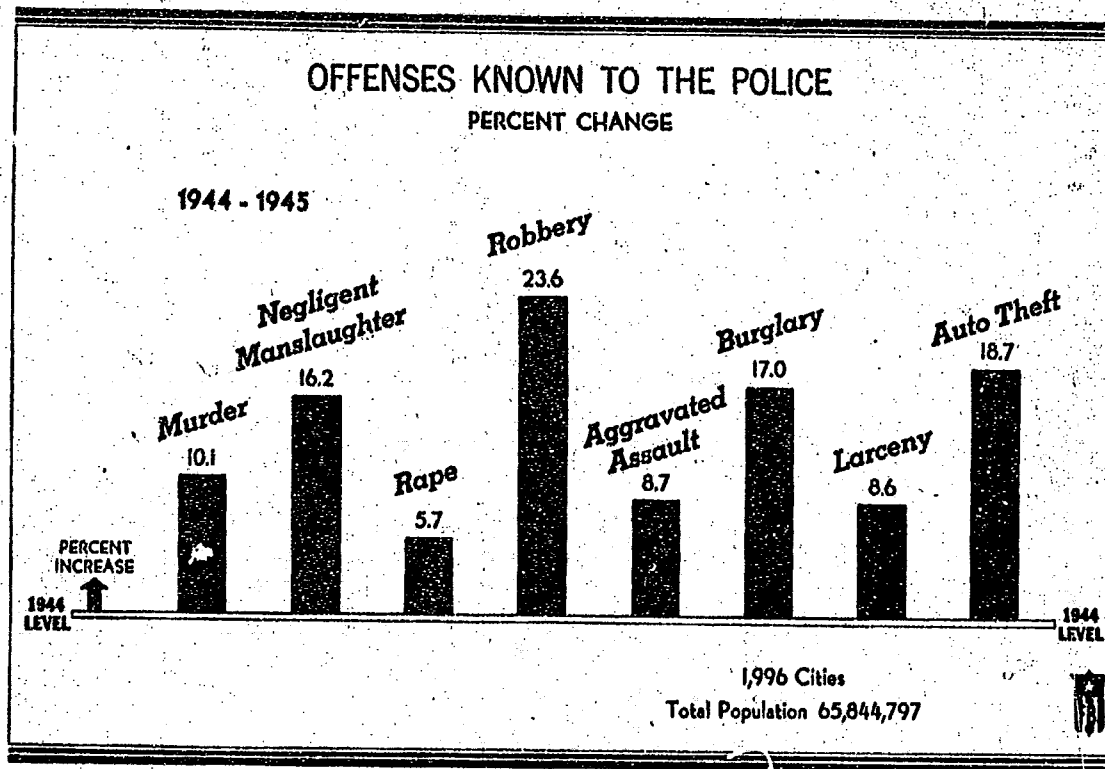


FIGURE 12.

used in compiling the data for the geographic divisions and regions are also presented but the percent change for the individual States is not included since in some instances the figures are so small as to render insignificant large percent changes based on them.

TABLE 31.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944-45, by population groups

Population group	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total, 1,996 cities; population, 65,844,797:									
1944.....	877,335	3,278	2,510	7,945	29,145	36,319	182,254	481,618	154,973
1945.....	964,080	3,603	2,918	7,854	35,038	39,468	213,301	522,807	160,877
Percent change.....	+12.4	+10.1	+14.2	+3.7	+23.6	+8.7	+17.0	+8.6	+13.7
Group I, 35 cities; population, 29,894,166:									
1944.....	375,527	1,743	1,346	4,110	18,484	18,271	81,007	185,210	65,356
1945.....	430,777	1,933	1,578	4,366	21,148	19,349	95,601	235,035	79,677
Percent change.....	+14.7	+10.9	+17.2	+6.2	+23.2	+3.9	+18.1	+10.7	+21.9
Group II, 55 cities; population, 7,792,650:									
1944.....	134,633	494	410	926	3,737	5,164	30,323	74,148	21,433
1945.....	152,357	538	449	1,022	4,703	5,712	34,837	80,258	24,740
Percent change.....	+11.5	+8.9	+9.5	+10.4	+25.8	+10.6	+15.2	+8.2	+15.4
Group III, 104 cities; population, 7,175,075:									
1944.....	112,677	373	273	607	2,361	5,037	22,798	53,133	14,985
1945.....	124,885	394	314	622	2,875	5,601	26,822	70,522	17,705
Percent change.....	+10.8	+5.6	+15.0	+2.5	+21.8	+11.2	+17.7	+6.5	+18.2
Group IV, 200 cities; population, 6,911,125:									
1944.....	98,372	238	231	480	1,680	3,910	18,298	61,113	12,325
1945.....	107,494	277	276	511	2,025	4,356	21,448	64,582	14,099
Percent change.....	+9.4	+16.4	+19.5	+6.5	+20.5	+9.1	+17.2	+5.7	+14.4
Group V, 556 cities; population, 8,406,205:									
1944.....	102,800	267	153	673	1,768	2,305	10,108	64,966	13,558
1945.....	112,313	261	193	671	2,063	2,624	21,906	69,055	15,537
Percent change.....	+9.3	-2.2	+26.1	-0.6	+16.7	+13.8	+14.6	+6.3	+14.6
Group VI, 1,045 cities; population, 3,665,576:									
1944.....	51,421	157	97	445	1,115	1,632	10,723	29,536	7,316
1945.....	58,254	200	106	462	1,222	1,914	12,497	33,334	8,519
Percent change.....	+13.3	+27.4	+9.3	+3.8	+9.6	+17.3	+16.5	+11.4	+16.4

CRIME TRENDS BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS 1944 - 1945

NOTE: BASED ON REPORTS OF 1,946 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 68,844,797

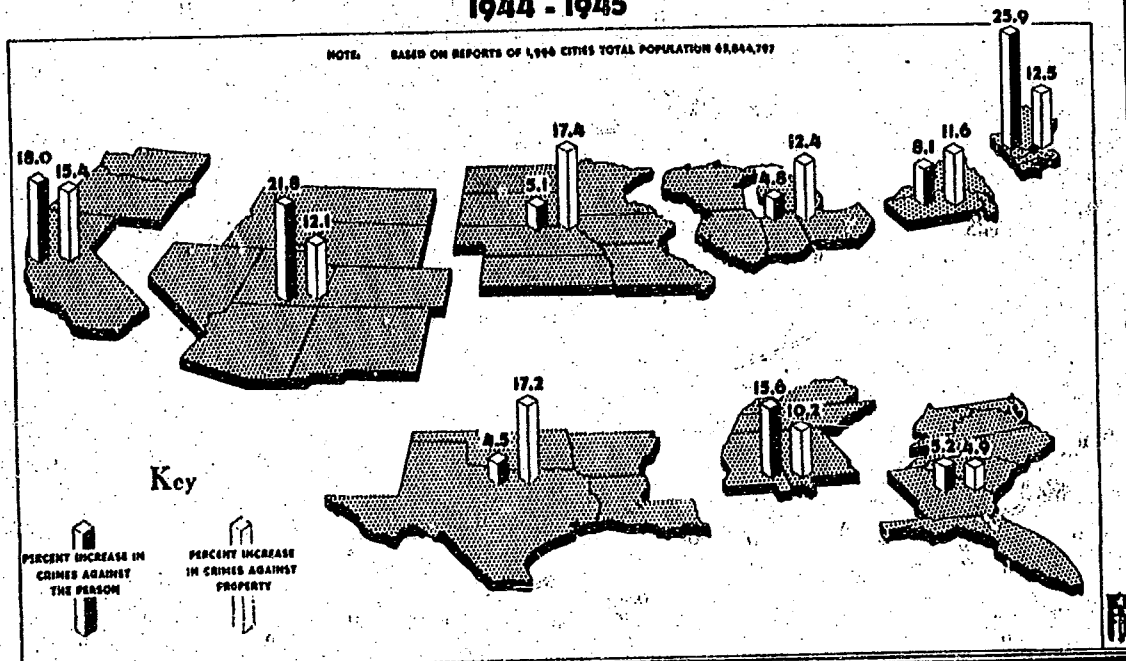


FIGURE 13.

TABLE 32.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944-45, by regions, geographic divisions, and States

Regions, Divisions, and States	Total	Murder and Non-negligent Man-slaughter	Man-slaughter by Negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Total, 1,996 cities; population, 65,844,797:									
1944.....	877,333	3,272	2,510	7,943	29,143	36,319	182,254	481,616	134,973
1945.....	958,080	3,603	2,918	7,854	38,639	39,482	213,301	552,807	160,277
Percent change.....	+12.4	+10.1	+16.2	+5.7	+33.6	+8.7	+17.0	+15.6	+18.7
The North, 1,370 cities; population, 46,657,717:									
1944.....	444,515	1,338	1,454	4,338	15,517	15,108	97,650	240,606	63,496
1945.....	500,294	1,532	1,617	4,459	18,264	18,284	115,087	282,463	80,598
Percent change.....	+12.3	+14.3	+11.2	+2.8	+17.8	+7.4	+17.9	+18.1	+17.7
New England, 179 cities; population, 5,801,280:									
1944.....	51,575	75	124	263	764	583	13,089	27,869	8,891
1945.....	56,176	77	179	255	967	751	15,466	30,833	9,652
Percent change.....	+7.2	-5.3	+33.6	+24.7	+26.2	+28.9	+18.2	+9.9	+11.0
Connecticut, 27 cities; population, 1,090,577:									
1944.....	11,683	25	44	50	143	183	3,038	6,459	1,711
1945.....	12,931	16	42	65	184	243	3,434	7,296	1,651
Maine, 14 cities; population, 278,320:									
1944.....	3,094	7	7	21	42	29	719	1,828	441
1945.....	3,419	3	10	26	45	33	796	1,954	532
Massachusetts, 102 cities; population, 3,629,004:									
1944.....	29,594	37	70	247	523	305	7,645	15,454	5,313
1945.....	32,813	46	102	309	615	368	9,059	16,241	6,043
New Hampshire, 14 cities; population, 247,320:									
1944.....	1,456	3	5	35	1	4	351	940	117
1945.....	1,645	1	6	29	9	12	353	1,059	179
Rhode Island, 15 cities; population, 578,992:									
1944.....	4,287	3	8	12	51	61	1,236	2,573	1,043
1945.....	6,539	5	19	27	108	96	1,660	3,476	1,148
Vermont, 7 cities; population, 76,757:									
1944.....	781				4	3	100	353	69
1945.....	629				3	2	154	609	79
Middle Atlantic, 473 cities; population, 19,292,253:									
1944.....	119,115	473	769	1,633	3,566	5,590	28,913	53,328	26,801
1945.....	132,676	575	872	1,522	4,276	6,161	30,426	58,083	30,538
Percent change.....	+11.4	+21.7	+10.5	-4.6	+23.5	+10.2	+13.1	+18.8	+13.9
New Jersey, 120 cities; population, 2,087,674:									
1944.....	28,436	63	148	220	657	1,230	7,156	12,453	4,507
1945.....	28,400	72	136	241	826	1,276	7,747	13,336	4,766
New York, 156 cities; population, 10,945,099:									
1944.....	38,876	271	441	1,005	1,264	3,022	9,680	20,345	14,586
1945.....	63,914	335	515	861	1,735	3,202	10,634	23,282	17,650
Pennsylvania, 199 cities; population, 5,659,480:									
1944.....	38,003	141	200	370	1,645	1,228	10,062	14,583	7,699
1945.....	20,362	168	221	420	1,915	1,683	12,053	13,780	8,130
East North Central, 469 cities; population, 16,137,523:									
1944.....	219,211	638	307	1,885	10,112	7,739	46,720	106,238	55,505
1945.....	245,643	734	486	1,975	11,186	7,886	55,675	158,883	59,673
Percent change.....	+12.0	+15.0	+2.7	+7.6	+10.6	+3.3	+19.2	+18.4	+8.0
Illinois, 120 cities; population, 5,333,033:									
1944.....	54,263	249	101	453	4,583	2,371	13,883	26,844	5,737
1945.....	60,331	254	108	360	4,639	2,530	16,253	29,172	6,812

TABLE 32.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, January to December inclusive, 1944-45, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, Divisions, and States	Total	Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	Manslaughter by Negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Indiana, 59 cities; population, 1,613,488:									
1944.....	26,927	57	46	130	749	812	4,821	16,623	3,682
1945.....	28,541	83	55	156	844	988	6,191	16,994	4,236
Michigan, 83 cities; population, 3,247,197:									
1944.....	59,863	134	103	754	2,090	2,437	11,814	35,823	6,708
1945.....	67,031	136	91	787	2,690	2,552	13,920	38,879	7,976
Ohio, 135 cities; population, 4,369,837:									
1944.....	62,619	187	127	400	2,549	1,995	14,181	35,475	7,705
1945.....	71,166	240	153	382	2,833	1,794	16,853	39,460	9,441
Wisconsin, 67 cities; population, 1,573,951:									
1944.....	15,537	11	30	68	129	117	2,016	11,483	1,673
1945.....	17,479	21	19	90	180	132	2,448	12,575	2,214
West North Central, 247 cities; population, 5,326,659:									
1944.....	54,611	170	124	511	1,075	1,194	10,928	33,096	7,482
1945.....	63,883	172	120	607	1,659	1,315	15,510	36,847	9,737
Percent change.....	+17.0	+1.2	+12.9	+6.3	+54.2	+10.0	+23.6	+11.3	+30.1
Iowa, 57 cities; population, 949,722:									
1944.....	9,049	17	24	49	103	88	1,638	5,919	1,211
1945.....	10,888	19	15	50	144	74	2,361	6,491	1,557
Kansas, 44 cities; population, 660,836:									
1944.....	9,790	25	13	69	160	85	1,893	5,353	1,190
1945.....	9,475	16	12	44	212	115	2,257	5,499	1,320
Minnesota, 65 cities; population, 1,535,845:									
1944.....	11,011	17	35	81	169	100	2,267	6,985	1,347
1945.....	12,648	17	42	76	257	114	2,828	7,715	1,809
Missouri, 38 cities; population, 1,662,705:									
1944.....	17,384	95	35	285	543	829	3,543	9,723	2,316
1945.....	21,070	110	54	290	929	864	4,455	11,236	3,112
Nebraska, 20 cities; population, 439,504:									
1944.....	5,898	13	12	33	62	82	1,022	3,509	1,063
1945.....	7,476	9	11	37	99	134	1,441	4,246	1,430
North Dakota, 10 cities; population, 121,649:									
1944.....	1,029	2	1	9	9	5	225	637	139
1945.....	986	2	1	5	7	5	194	625	147
South Dakota, 13 cities; population, 136,398:									
1944.....	1,452	1	2	5	29	5	263	958	157
1945.....	1,541	2	5	5	10	7	274	1,015	223
The South, 330 cities; population, 11,659,568:									
1944.....	222,316	1,541	568	1,347	6,033	18,810	44,225	120,077	31,817
1945.....	245,731	1,633	619	1,343	7,051	17,870	51,744	128,965	36,387
Percent change.....	+9.6	+7.3	+9.4	+7.6	+16.9	+6.9	+17.0	+3.7	+14.4
South Atlantic, 175 cities; population, 5,636,130:									
1944.....	110,891	750	292	683	3,186	10,198	21,168	58,681	15,211
1945.....	116,331	764	279	712	3,266	10,789	23,771	59,219	17,358
Percent change.....	+5.0	+1.9	-4.5	+4.2	+9.0	+5.8	+12.3	+1.0	+8.9
Delaware, 2 cities; population, 110,718:									
1944.....	2,481	10	15	6	104	12	571	1,467	306
1945.....	2,504	6	12	3	120	23	527	1,512	301
Florida, 31 cities; population, 846,871:									
1944.....	22,257	130	63	66	511	1,670	4,767	12,185	2,863
1945.....	24,830	136	70	78	627	1,713	5,910	13,030	3,277

¹Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 32.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944-45, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, Divisions, and States	Total	Murder and Non-negligent Man-slaughter	Man-slaughter by Negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Georgia, 21 cities; population, 664,316:									
1944.....	16,032	162	48	74	409	1,033	2,388	8,152	2,258
1945.....	16,175	154	45	80	392	1,057	3,095	9,005	2,311
Maryland, 13 cities; population, 1,012,378:									
1944.....	11,979	98	20	141	429	1,249	1,848	5,149	3,054
1945.....	12,767	99	17	139	524	1,252	2,284	5,417	3,040
North Carolina, 36 cities; population, 741,199:									
1944.....	15,214	102	58	87	305	3,445	2,788	6,879	1,550
1945.....	15,892	86	65	81	317	3,686	3,296	6,791	1,558
South Carolina, 14 cities; population, 283,376:									
1944.....	6,678	45	4	30	138	441	1,043	4,157	818
1945.....	6,440	62	7	28	153	385	956	3,927	922
Virginia, 34 cities; population, 856,518:									
1944.....	21,159	127	38	192	773	1,533	4,249	11,111	2,795
1945.....	21,718	126	29	233	762	1,575	4,384	11,111	3,003
West Virginia, 23 cities; population, 431,183:									
1944.....	4,321	19	14	22	194	322	1,183	2,461	606
1945.....	3,659	29	11	17	289	248	1,286	2,868	911
East South Central, 68 cities; population, 2,309,833:									
1944.....	49,901	358	129	231	1,340	3,159	9,250	29,085	6,168
1945.....	45,265	336	159	250	1,746	3,644	11,008	29,760	7,301
Percent change.....	+10.7	+11.2	+30.3	+8.2	+30.3	+16.1	+16.5	+3.5	+18.1
Alabama, 15 cities; population, 293,600:									
1944.....	11,159	101	20	67	250	1,208	2,543	5,613	1,357
1945.....	11,877	111	27	58	342	1,325	3,161	5,472	1,541
Kentucky, 21 cities; population, 649,327:									
1944.....	13,012	75	51	47	463	780	3,371	6,227	1,988
1945.....	14,971	91	67	72	745	837	3,816	6,587	2,728
Mississippi, 14 cities; population, 253,476:									
1944.....	4,176	48	9	36	71	365	784	2,264	599
1945.....	4,719	42	14	36	92	480	861	2,611	526
Tennessee, 18 cities; population, 812,890:									
1944.....	12,554	134	42	81	556	786	2,752	5,991	2,312
1945.....	13,698	154	51	84	569	942	3,170	6,090	2,639
West South Central, 107 cities; population, 3,713,565:									
1944.....	70,524	493	152	333	1,515	5,572	15,615	41,298	9,710
1945.....	62,081	497	187	397	1,839	5,537	16,965	46,969	11,728
Percent change.....	+16.1	+13.4	+19.1	+14.1	+21.5	+1.8	+24.6	+15.7	+20.8
Arkansas, 11 cities; population, 215,475:									
1944.....	3,961	32	14	12	164	194	557	2,433	505
1945.....	4,630	27	12	13	211	329	766	3,340	722
Louisiana, 16 cities; population, 797,734:									
1944.....	8,378	96	23	38	183	772	1,653	4,233	1,960
1945.....	8,747	100	25	38	214	738	1,317	4,304	1,971
Oklahoma, 23 cities; population, 628,377:									
1944.....	11,551	40	16	73	238	265	1,124	7,165	1,336
1945.....	14,575	54	29	84	330	266	1,145	8,724	1,943
Texas, 32 cities; population, 2,071,959:									
1944.....	46,634	265	99	190	928	2,202	6,588	27,447	5,915
1945.....	51,343	370	115	223	1,084	2,184	11,937	31,362	7,092

TABLE 32.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944-45, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, Divisions, and States	Total	Murder and Non-negligent Man-slaughter	Man-slaughter by Negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
The West, 276 cities; population, 7,527,512:									
1944.....	210,501	573	490	1,660	7,595	4,401	40,379	193,933	34,670
1945.....	242,045	338	680	1,853	10,701	5,273	48,470	133,379	43,292
Percent change.....	+15.0	+6.7	+38.8	+11.6	+40.9	+18.9	+15.1	+10.3	+24.9
Mountain, 87 cities; population, 1,461,854:									
1944.....	31,275	46	75	225	730	470	6,583	19,616	3,728
1945.....	35,135	68	288	282	873	562	7,321	21,816	4,431
Percent change.....	+12.3	+46.1	+17.5	+27.1	+18.6	+19.6	+14.7	+9.7	+18.9
Arizona, 9 cities; population, 140,199:									
1944.....	4,389	12	5	39	121	140	703	2,826	552
1945.....	5,418	12	14	45	161	152	815	3,466	733
Colorado, 19 cities; population, 540,125:									
1944.....	10,495	16	32	107	298	134	2,530	6,376	993
1945.....	11,745	22	23	142	344	158	3,202	6,686	1,158
Idaho, 16 cities; population, 135,008:									
1944.....	2,935	2	3	13	20	14	532	1,954	363
1945.....	3,183	1	3	11	41	20	562	2,044	483
Montana, 12 cities; population, 169,728:									
1944.....	2,305	1	5	10	37	23	344	1,615	267
1945.....	2,635	2	8	10	52	15	397	1,943	398
Nevada, 5 cities; population, 59,869:									
1944.....	1,785	4	1	12	39	36	412	932	312
1945.....	2,093	4	3	19	71	27	520	1,182	265
New Mexico, 8 cities; population, 86,538:									
1944.....	1,492	3	3	11	16	25	302	883	239
1945.....	1,603	2	2	5	34	64	283	927	278
Utah, 11 cities; population, 230,889:									
1944.....	5,247	7	28	22	139	70	1,260	3,650	771
1945.....	6,417	4	23	43	150	95	1,173	4,024	935
Wyoming, 7 cities; population, 79,488:									
1944.....	1,913	1	1	11	40	13	273	1,357	211
1945.....	2,080	4	2	11	48	31	369	1,344	231
Pacific, 189 cities; population, 6,063,658:									
1944.....	179,226	327	115	1,135	2,365	3,931	33,991	101,317	30,912
1945.....	202,910	310	392	1,567	9,828	4,770	39,149	111,663	38,867
Percent change.....	+13.4	+4.0	+24.7	+32.2	+318.2	+19.8	+15.2	+10.3	+25.6
California, 140 cities; population, 4,740,896:									
1944.....	161,968	254	354	1,314	5,880	3,488	26,140	79,511	24,995
1945.....	164,373	277	477	1,421	8,291	4,260	30,008	88,471	31,171
Oregon, 22 cities; population, 455,510:									
1944.....	14,186	11	16	62	508	238	2,992	8,220	2,081
1945.....	14,714	17	24	63	553	209	3,506	8,007	2,330
Washington, 27 cities; population, 369,252:									
1944.....	23,134	32	45	20	477	207	4,862	13,586	3,666
1945.....	27,823	46	91	23	979	241	5,638	15,355	5,360

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police

1945

405 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 52,175,706

(Offenses Against the Person)

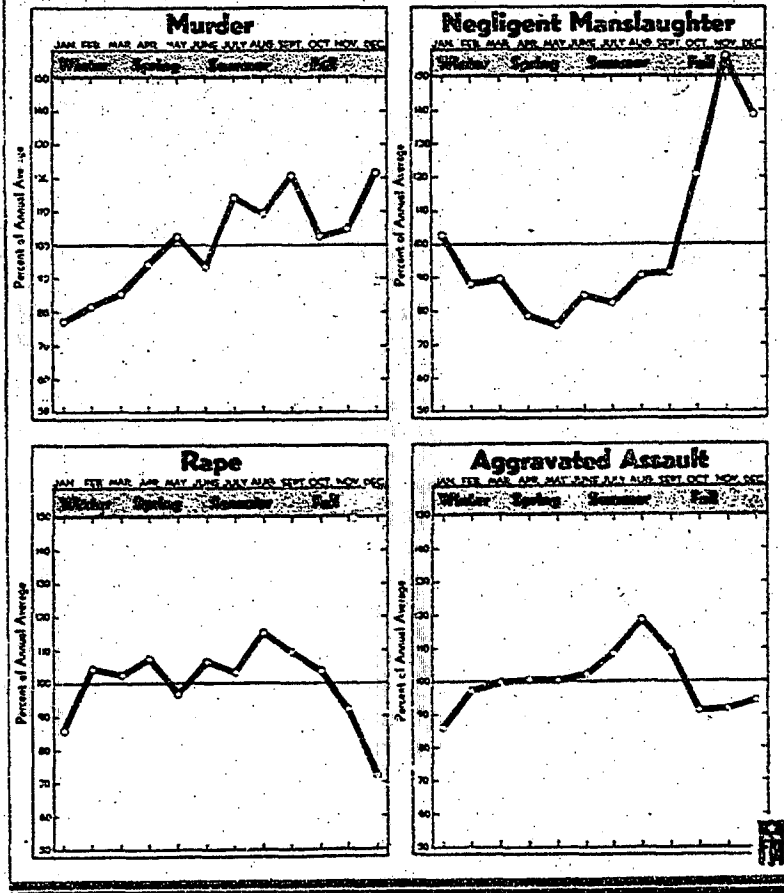


FIGURE 14.

Monthly Variations, Offenses Known to the Police

Crime in 1945, as in prior years, was definitely affected by the change of the seasons. Murders, rapes, and other felonious assaults were most frequent during the long, warm days of the third quarter, with murders reaching a peak in September, and rapes and aggravated assaults most frequent in August. Offenses of manslaughter by negligence (mostly negligent traffic deaths) were least frequent during the second and third quarters, rising sharply with the added darkness and generally less favorable driving conditions of winter to a peak in November.

Crimes against property, on the other hand, were generally less frequent during the first and second quarters, increasing in frequency toward the end of the year. These predatory crimes generally seem most apt to occur when the days are the shortest and the nights the longest.

The upward seasonal curve for robberies was somewhat more accentuated in 1945 than usual due largely to the heavy increase in the number of these offenses committed during the last of the year as compared with prior years. In December the daily average number of robberies was more than 80 percent greater than the daily average for April.

A somewhat comparable situation to the robbery picture is found in the figures for auto theft with the daily average car thefts over 50 percent higher in October than in January.

For burglary the peak month was November and larcenies were most frequent in October. For both of these crimes January showed the lowest daily average.

The seasonal crime curves are graphically presented in figures 14 and 15. These charts show the extent to which the daily average number of offenses committed for the individual months exceeds, or falls short of, the daily average for the year. The curves show how the various types of crimes tend to concentrate during certain periods of the year, becoming less frequent in others. The data are supported by the information presented in table 33.

TABLE 33.—Monthly variations, offenses known to the police (daily average), January to December, inclusive, 1945, 405 cities over 25,000 in population

[Total population, 22,175,706, based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	8.70	7.31	17.65	80.9	94.2	494.3	1,163.2	375.9
January to March.....	7.08	6.78	17.60	78.3	90.8	461.1	1,029.5	317.1
April to June.....	8.44	5.75	18.69	74.9	97.0	478.6	1,177.9	347.1
July to September.....	9.89	6.35	19.64	94.6	107.8	501.0	1,216.8	404.1
October to December.....	9.24	9.37	16.04	112.7	89.0	535.8	1,216.1	455.8
January.....	6.68	7.42	15.45	78.9	83.0	434.9	992.4	299.8
February.....	7.11	6.36	18.79	79.5	93.5	469.6	991.8	314.5
March.....	7.45	6.45	18.39	76.5	96.1	479.6	1,162.8	336.7
April.....	8.20	5.67	19.27	68.4	98.5	482.5	1,143.5	339.5
May.....	8.94	5.48	17.42	78.7	98.4	492.1	1,177.9	349.3
June.....	8.17	6.10	19.17	79.5	98.3	491.0	1,212.2	352.0
July.....	9.97	5.94	18.58	83.1	104.5	478.7	1,197.7	345.3
August.....	9.22	6.52	20.68	97.8	113.9	505.1	1,224.4	427.7
September.....	10.70	6.60	19.67	103.1	104.9	519.7	1,228.5	440.4
October.....	8.94	8.68	18.65	102.5	87.7	528.9	1,297.0	453.1
November.....	9.10	11.27	16.23	110.1	88.4	540.3	1,225.2	432.2
December.....	9.68	10.00	12.97	125.6	90.7	538.3	1,127.5	416.0

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location

The amount of crime per unit of population as shown in table 30 varies among cities of different population groups. There is an even greater variation in the crime rates for different sections of the country. This is only to be expected since the many social and economic factors directly affecting the extent of crime vary among the several States and larger geographic divisions.

For this reason police administrators are frequently interested in comparing figures for their respective communities with the average for cities in the same general locality. Therefore, the rates shown in table 30 are subdivided in tables 35 and 36 to present the data for each State and geographic division. The information shown in tables 30, 35, and 36 are supported by the data presented in table 34, which shows the number of cities whose reports were used in preparing the crime rate tables.

In examining the crime rates for the several States and geographic divisions it should be remembered that the 1940 decennial census population figures were used in preparing the data presented and there have doubtless been marked changes in the population in many communities since 1940. More recent population estimates are possibly available in some instances locally for the use of law-enforcement officials in calculating crime rates for their respective communities; however, the 1940 decennial census figures were used in calculating the rates published in the bulletin since no later figures were available for all cities.

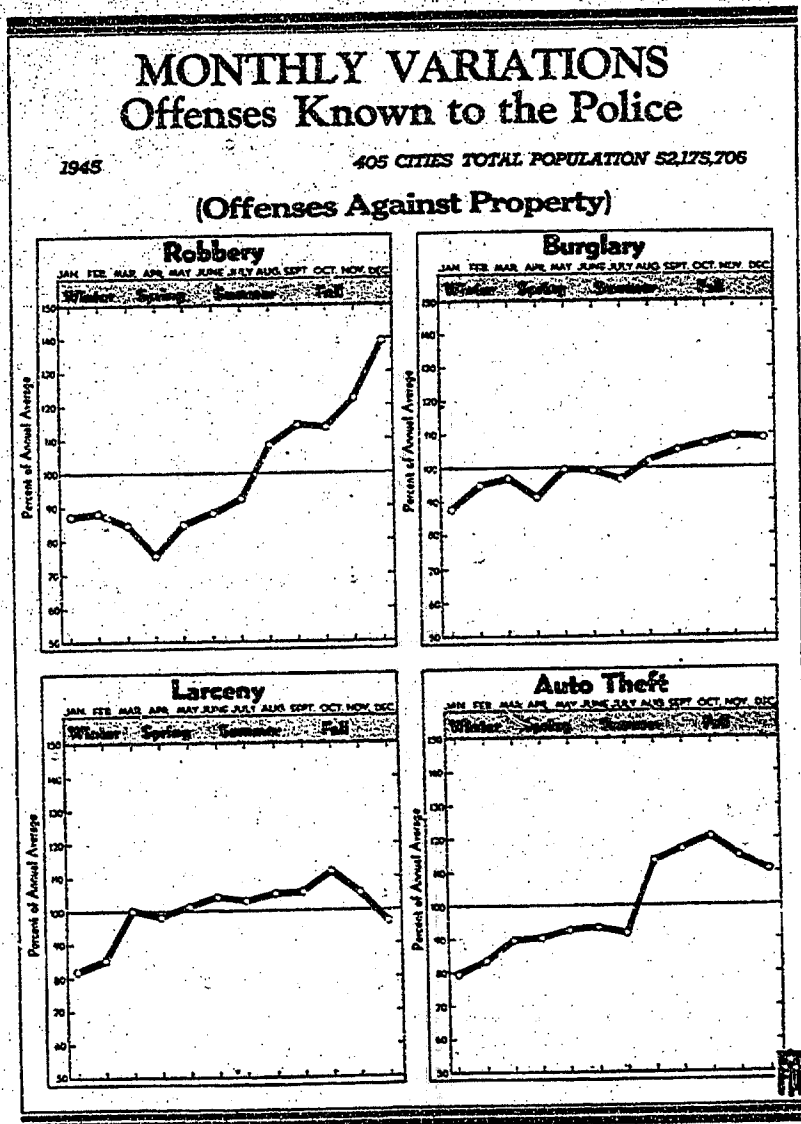


FIGURE 15.

TABLE 34.—Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to December, inclusive, 1945

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total population, 67,608,610.....	2,267	36	55	106	208	372	1,290
New England: Population, 6,071,357.....	191	2	10	13	24	71	61
Connecticut.....	23		3	2	8	8	7
Maine.....	17			1	2	6	6
Massachusetts.....	109	1	7	8	16	44	33
New Hampshire.....	14			1	2	6	5
Rhode Island.....	16	1		1	5	6	3
Vermont.....	7				1	1	5
Middle Atlantic: Population, 19,669,645.....	554	6	11	24	37	145	311
New Jersey.....	133	1	4	7	15	26	75
New York.....	166	3	4	6	10	46	99
Pennsylvania.....	223	2	3	11	12	63	137
East North Central: Population, 16,436,969.....	523	8	10	23	53	119	311
Illinois.....	140	1	1	7	13	32	66
Indiana.....	67	1	3	4	9	14	36
Michigan.....	99	1	2	6	9	24	59
Ohio.....	146	4	4	4	14	32	89
Wisconsin.....	73	1		2	13	16	44
West North Central: Population, 5,463,017.....	269	4	5	8	12	68	177
Iowa.....	61		1	4	6	10	35
Kansas.....	48		2	1	1	14	29
Minnesota.....	67	2	1			11	32
Missouri.....	48	2		2	2	13	29
Nebraska.....	22		1	1		7	13
North Dakota.....	10				1	3	6
South Dakota.....	13				1	5	7
South Atlantic: Population, 5,843,402.....	203	3	7	17	20	46	115
Delaware.....	4		1				3
District of Columbia.....	1	1					
Florida.....	33		3	1	4	9	16
Georgia.....	32	1		4		6	20
Maryland.....	14	1			2	4	7
North Carolina.....	65		1	4	4	11	35
South Carolina.....	16			2	2	4	10
Virginia.....	36		2	3	5	6	20
West Virginia.....	25			3	2	6	14
East South Central: Population, 2,406,231.....	83	3	3	4	10	22	41
Alabama.....	22	1		2	3	3	13
Kentucky.....	24	1		1	5	3	17
Mississippi.....	17			1	1	9	6
Tennessee.....	20	1	3		1	5	10
West South Central: Population, 3,955,125.....	139	4	3	9	13	37	74
Arkansas.....	17			1	1	6	9
Louisiana.....	20	1		1	3	4	11
Oklahoma.....	33		2		2	11	20
Texas.....	67	3	1	6	7	16	34
Mountain: Population, 1,560,222.....	164	1	1	2	7	25	68
Arizona.....	11			1	1		9
Colorado.....	22	1		1		3	14
Idaho.....	16				1	5	12
Montana.....	14				2	4	8
Nevada.....	5					1	4
New Mexico.....	13				1	4	8
Utah.....	13		1		1	2	9
Wyoming.....	8					4	4
Pacific: Population, 6,200,612.....	211	3	5	7	17	65	139
California.....	153	3	3	7	13	32	65
Oregon.....	26	1			1	5	19
Washington.....	32	1	2		3	8	18

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1945, by geographic divisions and States

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total.....	5.49	34.3	59.8	1 359.3	1 088.9	241.5
New England.....	1.17	16.7	12.8	260.6	315.0	162.5
Connecticut.....	1.46	16.8	22.2	314.1	657.0	151.1
Maine.....	1.02	15.6	11.9	279.0	679.3	190.2
Massachusetts.....	1.22	17.6	10.4	249.4	446.1	165.7
New Hampshire.....	.40	3.6	4.9	142.7	429.2	72.4
Rhode Island.....	.85	18.4	16.3	283.2	592.5	195.5
Vermont.....		3.9	2.6	174.6	793.3	102.9
Middle Atlantic.....	2.95	33.2	31.7	1 218.8	1 427.9	188.6
New Jersey.....	2.69	30.4	46.8	1 278.8	1 477.1	172.3
New York.....	3.05	15.8	29.2	1 178.1	1 482.7	160.8
Pennsylvania.....	2.91	33.2	29.2	1 211.8	1 342.6	140.7
East North Central.....	4.50	63.6	49.0	942.3	942.4	180.3
Illinois.....	4.74	86.2	46.8	302.3	542.3	127.3
Indiana.....	5.12	53.5	60.5	379.4	1 638.8	280.5
Michigan.....	4.11	81.1	77.3	426.0	1 193.2	244.5
Ohio.....	5.43	64.2	40.7	388.1	894.5	214.7
Wisconsin.....	1.31	11.5	8.2	154.5	773.3	138.9
West North Central.....	3.35	31.9	34.8	355.6	694.0	182.6
Iowa.....	1.64	15.0	7.7	245.1	673.0	160.3
Kansas.....	2.33	31.5	17.1	336.7	917.7	196.2
Minnesota.....	1.35	19.1	8.5	189.8	577.4	141.9
Missouri.....	6.93	57.7	51.8	276.8	697.3	188.5
Nebraska.....	1.93	22.3	29.4	312.2	915.3	226.8
North Dakota.....	1.64	3.8	4.1	159.5	513.8	120.8
South Dakota.....	1.47	7.3	5.1	200.9	744.1	163.5
South Atlantic ¹	13.96	61.5	190.8	419.4	1 041.7	304.8
Delaware.....	4.81	96.9	19.2	439.0	1 226.6	244.3
Florida.....	15.91	73.3	204.6	694.5	1 523.0	396.8
Georgia.....	23.24	58.7	159.0	455.2	1 281.8	328.6
Maryland.....	9.74	51.6	126.1	226.0	533.6	299.1
North Carolina.....	13.47	43.4	483.0	436.3	807.7	207.4
South Carolina.....	23.04	53.3	136.9	329.8	1 340.0	309.1
Virginia.....	14.59	89.0	219.0	508.4	1 308.9	347.9
West Virginia.....	7.72	68.1	30.7	294.1	653.1	213.7
East South Central.....	16.90	75.0	157.9	463.7	673.1	309.1
Alabama.....	18.12	58.4	225.7	315.0	890.8	222.0
Kentucky.....	13.95	112.2	127.1	380.4	1 001.2	414.2
Mississippi.....	15.85	40.9	209.6	322.6	964.1	211.7
Tennessee.....	18.75	69.1	114.0	384.2	741.6	322.6
West South Central.....	12.82	48.7	92.5	444.8	1 211.5	305.4
Arkansas.....	12.09	97.9	153.8	334.0	1 024.7	294.7
Louisiana.....	12.27	26.5	93.8	162.8	530.1	242.9
Oklahoma.....	8.43	51.5	40.8	488.9	1 344.0	303.7
Texas.....	14.42	50.2	100.3	357.7	1 445.1	350.1
Mountain.....	4.10	38.5	41.5	480.2	1 484.7	389.4
Arizona.....	8.57	107.5	110.8	372.3	2 338.2	520.2
Colorado.....	4.15	62.7	28.8	390.5	1 213.7	212.0
Idaho.....	.70	28.8	14.1	412.8	1 468.5	353.8
Montana.....	1.13	30.5	9.6	230.2	1 045.5	174.3
Nevada.....	6.68	121.9	45.1	968.6	1 974.3	442.6
New Mexico.....	9.09	42.4	92.4	313.5	1 039.1	395.9
Utah.....	1.54	50.1	39.7	461.9	1 594.6	373.2
Wyoming.....	6.02	57.8	37.3	446.5	1 624.7	310.5
Pacific.....	5.53	159.5	78.6	640.4	1 843.9	638.0
California.....	5.79	172.9	86.0	630.3	1 862.8	656.8
Oregon.....	3.41	115.9	43.6	733.3	1 708.1	506.0
Washington.....	5.18	111.5	27.7	643.1	1 759.7	600.8

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,305 cities with a total population of 58,222,281.

² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 532 cities with a total population of 10,283,316.

³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 167 cities.

⁴ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 227 cities.

⁵ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 36.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1945, by geographic divisions and population groups
 [Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total	5.49	34.3	69.8	1 359.3	1 889.9	241.5
New England	1.17	16.7	12.8	500.5	315.0	192.5
Group I	2.44	34.3	21.8	222.4	435.1	319.2
Group II	1.03	23.3	20.4	382.7	632.1	187.0
Group III	.94	12.6	8.2	286.0	368.8	151.4
Group IV	.95	11.2	8.4	221.1	324.7	115.3
Group V	1.03	6.0	6.4	193.1	419.5	79.8
Group VI	.76	5.1	4.3	158.3	380.4	75.2
Atlantic States	2.33	22.1	31.7	218.6	2 497.9	156.5
Group I	3.97	27.1	36.4	274.7	332.3	173.1
Group II	1.95	22.9	29.9	273.6	485.9	188.3
Group III	2.02	23.8	37.1	270.8	366.9	165.5
Group IV	.93	12.4	25.4	210.7	350.2	133.9
Group V	1.83	15.3	21.3	166.8	394.5	114.4
Group VI	.87	11.0	14.7	127.3	278.8	79.5
East North Central	4.30	68.6	49.0	342.5	842.4	189.2
Group I	6.20	105.0	69.9	398.7	825.3	194.5
Group II	6.20	78.0	77.9	427.8	1 163.9	267.9
Group III	3.16	38.5	33.6	348.5	958.8	218.8
Group IV	2.86	25.4	17.2	280.9	897.1	154.5
Group V	1.23	21.0	11.5	236.5	830.4	148.9
Group VI	1.63	10.9	16.7	181.2	464.0	113.6
West North Central	3.33	31.9	34.8	245.6	694.0	183.6
Group I	5.61	53.9	44.1	239.2	647.7	185.1
Group II	2.63	30.9	22.9	283.2	787.8	258.3
Group III	3.64	22.6	19.1	447.5	1 156.9	268.8
Group IV	2.02	24.5	12.4	287.1	831.6	187.4
Group V	1.42	9.7	9.1	229.2	746.9	146.6
Group VI	1.24	15.1	8.5	159.2	315.4	88.9
South Atlantic	13.96	61.5	136.8	419.8	1 041.7	304.8
Group I	12.94	37.2	112.3	310.5	773.3	333.4
Group II	17.32	117.3	246.2	709.3	1 331.2	457.3
Group III	16.50	51.1	243.8	436.7	1 246.6	276.7
Group IV	11.83	47.5	313.9	452.8	1 194.3	256.9
Group V	8.52	36.7	136.7	354.4	922.4	221.2
Group VI	14.97	41.8	154.4	262.6	566.1	146.9
East South Central	18.90	75.9	137.2	463.7	872.1	309.1
Group I	15.23	113.5	141.4	604.0	1 022.1	380.2
Group II	20.03	63.4	89.4	483.6	805.1	389.5
Group III	17.44	49.1	329.3	455.6	768.2	229.6
Group IV	14.19	64.1	194.0	351.8	856.6	236.8
Group V	14.19	36.7	141.0	348.1	943.7	374.0
Group VI	13.53	44.8	95.2	194.6	304.4	110.8
West South Central	12.88	48.7	93.5	444.8	1 211.5	303.4
Group I	17.37	56.4	122.9	525.8	1 374.2	387.6
Group II	12.21	63.9	68.9	393.5	1 680.1	378.0
Group III	7.90	47.4	70.1	388.9	1 287.7	349.1
Group IV	10.00	33.5	90.0	408.1	1 168.9	190.5
Group V	9.24	39.8	64.5	280.0	815.7	174.5
Group VI	12.78	33.0	90.8	314.1	583.6	188.4
Mountain	4.10	68.5	41.5	488.2	1 484.7	389.4
Group I	6.20	87.5	25.7	786.6	1 239.7	274.7
Group II	1.33	35.3	23.3	467.5	1 723.6	319.5
Group III	8.51	82.5	94.4	572.4	1 865.2	512.9
Group IV	2.03	63.4	62.6	433.5	2 070.9	448.8
Group V	2.17	46.2	29.1	379.2	1 397.1	292.2
Group VI	5.33	43.5	47.4	337.1	883.7	230.1
Pacific	5.58	159.5	78.6	640.4	1 842.9	633.0
Group I	6.90	231.0	110.1	716.4	1 734.1	704.6
Group II	5.25	121.0	63.8	634.6	1 733.7	712.1
Group III	4.51	119.4	50.5	625.0	2 032.5	515.9
Group IV	3.63	71.8	33.6	532.6	1 649.1	473.5
Group V	3.77	79.3	33.6	589.8	2 428.4	647.8
Group VI	3.40	59.7	31.7	435.9	1 654.9	473.6

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,365 cities with a total population of 88,222,281.

² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 532 cities with a total population of 10,283,316.

³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.

⁴ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December 1945 is shown in table 37. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 30 and 36 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

- Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
- The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
- The economic status and activities of the population.
- Climate.
- Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
- The number of police employees per unit of population.
- The standards governing appointments to the police force.
- The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
- The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
- The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Ablene, Tex.	1	3	5	102	32	89	49
Akron, Ohio	18	179	138	851	584	1,728	577
Alameda, Calif.	2	6	20	105	23	588	182
Albany, N. Y.	6	27	31	266	128	465	376
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	2	5	24	134	41	485	141
Alexandria, La.	9	22	134	159	47	331	40
Alexandria, Va.	3	28	186	130	64	479	77
Alhambra, Calif.		11	1	155	49	350	16
Alliquippa, Pa.		5	6	59	13	71	16
Allentown, Pa.	2		2	315	73	239	182
Alton, Ill.	1	20	13	114	18	102	43
Altos, Pa.	1	11	7	214	43	447	100
Amarillo, Tex.	2	11	1	143	247	625	318
Amsterdam, N. Y.		2	6	22	18	76	19
Anderson, Ind.		15	6	164	21	276	123
Ann Arbor, Mich.		2		76	71	450	47
Anniston, Ala.	7	37	82	95	69	301	51
Appleton, Wis.				49	20	341	50
Arlington, Mass.				71	9	94	9
Arlington, Va.	2	6	36	124	71	532	91
Asheville, N. C.	9	20	294	242	153	369	83
Ashland, Ky.	1	21	7	69	10	100	30
Atlanta, Ga.	91	273	310	1,704	1,118	3,268	1,338
Atlantic City, N. J.	1	37	98	317	583	1,029	237
Auburn, N. Y.		3	3	69	29	137	40
Augusta, Ga.	15	28	254	335	79	643	125
Aurora, Ill.	3	8	3	100	41	187	38
Austin, Tex.	8	24	85	445	80	1,102	254
Bakersfield, Calif.	3	32	4	212	232	654	264
Baltimore, Md.	90	489	1,218	1,928	1,048	3,276	747
Bangor, Maine	1	3	6	55	57	292	91
Baton Rouge, La.	1	15	11	205	60	241	42
Battle Creek, Mich.	1	8	14	237	95	684	113
Bay City, Mich.	1	2		93	31	345	79
Bayonne, N. J.	3	12	22	147	37	196	108
Beaumont, Tex.	6	12	41	294	94	671	153
Belleville, Ill.		4	1	32	22	87	29
Bellefonte, N. J.		2		46	24	68	46
Bellingham, Wash.		1		35	23	131	46
Belmont, Mass.				47	8	83	6
Beloit, Wis.		2		66	41	347	39
Belvedere Township, Calif.	3	112	21	282	41	154	371
Berkeley, Calif.	2	42	39	442	123	1,018	211
Berwyn, Ill.		8		105	52	100	41
Bethlehem, Pa.	1	122	25	94	100	157	33
Beverly, Mass.				41	11	132	16
Beverly Hills, Calif.		11	3	119	46	194	52
Binghamton, N. Y.		2	2	172	100	711	127
Birmingham, Ala.	45	201	149	1,944	930	2,106	602
Bloomfield, N. J.		3	5	61	18	105	30
Bloomington, Ill.		6	16	42	18	142	77
Boise, Idaho	1	7		195	(¹)	656	151
Boston, Mass.	21	272	174	1,224	851	1,879	2,550
Bridgport, Conn.	4	10	23	335	310	843	284
Bristol, Conn.		1		39	33	169	16
Brockton, Mass.		8	1	190	77	240	96
Brookline, Mass.		8	3	210	42	153	100
Buffalo, N. Y.	13	70	151	504	245	1,045	1,133
Burbank, Calif.		19	9	222	113	739	110
Burlington, Iowa		3	3	83	8	108	35
Burlington, Vt.				62	34	350	32
Butte, Mont.		19	3	57	16	101	74
Cambridge, Mass.	2	21	17	174	39	367	248
Camden, N. J.	7	77	100	369	149	280	287
Canton, Ohio	4	89	82	453	228	813	251

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	2	3		83	63	547	83
Central Falls, R. I.....		4		68	6	69	34
Charleston, S. C.....	24	66	114	244	216	783	354
Charleston, W. Va.....	6	15	83	332	(1)	866	327
Charlotte, N. C.....	19	68	306	561	275	882	233
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	32	63	81	510	143	512	348
Chelsea, Mass.....		20	14	158	44	128	84
Chester, Pa.....	3	57	57	179	94	201	125
Chicago, Ill.....	213	4,090	1,093	11,803	6,242	10,984	3,044
Chicopee, Mass.....	1	1	2	71	20	89	21
Cicero, Ill.....	2	24	65	165	71	190	81
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	40	381	313	2,272	1,051	3,020	913
Clarksburg, W. Va.....	3	3	3	48	3	97	31
Cleveland, Ohio.....	53	796	442	2,759	769	7,451	1,874
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.....	2	6		147	16	224	71
Clifton, N. J.....	1	3	5	71	38	82	40
Clinton, Iowa.....		6	1	59	21	262	35
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	1	7		77	109	634	95
Columbia, S. C.....	11	42	69	333	343	1,168	227
Columbus, Ga.....	8	22	58	392	247	670	181
Columbus, Ohio.....	23	296	115	2,344	1,425	2,404	1,092
Concord, N. H.....				53	16	131	16
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	6	16	12	217	194	633	366
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....		4		146	32	211	111
Covington, Ky.....	2	23	19	266	30	330	111
Cranston, R. I.....	1	9		112	42	149	29
Cumberland, Md.....	1			63	33	75	114
Dallas, Tex.....	69	215	638	2,350	622	5,727	1,233
Danville, Ill.....		13	5	113	52	206	110
Danville, Va.....		22	77	115	64	318	24
Davenport, Iowa.....	3	19		287	44	661	146
Dayton, Ohio.....	30	162	196	469	212	2,374	327
Dearborn, Mich.....	2	34	9	243	184	738	234
Decatur, Ill.....	2	9	5	214	33	411	139
Denver, Colo.....	20	282	83	2,536	817	3,160	660
Des Moines, Iowa.....	5	17	43	373	202	269	359
Detroit, Mich.....	101	2,144	2,068	7,994	2,396	15,778	4,312
Dubuque, Iowa.....	3	2		65	21	230	42
Duluth, Minn.....		16	7	154	162	902	302
Durham, N. C.....	11	19	488	263	35	143	131
East Chicago, Ind.....	5	35	48	247	103	492	122
East Cleveland, Ohio.....		11	3	155	8	213	51
Easton, Pa.....		9	6	69	17	132	35
East Orange, N. J.....		10	12	297	43	318	134
East Providence, R. I.....		2	1	43	14	136	34
East St. Louis, Ill.....	8	57	112	230	147	311	126
Eau Claire, Wis.....		7		43	32	128	46
Egin, Ill.....		4	4	60	21	190	29
Elizabeth, N. J.....	1	28	22	244	99	360	120
Elkhart, Ind.....	1	3	3	60	30	138	32
Elmira, N. Y.....		5	2	59	40	474	123
El Paso, Tex.....	7	82	33	484	214	1,013	330
Elyria, Ohio.....		1	10	61	33	162	31
Enid, Okla.....	1	8		88	32	270	40
Erie, Pa.....	3	24	37	169	90	602	271
Evanston, Ill.....		13	31	145	103	569	98
Evansville, Ind.....	4	68	60	530	211	1,337	455
Everett, Mass.....	10	10		78	34	168	66
Everett, Wash.....		4	13	119	10	627	122
Fall River, Mass.....		29	7	424	143	461	150
Fargo, N. Dak.....	1		2	41	47	138	44
Fitchburg, Mass.....	1		1	131	11	151	61
Flint, Mich.....	4	89	205	722	385	1,950	265
Fond du Lac, Wis.....		1		66	16	317	28
Fort Smith, Ark.....	3	14	56	124	87	333	123

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft	
					\$50 and over	Under \$50		
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	21	116	311	211	1,029	266	
Fort Worth, Tex.	34	71	167	984	219	2,577	699	
Fresno, Calif.	3	122	49	542	241	1,261	496	
Gadsden, Ala.	5	8	110	76	38	189	83	
Galesburg, Ill.	1	12	2	110	20	276	91	
Galveston, Tex.			No reports received					
Garfield, N. J.	4	2	6	37	16	70	11	
Gary, Ind.	11	194	192	791	235	947	212	
Glendale, Calif.	3	17	22	197	197	822	223	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3	19	23	578	303	2,707	538	
Great Falls, Mont.		12	1	103	83	518	99	
Green Bay, Wis.	1	4	6	32	17	93	51	
Greensboro, N. C.	11	18	433	289	165	355	146	
Greenville, S. C.	13	13	89	131	141	368	94	
Greenwich Town, Conn.		2		30	25	80	18	
Hackensack, N. J.	1	6	20	64	34	152	43	
Hagerstown, Md.	4	22	31	135	74	363	61	
Hamilton, Ohio	4	17	5	88	60	273	70	
Hamilton Township, N. J.	1	11	3	20	14	161	11	
Hammond, Ind.	3	29	9	351	138	585	104	
Hamtramck, Mich.	2	42	8	178	101	221	51	
Harrisburg, Pa.	4	32	74	371	201	536	224	
Hartford, Conn.		113	125	1,047	301	1,439	455	
Haverford Twp., Pa.		1		7	7	45	13	
Haverhill, Mass.	1	7		105	19	164	44	
Hazleton, Pa.		2	1	27	7	17	26	
Highland Park, Mich.	3	39	9	222	62	435	121	
High Point, N. C.	5	8	192	98	51	156	43	
Hoboken, N. J.	3	12	6	53	11	34	24	
Holyoke, Mass.	2	4	1	127	42	258	86	
Honolulu, T. H.	10	51	91	737	416	1,680	586	
Houston, Tex.	75	216	220	2,317	829	2,866	1,358	
Huntington, W. Va.	11	29	72	251	189	408	123	
Huntington Park, Calif.		25	3	224	170	463	120	
Hutchinson, Kans.	1	6	3	99	37	284	63	
Indianapolis, Ind.	30	269	309	1,534	856	4,253	1,431	
Inglewood, Calif.		24	1	163	114	400	97	
Irvington, N. J.		9	3	141	48	212	54	
Jackson, Mich.		24	35	242	84	569	131	
Jackson, Miss.	13	21	100	365	138	635	71	
Jacksonville, Fla.	40	218	214	1,207	1,039	2,026	813	
Jamestown, N. Y.		1	3	56	24	117	47	
Jersey City, N. J.			Complete data not received					
Johnson City, Tenn.	3	15		77	39	120	41	
Johnstown, Pa.	2	2	11	143	50	138	91	
Joliet, Ill.	1	11		69	38	235	72	
Poplar, Mo.	3	23	28	277	248	226	127	
Kalamazoo, Mich.		17	6	234	78	816	113	
Kansas City, Kans.	7	84	19	465	154	620	145	
Kansas City, Mo.	45	465	593	1,688	979	2,715	756	
Kearny, N. J.		3	3	82	326	86	51	
Kenosha, Wis.	2	1	6	21	12	126	33	
Kingston, N. Y.		78	108	509	657	328	716	
Knoxville, Tenn.	35	7		144	27	173	84	
Kokomo, Ind.	2	11						
La Crosse, Wis.		4	2	23	33	680	14	
La Fayette, Ind.	3	14	9	20	50	388	84	
Lakewood, Ohio		8	1	120	17	380	101	
Lancaster, Pa.	2	6	14	82	45	328	88	
Lansing, Mich.	1	1	11	312	106	948	248	
Laredo, Tex.	1	7	34	119	37	306	83	
Lawrence, Mass.		3		192	25	286	61	
Lebanon, Pa.	2	2		47	12	160	33	
Lewiston, Maine				65		203	44	
Lexington, Ky.	9	60	144	254	197	644	220	

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Lima, Ohio	5	31	51	220	122	600	161
Lincoln, Nebr.	1	7	32	270	96	1,059	249
Little Rock, Ark.	8	67	53	357	(1)	1,428	419
Long Beach, Calif.	11	220	142	1,441	(1)	2,683	1,214
Lorain, Ohio	4	14	16	150	47	251	115
Los Angeles, Calif.	91	3,775	1,721	11,654	10,088	17,185	10,613
Louisville, Ky.	46	523	529	2,546	1,682	2,177	1,895
Lowell, Mass.		15	4	308	61	210	89
Lower Merion Twp., Pa.			2	134	38	239	41
Lubbock, Tex.	8	6	37	188	73	463	57
Lynchburg, Va.	2	5	83	110	48	265	55
Lynn, Mass.	2	13	7	398	161	732	140
Macon, Ga.	24	42	101	419	293	787	253
Madison, Wis.	1	10	1	133	113	408	159
Malden, Mass.	1	15	4	205	45	335	92
Manchester, N. H.		1	5	65	27	296	60
Mansfield, Ohio	1	13	10	141	87	260	109
Marion, Ind.		2	1	69	19	183	36
Marion, Ohio		16	1	108	40	360	46
Mason City, Iowa		3		36	(1)	131	16
Massillon, Ohio	3	16	23	74	19	191	39
Maywood, Ill.		7	1	39	12	133	37
McKeesport, Pa.	1	8	72	103	45	278	77
Medford, Mass.	2	9	3	110	32	237	38
Melrose, Mass.		1	1	86	6	86	15
Memphis, Tenn.	40	274	550	840	559	1,536	847
Meriden, Conn.	1	1		138	21	211	52
Meridian, Miss.	1	12	38	131	81	263	56
Miami, Fla.	25	246	398	1,734	966	1,332	872
Miami Beach, Fla.	2	16	3	122	28	442	109
Michigan City, Ind.	4	1	17	32	19	77	12
Middletown, Conn.		1	1	37	18	124	15
Middletown, Ohio	4	3	2	127	50	417	113
Milwaukee, Wis.	13	90	102	883	599	3,345	1,009
Minneapolis, Minn.	9	126	31	917	752	1,639	888
Mishawaka, Ind.		2	2	35	28	263	39
Mobile, Ala.	15	63	708	407	175	433	297
Moline, Ill.		6	3	77	41	192	81
Monroe, La.	1	15	10	64	62	315	69
Montclair, N. J.	1	8	6	57	17	120	13
Montgomery, Ala.	21	30	99	342	21	397	168
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1	1	9	101	30	116	85
Muncie, Ind.				Only 6 months received			
Muskegon, Mich.	4	29	9	234	132	536	224
Muskogee, Okla.	1	12	3	229	143	362	69
Nashua, N. H.		2		44	10	118	20
Nashville, Tenn.	39	119	175	950	383	1,055	822
New Albany, Ind.	1	7	7	71	24	161	78
Newark, N. J.	17	318	450	1,917	757	1,485	1,543
Newark, Ohio		2	9	98	22	379	39
New Bedford, Mass.		17	16	676	145	911	251
New Britain, Conn.		7	7	154	30	263	57
New Brunswick, N. J.		6	28	129	42	296	90
Newburgh, N. Y.		6	4	127	32	144	48
New Castle, Pa.	1	16	8	60	25	131	80
New Haven, Conn.		16	31	725	159	1,129	235
New London, Conn.	3	2	7	39	22	151	55
New Orleans, La.	65	146	464	578	637	1,415	1,635
Newport, Ky.	5	40	24	125	66	164	72
Newport, R. I.		7	4	37	41	234	84
Newport News, Va.	14	56	221	420	184	657	183
New Rochelle, N. Y.		7	14	100	49	127	77
Newton, Mass.		2	5	244	(1)	323	72
New York, N. Y.	292	1,417	2,579	4,348	(1)	11,981	12,228
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	28	105	291	110	323	151

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Norfolk, Va.	41	359	368	1,502	811	1,846	1,004
Norristown, Pa.	2	2	14	51	12	78	72
North Bergen, N. J.	2	2	2	127	17	111	38
Norwalk, Conn.	1	3	9	54	30	110	28
Norwood, Ohio	2	2	3	61	14	81	28
Oakland, Calif.	25	752	587	2,187	870	4,618	2,056
Oak Park, Ill.	2	15	15	147	52	247	43
Oden, Okla.	2	54	54	325	24	925	339
Oklahoma City, Okla.	15	133	132	1,038	277	3,213	845
Omaha, Nebr.	6	80	94	704	309	1,415	853
Orange, N. J.	12	17	45	144	45	176	67
Orlando, Fla.	2	2	15	163	126	524	128
Oshkosh, Wis.	3	3	3	68	21	591	35
Ottumwa, Iowa	1	5	5	26	12	77	56
Owensboro, Ky.	1	9	11	134	56	369	88
Paducah, Ky.	8	15	20	125	14	270	97
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1	1	3	78	18	173	48
Pasadena, Calif.	33	64	61	416	305	1,309	231
Passaic, N. J.	33	24	45	243	73	273	100
Paterson, N. J.	2	43	64	530	144	342	351
Pawtucket, R. I.	5	5	41	200	96	448	140
Pensacola, Fla.	4	15	74	200	51	368	174
Peoria, Ill.	6	91	101	505	134	836	323
Perth Amboy, N. J.	4	4	70	91	(1)	408	72
Petersburg, Va.	4	14	63	168	57	273	72
Philadelphia, Pa.	100	807	761	3,940	1,161	1,360	2,494
Phoenix, Ariz.	9	72	54	427	228	1,576	461
Pittsburgh, Pa.	23	450	156	2,328	597	1,114	1,737
Pittsfield, Mass.	3	3	1	125	36	192	34
Plainfield, N. J.	13	13	13	79	52	245	45
Pontiac, Mich.	12	44	24	376	138	462	282
Port Arthur, Tex.	11	11	7	71	44	346	57
Port Huron, Mich.	1	2	2	121	33	339	59
Portland, Maine	24	24	18	403	130	683	254
Portland, Ore.	17	511	196	3,014	(1)	5,963	1,808
Portsmouth, Ohio	1	23	9	186	61	402	71
Portsmouth, Va.	12	42	200	370	171	541	201
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1	15	15	92	89	377	71
Providence, R. I.	4	79	49	1,054	404	1,323	713
Pueblo, Colo.	1	23	57	246	39	360	142
Quincy, Ill.	1	6	6	86	33	436	62
Quincy, Mass.	1	16	16	166	39	399	122
Racine, Wis.	1	19	16	128	33	630	96
Raleigh, N. C.	14	14	133	215	33	201	130
Reading, Pa.	1	13	5	231	50	359	181
Revere, Mass.	33	33	13	105	12	111	73
Richmond, Ind.	2	3	8	55	62	130	47
Richmond, Va.	26	123	313	864	734	2,443	897
Riverside, Calif.	1	9	13	189	107	489	112
Roanoke, Va.	6	6	54	115	76	276	158
Rochester, Minn.	1	1	1	45	14	211	57
Rochester, N. Y.	6	23	52	753	200	1,612	523
Rockford, Ill.	13	13	17	153	69	708	102
Rock Island, Ill.	2	2	Only 11 months received				
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2	2	136	63	45	329	47
Rome, Ga.	1	11	30	80		123	48
Rome, N. Y.	2	3	45	45	30	215	60
Royal Oak, Mich.	2	3	1	125	9	270	97
Sacramento, Calif.	9	27	55	546	624	2,033	597
Saginaw, Mich.	4	36	64	530	148	1,212	196
St. Joseph, Mo.	6	8	29	406	76	584	152
St. Louis, Mo.	53	288	193	1,240	(1)	4,784	1,771
St. Paul, Minn.	5	97	63	867	209	1,800	278
St. Petersburg, Fla.	5	11	12	321	170	961	101
Salon, Mass.	3	3	1	23	30	163	38

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Kidnapping	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Salem, Oreg.		13	1	119	53	717	164
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	53	35	701	211	1,781	479
San Angelo, Tex.	4	9	31	88	39	199	82
San Antonio, Tex.	39	228	403	1,264	365	1,416	1,277
San Bernardino, Calif.	6	60	36	424	130	634	192
San Diego, Calif.	9	239	174	978	324	2,120	1,972
San Francisco, Calif.	49	1,511	843	2,591	1,742	7,628	4,698
San Jose, Calif.	3	40	20	371	44	1,356	508
Santa Ana, Calif.	1	8	24	131	97	782	170
Santa Barbara, Calif.	2	10	10	121	75	546	101
Santa Monica, Calif.	2	75	32	594	377	1,107	327
Savannah, Ga.	21	22	268	124	575	1,279	564
Schenectady, N. Y.	1	4	16	26	102	321	118
Scranton, Pa.	1	11	54	241	98	348	181
Seattle, Wash.	33	646	82	2,686	1,399	4,318	2,772
Sharon, Pa.		9	5	43	24	122	30
Sheboygan, Wis.				55	18	304	43
Shreveport, La.	10	4	44	134	86	564	115
Sioux City, Iowa	2	37	15	474	240	778	315
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		9	2	132	86	439	138
Somerville, Mass.		16	3	394	54	304	133
South Bend, Ind.	6	69	69	422	269	1,192	314
South Gate, Calif.	1	21	4	198	106	346	141
Spartanburg, S. C.	2	20	31	102	94	298	146
Spokane, Wash.	2	83	20	634	155	1,898	428
Springfield, Ill.	1	33	9	170	88	643	204
Springfield, Mass.	4	3	41	345	113	575	270
Springfield, Mo.	1	12	11	314	176	630	157
Springfield, Ohio	2	12	14	224	48	455	128
Stamford, Conn.	1	10	19	146	38	256	61
Steubenville, Ohio	2	17	3	143	33	169	80
Stockton, Calif.		22	18	533	470	1,404	518
Superior, Wis.		10	1	39	21	248	76
Syracuse, N. Y.		46	16	621	368	1,582	437
Tacoma, Wash.	6	82	68	873	348	1,713	709
Tampa, Fla.	19	49	153	681	347	1,212	413
Taunton, Mass.		3		123	23	135	54
Teaneck, N. J.		1		50	8	157	33
Terre Haute, Ind.	12	19	10	218	82	489	144
Toledo, Ohio	17	247	178	1,069	582	2,938	810
Topeka, Kans.	5	23	12	450	72	632	276
Torrington, Conn.		5	5	37	16	148	8
Trenton, N. J.	5	46	77	614	180	566	172
Troy, N. Y.	2	5	6	229	89	198	121
Tucson, Ariz.	1	53	71	221	207	1,075	207
Tulsa, Okla.	15	131	62	1,107	626	1,791	515
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5	1	173	15	29	163	51
Tyler, Tex.	2	6	37	77	24	221	53
Union City, N. J.	2			129	60	139	126
University City, Mo.		2		126	34	184	33
Upper Darby, Pa.	1	9	10	132	15	235	40
Utica, N. Y.	1	5	8	134	70	440	113
Waco, Tex.	3	4	152	170	128	474	61
Waltham, Mass.	1	1	2	116	47	340	56
Warren, Ohio	3	40	7	178	7	471	103
Warwick, R. I.				7	51	65	43
Washington, D. C.	35	282	309	2,033	1,233	4,165	2,035
Washington, Pa.	1	4	6	107	15	93	90
Waterbury, Conn.	1	11	1	414	113	390	206
Waterloo, Iowa		9	0	161	24	533	80

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1945, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Con.

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Watertown, Mass.		3	2	74	29	154	32
Watertown, N. Y.	1	2	4	130	48	390	35
Waukegan, Ill.	1	16	8	111	62	250	76
Wausau, Wis.	1	1	1	25	12	249	17
Wauwatosa, Wis.				38	14	129	12
West Allis, Wis.		1	2	67	31	434	74
West Hartford, Conn.				53	24	135	16
West Haven, Conn.				No reports received			
West New York, N. J.				Only 8 months received			
West Orange, N. J.		1		45	29	90	20
West Palm Beach, Fla.	4	15	54	273	125	405	109
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	13	7	112	66	159	68
White Plains, N. Y.		7	8	38	64	308	127
Wichita, Kans.	1	26	31	361	163	885	214
Wichita Falls, Tex.	2	30	56	265	132	638	163
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2	3	5	163	43	129	129
Wilkesburg, Pa.		3	10	75	12	145	30
Williamsport, Pa.		3	13	66	24	292	71
Wilmington, Del.	5	120	21	525	336	1,161	301
Wilmington, N. C.	6	47	708	273	188	534	102
Winston-Salem, N. C.	5	29	145	539	157	638	164
Woodbridge, N. J.		4	4	100	12	154	31
Woonsocket, R. I.	1	8	1	107	23	183	53
Worcester, Mass.	1	76	9	873	302	684	434
Wyandotte, Mich.		1	2	68	41	156	84
Yakima, Wash.	1	29	13	199	289	970	198
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	10	18	272	37	374	121
York, Pa.		26	12	190	69	445	147
Youngstown, Ohio.	9	245	47	756	128	916	283
Zanesville, Ohio.	1	12	7	200	40	320	87

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

² Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data

In 286 cities over 25,000 in population, 22,975 persons during 1945 were personally accosted by thieves who robbed them of property valued at \$3,363,739. Robberies for 1945 are up in every category with bank robberies showing a 171.4 percent jump¹ followed by a rise of 76.9 percent in oil station holdups. As indicated in table 38, each type of robbery is on the increase: Highway robberies, +20.7 percent; commercial house robberies, +27.1 percent; chain store robberies, +10.3 percent; residence robberies, +15.9 percent; and miscellaneous robberies, +10.3 percent.

It should be remembered that these figures are based on reported crimes in a somewhat limited number of cities; however, the data include the reports of a substantial portion of the larger communities of the country representing a combined population of 32,627,779 and accordingly, the trends reflected are significant. All complete supplementary reports received for the year were used in the compilations.

¹ Bank robberies increased from 14 to 38 in the 286 cities from whom complete supplementary returns were received. Other available information indicates that bank robberies for the Nation as a whole, though definitely on the rise in 1945, did not show such a sharp increase.

The 22.2 percent rise in the number of robbery offenses was accompanied by a 29.2 percent increase in the value of property stolen in the average offense, from \$113 in 1944 to \$146 in 1945, with the result that the total value of property stolen in these cities increased 58.6 percent for robbery offenses.

The disturbing increase in robberies in 1945 was accompanied by an almost equally alarming upward trend in burglaries, with each type showing an increase. The supplementary crime reports showed a general increase in burglaries of 18.0 percent, with those involving residences, those of nonresidences, those committed in the daytime, and those committed at night, all on the rise.

Most business places are occupied during the day, and thus only a small portion of the nonresidence burglaries are committed during the daylight hours. However, it should be observed that nearly one-third of the residence burglaries during 1945 were perpetrated during broad daylight.

The loot stolen in the average burglary during 1945 was valued at \$118 as compared with an average loss of \$102 in such crimes during the previous year. This increase in the average value of property stolen per offense, together with the rise in the number of burglaries in the cities represented in tables 38 and 39, resulted in a 36.9 percent increase in the total value of the loot taken in burglaries from 1944 to 1945.

The rise in larceny offenses (7.8 percent) in the cities represented in the following tables was not as pronounced as the increase in robberies and burglaries; however, an analysis of the data available shows that thefts from automobiles, excluding auto accessory thefts, increased 24.6 percent. Each type of larceny showed an increase, except bicycle thefts, which declined 4.2 percent. The average value of property stolen per larceny offense in 1945 was \$54, a 14.9 percent increase over the average loss in such offenses during 1944. The cities represented in the following tabulations reported the theft of property valued at \$16,270,256 in larceny offenses last year, a 25.3 percent increase over the total value of property stolen for this offense class during 1944.

The larceny problem is a difficult one for the police because of the frequency with which such crimes are committed, and in this connection it may be observed that 28.1 percent of the larceny offenses constitute thefts of some type of article from automobiles and 17.2 percent represent bicycle thefts.

Of the rape offenses reported approximately one-third were characterized as statutory in nature (no force used—victim under age of consent). Although the statutory offenses showed a decline of 3.3 percent during 1945, nearly two-thirds of the rapes were forcible in nature, and these criminal assaults showed a 14.0 percent increase.

The cities represented in tables 38 and 39 reported a 95.1 percent recovery of stolen automobiles during 1945, as indicated in the following figures:

January-December	1944	1945
Number of automobiles stolen.....	74,345	85,950
Number of automobiles recovered.....	71,936	84,595
Percent recovered.....	96.8	95.1

Table 40 shows the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered for 1944 and 1945 subdivided by type of property as reported by 285 cities over 25,000 in population. Exclusive of automobiles the cities represented reported property stolen valued at \$34,268,754 with recoveries valued at \$8,033,335, or 23.4 percent of the loss.

TABLE 38.—Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to December, inclusive, 1944-45; 286 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 32,627,779

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1944	1945	
RAPE			
Total.....	3,634	3,903	+7.4
Forcible.....	2,258	2,573	+14.0
Statutory.....	1,376	1,330	-3.3
BORNEBY			
Total.....	18,806	22,975	+22.2
Highway.....	14,005	16,907	+20.7
Commercial house.....	2,688	3,417	+27.1
Oil station.....	373	670	+78.9
Chain store.....	87	96	+10.3
Residence.....	866	1,001	+15.9
Bank.....	14	38	+171.4
Miscellaneous.....	773	853	+10.3
BURGLARY—BREAKING OR ENTERING			
Total.....	108,734	122,289	+12.0
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night.....	30,627	36,197	+18.2
Committed during day.....	15,769	17,986	+14.1
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night.....	57,461	68,725	+19.6
Committed during day.....	4,882	5,371	+10.0
LARCENY—THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO THEFT)			
(Grouped according to value of article stolen)			
Total.....	378,963	398,613	+7.8
\$50 and over.....	52,445	63,323	+20.8
\$5 to \$50.....	182,700	189,530	+3.7
Under \$5.....	41,818	45,727	+9.3
LARCENY—THEFT			
(Grouped as to type of offenses)			
Total.....	378,963	398,613	+7.8
Pocket-picking.....	5,333	5,369	+0.7
Purse-snatching.....	5,163	8,856	+71.3
Shoplifting.....	7,817	8,310	+6.3
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	36,781	49,566	+34.8
Auto accessories.....	37,143	34,484	-7.3
Bicycles.....	53,476	51,294	-4.2
All others.....	130,250	140,803	+8.1

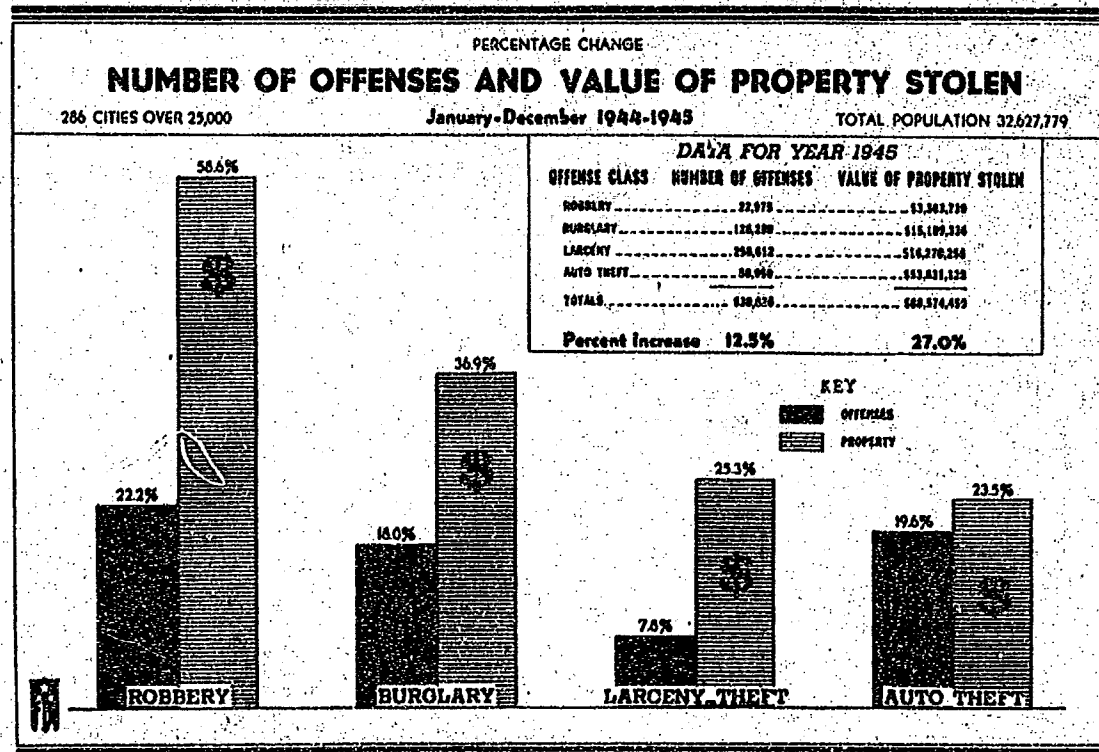


FIGURE 16.

TABLE 39.—Value of property stolen, by type of crime, January to December, inclusive, 1944-45; 286 cities over 25,000; total population, 32,627,779.

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Classification	Number of offenses			Value of property stolen			Average value per offense		
	1944	1945	Percent change	1944	1945	Percent change	1944	1945	Percent change
Total.....	478,848	538,628	+12.2	\$62,730,322	\$68,574,459	+9.7	\$146	\$164	+12.3
Robbery.....	18,806	22,975	+22.2	2,121,518	3,363,739	+58.6	113	146	+29.2
Burglary.....	108,734	128,289	+18.0	11,037,360	15,109,336	+36.9	102	118	+15.7
Larceny—theft.....	276,963	298,612	+7.8	12,983,937	16,270,256	+25.3	47	54	+14.9
Auto theft.....	74,345	88,950	+19.6	43,587,467	53,331,128	+22.5	586	605	+3.2

TABLE 40.—Value of property stolen and value of property recovered by type of property, January to December, inclusive, 1944-45; 285 cities over 25,000; total population, 32,454,714.

[Population figures are from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Type of property	1944			1945		
	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Total.....	\$62,730,322	\$67,964,545	68.3	\$67,533,895	\$39,957,687	57.3
Currency, notes, etc.....	8,684,288	1,594,625	18.4	11,486,119	1,959,336	17.1
Jewelry and precious metals.....	4,708,106	1,150,373	25.2	6,974,622	1,383,070	22.7
Furs.....	1,158,671	139,079	12.0	1,464,607	178,771	12.2
Clothing.....	2,429,555	559,374	23.0	3,163,329	661,494	20.9
Locally stolen automobiles.....	43,427,977	41,629,048	95.9	53,265,139	50,904,332	95.6
Miscellaneous.....	8,820,033	2,861,846	32.7	11,179,086	3,650,668	32.7

Rural Crime Trends, 1944-45

The foregoing tabulations have to do entirely with the data reflected on the crime reports forwarded by the police in urban communities, generally those cities with population in excess of 2,500. Table 41 presents the available information as to rural crimes during 1944 and 1945 and as indicated in the table the data are not based on the reports of identical agencies for both years; however, the combined population represented by the reporting agencies for each period is in excess of 30 million and accordingly, the figures reflecting offenses per 100,000 inhabitants for the two periods are generally comparable and a reasonable indication of the trends in rural crime.

From the available information it appears that for the more violent types of crimes the upswing in 1945 in the rural areas was more pronounced than that experienced in the urban communities, although the totals show only an 8.5 percent rise as compared with a 12.4 percent increase in the cities. Murders in the rural areas increased 13.4 percent as compared with a 10.1 percent increase in the urban communities, and rural aggravated assaults rose 16.3 percent as against an 8.7 percent rise in the urban areas. Similarly, the increases in rape and robbery in the rural communities exceeded the increases

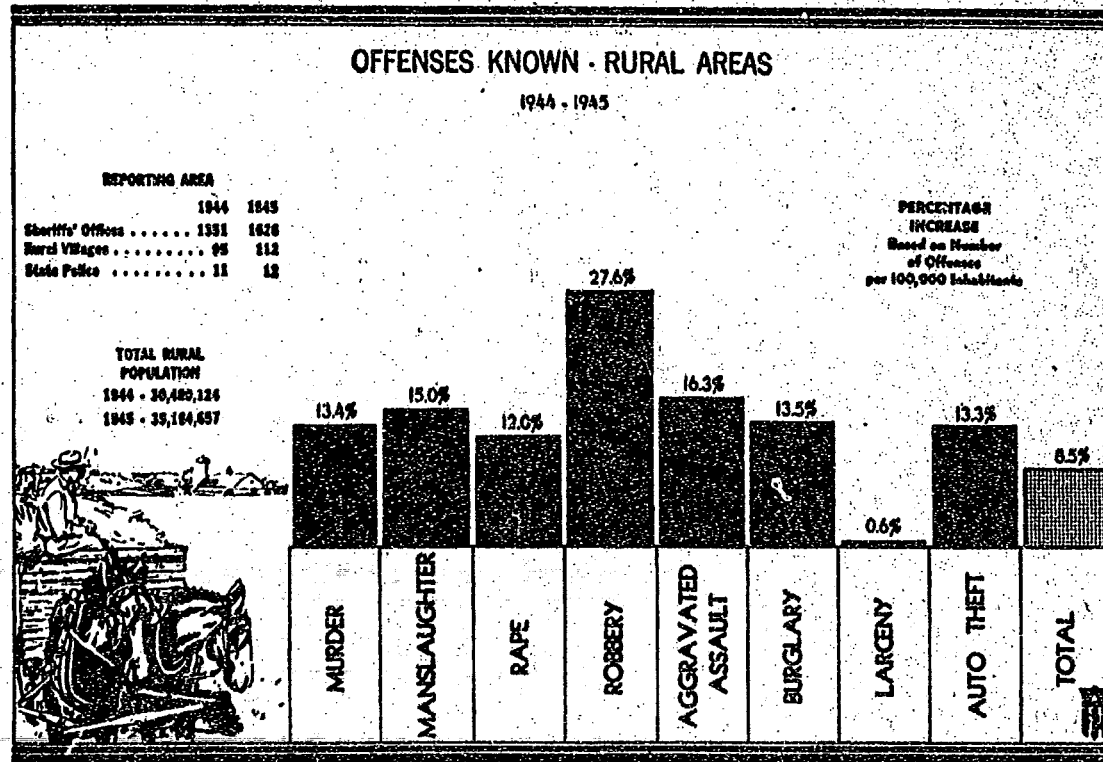


FIGURE 17.

for these offenses in the cities. For burglary, larceny, auto theft and negligent manslaughter the rural upswing was less pronounced.

Generally, rural crime rates for offenses against the person (murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) are comparable to the national averages for urban communities while the other offense classes are generally lower in the rural areas. In this connection, it should be observed that some incompleteness probably exists in the rural reporting with reference to the less serious offenses. Some rural agencies whose reports are included in table 41 list very few crimes, and it is likely that some of the reports are based on arrest records rather than on a record of offenses reported to the rural law-enforcement agencies. Accordingly, the figures presented in table 41 generally should be considered conservative.

TABLE 41.—Offenses known, rural areas, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1944-45

[1944 figures based on reports of 1,351 sheriffs, 95 rural village officers, and 11 State police organizations representing a combined population of 30,489,124; 1945 figures based on reports of 1,626 sheriffs, 112 rural village officers, and 12 State police organizations, representing a combined population of 33,164,657. Population figures from 1940 decennial census.]

Offense	Number of offenses		Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		Percent change in rates
	1944	1945	1944	1945	
Total	107,498	134,454	352.6	382.4	+8.3
Murder and noncapital manslaughter.....	1,207	1,578	3.96	4.49	+13.4
Manslaughter by negligence.....	918	1,213	3.01	3.46	+15.0
Rape.....	2,648	3,422	8.49	9.73	+12.0
Robbery.....	3,523	5,202	11.6	14.8	+27.6
Aggravated assault.....	6,917	9,281	22.7	26.4	+16.3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	28,899	37,854	94.3	107.6	+13.5
Larceny—steal.....	47,383	54,965	135.4	156.3	+15.6
Auto theft.....	16,003	20,934	52.5	59.5	+13.3

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States

A complete set of monthly crime reports was received from the law enforcement agencies in more territories and possessions for 1945 than for any other year since 1939. Included in table 42 are the figures for the First, Second, and Third Judicial Districts of Alaska; Honolulu City, Honolulu County, Hawaii County, Kauai County, and Maui County in the Territory of Hawaii; the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama; and Puerto Rico. In addition, it is worthy to mention that since May of 1945 monthly crime reports are once more being received from the police department at Manila, P. I. The published figures are based on offenses reported monthly by law enforcement agencies policing both the rural and urban areas, except that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 42.—Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions January to December, inclusive, 1945

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Glean), population, 25,241; number of offenses known	6	6	7	16	19	33	3
Second judicial division (Nome), population, 11,877; number of offenses known		13	5	25	26	34	1
Third judicial division (Anchorage), population, 19,312; number of offenses known		2	42	7	17	57	
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 179,326; number of offenses known	10	51	91	797	418	1,650	508
Honolulu County, population, 78,930; number of offenses known	4	5	19	208	45	175	75
Hawaii County, population, 73,276; number of offenses known	6	3	13	99	20	251	38
Kauai County, population, 25,818; number of offenses known	1		5	52	7	64	12
Maul County, population, 55,980; number of offenses known	2	2	6	151	31	262	15
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 51,527; number of offenses known	5	26	20	108	161	1,135	87
Puerto Rico: population, 1,869,253; number of offenses known	312	94	602	1,329	349	4,838	74

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States, 1944-45

By the end of December 1945, major crimes in the United States totaled 1,565,541 for the year, an average of 1 offense each 20.1 seconds. Every 6.4 minutes someone was raped, feloniously assaulted or slain. With the passing of each day 149 persons were robbed, 662 cars were stolen and 881 places burglarized, in addition to a daily average of 2,371 other thefts.

The total volume of serious crimes for 1945 exceeds that for the previous year by 12.3 percent with increases indicated in each crime classification. In connection with the pronounced increases recorded for crimes against property, reference should be made to the data in table 39 which shows an increase of 12.3 percent in the average value of property stolen per offense.

The data presented in table 43 for 1944 and 1945 represent estimates based on monthly crime reports received during both years from the police in over 2,160 cities representing a combined population of more than 66,700,000.

The larceny classification includes many thefts involving property of small value; on the other hand, the estimated total of major crimes does not include many miscellaneous offenses of a serious nature such

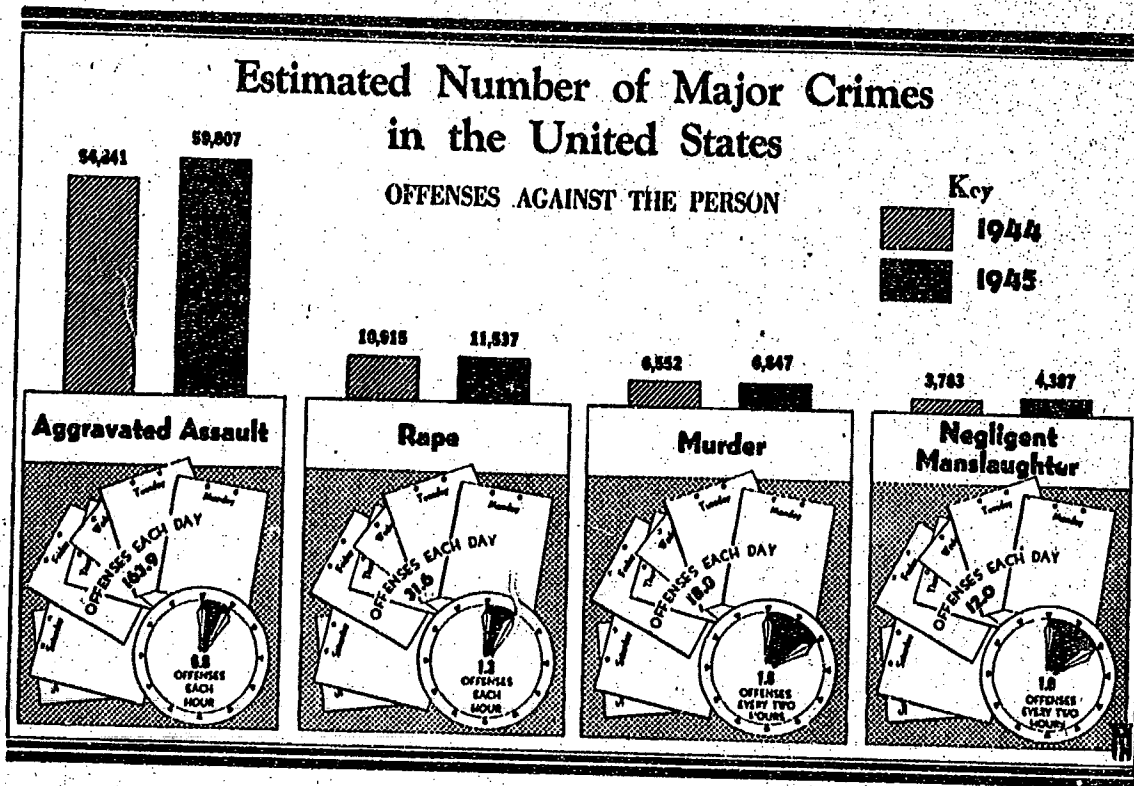


FIGURE 18.

as embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, arson, receiving stolen property, drug violations, carrying concealed weapons, etc. It is, therefore, believed that the estimated totals as set out in table 43 are conservative.

TABLE 43.—Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1944-45

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1944	1945	Number	Percent
Total	1,393,655	1,565,541	+171,886	+12.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	6,532	6,847	+295	+4.5
Manslaughter by negligence	3,783	4,387	+604	+16.0
Rape	10,915	11,527	+622	+5.7
Robbery	43,804	47,719	+3,915	+8.9
Aggravated assault	54,541	57,377	+2,836	+5.2
Burglary	274,134	292,375	+18,241	+6.6
Larceny	798,223	865,521	+67,298	+8.4
Auto theft	248,036	241,491	-6,545	-2.6

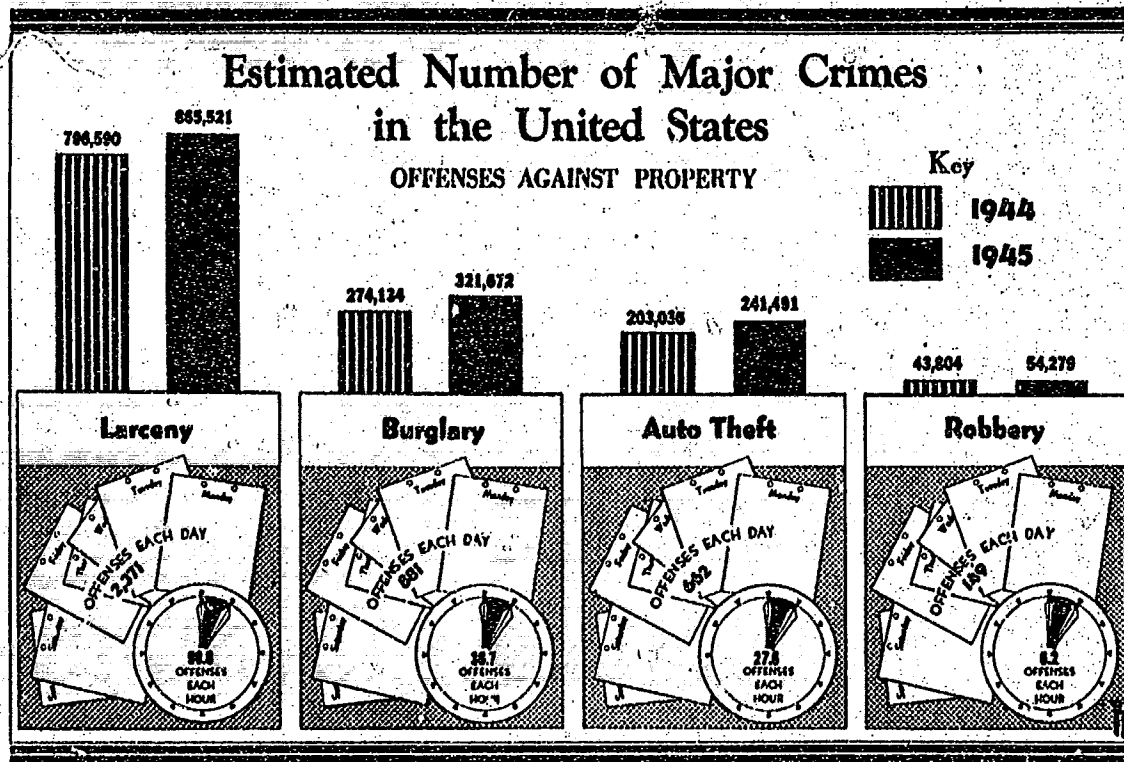


FIGURE 10.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data

During the 1945 calendar year the F B I examined 543,852 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined exceeded the 488,979 handled for the 1944 calendar year by 11.2 percent. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged

Nearly 40 percent (215,301) of the records examined during 1945 represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 160,834, constituting 29.6 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex

Fingerprint cards representing arrests of males in 1945 numbered 459,708, a 13.4 percent increase over the 405,379 cards received during 1944. Female arrest prints increased from 83,600 during 1944 to 84,144 in 1945, representing an increase of less than 1 percent.

Age

During 1945, males and females under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted numbered 113,996, constituting 21.0 percent of the total arrests. In addition, there were 79,403 (14.6 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 193,399 (35.6 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 74,949 (13.8 percent). The resultant total is 268,348 (49.3 percent) less than 30 years of age. It should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

Youths played a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property as indicated by the following figures: During 1945 there were 129,738 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary,

TABLE 44.—Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1—Dec. 31, 1945

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	543,852	453,706	84,144	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide.....	5,381	4,732	649	1.0	1.0	0.8
Robbery.....	14,795	13,955	840	2.7	3.0	1.0
Assault.....	43,006	37,811	5,195	7.9	8.2	6.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	29,303	28,285	918	5.4	6.2	1.1
Larceny— theft.....	56,560	42,543	8,017	9.2	9.3	9.5
Auto theft.....	17,789	17,332	457	3.3	3.8	0.5
Embezzlement and fraud.....	9,312	8,037	1,275	1.7	1.7	1.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,132	2,782	350	0.6	0.6	0.4
Arson.....	614	559	55	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4,233	3,524	709	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rape.....	6,702	6,702		1.2	1.5	
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	10,959	3,138	7,821	2.0	0.7	9.3
Other sex offenses.....	13,923	9,255	4,668	2.6	2.0	5.5
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,935	1,687	248	0.4	0.4	0.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	7,986	7,478	508	1.5	1.6	0.6
Offenses against family and children.....	9,344	8,495	849	1.7	1.8	1.0
Liquor laws.....	6,700	5,479	1,221	1.2	1.2	1.5
Driving while intoxicated.....	20,553	19,370	1,183	3.8	4.2	1.4
Road and driving laws.....	4,662	4,534	128	0.9	1.0	0.2
Parking violations.....	89	85	4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	4,404	4,213	191	0.8	0.9	0.2
Disorderly conduct.....	38,307	29,546	8,758	7.0	6.4	10.4
Drunkenness.....	124,914	110,251	14,663	22.9	24.0	17.5
Vagrancy.....	33,488	23,590	9,898	6.2	5.1	11.8
Gambling.....	12,785	11,634	1,151	2.4	2.5	1.4
Suspicion.....	36,056	30,561	5,495	6.6	6.7	6.3
Not stated.....	3,260	2,554	706	0.6	0.6	0.8
All other offenses.....	29,663	21,476	8,187	5.5	4.7	9.7

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

arceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property and arson; and 50,622 (39.0 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

The extent of the participation of youths in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the following figures: During 1945, 35.6 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 58.6 percent of those charged with robbery, 65.4 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.6 percent of those charged with larceny, and 80.3 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half (56.1 percent) of all crimes against property during 1945 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during 1945 are as follows:

Age	Number of arrests
17	25,645
18	24,360
21	21,446
22	21,044
19	20,769

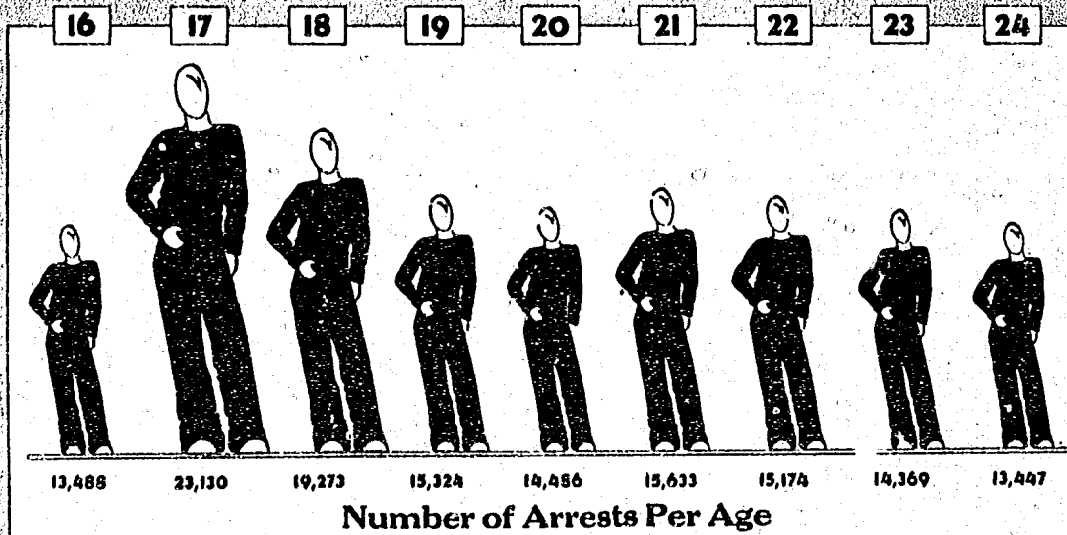
The frequency of male arrests followed the same pattern as above except age 19 preceded age 22 in the frequency of arrests. Arrests for

Number of Males Arrested - Ages 16 to 24

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS

JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1948

AGE



Number of Arrests Per Age

FIGURE 20.

females showed the largest number occurring at age 22 followed by ages 21, 19, 18, and 23 in that order.

There was a general increase in the arrests of males for all age groups except those under 15 years. Arrests of males under 18 increased 9.2 percent, while the increase for males under 21 was 10.1 percent. The greatest increase in the arrests of boys was for criminal homicide and other assaults, such arrests increasing 16.9 percent during 1945 as compared with 1944 (from 6,278 to 7,342). Arrests for offenses against common decency of boys under 21 increased 10.7 percent (from 17,093 to 18,917). For offenses against property the increase was 14.6 percent, while "all other" offenses decreased 1.0 percent.

The total arrests for girls under 21 years of age decreased 10.6 percent during 1945. The number of such girls arrested for criminal homicide and other assaults increased 2.7 percent, from 826 in 1944 to 848 during 1945. Arrests of these girls for offenses against property increased 10.9 percent, while arrests for offenses against common decency (prostitution and commercialized vice, other sex offenses, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, etc.), showed a decrease (10.1 percent), and arrests for miscellaneous violations decreased 23.5 percent. For all offenses combined, female arrests decreased for all ages up through age 20 and increased in higher age groups.

Compared with 1941 arrests of males under 21 in 1945 decreased 7.3 percent while female arrests in this age bracket more than doubled (+109.3 percent) in 1945.

Number of Females Arrested - Ages 16 to 24

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS

JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1948

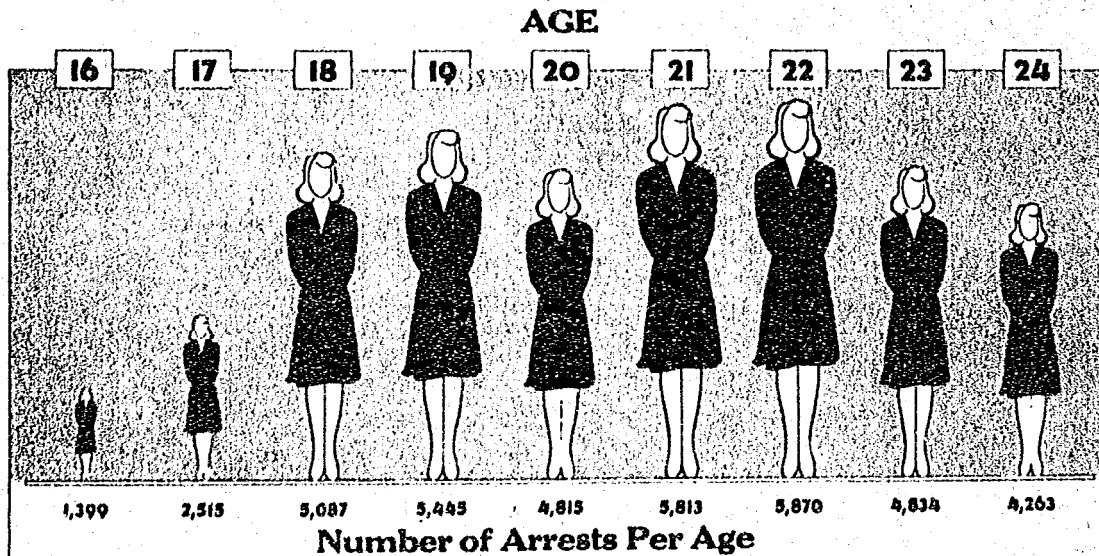


FIGURE 21.

TABLE 45.—Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1—Dec. 31, 1945

Offense charged	Total all ages	Age																	Not known
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	
Total.....	343,852	4,050	4,954	14,887	25,645	34,360	30,769	19,301	21,446	21,044	18,203	17,710	74,910	65,694	61,587	53,435	38,624	52,815	461
Criminal homicide.....	5,381	29	40	99	163	144	160	102	105	174	197	200	854	750	712	539	405	587	4
Robbery.....	14,795	07	126	547	1,150	1,307	1,039	900	918	828	742	2,411	1,668	935	603	300	217	0	0
Assault.....	43,000	60	98	617	1,008	1,217	1,180	1,278	1,457	1,687	1,614	1,579	7,186	6,905	5,893	4,300	2,939	3,822	24
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	29,303	1,138	980	2,763	3,770	2,650	1,833	1,142	1,332	1,235	1,050	973	3,458	2,302	1,657	1,200	691	708	10
Larceny— theft.....	20,560	785	824	2,633	4,120	3,509	2,764	2,418	2,336	2,120	1,985	1,694	6,680	5,457	4,385	3,612	2,419	2,997	23
Auto theft.....	17,789	380	770	2,050	2,702	2,007	1,572	1,317	1,047	944	809	587	1,756	788	462	243	142	98	9
Embezzlement and fraud.....	9,312	19	23	79	195	269	235	310	338	322	294	361	1,540	1,492	1,203	1,012	717	927	6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,132	8	19	92	145	130	122	99	98	108	107	70	445	431	410	326	230	270	3
Arson.....	014	11	9	27	46	36	21	13	15	25	20	27	59	72	53	61	46	68	1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4,235	30	49	117	221	223	109	201	231	194	177	186	672	499	407	353	219	201	3
Rape.....	6,702	26	54	241	473	491	387	343	334	347	281	258	1,025	803	543	401	257	435	6
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	10,952	8	23	91	212	466	497	558	741	783	622	605	2,184	1,522	1,157	735	372	380	3
Other sex offenses.....	13,023	17	40	184	367	459	597	538	708	648	598	538	2,283	1,949	1,407	1,223	859	1,420	8
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,935	1	7	10	62	63	66	79	76	74	70	290	209	209	207	195	170	191	1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	7,090	10	29	277	474	391	321	333	322	334	329	282	1,308	1,118	810	655	448	527	10
Offenses against family and children.....	9,344	1	3	35	80	139	197	292	297	336	387	1,910	1,945	1,652	1,063	863	494	494	5
Liquor laws.....	6,700	4	18	21	66	134	120	133	149	168	169	951	1,025	927	830	710	1,104	1,104	6
Drying while intoxicated.....	20,633	1	10	40	172	197	237	303	413	445	450	401	2,772	3,058	3,060	3,131	2,185	2,601	15
Road and driving laws.....	4,622	1	10	76	237	234	170	191	218	221	199	207	814	639	501	377	263	275	2
Parking violations.....	89			0	3	3	3	4	2	3	5	4	21	11	8	11	4	7	
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	4,404	0	18	60	231	252	211	160	199	180	192	176	744	560	444	340	252	303	3
Disorderly conduct.....	28,364	81	142	602	1,390	1,604	1,520	1,433	1,811	1,789	1,610	1,512	8,934	6,058	4,240	3,690	2,536	3,306	38
Drunkenness.....	124,914	24	52	317	953	1,371	1,601	1,778	2,592	2,770	2,777	2,607	13,816	10,892	10,018	19,689	15,619	23,626	138
Vagrancy.....	33,488	91	160	639	1,084	2,612	1,990	1,738	1,973	1,842	1,449	1,209	4,590	3,290	2,828	2,391	1,743	2,817	39
Gambling.....	12,785	12	18	71	151	185	145	169	209	262	289	285	1,710	2,052	2,079	1,929	1,451	1,789	6
Suspicion.....	36,056	425	538	1,318	2,083	2,295	1,900	1,651	1,778	1,659	1,459	1,336	6,274	4,181	3,190	2,444	1,610	1,957	47
Not stated.....	3,260	16	5	44	97	110	100	101	111	122	124	100	461	438	420	348	274	396	6
All other offenses.....	29,693	797	936	1,877	2,253	1,821	1,537	1,398	1,470	1,384	1,178	1,045	3,844	3,169	2,370	1,815	1,248	1,699	27

TABLE 46.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1945

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 18 years of age	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 18 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Total	543,852	49,562	118,966	198,399	9.1	21.0	35.6
Criminal homicide	5,381	322	788	1,524	6.0	14.6	28.3
Robbery	14,795	1,899	5,205	8,670	12.8	35.2	58.6
Assault	43,006	1,689	5,387	11,724	3.9	12.5	27.3
Burglary—breaking or entering	29,303	8,657	14,588	19,178	29.5	49.8	65.4
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	50,560	8,262	16,653	25,067	16.3	33.5	49.6
Auto theft	17,789	5,908	10,884	14,291	33.2	61.1	80.3
Embezzlement and fraud	9,312	316	1,190	2,505	3.4	12.8	26.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	3,132	264	615	1,008	8.4	19.6	32.2
Arson	614	93	166	254	15.1	27.0	41.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,233	416	1,041	1,829	9.8	24.6	43.2
Rape	6,702	794	2,015	3,232	11.8	30.1	48.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,959	334	1,855	4,606	3.0	16.9	42.0
Other sex offenses	13,923	668	2,202	4,684	4.4	15.8	33.6
Narcotic drug laws	1,935	27	288	517	1.4	11.3	26.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	7,986	789	1,834	3,101	9.9	23.0	38.8
Offenses against family and children	2,344	39	454	1,776	4	5.0	10.0
Liquor laws	6,700	115	598	1,140	1.7	7.6	17.0
Driving while intoxicated	20,553	229	966	2,735	1.1	4.7	13.3
Road and driving laws	4,662	324	929	1,771	6.0	19.9	38.0
Parking violations	89	3	12	27	3.4	14.6	30.3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	4,404	344	973	1,723	7.8	22.1	39.1
Disorderly conduct	38,504	2,221	6,865	13,596	5.8	17.9	35.5
Drunkenness	124,914	1,351	6,101	16,847	1.1	4.9	13.5
Vagrancy	33,488	3,074	9,214	15,847	9.2	27.8	47.3
Gambling	12,785	249	747	1,783	1.9	5.8	13.8
Suspicion	36,056	5,264	11,145	17,377	14.6	30.9	48.2
Not stated	3,260	162	488	945	5.0	15.0	29.0
All other offenses	29,663	5,613	10,559	15,642	19.6	35.6	52.7

Criminal Repeaters

Of all the 543,852 arrest records examined, 282,332 (51.9 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. For males the percentage having prior records was 55.2 and for females the percentage was 34.0. These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records and in no way relate to the Civil Identification Files of the F B I.

For males and females combined, the percentage with a prior fingerprint record was 15.0 at age 15 and this figure rose rapidly to 42.2 at

TABLE 47.—Percentage with previous fingerprint records, arrests, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1945

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	75.7	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	45.1
Drunkenness	63.2	Offenses against family and children	44.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	62.5	Auto theft	44.7
Robbery	59.6	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	44.4
Embezzlement and fraud	58.9	All other offenses	43.9
Vagrancy	56.9	Driving while intoxicated	42.5
Burglary—breaking or entering	52.9	Prostitution and commercialized vice	42.4
Liquor laws	51.4	Arson	42.2
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	50.6	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	41.9
Assault	50.0	Parking violations ¹	41.6
Gambling	48.7	Criminal homicide	40.9
Suspicion	46.5	Other sex offenses	38.9
Disorderly conduct	45.7	Violation of road and driving laws	38.0
Rape	45.2		

¹ Only 89 fingerprint cards received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

age 20. For males, the percentage was 15.9 at age 15 and 46.6 at age 20. For females, the percentage with prior fingerprint records was 8.3 at age 15 and 28.8 at age 20.

Arrests Outside of State of Birth

The 1940 decennial census indicates that 22.4 percent of the native population resided outside of their State of birth. Tabulation of similar information from the fingerprint records disclosed that 57.0 percent of all the persons arrested and fingerprinted during 1945 were arrested outside of their State of birth. The figures for males and females were generally quite similar, for males 57.3 percent and for females 55.2 percent.

However, there is a difference in these figures when subdivided by age groups. Of the females under 21 years of age, 45.4 percent were arrested outside of their State of birth, whereas the corresponding figure for males was 39.8 percent.

Race

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Including Mexicans, who numbered 20,062, members of the white race represented 390,315 of the 543,852 arrest records received, while 145,571 were Negroes, 5,820 were Indians, 544 Chinese, 81 Japanese, and 1,521 were representatives of other races.

TABLE 48.—Arrests by race, Jan. 1—Dec. 31, 1945

Offense charged	Total, all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	543,852	390,315	145,571	5,820	544	81	1,521
Criminal homicide.....	5,381	2,897	2,441	24	3		16
Robbery.....	14,785	5,394	8,236	102	2	1	60
Assault.....	43,006	23,063	19,420	246	25	4	233
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	26,206	20,541	8,495	154	10	4	99
Larceny—theft.....	59,360	32,828	17,345	285	14	7	83
Auto theft.....	17,789	14,551	2,771	124	4	1	28
Embezzlement and fraud.....	9,312	7,808	1,449	17	7	1	20
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,132	2,010	1,095	6	3	1	17
Arson.....	614	440	165	4	1		4
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4,233	3,495	682	38	4		14
Rape.....	6,703	4,638	1,943	52	7	2	60
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	10,959	7,346	3,309	184	6		14
Other sex offenses.....	13,923	11,364	2,487	95	19	6	32
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,935	1,205	567	9	130	1	23
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	7,968	3,546	4,346	27	5		62
Offenses against family and children.....	9,344	7,722	1,541	60	6		15
Liquor laws.....	6,700	3,544	3,122	25	1	4	4
Driving while intoxicated.....	20,553	18,418	1,914	175	3	2	41
Road and driving laws.....	4,662	3,404	1,238	11			9
Parking violations.....	89	61	27			1	
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	4,404	3,060	1,296	31	2		13
Disorderly conduct.....	38,304	27,086	10,734	372	12	13	87
Drunkenness.....	124,914	102,942	18,986	2,769	19	8	190
Vagrancy.....	33,488	24,781	8,177	430	22	9	61
Gambling.....	12,785	3,150	7,343	17	131		69
Suspicion.....	36,056	24,332	11,161	238	21	8	139
Not stated.....	3,250	2,630	676	23	10		21
All other offenses.....	29,663	22,824	6,403	278	62	8	88

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-up, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).*—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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UNIFORM
CRIME
REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS



ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XVII

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1946

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XVII—Number 2
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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XVII

January 1947

Number 2

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, 1945-46

Crime in 1946 continued its upward trend increasing 7.4 percent over 1945 in the urban areas. In the individual offense classifications increases were as follows: Murder, 17.3 percent; robbery, 15.6 percent; aggravated assault, 11.4 percent; burglary, 11.3 percent; larceny, 8.6 percent; manslaughter by negligence, 6.4 percent; and rape, 4.5 percent. Auto thefts declined 4.9 percent.

Crime in the rural areas was up 14.1 percent in 1946 and in each crime category the rural upswing exceeded that in the cities. Murders and robberies in the rural areas showed increases of 28.3 percent and 26.3 percent, respectively. Other increases were: Rape, 17.8 percent; negligent manslaughter, 16.1 percent; burglary, 15.3 percent; aggravated assault, 13.4 percent; larceny, 13.1 percent; and auto theft, 10.3 percent.

Crime Rates, 1946

For the convenience of police administrators and others interested in the crime problem, the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants is presented in this bulletin for cities grouped according to size and by location. Crime rates for individual States are also shown. A tabulation is likewise presented showing crime rates for the rural areas.

Value of Property Stolen, 1946

According to supplementary crime reports received from the larger cities the average value of the loot taken in crimes against property during 1946 was as follows: Robbery, \$160; burglary, \$133; larceny, \$59; and auto theft, \$638. Ninety-four and seven-tenths percent of the stolen cars and 21.3 percent of other stolen property was recovered by the police.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1946

The year 1946 brought the estimated total of serious crime in the country to a new high for the past decade, 1,685,203. During the average day 36 persons were slain, 33 were raped, and 185 others feloniously assaulted. During each 24 hours on the average 172

persons were robbed, 981 burglaries were reported to the police, 630 cars were stolen, in addition to 2,580 miscellaneous larcenies of various types being committed.

Monthly Variations in Crime

Following generally the seasonal crime pattern of prior years aggravated assaults and rapes occurred most frequently during the summer months, showing a tendency to decline in the colder weather, while murders were inclined to rise toward the end of the year. Robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and auto thefts showed the customary tendency to be least frequent during the summer months and most frequent during the winter. Negligent manslaughters, consisting mostly of traffic fatalities where gross negligence was present, were much more frequent during the winter months than during the warm season.

Persons Arrested, 1946

More persons were arrested during 1946 than during any year of the past decade, according to the 645,431 arrest records received at the F B I. Most of the arrests among the age groups were for age 21, predominating for the first time since 1938, ages 17-19 predominating in the interim. Arrests of boys under 21 increased only 1.6 percent during 1946 and the year's figure for this age group was 5.8 percent less than that for 1941. On the other hand, although arrests of girls under 21 declined 33.1 percent in 1946, the figure for the year still exceeded that for 1941 by 40 percent.

Of the 645,431 arrest records examined during the year 54.2 percent represented persons who already had fingerprint arrest records on file in Washington and 56.4 percent were arrested outside of their State of birth.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime

had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1946. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	1,078	1,045	96.9	62,726,956	62,256,553	99.3
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	37	100.0	30,185,339	30,185,339	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	55	55	100.0	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	107	107	100.0	7,343,917	7,343,917	100.0
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	213	213	100.0	7,417,083	7,417,083	100.0
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	666	633	95.0	9,977,937	9,537,586	95.6

NOTE.—The above table does not include 2,123 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 10,612,983. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

In addition to the 3,168 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1946, one or more reports were received during the year from 2,319 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 12 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, making a grand total of 5,499 agencies contributing crime reports to the F B I during 1946.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

The criminal element of our population is more active or more concentrated in the large population centers. This general observation has been apparent during past years and is again evident from the figures for 1946. Cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants generally had higher rates for all types of crimes than their smaller neighbors except for aggravated assault and larceny.

Assaults with intent to kill occurred with greatest frequency in cities with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants while the larceny crime rate in cities with over 250,000 inhabitants was less than these offenses per unit of population in cities from 25,000 to 100,000. It is interesting to note that this pattern has been identical during the past five years (1942-46).

The group representing the smallest cities (2,500-10,000) had a higher crime rate for rapes than all cities except those over 100,000 in population. Otherwise, the crime rates for the smallest cities were lowest.

A combined population of 67,262,382 is represented by the 2,262 cities reporting the number of offenses known to the police as shown in table 28. The rate per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped by population is also presented. Police administrators and others may utilize these data to compare the crime experience in a local community with that indicated by the national averages and with that of all cities within a particular population group.

The following figures show the percentage distribution of the crimes reported for 1946:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total.....	1,751.3	100.0	Assault.....	67.5	3.8
Larceny.....	968.2	55.3	Robbery.....	62.8	3.6
Burglary.....	390.6	22.3	Rape.....	12.1	.7
Auto theft.....	229.9	13.1	Murder.....	8.5	.4
			Manslaughter.....	4.7	.3

Crimes of violence constituted slightly less than 9 percent of the total but the significance of the figure is staggering when it is observed that 103,313 persons in these cities were slain, robbed, raped, or otherwise feloniously assaulted.

TABLE 28.—Offenses known to the police, 1946: number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,232 cities; total population, 67,262,382:								
Number of offenses known.....	4,382	3,162	8,156	42,229	43,410	231,361	180,341	154,650
Rate per 100,000.....	6.49	4.70	12.12	62.6	67.3	339.6	268.2	229.9
GROUP I								
36 cities over 150,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,291	1,713	4,612	26,164	22,915	136,774	102,527	75,152
Rate per 100,000.....	7.66	5.73	15.43	87.5	76.7	457.3	327.6	251.4
GROUP II								
54 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,548,958:								
Number of offenses known.....	612	444	354	5,076	5,426	39,091	36,003	22,843
Rate per 100,000.....	8.05	5.84	12.53	74.7	71.4	514.4	1,139.7	300.6
GROUP III								
105 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,225,734:								
Number of offenses known.....	431	291	666	3,528	6,174	29,949	76,818	16,962
Rate per 100,000.....	5.96	4.03	9.22	49.8	85.4	414.5	1,063.1	234.7
GROUP IV								
210 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,298,914:								
Number of offenses known.....	331	319	568	2,517	4,631	25,975	75,938	14,682
Rate per 100,000.....	4.53	4.37	7.80	34.5	63.4	352.9	1,040.4	201.2
GROUP V								
558 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,438,189:								
Number of offenses known.....	741	222	701	2,487	3,463	25,336	75,265	14,898
Rate per 100,000.....	8.77	2.63	8.31	29.5	41.0	300.5	892.0	176.6
GROUP VI								
1,299 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,806,403:								
Number of offenses known.....	286	173	648	1,790	2,801	17,156	43,188	10,115
Rate per 100,000.....	4.20	2.54	9.52	26.3	41.2	252.1	634.5	148.6

¹ The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Groups I-VI, 2,232 cities, total population, 67,876,633; group I, 34 cities, total population, 29,894,166.

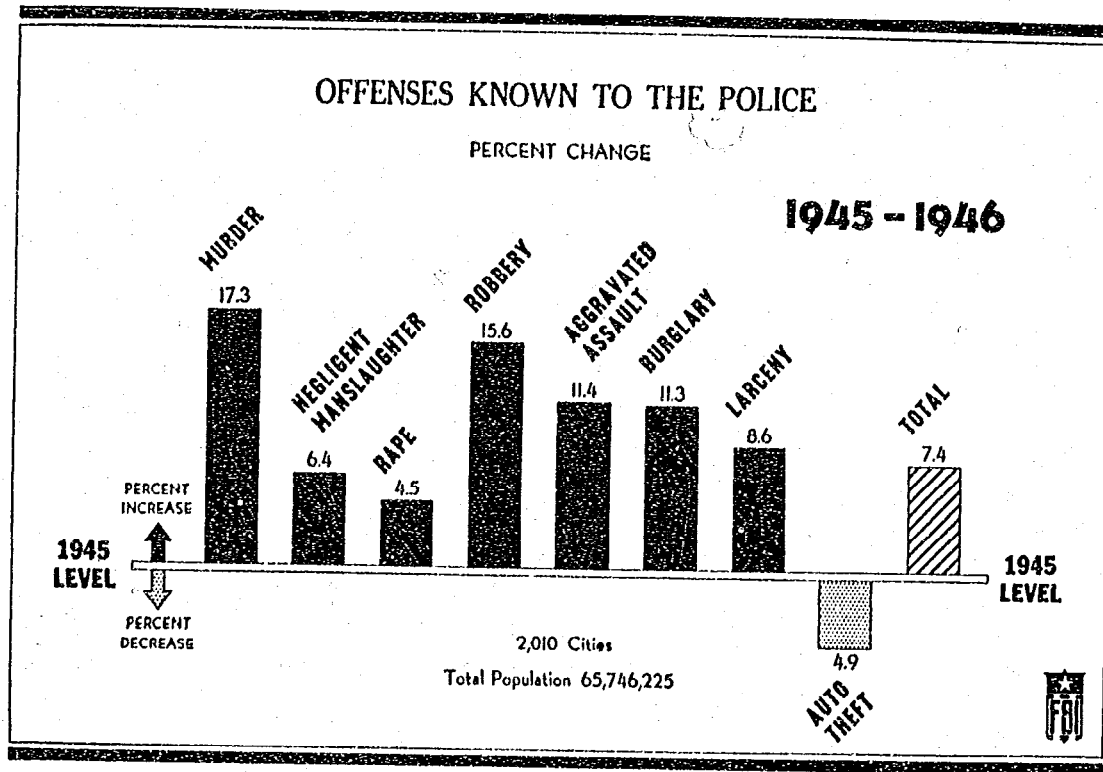


FIGURE 9.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police in Urban Communities

Crime rose 7.4 percent in 1946 with murders and robberies heading the list showing jumps of 17.3 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively. Aggravated assaults increased 11.4 percent and burglaries, 11.3 percent with other increases as follows: Larceny, 8.6 percent; manslaughter by negligence, 6.4 percent; and rape, 4.5 percent. The only decrease was 4.9 percent for auto theft.

The total number of offenses increased in each of the nine geographic divisions and in all but five of the individual States. In each geographic division increases were reported for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and larceny while negligent manslaughters showed increases in all but the New England and Pacific areas; rapes increased in all divisions except the South Atlantic, Mountain, and Pacific States, while auto thefts increased only in the Middle Atlantic, East South Central, and Mountain geographic divisions.

Though not the most pronounced, the most widespread increase was in burglary and larceny during 1946 with increases registered in 41 States for burglary and in 42 for larceny. Increases in robbery were reported in 39 States with 6 showing decreases and 3 reflecting no change from 1945. Aggravated assaults rose in 35 States, declined in 12, and showed no change in 1. Offenses of rape increased in 30 States and declined in 18. Murders showed increases in 34 States, decreases in 10, and no change in 4, while negligent manslaughters rose in 25 States, declined in 18, and remained unchanged in 5. Auto thefts, on the other hand, increased in only 23 States and showed decreases in 25.

Considering only the size of the city, the figures reflect an increase in crime in each population group. Excluding auto thefts, crimes in each category increased in cities of all sizes except that negligent manslaughters declined in the 50,000 to 250,000 population groups accompanied by declines for rapes and aggravated assaults in cities with population from 100,000 to 250,000. Auto thefts increased only in the cities under 10,000 in population.

A review of the crime record during the war years clearly indicates the significant effects our participation in the world conflict had on the homefront crime picture.

The theft of automobiles which was on the increase during 1940 and 1941 dropped noticeably in 1942, but thereafter despite gasoline rationing and the shortage of cars the number of such offenses rose sharply to a peak in 1945. In 1946 with automobiles back in production and gas rationing discontinued, auto thefts declined. It may be observed in connection with this peculiar combination of events that the majority of automobiles stolen are taken by persons of 20 years of age and under.

Murders and aggravated assaults, which were generally on the upswing from 1939 through 1942, fell off in 1943 and then showed increases during the next 3-year period. The rise in these offenses was particularly sharp in 1946.

Negligent manslaughters, consisting for the most part of traffic fatalities resulting from gross negligence, broke an upward trend in 1942 and continued downward in their frequency during 1943. Since then, however, these offenses have steadily increased. The number of crimes of rape, which since 1931 have generally been on the increase,¹ certainly showed no tendency to decline or level off during the war years. In fact the upward trend was accentuated if anything. Robberies, burglaries, and larcenies showed a general tendency to decline during the early years of the war but have increased noticeably during the last two years. Robberies, which declined steadily during 1940-44, showed particularly sharp increases in 1945 and 1946.

Crime trends covering the war years are graphically presented in figures 10 and 11, based on the monthly uniform crime reports received from 373 cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants, representing a combined population of 50,616,919.

Comprehensive urban crime trend data for 1945-46 with the cities divided by population groups are presented in table 29, and for individual States, geographic divisions, and regions in table 30. These figures are based on monthly uniform crime reports received during 1945 and 1946 from 2,010 cities representing a combined population of 65,746,225.

¹ Table 4, vol. XVI, No. 1, Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin.

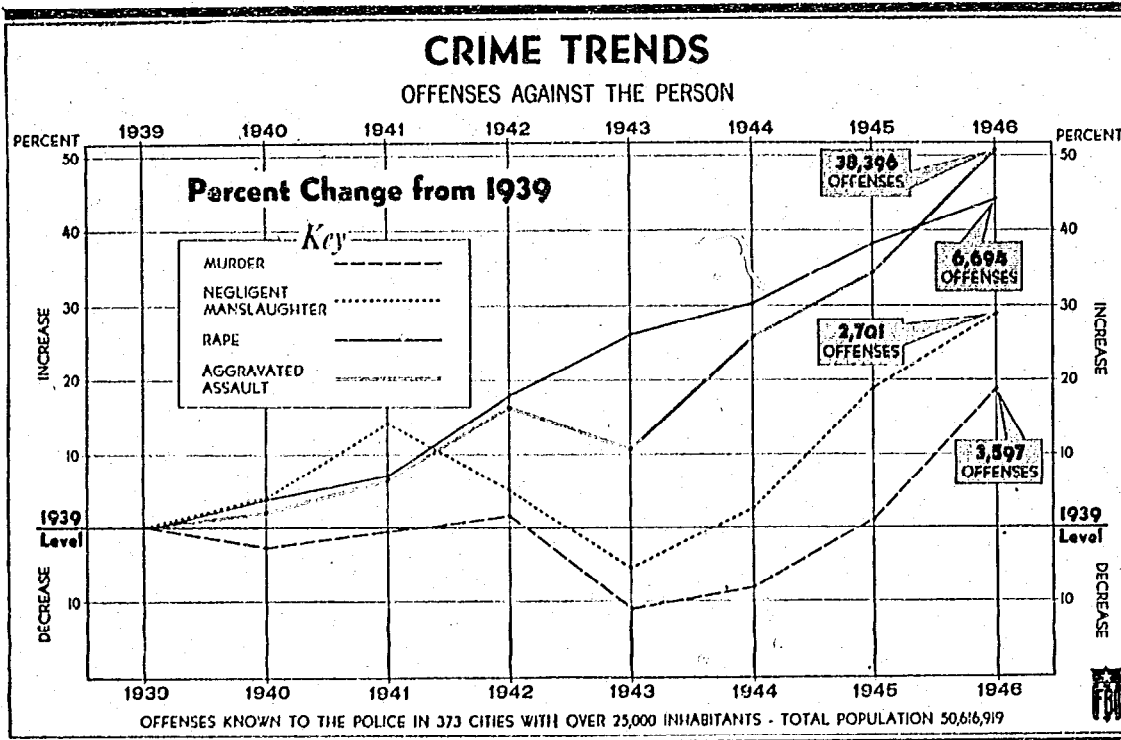


FIGURE 10.

TABLE 29.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1945-46, by population groups

Population group	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto-theft
Total, 2,010 cities; population, 65,746,225:									
1945.....	897,209	3,637	2,919	7,620	36,102	39,851	213,054	523,719	160,317
1946.....	1,053,889	4,253	3,105	7,964	41,718	44,387	237,216	568,696	152,530
Percent change.....	+7.4	+17.3	+6.4	+4.5	+13.6	+11.4	+11.3	+8.6	-4.9
Group I, 36 cities; population, 29,594,166:									
1945.....	430,777	1,933	1,578	4,366	23,148	19,349	95,691	205,035	79,677
1946.....	455,254	2,291	1,713	4,612	26,164	22,915	103,266	218,141	75,152
Percent change.....	+5.4	+18.5	+8.6	+5.6	+13.0	+18.4	+7.9	+6.4	-5.7
Group II, 54 cities; population, 7,598,956:									
1945.....	149,848	538	446	994	4,627	5,703	34,064	79,273	24,306
1946.....	161,631	612	444	854	5,076	5,428	39,091	86,605	22,843
Percent change.....	+7.8	+13.8	-0.4	-4.0	+22.7	-4.9	+14.8	+9.3	-6.0
Group III, 105 cities; population, 7,225,754:									
1945.....	125,406	418	315	624	2,851	5,707	27,037	70,810	17,644
1946.....	134,886	431	291	668	3,595	6,174	29,949	76,818	16,932
Percent change.....	+7.6	+3.1	-7.6	+6.7	+26.1	+8.2	+10.8	+8.5	-3.9
Group IV, 206 cities; population, 7,130,431:									
1945.....	112,016	282	285	534	2,145	4,337	22,364	67,372	14,697
1946.....	123,064	328	317	561	2,466	4,584	25,428	74,983	14,387
Percent change.....	+9.9	+16.3	+11.2	+5.1	+15.0	+5.7	+13.7	+11.3	-2.1
Group V, 338 cities; population, 8,154,464:									
1945.....	110,286	257	182	648	2,050	2,733	21,341	67,823	15,232
1946.....	118,280	377	210	667	2,348	3,197	24,342	72,777	14,362
Percent change.....	+7.2	+46.7	+15.4	+2.9	+14.5	+17.0	+14.1	+7.3	-5.6
Group VI, 1,071 cities; population, 5,762,454:									
1945.....	58,776	199	113	454	1,281	2,022	12,557	33,469	8,741
1946.....	67,734	214	130	504	1,469	2,091	15,140	39,362	8,824
Percent change.....	+15.2	+7.5	+15.0	+11.0	+14.7	+3.4	+20.6	+17.8	+0.9

CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

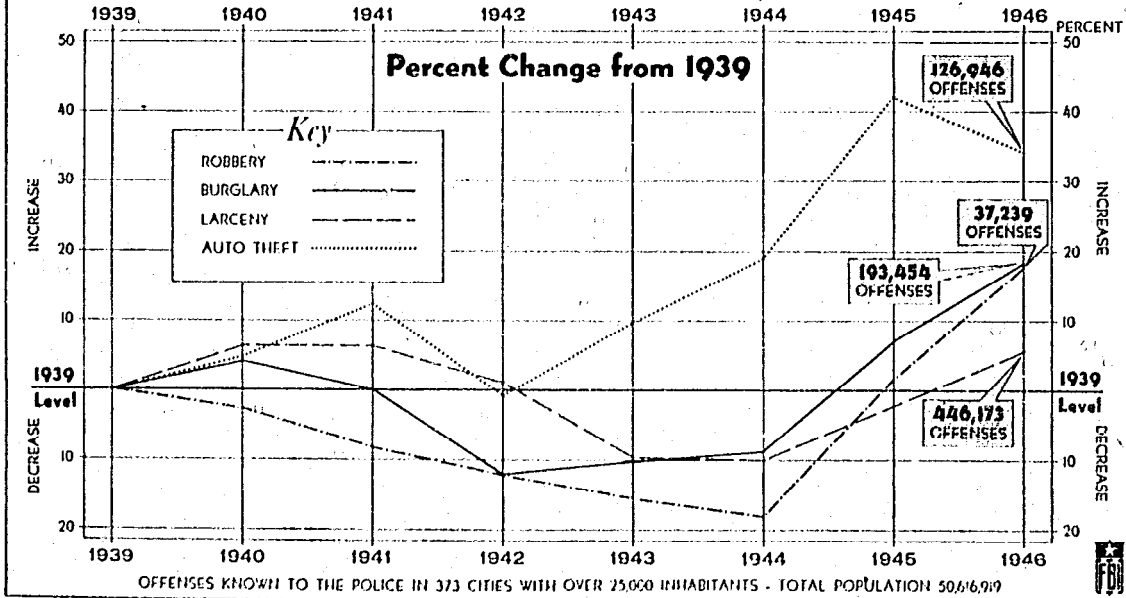


FIGURE 11.

TABLE 30.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1945-46, by regions, geographic divisions, and States

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total, 2,010 cities; population, 65,740,225:									
1945.....	937,909	3,927	2,919	7,620	36,102	59,851	213,054	523,719	180,317
1946.....	1,039,829	4,233	3,105	7,964	41,718	44,387	337,318	563,696	152,330
Percent change.....	+7.4	+17.3	+6.4	+4.5	+15.6	+11.4	+11.3	+8.6	-4.9
The North, 1,365 cities; population, 46,384,263:									
1945.....	488,169	1,536	1,012	4,422	18,296	16,908	114,210	261,798	80,139
1946.....	535,701	1,837	1,739	4,833	20,733	18,936	124,651	323,983	78,949
Percent change.....	+7.5	+19.3	+7.9	+8.7	+13.3	+16.8	+9.1	+8.5	-1.5
New England, 175 cities; population, 5,716,816:									
1945.....	55,893	70	176	122	926	754	11,632	29,648	9,292
1946.....	61,859	89	155	123	1,162	805	16,302	33,640	8,276
Percent change.....	+10.8	+27.1	-13.1	+0.2	+25.1	+5.4	+12.1	+13.5	-9.2
Connecticut, 27 cities; population, 1,078,890:									
1945.....	12,884	16	33	62	184	242	3,425	7,372	1,644
1946.....	14,444	23	29	66	230	246	3,808	8,289	1,956
Maine, 13 cities; population, 284,317:									
1945.....	3,440	3	10	26	46	34	808	1,972	541
1946.....	3,470	3	9	23	63	38	809	2,099	427
Massachusetts, 99 cities; population, 3,477,447:									
1945.....	30,753	45	102	279	579	378	8,303	15,344	5,725
1946.....	33,914	53	81	274	693	384	8,087	17,390	5,950
New Hampshire, 13 cities; population, 235,308:									
1945.....	1,601	1	6	26	9	12	334	1,046	167
1946.....	1,637	3	4	25	7	6	357	1,035	170
Rhode Island, 15 cities; population, 568,989:									
1945.....	8,447	5	19	37	108	96	1,636	3,419	1,137
1946.....	7,643	5	30	32	166	129	2,087	4,226	968
Vermont, 6 cities; population, 71,865:									
1945.....	808			2	3	2	126	595	78
1946.....	842			4	3	2	124	604	103
Middle Atlantic, 475 cities; population, 19,221,916:									
1945.....	131,595	570	865	1,506	4,433	6,124	20,186	37,421	20,348
1946.....	145,370	708	945	1,805	6,629	6,802	31,801	62,952	31,832
Percent change.....	+10.6	+22.2	+8.2	+6.6	+26.8	+11.1	+15.6	+8.6	+4.9
New Jersey, 130 cities; population, 2,772,750:									
1945.....	28,293	74	132	236	815	1,276	7,734	13,274	4,732
1946.....	31,319	69	158	239	1,108	1,424	9,001	14,361	4,939
New York, 160 cities; population, 10,950,956:									
1945.....	63,765	334	514	858	1,733	3,207	10,605	28,868	17,646
1946.....	70,833	400	348	977	2,205	3,668	12,430	32,007	18,510
Pennsylvania, 185 cities; population, 5,498,210:									
1945.....	39,335	162	219	412	1,865	1,641	11,787	15,279	7,950
1946.....	43,118	239	241	389	2,307	1,710	13,283	16,584	8,365
East North Central, 479 cities; population, 16,178,763:									
1945.....	248,673	737	430	1,983	11,222	7,973	55,868	157,687	30,773
1946.....	254,244	809	467	2,252	11,768	8,890	57,735	142,132	28,174
Percent change.....	+3.1	+8.6	+8.6	+15.6	+4.8	+11.5	+5.4	+4.7	-8.4
Illinois, 123 cities; population, 5,311,833:									
1945.....	60,144	256	109	562	4,644	2,519	16,201	29,081	6,772
1946.....	59,100	297	108	608	4,694	2,506	15,798	29,031	6,088
Indiana, 61 cities; population, 1,625,762:									
1945.....	39,806	85	56	159	867	958	6,256	17,182	4,243
1946.....	30,245	89	52	153	957	913	7,226	16,576	4,219

TABLE 30.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1945-46, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Michigan, 90 cities; population, 3,288,680:									
1945.....	68,054	136	93	789	2,697	2,573	14,109	39,557	8,100
1946.....	70,637	153	110	950	2,985	3,374	14,698	41,591	6,996
Ohio, 135 cities; population, 4,362,808:									
1945.....	71,166	239	153	383	2,631	1,793	16,851	39,482	9,434
1946.....	75,295	256	165	475	2,989	1,938	17,509	43,176	8,787
Wisconsin, 70 cities; population, 1,532,360:									
1945.....	17,595	21	19	90	183	130	2,451	12,385	2,224
1946.....	18,747	14	32	67	138	159	2,464	13,736	2,114
West North Central, 236 cities; population, 5,266,768:									
1945.....	64,170	179	111	511	1,712	1,537	13,584	56,920	9,726
1946.....	72,237	251	174	572	2,188	2,239	15,696	63,258	9,685
Percent change.....	+15.7	+40.2	+55.1	+11.9	+27.6	+47.1	+15.5	+17.0	-0.6
Iowa, 50 cities; population, 3,100,077:									
1945.....	10,177	16	15	49	145	75	2,265	6,126	1,486
1946.....	12,954	33	19	62	187	114	2,708	7,585	1,545
Kansas, 45 cities; population, 663,721:									
1945.....	9,477	16	12	44	212	115	2,258	5,500	1,230
1946.....	11,499	27	8	76	230	138	2,541	6,718	1,338
Minnesota, 61 cities; population, 1,322,660:									
1945.....	12,964	17	42	76	257	114	2,531	7,727	1,900
1946.....	14,243	19	41	71	310	136	2,893	8,951	1,816
Missouri, 39 cities; population, 1,685,230:									
1945.....	22,275	117	55	286	1,276	895	4,712	11,963	3,227
1946.....	26,217	152	89	308	1,276	1,399	5,393	13,575	3,515
Nebraska, 29 cities; population, 446,618:									
1945.....	7,303	9	11	37	104	157	1,384	4,073	1,448
1946.....	7,033	20	11	29	133	138	1,729	4,268	1,113
North Dakota, 9 cities; population, 105,072:									
1945.....	945	2	1	5	4	5	163	539	124
1946.....	1,436			23	24	6	138	1,057	163
South Dakota, 12 cities; population, 133,390:									
1945.....	1,531	2	5	4	10	6	271	1,012	221
1946.....	1,588		6	9	10	8	267	1,103	185
The South, 361 cities; population, 11,767,810:									
1945.....	244,715	1,674	622	1,348	7,104	18,321	52,643	127,211	36,392
1946.....	284,843	1,951	704	1,570	9,197	19,544	61,055	135,380	35,667
Percent change.....	+16.4	+16.5	+13.2	+1.6	+29.5	+6.7	+17.5	+8.4	-2.0
South Atlantic, 177 cities; population, 5,694,779:									
1945.....	118,150	787	285	725	5,510	10,993	21,181	69,078	17,688
1946.....	126,457	903	297	701	4,512	11,130	27,839	63,700	17,225
Percent change.....	+7.0	+14.7	+4.2	-3.3	+23.3	+1.2	+15.7	+6.0	-2.0
Delaware, 3 cities; population, 122,235:									
1945.....	2,544	6	12	3	121	24	541	1,532	305
1946.....	2,712	12	12	8	104	14	579	1,602	381
Florida, 30 cities; population, 836,402:									
1945.....	24,473	135	69	213	622	1,714	5,862	12,749	3,244
1946.....	25,946	139	61	213	933	1,394	7,200	13,342	2,804
Georgia, 23 cities; population, 750,488:									
1945.....	18,225	177	47	102	460	1,224	3,499	10,137	2,577
1946.....	17,471	194	47	81	580	1,061	3,496	9,637	2,445
Maryland, 12 cities; population, 1,002,776:									
1945.....	12,691	97	12	138	524	1,252	2,273	5,368	3,027
1946.....	13,719	102	18	139	708	1,462	2,534	5,680	3,075

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 30.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1945-46, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
North Carolina, 42 cities; population, 769,255:									
1945.....	16,254	101	66	84	335	3,748	3,385	6,926	1,599
1946.....	18,372	135	65	103	335	4,019	3,672	8,070	1,973
South Carolina, 15 cities; population, 290,270:									
1945.....	6,524	63	11	28	155	400	970	3,968	929
1946.....	6,924	55	5	33	137	444	1,232	4,069	919
Virginia, 30 cities; population, 838,147:									
1945.....	21,440	125	29	228	754	1,863	4,322	11,161	2,958
1946.....	22,898	144	42	189	907	1,947	4,831	12,146	2,792
West Virginia, 21 cities; population, 420,115:									
1945.....	5,603	28	11	17	27	248	1,276	2,827	909
1946.....	6,450	26	28	31	251	286	1,549	3,414	865
East South Central, 69 cities; population, 2,329,972:									
1945.....	25,552	339	169	246	1,755	3,782	11,025	29,715	7,591
1946.....	28,196	246	177	247	2,287	4,595	12,685	31,025	7,651
Percent change.....	+10.5	-31.8	+10.6	+0.4	+30.1	+15.4	+9.6	+11.1	+4.8
Alabama, 17 cities; population, 601,323:									
1945.....	11,900	111	28	56	243	1,392	3,159	5,490	1,343
1946.....	12,633	142	30	63	267	1,647	3,805	5,175	1,684
Kentucky, 21 cities; population, 633,571:									
1945.....	14,864	92	67	72	742	850	3,829	6,567	2,745
1946.....	15,254	93	63	62	936	996	3,323	6,819	2,362
Mississippi, 15 cities; population, 268,298:									
1945.....	4,780	42	14	32	100	356	874	2,569	579
1946.....	5,199	41	21	33	129	625	1,180	2,984	576
Tennessee, 16 cities; population, 806,780:									
1945.....	13,684	154	51	84	508	940	3,163	6,087	2,637
1946.....	15,110	170	63	82	649	1,037	3,475	6,415	3,032
West South Central, 115 cities; population, 3,743,039:									
1945.....	81,253	488	177	577	1,811	5,556	16,857	45,422	11,595
1946.....	90,215	362	239	422	2,574	4,108	21,013	50,577	10,788
Percent change.....	+11.1	-25.2	+35.0	+11.0	+43.1	+14.5	+21.7	+9.2	-6.2
Arkansas, 13 cities; population, 251,904:									
1945.....	5,940	32	14	13	132	392	1,866	2,696	775
1946.....	5,035	45	25	36	210	376	1,191	2,486	634
Louisiana, 18 cities; population, 806,162:									
1945.....	8,703	99	25	58	215	758	1,399	4,267	1,972
1946.....	10,150	118	32	74	484	912	2,330	4,607	1,681
Oklahoma, 31 cities; population, 639,207:									
1945.....	14,512	50	27	79	336	264	2,978	8,815	1,963
1946.....	14,987	45	29	48	390	271	3,358	8,882	1,654
Texas, 51 cities; population, 2,045,786:									
1945.....	52,978	307	111	227	1,008	2,182	11,704	30,644	6,795
1946.....	60,145	394	124	264	1,251	2,590	14,034	34,701	6,877
The West, 284 cities; population, 7,594,132:									
1945.....	244,325	397	685	1,550	10,702	5,322	48,601	134,782	43,786
1946.....	259,300	445	682	1,741	11,789	5,907	51,510	149,333	37,814
Percent change.....	+6.1	+12.1	-3.4	+5.9	+10.1	+11.0	+10.1	+10.8	-13.4
Mountain, 89 cities; population, 1,471,416:									
1945.....	55,516	58	90	290	888	598	7,125	21,680	4,521
1946.....	42,052	83	92	275	1,154	655	6,777	26,321	4,715
Percent change.....	-24.3	+45.1	+2.2	-5.2	+30.7	+9.5	+17.1	+21.5	+4.8

TABLE 30.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1945-46, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Arizona, 9 cities; population, 142,618:									
1945.....	5,559	12	16	48	162	167	855	3,517	781
1946.....	6,269	11	5	37	187	157	1,102	3,926	784
Colorado, 21 cities; population, 545,052:									
1945.....	11,898	23	33	144	348	160	3,215	6,731	1,172
1946.....	13,697	37	35	137	493	179	3,723	7,770	1,323
Idaho, 13 cities; population, 125,865:									
1945.....	3,093	1	3	13	40	18	569	1,985	473
1946.....	3,416	5	9	21	43	13	664	2,221	440
Montana, 13 cities; population, 196,226:									
1945.....	2,659	2	8	10	53	17	408	1,822	368
1946.....	3,700	6	15	12	65	63	589	2,968	382
Nevada, 4 cities; population, 55,729:									
1945.....	2,077	3	3	19	72	27	511	1,180	262
1946.....	2,323	4	3	5	118	33	634	1,700	331
New Mexico, 11 cities; population, 105,313:									
1945.....	1,882	11	3	7	37	87	539	1,053	345
1946.....	2,481	6	4	17	47	127	348	1,529	383
Utah, 12 cities; population, 253,634:									
1945.....	6,320	4	22	42	130	103	1,184	4,062	945
1946.....	7,677	10	21	38	136	67	1,350	5,336	919
Wyoming, 6 cities; population, 73,957:									
1945.....	1,832	2	2	7	41	19	351	1,270	240
1946.....	1,584	4		8	65	16	307	1,224	180
Pacific, 185 cities; population, 6,122,736:									
1945.....	208,779	339	395	1,560	9,819	4,721	39,378	115,102	39,262
1946.....	217,218	362	379	1,196	10,831	5,252	42,732	122,689	34,172
Percent change.....	+4.1	+6.8	-1.2	-6.0	+8.3	+11.5	+8.7	+8.3	-15.5
California, 145 cities; population, 4,779,149:									
1945.....	163,204	277	477	1,420	8,301	4,277	30,162	88,932	31,438
1946.....	171,396	295	449	1,293	9,002	4,746	32,321	97,550	25,630
Oregon, 21 cities; population, 472,616:									
1945.....	15,770	17	17	65	570	210	3,593	8,815	1,473
1946.....	15,957	12	24	69	590	262	3,897	8,953	1,130
Washington, 28 cities; population, 870,971:									
1945.....	27,765	45	21	75	948	257	5,623	15,333	5,351
1946.....	30,005	45	37	104	1,042	244	6,373	16,496	5,412

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police

1946

405 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 52,017,790

(Offenses Against the Person)

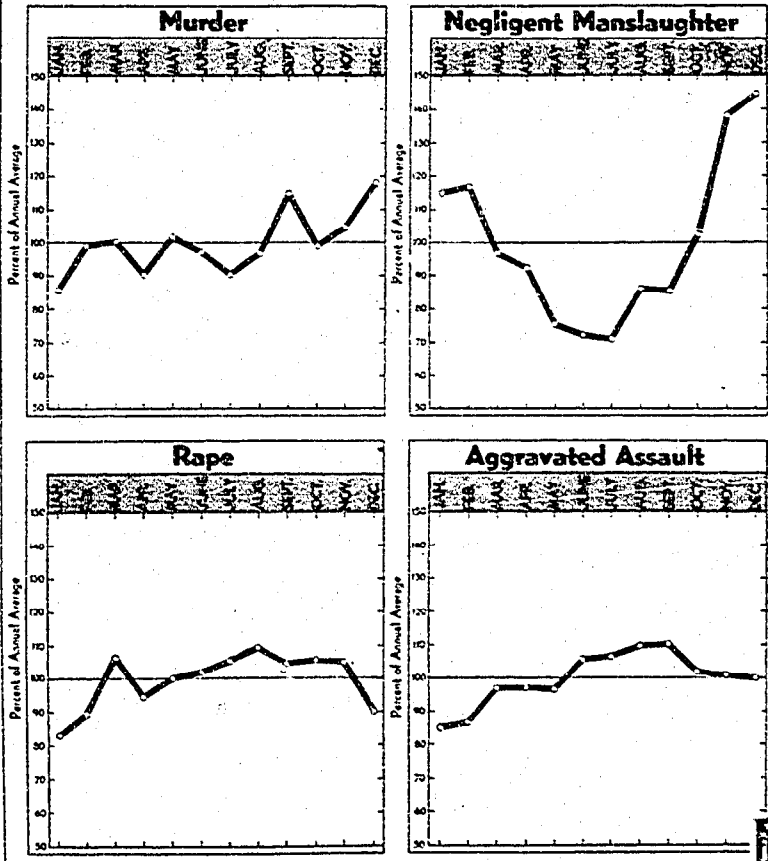


FIGURE 12.

Monthly Variations, Offenses Known to the Police

As a general rule the seasonal crime pattern in 1946 was much the same as in prior years, showing definite seasonal fluctuations.

Aggravated assaults and rapes were generally most frequent during the summer months and showed a general tendency to decline in the colder weather. The daily average in murders was 33 percent higher in September and 37 percent higher in December than in January. The daily average for rape was 31 percent higher for August than for January, while the aggravated assault figure was 29 percent higher in September, than in January.

Robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and auto thefts, on the other hand, showed a tendency to be least frequent in the summer and most frequent during the winter months. This was particularly noticeable for the crime of robbery which showed 41 percent and 64 percent higher daily averages in January and December respectively than in June. The burglary curve, though less pronounced, was generally as definite as the curve in robberies, the peak months being March and December. The burglary daily average in March was 24 percent in excess of the June daily average while the figure for December was 28 percent in excess of that for June.

Larceny, as in prior years, showed a tendency to increase during the early months of the year, fell off during the summer, then increased until October when the frequency in these crimes showed a tendency to diminish. The daily average for larceny in October was 20 percent in excess of the figure for January.

Auto theft offenses were most frequent during the early months of the year, falling to a low in July and from that point showed a tendency to increase in frequency. The figure for January was 39 percent over the daily average for July.

Offenses of manslaughter by negligence consist almost entirely of traffic fatalities resulting from gross criminal negligence on the part of some person other than the victim. As would be expected the seasonal curve for these crimes follows the pattern of traffic deaths which are generally most frequent during the winter months when driving conditions are less favorable. The daily average number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence in December was 104 percent in excess of that in July.

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police

1946

405 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 52,017,790

(Offenses Against Property)

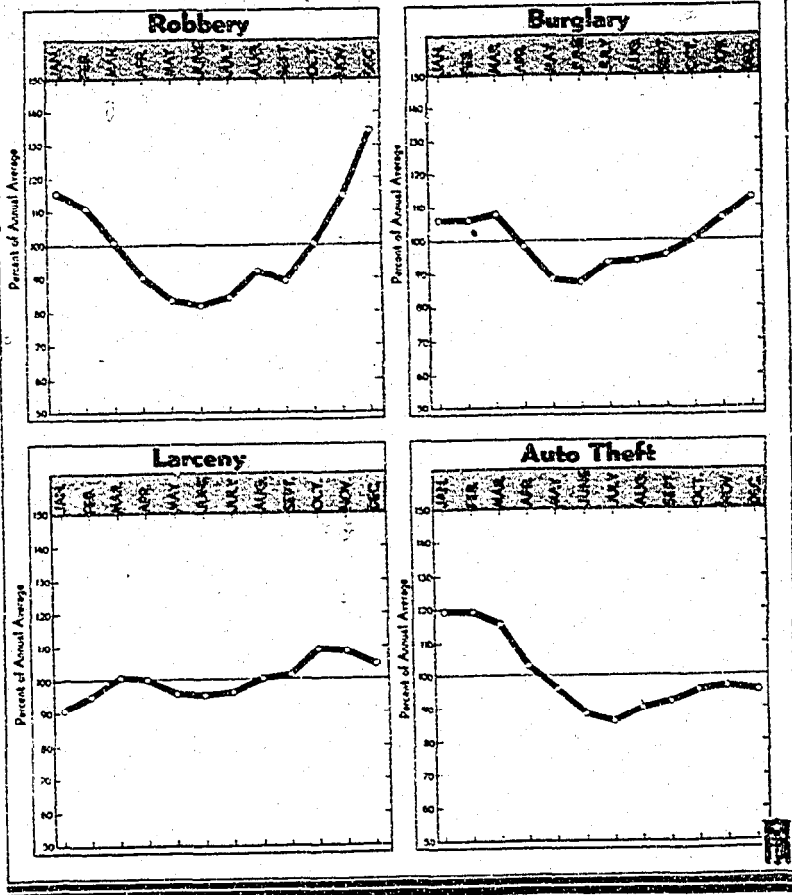


FIGURE 13.

TABLE 31.—Monthly variations, offenses known to the police (daily average), 1946,
405 cities over 25,000 in population

[Total population, 52,017,790, based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	10.34	7.38	18.63	104.0	197.2	543.2	1,253.4	355.2
January-March.....	9.54	8.50	17.43	114.1	96.5	534.1	1,201.5	259.6
April-June.....	9.74	6.08	18.48	88.6	107.1	497.6	1,218.1	341.5
July-September.....	10.11	6.17	19.89	92.1	116.3	512.6	1,243.0	318.1
October-December.....	10.76	9.77	18.78	121.2	108.8	579.1	1,345.8	341.8
January.....	8.65	5.68	15.55	120.5	91.8	581.4	1,136.2	424.7
February.....	9.93	8.89	16.64	116.2	93.4	552.0	1,191.5	423.1
March.....	10.10	7.39	20.03	105.8	104.0	588.8	1,275.3	414.1
April.....	9.13	7.00	17.63	93.6	104.8	536.3	1,254.7	368.9
May.....	10.29	5.74	18.65	86.9	104.2	492.4	1,308.9	341.7
June.....	9.77	5.50	19.17	85.3	112.5	474.7	1,190.9	314.7
July.....	9.13	5.45	19.38	87.4	113.3	508.9	1,209.7	305.6
August.....	9.77	6.58	20.32	95.9	117.3	509.7	1,239.8	321.3
September.....	11.47	6.50	19.50	93.2	118.5	519.1	1,278.5	327.6
October.....	9.90	7.74	19.90	104.5	109.5	544.1	1,368.1	340.4
November.....	10.50	10.47	19.57	118.9	108.9	584.1	1,356.9	344.4
December.....	11.87	11.13	16.99	139.9	108.0	609.3	1,367.0	340.8

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location

Crime per unit of population not only varies between cities of different population groups but fluctuates within city groups in different sections of the country. This variance is also observed among the States and larger geographic areas, reflecting the differences in the economic and social make-up of the various sectors of the country as well as other factors affecting crime. Tables 33 and 34 present the detailed figures for study.

The 1940 decennial census population figures were used in presenting these tabulations and while the data are indicative of the crime problem throughout the country any comparisons or singling out of different sections must be made cautiously and with provisos. The movement of population within the United States during the war years has resulted in tremendous increases in population in certain areas with corresponding decreases elsewhere.

In using figures locally, law enforcement officials in many instances may have available later population counts or estimates on which to base crime rates but for the purpose of this bulletin the 1940 population figures are used in lieu of later data for all cities.

TABLE 32.—Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, 1946

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total* Population, 67,262,382	2,282	38	54	105	210	558	1,298
New England: Population, 5,682,315	190	2	9	13	33	69	62
Connecticut.....	29		3	2	9	8	7
Maine.....	21		1	1	2	7	11
Massachusetts.....	103	1	6	8	15	43	30
New Hampshire.....	15		1	1	2	5	7
Rhode Island.....	16	1		1	6	5	3
Vermont.....	6				1	1	4
Middle Atlantic: Population, 19,619,447	537	6	11	24	37	137	322
New Jersey.....	142	1	4	7	16	36	78
New York.....	172	3	4	6	10	47	102
Pennsylvania.....	223	2	3	11	11	34	142
East North Central: Population, 16,512,096	536	6	10	23	59	119	317
Illinois.....	144	1	1	7	15	31	91
Indiana.....	87	1	3	4	10	15	34
Michigan.....	101	1	2	6	9	24	59
Ohio.....	149	4	4	4	14	23	90
Wisconsin.....	75	1		2	13	16	43
West North Central: Population, 5,389,088	285	4	5	9	12	59	177
Iowa.....	57		1	4	6	9	37
Kansas.....	50		2	1	1	13	31
Minnesota.....	68	2	1		1	11	53
Missouri.....	43	2		2	2	11	26
Nebraska.....	23		1			6	15
North Dakota.....	9				1	2	6
South Dakota.....	13				1	5	9
South Atlantic: Population, 5,858,821	203	5	7	17	20	48	111
Delaware.....	3		1				2
District of Columbia.....	1						
Florida.....	22	1	3	1	4	9	15
Georgia.....	29	1		4	2	7	16
Maryland.....	13	1		4	2	3	7
North Carolina.....	47		1	4	4	13	26
South Carolina.....	19			2	2	4	11
Virginia.....	36		2	3	3	6	20
West Virginia.....	28			3	3	7	14
East South Central: Population, 2,448,846	85	3	3	4	10	21	44
Alabama.....	22	1		2	3	4	12
Kentucky.....	23	1		1	5	4	12
Mississippi.....	19		1	1	1	9	7
Tennessee.....	22	1	3		1	4	13
West South Central: Population, 3,847,475	198	4	3	7	13	36	73
Arkansas.....	16			1	1	6	8
Louisiana.....	20	1		1	3	4	11
Oklahoma.....	35		2		3	11	20
Texas.....	65	3	1	5	7	15	34
Mountain: Population, 1,530,649	101	1	1	2	7	24	66
Arizona.....	10			1	1		8
Colorado.....	23	1		1	1	5	15
Idaho.....	17				1	6	10
Montana.....	13				2	3	8
Nevada.....	4				1	1	3
New Mexico.....	14				1	3	10
Utah.....	14		1		1	2	10
Wyoming.....	6					4	2
Pacific: Population, 6,173,645	208	5	5	7	17	45	127
California.....	149	5	3	7	13	32	91
Oregon.....	24	1			1	5	17
Washington.....	35	1	2		3	8	19

TABLE 33.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, 1946,
by geographic divisions and States

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total.....	6.48	82.8	57.5	1 399.6	1 968.2	229.9
New England.....	1.56	30.2	13.8	286.5	583.6	163.7
Connecticut.....	2.14	21.6	22.1	360.8	750.4	150.0
Maine.....	.95	21.1	12.7	272.2	700.1	151.3
Massachusetts.....	1.37	19.9	11.0	261.3	500.2	170.5
New Hampshire.....	1.22	3.2	2.4	188.4	428.6	70.9
Rhode Island.....	1.13	27.7	21.2	366.7	731.8	166.9
Vermont.....	1.22	4.2	2.8	172.5	840.5	146.1
Middle Atlantic.....	3.62	29.9	35.2	1 253.1	1 471.9	163.8
New Jersey.....	2.39	39.1	51.2	319.3	514.0	175.5
New York.....	3.63	20.1	33.3	1 216.1	1 545.7	168.2
Pennsylvania.....	4.23	41.0	30.7	1 237.4	1 369.2	149.5
East North Central.....	5.00	72.0	54.9	333.3	881.4	174.9
Illinois.....	5.38	87.2	46.5	394.4	540.6	114.6
Indiana.....	5.23	88.3	56.1	439.8	1 098.1	259.5
Michigan.....	4.63	89.6	101.8	441.5	1 230.7	312.3
Ohio.....	5.91	88.2	45.7	337.3	977.6	270.2
Wisconsin.....	1.00	8.6	10.0	154.8	862.8	133.1
West North Central.....	4.82	41.0	45.4	293.7	608.9	180.9
Iowa.....	3.73	20.6	12.2	284.3	812.9	163.8
Kansas.....	3.91	33.6	20.1	442.5	1 091.3	198.0
Minnesota.....	1.41	22.9	10.1	315.3	664.8	135.1
Missouri.....	9.26	76.1	111.5	317.7	797.0	296.5
Nebraska.....	4.61	29.6	30.3	298.9	944.4	245.5
North Dakota.....	5.91	30.5	5.7	120.4	1 060.0	155.1
South Dakota.....	1.00	7.5	6.9	189.9	779.6	133.7
South Atlantic ¹	15.81	78.9	197.5	459.6	1 106.7	299.0
Delaware.....	4.82	85.1	11.7	473.7	1 310.6	311.7
Florida.....	16.09	110.5	166.4	833.7	1 581.7	332.9
Georgia.....	25.35	75.8	131.2	452.2	1 232.8	313.6
Maryland.....	10.12	70.5	145.2	251.5	593.8	305.3
North Carolina.....	18.00	49.7	423.3	482.6	1 069.6	263.2
South Carolina.....	18.53	46.7	154.2	424.5	1 554.9	569.7
Virginia.....	16.84	109.3	229.5	573.2	1 426.6	329.2
West Virginia.....	6.21	56.4	63.5	353.6	786.4	194.0
East South Central.....	19.48	95.4	190.4	505.3	870.7	313.3
Alabama.....	24.42	62.1	269.2	577.4	854.5	273.2
Kentucky.....	14.41	142.5	153.7	503.0	1 028.2	357.9
Mississippi.....	15.40	48.9	312.3	497.2	893.1	194.6
Tennessee.....	21.15	106.8	123.0	425.1	767.7	363.4
West South Central.....	15.96	62.2	108.6	554.4	1 335.4	284.0
Arkansas.....	17.89	90.2	157.5	457.6	958.4	211.8
Louisiana.....	14.45	59.3	110.9	273.9	567.7	207.5
Oklahoma.....	6.80	61.3	41.2	542.4	1 331.9	251.1
Texas.....	19.18	60.1	123.2	679.6	1 676.6	329.1
Mountain.....	5.82	77.1	48.1	381.6	1 761.6	350.1
Arizona.....	8.14	134.4	120.8	771.0	2 699.5	554.5
Colorado.....	6.77	89.3	35.9	667.6	1 401.4	243.2
Idaho.....	3.42	30.1	8.9	590.8	1 781.8	335.8
Montana.....	3.61	39.1	37.9	354.3	1 544.9	229.8
Nevada.....	7.18	211.7	59.2	1 137.6	3 030.5	503.9
New Mexico.....	5.91	43.9	119.1	377.7	1 332.9	357.8
Utah.....	3.82	32.4	57.1	523.0	2 082.0	337.1
Wyoming.....	5.41	87.9	21.6	413.1	1 736.1	246.4
Pacific.....	5.35	172.5	83.7	687.7	2 007.5	541.2
California.....	6.15	187.8	99.0	676.0	2 037.6	533.6
Oregon.....	4.74	122.6	54.4	817.4	1 902.9	450.3
Washington.....	5.37	119.6	31.5	749.3	1 902.9	620.6

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,260 cities with a total population of 57,877,053.² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 535 cities with a total population of 10,233,318.³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 171 cities.⁴ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 222 cities.⁵ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 34.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, 1946,
by geographic divisions and population groups
[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, nonnegligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated as- sault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total	6.49	62.6	67.5	1,399.9	1,968.2	229.9
New England	1.50	20.2	13.6	586.5	583.8	180.7
Group I	2.05	41.0	26.6	250.7	526.0	324.7
Group II	1.89	25.3	19.8	428.2	796.4	189.0
Group III	1.04	19.2	9.7	323.0	695.9	149.8
Group IV	1.35	14.7	9.7	254.9	562.5	113.2
Group V	1.77	7.4	5.4	204.2	440.5	72.1
Group VI	.75	6.0	9.5	194.1	381.0	71.7
Middle Atlantic	3.62	28.9	35.2	1,553.1	1,471.9	183.8
Group I	5.13	34.7	41.2	1,323.7	1,822.1	182.4
Group II	1.74	24.8	36.8	290.4	548.1	189.2
Group III	2.44	31.5	40.1	286.4	608.2	175.8
Group IV	1.32	14.0	25.4	260.2	607.4	133.3
Group V	1.52	19.1	19.9	197.5	446.2	115.5
Group VI	.68	11.8	16.2	161.3	310.8	90.8
East North Central	5.60	72.0	54.8	353.3	881.4	174.9
Group I	6.63	105.9	71.9	338.2	839.9	167.5
Group II	6.00	85.4	83.9	479.1	1,223.8	262.6
Group III	2.96	49.9	41.5	353.0	1,611.2	203.4
Group IV	3.02	29.5	21.9	288.7	885.8	176.7
Group V	3.07	24.5	18.9	264.4	861.0	153.1
Group VI	2.78	19.5	14.8	204.3	539.4	118.9
West North Central	4.82	41.0	45.4	295.7	608.9	180.5
Group I	5.87	67.9	91.0	277.9	752.4	197.1
Group II	3.10	32.9	30.2	364.3	939.6	236.7
Group III	3.10	35.5	17.8	507.6	1,284.1	256.5
Group IV	2.52	29.8	13.9	291.2	1,044.2	177.0
Group V	2.01	15.9	12.6	256.9	845.7	136.2
Group VI	2.16	19.4	10.9	186.9	392.4	95.5
South Atlantic ¹	15.91	79.9	197.5	458.8	1,106.7	299.0
Group I	16.00	86.6	131.4	371.3	797.2	339.9
Group II	21.21	155.3	200.2	818.1	1,579.2	418.1
Group III	14.78	59.0	251.7	470.4	1,351.9	248.8
Group IV	12.56	61.3	289.8	543.6	1,352.1	228.2
Group V	14.39	42.3	175.1	418.2	993.0	279.0
Group VI	14.25	51.1	217.3	311.3	666.7	151.4
East South Central	19.43	95.4	180.4	505.3	976.7	315.3
Group I	17.74	142.3	180.2	574.5	957.8	368.6
Group II	28.49	113.7	83.5	576.5	900.7	464.2
Group III	15.66	61.9	353.8	610.1	730.8	241.3
Group IV	15.11	67.5	222.6	460.4	1,111.4	279.1
Group V	20.04	47.1	188.0	418.8	949.3	260.0
Group VI	20.21	28.1	69.4	203.0	261.4	98.4
West South Central	15.98	62.2	109.6	534.4	1,335.4	294.0
Group I	21.36	86.0	132.8	718.5	1,609.6	330.5
Group II	11.25	81.5	72.5	681.7	1,763.3	338.8
Group III	14.32	47.1	94.1	450.6	1,251.5	348.7
Group IV	13.25	38.1	128.3	481.9	1,187.7	230.1
Group V	12.83	38.1	61.9	346.3	887.2	167.2
Group VI	12.05	30.2	94.8	292.7	652.9	175.6
Mountain	5.62	77.1	46.1	581.6	1,761.6	320.1
Group I	9.30	129.3	27.3	892.6	1,485.4	247.8
Group II	5.34	54.0	18.0	587.6	1,898.8	380.8
Group III	8.51	107.2	116.5	761.2	2,046.3	315.4
Group IV	4.07	56.5	73.2	487.2	2,369.0	401.8
Group V	4.59	57.4	33.0	452.3	1,996.0	307.4
Group VI	3.46	62.6	45.6	425.5	1,195.7	249.7
Pacific	5.23	172.9	85.7	697.7	2,007.5	541.2
Group I	7.10	243.3	122.7	728.4	1,827.6	606.6
Group II	5.67	145.3	65.1	733.6	1,878.1	553.3
Group III	4.92	148.1	54.8	715.7	2,324.4	449.6
Group IV	3.51	83.2	40.8	663.2	2,216.6	406.2
Group V	3.50	76.8	36.1	660.3	2,581.9	517.7
Group VI	3.68	88.6	42.4	570.0	1,985.7	426.1

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,260 cities with a total population of 57,876,063. ² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 533 cities with a total population of 10,233,118. ³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities. ⁴ Includes the report for the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December 1946 is shown in table 35. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 28, 33, and 34 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Abilene, Tex.	1	9	37	91	55	161	46
Akron, Ohio	9	246	98	1,362	600	1,937	660
Alameda, Calif.	19	19	122	79	35	324	84
Albany, N. Y.	4	32	42	279	169	483	388
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	2	15	62	129	96	711	161
Alexandria, La.	6	19	149	174	59	287	45
Alexandria, Va.	6	35	229	190	110	687	102
Alhambra, Calif.	6	22	2	267	68	442	83
Aliquippa, Pa.	6	6	6	44	19	85	11
Allentown, Pa.	1	15	4	236	79	348	201
Alton, Ill.	2	8	24	131	21	158	28
Altoona, Pa.	3	16	14	327	78	520	157
Amarillo, Tex.	1	1	1	158	218	326	384
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1	5	3	37	18	71	18
Anderson, Ind.	3	9	1	132	23	374	104
Ann Arbor, Mich.	3	3	2	113	92	554	133
Anniston, Ala.	10	30	153	128	75	314	71
Appleton, Wis.	3	3	19	70	19	334	36
Arlington, Mass.	4	4	1	107	14	81	10
Arlington, Va.	5	9	35	156	145	462	73
Asheville, N. C.	9	23	98	296	261	587	95
Ashland, Ky.	2	23	16	48	9	22	22
Ashland, Ga.	9	32	16	1,771	1,214	3,072	1,498
Atlantic City, N. J.	1	62	141	474	64	837	33
Auburn, N. Y.	1	1	2	69	24	132	59
Augusta, Ga.	14	23	230	221	114	571	112
Aurora, Ill.	6	6	140	65	34	154	67
Austin, Tex.	23	36	140	500	73	1,333	276
Bakersfield, Calif.	1	47	11	222	177	1,355	200
Baltimore, Md.	95	643	1,324	2,167	1,120	3,388	1,333
Bangor, Maine	1	7	1	47	32	321	81
Baton Rouge, La.	2	10	14	210	135	285	62
Battle Creek, Mich.	1	12	31	162	125	717	131
Bay City, Mich.	3	4	4	75	25	283	83
Bayonne, N. J.	3	9	166	42	42	198	102
Beaumont, Tex.	8	25	45	257	192	642	128
Bellefonte, Pa.	3	3	4	43	21	175	76
Bellefonte, N. J.	1	1	4	16	16	16	16
Bellingham, Wash.	5	5	5	32	32	161	61
Belmont, Mass.	6	6	6	62	19	119	8
Beloit, Wis.	1	6	5	53	45	346	41
Belvedere Twp., Calif.	1	1	1	33	45	183	28
Berkeley, Calif.	5	5	5	112	112	1,130	168
Berwyn, Ill.	13	13	13	110	41	119	51
Bethlehem, Pa.	2	2	2	62	62	115	51
Beverly, Mass.	1	1	1	56	48	151	52
Beverly Hills, Calif.	1	18	1	115	43	116	116
Binghamton, N. Y.	4	4	1	220	133	529	115
Birmingham, Ala.	60	163	74	1,204	333	1,724	88
Bloomfield, N. J.	5	5	5	28	28	143	28
Bloomington, Ill.	6	6	11	76	25	158	76
Boise, Idaho	2	2	2	219	169	423	123
Boston, Mass.	312	312	312	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219
Bridgeport, Conn.	3	3	3	349	349	976	167
Bristol, Conn.	3	3	3	34	34	167	167
Brockton, Mass.	1	11	1	344	100	362	97
Brookline, Mass.	16	16	16	179	35	177	177
Buffalo, N. Y.	16	104	173	851	225	1,245	1,037
Burbank, Calif.	25	25	3	362	210	763	143
Burlington, Iowa	2	2	2	72	2	128	9
Burlington, Vt.	1	1	1	71	61	373	126
Butte, Mont.	1	1	1	93	93	153	153
Cambridge, Mass.	25	25	161	283	283	463	463
Camden, N. J.	7	7	132	418	117	627	224
Canton, Ohio	4	114	95	491	131	622	229

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		14		96	97	596	296
Central Falls, R. I.		63	122	345	182	769	293
Charleston, S. C.	11	113	110	295	(1)	1,656	316
Charleston, W. Va.	8	52	243	633	32	89	371
Charlotte, N. C.	29						
Chattanooga, Tenn.	35	162	77	122	21	136	45
Chelsea, Mass.		23	16	122	4	151	75
Chester, Pa.	8	40	64	22	19	129	104
Chicago, Ill.	231	3,939	1,816	10,715	17	12,939	2,024
Chicopee, Mass.			5	5			
Cicero, Ill.		44	2,27	12	1,14	2	213
Cincinnati, Ohio	32	42	2,27	12	1,14	2	213
Clarksburg, W. Va.	1						
Cleveland, Ohio	52	65	435	12,301	11	12,412	1,231
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		15		151		119	46
Clifton, New Jersey		12	3	22	25	12	13
Clinton, Iowa		4	4	4			
Colorado Springs, Colo.	1	4	3	3			10
Columbia, S. C.	13	36	101	22	27	122	12
Columbus, Ga.	7	31	21	32	17	122	12
Columbus, Ohio	12	25	124	12	97	12	911
Concord, N. H.				4			10
Corpus Christi, Tex.			Only 9 months received				
Council Bluffs, Iowa	2	5	57	116	33	226	120
Covington, Ky.	1	47	57	32	33	226	110
Cranston, R. I.	2	5		19	43	12	12
Cumberland, Md.		3	10	29	43	12	12
Dallas, Tex.	21	24	732	3,329	7	1,123	1,123
Danville, Ill.		47	2	47	2	12	12
Danville, Va.		2	2	2	2	2	2
Davenport, Iowa	2	2		46	45	22	22
Dayton, Ohio	13	212	121	1,073	12	1,185	1,185
Dearborn, Mich.	1	4	2	23	2	22	22
Desatur, Ill.	1	11	2	23	2	22	22
Denver, Colo.	30	417	2	2,222	2	2,222	2,222
Des Moines, Iowa	7	17	25	471	13	1,171	1,171
Detroit, Mich.	192	12	12	2,418	12	2,418	2,418
Dubuque, Iowa		2	2	2	2	2	2
Duluth, Minn.	1	29	27	174	22	22	22
Durham, N. C.	9	2	2	2	2	2	2
East Chicago, Ind.	6			215	16	12	12
East Cleveland, Ohio							
Easton, Pa.	1			2	2	2	2
East Orange, N. J.				2	2	2	2
East Providence, R. I.	1			2	2	2	2
East St. Louis, Ill.	13	23	116	212	15	12	12
Eau Claire, Wis.							
Elcin, Ill.			3	3			
Elizabeth, N. J.	2	36	3	26	2	2	2
Elkhart, Ind.	1	2		2			
Elmira, N. Y.		11		13			107
El Paso, Tex.	5	20	21	24	23	1	46
Elyria, Ohio		3	11	46	24		22
Enid, Okla.	1	1		55	27	22	22
Erie, Pa.	1		40	29	24	22	22
Evanston, Ill.		18	37	169	145		53
Evansville, Ind.	5	20	20	20	22	1	404
Everett, Mass.		4		27	22		12
Everett, Wash.	2	12	5	22	12		12
Full River, Mass.	1	12	2	22	14		12
Fargo, N. Dak.		2	1	49			22
Fitchburg, Mass.							
Flint, Mich.	5	104	194	22	22	12	22
Fond du Lac, Wis.		1					
Fort Smith, Ark.	4	17	56	22	22		22

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	4	13	60	433	246	968	250
Fort Worth, Tex.	33	85	198	1,014	318	2,337	558
Fresno, Calif.	4	201	63	589	385	1,482	450
Gadsden, Ala.	2	2	99	65	51	131	104
Galesburg, Ill.		11	5	72	26	190	91
Galveston, Tex.				Only 4 months received			
Garfield, N. J.		2		19	44	16	15
Gary, Ind.	11	14	234	746	281	1,992	323
Glendale, Calif.		35	7	344	197	1,097	245
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4	41	23	553	185	2,574	458
Great Falls, Mont.			13	8	108	106	530
Green Bay, Wis.		2	1	1	86	27	151
Greensboro, N. C.	16	31	305	296	308	648	121
Greenville, S. C.	12	14	27	161	190	354	160
Greenwich Town, Conn.	1	4	2	34	15	96	21
Hackensack, N. J.		6	13	92	35	246	32
Hagerstown, Md.	2	55	56	137	76	416	61
Hamilton, Ohio	3	32	14	132	99	717	103
Hamilton Township, N. J.		5	1	5	24	24	12
Hammond, Ind.	1	34	9	312	193	728	124
Hamtramck, Mich.	1	45	4	153	132	357	46
Harrisburg, Pa.	8	38	54	322	192	1,315	182
Hartford, Conn.	5	92	108	1,344	498	1,536	264
Haverford Twp., Pa.				7	13	14	4
Haverhill, Mass.	2	1	1	12	4	47	14
Hazleton, Pa.				Only 11 months received			
Highland Park, Mich.		39		12	22	78	65
High Point, N. C.	1	5	251	152	71	121	45
Heboken, N. J.		12	3	23	31	29	34
Holyoke, Mass.		7	1	21	71	249	119
Honolulu, T. H.	14	64	100	1,049	338	1,786	429
Houston, Tex.	105	356	270	3,935	1,026	7,745	1,243
Huntington, W. Va.	5	31	91	345	210	473	173
Huntington Park, Calif.	1	31	10	194	79	417	85
Hutchinson, Kans.	1	10	10	133	38	168	111
Indianapolis, Ind.	34	363	233	2,378	817	3,228	1,471
Inglewood, Calif.	3	19	7	194	129	421	118
Irvine, N. J.	1	36	4	217	70	261	74
Jackson, Mich.	5	20	49	202	148	362	150
Jackson, Miss.	1	26	98	264	123	591	74
Jacksonville, Fla.	48	319	238	1,579	1,050	1,634	268
Jamestown, N. Y.		5	1	7	31	212	28
Jersey City, N. J.				Complete data not received			
Johnson City, Tenn.	2	6	28	63	41	98	40
Johnstown, Pa.		2	3	95	41	98	144
Joliet, Ill.	5	36		81	61	292	69
Joplin, Mo.	3	66	27	238	242	555	162
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	21	20	240	139	288	97
Kansas City, Kans.	5	82	34	445	234	439	240
Kansas City, Mo.	54	495	645	1,658	1,314	3,142	532
Kearny, N. J.	1	4	3	87	39	113	43
Kenosha, Wis.		1		65	19	119	28
Kingston, N. Y.	1	2		44	28	135	21
Knoxville, Tenn.	35	63	90	548	468	1,035	263
Kokomo, Ind.	1	5	4	150	41	245	44
La Crosse, Wis.		3	3	100	69	314	49
La Fayette, Ind.	1	10	13	92	99	311	71
Lakewood, Ohio		15		136	98	424	97
Lancaster, Pa.	2	4	8	115	59	245	37
Lansing, Mich.	1	6	7	158	86	463	171
Laredo, Tex.	3	13	45	116	41	383	132
Lawrence, Mass.	1	19	1	209	17	397	135
Lebanon, Pa.		1		43		174	22
Lewiston, Maine	4			69		129	46
Lexington, Ky.	11	61	100	526	344	716	264

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Lima, Ohio.....		12	28	223	111	424	97
Lincoln, Nebr.....		15	18	271	144	1,116	121
Little Rock, Ark.....	15	86	63	580	(1)	1,226	329
Long Beach, Calif.....	10	274	164	1,504	(1)	2,896	941
Lorain, Ohio.....		22	23	227	80	259	92
Los Angeles, Calif.....	115	3,908	2,210	12,055	11,669	17,186	8,869
Louisville, Ky.....	51	723	607	2,457	1,836	1,977	1,519
Lowell, Mass.....	2	12	8	272	101	392	91
Lower Merion Twp., Pa.....	1	6	2	175	32	252	37
Lubbock, Tex.....	5	19	50	231	182	524	81
Lynchburg, Va.....	6	14	77	224	87	366	71
Lynn, Mass.....	3	20	3	411	180	173	173
Macon, Ga.....	13	63	36	396	254	665	187
Madison, Wis.....	2	1	5	141	167	324	91
Malden, Mass.....	1	14	4	135	70	358	69
Manchester, N. H.....			1	102	46	356	67
Mansfield, Ohio.....	4	18	5	175	100	312	52
Marion, Ind.....		14	1	97	20	201	22
Marion, Ohio.....		3	4	83	45	401	46
Mason City, Iowa.....		3		49	(1)	195	28
Massillon, Ohio.....	4	25	23	144	39	254	39
Maywood, Ill.....		13	8	56	20	177	31
McKeesport, Pa.....	5	14	31	151	38	326	39
Medford, Mass.....	1	5	7	22	45	216	21
Melrose, Mass.....		1		96	8	48	4
Memphis, Tenn.....	44	346	601	2,695	576	1,451	222
Meriden, Conn.....	1	7	2	101	26	146	42
Meridian, Miss.....	4	15	104	132	42	197	42
Miami, Fla.....	19	317	425	1,203	1,203	1,427	113
Miami Beach, Fla.....	1	25	5	22	28	617	113
Michigan City, Ind.....	2	2	10	24	24	123	12
Middletown, Conn.....	4	4	1	36	36	123	12
Middletown, Ohio.....	4	5	6	54	54	173	12
Milwaukee, Wis.....	4	75	106	449	3	1,417	123
Minneapolis, Minn.....	10	161	47	1,283	1,008	1,627	1,042
Mishawaka, Ind.....	2	7		30	30	124	12
Mobile, Ala.....	23	65	700	155	155	418	29
Moline, Ill.....	1	1	1	28	28	214	21
Monroe, La.....	1	20	2	22	21	183	12
Montclair, N. J.....		5	12	96	80	148	41
Montgomery, Ala.....	13	34	145	571	60	401	127
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	3	8	16	131	33	157	12
Muncie, Ind.....		30	42	156	48	438	42
Muskegon, Mich.....	4	18	8	122	148	496	127
Muskogee, Okla.....	3	12	14	315	91	212	42
Nashua, N. H.....		2		15	15	135	12
Nashville, Tenn.....	46	306	173	1,214	610	1,187	127
New Albany, Ind.....	2	8	2	91	34	171	12
Newark, N. J.....	31	459	493	1,260	1,014	1,600	1,022
Newark, Ohio.....	1	5	2	113	49	42	42
New Bedford, Mass.....	2	48	10	62	175	1,013	12
New Britain, Conn.....	-1	13	4	180	62	328	12
New Brunswick, N. J.....	1	14	30	176	61	176	12
Newburgh, N. Y.....		4	3	208	90	168	12
New Castle, Pa.....		13	4	148	16	145	12
New Haven, Conn.....	2	39	29	794	195	1,326	12
New London, Conn.....		8	15	79	29	162	12
New Orleans, La.....	75	409	571	1,312	833	1,371	1,172
Newport, Ky.....	6	21	30	133	58	143	12
Newport, R. I.....		13	14	71	42	176	12
Newport News, Va.....	7	42	150	557	202	580	167
New Rochelle, N. Y.....	12	7	25	117	77	122	12
Newton, Mass.....	7	7	3	371	(1)	510	12
New York, N. Y.....	346	1,737	2,897	4,950	(1)	7,226	13,021
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	2	29	101	354	114	324	212

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent mur- der	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Norfolk, Va.	48	354	317	1,399	937	1,838	841
Norristown, Pa.	1	5	33	53	10	62	56
North Bergen, N. J.		1	2	78	37	110	41
Norwalk, Conn.	1	4	19	62	30	166	16
Norwood, Ohio	2	11	1	107	17	153	26
Oakland, Calif.	21	777	532	2,548	615	4,833	1,744
Oak Park, Ill.		16	1	169	72	248	36
Ogden, Utah	7	45	37	299	261	1,182	235
Oklahoma City, Okla.	14	179	114	1,315	297	3,176	683
Omaha, Nebr.	18	78	110	630	330	1,519	715
Orange, N. J.	2	24	57	170	58	217	57
Orlando, Fla.	8	21	24	265	164	591	171
Oshkosh, Wis.		1	1	71	42	656	25
Ottumwa, Iowa	3	18	8	125	72	119	59
Owensboro, Ky.	2	14	14	152	77	402	104
Paducah, Ky.	1	19	45	222	41	428	87
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1	5	2	98	13	205	55
Pasadena, Calif.	3	69	29	504	418	1,195	234
Pasaic, N. J.	1	17	32	227	100	284	165
Paterson, N. J.	4	42	78	551	161	418	306
Pawtucket, R. I.	1	25	46	219	132	570	149
Pensacola, Fla.	7	28	30	248	91	512	139
Peoria, Ill.	10	117	156	614	187	950	301
Perth Amboy, N. J.		10	5	97	(1)	438	69
Petersburg, Va.	1	21	78	139	137	435	115
Philadelphia, Pa.	152	1,002	787	4,542	1,458	1,430	2,546
Phoenix, Ariz.	8	85	62	527	251	1,668	468
Pittsburgh, Pa.	31	612	272	2,590	647	1,024	1,921
Pittsfield, Mass.		5	3	119	28	197	66
Plainfield, N. J.		2	19	64	92	310	54
Pontiac, Mich.	2	57	29	258	132	598	306
Port Arthur, Tex.	6	7	10	81	35	246	85
Port Huron, Mich.		6	8	106	67	368	59
Portland, Maine		35	12	391	174	679	179
Portland, Oreg.	14	530	324	3,099	1,423	4,458	1,433
Portsmouth, Ohio	3	20	14	149	78	457	97
Portsmouth, Va.	11	71	180	384	130	469	102
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2	4	24	143	72	532	77
Providence, R. I.	1	108	67	1,340	486	1,715	611
Pueblo, Colo.	2	41	75	368	71	416	128
Quincy, Ill.	1	10	1	88	3	423	73
Quincy, Mass.		11	1	214	88	432	116
Racine, Wis.		12	8	196	67	147	117
Raleigh, N. C.	5	8	106	187	35	427	170
Reading, Pa.		16		338		427	
Revere, Mass.		18	6	171	34	105	135
Richmond, Ind.	2	8	15	48	42	101	40
Richmond, Va.	43	236	364	1,190	961	2,697	891
Riverside, Calif.	1	9	31	188	124	617	97
Roanoke, Va.	4	16	93	191	139	379	129
Rochester, Minn.	2	1		32		260	19
Rochester, N. Y.	6	40	67	777	232	1,563	566
Rockford, Ill.	2	15	17	216	123	714	76
Rock Island, Ill.				Only 8 months received			
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2	9		98	37	318	49
Rome, Ga.	3	8	29	53	3	119	45
Rome, N. Y.			1	87	37	312	43
Royal Oak, Mich.		2	85	25	21	291	48
Sacramento, Calif.	8	309	94	806	760	2,132	575
Saginaw, Mich.	2	54	85	364	136	1,191	149
St. Joseph, Mo.	2	26	34	454	89	609	184
St. Louis, Mo.	87	592	1,112	1,829	(1)	5,205	2,034
St. Paul, Minn.	5	106		850	312	2,173	339
St. Petersburg, Fla.	6	19	28	333	218	828	87
Salem, Mass.	2	9		107	18	124	47

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Salem, Oreg.	1	15	3	189	76	862	151
Salt Lake City, Utah	8	81	27	881	411	2,456	571
San Angelo, Tex.	5	15	56	130	35	246	104
San Antonio, Tex.	44	209	465	1,493	696	2,486	1,188
San Bernardino, Calif.	4	67	46	436	236	755	223
San Diego, Calif.	4	276	162	899	766	2,321	1,262
San Francisco, Calif.	47	1,642	715	2,704	1,825	9,165	3,955
San Jose, Calif.	1	37	12	373	50	1,606	376
Santa Ana, Calif.	4	29	11	142	194	878	145
Santa Barbara, Calif.	3	18	18	181	119	653	91
Santa Monica, Calif.	1	86	84	669	464	1,221	293
Savannah, Ga.	23	41	123	151	685	1,270	186
Schenectady, N. Y.		9	29	194	85	413	147
Scranton, Pa.	1	17	63	382	107	418	203
Seattle, Wash.	23	721	142	3,081	1,324	4,658	2,394
Sharon, Pa.		5	6	42	26	117	18
Sheboygan, Wis.		1	1	53	24	311	43
Shreveport, La.	19		47	152	118	626	185
Sioux City, Iowa		40	19	423	186	875	329
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		4	3	108	114	503	83
Somerville, Mass.	2	25	2	393	73	300	159
South Bend, Ind.		59	64	285	275	1,249	232
South Gate, Calif.		24	6	231	158	379	98
Spartanburg, S. C.	9	12	43	139	104	301	144
Spokane, Wash.	8	104	5	987	189	2,077	463
Springfield, Ill.	3	35	13	373	118	655	311
Springfield, Mass.	1	15	34	182	182	649	246
Springfield, Mo.	3	29	16	412	148	729	129
Springfield, Ohio	2	35	30	285	71	523	149
Stamford, Conn.	1	11	25	146	135	328	75
Steubenville, Ohio	4	36	60	140	49	179	70
Stockton, Calif.	9	240	13	629	674	1,224	426
Superior, Wis.	3	1	1	21	23	340	47
Syracuse, N. Y.	2	44	17	694	429	1,761	462
Tacoma, Wash.	10	97	33	859	365	1,129	399
Tampa, Fla.	17	84	21	839	391	1,111	346
Taunton, Mass.			Only 6 months received				
Teaneck, N. J.	2	12	19	35	14	36	17
Terre Haute, Ind.		12	19	429	43	524	171
Toledo, Ohio	14	217	217	1,479	77	2,990	731
Topeka, Kans.	1	29	7	486	81	735	296
Torrington, Conn.				14	14	103	17
Trenton, N. J.	2	21	23	373	240	523	257
Troy, N. Y.	1	13	25	373	115	163	138
Tucson, Ariz.	2	45	45	247	288	1,212	177
Tulsa, Okla.	12	163	70	1,245	740	1,780	525
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	9	18	103	194	108	279	67
Tyler, Tex.	10		30	197	14	291	55
Union City, N. J.		4		14	14	144	25
University City, Mo.		5		196	24	181	27
Upper Darby, Pa.		16	16	191	49	313	54
Utica, N. Y.	1	2	2	220	126	527	153
Waco, Tex.	8	7	180	172	57	562	107
Waltham, Mass.		1	1	91	91	356	46
Warren, Ohio	2	12	12	169	66	410	70
Warwick, R. I.		4	1	60	87	171	33
Washington, D. C.	96	587	663	2,826	1,444	4,366	1,979
Washington, Pa.	1	3	2	164	12	22	6
Waterbury, Conn.	1	17	9	344	110	333	142
Waterloo, Iowa	5	13	4	126	47	72	139
Watertown, Mass.		5	3	93	56	121	23
Watertown, N. Y.		5	5	111	31	342	52
Waukegan, Ill.	1	17	10	63	45	155	29
Wausau, Wis.			2	82	17	134	9
Wauwatosa, Wis.		1		80	14	134	

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1946, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
West Allis, Wis.		5	3	56	33	586	46
West Hartford, Conn.		1		59	31	87	48
West Haven, Conn.	1	12	2	126	34	81	20
West New York, N. J.		4	1	85	33	54	44
West Orange, N. J.	1	5	1	43	37	95	17
West Palm Beach, Fla.	7	24	87	273	183	495	116
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	17	7	224	56	168	49
White Plains, N. Y.	1	3	58	88	63	246	57
Wichita, Kans.	6	33	29	245	202	1,343	208
Wichita Falls, Tex.	5	22	72	280	206	847	232
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	13	14	128	106	257	122
Wilkinsburg, Pa.		9	9	89	16	115	37
Williamsport, Pa.		4	4	90	26	337	49
Wilmington, Del.	10	103	13	557	356	1,198	371
Wilmington, N. C.	6	40	642	306	117	436	111
Winston-Salem, N. C.	8	41	204	465	173	557	184
Woodbridge, N. J.	1	6	3	88	24	104	28
Woonsocket, R. I.	2	5	2	180	30	238	54
Worcester, Mass.			Only 10 months received				
Wyandotte, Mich.		5		64	7	184	52
Yakima, Wash.	1	19	13	277	24	1,104	216
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	21	21	245	47	599	175
York, Pa.		21	14	140	64	551	129
Youngstown, Ohio.	13	173	88	590	124	932	374
Zanesville, Ohio.		34	6	212	50	361	118

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
² Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data

More than \$96,000,000 was taken by thieves during 1946 in 295 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants representing a combined population of 32,865,574 covered in an analysis of supplementary crime reports received by the F B I. The figures include 26,484 robberies at an average value of \$160 per holdup, 142,032 burglaries in which the average value of the loot was \$133, 84,252 automobile thefts at \$638 per car and 326,878 larcenies with an average of \$59 per crime. The police, on the other hand, recovered 94.7 percent of the stolen cars and 21.3 percent of other stolen property.

The heaviest robbery increases in 1946 were among those involving business establishments. These crimes rose 45.0 percent in the 295 cities represented in the following populations. As a result of a 15.2 percent increase in the total number of robberies and an 8.8 percent increase in the average value of property stolen per offense, the total loot taken in robberies rose 26.1 percent in 1946.

Increases were recorded in burglaries of all types as follows: Residence—night, 11.9 percent; residence—day, 6.2 percent; nonresidence—night, 10.0 percent; and nonresidence—day, 12.4 percent. These increases were accompanied by a 12.7 percent increase in the

value of property stolen in the average burglary with the result that the total value of property stolen in burglaries in 1946 showed a rise of 24.2 percent.

All types of larceny increased except pocket-picking and purse-snatching which represent only 4 percent of the total thefts. The largest increase among larcenies was for shoplifting which rose 33.5 percent in 1946. The total larcenies in the 295 cities represented in this study increased 8.4 percent and the average value of the property stolen rose 9.3 percent. This resulted in a 17.5 percent increase in the total value of the property taken in larceny cases.

The decrease in the number of automobile theft cases (5.8 percent) was nearly offset by the increase in the average value of the car taken (5.5 percent) with the result that the total value of automobiles stolen showed a decline in 1946 of only 0.7 percent.

January-December	1945	1946
Number of automobiles stolen.....	89,445	84,252
Number of automobiles recovered.....	84,885	79,748
Percent recovered.....	95.0	94.7

Forcible rapes which constituted 64.6 percent of the 4,143 rape cases reported by the 295 cities represented in this study increased 4.0 percent while statutory cases (no force used—victim under age of consent) increased 9.7 percent.

TABLE 36.—Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, 1945-46: 295 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 32,855,574

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1945	1946	
RAPE			
Total.....	3,009	4,143	+6.0
Forcible.....	2,573	2,677	+4.0
Statutory.....	1,336	1,466	+9.7
ROBBERY			
Total.....	22,995	26,484	+15.2
Highway.....	16,930	18,093	+6.9
Commercial house.....	3,410	4,994	+46.3
Oil station.....	333	388	+16.5
Chain store.....	245	168	-31.0
Residence.....	924	1,181	+28.2
Bank.....	23	26	+13.0
Miscellaneous.....	238	1,134	+376.9

Although the 295 cities represented showed a decrease in bank robberies, other available information indicates a substantial increase in bank robberies for the Nation as a whole, many occurring in the smaller communities from which supplementary returns are not received.

TABLE 36.—Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, 1945-46; 295 cities over 25,000 in population; total population 32,865,574—Continued

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1945	1946	
BURGLARY—BREAKING OR ENTERING			
Total.....	129,982	142,032	+10.1
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night.....	36,402	40,738	+11.9
Committed during day.....	17,921	19,023	+6.2
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night.....	69,284	76,230	+10.0
Committed during day.....	5,375	6,040	+12.4
LARCENY—THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO THEFT) (Grouped according to value of article stolen)			
Total.....	301,659	326,878	+8.4
\$30 and over.....	63,634	75,138	+18.1
\$5 to \$30.....	191,901	207,087	+7.9
Under \$5.....	46,124	44,653	-3.2
LARCENY—THEFT (Grouped as to type of offense)			
Total.....	301,659	326,878	+8.4
Pocket-picking.....	5,421	5,169	-4.6
Parse-catching.....	8,910	7,901	-11.3
Shoplifting.....	8,347	11,143	+33.5
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	49,594	59,204	+19.4
Auto accessories.....	34,805	40,016	+15.0
Bicycles.....	52,282	52,863	+1.1
All others.....	142,390	150,582	+5.8

TABLE 37.—Value of property stolen, by type of crime, 1945-46; 295 cities over 25,000; total population, 32,865,574

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Classification	Number of offenses			Value of property stolen			Average value per offense		
	1945	1946	Percent change	1945	1946	Percent change	1945	1946	Percent change
Total.....	543,081	579,648	+6.7	\$89,093,622	\$96,182,661	+7.9	\$164	\$166	+1.2
Robbery.....	22,995	26,484	+15.2	3,568,809	4,246,681	+20.1	147	160	+8.6
Burglary.....	128,982	142,032	+10.1	15,235,780	18,889,638	+24.2	118	133	+12.7
Larceny—theft.....	301,659	326,878	+8.4	16,371,587	19,238,999	+17.5	54	59	+9.3
Auto theft.....	89,445	84,252	-5.8	54,152,436	53,788,343	-7	605	638	+5.5

TABLE 38.—Value of property stolen and value of property recovered by type of property, 1945-46; 294 cities over 25,000; total population, 32,692,509

[Population figures are from 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Type of property	1945			1946		
	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Total.....	\$8,061,710	\$6,198,805	67.2	\$5,129,584	\$8,885,904	61.9
Currency, notes, etc.....	11,587,713	1,970,370	17.0	13,437,592	2,139,914	15.9
Jewelry and precious metals.....	7,039,491	1,597,207	22.7	8,515,962	1,675,149	19.7
Furs.....	1,408,616	178,201	12.1	2,873,943	196,412	10.5
Clothing.....	3,167,497	660,534	20.9	4,508,384	816,289	18.1
Locally stolen automobiles.....	53,562,232	51,135,802	95.5	33,383,569	49,997,747	93.7
Miscellaneous.....	11,235,150	3,656,671	32.5	13,409,994	4,000,393	30.3

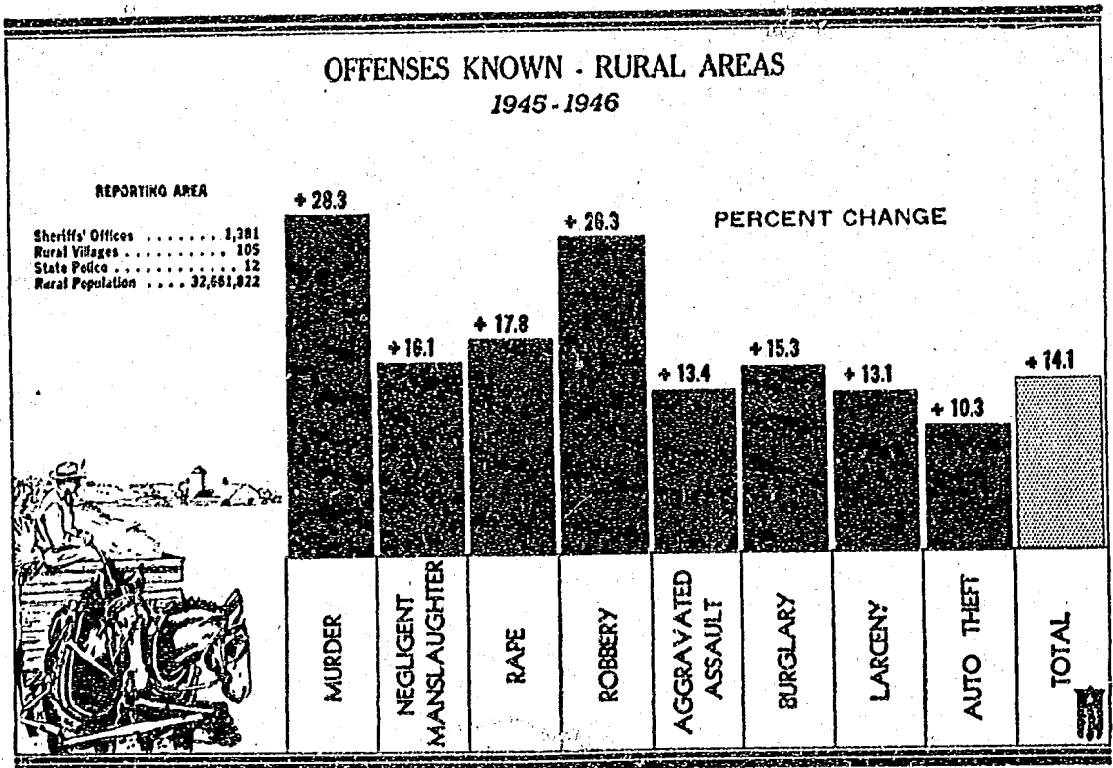


FIGURE 14.

Rural Crime Trends, 1945-46

Crime in the rural areas rose 14.1 percent during 1946 as compared with a 7.4 percent rise in the urban communities, and in each crime classification the rural upswing exceeded that in the cities. As in the cities, murders and robberies showed the greatest increase but the rural upswing (murder, 28.3 percent and robbery, 26.3 percent) was much greater than the rise in the urban areas (murder, 17.3 percent and robbery, 15.6 percent).

In one classification, auto theft, the urban communities reported a 4.9 percent decrease while a 10.3 percent increase was registered in the rural areas. Rapes in the rural areas were up 17.8 percent as compared with a 4.5 percent rise in the cities, and the increase in negligent manslaughters in the rural areas (16.1 percent) was much sharper than that in the urban communities (6.4 percent).

Larcenies in the rural areas during 1946 rose 13.1 percent as compared with an 8.6 percent rise in the cities. Rural burglaries and aggravated assaults increased 15.3 and 13.4 percent, respectively, as compared with urban increases in these crimes of 11.3 and 11.4 percent in that order.

There is presented in table 39 the number of offenses reported during 1945 and 1946 by 1,381 sheriffs, 105 rural village officers, and 12 State police organizations, representing a rural population of 32,661,822.

TABLE 39.—*Trends in offenses known, rural areas, 1945-46*

[Based on reports of 1,381 sheriffs, 105 rural village officers, and 12 State police organizations representing a combined population of 32,661,822. Population figures from 1940 decennial census.]

Offense	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1945	1946	
Total.....	130,548	149,530	+14.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,657	2,126	+28.3
Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,220	1,416	+16.1
Rapes.....	3,165	3,730	+17.8
Robbery.....	4,891	6,065	+26.3
Aggravated assault.....	9,743	11,048	+13.4
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	26,634	31,241	+15.3
Larceny—theft.....	53,781	60,822	+13.1
Auto theft.....	19,844	21,882	+10.3

Rural Crime Rates, 1946

The number of offenses reported during 1946 by 1,487 sheriffs, 114 rural village officers and 12 State police organizations representing a combined population of 34,316,620, together with the rate per 100,000 inhabitants is presented in table 40 in order that the information might be available to the administrators of law enforcement agencies policing the rural areas and other interested individuals.

It will be seen that generally the rural rates for offenses against the person are comparable to the national averages for urban communities while the other offense classes are generally lower in the rural areas.

It should be observed, however, that some incompleteness probably exists in the rural reporting with reference to the less serious crimes. Some of the rural agencies whose reports are included in table 40 list very few crimes and it is likely that some of the reports are based on arrest records rather than on a record of offenses reported. The figures, therefore, should be considered conservative.

TABLE 40.—*Offenses known, rural areas, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, 1916*

[Based on reports of 1,487 sheriffs, 114 rural village officers, and 12 State police organizations representing a combined population of 34,316,620. Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known.....	2,391	1,570	4,006	6,563	12,091	44,561	64,514	23,242
Rate per 100,000.....	6.97	4.58	11.67	19.1	35.2	129.9	188.0	67.7

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States

The available data concerning crimes committed in Territories and possessions of the United States are presented in table 41. Included are the figures for the First Judicial District of Alaska; Honolulu City and the counties of Honolulu, Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui in the Territory of Hawaii; the Isthmus of Panama, C. Z.; and Puerto Rico. The tabulation is based on offenses reported by law enforcement officials policing both the urban and rural areas except that the data for Honolulu City has been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 41.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, 1916*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska: First judicial division (Juneau), population, 23,241; number of offenses known.....	7	3	7	19	24	32	1
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County, population, 73,276; number of offenses known.....	2	2	13	123	11	223	25
Honolulu City, population, 179,326; number of offenses known.....	14	64	100	1,049	339	1,960	429
Honolulu County, population, 78,898; number of offenses known.....	2	16	17	194	40	178	61
Kauai County, population, 33,818; number of offenses known.....			3	27	8	71	14
Maui County, population, 53,989; number of offenses known.....	2	1	7	108	32	241	12
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 51,827; number of offenses known.....	2	37	15	166	128	1,088	71
Puerto Rico: population, 1,869,235; number of offenses known.....	294	99	716	1,872	583	3,254	59

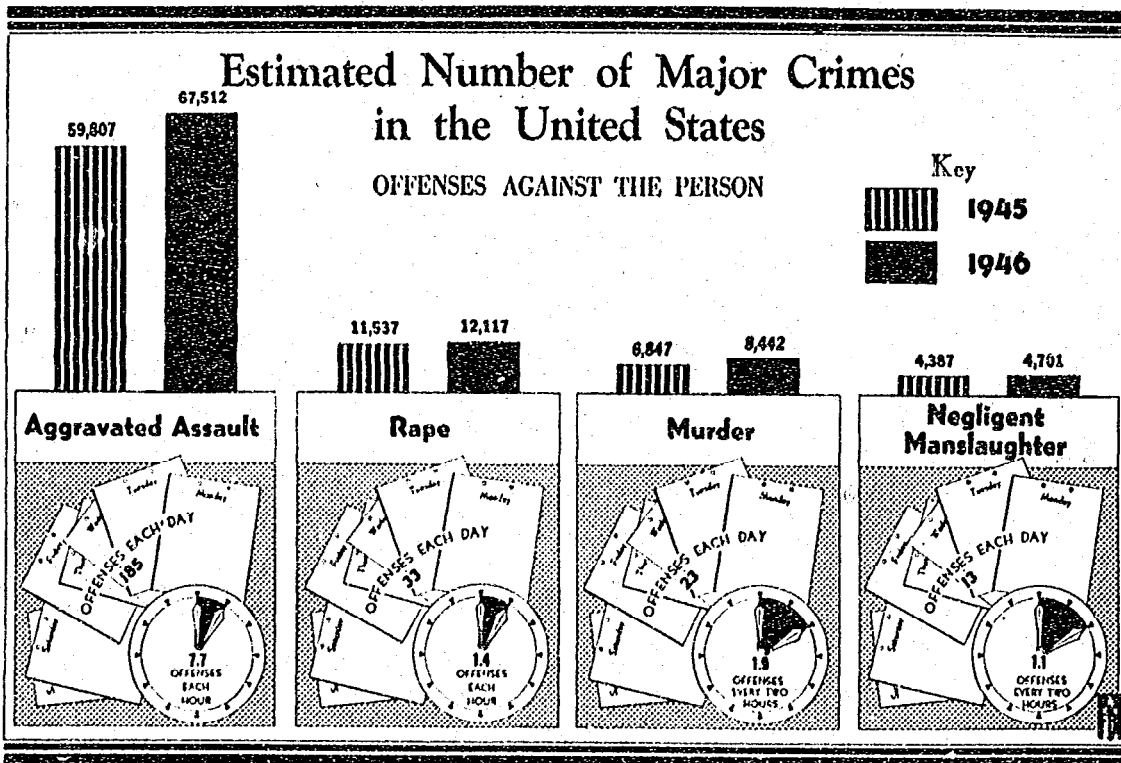


FIGURE 15.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States, 1945-46

By the end of 1946 serious crime in the United States soared to an estimated 1,685,203, the largest total recorded in the past decade. During the average day, 36 persons were slain, 33 were raped, and 185 others feloniously assaulted.

Although a comparatively small percentage of the total offenses were classed as violent crimes against persons it is observed that every 5.7 minutes in 1946 there was a criminal homicide, rape, or assault with intent to kill.

Each average day left 172 persons robbed, 981 burglaries on the police records, 630 cars stolen, in addition to 2,580 miscellaneous larcenies of various types. The estimates are based on monthly reports received from over 2,200 cities representing a combined population in excess of 67,000,000. Although the larceny classification includes thefts of property of small value the estimated total of major crimes does not include many miscellaneous serious offenses, such as embezzlement, fraud, arson, receiving stolen property, carrying concealed weapons, and the like. It is, therefore, believed that the estimated totals as presented in table 42 are conservative.

TABLE 42.—*Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1945-46*

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1945	1946	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,565,541	1,835,203	+119,663	+7.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	6,847	8,442	+1,595	+23.3
Manslaughter by negligence.....	4,287	4,701	+414	+7.2
Rape.....	11,537	12,117	+580	+5.0
Robbery.....	54,279	62,782	+8,503	+15.7
Aggravated assault.....	59,807	67,512	+7,705	+12.9
Burglary.....	321,672	357,991	+36,319	+11.3
Larceny.....	865,321	941,738	+76,417	+8.8
Auto theft.....	241,491	229,920	-11,571	-4.8

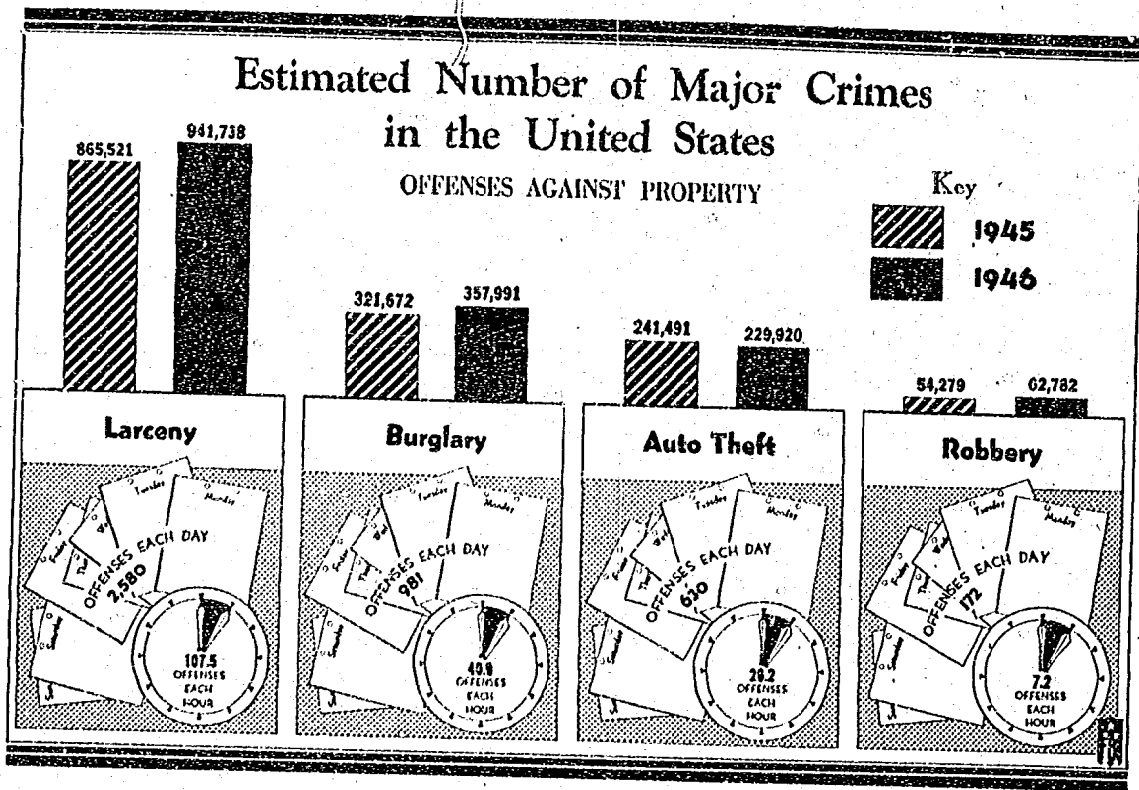


FIGURE 10.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data

During 1946 the F B I examined 645,431 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institutions have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined exceeded the 543,852 prints handled during 1945 by 18.7 percent. In fact, the arrest records examined last year exceeded the number received during any year of the past decade. The arrest records received during the past 10-year period numbered as follows:

Year	Number of arrests	Year	Number of arrests
1937.....	520,153	1942.....	585,488
1938.....	554,376	1943.....	490,764
1939.....	576,933	1944.....	488,479
1940.....	609,013	1945.....	543,852
1941.....	* 630,568	1946.....	645,431

The figures for the separate sexes and selected age groups are presented in tables 46 and 47.

The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged

More than 41 percent (266,137) of the records examined during 1946 represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft numbered 188,916, constituting 29.3 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex

Of the 645,431 arrest records examined, 10.7 percent represented the arrests of women. Female arrest prints decreased 18.3 percent, from 84,144 during 1945 to 68,742 in 1946.

Fingerprint cards representing arrests of males numbered 576,689, a 25.4 percent increase over the 459,708 records received during 1945.

TABLE 43.—Distribution of arrests by sex, 1946

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	645,451	576,689	68,762	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide.....	6,480	5,781	699	1.0	1.0	1.0
Robbery.....	15,980	18,106	874	2.9	3.1	1.3
Assault.....	51,283	46,925	4,358	7.9	8.1	6.3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	53,003	34,130	7,873	5.4	5.9	1.3
Larceny— theft.....	56,719	49,390	7,328	8.8	8.6	10.7
Auto theft.....	20,452	20,024	428	3.2	3.5	6
Embezzlement and fraud.....	12,787	11,476	1,311	2.0	2.0	1.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,138	2,888	250	.5	.5	.5
Arson.....	709	626	83	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	6,387	5,519	868	1.0	1.0	1.3
Rape.....	8,308	8,308	—	1.3	1.4	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	10,251	3,935	6,316	1.6	.7	9.2
Other sex offenses.....	16,236	12,656	3,600	2.5	2.2	5.2
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,807	2,522	285	.4	.4	.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	12,065	11,565	500	1.9	2.0	.7
Offenses against family and children.....	11,297	10,628	669	1.8	1.8	1.0
Liquor laws.....	7,086	6,113	973	1.1	1.1	1.4
Driving while intoxicated.....	30,990	29,777	1,183	4.8	5.1	1.7
Road and driving laws.....	6,544	6,412	132	1.0	1.1	.2
Parking violation.....	91	79	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws.....	5,743	5,562	180	.9	1.0	.3
Disorderly conduct.....	44,299	38,480	5,819	6.9	6.7	8.5
Drunkenness.....	150,762	137,883	12,885	23.3	23.9	18.7
Vagrancy.....	36,651	29,348	7,303	5.7	5.1	11.0
Gambling.....	12,964	12,061	903	2.0	2.1	1.3
Suspicion.....	42,971	38,452	4,519	6.7	6.7	6.6
Not stated.....	4,570	3,903	667	.7	.7	1.0
All other offenses.....	29,434	24,142	5,292	4.6	4.2	7.8

(1) Less than 1/16 of 1 percent.

Age

During 1946, and for the first time since 1938, age 21 predominated in the frequency of arrests. Age 19 was first during the years 1939–41 and during the years 1942–43 age 18 stood out in first place. During the last two war years, 1944–45, more persons aged 17 were arrested than any other age group. For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during 1946 are as follows:

Age	Number of arrests
21	30,159
22	29,035
23	27,585
24	25,436
20	24,539

The frequency of male arrests followed the same pattern as above in the frequency of arrests. Arrests for females showed the largest number occurring at age 22 followed by ages 21, 23, 19, and 24 in that order.

During the past 10 years for males and females combined the age groups predominated in the order indicated in the following tabulation:

1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
22	21	19	19	19	18	18	17	17	21
21	22	18	21	16	19	17	18	15	22
23	23	22	22	21	21	19	19	21	23
19	18	21	18	20	20	22	21	22	24
18	19	23	23	23	22	20	22	19	20

As a group, males under 21 arrested in 1946 showed little change from 1945 (+1.6 percent) while females in this age group declined 33.1 percent, but even so the number of girls under 21 arrested in 1946 (13,542) exceeded the 1941 figure by 40 percent, while males under 21 (95,245) fell short of the 1941 total by 5.8 percent. In this connection it may be remembered that the rise in juvenile crime among girls during the early war years was much more pronounced than the increase in the arrests of males under 21, and despite a 10.6 percent decrease in arrests of females under 21 during 1945 and the marked decline in 1946, the frequency of arrests for females in this lower age group was still at an unusually high level as compared with the last peacetime year.

During 1946, males and females under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted numbered 108,787, constituting 16.9 percent of the total arrests. In addition, there were 112,215 (17.3 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 221,002 (34.2 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 103,725 (16.1 percent). The resultant total is 324,727 (50.3 percent) less than 30 years of age. It should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

Youths played a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property as indicated by the following figures: During 1946 there were 154,234 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson; and 48,586 (31.5 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

The extent of the participation of youths in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the following figures: During 1946 34.2 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 54.5 percent of those charged with robbery, 60.4 percent of those charged with burglary, 46.0 percent of those charged with larceny, and 74.6 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half (51.5 percent) of all crimes against property during 1946 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

Number of Males Arrested - Ages 16 to 24

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS

JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1946

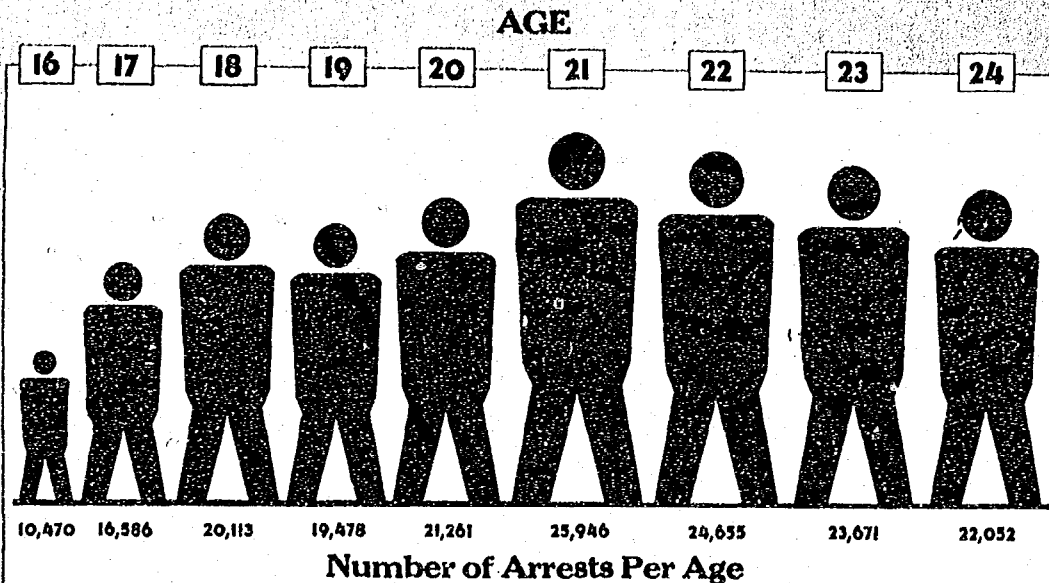


FIGURE 17.

TABLE 44.—Arrests by age groups, 1940
(Data compiled from fingerprint records)

Offense charged	Total, all ages	Age																Not known	
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		50 and over
Total	615,430	5,953	4,802	11,401	18,217	23,417	22,998	24,539	30,159	29,035	27,595	23,438	103,726	83,956	74,250	59,718	43,573	58,772	1,435
Criminal homicide	6,450	31	38	82	105	150	192	205	290	208	70	200	1,137	904	824	652	438	527	27
Robbery	18,980	60	111	435	794	1,310	1,326	1,258	1,422	1,320	1,184	1,056	3,675	2,169	1,911	1,739	402	301	30
Assault	51,283	62	92	376	709	1,202	1,365	1,691	2,237	2,254	2,308	2,199	9,824	6,084	6,830	4,674	3,225	4,088	74
Burglary—breaking or entering	35,003	1,185	953	2,493	2,902	2,608	2,161	1,928	1,894	1,781	1,603	1,361	4,963	3,280	2,260	1,490	889	877	65
Larceny—theft	56,718	837	681	1,883	2,917	3,400	2,923	2,807	2,935	2,810	2,604	2,207	8,069	6,260	4,227	3,056	2,847	3,553	59
Auto theft	20,453	329	270	1,667	1,918	2,325	1,907	1,663	1,611	1,266	1,116	908	2,754	1,163	605	339	191	101	36
Embezzlement and fraud	12,737	13	22	67	101	245	314	306	413	483	468	481	2,330	2,068	1,772	1,370	1,022	1,233	29
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,188	12	13	51	107	156	121	130	112	117	123	132	492	450	390	283	205	307	29
Arson	709	6	6	23	31	24	20	16	20	35	28	17	92	98	72	71	58	82	2
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,387	26	30	98	203	256	270	296	325	327	320	266	1,169	942	644	442	355	256	0
Rape	5,308	31	48	211	354	499	502	513	714	696	599	2,185	1,481	1,132	782	380	230	418	12
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,251	3	8	41	117	298	379	375	667	461	473	470	1,635	919	668	382	230	418	12
Other sex offenses	13,258	31	33	133	242	620	652	647	833	774	625	520	2,016	2,518	1,816	1,162	703	614	21
Narcotic drug laws	2,807	1	2	9	33	93	163	160	131	141	126	120	520	409	319	272	202	217	3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	12,065	14	29	249	903	499	669	674	712	630	650	670	2,271	1,690	1,297	828	549	693	16
Offenses against family and children	11,337	1	2	8	31	70	137	200	302	354	408	438	2,119	2,518	1,919	1,019	795	629	14
Liquor laws	7,088	6	12	30	74	130	149	187	228	200	224	210	8,356	4,806	4,465	3,786	2,666	3,394	51
Driving while intoxicated	30,980	4	11	41	110	262	445	767	1,181	1,211	1,230	1,198	4,206	3,679	3,077	2,370	1,830	2,316	25
Road and driving laws	6,644	1	7	60	110	252	295	390	497	431	402	362	1,206	879	607	370	239	316	14
Parking violations	81	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	4	1	1	10	13	14	2	8	11	1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	6,743	4	14	65	130	244	230	310	373	330	321	301	1,652	757	579	355	286	332	16
Disorderly conduct	44,289	98	114	301	609	1,349	1,609	1,925	2,500	2,454	2,263	1,991	7,802	5,804	4,992	3,623	2,610	3,091	60
Drunkennes	150,678	28	61	237	720	1,105	2,122	2,818	4,395	4,116	4,323	4,116	19,742	10,988	22,516	21,083	17,133	24,779	387
Vagrancy	36,951	66	118	638	1,208	1,923	1,701	1,676	1,615	1,974	1,732	1,470	6,496	4,073	3,621	3,172	2,270	3,721	164
Gambling	12,964	19	11	43	73	133	126	155	271	268	321	359	1,936	2,376	2,143	1,714	1,343	1,620	20
Suspicion	42,071	382	433	982	2,476	2,197	1,943	2,093	2,409	2,335	2,095	2,011	7,355	5,083	4,035	2,854	2,044	2,431	132
Not stated	4,570	6	10	45	80	154	135	169	209	198	169	736	651	607	466	331	220	231	23
All other offenses	29,484	719	737	1,286	1,476	1,135	1,300	1,541	1,651	1,376	1,210	1,108	4,660	3,630	2,662	1,017	1,387	1,894	66

Number of Females Arrested - Ages 16 to 24

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS

JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1948

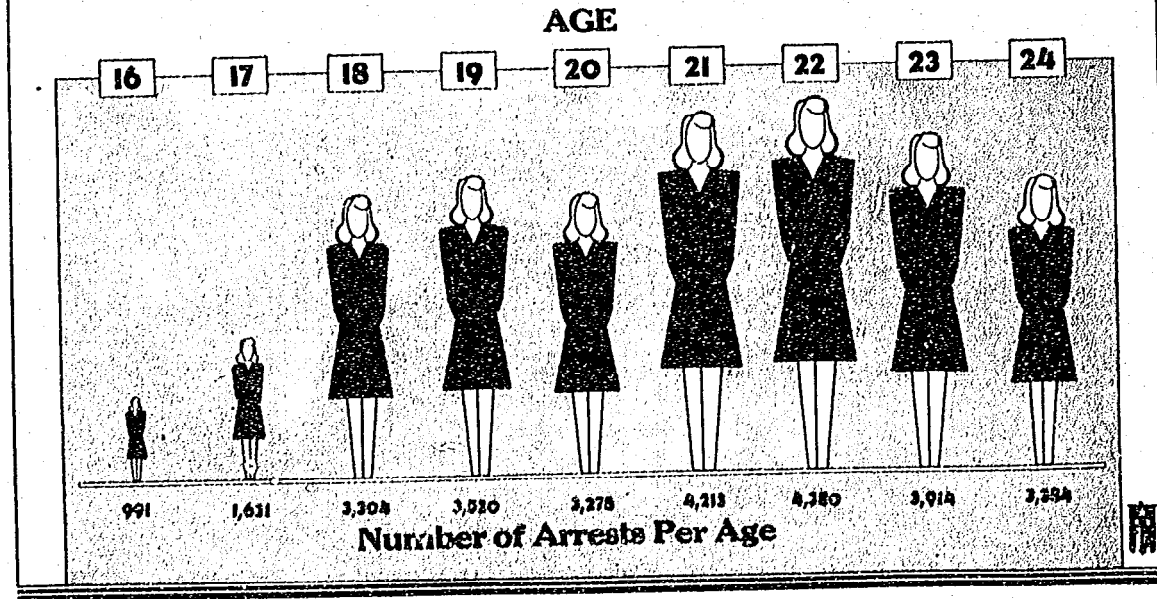


FIGURE 18.

TABLE 45.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, 1946

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 18 years of age	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percent-age under 18 years of age	Percent-age under 21 years of age	Total percent-age under 25 years of age
Total	645,431	37,833	108,787	231,002	5.9	16.9	34.3
Criminal homicide.....	6,480	256	808	1,011	4.0	12.5	29.5
Robbery.....	19,990	1,463	5,366	10,348	7.7	28.3	54.5
Assault.....	51,233	1,233	5,486	14,484	2.4	10.7	28.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	35,003	7,335	14,432	21,134	21.3	41.2	60.4
Larceny—theft.....	58,718	6,351	15,481	26,107	11.2	27.3	46.0
Auto theft.....	20,452	4,435	10,330	15,263	21.7	50.5	74.6
Embezzlement and fraud.....	12,787	263	1,128	2,963	2.1	8.8	23.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,198	183	569	1,053	5.7	17.8	32.9
Arson.....	709	65	125	234	9.2	17.6	33.0
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	6,387	357	1,155	2,403	5.6	18.1	37.6
Rape.....	3,398	644	2,138	4,138	7.8	26.0	49.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	10,321	169	1,221	3,855	1.6	11.9	37.6
Other sex offenses.....	18,256	439	2,138	5,380	2.7	13.3	33.1
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,307	45	347	871	1.6	12.4	31.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	12,065	695	2,258	4,522	5.8	18.7	40.0
Offenses against family and children.....	11,527	45	452	1,954	.4	4.0	17.3
Liquor laws.....	7,086	118	584	1,461	1.7	8.2	20.6
Driving while intoxicated.....	30,980	166	1,640	6,436	.5	5.3	20.8
Road and driving laws.....	6,544	210	1,153	2,555	3.2	17.6	43.6
Parking violations.....	81	4	7	19	4.9	8.6	23.5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	5,742	212	1,002	2,329	3.7	17.5	40.6
Disorderly conduct.....	44,299	1,412	6,395	15,612	3.2	14.4	35.2
Drunkenness.....	150,793	1,052	7,487	24,980	?	?	16.6
Vagrancy.....	36,321	1,990	7,289	14,419	5.4	19.7	39.0
Gambling.....	12,964	137	549	1,793	1.1	4.2	13.9
Suspicion.....	43,371	3,987	10,300	19,134	9.2	25.7	44.5
Not stated.....	4,570	147	606	1,387	3.2	13.3	30.4
All other offenses.....	29,464	4,235	8,401	13,652	14.4	28.5	46.3

TABLE 46.—Arrests, selected age groups, 1937-46, males

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Years	Number of arrests					Percent change from previous year				
	Total	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25 and over	Total	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25 and over
1937.....	484,177	31,218	55,146	79,266	316,866					
1938.....	516,596	33,907	63,650	86,369	331,931	+6.7	+8.6	+13.7	+9.0	+4.8
1939.....	533,103	36,097	65,507	83,603	347,263	+3.2	+6.5	+2.6	-3.2	+4.6
1940.....	557,083	33,111	64,810	81,766	376,895	+4.5	-8.3	-1.1	-2.2	+8.5
1941.....	572,759	34,408	66,689	75,175	398,562	+2.8	+3.9	+2.9	-8.1	+5.0
1942.....	513,633	33,746	63,672	62,376	335,257	-10.0	-1.9	-4.5	-17.0	-10.2
1943.....	411,649	41,643	45,345	46,649	274,642	-20.2	+23.4	-24.1	-25.2	-22.7
1944.....	405,379	40,892	44,234	48,817	271,165	-1.5	-1.5	-8.5	+4.6	-1.3
1945.....	459,708	44,667	49,083	58,623	306,932	+13.4	+9.2	+11.0	+20.2	+13.2
1946.....	578,689	34,393	60,832	90,324	383,866	+25.4	-23.0	+24.0	+64.3	+23.1

! Total figures include arrests age unknown.

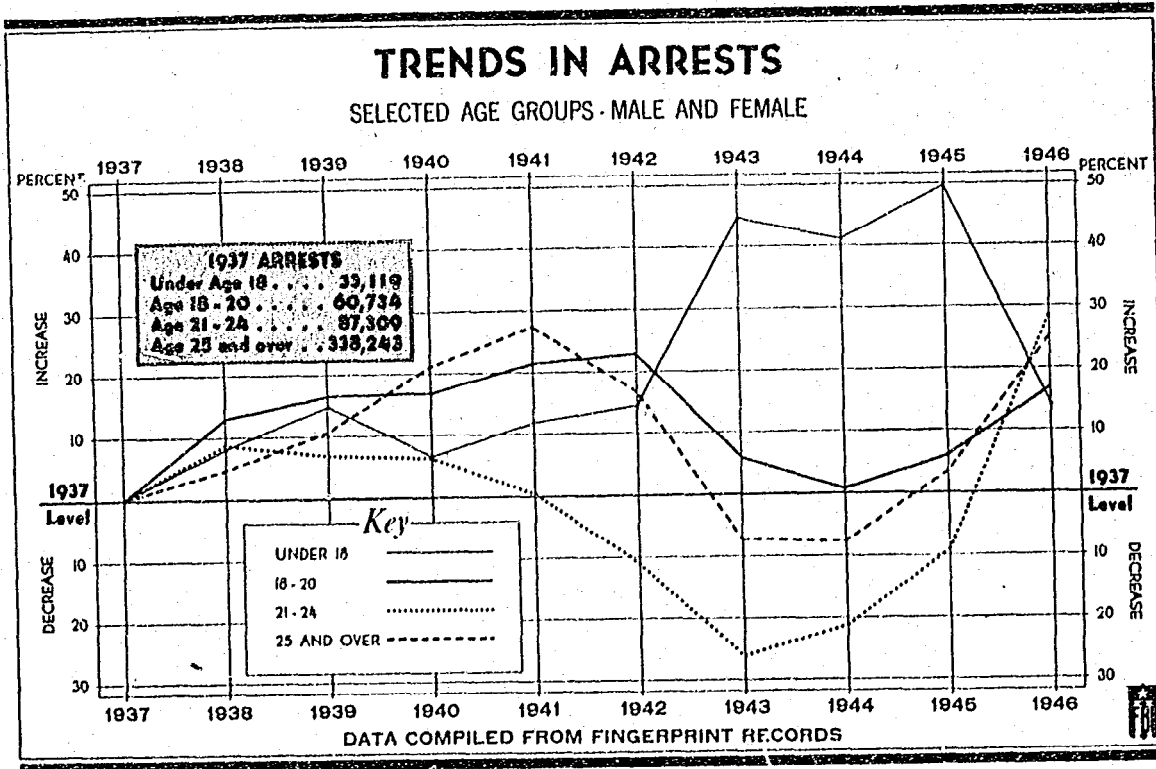


FIGURE 10.

TABLE 47.—Arrests, selected age groups, 1937-46, females

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Years	Number of arrests					Percent change from previous year				
	Total ¹	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25 and over	Total	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25 and over
1937.....	35,978	1,901	4,588	8,043	21,377					
1938.....	37,780	1,897	4,771	8,540	22,527	+5.0	-0.2	+4.0	+6.2	+5.4
1939.....	43,818	1,946	5,307	9,748	26,734	+16.0	+2.6	+11.2	+14.1	+18.7
1940.....	51,950	2,221	6,196	11,147	32,369	+18.6	+14.1	+16.0	+14.1	+21.1
1941.....	57,799	2,662	7,013	12,436	35,480	+11.3	+19.9	+13.9	+12.1	+9.6
1942.....	70,353	4,176	10,822	15,290	39,877	+21.7	+55.9	+55.3	+22.4	+12.4
1943.....	79,122	6,241	16,051	17,795	38,942	+12.5	+49.4	+47.4	+16.4	+2.3
1944.....	83,600	5,798	16,838	19,849	41,650	+5.7	-7.1	+4.9	+11.5	+5.4
1945.....	84,144	4,899	15,347	20,780	43,060	+1.7	-15.5	-8.9	+4.7	+4.9
1946.....	68,742	3,440	10,102	15,891	39,128	-18.3	-29.8	-34.2	-23.5	-9.1

¹ Total figures include arrests age unknown.**Criminal Repeaters**

Of all the 645,431 arrest records examined, 350,066 (54.2 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the FBI. For males the percentage having prior records was 56.1 and for females the percentage was 39.0. These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records and in no way relate to the Civil Identification Files of the FBI.

Arrests Outside of State of Birth

The 1940 decennial census indicates that 22.4 percent of the native population resided outside of their State of birth. Tabulation of similar information from the fingerprint records disclosed that 56.4 percent of all the persons arrested and fingerprinted during 1946 were arrested outside of their State of birth. The figures for males and females were generally quite similar, for males 56.6 percent and for females 54.4 percent.

Race

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Including Mexicans, who numbered 19,793, members of the white race represented 478,211 of the 645,431 arrest records received, while 159,172 were Negroes, 5,700 were Indians, 432 Chinese, 140 Japanese and 1,776 were representatives of other races.

TABLE 48.—Percentage of persons arrested with previous fingerprint records, 1946

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws.....	77.6	Disorderly conduct.....	48.6
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	65.7	All other offenses.....	47.9
Vagrancy.....	63.3	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	47.7
Drunkenness.....	62.9	Offenses against family and children.....	47.4
Embezzlement and fraud.....	62.7	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	46.4
Robbery.....	61.0	Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	45.4
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	57.4	Rape.....	44.8
Larceny— theft.....	54.9	Criminal homicide.....	42.3
Assault.....	51.7	Driving while intoxicated.....	42.1
Gambling.....	51.5	Parking violations ¹	42.0
Auto theft.....	50.8	Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws.....	40.6
Liquor laws.....	50.1	Other sex offenses.....	39.2
Suspicion.....	50.0	Violation of road and driving laws.....	33.5
Arson.....	48.8		

¹ Only 81 fingerprint cards received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

TABLE 49.—Arrests by race, 1946

[Data compiled from fingerprint records]

Offense charged	Total, all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total.....	665,431	478,211	159,173	5,700	452	140	1,778
Criminal homicide.....	6,480	3,559	2,871	23	5	2	20
Robbery.....	18,880	11,303	7,318	91	16	3	49
Assault.....	41,288	29,173	21,662	246	19	7	176
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	35,003	24,936	9,796	172	11	6	82
Larceny— theft.....	56,718	38,431	17,862	278	16	5	129
Auto theft.....	20,442	17,199	3,946	171	1	4	31
Embezzlement and fraud.....	12,737	10,986	1,732	37	6	1	23
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,198	2,157	1,023	7	3		8
Arson.....	709	533	163	8	2		11
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	6,387	3,365	955	52	2	2	42
Rape.....	8,308	5,887	2,313	59	5		11
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	10,351	6,401	3,719	97	7	1	26
Other sex offenses.....	14,356	13,322	2,801	73	11	5	37
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,807	1,773	903	7	96	4	24
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	12,065	5,949	6,010	33	10	2	61
Offenses against family and children.....	11,327	9,568	1,713	35		1	15
Liquor laws.....	7,098	4,311	2,702	49	7	2	15
Driving while intoxicated.....	30,960	28,018	2,629	282	4	8	79
Road and driving laws.....	6,544	5,225	1,276	24	2	3	4
Parking violations.....	81	63	18				
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	5,742	4,238	1,459	27	1	1	16
Disorderly conduct.....	44,299	32,118	11,735	236	11	13	95
Drunkenness.....	156,730	126,147	21,449	711	25	10	396
Vagrancy.....	36,951	28,187	8,191	430	15	9	113
Gambling.....	15,964	6,017	6,645	10	92	37	163
Suspicion.....	42,971	30,487	12,173	208	13	2	88
Not stated.....	4,570	3,438	1,039	62	4		13
All other offenses.....	29,484	23,203	5,982	185	48	10	76

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide*.—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny— theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults*.—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting*.—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud*.—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*.—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufac-

turing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice*.—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice)*.—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children*.—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws*.—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws*.—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations. State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness*.—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct*.—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy*.—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling*.—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated*.—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws*.—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations*.—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws*.—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses*.—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion*.—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS



ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XVIII

Number 2

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1947

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XVIII

January 1948

Number 2

SUMMARY

Annual Crime Trends

Compared with prewar figures, urban crime in 1947 was still high with rape and aggravated assault 48.3 percent and 59.5 percent over the average for 1938-41. Nineteen forty-seven urban crime exceeded prewar average figures in other categories as follows: Murder, 15.4 percent; burglary, 15.3 percent; robbery, 14.6 percent; larceny, 2.6 percent; negligent manslaughter, 2.1 percent; and auto theft, 1.9 percent.

Compared with 1946, urban crime increased in only two categories, rape (+2.9 percent) and aggravated assault (+3.3 percent). The decreases from the 1946 figures were larceny, 2.3 percent; burglary, 3.7 percent; robbery, 5.5 percent; murder, 5.9 percent; negligent manslaughter, 8.9 percent; and auto theft, 20.7 percent.

In the rural areas increases were registered in 1947 over 1946 in each offense class except criminal homicide and auto theft. Rapes increased 15.7 percent; burglaries, 13.7 percent; larcenies, 10.6 percent; aggravated assaults, 10.9 percent; and robberies, 1.9 percent. Murders decreased 3.7 percent and negligent manslaughters, 0.9 percent. Auto thefts were off 15.1 percent.

The figures for crime as a total show a 7.1 percent increase in the rural areas and a 5.1 percent decrease in the cities, while for the Nation as a whole it is estimated that the grand total for 1946 remained substantially unchanged in 1947.

Crime Rates, 1947

Cities with over 100,000 inhabitants reported more crime per unit of population than the smaller communities in 1947. Exceptions to this general rule were noted in the aggravated assault and larceny classifications, since cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000 reported more aggravated assaults per hundred thousand inhabitants than the larger communities and a higher larceny rate than cities with population in excess of 250,000.

Value of Property Stolen and Recovered, 1947

Over 60 percent of stolen property was recovered by the police in 1947. The figure for stolen automobiles based on values was 92.6

percent and for other types of property as follows: Clothing, 24.7 percent; jewelry, 21.3 percent; money, 14.7 percent; furs, 9.2 percent; and miscellaneous property, 31.9 percent.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes

An estimated total of 1,665,110 serious crimes were committed in the United States in 1947, or one every 18.9 seconds. With the passing of each hour on the average 12 persons were raped, feloniously assaulted, or killed, and during the same period 49 others were robbed or had their places burglarized while the cars of 21 others were stolen. In addition, there were 108 miscellaneous larcenies committed each average hour.

Monthly Variations in Crime

The seasonal fluctuation in crimes for 1947 was similar to that reported in prior years. Robberies, burglaries, and auto thefts were least frequent during the warm summer months and most prevalent during the colder seasons when the nights were longer. Robberies and burglaries both showed highest frequency in January. Auto thefts and larcenies were most frequent in April and October, respectively. Murders, rapes, and aggravated assaults were least frequent in February and rose to peaks during the summer months as follows: Murders in July, aggravated assaults in August, and rapes in September. Negligent manslaughters followed the general trend of traffic fatalities, being least frequent in the summer and highest during the winter months.

Persons Arrested, 1947

During 1947, fingerprint arrest records received at the FBI totaled 734,041, the largest number since the tabulation of such data first began in 1932. Age 21 predominated among the single-age groups. Arrests of males under 21 increased 10.5 percent over the figures for 1946 and arrests of girls under 21 declined 6.6 percent. Of the total arrest records received, 55.4 percent represented persons who already had fingerprint arrest records on file at the F B I.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained

herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1947. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	1,079	1,040	96.4	62,737,577	62,182,974	99.1
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	37	100.0	30,195,339	30,195,339	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	55	55	100.0	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	107	107	100.0	2,343,917	2,343,917	100.0
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	213	213	100.0	7,417,063	7,417,063	100.0
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	667	628	94.2	9,988,578	9,453,975	94.4

NOTE.—The above table does not include 2,125 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 10,594,341. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

In addition to the 3,165 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1947, one or more reports were received during the year from 2,376 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 11 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, making a grand total of 5,552 agencies contributing crime reports to the F B I during 1947.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

Over 90 percent of the urban population of the United States is represented by law enforcement agencies whose reports were used in preparing the urban crime rate tabulations in this issue of the bulletin. The crime reports received are carefully examined and any apparent discrepancies or any indications of a misunderstanding as to the procedure to be followed in preparing reports are made the subject of correspondence. Special agents of the F B I are in contact from time to time with the contributing law-enforcement agencies, and in addition the larger places are contacted personally by representatives of the F B I with special training and experience in uniform crime reporting for the purpose of being of all possible assistance to the local law-enforcement agencies in connection with the preparation of the uniform crime reports.

Again in 1947, cities with over 100,000 inhabitants reported more crime per unit of population than the smaller communities. Exceptions to this general rule are found in the aggravated assault and larceny classifications. Cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000 reported more aggravated assaults per 100,000 inhabitants than the larger communities and a higher larceny rate than cities with population in excess of 250,000.

Although less than 6 percent of the crimes reported by the cities represented in table 29 were offenses against the person, it should be observed that these communities reported 7,101 criminal homicides, 8,615 rapes and 49,291 offenses of assault with intent to kill. Three and one-half percent of the offenses reported were robberies, 10.8 percent were auto thefts, 23.1 percent were burglaries, and 56.9 percent of the offenses reported were larcenies.

TABLE 29.—Offenses known to the police, 1947; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups

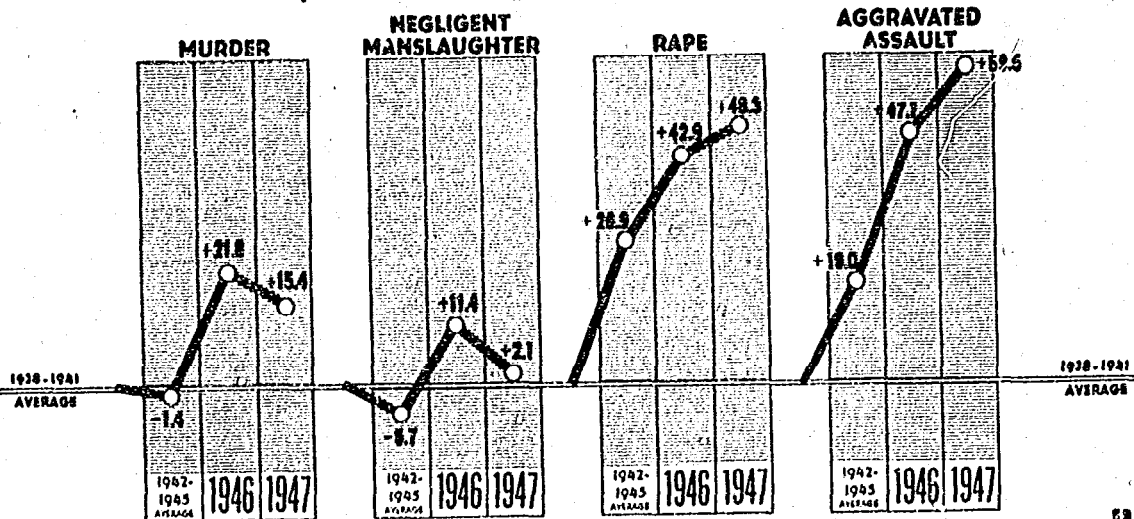
[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,392 cities; total population, 68,280,062:								
Number of offenses known.....	4,178	2,923	8,615	40,677	49,291	228,571	568,080	124,333
Rate per 100,000.....	6.13	4.33	12.62	59.6	72.2	339.8	831.9	182.1
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,156:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,124	1,598	4,790	25,629	25,658	102,417	206,536	58,922
Rate per 100,000.....	7.11	5.35	16.02	85.7	85.8	450.6	1007.1	197.1
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
Number of offenses known.....	601	411	979	5,372	5,841	39,610	87,343	18,847
Rate per 100,000.....	7.71	5.27	12.56	68.9	75.0	508.3	1120.8	241.9
GROUP III								
107 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,343,917:								
Number of offenses known.....	463	260	729	3,159	6,520	28,809	76,250	13,717
Rate per 100,000.....	6.30	3.54	9.93	43.0	88.8	392.3	1038.3	186.8
GROUP IV								
211 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,344,474:								
Number of offenses known.....	304	270	598	2,371	4,641	25,251	73,599	11,982
Rate per 100,000.....	4.14	3.68	8.14	32.3	63.2	343.8	1002.1	163.2
GROUP V								
566 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,532,054:								
Number of offenses known.....	387	178	773	2,315	3,912	25,182	74,882	12,315
Rate per 100,000.....	4.30	2.09	9.06	27.1	45.9	295.1	874.1	144.3
GROUP VI								
1,417 cities under 10,000; total population, 7,372,801:								
Number of offenses known.....	319	206	746	1,831	2,742	18,302	47,767	8,563
Rate per 100,000.....	4.33	2.79	10.12	24.8	37.2	248.2	647.9	116.1

¹ The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny-theft are based on reports as follows: Groups I-VI, 2,290 cities, total population, 58,893,733; group I, 34 cities, total population, 29,507,537.

URBAN CRIME PRE-WAR, WAR, AND POST-WAR YEARS

(Offenses Against the Person)



Offenses known to the police in 373 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants - total population 50,616,919

FBI
CHART

FIGURE 9.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police in Urban Communities

While crime in the urban areas was generally down in 1947 compared with the previous year, a study of the available figures for earlier periods shows clearly that 1947 crime was still high. Figures 9 and 10 indicate the relative position of the crime totals for 1947, 1946, and the average war year (1942-45) in comparison with the average prewar year (1938-41) based on reports received over the period 1938-47 from 373 of the Nation's largest cities.

Criminal homicides, robberies, burglaries, and larcenies generally followed the same pattern over the years. In comparison with the prewar average, such offenses were less frequent during the war but rose sharply in 1946 to points well above the average for 1938-41. These crimes in 1947 declined, but not enough. They still exceeded the prewar figures as follows: Murder, 15.4 percent; negligent manslaughter, 2.1 percent; robbery, 14.6 percent; burglary, 15.3 percent; and larceny, 2.6 percent.

Auto thefts rose during the war and sharply thereafter to a position in 1946, 28.5 percent in excess of the prewar average. The marked decline in such offenses recorded in 1947 brought that year's total close to the average for 1938-41, but still 1.9 percent above it.

Rape and aggravated assault have shown serious and steady increases over the years with practically no tendency to decline or even level off. These crimes of violence rose sharply during the war and were still on the increase in 1946 and 1947, with the latter year's figures above the prewar totals by 48.3 percent for rape and 59.5 percent for aggravated assault.

Tables 30 and 31 show the offenses reported during 1946 and 1947 by 2,076 cities representing 65,432,168 inhabitants. Urban communities of all sizes are included and as a group their reports reflected decreases in all crimes except rape and aggravated assault which rose 2.9 and 3.3 percent, respectively. Murder and negligent manslaughter decreased 5.9 and 8.9 percent in that order and auto thefts dropped 20.7 percent. Other decreases were: Robbery, 5.5 percent; burglary, 3.7 percent; and larceny, 2.3 percent.

Generally, the separate population groups showed similar trends except that cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000, contrary to the general over-all trend, increased in murders and decreased in aggravated assaults. Similarly, urban communities under 10,000 in population reported increases in negligent manslaughter and larceny and decreases in aggravated assault. The crime trends for 1947 by population group are shown in table 30.

With the cities divided according to location (table 31) it is observed that the rise in the number of offenses of rape was recorded in all

areas except the East North Central and West North Central divisions. Similarly, aggravated assault increased in all but the New England and West North Central geographic divisions. Exceptions to the general downward trend for all other offense classes were reflected in the following areas: Murder increased in the Pacific States; negligent manslaughter increased in the New England and Middle Atlantic States; robbery rose in the East North Central, West North Central, and Mountain States; burglary was up in the South Atlantic, East South Central, Mountain, and Pacific areas; and larceny rose in the Mountain and Pacific States.

Auto theft declined in all geographic divisions and in each individual State except Minnesota and Montana.

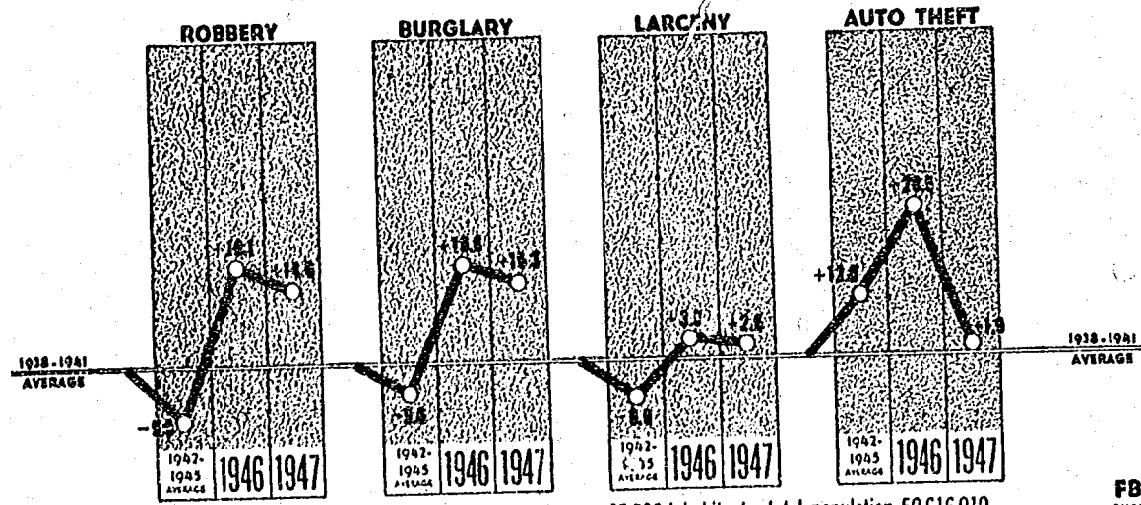
TABLE 30.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1946-47, by population groups

Population group	Total	Murder and negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total, 2,676 cities; population, 65,432,168:									
1946.....	1,090,591	4,199	3,085	9,000	41,174	43,850	234,829	564,430	150,997
1947.....	998,783	3,841	2,512	8,293	38,908	43,318	228,096	551,653	119,789
Percent change.....	-8.1	-8.6	-14.8	-7.8	-5.5	+3.3	-3.7	-2.3	-20.7
Group I, 35 cities; population, 29,231,075:									
1946.....	442,289	2,195	1,694	4,530	25,377	21,252	700,430	212,391	73,182
1947.....	413,894	2,059	1,575	4,654	24,670	23,245	95,371	305,141	57,279
Percent change.....	-6.4	-6.2	-7.0	+1.9	-3.5	+4.5	-5.1	-3.4	-21.7
Group II, 54 cities; population, 7,997,953:									
1946.....	182,345	611	457	968	5,656	5,265	39,134	87,183	22,991
1947.....	157,319	597	400	975	5,264	5,780	28,977	86,671	18,655
Percent change.....	-3.1	-2.3	-13.5	+7.7	-6.9	+7.7	-1.4	-1.6	-18.9
Group III, 105 cities; population, 7,225,754:									
1946.....	134,856	431	291	666	3,595	6,174	29,249	76,818	16,962
1947.....	123,980	443	252	724	3,032	6,182	27,868	74,283	13,266
Percent change.....	-8.8	+2.8	-13.4	+9.7	-15.7	-4	-6.9	-3.3	-21.8
Group IV, 208 cities; population, 7,226,295:									
1946.....	124,051	330	319	563	2,499	4,600	25,714	73,542	14,484
1947.....	117,469	297	267	590	2,342	4,634	24,895	72,603	11,841
Percent change.....	-5.3	-10.0	-16.3	+4.8	-6.3	+7	-3.2	-3.9	-18.2
Group V, 325 cities; population, 7,962,641:									
1946.....	116,573	376	192	635	2,312	3,130	23,824	71,926	14,138
1947.....	112,506	316	164	718	2,151	3,341	23,564	70,838	11,414
Percent change.....	-3.5	-16.0	-14.6	+9.6	-7.0	+6.1	-1.1	-1.5	-19.3
Group VI, 1,149 cities; population, 6,118,430:									
1946.....	70,407	243	152	580	1,535	2,309	15,778	40,570	9,240
1947.....	68,617	229	154	611	1,447	2,164	15,521	42,147	7,344
Percent change.....	-1.1	-5.8	+1.3	+5.3	-5.7	-6.3	-1.6	+3.9	-20.5

URBAN CRIME

PRE-WAR, WAR, AND POST-WAR YEARS

(Offenses Against Property)



Offenses known to the police in 373 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants - total population 50,616,919

FBI
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FIGURE 10.

TABLE 31.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1946-47, by regions, geographic divisions, and States

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—break-in or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total, 2,076 cities; population, 65,432,168:									
1946.....	1,050,551	4,186	3,085	8,000	41,174	43,850	234,829	564,430	150,927
1947.....	998,785	3,841	2,812	8,233	38,906	45,316	226,096	551,683	119,799
Percent change.....	-5.1	-8.9	-8.9	+2.9	-5.5	+3.3	-3.7	-2.3	-20.7
The North, 1,424 cities; population, 46,758,018:									
1946.....	538,273	1,872	1,751	4,914	20,817	19,069	125,145	295,314	79,393
1947.....	500,997	1,780	1,697	4,870	20,794	19,496	116,338	272,785	65,287
Percent change.....	-6.9	-4.9	-3.1	-0.9	-1.1	+2.2	-7.0	-4.4	-20.3
New England, 181 cities; population, 5,963,345:									
1946.....	64,946	92	154	457	1,226	825	17,259	35,199	9,765
1947.....	61,950	82	185	450	1,117	734	16,713	35,174	8,063
Percent change.....	-4.6	-8.7	+20.1	+5.0	-8.9	-10.8	-6.5	(1)	-17.4
Connecticut, 27 cities; population, 1,090,980:									
1946.....	14,557	24	30	65	236	246	3,330	8,184	1,642
1947.....	13,732	24	33	55	229	272	2,600	8,061	1,458
Maine, 18 cities; population, 298,877:									
1946.....	3,658	3	9	23	65	41	843	2,201	474
1947.....	3,414	3	8	18	40	19	792	2,176	356
Massachusetts, 101 cities; population, 3,652,281:									
1946.....	36,279	55	80	280	744	397	9,706	18,667	6,341
1947.....	33,077	51	118	330	726	298	9,245	19,082	5,227
New Hampshire, 14 cities; population, 259,235:									
1946.....	1,651	3	4	25	7	6	391	1,044	171
1947.....	1,523	1	5	17	12	8	335	1,022	123
Rhode Island, 15 cities; population, 610,107:									
1946.....	8,159	7	31	32	171	131	2,265	4,490	1,032
1947.....	7,426	3	21	29	100	133	2,008	4,330	802
Vermont, 6 cities; population, 71,865:									
1946.....	842			4	3	2	124	604	105
1947.....	778	2		1	10	4	163	383	95
Middle Atlantic, 497 cities; population, 10,181,071:									
1946.....	145,259	706	826	1,010	5,547	6,753	31,122	62,056	31,480
1947.....	123,920	658	909	1,032	4,906	7,177	29,678	54,368	29,950
Percent change.....	-13.5	-5.8	+6.4	+5.2	-11.6	+6.2	-13.0	-11.5	-23.9
New Jersey, 128 cities; population, 2,578,400:									
1946.....	28,755	66	149	232	1,023	1,350	8,118	13,282	4,535
1947.....	28,412	71	112	240	809	1,308	7,708	13,140	3,024
New York, 163 cities; population, 11,501,988:									
1946.....	71,940	400	546	985	2,213	3,673	12,665	32,217	15,541
1947.....	58,271	386	583	992	2,015	3,860	10,006	25,723	14,584
Pennsylvania, 206 cities; population, 5,600,683:									
1946.....	43,234	240	244	393	2,311	1,736	13,339	16,537	8,414
1947.....	39,283	201	304	430	2,082	1,889	11,564	16,071	6,342
East North Central, 497 cities; population, 16,304,824:									
1946.....	255,424	814	488	2,291	11,840	9,041	57,918	144,658	28,449
1947.....	245,709	810	577	2,225	12,501	9,175	54,909	140,148	22,985
Percent change.....	-4.8	-0.6	-21.9	-2.9	+5.9	+1.5	-5.2	-3.7	-19.3
Illinois, 131 cities; population, 5,362,611:									
1946.....	59,397	303	109	607	4,716	2,509	15,867	29,165	6,121
1947.....	54,642	266	88	653	5,614	2,203	14,110	26,464	5,244

1 A decrease of less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

TABLE 31.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1946-47, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Indiana, 58 cities; population, 1,650,648:									
1946.....	30,795	86	54	161	984	983	7,332	16,898	4,327
1947.....	29,048	105	40	161	991	753	7,199	16,253	3,546
Michigan, 95 cities; population, 3,318,433:									
1946.....	71,187	154	114	958	2,967	3,400	14,734	41,767	7,065
1947.....	70,575	160	66	772	2,877	3,902	15,100	42,135	5,617
Ohio, 140 cities; population, 4,397,647:									
1946.....	73,641	256	174	495	3,005	2,019	17,563	43,972	8,857
1947.....	71,449	232	156	549	2,905	2,197	16,143	42,204	7,043
Wisconsin, 73 cities; population, 1,573,545:									
1946.....	18,474	15	32	70	138	160	2,422	13,556	2,081
1947.....	17,395	27	27	90	168	120	2,356	13,092	1,515
West North Central, 249 cities; population, 5,308,718:									
1946.....	74,604	290	175	576	2,204	2,446	15,844	43,410	9,626
1947.....	71,372	228	156	533	2,279	2,499	15,028	42,307	8,286
Percent change.....	-3.5	-22.3	-22.3	-7.5	+3.0	-1.9	-5.1	-2.1	-14.5
Iowa, 53 cities; population, 916,883:									
1946.....	12,268	35	18	62	191	113	2,737	7,572	1,228
1947.....	11,448	19	14	43	179	93	2,357	7,364	1,379
Kansas, 48 cities; population, 682,408:									
1946.....	11,783	27	10	78	232	138	3,044	6,901	1,338
1947.....	11,179	28	12	47	206	190	2,776	6,721	1,199
Minnesota, 64 cities; population, 1,333,673:									
1946.....	12,274	19	41	77	310	136	2,896	8,972	1,623
1947.....	14,421	18	32	74	373	133	2,944	9,011	1,644
Missouri, 41 cities; population, 1,637,483:									
1946.....	98,263	158	89	312	1,296	1,906	5,408	13,573	3,321
1947.....	24,738	144	55	320	1,320	1,734	5,395	12,673	2,277
Nebraska, 21 cities; population, 442,247:									
1946.....	7,015	21	11	20	132	137	1,333	4,258	1,103
1947.....	7,192	16	19	21	129	173	1,449	4,606	719
North Dakota, 9 cities; population, 105,072:									
1946.....	1,438			20	32	6	158	1,057	163
1947.....	1,409		2	19	23	9	210	1,053	91
South Dakota, 13 cities; population, 130,952:									
1946.....	1,562		6	7	11	10	268	1,077	183
1947.....	1,535	3	2	9	26	8	278	1,079	130
The South, 369 cities; population, 11,103,078:									
1946.....	253,112	1,863	670	1,324	8,575	18,663	55,268	129,530	33,664
1947.....	242,457	1,708	580	1,496	7,330	19,780	57,647	123,662	33,234
Percent change.....	-4.2	-8.6	-13.4	+13.0	-14.5	+4.9	-1.1	-3.2	-16.1
South Atlantic, 177 cities; population, 5,023,666:									
1946.....	114,712	805	277	658	3,276	10,490	25,167	53,133	15,296
1947.....	111,687	749	210	775	3,275	10,914	25,448	57,476	12,810
Percent change.....	-2.6	-7.0	-23.4	+17.8	-17.6	+4.0	+1.7	-1.1	-15.8
Delaware, 2 cities; population, 118,021:									
1946.....	2,697	11	12	8	104	13	576	1,592	381
1947.....	2,642	6	5	9	92	10	544	1,689	284
Florida, 30 cities; population, 829,414:									
1946.....	25,833	137	60	72	928	1,402	7,150	13,296	2,778
1947.....	27,144	163	63	104	895	1,681	7,981	14,010	3,247

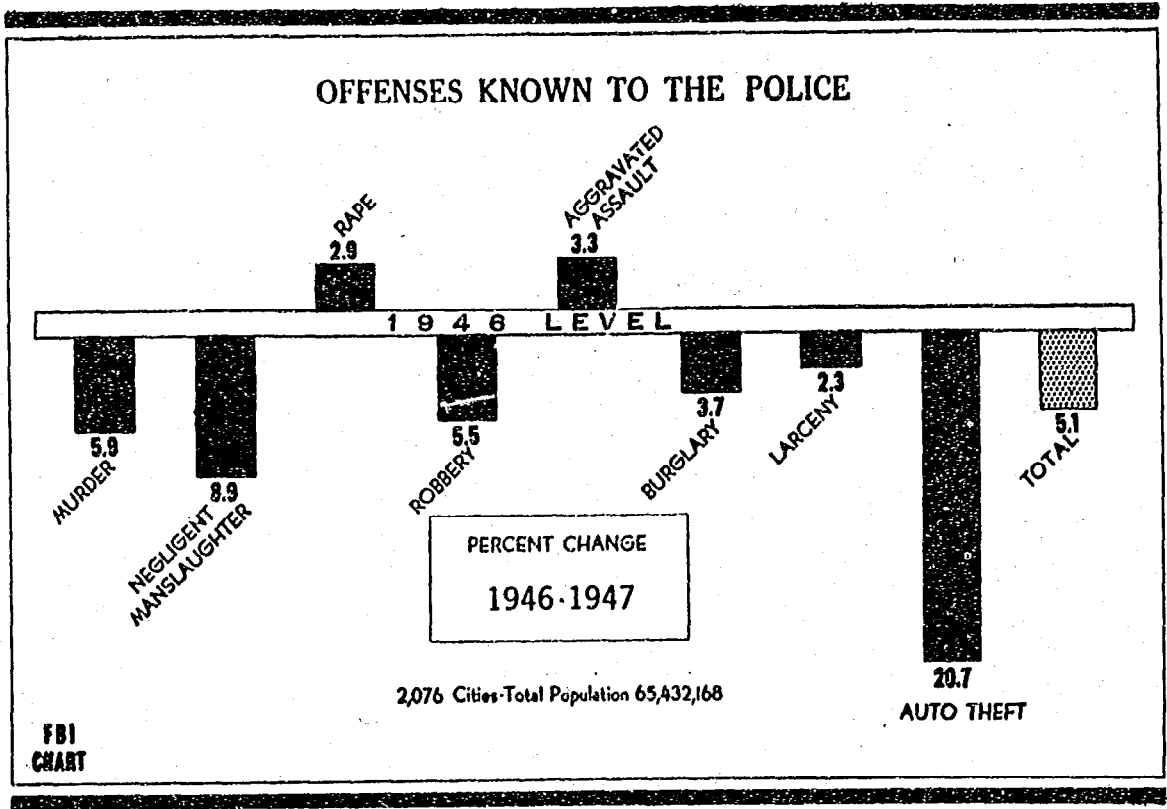


FIGURE 11.

TABLE 31.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1946-47, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Georgia, 20 cities; population, 715,247:									
1946.....	18,802	183	41	70	560	940	3,332	9,338	2,338
1947.....	15,474	180	51	94	434	1,094	2,930	8,556	2,135
Maryland, 13 cities; population, 1,007,468:									
1946.....	13,722	102	18	139	710	1,463	2,534	5,680	3,076
1947.....	14,030	101	7	159	539	1,468	2,323	6,325	2,709
North Carolina, 40 cities; population, 762,980:									
1946.....	18,465	143	68	104	335	3,935	3,700	8,204	1,976
1947.....	17,414	114	49	105	342	3,961	3,802	7,422	1,618
South Carolina, 16 cities; population, 293,287:									
1946.....	6,999	56	6	33	129	466	1,293	4,091	926
1947.....	6,610	45	9	38	125	483	1,373	3,855	783
Virginia, 34 cities; population, 963,704:									
1946.....	23,628	147	44	201	954	1,993	5,008	12,420	2,961
1947.....	22,389	129	35	248	624	1,865	4,964	12,127	2,305
West Virginia, 22 cities; population, 431,548:									
1946.....	6,576	26	28	31	246	378	1,585	3,512	870
1947.....	5,984	30	20	17	224	352	1,433	3,292	726
East South Central, 77 cities; population, 2,393,762:									
1946.....	48,738	467	181	235	2,314	4,376	12,296	21,791	7,717
1947.....	46,983	443	158	267	1,946	4,173	12,712	20,427	6,555
Percent change.....	-3.6	-4.7	-12.7	+4.5	-15.9	-2.2	+3.9	-3.6	-15.1
Alabama, 21 cities; population, 632,600:									
1946.....	13,172	156	31	93	395	1,716	3,646	5,401	1,734
1947.....	12,483	157	43	98	356	1,770	3,439	5,098	1,532
Kentucky, 21 cities; population, 657,085:									
1946.....	15,366	94	67	62	949	1,022	3,947	6,844	2,381
1947.....	15,014	85	42	71	777	1,036	4,088	6,662	2,253
Mississippi, 15 cities; population, 274,865:									
1946.....	4,998	44	20	31	120	601	1,119	2,509	554
1947.....	4,825	42	21	35	107	526	1,133	2,446	515
Tennessee, 20 cities; population, 829,212:									
1946.....	15,202	173	63	70	850	1,037	3,524	6,437	3,048
1947.....	14,651	161	52	63	706	1,141	4,052	6,221	2,255
West South Central, 113 cities; population, 4,685,651:									
1946.....	39,662	596	212	170	2,285	3,987	20,865	59,556	10,741
1947.....	38,767	574	182	154	2,109	4,393	19,487	47,759	8,889
Percent change.....	-2.3	-3.8	-14.2	-10.7	-7.7	+9.9	-6.9	-21.5	-17.4
Arkansas, 11 cities; population, 207,240:									
1946.....	4,909	35	16	23	160	296	991	2,119	570
1947.....	3,635	33	11	25	111	303	922	1,963	377
Louisiana, 18 cities; population, 304,862:									
1946.....	10,136	117	54	72	423	828	2,233	4,612	1,690
1947.....	11,104	102	33	91	523	868	2,230	5,530	1,629
Oklahoma, 29 cities; population, 622,640:									
1946.....	14,646	45	27	48	396	258	3,480	8,765	1,627
1947.....	13,347	48	20	63	315	283	3,354	8,019	1,243
Texas, 57 cities; population, 2,050,909:									
1946.....	60,651	399	115	268	1,246	2,545	14,171	35,053	6,854
1947.....	55,681	341	118	283	1,161	2,939	12,972	32,247	5,620

TABLE 31.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1946-47, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

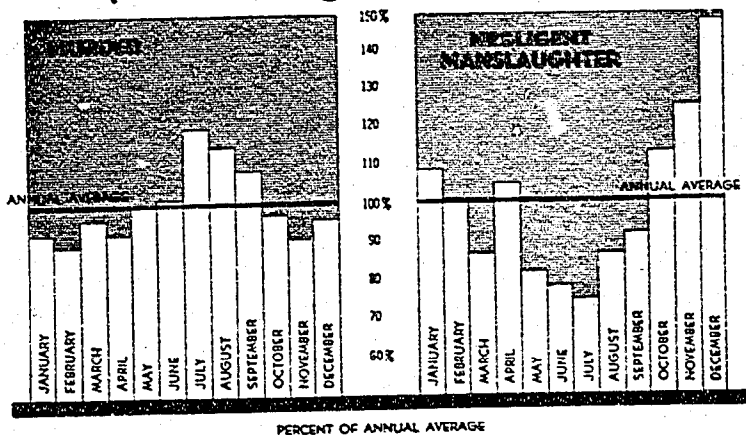
Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
The West, 283 cities; population, 7,571,071:									
1946.....	258,166	446	664	1,762	11,782	5,918	51,412	149,238	37,940
1947.....	253,351	453	595	1,868	10,782	6,050	52,111	153,256	28,299
Percent change.....	-2.2	+1.6	-19.4	+5.9	-8.5	+2.2	+1.3	+2.7	-25.4
Mountain, 89 cities; population, 1,476,138:									
1946.....	12,489	55	33	295	1,154	681	8,751	26,634	4,896
1947.....	13,081	68	31	308	1,244	790	8,387	27,505	4,178
Percent change.....	+4.4	+20.0	-2.2	+4.4	+7.8	+16.0	+7.7	+3.3	-15.1
Arizona, 9 cities; population, 142,015:									
1946.....	6,220	12	7	32	188	165	1,075	3,929	792
1947.....	5,865	12	18	32	176	186	967	3,737	707
Colorado, 21 cities; population, 550,466:									
1946.....	13,815	38	25	141	500	190	3,717	7,837	1,357
1947.....	1,743	26	43	146	642	231	3,634	8,842	1,159
Idaho, 14 cities; population, 130,854:									
1946.....	3,693	5	7	21	41	13	714	2,425	467
1947.....	4,224	6	2	6	59	41	817	2,939	354
Montana, 12 cities; population, 163,248:									
1946.....	3,695	6	15	12	65	33	386	2,556	322
1947.....	4,047	3	8	18	69	33	385	2,823	302
Nevada, 3 cities; population, 51,635:									
1946.....	2,788	4	3	5	116	33	627	1,676	332
1947.....	2,417	3	1	5	96	30	561	1,438	283
New Mexico, 13 cities; population, 111,368:									
1946.....	2,539	6	6	18	47	132	373	1,578	379
1947.....	2,414	9	8	14	30	104	471	1,463	288
Utah, 12 cities; population, 255,131:									
1946.....	7,582	10	20	38	133	69	1,332	5,333	927
1947.....	7,598	5	13	42	131	96	1,500	4,960	791
Wyoming, 5 cities; population, 71,421:									
1946.....	1,963	4		5	64	16	307	1,124	180
1947.....	1,773	4	1	15	41	32	282	1,124	174
Pacific, 194 cities; population, 6,094,933:									
1946.....	216,687	261	371	1,467	10,728	5,237	45,687	128,608	33,131
1947.....	210,270	385	444	1,558	9,536	5,289	45,214	125,751	21,720
Percent change.....	-3.0	+46.6	+22.2	+6.2	-10.5	+1.4	+1.3	+2.6	-27.2
California, 143 cities; population, 4,753,368:									
1946.....	170,469	124	447	1,230	8,988	4,715	32,173	97,023	23,339
1947.....	167,381	333	344	1,300	8,208	4,576	33,240	100,160	19,160
Oregon, 22 cities; population, 479,510:									
1946.....	16,216	12	37	72	585	264	3,940	9,118	2,170
1947.....	15,843	14	32	103	454	435	3,807	9,287	1,611
Washington, 29 cities; population, 862,053:									
1946.....	29,990	45	87	105	1,045	258	6,534	16,461	3,425
1947.....	27,046	38	68	95	870	249	6,167	16,204	3,349

MONTHLY VARIATIONS

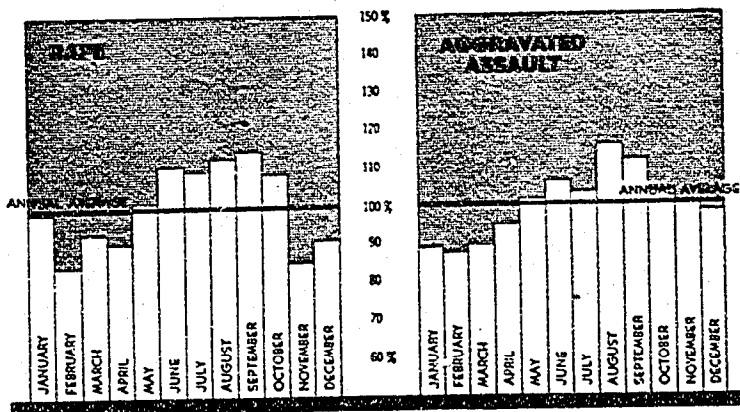
Offenses Known to the Police 1947

408 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 52,250,510

(Offenses Against the Person)



PERCENT OF ANNUAL AVERAGE



**FBI
CHART**

FIGURE 12.

Monthly Variations, Offenses Known to the Police

The seasonal fluctuation in crimes for 1947 was similar to that reported in prior years. Robberies, burglaries, and auto thefts are least frequent in the warm summer months and most prevalent during the colder seasons when the nights are longer. Robbery and burglary both showed frequency peaks in January and were least frequent during the summer and early fall. Auto thefts and larceny, however, after starting down in February rose in March and April and then declined, following the general pattern of robbery and burglary, except these offenses showed a tendency to fall off just before the end of the year.

Murder, rape, and aggravated assault were least frequent in February and showed a definite tendency to increase during the summer months. Murder rose to a peak in July, rapes were most frequent in September, and other felonious assaults were highest in August.

Since the vast majority of negligent manslaughters consist of traffic fatalities where the police investigation indicates gross criminal negligence is present, these offenses follow generally the pattern of traffic fatalities throughout the Nation. In 1947 they were least frequent during the summer, reaching a low in July and were highest during the winter months when the nights are longer and driving conditions less favorable.

TABLE 32.—*Monthly variations, offenses known to the police (daily average), 1947, 408 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 52,250,510 based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January-December	9.56	6.93	19.43	99.3	116.6	523.5	1,342.5	233.0
January to March	8.87	6.83	17.90	117.1	103.0	591.9	1,122.1	226.6
April to June	9.37	6.11	19.56	93.9	117.5	527.5	1,287.8	226.5
July to September	10.20	5.83	21.73	87.4	123.1	472.8	1,410.0	261.6
October to December	9.07	8.92	18.45	103.6	117.2	553.1	1,272.5	277.6
January	8.54	7.52	19.19	125.7	103.4	619.8	1,193.3	303.0
February	8.54	7.00	16.32	116.9	101.5	575.0	1,180.0	288.9
March	9.19	6.00	13.03	109.5	103.9	579.5	1,217.2	297.9
April	8.53	7.27	17.50	98.7	109.8	560.5	1,307.1	319.6
May	9.55	5.68	19.68	88.9	115.5	523.1	1,253.7	296.4
June	9.73	5.40	21.50	85.0	124.4	496.1	1,270.7	275.8
July	11.39	5.13	21.19	87.4	120.3	492.6	1,203.9	258.5
August	10.94	6.00	21.90	88.4	134.9	457.2	1,208.5	255.8
September	10.37	6.37	22.27	86.5	129.9	468.4	1,214.9	270.8
October	9.29	7.31	21.06	91.6	120.1	483.5	1,327.0	280.0
November	8.70	8.67	18.57	101.8	117.4	520.5	1,243.9	277.4
December	9.19	10.29	17.65	117.9	114.7	563.2	1,245.8	275.5

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police 1947

408 CITIES

TOTAL POPULATION 52,250,510

(Offenses Against Property)

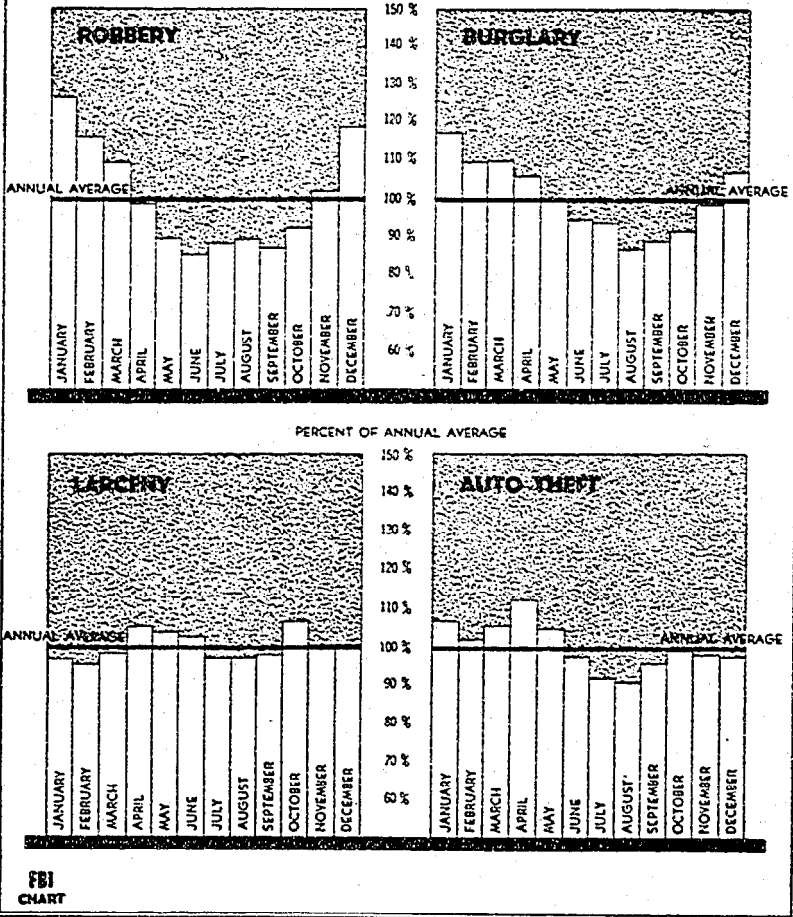


FIGURE 13.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location

Data have been presented in table 29 as to crime rates for cities divided according to population. Since there is a marked variation in the extent of crime among the States and geographic divisions of the country, these data have been further subdivided according to location. Crime rates by individual States are presented in table 34 and for the various population groups within the nine geographic divisions in table 35. The figures in table 33 show the number of cities used in compiling the information.

In the interests of uniformity, it was necessary to base the crime rate data on the 1940 decennial census figures in lieu of later data for all cities. While the figures do indicate generally the crime problem among the various States and geographic divisions, caution should be exercised in any comparisons or singling out of different sections of the country since the movement of population within the United States during the war years has resulted in marked increases in certain areas with corresponding decreases elsewhere, which information is not reflected in the following tabulations.

TABLE 33.—Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, 1947

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total:							
Population, 69,280,062	2,392	38	55	107	211	598	1,417
New England:							
Population, 6,105,981	198	3	10	13	36	68	67
Connecticut	27		3	2	9	6	7
Maine	20			1	2	6	11
Massachusetts	108	1	7	8	16	43	33
New Hampshire	14			1	2	5	6
Rhode Island	17	1		1	6	6	3
Vermont	10				1	2	7
Middle Atlantic:							
Population, 19,729,781	565	6	11	24	36	133	349
New Jersey	142	1	4	7	14	33	61
New York	173	3	4	5	10	47	105
Pennsylvania	249	2	3	11	12	39	161
East North Central:							
Population, 16,980,248	562	8	10	23	60	119	342
Illinois	153	1	1	7	14	32	98
Indiana	85	1	3	4	16	13	54
Michigan	107	1	2	6	9	25	64
Ohio	156	4	4	4	14	33	97
Wisconsin	61	1		2	13	16	49
West North Central:							
Population, 5,472,473	277	4	5	8	12	61	187
Iowa	58		1	4	6	10	37
Kansas	33		2	1	1	16	33
Minnesota	70	2	1		1	11	55
Missouri	49	2		2	2	11	32
Nebraska	24		1	1		6	16
North Dakota	10				1	3	6
South Dakota	13				1	4	8
South Atlantic:							
Population, 5,990,076	224	3	7	17	20	52	125
Delaware	3		1				2
District of Columbia	1	1					
Florida	34		3	1	4	10	16
Georgia	32	1		4	1	6	20
Maryland	13				2	4	8
North Carolina	59		1	4	4	15	25
South Carolina	22			2	2	4	14
Virginia	41		2	3	3	6	25
West Virginia	26			3	2	7	14
East South Central:							
Population, 2,526,181	99	3	3	4	10	23	56
Alabama	26	1		2	3	5	15
Kentucky	27	1		1	5	4	16
Mississippi	18			1	1	9	15
Tennessee	28	1	3		1	5	15
West South Central:							
Population, 4,012,505	147	4	3	9	13	37	81
Arkansas	16			1	1	3	11
Louisiana	21	1		1	3	4	12
Oklahoma	35		2		2	11	20
Texas	75	3	1	7	7	19	38
Mountain:							
Population, 1,556,170	109	1	1	2	7	24	74
Arizona	11			1	1		9
Colorado	23	1		1	1	5	15
Idaho	19				1	5	13
Montana	17				2	4	11
Nevada	4					1	3
New Mexico	14				1	3	10
Utah	18		1		1	2	12
Wyoming	5				1	4	1
Pacific:							
Population, 6,206,647	913	5	5	7	17	43	136
California	154	3	3	7	13	31	97
Oregon	28	1			1	5	19
Washington	33	1	2		3	7	20

TABLE 34.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, 1947
by geographic divisions and States

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary —break- ing or entering	Larceny —theft	Auto theft
Total	6.12	58.6	72.2	1,389.3	1,961.2	182.1
New England	1.39	15.4	12.2	269.5	387.2	153.6
Connecticut.....	2.20	21.0	24.9	330.0	738.9	133.6
Maine.....	.98	13.1	6.9	239.0	711.8	116.9
Massachusetts.....	1.39	19.5	8.0	254.7	524.6	141.7
New Hampshire.....	.42	5.0	3.3	140.0	427.2	51.4
Rhode Island.....	1.48	16.1	21.5	322.0	693.6	128.3
Vermont.....	1.59	12.9	8.0	176.1	610.0	112.5
Middle Atlantic	3.43	26.0	37.5	1,228.4	1,447.2	194.0
New Jersey.....	2.90	34.4	52.4	335.9	508.6	120.0
New York.....	3.50	18.3	36.1	1,185.8	1,509.8	132.1
Pennsylvania.....	3.53	36.5	33.1	1,212.3	1,347.0	110.7
East North Central	4.98	75.4	55.4	333.6	852.5	140.0
Illinois.....	4.97	102.6	40.4	262.0	492.7	98.5
Indiana.....	6.36	59.3	45.1	432.6	876.7	213.0
Michigan.....	4.85	83.7	116.0	450.7	1,282.1	168.1
Ohio.....	5.09	65.1	49.2	363.4	850.7	158.9
Wisconsin.....	1.67	10.4	7.7	147.4	812.5	94.8
West North Central	4.17	41.9	44.5	291.5	796.4	154.4
Iowa.....	1.99	18.8	10.3	258.9	838.1	149.5
Kansas.....	3.93	30.4	27.2	398.8	956.4	170.9
Minnesota.....	1.32	37.8	9.8	218.7	666.9	136.5
Missouri.....	5.92	76.9	163.8	325.9	731.8	166.9
Nebraska.....	3.33	28.5	38.2	321.9	1,016.8	174.6
North Dakota.....	21.4	13.2	212.1	1,050.6	102.8	102.8
South Dakota.....	2.29	19.9	6.1	212.3	824.0	99.3
South Atlantic ¹	14.32	72.4	231.7	517.4	1,154.9	248.9
Delaware.....	4.97	76.3	8.3	465.1	1,441.8	239.6
Florida.....	19.81	105.5	198.6	249.8	1,668.4	270.7
Georgia.....	24.54	56.1	149.2	382.8	1,113.7	282.2
Maryland.....	9.99	35.1	144.5	247.9	644.2	266.2
North Carolina.....	15.25	45.0	512.2	481.9	928.9	209.9
South Carolina.....	14.43	40.3	150.6	408.1	1,210.2	241.0
Virginia.....	13.54	72.3	223.9	566.5	1,376.1	264.1
West Virginia.....	4.44	49.7	57.7	322.3	733.7	161.5
East South Central	18.72	79.7	181.5	515.2	826.7	297.5
Alabama.....	24.87	56.1	268.6	331.4	782.9	244.3
Kentucky.....	13.13	116.8	150.0	325.3	968.8	330.0
Mississippi.....	15.95	38.4	200.6	403.3	877.4	184.3
Tennessee.....	19.38	82.4	132.8	476.5	729.6	263.6
West South Central	14.08	57.1	122.5	321.2	1,361.0	237.9
Arkansas.....	14.73	49.2	143.9	356.0	851.3	162.4
Louisiana.....	12.39	65.6	106.4	287.9	678.0	194.1
Oklahoma.....	8.39	30.0	44.8	225.2	1,230.4	199.3
Texas.....	16.21	57.2	148.7	620.6	1,520.8	270.8
Mountain	4.78	85.2	51.9	583.9	1,735.0	278.8
Arizona.....	8.00	120.7	127.3	670.0	2,568.0	490.7
Colorado.....	5.56	115.5	42.2	657.9	1,594.9	212.6
Idaho.....	4.05	52.6	29.7	575.2	2,040.6	260.3
Montana.....	1.61	40.3	43.0	327.5	1,585.4	221.7
Nevada.....	5.38	173.9	35.9	1,043.5	2,383.6	327.1
New Mexico.....	8.74	29.7	94.3	416.7	1,303.4	261.2
Utah.....	1.83	52.8	35.9	590.8	1,854.5	299.8
Wyoming.....	5.60	57.4	44.8	394.8	1,713.8	243.6
Pacific	6.32	154.9	85.3	707.0	2,059.1	383.1
California.....	7.05	171.5	95.4	699.4	2,107.0	401.3
Oregon.....	2.79	91.8	87.7	777.9	1,932.9	330.1
Washington.....	4.32	100.1	28.5	708.2	1,868.4	384.6

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,390 cities with a total population of 58,693,733.

² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 563 cities with a total population of 10,343,452.

³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 174 cities.

⁴ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 247 cities.

* Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, 1947
by geographic divisions and population groups

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and Group	Murder, nonneg- ligent man slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary —break- ing or entering	Larceny —theft	Auto theft
Total.....	6.12	59.6	72.2	1 380.8	1 961.2	182.1
New England.....	1.39	18.4	12.2	269.5	587.2	133.6
Group I.....	2.34	34.9	22.4	223.2	512.6	253.8
Group II.....	2.21	24.9	18.9	402.1	756.6	168.1
Group III.....	1.46	17.1	8.4	265.3	684.3	121.2
Group IV.....	.54	12.3	7.5	253.2	573.1	98.1
Group V.....	.37	7.1	4.4	187.5	427.9	59.9
Group VI.....	.97	7.8	8.5	212.6	416.6	64.8
Middle Atlantic.....	3.43	28.0	37.5	1 228.4	1 447.2	124.0
Group I.....	4.62	30.5	44.3	1 267.4	1 378.6	137.9
Group II.....	2.50	30.6	34.6	280.4	523.2	138.1
Group III.....	2.20	23.5	36.3	275.5	530.5	131.5
Group IV.....	1.83	13.9	28.5	235.9	573.9	101.0
Group V.....	1.18	18.3	24.4	180.7	429.9	98.8
Group VI.....	1.60	14.1	20.4	153.8	300.9	63.7
East North Central.....	4.98	75.4	55.4	333.6	852.5	140.0
Group I.....	6.78	113.8	78.3	371.2	810.1	132.4
Group II.....	6.13	91.5	83.5	463.5	1 182.6	245.3
Group III.....	4.33	45.7	42.5	335.9	1 014.5	157.8
Group IV.....	2.92	32.1	24.1	285.2	942.3	148.2
Group V.....	2.13	26.7	20.9	219.5	829.2	118.6
Group VI.....	2.18	18.6	14.2	199.7	540.0	87.1
West North Central.....	4.17	41.9	44.3	291.5	796.4	154.4
Group I.....	6.97	74.7	89.8	396.3	709.1	182.2
Group II.....	3.88	37.9	39.5	346.6	1 052.8	217.3
Group III.....	2.91	34.4	18.6	391.2	1 228.9	304.7
Group IV.....	1.77	20.2	7.1	272.5	977.8	128.0
Group V.....	2.33	16.2	12.5	248.7	810.8	103.6
Group VI.....	1.85	18.6	11.9	174.8	434.1	75.4
South Atlantic ¹	14.33	72.4	231.7	517.4	1 184.9	248.9
Group I.....	13.81	95.7	238.6	450.8	1 152.7	292.9
Group II.....	19.81	118.4	222.6	855.2	1 886.0	321.7
Group III.....	14.50	82.7	254.6	458.7	1 231.3	205.2
Group IV.....	12.41	49.8	280.9	547.5	1 337.4	247.6
Group V.....	12.44	37.9	209.8	443.5	1 004.3	211.8
Group VI.....	11.00	31.7	157.1	326.8	596.9	125.2
East South Central.....	18.72	79.7	181.5	515.2	828.7	267.5
Group I.....	15.46	124.1	201.6	621.1	931.2	331.6
Group II.....	27.51	92.1	96.5	610.3	810.5	327.6
Group III.....	18.15	42.4	321.1	583.1	734.0	217.1
Group IV.....	16.04	57.4	228.8	398.4	1 046.0	229.1
Group V.....	20.30	43.9	160.5	434.1	823.6	248.9
Group VI.....	17.84	30.6	72.5	209.4	224.7	53.9
West South Central.....	14.08	57.1	122.5	321.2	1 261.9	237.9
Group I.....	19.05	88.6	168.5	670.0	1 466.6	295.4
Group II.....	12.02	60.4	84.5	659.4	1 754.9	296.1
Group III.....	11.89	49.9	132.8	495.1	1 291.0	264.7
Group IV.....	8.37	30.5	124.8	431.9	1 168.6	309.5
Group V.....	11.35	21.9	54.7	319.0	856.5	141.4
Group VI.....	12.59	23.8	83.6	245.5	539.2	122.9
Mountain.....	4.78	83.2	51.9	583.9	1 785.0	278.8
Group I.....	5.27	162.2	31.9	872.2	1 721.1	212.8
Group II.....	2.00	38.0	38.0	632.9	1 604.7	362.2
Group III.....	11.06	115.7	133.5	670.2	2 149.2	475.4
Group IV.....	2.44	32.9	72.4	542.9	2 193.3	321.7
Group V.....	4.29	63.3	40.6	484.0	2 143.7	266.5
Group VI.....	5.39	53.1	46.1	398.1	1 229.5	215.1
Pacific.....	6.32	154.9	85.3	707.0	2 059.1	393.1
Group I.....	7.35	214.4	120.0	745.2	1 917.2	428.2
Group II.....	5.53	136.7	61.4	704.8	1 919.3	414.2
Group III.....	5.75	124.1	71.4	750.0	2 346.6	353.5
Group IV.....	4.53	86.3	46.8	636.0	2 134.1	285.3
Group V.....	5.46	71.9	41.2	697.4	2 581.1	383.7
Group VI.....	5.11	61.7	35.8	581.4	2 117.3	340.0

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,350 cities with a total population of 58,893,733.

² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 563 cities with a total population of 10,343,452.

³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.

⁴ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December 1947 is shown in table 36. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 29, 34, and 35 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

- Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
- The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
- The economic status and activities of the population.
- Climate.
- Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
- The number of police employees per unit of population.
- The standards governing appointments to the police force.
- The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
- The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
- The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 36.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1947, cities over 25,000 in population

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Abilene, Tex.		6	57	104	57	197	49
Akron, Ohio	6	274	136	1,155	701	2,016	603
Alameda, Calif.	4	7	9	102	45	547	46
Albany, N. Y.	5	25	24	214	151	356	265
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	3	12	67	205	45	711	134
Alexandria, La.	5	12	120	157	40	263	35
Alexandria, Va.	3	18	226	192	102	729	101
Alhambra, Calif.		26	1	300	90	392	55
Aliquippa, Pa.		7	10	60	26	107	18
Allentown, Pa.	1	8		103	112	289	89
Alton, Ill.	1	11	12	95	12	139	28
Altoona, Pa.	1	13	11	278	57	414	104
Amarillo, Tex.	1	5	27	217	320	381	310
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1		2	15	20	64	31
Anderson, Ind.		10	27	118	31	412	106
Ann Arbor, Mich.		4	5	106	127	485	33
Anniston, Ala.	6	12	90	145	71	254	46
Appleton, Wis.		3	4	50	29	319	36
Arlington, Mass.		6		71	19	55	10
Arlington, Va.	3	17	69	153	145	571	84
Asheville, N. C.	3	37	232	344	188	473	145
Ashland, Ky.	1	10	17	93	29	124	40
Atlanta, Ga.	91	287	561	1,482	1,366	2,631	1,328
Atlantic City, N. J.	4	76	131	423	628	738	252
Auburn, N. Y.		1	3	104	57	220	71
Augusta, Ga.	18	15	214	227	94	385	99
Aurora, Ill.	2	7		51	59	179	53
Austin, Tex.	10	20	151	431	47	1,251	163
Bakersfield, Calif.	1	39	14	261	236	923	126
Baltimore, Md.	96	500	1,402	2,150	1,458	3,747	1,463
Bangor, Maine		11		54	63	350	77
Baton Rouge, La.	5	28	21	214	166	314	86
Battle Creek, Mich.		11	27	227	107	575	77
Bay City, Mich.	4	7		104	36	363	92
Bayonne, N. J.	1	16	24	192	29	204	28
Beaumont, Tex.	16	16	50	342	101	693	102
Bellefonte, Pa.		3		48	11	78	47
Bellemead, N. J.	2	4	4	43	13	90	10
Bellingham, Wash.	1			97	37	118	37
Belmont, Mass.		2		87	15	112	5
Beloit, Wis.	1	8	3	71	47	391	122
Belvedere Township, Calif.	2	85	24	314	65	296	122
Berkeley, Calif.	6	40	65	570	130	1,008	136
Berwyn, Ill.		11		88	41	138	12
Bethlehem, Pa.	1	51	4	60	41	93	33
Beverly, Mass.		1		47	36	127	27
Beverly Hills, Calif.	2	20		103	33	71	27
Binghamton, N. Y.		18	1	217	131	750	104
Birmingham, Ala.	54	225	469	1,664	839	1,526	574
Bloomfield, N. J.		2	9	54	27	107	29
Bloomington, Ill.	1	10	5	55	60	172	71
Boise, Idaho		10		217	124	408	27
Boston, Mass.	24	299	158	1,075	1,132	2,140	143
Bridgewater, Conn.	6	13	11	374	459	956	59
Bristol, Conn.				51	26	183	47
Brockton, Mass.	2	21	1	210	106	269	88
Brookline, Mass.		7		240	50	295	51
Buffalo, N. Y.	15	106	170	560	346	1,101	232
Burbank, Calif.	1	31	5	265	242	816	111
Burlington, Iowa		4	1	25	9	169	13

TABLE 36.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1947, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Mur- der, nonneg- ligent man- slaugh- ter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- lary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny— <i>theft</i>		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Burlington, Vt.		19	24	99	53	124	53
Butte, Mont.		73	2	361	175	417	218
Cambridge, Mass.	1		102	435	190	222	163
Camden, N. J.	19	96	86	377	248	374	163
Canton, Ohio							
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1	3	1	98	119	66	93
Central Falls, R. I.	1	3	2	2	15	108	108
Charleston, S. C.	12	24	107	233	166	219	113
Charleston, W. Va.	8	37	43	236	124	229	113
Charlotte, N. C.	21	38	437	236	124	229	113
Chattanooga, Tenn.	35	104	99	254	10	246	93
Chelsea, Mass.		23	14	153	137	121	93
Chester, Pa.	3	24	21	9	6	7	2
Chicago, Ill.	209	4	1,430	9,253	6,861	3,223	3,223
Chicopee, Mass.			2	54	41	3	36
Cicero, Ill.	1	24	25	135	23	166	107
Cincinnati, Ohio	47	22	339	2,045	1,123	3,086	1,014
Clarksburg, W. Va.		10	14	58	8	66	31
Cleveland, Ohio	66	54	433	2,024	1,123	3,086	1,014
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		9	4	3	3	3	3
Clifton, N. J.	1	6	2	27	45	44	22
Clinton, Iowa		6	6	6	6	6	6
Colorado Springs, Colo.		6	17	21	1	22	22
Columbia, S. C.		11	67	121	57	178	131
Columbus, Ga.							
Columbus, Ohio	13	25	210	1,232	1,103	1,334	282
Concord, N. H.		1	1	3	1	3	3
Corpus Christi, Tex.		199	5	4,833	4,113	720	720
Council Bluffs, Iowa		2	97	1,437	4,113	720	720
Covington, Ky.							
Cranston, R. I.	1	1	1	17	13	14	14
Cumberland, Md.		1	1	1	1	1	1
Dallas, Tex.	73	13	58	2,337	1,113	1,224	1,224
Danville, Ill.	1	1	31	123	22	101	101
Danville, Va.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Davenport, Iowa	13	13	1	1	1	1	1
Dayton, Ohio		25	1	1	1	1	1
Dearborn, Mich.		6	6	6	6	6	6
Decatur, Ill.	14	13	103	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177
Denver, Colo.							
Des Moines, Iowa	6	3	37	702	572	130	130
Detroit, Mich.	112	2	240	9,010	7,172	1,838	1,838
Dubuque, Iowa		26	1	24	24	24	24
Duluth, Minn.		46	76	37	37	37	37
Durham, N. C.	12						
East Chicago, Ind.	9	3	43	12	135	123	123
East Cleveland, Ohio							
Easton, Pa.							
East Orange, N. J.							
East Providence, R. I.							
East St. Louis, Ill.	11	101	156	210	156	210	210
Eau Claire, Wis.							
Elgin, Ill.	3	36	38	36	17	43	43
Elizabeth, N. J.		1	5	3	3	3	3
Elkhart, Ind.							
Elmira, N. Y.	1	13	70	151	146	5	5
El Paso, Tex.	3	70	6	541	197	344	344
Elyria, Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enid, Okla.		25	40	33	13	20	20
Eric, Pa.	3						
Evansville, Ill.		20	34	138	171	167	167
Evansville, Ind.	2	24	33	547	338	209	209
Everett, Mass.		4	1	91	91	91	91
Everett, Wash.	1	11	12	165	142	23	23
Fall River, Mass.	1	24	16	331	142	189	189

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1947, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Fargo, N. Dak.		13	1	82	57	259	31
Fitchburg, Mass.		1		111	40	155	55
Flint, Mich.	4	159	226	940	355	1,782	237
Fond du Lac, Wis.	1	3	3	81	27	326	28
Fort Smith, Ark.	2	4	84	97	43	193	63
Fort Wayne, Ind.	5	21	43	323	251	970	314
Fort Worth, Tex.	34	84	215	877	348	3,319	457
Fresno, Calif.	1	179	80	560	474	1,388	384
Gadsden, Ala.	9	4	105	58	82	178	116
Galesburg, Ill.		16	7	57	33	171	58
Galveston, Tex.	10	62	169	248	261	269	209
Garfield, N. J.		1	10	55	17	68	28
Gary, Ind.	19	203	171	694	371	869	233
Glendale, Calif.		38	6	389	271	1,324	173
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	38	34	634	218	2,002	261
Great Falls, Mont.	1	2	3	116	109	427	82
Green Bay, Wis.		1	1	113	26	104	45
Greensboro, N. C.	8	25	57	319	259	832	141
Greenville, S. C.	10	15	45	130	163	282	163
Greenwich Town, Conn.			1	43	29	66	28
Hackensack, N. J.		5	32	96	57	193	41
Hagerstown, Md.	2	2	48	153	92	451	59
Hamilton, Ohio	3	13	13	137	146	349	117
Hamilton Township, N. J.	1	1	1	65	34	214	17
Hammond, Ind.	6	36	8	241	198	631	100
Hamtramck, Mich.	2	44	6	166	128	189	32
Harrisburg, Pa.	4	12	28	125	200	1,483	167
Hartford, Conn.	6	114	147	1,175	484	1,400	347
Haverford Township, Pa.		1	1	57	16	68	13
Haverhill, Mass.		5	1	156	71	374	44
Hazleton, Pa.		1	1	23	10	56	16
Highland Park, Mich.	2	32	13	253	115	493	53
High Point, N. C.	3	4	13	145	82	200	57
Hoboken, N. J.		8		98	57	129	36
Holyoke, Mass.	1		1	108	73	337	80
Honolulu, T. H.	9	23	29	1,332	461	2,040	282
Houston, Tex.	103	239	333	3,483	1,041	5,899	985
Huntington, W. Va.	6	19	29	78	177	396	120
Huntington Park, Calif.		25	3	182	100	358	74
Hutchinson, Kans.		1	3	107	35	413	41
Indianapolis, Ind.	41	342	219	2,313	886	2,788	1,125
Inglewood, Calif.	3	36	4	239	151	454	66
Irrvington, N. J.		13	5	227	70	201	53
Jackson, Mich.		13	37	174	176	628	90
Jackson, Miss.	12	13	68	300	111	490	72
Jacksonville, Fla.	46	199	254	1,604	1,075	1,630	483
Jamestown, N. Y.	1	1*	4	75	32	180	27
Jersey City, N. J.				Complete data not received			
Johnson City, Tenn.	5	11	7	73	73	99	59
Johnstown, Pa.	3	1		111	73	141	94
Joliet, Ill.		21	118	118	53	233	68
Joplin, Mo.	1	28	11	190	200	460	99
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	6	21	237	153	733	49
Kansas City, Kans.		81	97	441	182	636	244
Kansas City, Mo.	37	349	325	1,724	1,345	2,760	518
Kearny, N. J.	1	2	2	59	31	73	16
Kenosha, Wis.		5	2	84	21	246	57
Kingston, N. Y.	1	1	16	15	36	96	26
Knoxville, Tenn.	42	48	137	586	406	516	428
Kokomo, Ind.		9	12	142	49	246	88
La Crosse, Wis.	1	6	1	144	61	265	39
Lafayette, Ind.	1	11	7	76	80	297	54
Latewood, Ohio		7		89	32	161	23
Lancaster, Pa.	1	9	14	152	64	367	51
Lansing, Mich.	2	4	14	221	106	759	94

TABLE 36.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1947, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Mur- der, nonneg- ligent man- slaugh- ter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Laredo, Tex.	2	7	49	129	26	157	13
Lawrence, Mass.	2	11	5	102	56	321	111
Lebanon, Pa.	2	2	2	28	5	174	13
Lewiston, Maine	2	2	2	117	32	257	22
Lexington, Ky.	5	68	154	331	298	716	217
Lima, Ohio	5	14	37	163	103	369	64
Lincoln, Nebr.	2	9	30	289	172	1,038	96
Little Rock, Ark.	8	64	60	433	(1)	1,112	191
Long Beach, Calif.	5	269	158	1,489	(1)	2,857	571
Lorain, Ohio	1	34	37	177	98	247	112
Los Angeles, Calif.	119	3,722	2,235	11,610	13,483	17,287	2,607
Louisville, Ky.	32	566	618	2,821	1,651	2,026	1,537
Lowell, Mass.	4	18	7	180	136	374	113
Lower Merion Township, Pa.	1	3	1	192	91	212	24
Lubbock, Tex.	7	11	37	229	152	607	175
Lynchburg, Va.	4	14	54	163	73	327	48
Lynn, Mass.	3	24	4	367	229	878	129
Macon, Ga.	14	36	19	356	233	533	123
Madison, Wis.	5	5	1	159	184	624	83
Malden, Mass.	1	17	3	190	70	336	59
Manchester, N. H.	2	2	2	61	78	337	39
Mansfield, Ohio	1	35	23	162	116	305	80
Marion, Ind.	1	3	3	78	46	171	41
Marion, Ohio	1	14	3	95	83	268	58
Mason City, Iowa	1	1	1	41	28	156	35
Massillon, Ohio	4	26	15	74	39	176	23
Maywood, Ill.	1	14	3	35	26	77	11
McKeesport, Pa.	2	12	28	105	34	210	101
Medford, Mass.	8	8	8	119	28	212	37
Melrose, Mass.	1	1	1	67	11	54	6
Memphis, Tenn.	33	301	686	978	572	1,577	658
Meriden, Conn.	1	2	1	64	24	122	48
Meridian, Miss.	1	14	82	134	39	211	30
Miami, Fla.	32	430	596	2,461	1,537	1,831	679
Miami Beach, Fla.	1	28	15	270	482	714	98
Michigan City, Ind.	1	3	6	49	42	97	45
Middletown, Conn.	1	3	2	61	39	168	12
Middletown, Ohio	5	3	2	99	50	365	71
Milwaukee, Wis.	14	83	84	652	323	3,586	601
Minneapolis, Minn.	12	209	46	1,179	928	1,463	971
Mishawaka, Ind.	1	4	1	68	43	217	39
Mobile, Ala.	20	49	643	606	232	467	263
Moline, Ill.	1	8	1	78	84	192	45
Monroe, La.	3	5	22	161	49	176	54
Montclair, N. J.	1	1	16	68	25	122	37
Montgomery, Ala.	17	20	124	454	61	338	199
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1	7	20	110	31	89	71
Muncie, Ind.	3	32	14	201	65	363	146
Muskegon, Mich.	1	33	23	189	167	479	72
Muskegon, Okla.	1	10	11	157	86	279	37
Nashua, N. H.	4	4	3	33	14	95	17
Nashville, Tenn.	40	236	207	1,256	580	1,142	456
New Albany, Ind.	7	7	7	98	31	123	49
Newark, N. J.	24	275	485	1,921	1,138	1,482	880
Newark, Ohio	1	4	1	157	39	325	65
New Bedford, Mass.	2	36	13	546	177	978	181
New Britain, Conn.	4	17	6	133	93	331	57
New Brunswick, N. J.	13	18	23	148	52	289	87
Newburgh, N. Y.	1	9	10	162	69	171	32
New Castle, Pa.	1	15	1	134	23	133	32
New Haven, Conn.	3	32	37	822	128	1,721	242
New London, Conn.	1	3	14	83	32	191	44
New Orleans, La.	59	444	525	1,343	1,046	1,634	1,159
Newport, Ky.	3	21	13	103	66	177	37
Newport, R. I.	4	4	9	47	39	204	31
Newport News, Va.	10	58	171	445	225	469	127

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1947, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
New Rochelle, N. Y.		3	33	82	94	122	57
Newton, Mass.	1		5	325	131	372	81
New York, N. Y.	333	1,574	3,123	3,387	(1)	7,517	10,335
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	3	18	107	257	158	323	143
Norfolk, Va.	35	195	343	1,397	785	1,196	587
Norristown, Pa.		3	22	45	18	59	43
North Bergen, N. J.	1	2	2	76	36	119	51
Norwalk, Conn.	1	4	12	44	35	145	25
Norwood, Ohio		2	6	77	32	159	17
Oakland, Calif.	25	545	528	2,729	588	4,546	1,158
Oak Park, Ill.		12		145		245	34
Ogden, Utah	2	34	34	369	232	1,164	187
Oklahoma City, Okla.	17	133	112	1,273	293	2,977	563
Omaha, Nebr.	11	89	125	617	469	12,014	358
Orange, N. J.	4	16	36	158	69	186	43
Orlando, Fla.	7	3	69	333	173	477	147
Oshkosh, Wis.	2	1	2	79	33	596	31
Ottumwa, Iowa	1	5	4	142	46	117	65
Owensboro, Ky.	1	15	33	96	68	387	69
Paducah, Ky.	4	20	43	121	44	357	74
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1	7	3	71	29	181	50
Pasadena, Calif.	2	64	12	543	397	1,066	173
Pascale, N. J.	3	15	61	281	108	213	115
Paterson, N. J.	2	49	64	390	146	398	250
Pawtucket, R. I.		17	45	310	115	671	145
Pensacola, Fla.	6	24	66	271	129	411	84
Peoria, Ill.	7	108	157	571	223	908	357
Perth Amboy, N. J.	4	12	46	161	(1)	515	77
Petersburg, Va.	10	89	181	181	123	424	59
Philadelphia, Pa.	118	893	841	4,000	1,666	1,267	1,802
Phoenix, Ariz.	10	73	64	452	267	1,677	421
Pittsburgh, Pa.	32	583	363	2,144	735	867	1,508
Pittsfield, Mass.	1	3	2	110	31	177	62
Plainfield, N. J.	1	9	12	91	104	227	31
Pontiac, Mich.	7	46	25	282	195	225	194
Port Arthur, Tex.	5	6	15	91	23	33	81
Port Huron, Mich.	2	7		114	61	333	58
Portland, Maine		14	5	217	143	324	109
Portland, Oreg.	2	491	282	2,274	1,606	4,193	1,522
Portsmouth, Ohio	1	16	14	209	106	419	86
Portsmouth, Va.	5	43	176	286	147	432	106
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1	1	28	86		324	48
Providence, R. I.	1	58	71	1,210	421	1,588	457
Pueblo, Colo.	3	63	93	335	119	464	138
Quincy, Ill.	3	6	23	165	56	576	62
Quincy, Mass.		21		236	46	447	82
Racine, Wis.	1	10	4	150	102	560	67
Raleigh, N. C.	2	14	147	145	34	175	28
Reading, Pa.		17	10	288	46	445	100
Revere, Mass.		9	1	127	51	88	88
Richmond, Ind.		26	45	83	63	151	37
Richmond, Va.	39	147	339	1,045	1,023	2,772	674
Riverside, Calif.	2	17	43	139	123	614	97
Roanoke, Va.	2	11	71	184	202	408	123
Rochester, Minn.		2		19	30	217	32
Rochester, N. Y.	4	38	63	734	307	1,266	433
Rockford, Ill.	5	13	17	206	120	616	42
Rock Island, Ill.	6	25	4	160	135	489	94
Rocky Mount, N. C.	4	1	69	88	49	295	44
Rome, Ga.	6	13	16	57	12	98	46
Rome, N. Y.				63	45	228	62
Royal Oak, Mich.		8	1	109	4	309	52
Sacramento, Calif.	10	303	80	886	1,027	2,200	524
Saginaw, Mich.	3	41	91	291	165	995	104
St. Joseph, Mo.	4	17	19	338	113	639	110

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1947, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Mur- der, nonneg- ligent man- slaugh- ter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary- break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
St. Louis, Mo.	87	810	1,144	2,246	(7)	4,842	1,843
St. Paul, Minn.	3	122	76	963	344	2,466	304
St. Petersburg, Fla.	16	45	36	556	232	710	52
Salem, Mass.		14		119	18	159	37
Salem, Oreg.		5	7	123	117	746	108
Salt Lake City, Utah	3	87	57	949	515	1,891	538
San Angelo, Tex.	4	12	48	83	34	200	79
San Antonio, Tex.	36	263	981	1,637	704	3,287	970
San Bernardino, Calif.	5	82	20	421	221	785	160
San Diego, Calif.	10	193	151	957	588	2,132	1,104
San Francisco, Calif.	58	1,428	513	2,888	1,702	10,380	2,849
San Jose, Calif.	4	40	16	334	61	1,714	341
Santa Ana, Calif.		12	13	155	146	755	102
Santa Barbara, Calif.	2	39	21	232	170	633	55
Santa Monica, Calif.	4	60	62	578	554	1,262	200
Savannah, Ga.	25	19	60	139	628	1,222	237
Schenectady, N. Y.	1	1	18	169	73	306	112
Scranton, Pa.	7	25	72	327	161	430	141
Seattle, Wash.	19	382	86	3,111	1,390	4,536	1,715
Sharon, Pa.		7	2	53	24	123	23
Sheboygan, Wis.	1	5		34	34	307	34
Shreveport, La.	17	12	64	163	161	696	168
Sioux City, Iowa	1	23	28	217	245	692	256
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2	3	3	130	118	459	60
Somerville, Mass.	2	26	2	516	69	321	127
South Bend, Ind.	7	69	56	547	308	1,191	165
South Gate, Calif.	1	32		240	121	339	63
Spartanburg, S. C.	8	13	51	165	137	433	101
Spokane, Wash.	2	127	36	837	230	2,423	343
Springfield, Ill.	2	36	13	217	34	282	203
Springfield, Mass.	4	2	23	333	173	753	234
Springfield, Mo.	3	6	62	328	128	610	70
Springfield, Ohio	4	16	28	311	68	324	102
Stamford, Conn.		16	20	207	171	265	83
Steubenville, Ohio	4	34	31	116	45	129	41
Stockton, Calif.	11	124	107	630	677	1,193	335
Superior, Wis.	3	3	1	61	24	315	25
Syracuse, N. Y.	3	47	11	399	474	1,239	312
Tacoma, Wash.	6	72	34	502	368	1,363	376
Tampa, Fla.	19	90	196	836	405	1,198	275
Taunton, Mass.	1	3	2	173	31	21	38
Teaneck, N. J.		1		51	13	28	16
Terre Haute, Ind.	4	16	16	311	75	530	83
Toledo, Ohio	18	212	242	1,573	712	2,285	2,228
Topeka, Kans.	2	34	12	449	72	660	228
Torrington, Conn.		1		24		65	3
Trenton, N. J.	4	108	61	633	210	462	192
Troy, N. Y.		13	19	340	28	96	88
Tucson, Ariz.		47	50	288	128	161	161
Tulsa, Okla.	12	131	116	1,308	785	1,530	393
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	15	11	198	118	131	163	46
Tyler, Tex.	3		14	63	59	228	42
Union City, N. J.	3	9	1	186	69	134	83
University City, Mo.		10		134	82	183	19
Upper Darby Township, Pa.		2	4	193	48	344	45
Utica, N. Y.	2	9	12	75	133	653	127
Waco, Tex.	3	7	101	173	44	602	67
Walham, Mass.		5		103	45	265	60
Warren, Ohio		13		148	75	421	82
Warwick, R. I.		2	1	79	92	175	14
Washington, D. C.	65	989	2,390	4,593	1,939	9,909	1,643
Washington, Pa.	2	2		88	35	106	44
Waterbury, Conn.	1	8	2	256	134	361	134
Waterloo, Iowa	1	12	2	191	86	745	136
Watertown, Mass.		3		71	38	142	38

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1947, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Mur-der, nonneg-ligent man-slaughter	Rob-bery	Aggra-vated assault	Bur-glary break-ing or enter-ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Watertown, N. Y.	3		7	83	53	340	70
Waukegan, Ill.	2	18	24	102	52	256	57
Wausau, Wis.	1			55	18	296	34
Wauwatosa, Wis.		6		29	25	127	7
West Allis, Wis.		3	3	41	44	423	30
West Hartford, Conn.	1			53	27	111	27
West Haven, Conn.		4	4	57	28	51	19
West New York, N. Y.				Only 6 months received			
West Orange, N. J.		6		56		110	4
West Palm Beach, Fla.	4	23	135	355	174	431	218
Wheeling, W. Va.		10	11	124	61	204	65
White Plains, N. Y.		5	72	55	78	196	42
Wichita, Kans.	4	38	21	680	265	1,382	208
Wichita Falls, Tex.	2	28	55	270	202	734	168
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	3	4	17	154	82	296	79
Wilkesburg, Pa.		11	5	126	12	91	27
Williamsport, Pa.	1	10	8	111	32	337	44
Wilmington, Del.	6	90	9	517	382	1,248	285
Wilmington, N. C.	6	33	452	332	108	324	59
Winston-Salem, N. C.	10	47	215	446	172	475	138
Woodbridge, N. J.	1	4	3	84	41	103	19
Woonsocket, E. I.		5	2	102	47	240	50
Worcester, Mass.	1	39	4	780	378	1,019	364
Wyandotte, Mich.		1	2	63	29	129	40
Yakima, Wash.		29	18	209	284	1,169	130
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	12	57	300	125	523	101
York, Pa.	1	18	14	164	69	478	104
Youngstown, Ohio	11	147	71	535	140	907	299
Zanesville, Ohio		19	1	233	44	289	106

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

² Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data

In combating crime it is important for police to know not only the total number of crimes occurring but also the nature of the criminal acts, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen. Such detailed information was furnished the F B I in 1947 by 355 cities over 25,000 in population.

Over 80 percent of the 174,744 burglaries investigated by the police occurred at night while almost 59 percent (102,331) involved business houses and other nonresidence structures. Although 23,786 (32.8 percent) of the residence burglaries occurred during the day, only 10.3 percent (10,521) of the nonresidence burglaries were perpetrated during daylight hours.

Victims of 22,436 (68.6 percent) of the 32,706 robberies in these cities were held up or strong-armed in their homes or on sidewalks, streets, and public highways. Places of business were robbed by force or threat in 8,449 (25.8 percent) of the cases reported to the police.

Thefts of property from autos including accessories numbered 134,486, almost one-third of the total thefts reported by these cities.

Bicycle thefts also represent a serious problem in police work since 61,700 or 15 percent of the thefts were of this type. Although occurring with less frequency, pocket-picking and purse-snatching are among the most serious types of thefts with only the element of force distinguishing them from robberies. Almost 4 percent or 15,574 were of this type during 1947 in the indicated cities.

Property valued at \$5 or more was stolen in over 86 percent (355,655) of the thefts while 56,445 or 13.7 percent involved attempts and property less than \$5 in value. Over 24 percent of the thefts resulted in losses of \$50 and over.

Of the 5,881 rapes reported, nearly 41 percent involved victims under the age of consent where no force was used while over 59 percent were forcible in nature.

In these cities 84,775 autos were stolen during 1947 and the police recovered 79,739 or 94.1 percent.

TABLE 37.—Number of known offenses by nature of criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen. 1947

[Based on reports of 335 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 40,764,315, according to the 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses	Percent distribution
Rape:		
Total.....	5,881	100.0
Forcible.....	3,483	59.4
Statutory.....	2,398	40.6
Robbery:		
Total.....	32,706	100.0
Highway.....	20,832	63.6
Commercial house.....	7,132	21.8
Oil station.....	1,040	3.2
Chain store.....	248	.8
Residence.....	1,604	4.9
Bank.....	29	.1
Miscellaneous.....	1,821	5.6
Burglary—breaking or entering:		
Total.....	174,744	100.0
Residence (dwelling):		
Committed during night.....	48,627	27.8
Committed during day.....	23,786	13.6
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):		
Committed during night.....	91,810	52.6
Committed during day.....	10,821	6.0
Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):		
Total.....	412,100	100.0
\$50 and over.....	100,734	24.4
\$5 to \$50.....	254,921	61.9
Under \$5.....	56,445	13.7
Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):		
Total.....	412,100	100.0
Pocket-picking.....	7,088	1.7
Purse-snatching.....	8,486	2.1
Shoplifting.....	18,155	4.4
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	76,614	18.6
Auto accessories.....	57,872	14.0
Bicycles.....	61,700	15.0
All others.....	182,185	44.2

The number of cities furnishing the supplemental analysis of crime presented in tables 37-39 are not identical. While 355 cities are represented in table 37 as to the break-down of the number of offenses, only 343 included the value of property stolen by offense as shown in table 38, and 338 reported complete information as to values by type of property (table 39).

Robberies by means of firearms, force or threat in 31,526 instances resulted in a total property loss of \$5,791,153 or an average of \$184 for each offense. Excluding auto thefts, the next highest average loss, \$130, occurred in 167,426 burglaries for a total of almost 22 million dollars.

The average property loss in thefts unaccompanied by the elements of robbery or burglary was \$62 but in the 395,795 crimes of this type, the loot was almost 24½ million dollars. The average value per auto theft was \$759.

Table 38 includes, of course, attempted crimes not involving property stolen. For this reason the average value of property stolen per offense is considered conservative.

TABLE 38.—Value of property stolen, by type of crime, 1947

[Based on the reports of 343 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 39,223,599, according to 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
Total.....	675, 639	\$113, 463, 484	\$168
Robbery.....	31, 526	5, 791, 153	184
Burglary.....	167, 426	21, 788, 414	130
Larceny—theft.....	395, 795	24, 494, 528	62
Auto theft.....	80, 892	61, 369, 389	759

The 338 cities over 25,000 in population represented in table 39 reported \$106,235,467 in property stolen during 1947. Over 60 percent or \$64,111,340 of the property was recovered. Since automobiles represent the largest recovery percentage, 92.6 percent, they control the recovery figures. Thus, excluding automobiles, only 22.5 percent of stolen property was recovered.

TABLE 39.—Value of property stolen and value of property recovered, by type of property, 1947

[Based on reports of 338 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 36,964,995, according to the 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Total.....	\$106, 235, 467	\$64, 111, 340	60.3
Currency, notes, etc.....	15, 944, 811	2, 349, 118	14.7
Jewelry and precious metals.....	9, 181, 283	1, 058, 693	21.3
Furs.....	2, 170, 099	300, 091	9.2
Clothing.....	5, 645, 173	1, 369, 778	24.7
Locally stolen automobiles.....	57, 393, 730	53, 130, 954	92.6
Miscellaneous.....	16, 000, 371	5, 102, 706	31.9

Rural Crime Rates, 1947

With the exception of aggravated assault, rural rates for crimes against the person differ little from the National averages for urban communities; however, the more sparsely populated rural areas do report substantially lower crime rates in other offense classes.

The rural figures may be considered conservative since some incompleteness probably exists in the rural reporting of less serious crimes. The reports of some of the rural agencies included in table 40 listed a small number of offenses and in certain instances the reports may have been based on arrest records rather than on a record of offenses reported.

A combined rural population of 36½ million is represented in the rural crime rate table below reflecting the number of offenses reported and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants. The data are based on the reports of 1,639 sheriffs, 123 rural village officers and 12 State Police organizations forwarded during the year 1947.

TABLE 40.—*Offenses known, rural areas, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, 1947*

[Based on reports of 1,639 sheriffs, 123 rural village officers, and 12 State Police organizations representing a combined population of 35,519,339. Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known	2,333	1,651	4,969	7,023	13,349	53,163	72,745	20,922
Rate per 100,000	6.36	4.52	13.61	19.2	36.6	145.6	199.2	57.3

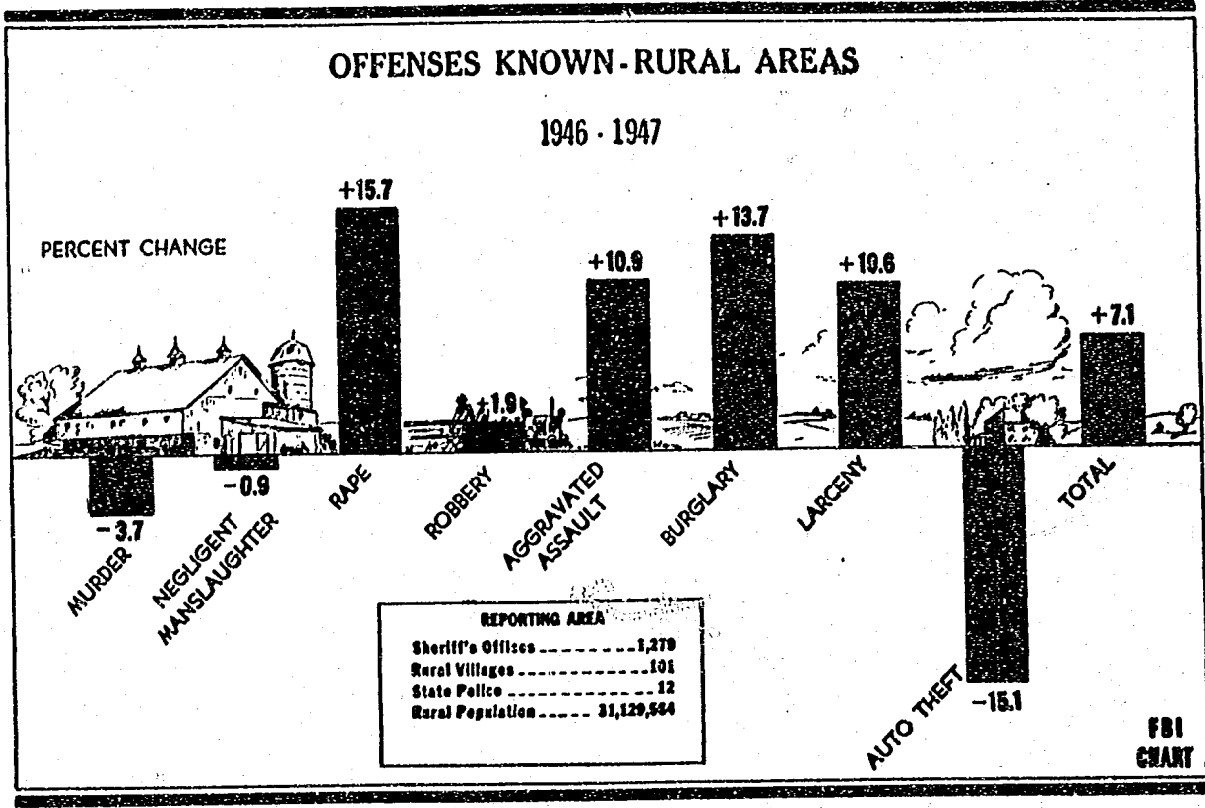


Figure 14.

Rural Crime Trends, 1947

An increase of 7.1 percent was reflected in the reports of law enforcement agencies serving the rural areas in 1947 as compared with a 5.1 percent decline in the cities. Each crime category except homicides and auto thefts showed increases while in the urban areas only two, rape and aggravated assault, rose over 1946.

All crimes against property declined in the urban communities while in the rural areas burglary increased 13.7 percent; larceny, 10.6 percent; and robbery, 1.9 percent. Rape and aggravated assault as reflected in the reports from rural areas rose 15.7 and 10.9 percent, respectively, as compared with an urban increase of 2.9 percent for rape and a 3.3 percent increase for aggravated assault.

The decline in rural criminal homicides and auto thefts was not as sharp as that registered in the urban communities. Rural murders were down 3.7 percent in 1947 and negligent manslaughter offenses decreased 0.9 percent. Auto theft offenses dropped 15.1 percent in the rural areas.

TABLE 41.—Trends in offenses known, rural areas, 1946-47

[Based on reports of 1,279 sheriffs, 101 rural village officers, and 12 State Police organizations representing a combined population of 31,129,564. Population figures from 1946 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1946	1947	
Total.....	141,430	151,538	+7.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,800	1,734	-3.7
Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,354	1,342	-.9
Rape.....	3,539	4,063	+15.7
Robbery.....	5,625	5,733	+1.9
Aggravated assault.....	9,372	10,612	+13.7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	40,606	46,165	+13.7
Larceny—theft.....	57,746	63,872	+10.6
Auto theft.....	21,188	17,987	-15.1

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions

Territories and possessions of the United States as well as continental police agencies forward crime reports to the F B I. In table 42 are presented the figures for the First, Second, and Fourth Judicial Districts of Alaska; Honolulu City, and the counties of Honolulu, Hawaii, and Kauai in the Territory of Hawaii; the Isthmus of Panama, C. Z.; and Puerto Rico. These data are from offense reports received monthly from law enforcement agencies policing both rural and urban areas, except that the figures for Honolulu City and County are separated.

TABLE 42.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, 1947*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Mur- der, non- evident man- slaugh- ter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny— <i>theft</i>		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known.....			9	18	26	28	2
Second judicial division (Nome), population, 11,877; number of offenses known.....		1	6	21	14	11	4
Fourth judicial division (Fairbanks), population, 18,094; number of offenses known.....	3	9	10	4	44	53	9
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County, population, 73,276; number of offenses known.....	3	2	8	113	23	267	19
Honolulu City, population, 179,326; number of offenses known.....	9	53	69	1,302	461	2,040	292
Honolulu County, population, 78,898; number of offenses known.....	7	10	23	149	54	210	39
Kauai County, population, 35,818; number of offenses known.....	1		3	49	7	54	7
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 51,827; number of offenses known.....	6	13	9	189	100	1,144	42
Puerto Rico: population, 1,869,255; number of offenses known.....	291	107	751	2,224	549	5,808	20

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES IN THE UNITED STATES 1947

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

OFFENSES EACH HOUR	OFFENSES EACH DAY	TOTAL
8.5	205	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT 74,690
2.0	47	RAPE 17,180
.9	21	MURDER 7,760
.7	16	NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER 5,770

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FIGURE 15.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1947

With the passing of each hour on the average during 1947, 12 persons were raped, feloniously assaulted, or killed. During the same time, 49 others were held up and robbed or had their places burglarized and 21 others had their cars stolen. In addition to the foregoing, there were 108 other thefts committed each average hour. A serious crime was recorded every 18.9 seconds during the year.

The estimated number of serious crimes in the United States during 1947 is presented below in table 43 and the data are based on monthly crime reports received from over 4,000 law enforcement agencies in communities representing more than 104 million inhabitants, including both urban and rural areas. While the larceny figures include minor thefts, a number of serious crimes such as embezzlement, fraud, arson, and the like were not included in the tabulation. The estimated total number of serious crimes committed is therefore considered conservative.

TABLE 43.—*Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1947*

Total.....	1, 665, 110
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	7, 760
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5, 770
Rape.....	17, 180
Robbery.....	58, 100
Aggravated assault.....	74, 690
Burglary.....	373, 450
Larceny.....	943, 430
Auto theft.....	184, 730

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES IN THE UNITED STATES 1947

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

OFFENSES EACH HOUR	OFFENSES EACH DAY		TOTAL
107.7	2,585	LARCENY	943,430
42.6	1,023	BURGLARY	373,450
21.1	506	AUTO THEFT	184,730
6.6	159	ROBBERY	58,100

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FIGURE 10.

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DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data

Fingerprint arrest records totaling 734,041 were examined by the F B I during 1947 to obtain the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of persons represented. This is the largest number of arrest records examined during any single year since the tabulation of fingerprints was started by the F B I in 1932, exceeding the 645,431 prints handled in 1946 by 13.7 percent. The arrest records received during the past 10 years were as follows:

Year	Number of arrests	Year	Number of arrests
1938.....	534,376	1943.....	490,764
1939.....	576,920	1944.....	488,979
1940.....	602,013	1945.....	548,852
1941.....	650,988	1946.....	645,431
1942.....	585,988	1947.....	734,041

The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. Fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institutions were excluded.

These data obviously do not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. The number of persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed. For example, two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, or one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged

Arrests for major violations numbered 300,435, or more than 40 percent of the records examined during 1947. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft numbered 206,809, constituting 28.2 percent of the total arrests for the year.

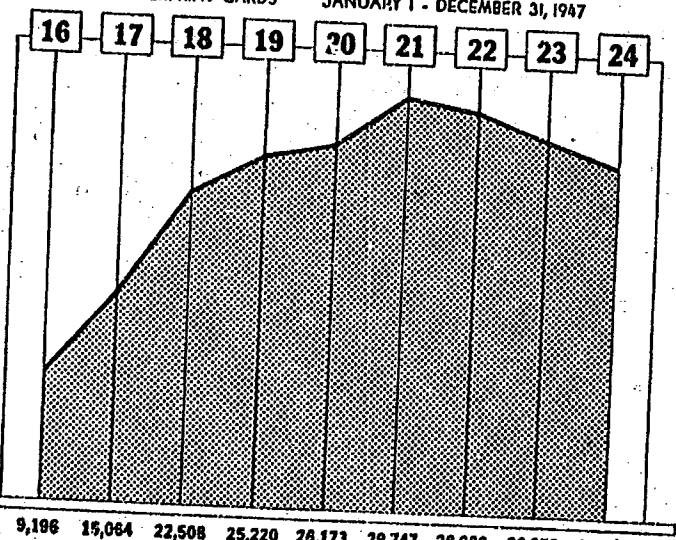
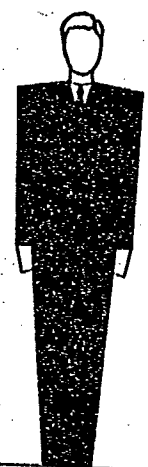
Sex

Women arrested numbered 75,391, constituting 10.3 percent of the total arrest records. This is an increase of 9.7 percent over the 68,742 females arrested during 1946.

Male arrests increased from 576,689 in 1946 to 658,650 in 1947 or 14.2 percent.

Number of Males Arrested Ages 16 to 24

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1947



FBI
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NUMBER OF ARRESTS PER AGE

FIGURE 17.

FIT

TABLE 44.—Distribution of arrests by sex, 1947

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	734,041	658,630	75,391	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide.....	8,571	5,831	740	0.9	0.9	1.0
Robbery.....	21,509	20,545	964	2.9	3.1	1.3
Assault.....	38,094	32,635	5,459	7.9	8.0	7.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	32,128	37,093	1,035	5.2	5.6	1.4
Larceny— theft.....	64,213	56,237	7,976	8.8	8.5	10.6
Auto theft.....	18,294	17,881	413	2.5	2.7	.5
Embezzlement and fraud.....	17,332	15,621	1,711	2.4	2.4	2.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,189	2,919	270	.4	.4	.4
Arson.....	1,022	7,228	101	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	9,742	9,742	1,026	1.3	1.5	1.4
Rape.....	9,712	3,896	5,816	1.3	.6	7.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	17,878	14,495	3,383	2.4	2.2	4.5
Other sex offenses.....	3,358	3,056	332	.5	.5	.4
Narcotic drug laws.....	12,339	11,733	586	1.7	1.8	.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	13,101	12,335	766	1.8	1.9	1.0
Offenses against family and children.....	7,523	6,403	1,120	1.0	1.0	1.5
Liquor laws.....	23,325	36,772	1,533	3.2	5.6	2.1
Driving while intoxicated.....	7,420	7,288	132	1.0	1.1	.2
Road and driving laws.....	95	95	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Parking violations.....	6,978	6,786	192	1.0	1.0	.3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	50,840	44,014	6,826	6.9	6.7	9.1
Disorderly conduct.....	174,722	138,973	15,749	23.9	24.1	20.8
Drunkenness.....	43,487	38,687	7,799	5.9	5.4	10.3
Vagrancy.....	16,051	14,920	1,161	2.2	2.3	1.5
Gambling.....	47,029	41,999	5,030	6.4	6.4	6.7
Suspicion.....	6,616	5,525	778	.9	.9	1.0
Not stated.....	32,124	27,642	4,482	4.4	4.2	5.9
All other offenses.....						

1 Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Number of Females Arrested Ages 16 to 24

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS

JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1947

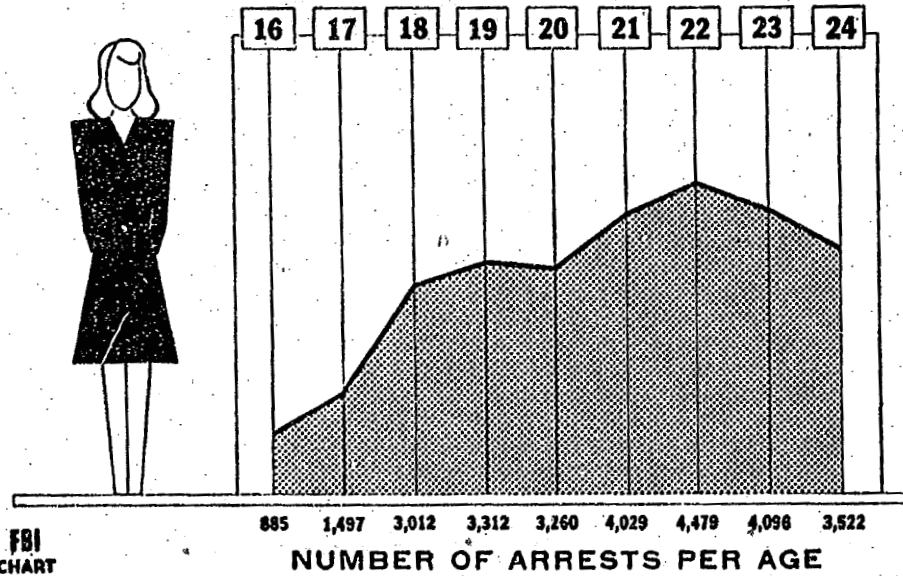


FIGURE 18.

Age

For the second consecutive year age 21 predominated in the frequency of arrests. During the period 1939-41 age 19 led the other individual ages, while 18 was first in 1942 and 1943. Accentuating the juvenile trend evident in the early Forties, more persons aged 17 were arrested during the last two war years (1944-45) than were persons in any other single age group. However, the predominate age jumped to 21 in 1946 and continued in that group in 1947.

The following tabulation gives the number of arrests during 1947 for the leading age groups for males and females combined:

Age	Number of arrests
21	33,776
22	33,465
23	31,074
24	29,433
	28,636

The pattern noted above was identical for male arrests, except that age 19 was higher than 24. The highest number of female arrests occurred at age 22 followed by ages 23, 21, 24 and 19, in that order.

Arrests of boys under 21 increased 10.5 percent in 1947 over the previous year, while female arrests in this group declined 6.6 percent. However, there were still thirty percent more girls arrested in 1947 than in 1941.

The total number of males and females under 21 arrested during 1947 reached 117,861 or 16.1 percent of all arrests. There were, in addition, 126,951 (17.3 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 244,812 (33.4 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 119,357 (16.2 percent), resulting in a grand total of 364,169 (49.6 percent) arrests of persons under 30 years of age. In this connection the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

TABLE 45.—Arrests, by age groups, 1947

Offense charged	Total, all ages	Age																Not known	
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		50 and over
Total.....	734,041	3,879	3,853	10,081	16,561	25,530	28,533	30,433	33,776	33,465	31,074	28,638	119,357	95,023	84,350	67,693	48,878	70,842	3,097
Criminal homicide.....	6,871	29	24	57	131	151	201	232	276	304	268	297	1,176	927	779	610	417	632	11
Robbery.....	21,509	54	94	421	823	1,447	1,620	1,590	1,698	1,574	1,446	1,291	4,143	2,321	1,376	844	464	332	66
Assault.....	38,094	73	95	350	731	1,407	1,781	2,144	2,480	2,619	2,683	2,480	11,824	8,956	7,377	5,181	3,401	4,542	133
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	38,128	1,105	609	2,186	2,701	2,908	2,632	2,433	2,298	2,631	1,920	1,525	5,718	3,430	2,487	1,500	977	1,000	90
Larceny— theft.....	64,813	849	630	1,684	2,741	3,700	3,620	3,378	3,401	3,233	2,681	2,615	10,174	7,254	5,704	4,427	3,271	4,148	196
Auto theft.....	16,934	273	474	1,162	1,481	1,835	1,821	1,468	1,430	1,223	1,019	895	2,884	1,216	646	352	169	188	33
Embezzlement and fraud.....	17,352	21	21	67	151	270	425	471	587	676	611	711	3,244	2,780	2,405	1,797	1,378	1,637	42
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	5,189	7	16	41	68	165	148	147	145	113	114	113	563	454	402	267	206	276	8
Arson.....	1,020	19	9	23	40	27	46	46	58	38	45	27	146	110	105	102	60	110	3
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	8,282	22	20	121	191	200	357	316	360	430	407	381	1,569	1,170	910	680	471	534	21
Rape.....	9,742	32	54	217	414	657	721	717	659	604	606	495	1,730	1,031	709	428	288	471	12
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	9,712	2	11	34	104	217	292	311	500	637	620	570	2,028	1,413	1,108	724	450	531	68
Other sex offenses.....	17,878	31	45	142	224	511	638	644	619	888	847	801	3,279	2,561	1,954	1,520	982	1,943	37
Narcotic drug laws.....	3,388	1	1	13	35	138	207	177	176	168	177	101	603	473	327	286	201	220	18
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	12,359	24	28	229	342	525	558	616	718	694	636	600	2,350	1,631	1,201	845	541	704	36
Offenses against family and children.....	13,101	3	4	7	42	92	199	205	306	505	532	526	2,037	2,708	2,073	1,294	757	699	33
Liquor laws.....	7,833	7	9	30	55	212	259	218	239	262	236	216	1,140	1,090	1,063	802	639	995	27
Driving while intoxicated.....	38,323	12	17	57	133	369	654	958	1,391	1,418	1,380	1,119	6,691	6,041	5,605	4,719	3,145	4,188	72
Road and driving laws.....	7,420	5	10	41	169	281	411	473	508	500	420	353	1,421	859	722	494	292	387	16
Parking violations.....	98	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	7	6	10	5	15	7	10	6	11	7	23
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	6,878	3	16	60	131	366	435	430	465	461	398	342	1,338	814	600	484	271	397	23
Disorderly conduct.....	50,840	60	95	391	779	1,707	2,013	2,422	2,800	2,844	2,220	2,220	9,185	6,720	5,640	4,122	2,917	4,405	116
Drunkenness.....	174,792	42	61	230	662	1,938	2,945	3,533	5,034	5,050	4,010	4,770	23,003	23,417	25,385	24,078	18,901	29,528	944
Vagrancy.....	43,487	59	95	437	1,008	2,024	1,993	1,890	2,169	2,220	1,810	1,720	6,234	4,673	4,469	3,963	2,950	5,073	730
Gambling.....	16,081	16	16	30	67	168	181	232	328	408	424	420	2,492	2,684	2,640	2,190	1,012	2,130	31
Suspicion.....	47,029	307	390	940	1,849	2,428	2,482	2,463	2,743	2,716	2,389	2,148	8,095	5,642	4,480	3,132	2,104	2,589	183
Not stated.....	6,416	18	28	51	122	218	264	276	310	278	274	201	1,665	657	820	573	439	711	42
All other offenses.....	32,124	679	660	1,613	1,282	1,461	1,601	1,501	1,670	1,600	1,407	1,274	4,969	3,814	2,931	2,274	1,602	2,203	113

TABLE 46.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, 1947

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 18 years of age	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 18 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Total.....	734,041	34,376	117,861	244,812	4.7	16.1	33.4
Criminal homicide.....	6,571	231	815	1,929	3.5	12.4	29.4
Robbery.....	21,569	1,394	6,051	11,973	6.5	24.1	35.7
Assault.....	58,094	1,288	6,620	16,920	2.2	11.4	29.1
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	38,128	6,967	14,955	22,841	18.3	39.2	59.9
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	64,213	5,934	16,679	28,949	9.2	25.9	45.1
Auto theft.....	18,294	3,380	8,564	13,137	18.5	46.8	71.8
Embezzlement and fraud.....	17,532	260	1,435	4,049	1.5	8.3	23.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,189	131	588	1,073	4.1	18.4	33.6
Arson.....	1,029	96	214	382	9.3	20.8	37.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	8,282	363	1,331	2,915	4.4	16.1	35.2
Rape.....	9,742	714	2,509	5,073	7.3	28.8	52.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	9,712	151	994	3,381	1.6	10.2	34.8
Other sex offenses.....	17,878	442	2,235	5,593	2.5	12.5	31.3
Narcotic drug laws.....	3,388	50	572	1,254	1.5	16.9	37.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	12,339	623	2,352	4,997	5.0	19.1	40.5
Offenses against family and children.....	13,101	56	642	2,601	.4	4.9	19.9
Liquor laws.....	7,523	91	780	1,732	1.2	10.4	23.0
Driving while intoxicated.....	38,393	219	2,990	7,814	.6	5.7	20.4
Road and driving laws.....	7,420	215	1,380	3,229	2.9	18.6	43.5
Parking violations.....	93	1	8	36	1.1	8.4	37.9
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	6,878	209	1,386	3,042	3.0	19.9	43.6
Disorderly conduct.....	50,840	1,321	7,463	17,735	2.6	14.7	34.9
Drunkenness.....	174,722	984	9,400	29,171	.8	5.4	16.7
Vagrancy.....	43,487	1,689	7,506	15,425	3.9	17.3	35.5
Gambling.....	18,681	129	710	2,296	.8	4.4	14.3
Suspicion.....	47,029	3,543	10,918	30,904	7.5	23.2	44.4
Not stated.....	6,616	219	977	2,100	3.3	14.8	31.7
All other offenses.....	32,124	3,664	8,317	14,258	11.4	23.9	44.4

There were 49,777 arrests of persons under 21 in 1947 for crimes against property or 28.9 percent of the 171,976 arrests for such crimes (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson).

The extent of the predominance of youths in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the following figures: During 1947, 33.4 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 55.7 percent of those charged with robbery, 59.9 percent of those charged with burglary, 45.1 percent of those charged with larceny, and 71.8 percent of those charged with auto theft. One-half of all crimes against property during 1947 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

Criminal Repeaters

Prior fingerprint arrest records were on file for 406,939 (55.4 percent) of the 734,041 arrest records received during the year. For males the percentage of recidivism was 56.8 and for females the percentage was 43.1. These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records and in no way relate to the Civil Identification Files of the F B I.

ARRESTS, AGES 17-21 1938-1947

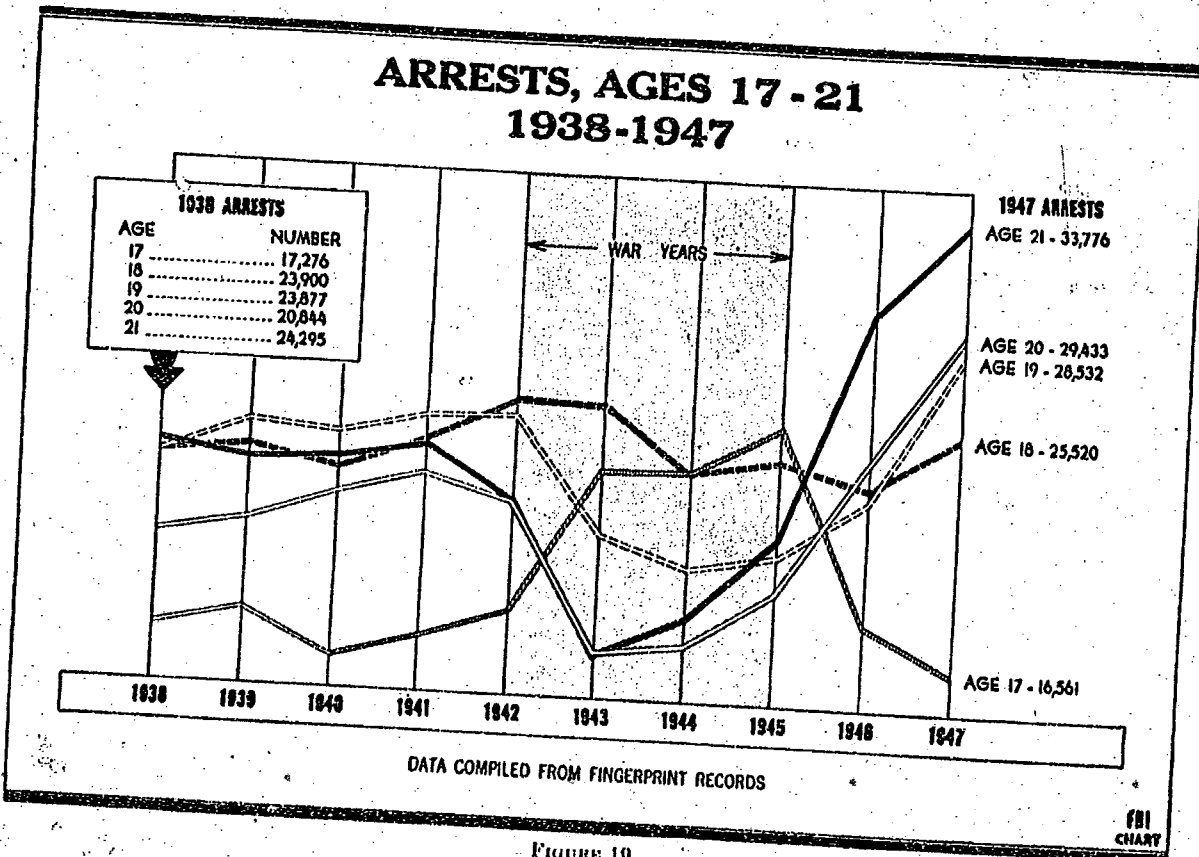


FIGURE 10.

TABLE 47.—Percentage with previous fingerprint record, arrests, 1947

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws.....	72.1	Offenses against family and children.....	49.3
Vagrancy.....	67.0	Liquor laws.....	49.2
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	66.2	Gambling.....	48.5
Drunkenness.....	63.8	Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	47.6
Embezzlement and fraud.....	62.8	Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	45.9
Robbery.....	61.3	Arson.....	44.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	57.4	Parking violations ¹	44.2
Larceny—theft.....	55.1	Driving while intoxicated.....	43.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	52.4	Criminal homicide.....	43.4
All other offenses.....	52.3	Rape.....	43.1
Assault.....	52.3	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	42.8
Auto theft.....	52.2	Other sex offenses.....	41.0
Suspicion.....	50.9	Violation of road and driving laws.....	33.8
Disorderly conduct.....	50.1		

¹ Only 95 fingerprint cards received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

Arrests Outside of State of Birth

Information from the 1940 decennial census indicates that 22.4 percent of the native population resided outside of their State of birth. The study of arrest records disclosed that 50.3 percent of all the persons arrested and fingerprinted during 1947 were arrested outside of their State of birth. The figures for males and females were generally quite similar, for males 50.4 percent and for females 49.7 percent.

Race

Members of the white and Negro races accounted for most of the arrest records examined. Including Mexicans, who numbered 20,330, members of the white race represented 536,695 of the 734,041 records received, while 187,781 were Negroes, 6,040 were Indians, 423 were Chinese, 154 Japanese and 2,948 were representatives of other races.

TABLE 48.—Arrests by race, 1947

Offense charged	Total, all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	734,041	536,695	187,781	6,040	423	154	2,948
<i>Criminal homicide</i>	6,571	3,555	2,959	31	4		32
Robbery.....	21,509	12,806	8,515	92	15	2	29
Assault.....	58,094	31,863	25,759	234	24	7	207
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	33,128	26,415	11,452	144	14	6	97
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	64,215	42,812	20,895	303	18	10	175
Auto theft.....	18,294	14,909	3,197	115	7	3	63
Embezzlement and fraud.....	17,338	15,005	2,238	50	5	1	33
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,189	2,151	1,021	11	4		2
Arson.....	1,029	782	241	4			2
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	8,232	6,096	1,301	55	5	4	12
Rape.....	3,742	6,731	2,917	49	7	1	37
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	9,712	6,108	3,460	51	11	5	47
Other sex offenses.....	17,878	14,541	2,178	94	8	6	51
Narcotic drug laws.....	3,588	2,167	1,120	9	62	3	37
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	12,339	5,945	6,305	33	18	2	36
Offenses against family and children.....	13,101	10,729	2,250	65	2	1	54
Liquor laws.....	7,523	4,691	2,772	36	4	3	17
Driving while intoxicated.....	38,325	34,570	3,314	275	4	10	132
Road and driving laws.....	7,420	5,872	1,498	27	6		17
Parking violations.....	85	59	36				
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	6,978	5,244	1,682	46	1	4	31
Disorderly conduct.....	30,840	26,015	14,229	227	9	2	198
Drunkenness.....	174,722	143,350	27,519	1,223	23	26	372
Vagrancy.....	43,487	32,534	10,218	463	31	11	133
Gambling.....	16,081	8,087	7,712	11	67	30	164
Suspicion.....	47,029	32,934	13,638	282	21	5	139
Not stated.....	6,618	5,094	1,388	67	4	3	60
All other offenses.....	32,124	24,710	7,087	172	39	9	137

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.
2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.
3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.
4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.
5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.
6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft).*—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.
7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II offenses

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.
9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.
10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.
11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).*—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.* Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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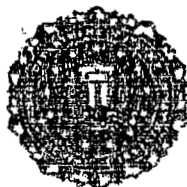
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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS



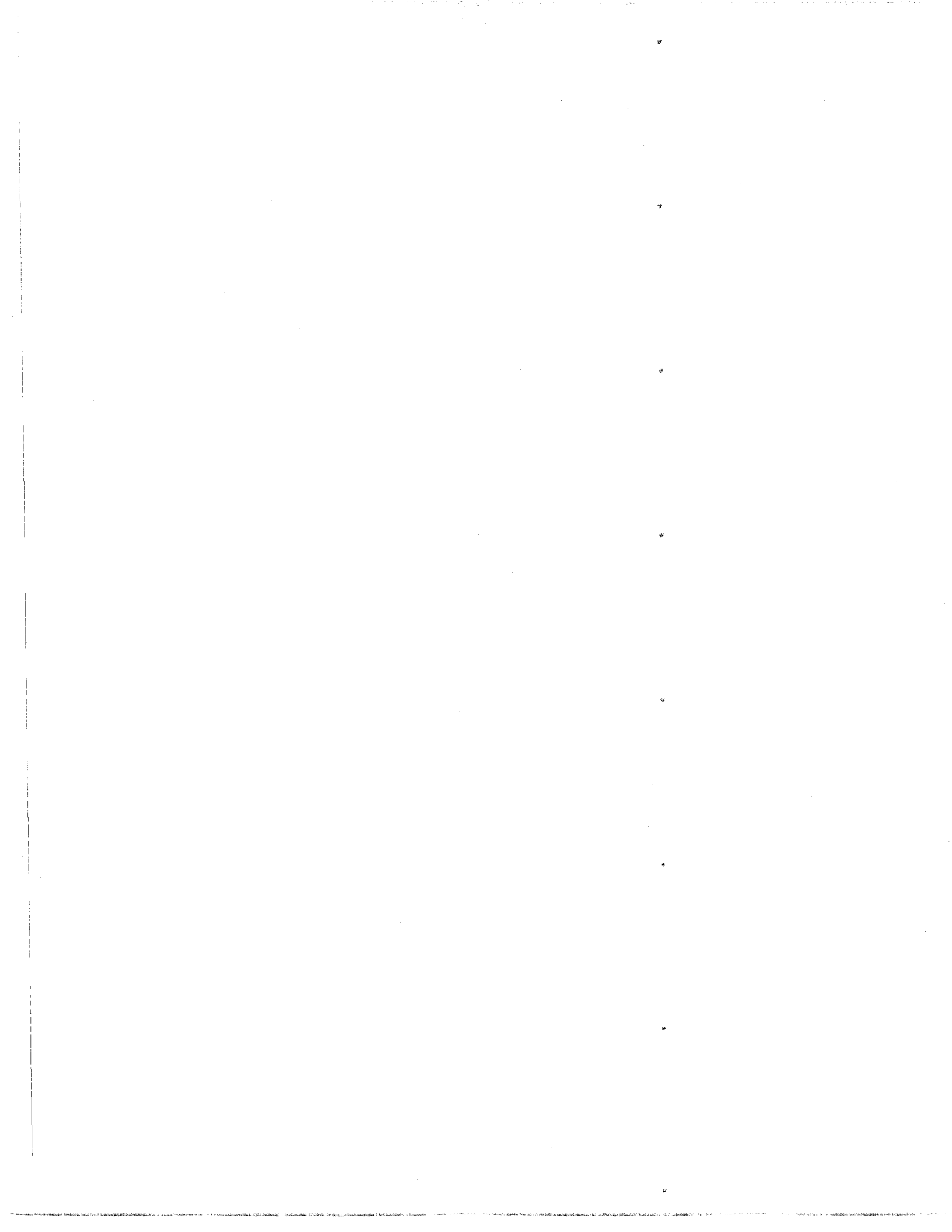
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Volume XIX

Number 2

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1948



UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XIX—Number 2
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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department
of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XIX

January 1949

Number 2

SUMMARY

Estimated Number of Major Crimes

During 1948 a serious crime was committed every 18.7 seconds, on the average, and by the year's end the total reached an estimated 1,686,670 offenses. With the passing of each day on the average 36 persons were feloniously slain, 255 were victims of aggravated assault or rape and 150 robberies were committed. During an average 24-hour period 1,032 places were burglarized, 463 automobiles were stolen, in addition to 2,672 miscellaneous larcenies.

Crime Trends

Long-term crime trend data, based on cities with population in excess of 25,000, indicate that only negligent manslaughters and auto thefts have declined to points below the prewar average. Aggravated assaults and rapes in the larger communities reached peaks in 1948 of 68.7 and 49.9 percent, respectively, over the prewar averages and larceny, while declining during the war years, more recently has shown increases and for 1948 was 4.6 percent in excess of the prewar average. Other crimes, though showing some tendency to decline, still exceeded the prewar averages as follows: Burglary, 16.7 percent; murder, 14.1 percent; and robbery, 8.9 percent.

The total volume of crime throughout the country showed little change in 1948, increasing only 1.3 percent over the 1947 figures. The rise in the urban areas amounted to only 0.3 percent while the rural figures were up 4.3 percent. In the urban areas aggravated assaults increased 4.7 percent, larcenies 2.3 percent, and burglaries 0.8 percent, while in the rural areas aggravated assault showed a decrease of 0.6 percent but larceny increased 9.6 percent and burglary rose 5.1 percent.

Decreases in the city crime figures were as follows: Murder, 2.1 percent; negligent manslaughter, 7.7 percent; rape, 2.3 percent; robbery, 5.8 percent; and auto theft, 8.8 percent. In the rural areas in addition to the slight decrease in aggravated assault, other crimes declined as follows: Murder, 1.3 percent; negligent manslaughter, 1.1 percent; rape, 10.8 percent; robbery, 5.7 percent; and auto theft, 6.1 percent.

Monthly Variations in Crime

The crime figures reported monthly in 1948 show again the pronounced effect the seasons have on this social phenomenon. Crimes of murder, rape, and aggravated assault are most frequently committed during the summer months and least frequently during the cold winter season. Negligent manslaughter offenses, consisting almost entirely of traffic fatalities, show a trend inverse to that of other crimes against the person and were least frequent during the summer months and most frequent during the winter season, reaching a decided peak in December.

Robberies and burglaries were most frequent during the first quarter of the year and showed the smallest daily average during the third quarter. Larcenies were most frequent during the second quarter, reaching a peak in April and were least frequent during the first 3 months of the year with the lowest daily average reported for January. Auto thefts were most frequent during the fourth quarter of the year, reaching a peak in October and showed the lowest daily average in January.

Supplemental Crime Data

Over half (57.4 percent) of the rape offenses reported in 1948 were forcible in nature and the others classed as statutory cases. Of the robberies reported, 65.2 percent were considered highway robberies; 25.7 percent involved places of business; 5.1 percent occurred in private residences; and 4 percent were other types.

Of the burglaries reported, 39.4 percent involved residences and two-thirds of these were committed during the night, while 89 percent of the nonresidence burglaries were committed after dark.

The loot stolen in the average robbery amounted to \$202; in the average burglary, \$127; in the average larceny, \$64; and the average automobile stolen was valued at \$869.

Ninety-three percent of stolen automobiles and 21 percent of other types of stolen property were recovered by the police.

Persons Arrested

During 1948 fingerprint arrest records received at the FBI totaled 759,698, an increase of 3.5 percent over the previous all-time high of 1947. Approximately one-tenth of the arrest records received represented women and the predominating age of all persons arrested was 21, followed by ages 22, 23, 24, and 20 in that order. Fifty-eight percent of the arrest records received represented persons who already had fingerprint arrest records on file in Washington.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the

police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—*theft*; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1948. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	1,079	1,057	98.1	62,737,577	62,157,314	98.1
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	37	100.0	30,195,239	30,195,239	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	55	55	100.0	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	107	107	100.0	7,343,917	7,343,917	100.0
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	213	213	100.0	7,417,093	7,417,093	100.0
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	667	625	93.7	9,968,578	9,408,315	94.2

NOTE.—The above table does not include 2,069 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 10,223,650. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

In addition to the 3,106 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1948, one or more reports were received during the year from 2,236 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 11 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, making a grand total of 5,353 agencies contributing crime reports to the F B I during 1948. The status of the reporting area by individual States is indicated in table 29.

TABLE 29.—Status of reporting area, Uniform Crime Reports, 1948, by States

State	Urban police departments ¹			County sheriffs		
	Number of cities	Number of cities contributing	Percent contributing	Number of counties	Number of counties contributing	Percent contributing
Total	3,482	*2,936	84.8	3,070	*2,381	77.6
Alabama.....	59	42	71.2	67	38	41.8
Arizona.....	16	14	87.5	14	13	92.9
Arkansas.....	53	30	56.6	75	42	56.0
California.....	167	165	98.8	58	52	89.7
Colorado.....	30	28	93.3	63	58	92.1
Connecticut ⁴	32	30	93.8	3	3	100.0
Delaware ⁴	8	7	87.5	3	3	100.0
District of Columbia.....	1	1	100.0	0	0	0.0
Florida.....	69	48	69.6	67	41	61.2
Georgia.....	78	56	71.8	159	84	52.8
Idaho.....	26	25	96.2	44	43	97.7
Illinois.....	208	194	93.3	102	86	83.2
Indiana ⁴	96	91	94.8	92	88	95.7
Iowa.....	89	79	88.8	99	88	88.9
Kansas.....	64	59	92.2	105	88	83.8
Kentucky.....	56	47	83.9	130	88	67.7
Louisiana ⁴	54	32	59.3	64	38	59.4
Maine ⁴	26	23	88.5	16	12	75.0
Maryland.....	24	21	87.5	23	16	69.6
Massachusetts ⁴	122	111	91.0	14	14	100.0
Michigan ⁴	123	120	97.6	83	74	89.1
Minnesota.....	78	76	97.4	87	82	94.3
Mississippi.....	48	28	58.3	22	14	63.6
Missouri.....	87	64	73.6	114	83	72.8
Montana.....	23	20	87.0	56	53	94.6
Nebraska.....	36	31	86.1	83	81	97.1
Nevada.....	5	5	100.0	17	16	94.1
New Hampshire ⁴	18	17	94.4	10	10	100.0
New Jersey ⁴	178	160	89.9	21	21	100.0
New Mexico ⁴	22	21	95.5	31	29	93.5
New York.....	203	190	93.6	62	59	95.2
North Carolina.....	76	56	73.7	100	89	89.0
North Dakota.....	12	12	100.0	33	33	100.0
Ohio.....	186	175	94.1	28	27	96.4
Oklahoma.....	74	54	73.0	77	71	92.2
Oregon.....	34	31	91.2	36	35	97.2
Pennsylvania ⁴	355	301	84.8	67	67	100.0
Rhode Island ⁴	19	18	94.7	5	5	100.0
South Carolina.....	50	32	64.0	46	32	69.6
South Dakota.....	19	18	94.7	39	39	100.0
Tennessee.....	57	42	73.7	88	78	88.6
Texas.....	193	109	56.5	254	178	70.1
Utah.....	23	23	100.0	14	14	100.0
Vermont.....	14	12	85.7	14	14	100.0
Virginia ⁴	53	49	92.5	100	81	81.0
Washington.....	40	37	92.5	39	39	100.0
West Virginia ⁴	45	35	77.8	23	23	100.0
Wisconsin.....	93	90	96.8	21	21	100.0
Wyoming.....	12	11	91.7	23	21	91.3

¹ The Census Bureau's 1940 classification of communities as urban and rural has been followed. Generally, incorporated places with populations of 2,500 or more are classified as urban.

² Does not include 170 rural township and village police departments.

³ Includes 144 counties for which State police submit crime reports and 15 counties composed entirely of urban communities whose police departments forward crime reports; sheriffs of these counties do not contribute reports. Does not include 14 State police organizations contributing reports.

⁴ All counties were counted as contributors because the State police contribute data for rural portions of the State.

⁵ State police also contribute.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

As indicated in table 29, a total of 2,936 cities contributed crime reports to the F B I during 1948. However, not all of these cities sent in a complete set of reports for the year. The reports received were carefully examined and in some instances the verification of the returns indicated they were not properly prepared. Accordingly, any apparent discrepancies or any indication of misunderstanding as to the proper method to be followed in preparing the reports were made the subject of correspondence. In addition, frequent contacts were made with the contributing law enforcement agencies by Special Agents of the F B I to assist in correct uniform crime reporting. The tabulations which follow were based on the reports of those cities from whom a complete set of returns were received provided these returns appeared to have been prepared in accordance with Uniform Crime Reporting procedures.

Table 30 shows the number of offenses reported and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants by 2,404 cities representing a combined population in excess of 68 million. The data are divided with the cities grouped according to size so that interested individuals may compare local crime rates with averages for other cities of approximately the same size. This is generally desirable since there is a considerable variation in the crime rates for cities of different population groups.

The following figures show the percentage distribution of the crimes reported for 1948.

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total.....	1,687.2	100.0
Larceny.....	975.2	57.8
Burglary.....	392.2	23.3
Auto theft.....	165.5	9.8
Assault.....	75.8	4.5
Robbery.....	56.2	3.3
Rape.....	12.3	.7
Murder.....	6.0	.4
Manslaughter.....	4.0	.2

TABLE 30.—Offenses known to the police, 1948; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,494 cities; total population, 68,142,674:								
Number of offenses known.....	4,085	2,701	8,402	38,285	51,623	230,432	573,008	112,759
Rate per 100,000.....	5.99	3.96	12.33	56.2	75.6	332.2	837.9	163.5
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,165:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,176	1,528	5,025	24,622	29,073	125,349	212,536	53,000
Rate per 100,000.....	7.28	5.11	16.81	82.4	97.3	464.9	1037.8	184.0
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
Number of offenses known.....	544	394	899	4,768	5,389	38,122	90,092	16,882
Rate per 100,000.....	6.98	5.06	11.54	61.2	69.2	489.3	1153.1	212.8
GROUP III								
105 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,225,117:								
Number of offenses known.....	445	247	678	3,208	6,282	30,148	76,118	12,472
Rate per 100,000.....	6.16	3.42	9.38	44.4	86.9	417.3	1053.5	172.6
GROUP IV								
263 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,274,088:								
Number of offenses known.....	283	216	555	2,083	4,382	25,000	73,031	11,080
Rate per 100,000.....	3.92	2.97	7.63	28.7	60.2	343.7	1004.0	152.3
GROUP V								
557 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,472,286:								
Number of offenses known.....	337	156	563	1,876	3,859	23,440	72,223	10,142
Rate per 100,000.....	3.98	1.84	6.65	22.1	45.5	276.7	852.5	119.7
GROUP VI								
1,442 cities under 10,000; total population, 7,434,357:								
Number of offenses known.....	298	160	682	1,726	2,640	18,363	48,708	7,483
Rate per 100,000.....	3.98	2.14	9.11	23.1	35.3	245.4	650.8	100.0

¹ The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Groups I-VI, 2,492 cities, total population, 68,756,348; group I, 34 cities, total population, 30,507,837.

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URBAN CRIME - *Offenses Against the Person* PRE-WAR, WAR, AND POST-WAR YEARS

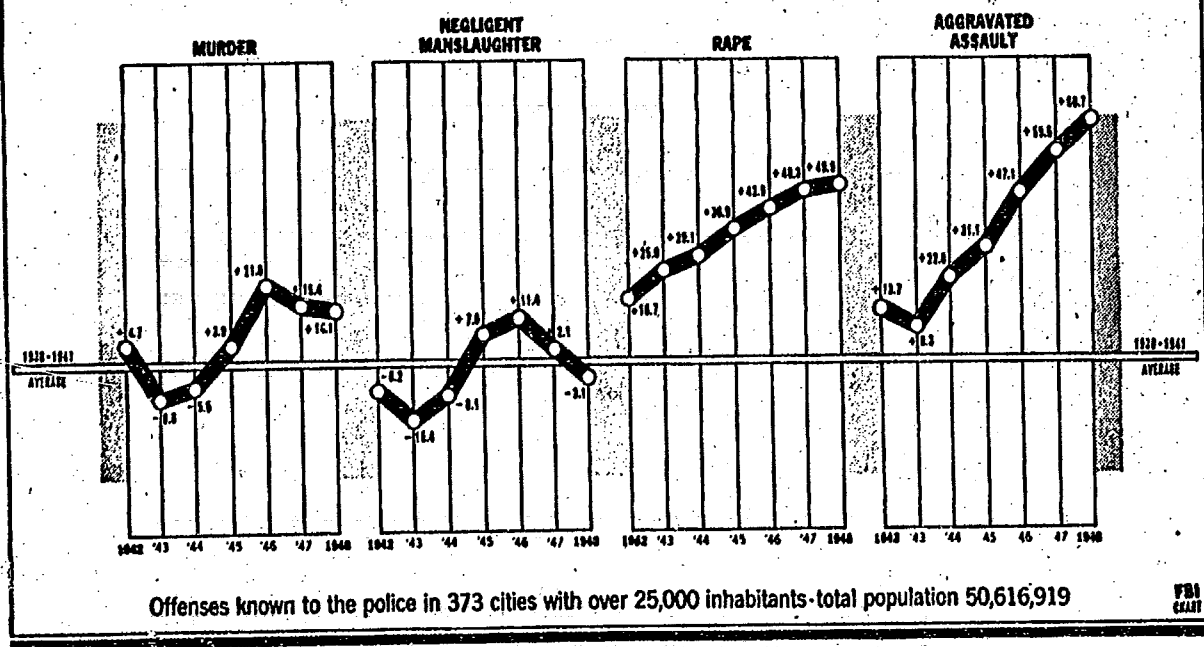


FIGURE 9.

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Urban Crime Trends

Urban crime as a total during 1948 showed little change (+0.3 percent) over the figures for 1947 although moderate increases were registered for aggravated assault, 4.7 percent; burglary, 0.8 percent; and larceny, 2.3 percent.

Auto theft and negligent manslaughter declined 8.8 and 7.7 percent, respectively, while other decreases noted in the cities were as follows: Robbery, 5.8 percent; rape, 2.3 percent; and murder, 2.1 percent.

Most of the increases were reported by cities in the Northern region where all offenses except negligent manslaughter and auto theft exceeded the 1947 figures. In the South and West the only increases registered were moderate ones for aggravated assault.

Among the individual geographic divisions the East North Central and West North Central States showed the heaviest increases while generally the largest decreases were recorded in the Pacific area.

With the crime trend data grouped according to size of city, most of the increases were seen in the larger communities. For cities with less than 50,000 inhabitants only larceny showed increases, while cities over 250,000 in population registered increases in each offense class except manslaughter by negligence, robbery, and auto theft.

Auto thefts declined in each geographic division and in cities of each population group.

The foregoing comments are based on monthly crime reports received during 1947 and 1948 from 2,166 urban communities of all sizes throughout the country representing a combined population of 65,713,389 and the details are presented in tables 31 and 32.

Available long-term crime trend data are illustrated in figures 9 and 10. These charts are based on the reports of 373 cities with population in excess of 25,000—combined population, 50,616,919. The illustrations indicate the marked crime increases during and shortly after World War II.

Only negligent manslaughter and auto theft offenses have declined to points below the prewar average. Aggravated assaults and rapes in the larger communities reached peaks in 1948 of 68.7 and 49.9 percent, respectively, over the prewar averages for these offenses and larceny, while declining during the war years, more recently has shown increases and for 1948 was 4.6 percent in excess of the prewar average. Other crimes, though showing some tendency to decline, still exceeded the prewar averages as follows: Burglary, 16.7 percent; murder, 14.1 percent; and robbery, 8.9 percent.

Auto theft offenses have shown the most pronounced rise and fall of any of the crimes during recent years. These offenses in 1942 were 5.4 percent below the prewar average but thereafter rose sharply in 1945 to a point 35.5 percent in excess of the average for 1938-41, but have since fallen to a level 6.6 percent below the prewar average in 1948.

TABLE 31.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1947-48, by population groups

Population group	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—steft	Auto theft
Total, 2,166 cities; population, 66,713,389:									
1947.....	1,025,821	4,071	2,878	8,467	40,322	48,139	231,083	568,940	122,116
1948.....	1,038,826	3,994	2,655	8,274	37,893	50,801	234,384	579,003	111,327
Percent change.....	+1.3	-2.1	-7.7	-2.3	-5.8	+4.7	+1.8	+2.3	-8.8
Group I, 36 cities; population, 29,894,166:									
1947.....	435,368	2,123	1,598	4,786	25,612	25,624	99,809	216,901	58,855
1948.....	444,837	2,176	1,528	5,025	24,622	29,073	102,868	224,545	55,000
Percent change.....	+2.2	+2.5	-4.4	+5.0	-3.9	+13.5	+3.1	+3.5	-6.6
Group II, 55 cities; population, 7,792,650:									
1947.....	159,004	601	411	979	5,372	5,841	39,610	87,343	18,847
1948.....	158,800	544	394	899	4,768	5,389	38,132	90,092	16,582
Percent change.....	-1.4	-9.5	-4.1	-8.2	-11.2	-7.7	-3.7	+3.1	-12.0
Group III, 105 cities; population, 7,225,117:									
1947.....	129,043	459	256	718	3,136	6,518	32,583	75,749	13,624
1948.....	129,598	445	247	678	3,208	6,282	30,148	76,118	12,472
Percent change.....	+0.4	-3.1	-3.5	-5.6	+2.3	-3.6	+1.5	+1.5	-8.5
Group IV, 205 cities; population, 7,234,659:									
1947.....	117,374	296	267	591	2,338	4,622	24,963	72,646	11,851
1948.....	116,534	285	216	555	2,082	4,382	24,961	73,003	11,050
Percent change.....	-0.9	-3.7	-18.1	-6.1	-11.0	-5.2	(1)	+1.5	-6.8
Group V, 527 cities; population, 8,020,884:									
1947.....	111,392	334	171	715	2,134	3,635	23,547	69,633	11,223
1948.....	107,808	293	135	508	1,796	3,320	22,316	69,623	9,615
Percent change.....	-3.2	-12.3	-21.1	-29.0	-13.8	-3.2	-5.4	(2)	-14.3
Group VI, 1,235 cities; population, 6,545,913:									
1947.....	73,500	258	175	678	1,630	2,299	16,576	43,968	7,716
1948.....	73,351	241	135	609	1,417	2,155	16,459	45,627	6,608
Percent change.....	-0.1	-6.6	-22.9	-10.2	-13.1	-6.3	-1.7	+3.8	-14.4

(1) A decrease of less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

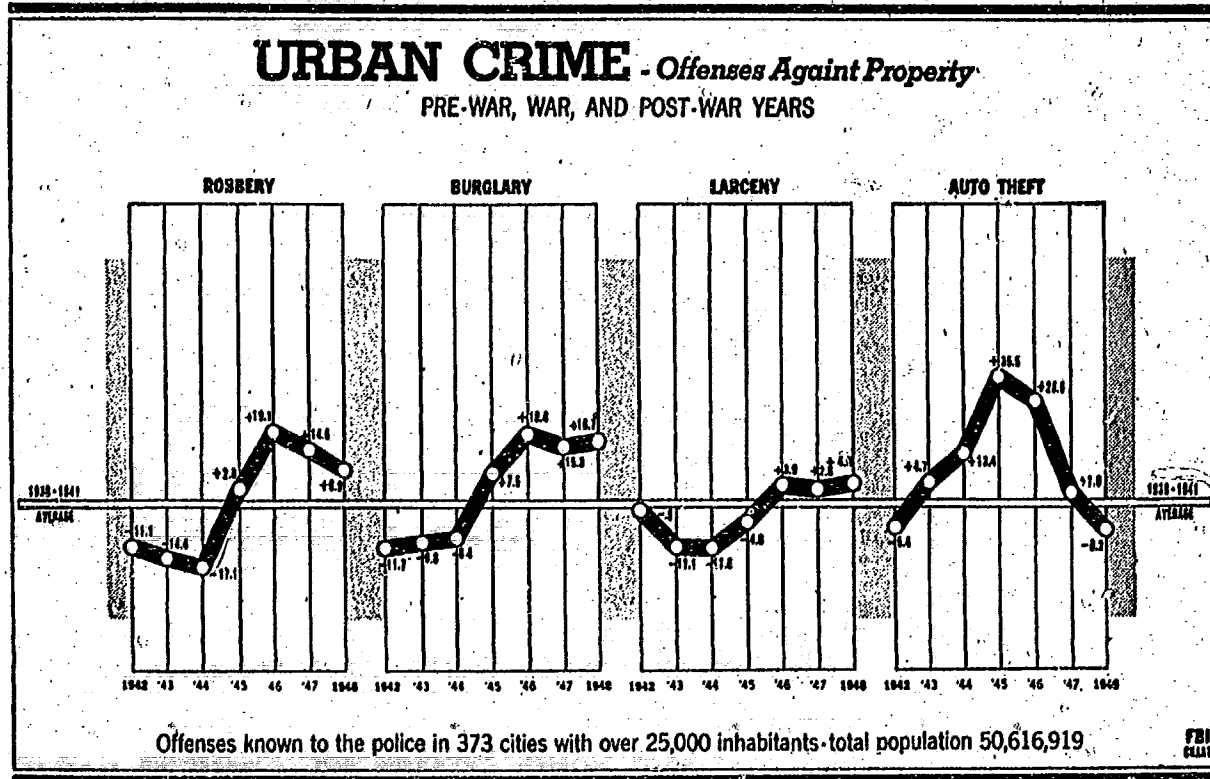


FIGURE 10.

TABLE 32.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1947-48, by regions, geographic divisions, and States

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Total, 2,166 cities; population, 66,713,238:									
1947.....	1,023,651	4,071	2,878	8,467	40,222	48,539	233,068	568,940	122,116
1948.....	1,028,936	3,894	2,655	8,274	37,893	50,801	234,684	579,068	111,327
Percent change.....	+0.5	-2.1	-7.7	-2.3	-5.8	+4.7	+0.8	+2.3	-8.8
The North, 1,471 cities; population, 47,003,154:									
1947.....	503,718	1,788	1,716	4,890	20,909	19,589	117,334	273,895	63,577
1948.....	535,142	1,870	1,624	5,060	21,157	21,151	122,732	292,328	59,232
Percent change.....	+4.3	+4.6	-4.8	+3.5	+1.1	+8.0	+4.6	+6.7	-8.8
New England, 183 cities; population, 5,886,237:									
1947.....	61,685	79	192	447	1,097	723	16,125	35,016	8,006
1948.....	61,234	80	152	419	963	781	15,712	36,083	7,021
Percent change.....	-0.7	+1.5	-20.8	-6.9	-10.4	+8.0	-2.6	+3.0	-12.5
Connecticut, 23 cities; population, 958,920:									
1947.....	12,706	18	31	48	204	232	3,395	7,406	1,352
1948.....	12,253	18	44	51	183	233	3,574	7,081	1,069
Maine, 17 cities; population, 274,745:									
1947.....	3,284	3	8	17	39	20	735	2,101	341
1948.....	3,378	5	5	13	38	34	854	2,065	369
Massachusetts, 105 cities; population, 3,717,624:									
1947.....	35,889	52	119	332	730	301	9,492	19,578	5,262
1948.....	36,042	44	80	297	660	332	8,575	21,028	4,706
New Hampshire, 14 cities; population, 239,235:									
1947.....	1,523	1	5	17	12	8	335	1,022	123
1948.....	1,795	1	6	17	9	10	446	1,169	146
Rhode Island, 15 cities; population, 606,136:									
1947.....	7,381	3	21	29	99	134	1,992	4,305	796
1948.....	6,810	14	17	36	90	152	1,791	4,056	654
Vermont, 9 cities; population, 89,577:									
1947.....	923	2	8	1	13	8	176	604	110
1948.....	956	3	5	5	3	3	172	683	80
Middle Atlantic, 522 cities; population, 19,390,318:									
1947.....	125,586	668	1,016	1,681	5,085	7,260	20,150	55,374	21,122
1948.....	131,117	675	870	1,725	5,011	6,777	21,412	62,122	22,551
Percent change.....	+4.4	+1.0	-14.4	+2.7	-0.4	-7.7	+3.2	+12.2	+6.5
New Jersey, 131 cities; population, 2,644,983:									
1947.....	27,694	78	123	241	924	1,366	8,219	12,493	3,180
1948.....	28,262	78	110	224	781	1,298	8,570	15,319	2,832
New York, 166 cities; population, 11,005,024:									
1947.....	57,957	385	364	1,004	1,996	3,972	9,977	25,515	14,502
1948.....	59,633	385	488	1,048	1,891	3,678	10,023	28,178	13,933
Pennsylvania, 225 cities; population, 5,740,311:									
1947.....	40,025	205	309	436	2,113	1,922	12,234	16,366	6,440
1948.....	43,253	212	262	454	2,342	1,801	12,819	18,627	5,736
East North Central, 516 cities; population, 16,391,708:									
1947.....	243,737	815	378	2,218	12,608	9,188	55,065	140,435	23,076
1948.....	254,220	882	455	2,309	13,066	10,257	57,396	147,351	22,330
Percent change.....	+4.3	+8.2	+20.1	+4.7	+4.5	+11.4	+4.2	+4.9	-3.4
Illinois, 140 cities; population, 5,428,228:									
1947.....	55,131	267	82	656	5,632	2,220	14,259	26,678	5,331
1948.....	62,902	385	135	771	6,360	3,069	17,164	30,230	5,788
Indiana, 59 cities; population, 1,660,849:									
1947.....	28,209	104	40	164	982	751	7,230	16,368	3,570
1948.....	32,083	89	55	178	904	846	7,355	19,038	3,617

TABLE 32.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1947-48, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Michigan, 97 cities; population, 3,296,214:									
1947.....	70,325	162	65	761	2,813	3,913	15,048	41,985	5,578
1948.....	71,534	154	99	758	2,889	4,092	14,920	43,402	5,220
Ohio, 144 cities; population, 4,418,662:									
1947.....	71,632	255	158	547	2,908	2,181	16,159	42,332	7,072
1948.....	68,747	236	141	541	2,769	2,106	15,433	41,121	6,380
Wisconsin, 76 cities; population, 1,587,745:									
1947.....	17,440	27	27	90	168	123	2,369	13,112	1,524
1948.....	17,935	18	25	61	124	118	2,504	13,560	1,525
West North Central, 250 cities; population, 5,334,891:									
1947.....	72,710	226	130	514	2,274	2,418	15,734	45,010	8,374
1948.....	78,511	233	157	606	2,081	3,362	13,202	46,770	7,157
Percent change.....	+8.0	+3.1	+20.8	+11.4	-8.4	+39.0	+15.7	+3.7	-14.9
Iowa, 50 cities; population, 3,250,637:									
1947.....	12,133	19	14	49	169	97	2,439	7,928	1,418
1948.....	12,069	14	27	41	144	78	2,422	8,232	1,091
Kansas, 49 cities; population, 2,988,464:									
1947.....	11,294	28	10	50	217	192	2,801	6,732	1,204
1948.....	11,438	40	15	44	246	212	2,789	7,092	1,020
Minnesota, 65 cities; population, 1,318,096:									
1947.....	14,152	18	32	75	377	131	2,919	8,789	1,531
1948.....	13,708	25	41	56	423	126	3,298	10,233	1,474
Missouri, 42 cities; population, 1,702,304:									
1947.....	24,806	142	50	319	1,330	1,801	5,612	12,670	2,882
1948.....	23,786	137	57	331	1,091	2,792	7,724	14,167	2,437
Nebraska, 22 cities; population, 447,422:									
1947.....	7,197	16	19	21	129	173	1,457	4,592	730
1948.....	7,033	15	15	16	145	135	1,530	4,640	757
North Dakota, 10 cities; population, 121,649:									
1947.....	1,728	3	22	26	16	238	1,278	125	125
1948.....	1,811	1	1	24	26	14	301	1,246	198
South Dakota, 12 cities; population, 120,319:									
1947.....	1,410	3	2	8	26	8	248	991	124
1948.....	1,658	1	1	14	9	5	338	1,140	150
The South, 407 cities; population, 12,172,472:									
1947.....	270,967	1,834	628	1,713	8,545	22,959	63,830	140,832	30,647
1948.....	267,130	1,784	577	1,681	8,107	23,549	63,114	140,071	29,297
Percent change.....	-1.4	-3.8	-8.1	-3.0	-3.5	+2.7	-1.1	-0.5	-7.7
South Atlantic, 193 cities; population, 5,820,268:									
1947.....	155,117	811	276	929	4,306	13,683	50,328	70,129	14,619
1948.....	155,512	800	190	976	4,316	14,915	50,186	70,273	15,557
Percent change.....	+0.3	-1.2	-31.2	+5.1	+0.2	+9.1	+0.3	+0.2	+7.5
Delaware, 3 cities; population, 120,614:									
1947.....	2,711	6	5	9	92	10	561	1,739	230
1948.....	2,434	5	6	2	74	17	598	1,479	233
Florida, 30 cities; population, 830,234:									
1947.....	27,328	170	64	105	902	1,648	8,033	14,108	2,291
1948.....	28,904	119	45	95	816	1,332	7,618	14,756	2,103
Georgia, 22 cities; population, 728,303:									
1947.....	15,443	183	51	96	435	1,169	2,857	8,576	2,069
1948.....	15,294	157	33	99	417	1,302	3,305	8,093	1,815

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

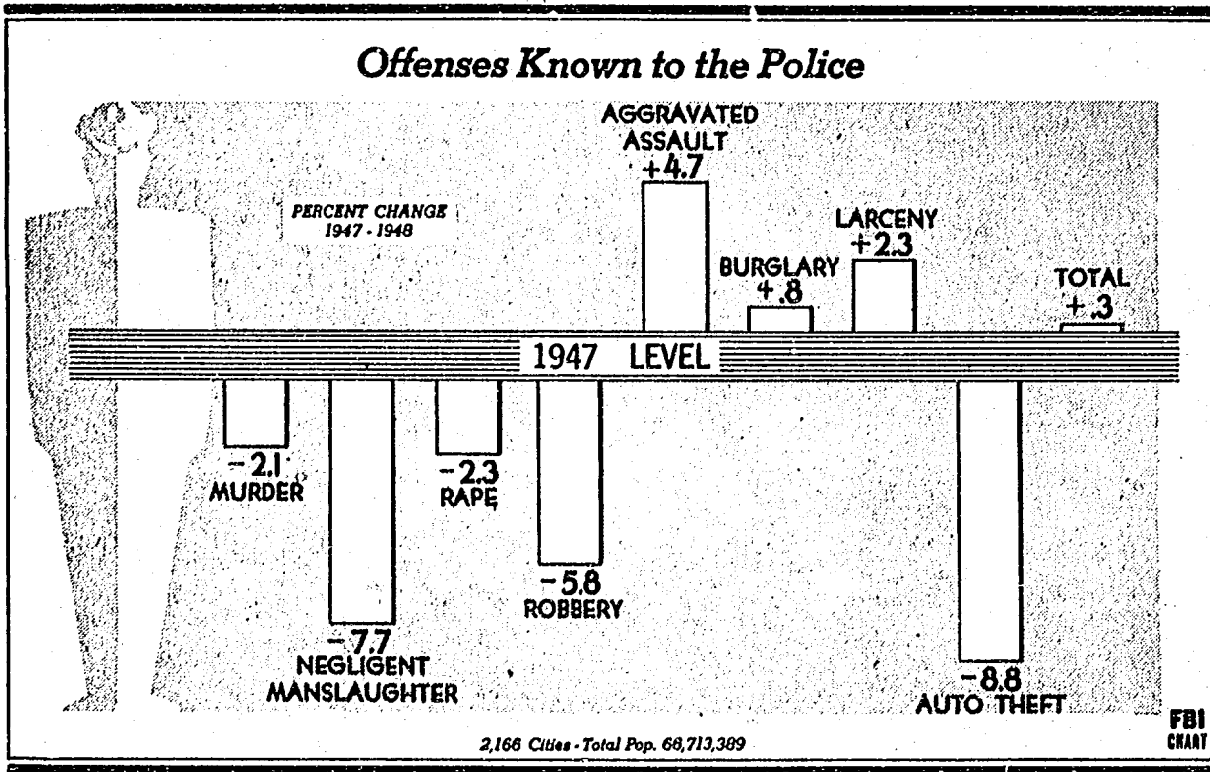


Figure 11.

TABLE 32.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1947-48, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Maryland, 15 cities; population, 1,021,478:									
1947.....	14,117	102	7	159	542	1,476	2,532	6,580	2,719
1948.....	13,467	118	8	169	485	1,322	2,406	6,403	2,506
North Carolina, 46 cities; population, 832,335:									
1947.....	18,704	129	57	116	381	4,331	4,063	7,833	1,774
1948.....	17,958	139	33	117	328	4,280	3,913	7,553	1,595
South Carolina, 18 cities; population, 309,378:									
1947.....	6,632	45	10	34	132	440	1,286	3,903	732
1948.....	7,110	35	10	41	132	440	1,228	4,258	746
Virginia, 36 cities; population, 873,464:									
1947.....	22,544	119	28	255	639	1,974	4,976	12,217	2,326
1948.....	24,383	138	22	198	734	1,946	5,311	13,717	2,327
West Virginia, 22 cities; population, 436,353:									
1947.....	5,983	20	21	17	224	287	1,422	3,296	726
1948.....	5,383	25	17	16	286	237	1,364	2,727	711
East South Central, 83 cities; population, 2,435,794:									
1947.....	47,218	448	160	280	1,984	4,447	12,779	20,489	6,651
1948.....	45,191	468	165	219	1,702	4,150	12,331	20,417	6,066
Percent change.....	-5.7	+4.6	+3.1	-21.8	-14.6	-7.1	-3.5	-0.4	-8.9
Alabama, 20 cities; population, 636,538:									
1947.....	12,703	154	42	104	370	1,751	3,515	5,163	1,604
1948.....	12,658	157	42	61	331	1,577	3,571	5,641	1,373
Kentucky, 23 cities; population, 673,138:									
1947.....	15,194	86	44	72	802	1,035	4,105	6,706	2,274
1948.....	15,805	92	42	59	748	935	4,590	6,924	2,415
Mississippi, 15 cities; population, 278,741:									
1947.....	4,943	41	21	38	108	512	1,157	2,533	533
1948.....	4,231	36	16	27	88	452	966	2,261	375
Tennessee, 25 cities; population, 847,377:									
1947.....	14,478	167	53	66	714	1,149	4,002	6,087	2,280
1948.....	12,809	183	65	72	535	1,186	3,177	5,591	1,993
West South Central, 131 cities; population, 3,916,410:									
1947.....	88,622	549	192	503	2,265	4,787	20,728	50,223	9,377
1948.....	86,097	496	222	466	2,090	4,474	20,294	49,387	8,674
Percent change.....	-2.9	-8.5	+15.6	-7.4	-7.7	-6.7	-2.1	-1.7	-7.5
Arkansas, 13 cities; population, 235,479:									
1947.....	3,743	26	12	27	115	321	838	2,019	385
1948.....	3,684	25	26	26	102	287	923	1,944	351
Louisiana, 19 cities; population, 840,104:									
1947.....	11,119	103	33	83	526	869	2,344	5,532	1,629
1948.....	11,890	89	40	94	443	882	2,565	6,017	1,760
Oklahoma, 32 cities; population, 651,543:									
1947.....	13,703	32	21	67	324	290	3,478	8,159	1,312
1948.....	13,573	37	29	69	265	305	3,353	8,273	1,161
Texas, 67 cities; population, 2,228,284:									
1947.....	80,057	361	126	326	1,300	3,317	14,063	34,513	6,061
1948.....	57,151	345	127	277	1,280	3,000	13,573	33,147	5,402

TABLE 32.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 1947-48, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

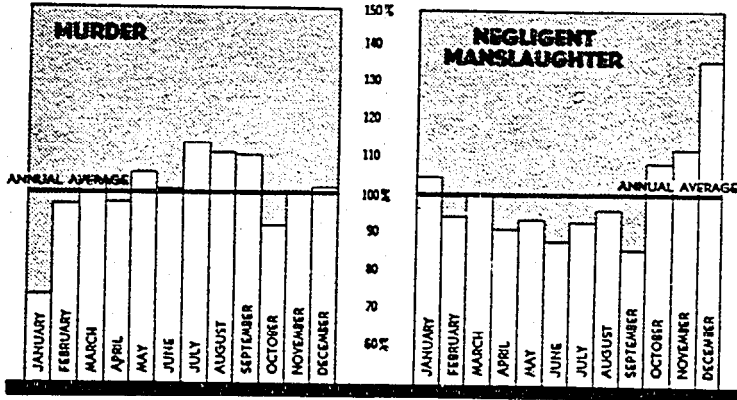
Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
The West, 288 cities; population, 7,537,763:									
1947.....	230,918	449	534	1,885	10,748	6,011	51,904	151,113	37,892
1948.....	236,554	350	444	1,555	9,639	6,101	49,048	146,611	23,808
Percent change.....	-3.7	-22.0	-16.9	-18.7	-19.6	+1.5	-5.5	-3.2	-14.6
Mountain, 93 cities; population, 1,455,998:									
1947.....	41,541	62	80	293	1,215	759	6,737	26,451	3,976
1948.....	41,618	68	75	211	1,075	688	6,235	26,529	3,906
Percent change.....	+0.2	+9.7	-16.9	-16.7	-11.4	-1.9	+6.7	-0.4	-1.8
Arizona, 11 cities; population, 150,001:									
1947.....	6,060	12	19	64	181	191	1,005	3,852	736
1948.....	6,194	14	9	54	174	150	1,124	3,906	763
Colorado, 18 cities; population, 538,771:									
1947.....	14,557	26	43	142	641	229	3,618	8,734	1,124
1948.....	15,084	27	35	116	540	214	4,045	8,861	1,246
Idaho, 17 cities; population, 141,011:									
1947.....	4,328	6	2	6	60	41	538	3,006	369
1948.....	4,218	4	5	9	45	38	769	2,969	381
Montana, 15 cities; population, 156,042:									
1947.....	3,120	2	8	11	43	50	486	2,231	280
1948.....	3,360	3	15	10	73	75	496	2,165	243
Nevada, 4 cities; population, 55,775:									
1947.....	2,445	3	1	5	97	20	562	1,441	224
1948.....	2,042	8	2	9	67	41	532	1,185	178
New Mexico, 10 cities; population, 88,775:									
1947.....	2,053	5	3	10	23	93	369	1,297	233
1948.....	2,467	7	3	12	33	84	504	1,464	360
Utah, 14 cities; population, 264,829:									
1947.....	7,711	5	14	45	143	96	1,590	5,003	815
1948.....	7,037	4	5	27	112	56	1,507	4,774	572
Wyoming, 4 cities; population, 60,734:									
1947.....	1,269	3	1	10	25	19	223	867	116
1948.....	1,476	1	1	7	31	30	228	1,005	163
Pacific, 195 cities; population, 6,081,765:									
1947.....	229,575	387	441	1,572	9,535	5,272	43,167	155,082	25,916
1948.....	194,836	282	371	1,309	7,561	5,115	39,815	120,282	19,902
Percent change.....	-6.9	-27.1	-16.1	-16.7	-20.7	+2.7	-7.8	-3.8	-16.8
California, 142 cities; population, 4,745,080:									
1947.....	168,872	326	342	1,370	5,207	4,592	33,228	99,723	19,059
1948.....	153,961	235	283	1,130	6,445	4,928	30,914	94,697	15,429
Oregon, 24 cities; population, 492,432:									
1947.....	16,110	14	33	110	459	436	3,844	9,578	1,636
1948.....	14,425	19	34	73	326	297	3,769	9,098	1,452
Washington, 29 cities; population, 844,253:									
1947.....	26,383	37	69	92	869	244	6,085	15,776	3,221
1948.....	26,547	28	54	106	733	188	5,810	16,587	3,041

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police 1948

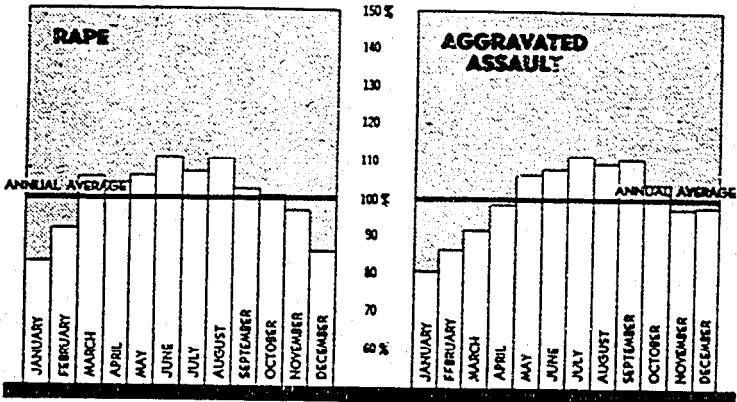
2,004 CITIES

TOTAL POPULATION 68,142,674

(Offenses Against the Person)



PERCENT OF ANNUAL AVERAGE



**FBI
CHART**

FIGURE 12.

Monthly Variations—Offenses Known to the Police

Crime shows definite monthly variations and the patterns are rather well established over the years. Offenses of murder, rape, and aggravated assault are most frequently committed during the summer months and show the lowest daily average during the cold winter season. These crimes reached frequency peaks in June or July of 1948 and were least frequent during January.

Negligent manslaughter, while classed as a crime against the person, is quite different from other offenses in this general category in that these deaths are attributable to culpable negligence. Substantially all of them grow out of traffic fatalities and accordingly the seasonal fluctuation for negligent manslaughters shows the lowest frequency during the summer months and highest during the winter when driving conditions are less favorable. They reached a definite peak in frequency in December and the daily average was lowest in June and September.

Robbery and burglary were highest during the first quarter of the year and lowest in frequency during the third quarter. Robbery reached a peak in the number of offenses committed daily during December and the burglary peak was in February and March. The low months for these offenses were June for robbery and September for burglary.

Larceny offenses were most frequent during the second quarter, reaching a peak in April. They were least frequent during the first quarter with the smallest daily average being reported for January. Auto thefts were highest in frequency during the fourth quarter of the year, reaching a peak in October and showed the lowest daily average during January.

TABLE 33.—*Monthly variations, offenses known to the police (daily average), 1948*
[2,404 cities, total population 68,142,674, based on 1940 decennial census]

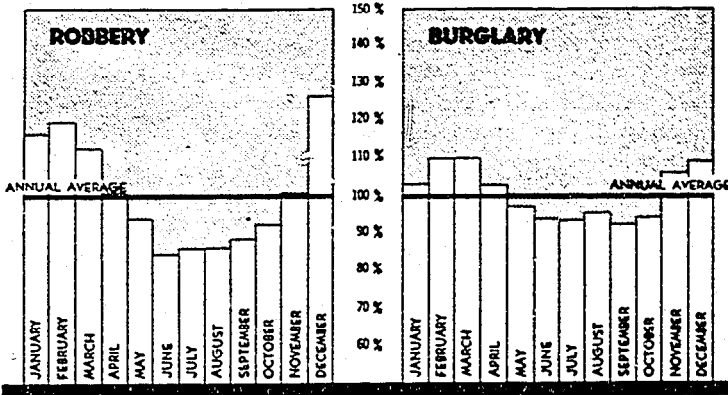
Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	11.16	7.38	22.96	104.6	141.1	650.1	1,613.0	308.1
January-March.....	10.10	7.31	21.31	120.7	120.9	696.2	1,128.9	293.3
April-June.....	11.30	6.67	24.43	96.7	126.8	637.7	1,703.5	311.7
July-September.....	12.37	6.74	24.45	90.2	153.7	606.1	1,561.3	290.6
October-December.....	10.87	8.76	21.61	110.8	140.6	666.9	1,700.0	326.6
January.....	8.10	7.71	18.97	121.1	113.2	667.0	1,407.5	282.4
February.....	10.83	6.93	20.93	124.5	121.3	711.3	1,480.9	307.4
March.....	11.42	7.35	24.10	116.8	128.3	711.3	1,572.0	320.7
April.....	10.87	6.67	23.77	104.9	138.9	665.5	1,891.3	327.9
May.....	11.74	6.87	24.19	97.6	149.6	625.4	1,629.8	313.3
June.....	11.27	6.47	25.33	87.7	151.9	604.5	1,591.9	293.8
July.....	12.61	6.84	24.55	89.2	157.0	604.3	1,534.9	284.0
August.....	12.29	7.06	25.26	89.7	154.4	617.3	1,573.1	289.1
September.....	12.20	6.30	23.50	91.8	153.7	596.3	1,576.4	298.9
October.....	10.16	8.00	23.06	96.0	146.4	608.5	1,701.7	331.6
November.....	11.17	8.23	22.17	104.9	137.1	686.4	1,724.5	328.4
December.....	11.29	10.03	19.61	131.3	138.3	706.3	1,674.6	319.0

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police 1948

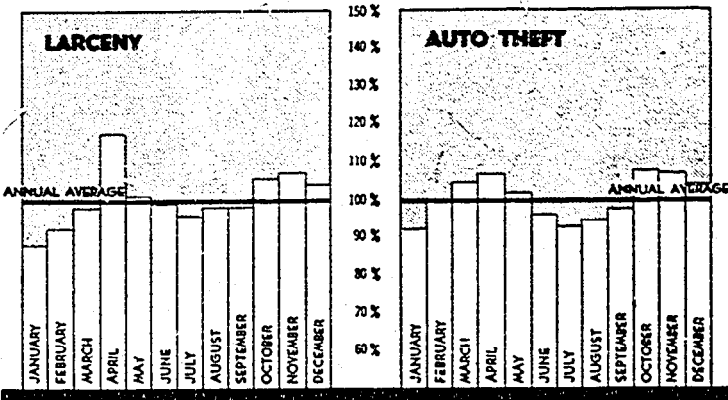
2,404 CITIES

TOTAL POPULATION 68,142,674

(Offenses Against Property)



PERCENT OF ANNUAL AVERAGE



**FBI
CHART**

FIGURE 13.

Offenses Known to the Police, Cities Divided According to Location

The volume of crime in a given location is affected by a large variety of factors, some of which are set forth on the page preceding table 37. The degree to which these factors influence the crime picture varies among the different areas of the country and accordingly marked variations in the crime rates among the several States and larger geographic divisions are observed.

The data presented heretofore in table 30 are shown in tables 35 and 36 with the rates per 100,000 presented for cities grouped according to location for the information of police administrators and others interested in studying the crime picture in a local community and making comparisons with average figures for other communities in the same general location.

Caution should be exercised in making comparisons between the different sections of the country, bearing in mind that the tabulations in the interests of uniformity were based on the 1940 decennial census, whereas in some sections of the country marked changes in the population of individual communities have occurred. The figures in table 34 indicate the number of cities used in compiling the crime rate data.

TABLE 34.—Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, 1948

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total:							
Population, 68,142,674.....	2,404	36	55	105	209	557	1,442
New England:							
Population, 5,943,583.....	189	2	10	12	35	63	67
Connecticut.....	24		3	1	2	5	7
Maine.....	15			1	2	5	10
Massachusetts.....	107	1	7	8	16	42	33
New Hampshire.....	16			1	2	6	7
Rhode Island.....	15	1		1	6	4	3
Vermont.....	9				1	1	7
Middle Atlantic:							
Population, 19,705,777.....	566	6	11	23	36	138	352
New Jersey.....	143	1	4	6	14	36	82
New York.....	175	3	4	6	10	46	106
Pennsylvania.....	248	2	3	11	12	56	164
East North Central:							
Population, 16,637,676.....	565	8	10	23	59	119	347
Illinois.....	133	1	1	7	13	33	98
Indiana.....	76	1	3	4	10	14	44
Michigan.....	104	1	2	6	9	32	64
Ohio.....	151	4	4	4	14	33	92
Wisconsin.....	81	1		2	13	16	49
West North Central:							
Population, 5,476,507.....	279	4	5	8	12	61	199
Iowa.....	60		1	4	6	10	39
Kansas.....	53		2	1	1	16	33
Minnesota.....	68		1		1	10	54
Missouri.....	49	2		2	2	12	31
Nebraska.....	25		1	1		7	16
North Dakota.....	14				1	3	6
South Dakota.....	10				1	3	10
South Atlantic:							
Population, 6,033,553.....	223	3	7	17	20	52	129
Delaware.....	4		1				3
District of Columbia.....	1	1					
Florida.....	32		3	1	4	8	16
Georgia.....	34	1		4	1	8	20
Maryland.....	16	1			2	4	9
North Carolina.....	52		1	4	4	16	27
South Carolina.....	22			2	2	3	15
Virginia.....	38		2	3	5	6	13
West Virginia.....	29			3	2	7	17
East South Central:							
Population, 2,568,358.....	105	3	3	4	10	23	62
Alabama.....	28	1		2	3	5	15
Kentucky.....	31	1		1	5	4	20
Mississippi.....	19			1	1	10	7
Tennessee.....	29	1	3		1	4	20
West South Central:							
Population, 4,071,072.....	151	4	3	9	13	40	82
Arkansas.....	19			1	1	5	11
Louisiana.....	21	1		1	3	4	12
Oklahoma.....	36		2		2	12	20
Texas.....	76	3	1	7	7	19	39
Mountain:							
Population, 1,534,200.....	112	1	1	2	7	21	80
Arizona.....	13			1	1	5	11
Colorado.....	19	1		1	1	5	11
Idaho.....	21				1	5	15
Montana.....	17				2	3	12
Nevada.....	4					1	3
New Mexico.....	12				1	2	9
Utah.....	18		1		1	2	14
Wyoming.....	8					3	5
Pacific:							
Population, 6,171,948.....	209	5	5	7	17	41	134
California.....	151	3	3	7	13	30	95
Oregon.....	25	1			1	5	18
Washington.....	33	1	2		3	6	21

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, 1948,
by geographic divisions and States
(Based on 1940 decennial census)

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total.....	5.99	56.2	75.8	392.2	875.2	165.5
New England.....	1.38	16.6	13.2	268.1	610.1	119.7
Connecticut.....	1.94	18.8	23.9	372.3	738.9	110.7
Maine.....	1.18	13.6	12.1	305.1	737.7	131.8
Massachusetts.....	1.18	17.7	9.4	238.2	563.7	126.2
New Hampshire.....	2.31	4.2	4.2	183.1	459.7	61.4
Rhode Island.....	2.31	14.8	25.1	235.5	669.2	107.9
Vermont.....	3.35	3.3	-----	192.0	773.6	89.3
Middle Atlantic.....	3.44	23.7	34.6	234.6	494.0	115.3
New Jersey.....	2.80	28.3	46.9	313.1	560.3	105.6
New York.....	3.49	17.2	33.4	204.4	573.6	126.4
Pennsylvania.....	3.64	40.6	31.2	206.5	374.9	99.1
East North Central.....	5.53	79.1	61.8	347.6	691.2	136.7
Illinois.....	7.92	116.3	56.3	314.4	354.2	106.3
Indiana.....	5.20	33.9	48.8	430.3	1,101.3	212.0
Michigan.....	4.63	87.0	123.1	450.6	1,308.4	157.7
Ohio.....	5.35	62.7	47.5	348.4	925.6	143.9
Wisconsin.....	1.11	9.0	7.5	157.2	356.5	95.8
West North Central.....	4.31	38.2	61.6	335.0	861.0	132.1
Iowa.....	1.44	14.6	8.2	253.8	559.7	114.3
Kansas.....	5.62	34.7	30.2	390.2	999.2	143.7
Minnesota.....	1.88	31.8	9.5	248.2	770.0	111.1
Missouri.....	7.96	62.6	160.1	445.8	817.9	142.5
Nebraska.....	3.19	31.1	29.0	289.0	1,016.3	167.6
North Dakota.....	.82	21.4	11.5	247.4	1,024.3	162.8
South Dakota.....	1.59	7.2	4.0	270.2	909.9	120.0
South Atlantic ¹	13.82	72.5	253.6	514.4	1,177.8	228.0
Delaware.....	4.81	59.3	15.2	480.7	1,187.2	203.5
Florida.....	14.45	97.0	160.7	912.3	1,754.1	250.6
Georgia.....	21.73	53.0	166.0	425.1	1,025.1	230.0
Maryland.....	11.48	47.2	128.8	237.3	624.7	250.0
North Carolina.....	16.49	39.9	522.9	468.2	896.9	191.0
South Carolina.....	11.13	47.3	196.7	443.8	1,324.1	231.3
Virginia.....	15.60	83.2	221.0	602.7	1,551.0	263.6
West Virginia.....	5.74	63.4	53.0	238.1	593.8	157.0
East South Central.....	19.04	68.1	134.3	495.2	819.4	243.4
Alabama.....	23.95	48.9	234.8	539.3	863.5	196.6
Kentucky.....	13.63	107.4	135.1	655.5	962.7	347.4
Mississippi.....	13.68	35.2	154.7	360.2	815.7	135.8
Tennessee.....	21.51	62.7	138.2	377.2	649.6	233.0
West South Central.....	12.75	52.0	114.8	509.3	1,227.0	216.1
Arkansas.....	11.75	44.1	134.8	393.9	806.1	148.0
Louisiana.....	10.77	54.0	109.6	316.8	756.8	214.7
Oklahoma.....	6.10	39.7	46.0	483.2	1,232.7	173.7
Texas.....	15.82	53.8	133.4	599.5	1,451.5	237.1
Mountain.....	4.69	72.2	48.8	620.0	1,751.5	262.4
Arizona.....	9.45	109.6	99.5	721.8	2,476.6	487.5
Colorado.....	5.32	99.3	39.3	744.0	1,629.8	229.5
Idaho.....	2.60	32.4	34.4	541.9	1,968.4	262.8
Montana.....	1.81	44.7	45.9	310.7	1,330.3	148.9
Nevada.....	14.34	120.1	73.5	988.7	2,124.6	319.4
New Mexico.....	9.01	39.0	101.1	544.6	1,657.9	378.4
Utah.....	1.42	40.7	21.0	451.8	1,729.6	213.3
Wyoming.....	3.99	63.9	61.1	433.3	1,513.9	259.2
Pacific.....	4.62	123.7	88.1	651.8	1,967.6	398.8
California.....	4.93	133.3	103.2	640.8	1,985.9	325.5
Oregon.....	3.81	77.8	59.6	625.6	1,656.8	288.8
Washington.....	3.20	86.2	21.8	677.3	1,930.7	355.7

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,402 cities with a total population of 58,756,345.

² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 564 cities with a total population of 10,319,448.

³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 174 cities.

⁴ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 247 cities.

⁵ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 36.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, 1948,
by geographic divisions and population groups

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder- nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total	2.99	56.2	75.8	1,992.2	1,975.2	165.5
New England	2.58	16.6	13.2	266.1	610.1	118.7
Group I	2.83	35.9	26.2	240.9	613.8	219.2
Group II	1.55	20.3	17.3	398.8	765.5	146.5
Group III	.84	12.7	12.7	250.2	675.3	114.2
Group IV	1.43	12.1	7.2	236.5	577.7	82.0
Group V	.71	5.9	6.2	184.3	469.1	53.5
Group VI	.95	4.7	3.8	209.7	390.7	56.9
Middle Atlantic	3.44	25.7	34.6	1,234.6	1,494.0	115.3
Group I	4.53	31.7	42.3	1,290.4	1,612.6	132.6
Group II	1.95	24.0	28.3	291.6	569.5	126.7
Group III	2.65	24.6	32.7	293.0	563.1	112.3
Group IV	1.81	10.1	29.1	240.4	644.0	99.0
Group V	1.64	16.3	20.6	174.9	438.3	78.0
Group VI	1.75	13.1	14.4	145.7	317.1	57.2
East North Central	5.33	79.1	61.8	347.6	891.2	138.7
Group I	7.67	122.7	91.4	394.3	864.9	140.1
Group II	5.66	89.8	83.7	454.5	1,218.9	210.6
Group III	4.44	47.0	45.2	377.5	1,044.3	143.8
Group IV	2.60	28.5	22.4	266.3	951.0	157.4
Group V	2.19	24.4	21.5	235.8	885.0	112.6
Group VI	1.84	19.3	12.1	209.3	538.2	77.7
West North Central	4.31	38.2	61.6	355.0	861.0	132.1
Group I	7.12	67.3	140.4	438.0	865.4	153.2
Group II	3.27	39.7	32.3	396.4	1,143.1	191.5
Group III	3.82	31.9	16.0	391.8	1,287.2	167.9
Group IV	.76	18.7	9.3	291.2	881.3	104.8
Group V	2.01	11.9	9.0	207.7	761.2	85.9
Group VI	1.32	14.0	14.5	172.2	462.3	63.5
South Atlantic ⁴	13.82	72.5	253.6	514.4	1,177.5	328.0
Group I	13.70	93.2	334.3	457.5	1,118.0	299.2
Group II	18.22	131.5	300.4	862.5	1,743.5	305.1
Group III	14.50	59.7	255.6	483.0	1,211.0	205.9
Group IV	11.68	43.7	256.8	526.4	1,333.5	242.0
Group V	11.21	23.1	218.2	402.9	891.7	152.5
Group VI	11.55	33.3	144.7	308.2	588.4	105.1
East South Central	19.04	68.1	164.3	495.2	815.4	243.4
Group I	18.99	116.9	190.3	624.6	1,040.8	325.6
Group II	27.51	52.1	103.6	450.0	641.8	287.1
Group III	17.80	32.0	237.1	664.6	752.1	201.1
Group IV	12.64	51.5	239.6	403.3	981.5	202.9
Group V	21.21	36.6	155.1	393.1	812.1	189.2
Group VI	13.40	20.4	38.0	252.4	312.7	98.6
West South Central	12.75	52.0	114.2	569.3	1,227.0	216.1
Group I	19.12	74.9	148.1	633.5	1,380.7	279.1
Group II	8.97	55.9	75.9	638.4	1,710.3	247.2
Group III	10.67	62.1	141.3	547.4	1,441.5	253.1
Group IV	8.83	28.1	117.6	446.6	1,261.6	186.7
Group V	9.14	21.5	43.7	286.0	761.8	113.8
Group VI	8.36	22.4	100.5	258.2	493.0	86.5
Mountain	4.89	73.2	48.8	680.0	1,751.5	262.4
Group I	7.44	142.7	18.9	970.8	1,729.5	255.6
Group II	.67	36.7	13.3	589.6	1,514.0	208.1
Group III	7.65	94.4	150.5	805.4	2,195.2	480.5
Group IV	6.10	36.5	62.2	547.4	2,293.3	375.4
Group V	1.64	49.2	45.3	530.7	2,105.3	243.4
Group VI	5.34	48.5	50.6	403.3	1,133.7	167.7
Pacific	4.63	123.7	88.1	651.8	1,987.6	328.8
Group I	5.39	171.2	128.6	677.4	1,797.7	350.7
Group II	4.26	95.0	54.8	593.9	1,956.9	343.8
Group III	4.31	97.9	55.6	722.3	2,122.5	288.8
Group IV	2.18	72.9	39.7	650.4	1,937.5	289.2
Group V	2.35	56.5	42.2	660.4	2,501.2	301.0
Group VI	5.51	58.0	42.4	545.3	2,194.1	298.7

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,402 cities with a total population of 58,756,345.

² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 364 cities with a total population of 10,519,448.

³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.

⁴ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December 1948 is shown in table 37. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 30, 35, and 36 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1948, cities over 25,000 in population

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Abilene, Tex.	4	6	15	95	95	308	22
Akron, Ohio	8	272	111	1,011	713	2,063	552
Alameda, Calif.	7	7	4	60	26	455	44
Albany, N. Y.	2	16	24	227	200	334	243
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1	16	61	211	61	715	212
Alexandria, La.	3	13	154	128	25	199	36
Alexandria, Va.	10	17	225	185	130	668	79
Alhambra, Calif.	2	9	1	260	67	323	66
Alliquippa, Pa.	3	20	11	63	28	114	26
Allentown, Pa.	3	16	1	190	148	379	108
Alton, Ill.	2	15	19	98	12	194	35
Altونا, Pa.	1	11	15	277	72	325	77
Amarillo, Tex.	1	49	57	296	427	659	307
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1	11	16	16	17	56	21
Anderson, Ind.	1	26	18	232	166	481	96
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1	2	3	99	132	440	33
Anniston, Ala.	6	4	105	82	45	145	29
Appleton, Wis.	1	4	1	99	33	337	35
Arlington, Mass.	6	9	66	64	29	46	13
Arlington, Va.	6	9	66	137	177	666	113
Asheville, N. C.	2	30	281	335	204	402	171
Ashtland, Ky.	2	6	16	94	48	100	34
Atlanta, Ga.	76	245	815	1,895	1,346	2,732	1,116
Atlantic City, N. J.	2	64	118	561	573	737	201
Auburn, N. Y.	2	1	1	34	56	195	44
Augusta, Ga.	17	26	126	271	178	349	90
Aurora, Ill.	10	10	129	42	45	168	168
Austin, Tex.	8	29	129	408	477	1,318	182
Bakersfield, Calif.	1	39	8	312	238	660	126
Baltimore, Md.	110	433	1,235	1,429	1,428	3,331	2,338
Bangor, Maine	1	12	1	86	55	212	67
Baton Rouge, La.	2	11	7	192	162	287	96
Battle Creek, Mich.	5	10	24	192	63	618	64
Bay City, Mich.	1	5	1	120	31	364	75
Bayonne, N. J.	16	16	23	187	40	247	55
Beaumont, Tex.	7	30	44	299	100	724	113
Bellefonte, Pa.	1	8	3	33	10	73	33
Bellefonte, N. J.	3	3	1	68	45	86	11
Bellingham, Wash.	3	3	1	44	45	123	29
Belmont, Mass.	3	3	1	61	17	103	2
Beloit, Wis.	5	5	1	97	35	316	25
Belvedere Township, Calif.	3	91	32	27	33	266	205
Berkeley, Calif.	39	39	52	469	112	1,089	94
Berwyn, Ill.	17	17	2	102	32	145	33
Bethlehem, Pa.	35	35	5	112	80	64	19
Beverly, Mass.	1	17	2	28	31	167	16
Beverly Hills, Calif.	3	1	6	90	37	73	19
Binghamton, N. Y.	3	1	1	161	94	1,684	78
Birmingham, Ala.	62	186	467	1,631	1,154	1,601	540
Bloomfield, N. J.	2	2	2	81	31	149	26
Bloomington, Ill.	1	12	1	82	71	214	100
Boise, Idaho	2	8	2	150	121	400	109
Boston, Mass.	19	314	199	1,333	1,851	2,513	1,864
Bridgeport, Conn.	2	22	10	408	421	845	203
Bristol, Conn.	1	2	2	58	36	128	13
Brockton, Mass.	16	16	6	249	121	394	62
Brookline, Mass.	15	15	2	176	39	146	60
Buffalo, N. Y.	20	139	223	1,265	834	2,088	758
Burbank, Calif.	24	24	7	272	245	702	111
Burlington, Iowa	4	4	4	44	7	118	17

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1948, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Mur- Ger. nonneg- ligent man- slaugh- ter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Burlington, Vt.	3	2		94	76	353	45
Butte, Mont.	1	2	22	116	30	310	63
Cambridge, Mass.	1	23	5	221	183	354	226
Camden, N. J.	1	63	70	504	286	389	164
Canton, Ohio	6	111		397	283	760	153
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1	3	4	102	113	686	70
Central Falls, R. I.				53	15	94	16
Charleston, S. C.	7	69	117	363	210	766	156
Charleston, W. Va.	7	143	100	357	(1)	949	219
Charlotte, N. C.	23	46	454	538	207	750	254
Chattanooga, Tenn.	58	69	115	571	(1)	705	363
Chelsea, Mass.	1	2	2	164	45	134	40
Chester, Pa.	11	2	14	183	24	115	63
Chicago, Ill.	328	5,585	2,343	11,743	7,524	9,199	3,428
Chicopee, Mass.	1	1	3	42	25	130	54
Cicero, Ill.	3	32	78	185	106	196	51
Cincinnati, Ohio	45	369	285	1,957	1,126	2,974	653
Clarksburg, W. Va.		41	1	76	33	71	28
Cleveland, Ohio	69	576	412	2,097	689	8,281	996
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	2	13		83	33	214	34
Clifton, N. J.		7	3	73	58	96	19
Clinton, Iowa		3	3	39	21	232	23
Colorado Springs, Colo.		41	4	47	101	186	82
Columbia, S. C.	12	21	118	431	430	1,069	236
Columbus, Ga.	10	28	48	282	142	363	88
Columbus, Ohio	13	329	194	1,963	1,736	1,736	587
Concord, N. H.		2	1	66	28	160	19
Corpus Christi, Tex.	9	73	232	538	226	1,144	261
Council Bluffs, Iowa		6	5	67	24	288	67
Covington, Ky.	1	28	57	407	97	247	104
Cranston, R. I.	1	3		69	34	142	19
Cumberland, Md.		11	6	28	31	114	13
Dallas, Tex.	62	253	730	2,277	737	6,484	1,117
Danville, Ill.	1	18	143	143	26	238	34
Danville, Va.	3	9	28	88	20	208	34
Davenport, Iowa	1	2		405	58	905	109
Dayton, Ohio	23	258	307	1,190	458	2,328	630
Dearborn, Mich.		39	30	328	363	1,446	213
Decatur, Ill.		17	4	267	23	424	71
Denver, Colo.	24	461	60	2,130	1,595	3,992	824
Des Moines, Iowa	5	11	11	788	216	1,777	271
Detroit, Mich.	103	2,340	3,594	8,977	6,612	19,448	3,638
Dubuque, Iowa		12	12	47	12	198	23
Duluth, Minn.	1	23	1	123	160	1,022	156
Durham, N. C.	19	25	673	238	334	431	145
East Chicago, Ind.	7	65	37	265	188	436	127
East Cleveland, Ohio	1	8		67	9	195	15
Easton, Pa.	1			67	33	153	31
East Orange, N. J.	1	19	6	188	28	194	41
East Providence, R. I.	1	5	1	70	20	151	17
East St. Louis, Ill.	21	89	136	389	27	313	149
Evan Claire, Wis.	2	2		32	66	113	55
Elgin, Ill.	1	1	6	34	73	134	12
Elizabeth, N. J.	1	29	23	257	173	483	54
Elkhart, Ind.	2	4		69	61	116	26
Elmira, N. Y.	1	12	5	101	128	405	46
El Paso, Tex.	4	97	69	680	258	1,037	233
Elyria, Ohio		6	4	64	20	138	30
Enid, Okla.		46		46		360	28
Eric, Pa.	3	12	212	340	321	638	196

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1948, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Evanson, Ill.	1	18	38	167	222	582	36
Evansville, Ind.	12	99	49	575	375	1,092	286
Everett, Mass.	1	2	2	71	21	147	31
Everett, Wash.	1	8	3	178	60	437	41
Fall River, Mass.	1	20	7	254	194	511	126
Fargo, N. Dak.	1	10	4	114	68	241	35
Fitchburg, Mass.	1	2	1	70	37	127	33
Flint, Mich.	3	85	242	844	565	1,814	249
Fond du Lac, Wis.	1	2	1	49	40	257	24
Fort Smith, Ark.	4	11	25	100	43	180	42
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2	25	63	393	242	1,086	234
Fort Worth, Tex.	28	73	152	1,100	223	12,897	433
Fresno, Calif.	5	120	64	712	565	1,319	410
Gadsden, Ala.	5	3	75	51	47	189	26
Galesburg, Ill.	1	4	4	92	34	171	32
Galveston, Tex.	10	76	182	269	339	384	152
Garfield, N. J.	1	1	5	50	15	64	13
Gary, Ind.	13	233	138	550	285	1,037	290
Glendale, Calif.	1	23	3	327	128	877	146
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4	39	13	661	225	2,038	177
Great Falls, Mont.	1	9	14	114	110	456	82
Green Bay, Wis.	1	4	1	107	51	160	39
Greensboro, N. C.	3	44	533	360	328	564	139
Greenville, S. C.	8	15	38	176	128	332	166
Greenwich Town, Conn.	1	1	1	22	26	73	15
Hackensack, N. J.	2	4	16	71	51	95	46
Hacrestown, Md.	1	29	46	107	56	323	51
Hamilton, Ohio	1	36	24	140	142	260	22
Hamilton Township, N. J.	1	2	1	81	45	205	19
Hammond, Ind.	1	22	14	122	217	601	110
Hamtramck, Mich.	1	23	9	116	150	197	42
Harrisburg, Pa.	5	23	122	333	150	435	130
Hartford, Conn.	7	63	123	1,356	461	1,319	236
Haverford Township, Pa.	1	3	1	50	20	54	13
Haverhill, Mass.	1	2	1	175	60	269	19
Hazleton, Pa.	2	2	1	39	16	54	17
Highland Park, Mich.	1	2	1	180	121	444	41
High Point, N. C.	5	3	1	162	60	137	23
Hoboken, N. J.	1	1	1	177	60	137	23
Holyoke, Mass.	1	2	1	86	67	192	95
Honolulu, T. H.	13	44	22	1,107	413	2,212	333
Houston, Tex.	106	264	214	3,312	984	4,852	1,022
Huntington, W. Va.	5	31	63	263	123	360	107
Huntington Park, Calif.	1	24	3	200	107	221	23
Hutchinson, Kans.	1	2	9	146	56	220	23
Indianapolis, Ind.	27	243	275	2,244	1,216	5,206	1,086
Inglewood, Calif.	1	40	2	257	166	448	95
Irvinton, N. J.	1	7	5	205	32	232	54
Jackson, Mich.	1	9	37	156	150	554	67
Jackson, Miss.	7	12	63	234	132	507	67
Jacksonville, Fla.	39	214	122	1,497	1,102	1,902	454
Jamestown, N. Y.	1	2	2	115	41	136	53
Jersey City, N. J.	2	2	2	115	41	136	53
Johnson City, Tenn.	1	6	8	50	27	71	32
Johnstown, Pa.	2	2	1	133	21	230	77
Joliet, Ill.	1	15	16	76	50	243	43
Joplin, Mo.	1	27	4	185	234	264	33
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	9	17	190	162	707	107
Kansas City, Kans.	20	96	86	460	310	796	218
Kansas City, Mo.	59	327	482	1,491	1,346	2,872	382
Kearny, N. J.	1	1	3	63	35	105	29
Kenosha, Wis.	1	6	1	95	27	208	46
Kinston, N. Y.	1	1	1	21	18	100	35
Knoxville, Tenn.	26	46	63	534	380	477	407
Kokomo, Ind.	3	10	6	201	54	340	89

Complete data not received

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1948, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
La Crosse, Wis.	2			108	38	492	39
Lafayette, Ind.	6	10	10	78	89	411	36
Lakewood, Ohio		10	2	93	24	164	28
Lancaster, Pa.	2	11	16	107	59	361	40
Lansing, Mich.	1	6	9	258	108	775	78
Laredo, Tex.		6	35	101	32	179	12
Lawrence, Mass.	1	12	9	182	45	209	62
Lebanon, Pa.		2		30	15	118	17
Lewiston, Maine		4	3	104	46	196	33
Lexington, Ky.	7	78	149	318	284	688	180
Lima, Ohio	2	16	17	197	105	298	60
Lincoln, Nebr.	3	21	23	276	167	1,036	109
Little Rock, Ark.	9	39	43	482	(1)	1,022	183
Long Beach, Calif.	10	214	203	1,304	(1)	2,697	516
Lorain, Ohio	2	34	34	102	111	179	73
Los Angeles, Calif.	89	2,876	2,692	10,363	11,435	16,114	1,963
Louisville, Ky.	53	551	533	2,995	1,913	2,116	1,702
Lowell, Mass.	1	6	2	217	100	340	102
Lower Merion Township, Pa.	1	3		172	50	198	22
Lubbock, Tex.	4	14	42	134	234	619	136
Lynchburg, Va.	5	7	65	191	65	393	62
Lynn, Mass.	1	10	5	309	215	818	128
Macon, Ga.	19	42	37	410	214	548	165
Madison, Wis.	1	6	1	280	184	623	62
Malden, Mass.		23	2	121	65	274	50
Manchester, N. H.		1	2	66	58	303	41
Mansfield, Ohio	2	28	11	156	87	349	108
Marion, Ind.	1	4		66	41	171	77
Marion, Ohio		13	9	73	76	243	43
Mason City, Iowa		1	1	42	30	79	19
Massillon, Ohio	3	8	3	96	8	172	29
Maywood, Ill.		6	2	43	120	88	15
McKeesport, Pa.	2	21	18	163	103	332	96
Medford, Mass.		5		78	35	233	80
Melrose, Mass.		1		43	14	64	9
Memphis, Tenn.	52	292	64	88	748	1,623	210
Meriden, Conn.		6	1	35	15	116	11
Meridian, Miss.		16	91	131	26	220	38
Miami, Fla.	31	412	468	2,716	1,481	1,943	523
Miami Beach, Fla.	1	22	2	23	55	77	113
Michigan City, Ind.		3	11	32	68	241	63
Middletown, Conn.			3	32	32	110	110
Middletown, Ohio	2	15	12	110	79	380	80
Milwaukee, Wis.	10	71	63	638	1,014	2,818	221
Minneapolis, Minn.	6	261	26	1,306	965	2,629	762
Mishawaka, Ind.	1			109	41	183	27
Mobile, Ala.	18	70	345	774	230	432	245
Moine, Ill.		13	5	110	78	247	41
Monroe, La.	2	11	19	119	51	188	66
Montclair, N. J.	1	1	22	85	31	146	38
Montgomery, Ala.	24	26	201	452	372	424	150
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	3	7	14	73	37	40	44
Muncie, Ind.	1	23	35	310	176	512	121
Muskegon, Mich.	3	14	14	117	160	443	36
Muskogee, Okla.		8	5	336	145	280	47
Nashua, N. H.	1	3	1	76	16	128	17
Nashville, Tenn.	48	97	244	727	455	916	399
New Albany, Ind.	1	2	1	116	41	169	86
Newark, N. J.	31	273	491	1,829	1,182	1,573	747
Newark, Ohio		6	2	83	50	226	21

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1948, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
New Bedford, Mass.	1	20	12	592	190	965	169
New Britain, Conn.							
New Brunswick, N. J.		10	15	110	43	299	145
Newburgh, N. Y.	1	2	8	97	74	188	63
New Castle, Pa.		5		120	35	154	49
New Haven, Conn.	3	34	36	799	332	1,167	211
New London, Conn.	1	6	11	88	48	181	30
New Orleans, La.	55	375	534	1,624	1,369	1,993	1,270
Newport, Ky.	2	23	20	101	81	153	52
Newport, R. I.	2	6	4	61	40	179	27
Newport News, Va.	6	30	134	395	28	484	114
New Rochelle, N. Y.		6	26	108	63	85	74
Newton, Mass.		2	1	242	186	422	50
New York, N. Y.	315	1,515	2,810	2,726	0	7,713	10,091
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	19	100	222	155	332	84
Norfolk, Va.	32	323	402	1,474	1,065	1,737	603
Norristown, Pa.	1	12	13	25	13	90	27
North Bergen, N. J.	1			62	29	137	49
Norwalk, Conn.							
Norwood, Ohio.	2	3	2	74	34	116	20
Oakland, Calif.	15	430	431	2,281	495	4,866	910
Oak Park, Ill.		17		123	77	237	28
Orden, Utah.	3	49	34	333	270	1,178	156
Oklahoma City, Okla.	6	143	137	1,169	232	3,266	336
Omaha, Nebr.	9	108	82	719	633	1,920	548
Orange, N. J.	1	7	24	96	53	113	17
Orlando, Fla.	5	7	114	249	221	447	238
Oshkosh, Wis.		3		105	70	161	24
Ottumwa, Iowa.		8	6	86	25	145	49
Owensboro, Ky.	3	11	27	134	60	396	103
Paducah, Ky.	4	11	42	182	55	243	36
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1	2		44	49	161	42
Pasadena, Calif.		44	11	453	328	923	147
Passaic, N. J.		18	17	214	110	265	39
Paterson, N. J.	6	38		144	119	400	255
Pawtucket, R. I.		10	72	191	118	529	100
Pensacola, Fla.	5	15	23	297	173	495	127
Peoria, Ill.	8	145	126	699	267	1,097	396
Perth Amboy, N. J.	2	6	123	475	0	1,500	155
Petersburg, Va.		10	72	145	134	469	36
Philadelphia, Pa.	117	1,086	908	4,793	2,184	1,812	1,571
Phoenix, Ariz.	7	68	65	319	321	1,641	411
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29	370	318	2,147	894	1,054	1,516
Pittsfield, Mass.	5	5	2	148	33	241	45
Plainfield, N. J.	3	6		131	99	266	47
Pontiac, Mich.	6	34	26	371	196	292	126
Port Arthur, Tex.	5	10	12	75	64	359	61
Port Huron, Mich.		3	7	82	63	477	43
Portland, Maine.		11	8	9	138	627	126
Portland, Oreg.	16	332	232	2,315	1,361	4,460	928
Portsmouth, Ohio.	1	20	11	219	97	402	83
Portsmouth, Va.	15	60	208	395	182	550	139
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1	3	23	121	77	305	38
Providence, R. I.	10	54	69	1,138	504	1,419	381
Pueblo, Colo.	2	43	112	428	123	496	134
Quincy, Ill.		9	14	150	48	281	65
Quincy, Mass.	6			323	60	430	87
Racine, Wis.		11	1	196	105	591	91
Raleigh, N. C.		25	216	158	74	167	88
Reading, Pa.	27	29		323	86	523	83

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1948, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Revere, Mass.		5	2	76	58	82	89
Richmond, Ind.	2	9	30	67	51	136	23
Richmond, Va.	35	173	356	1,177	1,050	3,177	746
Riverside, Calif.		9	20	250	112	491	68
Roanoke, Va.	6	13	71	271	231	501	117
Rochester, Minn.		1		34	41	152	23
Rochester, N. Y.	4	26	71	520	392	1,604	418
Rockford, Ill.	2	12	28	221	125	621	47
Rock Island, Ill.			Only 6 months received				
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2	5	87	123	74	258	40
Rome, Ga.	1	9	26	48	18	55	43
Rome, N. Y.	1	2	1	174	54	183	40
Royal Oak, Mich.	1	9	1	174	45	326	48
Sacramento, Calif.	6	162	63	573	963	2,179	462
Saginaw, Mich.	1	35	103	345	172	1,040	84
St. Joseph, Mo.	5	21	32	229	131	669	139
St. Louis, Mo.	67	643	2,214	4,682	(?)	6,435	1,627
St. Paul, Minn.	10	111	79	1,260	325	2,695	233
St. Petersburg, Fla.	1	20	47	520	229	519	76
Salem, Mass.	2	4		162	28	153	33
Salem, Ore.		5	5	132	95	603	99
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	55	20	884	542	1,728	312
San Angelo, Tex.	1	14	65	125	49	234	80
San Antonio, Tex.	50	174	637	1,351	501	2,768	578
San Bernardino, Calif.	2	36	21	332	222	840	157
San Diego, Calif.	10	103	70	760	1,057	2,101	792
San Francisco, Calif.	35	1,205	552	3,056	1,506	9,162	2,254
San Jose, Calif.		35	26	346	56	1,671	170
Santa Ana, Calif.		16	26	155	126	687	26
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1	13	21	437	160	608	47
Santa Monica, Calif.	1	67	46	572	457	990	150
Savannah, Ga.	9	28	67	165	588	1,054	173
Schenectady, N. Y.	2	3	14	221	117	280	98
Scranton, Pa.		21	27	223	111	398	128
Seattle, Wash.	13	468	207	3,022	1,459	5,133	1,737
Sharon, Pa.		5	2	51	40	117	27
Sheboygan, Wis.		3		32	28	312	47
Shreveport, La.	15	15	45	153	213	723	163
Sioux City, Iowa	2	26	13	214	241	713	164
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1	1	2	180	110	405	68
Somerville, Mass.	2	10	10	401	94	311	86
South Bend, Ind.	4	55	80	433	335	1,142	246
South Gate, Calif.		33	13	327	182	389	68
Spartanburg, S. C.	2	13	28	204	110	404	55
Spokane, Wash.	1	98	128	717	373	2,396	379
Springfield, Ill.	1	38	24	201	185	595	206
Springfield, Mass.	2	14	23	288	197	737	223
Springfield, Mo.	3	6	6	358	145	627	37
Springfield, Ohio	2	38	39	320	65	668	76
Stamford, Conn.	3	15	30	182	176	377	94
Stenubenville, Ohio	1	50	31	115	65	151	62
Stockton, Calif.	6	143	66	651	573	1,173	239
Superior, Wis.		3		68	32	440	29
Syracuse, N. Y.	5	25	17	608	461	1,289	299
Tacoma, Wash.	3	93	19	530	428	1,601	389
Tampa, Fla.	19	81	195	672	413	1,349	234
Taunton, Mass.		4	9	155	36	318	30
Teaneck, N. J.				50	32	55	17
Terre Haute, Ind.	2	32	17	449	119	532	97
Toledo, Ohio	9	191	236	1,596	598	2,895	543

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 37.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1948, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Topeka, Kans.	6	44	10	388	84	593	195
Torrington, Conn.				21	10	86	14
Trenton, N. J.	5	72	44	474	207	539	153
Troy, N. Y.		23	19	364	113	92	114
Tucson, Ariz.	5	31	20	333	255	982	213
Tulsa, Okla.	11	77	109	1,078	825	1,513	327
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	12	3	245	125	124	178	48
Tyler, Tex.	3	1	17	163	31	156	11
Union City, N. J.		8		301	65	185	33
University City, Mo.		10	1	152	74	191	20
Upper Darby, Pa.		11	13	189	51	323	64
Utica, N. Y.	2	5	9	198	130	552	115
Waco, Tex.		8	108	155	43	662	64
Waltham, Mass.	1	3	2	89	48	319	27
Warren, Ohio		21	10	147	70	291	82
Warwick, R. I.		3	2	44	110	167	11
Washington, D. C.	73	1,023	4,049	4,543	1,993	9,294	1,438
Washington, Pa.				73	42	134	22
Waterbury, Conn.	1		7	192	116	363	157
Waterloo, Iowa		23		179	72	827	99
Watertown, Mass.		1	1	61	47	158	25
Watertown, N. Y.		3	6	123	73	322	33
Waukegan, Ill.	3		23	80	59	333	49
Wausau, Wis.			1	33	17	264	14
Wauwatosa, Wis.		2		40	21	140	11
West Allis, Wis.			9	44	57	397	33
West Hartford, Conn.		4	1	56	28	81	18
West Haven, Conn.		9	3	102	33	46	18
West New York, N. J.		3		39	12	16	30
West Orange, N. J.		2		40	36	85	20
West Palm Beach, Fla.	3	8	83	244	98	327	42
Wheeling, W. Va.	3	9	10	140	108	147	51
White Plains, N. Y.	12	4	78	87	111	1,321	41
Wichita, Kans.	33	21	44	800	291	1,523	208
Wichita Falls, Tex.	7	15	41	222	217	810	157
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		9	24	115	102	195	56
Wilkesburg, Pa.	2	15	7	75	29	86	30
Williamsport, Pa.		8	1	103	40	370	34
Wilmington, Del.	4	13	16	569	334	1,082	248
Wilmington, N. C.	6	21	337	307	125	298	105
Winston-Salem, N. C.	18	35	280	326	148	458	111
Woodbridge, N. J.			Only 11 months received				
Woonsocket, R. I.		4	2	73	49	188	42
Worcester, Mass.	1	52	5	875	487	1,215	398
Wyandotte, Mich.		4		68	49	126	36
Yakima, Wash.	2	26	11	224	233	1,034	100
Yonkers, N. Y.	2	6	49	516	161	183	85
York, Pa.	4	33	9	171	82	859	60
Youngstown, Ohio	13	154	63	541	334	768	298
Zanesville, Ohio	1	26	1	157	93	231	139

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

² Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data

Generally the Police Chief in a city over 25,000 in population is in need of something more than mere monthly totals as to the number of offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and the like, and the number of such offenses cleared by arrest. To most effectively cope with the crime problem, he should have available a more detailed analysis of the crime picture in his community.

Thus, most of the larger city departments are in a position to forward the F B I a supplement to the monthly Return A of offenses known to the police showing an analysis of reported offenses by nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen and value of property recovered. Summaries based on these reports follow in tables 38-40.

The 353 cities over 25,000 in population forwarding additional information relative to offenses known reported 5,731 crimes of rape and 57.4 percent of these were forcible offenses while 42.6 percent were classed as statutory in nature (no force used—victim under the age of consent). They reported 30,770 robberies, the majority of which (65.2 percent) were committed on sidewalks and other public thoroughfares. These were classed as highway robberies. In 25.7 percent of the robbery offenses a place of business was involved; in 5.1 percent of the cases the robberies occurred in private residences and 4.0 percent of the robberies were classed as miscellaneous in nature.

Of the 178,553 burglaries reported, 39.4 percent involved residences and 60.6 percent were committed in business establishments. Two-thirds of the residence burglaries were committed during the night, while 89 percent of the nonresidence offenses were committed after dark.

Twenty-five percent of the 413,596 larcenies involved property over \$50 in value; 61.3 percent were thefts of property valued from \$5 to \$50; and 13.7 percent of the thefts involved property valued at less than \$5. Nearly one-half of all the larcenies involved thefts of auto accessories or other personal property from automobiles and bicycle thefts.

The reporting cities showed car thefts totaling 75,094 during 1948 with recoveries of stolen cars during the same period of 69,917 or 93.1 percent.

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TABLE 38.—Number of known offenses by nature of criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, 1948

[Based on reports of 353 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 40,892,943; according to the 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses	Percent distribution
Rape:		
Total	5,731	100.0
Forcible.....	3,289	57.4
Statutory.....	2,442	42.6
Robbery:		
Total	50,770	100.0
Highway.....	20,062	65.2
Commercial house.....	6,682	21.7
Oil station.....	913	3.0
Chain store.....	251	5.8
Residence.....	1,374	5.1
Bank.....	53	.2
Miscellaneous.....	1,235	4.0
Burglary—breaking or entering:		
Total	173,553	100.0
Residence (dwelling):		
Committed during night.....	46,834	26.2
Committed during day.....	23,436	13.1
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):		
Committed during night.....	96,412	54.0
Committed during day.....	11,871	6.7
Larceny—thrift (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):		
Total	413,596	100.0
\$50 and over.....	104,708	25.0
\$5 to \$50.....	256,550	61.3
Under \$5.....	57,338	13.7
Larceny—thrift (grouped as to type of offense):		
Total	413,596	100.0
Pocket-picking.....	7,292	1.7
Purse-snatching.....	8,028	1.9
Shoplifting.....	18,523	4.4
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	78,787	18.8
Auto accessories.....	62,136	14.9
Bicycles.....	63,050	15.1
All others.....	180,774	43.2

Of the 353 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants mentioned above, 344 reported information as to the value of property stolen by individual offense classification and the summary data are presented in table 39. These cities reported 685,459 crimes against property with a total value of property stolen of \$119,240,431, for an average of \$174 per offense.

In 29,940 instances victims were personally accosted by thieves who robbed them of property valued at \$6,036,608 or \$202 on the average for each hold-up. Over 22 million dollars in property was taken in the 173,047 burglaries reported for an average value of property stolen of \$127 per offense.

While the average larceny involved property of only \$64, such crimes are of great frequency; thus the loot taken in the reporting cities totaled nearly 26 million dollars in the 407,378 thefts reported. The average automobile stolen was valued at \$869.

TABLE 39.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, 1948*

[Based on the reports of 344 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 39,571,703, according to 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
Total.....	685,459	\$119,240,431	\$174
Robbery.....	29,940	6,036,608	202
Burglary.....	173,047	22,055,593	127
Larceny—theft.....	407,378	23,916,513	64
Auto theft.....	75,094	65,231,747	869

In 337 instances the cities over 25,000 in population reported complete data relative to the value of property stolen and recovered by type of property as indicated in table 40. The loot taken by thieves in the reporting cities during 1948 totaled \$112,093,594 and 59.9 percent or \$67,184,640 in stolen property was recovered by the police. Exclusive of automobiles, the recoveries amounted to 20.8 percent.

TABLE 40.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered, by type of property, 1948*

[Based on reports of 337 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 37,388,336, according to the 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Total.....	\$112,093,594	\$67,184,640	59.9
Currency, notes, etc.....	15,388,216	2,054,928	13.4
Jewelry and precious metals.....	8,992,586	1,878,266	20.9
Furs.....	2,491,409	242,315	9.7
Clothing.....	5,698,188	1,017,178	17.9
Locally stolen automobiles.....	61,045,059	56,580,495	92.7
Miscellaneous.....	18,478,136	5,413,458	29.3

Rural Crime Rates

The 1948 murder and nonnegligent manslaughter crime rates for the rural areas exceed slightly the corresponding figures for the urban communities as a group, and the rates for rape in the two areas are substantially the same. For other offense classes, however, the rural rates are noticeably lower.

A comparison of the rural crime rates with those for cities with population under 10,000 reflects substantially higher rates in the rural areas for murder, manslaughter by negligence, and rape with the rates for aggravated assault and robbery reasonably comparable. The small city rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft exceed those for the rural areas, but not to such a pronounced degree as is observed in the comparison between the rural rates and those for urban communities of all sizes.

The rural crime data presented in table 41 are based on the reports of 1,574 sheriffs, 132 rural village officers, and 11 State police organizations representing a combined rural population of 34,168,627. The rural figures include the reports of some agencies which listed a very small number of offenses and in some instances the entries on the reports for offenses known may have been limited to cases in which arrests were made. Thus some incompleteness probably exists in the rural reports, particularly in the less serious crime classes.

TABLE 41.—*Offenses known, rural areas, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, 1948*

[Based on reports of 1,574 sheriffs, 132 rural village officers, and 11 State police organizations representing a combined population of 34,168,627. Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known.....	2,103	1,486	4,179	6,284	12,459	51,191	75,288	18,454
Rate per 100,000.....	6.15	4.26	12.23	18.4	36.5	149.8	220.3	54.0

OFFENSES KNOWN - RURAL AREAS

1947 - 1948

PERCENT CHANGE

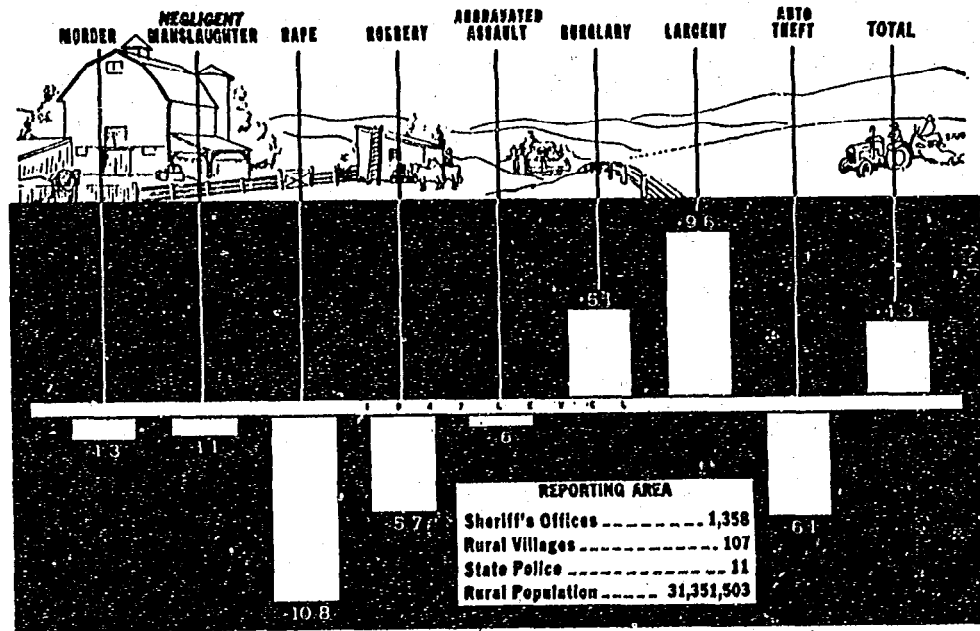


FIGURE 14.

Rural Crime Trends

Rural crime in 1948 was up 4.3 percent over the figures for 1947, as compared with a 0.3 percent increase in the cities.

The trends in the rural areas were generally in the same direction as those reported by the cities, although aggravated assault showed a slight decrease (0.6 percent) as compared with a 4.7 percent rise in the urban areas.

The rise in rural burglaries and larcenies of 5.1 and 9.6 percent was more pronounced than the 0.8 percent burglary increase and 2.3 percent larceny increase in the cities.

Rural murders and negligent homicides were down 1.3 and 1.1 percent, in that order, as compared with a 2.1 percent urban murder decrease and a 7.7 percent decrease in urban negligent manslaughter offenses. Offenses of rape in the rural areas declined 10.8 percent from the 1947 figures and robberies were down 5.7 percent, while urban crimes in these classes declined 2.3 and 5.8 percent, respectively.

A 6.1 percent decrease in auto thefts was reported in the rural areas while in urban communities these crimes were down 8.8 percent during 1948 as compared with the previous year.

TABLE 42.—*Trends in offenses known, rural areas, 1947-48*

[Based on reports of 1,358 sheriffs, 107 rural village officers, and 11 State police organizations representing a combined population of 31,351,503. Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1947	1948	
Total.....	147,396	153,757	+4.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,718	1,695	-1.3
Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,247	1,233	-1.1
Rape.....	3,947	3,522	-10.8
Robbery.....	5,494	5,130	-5.7
Aggravated assault.....	9,884	9,827	-0.6
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	44,256	46,493	+5.1
Larceny—steal.....	62,929	68,977	+9.6
Auto theft.....	17,921	16,830	-6.1

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions

During 1948 a complete set of monthly reports was received from nine Territories and possessions of the United States. Included in table 43 are the data reported from the First and Fourth Judicial Districts in Alaska; Honolulu City, and the counties of Hawaii, Honolulu, Kauai, and Maui in the Territory of Hawaii; the Isthmus of Panama; and Puerto Rico. The figures represent offenses reported to the police agencies serving both the urban and rural areas with the exception that the figures for Honolulu City and Honolulu County are reported separately.

TABLE 43.—Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, 1948

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known	4	2	2	15	26	14	7
Fourth judicial division (Fairbanks), population, 16,094; number of offenses known	3	5	10	9	43	16	11
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County, population, 73,276; number of offenses known	4	2	9	105	21	210	11
Honolulu City, population, 179,336; number of offenses known	13	44	82	1,107	413	2,372	303
Honolulu County, population, 78,898; number of offenses known	9	9	24	170	73	323	46
Kauai County, population, 35,818; number of offenses known	2		3	68	16	96	7
Maui County, population, 55,980; number of offenses known			2	126	12	328	7
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 51,827; number of offenses known	1	13	12	161	115	890	28
Puerto Rico: population, 1,869,235; number of offenses known	303	124	757	2,033	534	5,323	41

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES IN THE UNITED STATES 1948

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

OFFENSES EACH HOUR	OFFENSES EACH DAY		TOTAL
8.8	211	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	77,310
1.8	44	RAPE	16,180
.9	21	MURDER	7,620
.6	15	NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	5,390

FBI
CHART

FIGURE 15.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1948

A serious crime was committed every 18.7 seconds during 1948 and by the year's end the estimated total reached 1,686,670 offenses.

On the average each day 36 persons were feloniously slain, 255 were victims of aggravated assault or rape, and 150 robberies were committed. Places burglarized numbered 1,032; 463 automobiles were stolen; and 2,672 larcenies of miscellaneous types were committed.

The estimates with reference to total crime in the United States during 1948 as presented in table 44 are based on crime reports received each month during the year from over 4,100 local law-enforcement agencies policing a population in excess of 102,000,000 including both urban and rural areas. While the larceny figures include minor thefts, a number of serious crimes such as embezzlement, fraud, arson, and the like are not included in the tabulation. Thus the estimated total of serious crimes is considered conservative.

TABLE 44.—*Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1947-48*

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1947	1948	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,665,110	1,686,670	+21,560	+1.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	7,760	7,620	-140	-1.8
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5,770	5,390	-380	-6.6
Rape.....	17,180	16,180	-1,000	-5.8
Robbery.....	58,100	54,990	-3,110	-5.4
Aggravated assault.....	74,690	77,310	+2,620	+3.5
Burglary.....	373,450	377,640	+4,190	+1.1
Larceny.....	943,430	978,000	+34,570	+3.7
Auto theft.....	184,730	169,540	-15,190	-8.2

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MAJOR
CRIMES IN THE UNITED STATES 1948

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

OFFENSES EACH HOUR	OFFENSES EACH DAY		TOTAL
111.3	2,672	LARCENY . . .	978,000
43.0	1,032	BURGLARY .	377,640
19.3	463	AUTO THEFT.	169,540
6.3	150	ROBBERY . . .	54,990

FBI
CHART

FIGURE 10.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data

A total of 759,698 fingerprint arrest records were received at the F B I during 1948. This figure exceeded the 1947 total of 734,041 by 3.5 percent and, in fact, was the largest of any yearly total since the tabulation of fingerprint arrest records first began in 1932. The fingerprint arrest records as received are examined to record data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons arrested and the tabulations which follow are based on this study.

In recording the data, duplications (two fingerprint cards representing the same arrest) are eliminated as are the fingerprint cards representing commitments to any type of penal institution. Also, the compilation is limited to arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances, Federal charges being excluded.

The data compiled from fingerprint cards by no means represents all persons arrested since there are many persons taken into custody for whom no fingerprints are forwarded to Washington. In addition, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information relative to the volume of crime since many offenses are committed in connection with which no arrests are made. Then, too, one person may be arrested for the commission of several separate crimes while in another instance two or more arrested persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense.

Offense Charged

Of the total fingerprint arrest records received in 1948, more than 41 percent (312,264) represented arrests for major violations. Those charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft numbered 212,823 or 28.0 percent of the total.

Sex

Approximately one-tenth (76,977) of the fingerprint arrest records received during 1948 represented arrests of women while the remaining 682,721 were males. Female arrest fingerprints increased 2.1 percent over the figures for 1947 while male arrests showed a 3.7 percent rise.

TABLE 45.—Distribution of arrests by sex, 1948

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	759,698	682,721	76,977	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide	6,703	5,848	855	.9	.9	1.1
Robbery	20,583	19,644	939	2.7	2.9	1.2
Assault	58,364	52,145	6,219	7.7	7.6	8.1
Burglary—breaking or entering	41,299	40,246	1,053	5.4	5.9	1.4
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	68,154	59,697	8,457	9.0	8.7	11.0
Auto theft	17,720	17,307	413	2.3	2.5	.5
Embezzlement and fraud	20,246	18,329	1,917	2.7	2.7	2.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	3,350	3,039	311	.4	.4	.2
Arson	986	887	119	.1	.1	.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	9,314	8,216	1,098	1.2	1.2	1.4
Rape	9,517	9,517		1.3	1.4	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8,674	3,257	5,417	1.1	.5	7.0
Other sex offenses	17,602	14,819	2,783	2.3	2.2	3.6
Narcotic drug laws	4,546	4,363	183	.6	.6	.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	11,598	11,085	513	1.5	1.6	.7
Offenses against family and children	14,410	13,588	822	1.9	2.0	1.1
Liquor laws	8,770	7,573	1,197	1.2	1.1	1.6
Driving while intoxicated	39,584	37,925	1,659	5.2	5.6	2.2
Road and driving laws	7,906	7,731	175	1.0	1.1	.2
Parking violations	87	85	2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	8,064	7,802	262	1.1	1.1	.3
Disorderly conduct	47,402	40,964	6,438	6.5	6.0	8.4
Drunkenness	181,867	163,591	16,272	24.0	24.3	21.1
Vagrancy	49,423	41,356	8,067	6.5	6.1	10.5
Gambling	17,561	16,228	1,333	2.3	2.4	1.7
Suspicion	45,135	40,214	4,921	6.0	5.9	6.4
Not stated	6,102	5,154	948	.8	.8	1.2
All other offenses	34,435	30,111	4,324	4.5	4.4	5.6

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

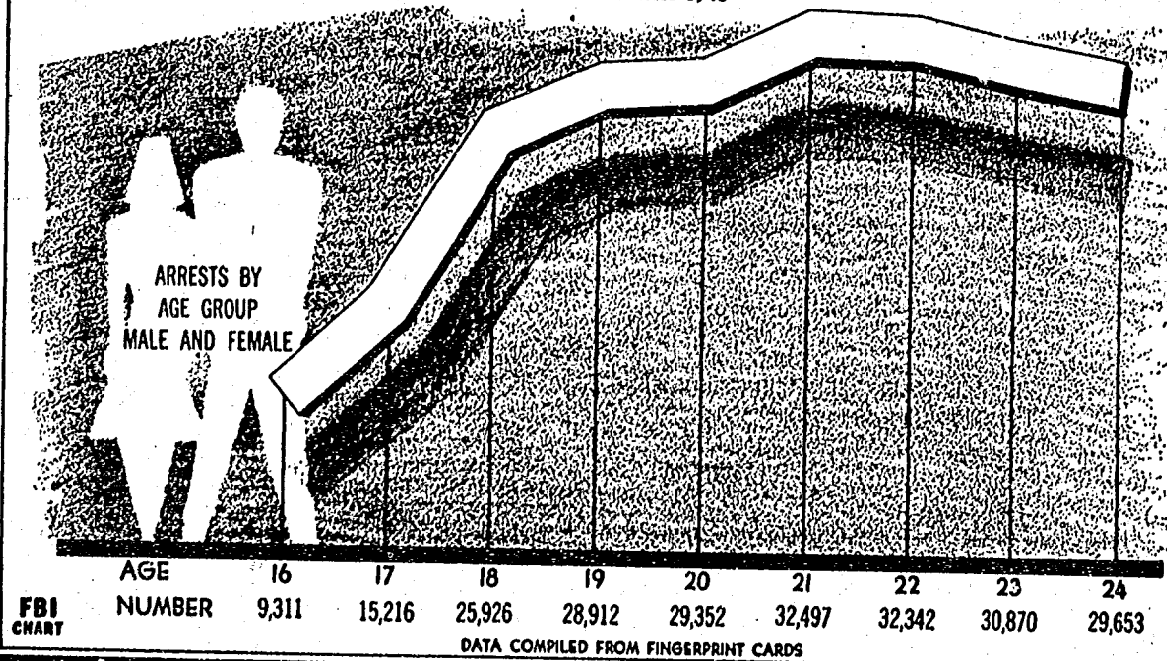
Age

During 1948, males and females under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted numbered 115,940, constituting 15.3 percent of the total arrests. In addition, there were 125,362 (16.5 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 241,302 (31.8 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 123,468 (16.2 percent). The resultant total is 364,770 (48.0 percent) less than 30 years of age. It should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

Youths played a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property as indicated by the following figures: During 1948 there were 181,652 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson; and 50,723 (27.9 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AGES 16 - 24

CALENDAR YEAR 1948



FBI
CHART

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS

Figure 17.

TABLE 40.—Arrests by age groups, 1948

Offense charged	Total, all ages	Age														Not known			
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39		40-44	45-49	50 and over
Total	759,898	3,619	3,704	6,311	16,216	25,926	28,912	29,352	32,497	32,342	30,470	29,653	123,468	99,051	60,377	73,111	64,290	77,890	209
Criminal homicide.....	6,793	20	26	63	99	152	223	211	301	285	292	290	1,177	963	830	554	482	792	1
Robbery.....	20,583	31	83	334	670	1,463	1,593	1,650	1,570	1,541	1,310	1,271	4,101	2,213	1,300	826	444	333	4
Assault.....	68,364	61	96	381	629	1,352	1,762	2,071	2,489	2,585	2,587	2,430	11,770	6,087	7,078	5,332	3,509	4,846	13
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	41,299	1,091	908	2,127	2,695	3,351	3,101	2,623	2,452	2,273	1,914	1,772	6,255	3,833	2,795	1,822	1,155	1,123	0
Larceny— theft.....	69,154	770	724	1,725	2,865	4,093	3,899	3,637	3,469	3,346	3,079	2,881	11,160	7,747	6,190	4,733	3,377	4,640	12
Auto theft.....	17,720	201	433	676	1,336	1,813	1,674	1,403	1,300	1,189	1,049	870	2,689	1,209	722	414	185	160	2
Embezzlement and fraud.....	20,346	11	27	62	149	334	443	608	618	672	619	823	3,878	3,312	2,850	2,091	1,591	2,048	1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,350	8	14	40	67	130	142	123	146	141	157	146	520	472	437	201	200	293	1
Arson.....	968	10	4	20	23	32	31	48	30	37	47	122	130	105	117	57	141	1	2
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	9,314	22	38	99	168	280	413	417	408	401	437	692	1,930	1,301	1,015	730	527	549	1
Rape.....	9,517	37	40	261	435	703	827	707	695	617	439	438	1,634	922	636	374	255	440	1
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	8,674	1	8	19	52	160	211	314	474	594	839	471	1,834	1,333	1,028	708	438	492	2
Other sex offenses.....	17,602	41	33	103	218	607	562	630	755	824	605	769	3,237	2,429	2,617	1,621	1,023	2,051	1
Narcotic drug laws.....	4,846	4	3	10	41	218	287	321	279	200	268	245	699	465	354	270	233	1	1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	11,698	17	21	178	200	471	407	579	676	587	570	601	2,298	1,832	1,236	840	510	726	1
Offenses against family and children.....	14,410	2	2	10	41	135	225	301	498	543	625	653	3,023	2,850	2,408	1,810	831	740	1
Liquor laws.....	8,770	6	15	32	77	289	329	315	250	257	250	229	1,270	1,237	1,153	616	363	1,311	1
Driving while intoxicated.....	89,434	6	19	38	103	379	601	922	1,277	1,300	1,300	1,376	6,681	6,284	6,231	5,127	3,441	4,492	3
Road and driving laws.....	7,968	5	4	30	133	366	610	669	516	524	437	407	1,538	998	737	495	307	393	7
Parking violations.....	87	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	8	4	13	10	12	7	3	7	1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	8,984	12	13	45	140	391	491	462	511	491	450	450	1,604	1,637	715	627	352	455	1
Disorderly conduct.....	47,402	62	60	287	724	1,473	1,883	2,074	2,359	2,342	2,271	2,120	8,428	6,242	5,262	4,152	3,078	4,531	18
Drunkenness.....	161,863	35	48	202	581	1,796	2,722	3,303	4,440	4,616	4,604	4,604	23,230	24,054	27,181	26,198	21,324	32,937	44
Vagrancy.....	49,423	58	103	389	874	2,045	2,208	1,976	2,257	2,301	2,106	1,860	7,423	6,605	5,435	4,618	3,781	6,167	38
Gambling.....	17,561	4	10	40	65	152	189	225	394	418	419	476	2,803	2,927	2,674	2,400	1,805	2,508	2
Suspicion.....	45,136	278	322	767	1,461	2,257	2,327	2,344	2,495	2,377	2,142	2,073	7,769	6,789	4,612	3,179	2,258	2,680	11
Not stated.....	6,102	10	11	45	91	164	198	107	217	240	242	212	1,018	760	823	590	601	719	10
All other offenses.....	34,435	616	616	1,000	1,200	1,529	1,670	1,594	1,672	1,618	1,497	1,510	5,516	4,160	3,391	2,692	1,760	2,495	11

TABLE 47.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, 1948

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 18 years of age	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 18 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Total.....	759,698	31,750	115,940	241,502	4.2	15.3	31.8
Criminal homicide.....	6,703	298	824	1,988	3.1	12.3	29.7
Robbery.....	20,583	1,121	5,577	11,269	5.4	27.1	54.7
Assault.....	58,364	1,157	6,332	16,429	2.0	10.8	28.1
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	41,399	6,821	15,899	24,310	16.5	38.5	58.9
Larceny— theft.....	68,154	6,093	17,659	30,374	8.9	25.9	44.6
Auto theft.....	17,720	3,030	7,920	12,334	17.1	44.7	69.6
Embezzlement and fraud.....	20,248	249	1,534	4,463	1.2	7.6	22.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,350	138	539	1,128	4.1	16.1	33.7
Arson.....	898	58	152	314	5.9	15.4	31.8
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	9,314	327	1,443	3,251	3.5	15.5	34.9
Rape.....	9,517	773	3,010	5,249	8.1	31.6	55.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	8,674	80	801	2,819	.9	9.2	32.5
Other sex offenses.....	17,602	415	2,120	5,293	2.4	12.0	30.1
Narcotic drug laws.....	4,846	70	899	1,971	1.4	18.6	40.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	11,598	476	2,023	4,422	4.1	17.4	38.1
Offenses against family and children.....	14,410	58	719	3,038	.4	5.0	21.1
Liquor laws.....	8,770	129	1,053	2,045	1.5	12.0	23.3
Driving while intoxicated.....	39,584	157	2,059	7,718	.4	5.2	18.5
Road and driving laws.....	7,906	161	1,550	3,434	2.3	19.6	43.4
Parking violations.....	87	1	8	26	1.1	9.2	29.9
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	8,064	211	1,535	3,473	2.6	19.0	43.1
Disorderly conduct.....	47,402	1,163	6,593	15,691	2.5	13.9	33.1
Drunkenness.....	181,863	866	8,629	26,895	.5	4.8	14.8
Vagrancy.....	49,423	1,424	7,632	16,356	2.9	15.3	33.1
Gambling.....	17,561	110	678	2,382	.6	3.8	13.6
Suspicion.....	45,135	2,831	9,749	18,827	6.3	21.6	41.7
Not stated.....	6,102	163	722	1,663	2.7	11.8	27.3
All other offenses.....	34,635	3,440	8,233	14,530	10.0	23.9	42.2

ARRESTS - SELECTED AGE GROUPS 1938 - 1948

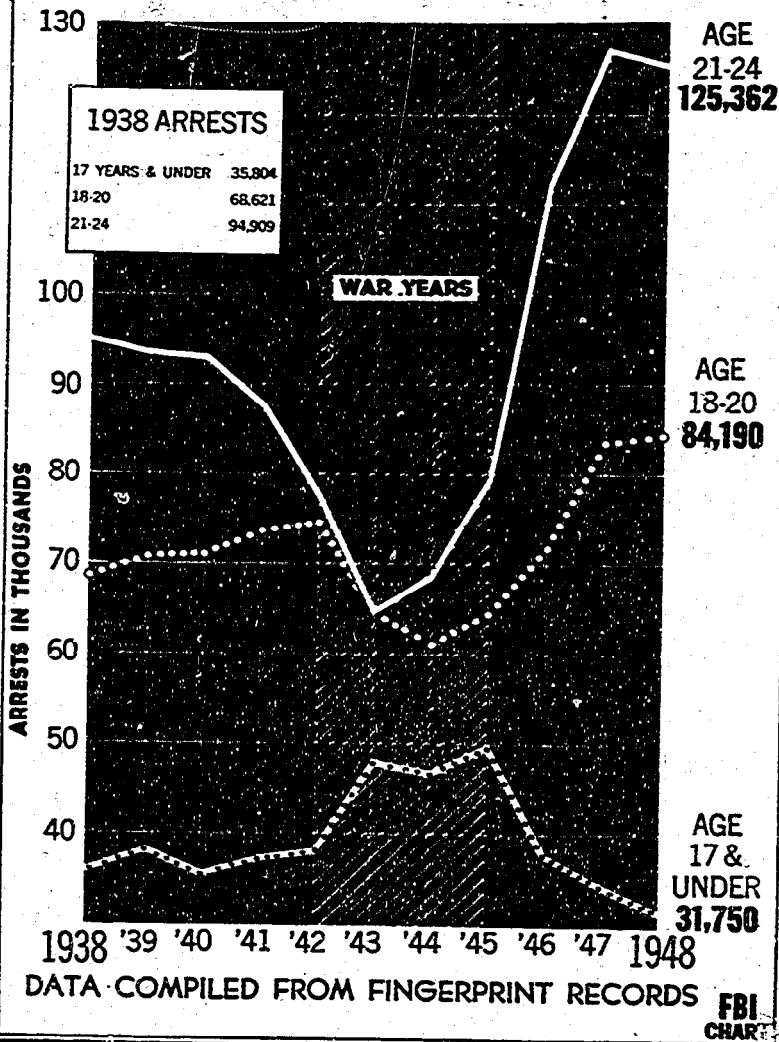


FIGURE 18.

The extent of the participation of youths in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the following figures: During 1948, 31.8 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 54.7 percent of those charged with robbery, 58.9 percent of those charged with burglary, 44.6 percent of those charged with larceny, and 69.6 percent of those charged with auto theft. Approximately one-half of all crimes against property during 1948 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

Age 21 predominated during 1948 among the single age groups followed by ages 22, 23, 24, and 20, in that order.

Criminal Repeaters

A search of the 759,698 fingerprint arrest records received during 1948 against the fingerprint arrest records on file in the Identification Division of the F B I disclosed that 58.0 percent of the arrest records received during the year represented persons who already had fingerprint arrest cards on file in Washington. The percentage was higher for males (59.5) than for females (44.7). These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records and in no way relate to civil identification files at the F B I.

TABLE 48.—Percentage with previous fingerprint records, arrests, 1948

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws.....	74.0	Liquor laws.....	51.2
Vagrancy.....	69.4	Offenses against family and children.....	50.8
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	68.8	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	50.8
Drunkness.....	66.6	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	49.4
Embezzlement and fraud.....	64.1	Gambling.....	49.2
Robbery.....	63.8	Arson.....	48.3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	59.1	Driving while intoxicated.....	46.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	58.0	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	44.8
Auto theft.....	56.3	Criminal homicide.....	44.6
Larceny— theft.....	55.0	Rape.....	44.4
All other offenses.....	55.5	Other sex offenses.....	41.8
Assault.....	54.3	Parking violations ¹	37.9
Suspicion.....	54.3	Violation of road and driving laws.....	37.6
Disorderly conduct.....	52.7		

¹Only 87 fingerprint cards received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

Race

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Members of the white race represented 557,125 of the 759,698 arrest records received, while 191,921 were Negroes, 6,846 were Indians, 653 Chinese, 309 Japanese, and 2,544 were representatives of other races:

TABLE 49.—Arrests by race, 1948

Offense charged	Total, all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total.....	759,698	557,135	191,921	6,848	653	309	2,844
Criminal homicide.....	6,703	3,579	3,022	26	2		24
Robbery.....	30,583	12,579	7,816	96	13	1	78
Assault.....	58,384	31,025	26,780	296	37	11	215
Burglary—breaking or enter- ing.....	41,999	28,984	12,012	161	22	4	116
Larceny— theft.....	68,154	46,022	21,626	273	41	20	172
Auto theft.....	17,720	14,275	3,265	123	10	3	44
Embezzlement and fraud.....	20,246	17,532	2,544	54	8	3	45
Stolen property; buying, re- ceiving, etc.....	3,350	2,249	1,078	3	8	4	8
Arson.....	986	749	231	6			
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	9,314	7,928	1,312	48	6	1	19
Rape.....	9,517	6,499	2,924	64	9	1	20
Prostitution and commercial- ized vice.....	8,674	5,563	2,931	90	15	24	61
Other sex offenses.....	17,602	14,616	2,847	71	13	6	47
Narcotic drug laws.....	4,846	2,876	1,776	5	107	11	71
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	11,598	5,621	5,888	28	17	4	40
Offenses against family and children.....	14,410	11,556	2,759	61	2	1	31
Liquor laws.....	8,770	5,362	3,320	83	6	5	24
Driving while intoxicated.....	39,584	35,732	3,387	321	5	10	129
Road and driving laws.....	7,906	6,320	1,522	45	2	4	13
Parking violations.....	87	54	31	2			
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	8,064	6,085	1,887	58	6	3	25
Disorderly conduct.....	47,402	33,375	13,381	444	21	4	177
Drunkennes.....	191,963	149,474	28,021	3,569	48	48	703
Vagrancy.....	49,423	37,498	11,165	484	32	18	226
Gambling.....	17,561	8,810	8,279	14	110	94	254
Suspicion.....	45,135	31,871	12,927	211	13	4	109
Not stated.....	6,102	4,713	1,279	74		3	28
All other offenses.....	34,435	26,116	7,861	176	95	22	165

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).*—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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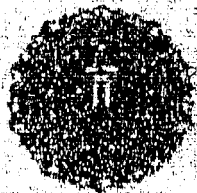
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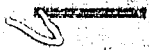
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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS



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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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Volume XX

January 1950

Number 2

SUMMARY

Estimated Number of Major Crimes

By the year's end, 1949 crime totaled an estimated 1,763,290 serious offenses, a crime every 18 seconds. During an average day, 293 persons were feloniously killed or assaulted; 162 robberies were committed; more than 1,100 places burglarized; over 440 cars were stolen, in addition to 2,800 other thefts.

Crime Trends

Crime was up 4.5 percent across the Nation during 1949 compared with the previous year, with all offenses on the rise except criminal homicide and auto theft. The increase was 4.2 percent in the urban communities and 8.5 percent in the rural districts.

Burglaries rose 6.7 percent in the cities and 17.5 percent in the rural districts, while robbery offenses showed a 6.4 percent increase in urban areas and a 12.7 percent increase in rural communities. Urban larcenies showed an increase of 4.6 percent, while in the rural areas these offenses were up 7.4 percent.

Aggravated assaults and rapes rose 2.1 and 0.3 percent, respectively, in the urban districts and both showed a rise of 1.9 percent in the rural communities.

Murders and negligent manslaughters declined 7.6 and 9.7 percent, respectively, in the urban communities, while murders decreased 9.2 percent and negligent manslaughters 7.7 percent in the rural communities. Auto thefts in the cities were down 2.6 percent and in the rural areas 5.0 percent.

Monthly Variations in Crime

Robberies, burglaries, and auto thefts show tendencies to occur with greatest frequency during the winter months and least frequently during the summer. Larcenies, on the other hand, generally start the year out low and increase to a high point in the late fall or early winter before falling off.

Assaults against the person are generally most frequent during the warm summer months and least frequent during the winter periods.

Property Recovered

According to the reports from the larger cities, more than 93 percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered by the police last year. The proportion of other types of stolen property recovered last year was as follows: Currency, 15.6 percent; jewelry, 18.7 percent; furs, 13.3 percent; clothing, 19.7 percent; and miscellaneous property, 32.3 percent.

Persons Arrested

Of the 792,029 fingerprint arrest records examined during 1949, 9.9 percent represented arrests of women. Persons under 21 years of age represented 26.7 percent of those charged with robbery, 38.2 percent of those charged with burglary, 25.6 percent of those charged with larceny, 30.4 percent of those charged with rape and 43.8 percent of the persons charged with auto theft. Age 21 predominated in the frequency of arrests, followed by ages, 22, 23, and 24 in that order.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—*theft*; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1949. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	1,079	1,027	85.2	62,737,577	62,012,496	98.8
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	37	100.0	30,195,339	30,195,339	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	55	55	100.0	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	107	107	100.0	7,342,917	7,342,917	100.0
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	213	212	99.5	7,417,093	7,389,802	99.6
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	667	616	92.4	9,188,578	9,290,688	93.0

NOTE.—The above table does not include 2,014 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 10,027,064. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

In addition to the 3,041 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1949, one or more reports were received during the year from 2,133 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 10 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, making a grand total of 5,184 agencies contributing crime reports to the F B I during 1949.

CRIME TRENDS

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1948-49

By the end of 1949, crime across the Nation rolled up an annual total of 1,763,290 major crimes, according to estimates based on the reports of over 4,200 police agencies serving nearly 100 million inhabitants in the continental United States. This was an increase of 4.5 percent over the figure for 1948.

On the average, there was a crime every 18 seconds and while the estimates include some larceny offenses involving property of small value, the figures do not include crimes of arson, carrying concealed weapons, embezzlement and fraud, and other serious offenses of the Part II classes, and accordingly, the estimates are considered conservative.

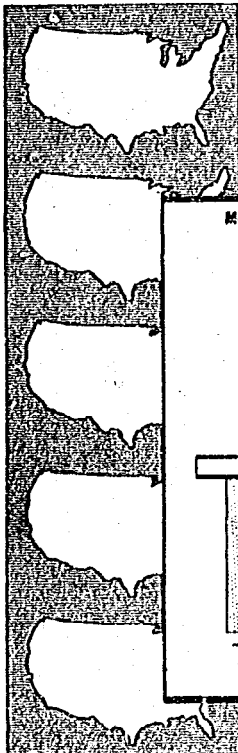
During an average day in 1949 there were 293 persons feloniously killed or assaulted; 162 robberies were committed; over 1,100 places burglarized, more than 440 cars were stolen, in addition to 2,800 thefts under the general larceny classification.

Increases were registered for each offense class except criminal homicide and auto theft, with burglaries and robberies showing an 8.4 percent and 7.5 percent increase, respectively. Larcenies were up 4.8 percent; aggravated assaults rose 2.0 percent; and offenses of rape were up 1.2 percent over the estimated total for these offenses for 1948.

Compared with the previous year, murders in 1949 were off 8.3 percent and negligent manslaughter offenses down 9.5 percent. Auto thefts showed a decrease of 3.8 percent.

TABLE 29.—*Crime trends, urban and rural*
[Estimated number of major crimes in the United States 1948-49]

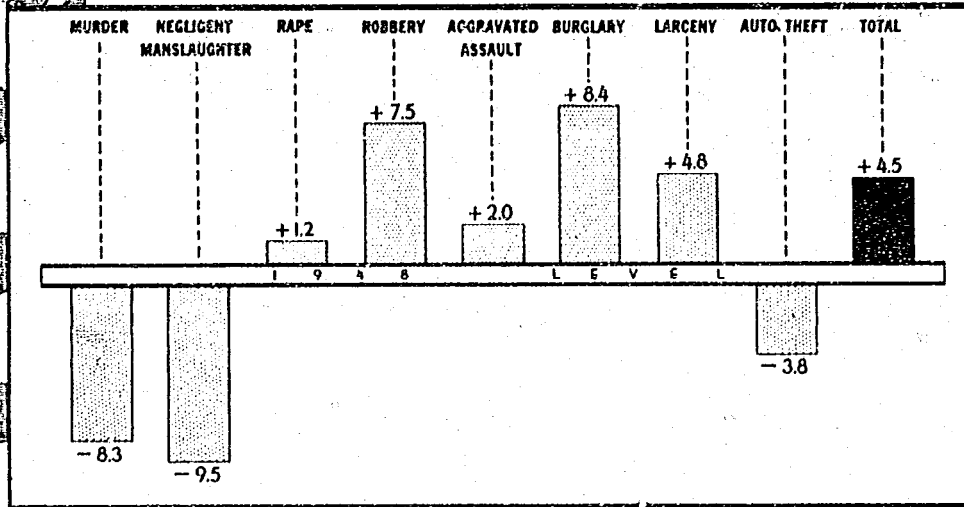
Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1948	1949	Number	Percent
Total	1,688,670	1,763,290	+74,620	+4.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	7,620	6,990	-630	-8.3
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5,390	4,880	-510	-9.5
Rape.....	16,180	16,380	+200	+1.2
Robbery.....	54,980	59,120	+4,140	+7.5
Aggravated assault.....	77,310	78,860	+1,550	+2.0
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	377,640	409,400	+31,760	+8.4
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	978,000	1,024,520	+46,520	+4.8
Auto theft.....	169,540	163,140	-6,400	-3.8



CRIME TRENDS - Urban and Rural

Based on Estimated Number of Major Crimes
in the United States.

1948 - 1949 PERCENT CHANGE



FBI
CHART

FIGURE 9.

Urban Crime Trends

Crime in the urban areas during 1949 rose 4.2 percent over the reported total for 1948, according to the reports of 2,193 cities representing a combined urban population of 59,284,126. The increase was registered for cities of all sizes and in every section of the country except in the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States.

The urban crime trends were up in each crime category except criminal homicide and auto theft. Burglaries and robberies showed increases of 6.7 and 6.4 percent, respectively, while other increases were: larceny, 4.6 percent; aggravated assault, 2.1 percent; and rape, 0.3 percent. The burglary increase was registered for cities of every population group and in each geographic division of the country.

The most consistently reported decrease was for murder, which was down in each population group and in each geographic division except the Mountain States. In addition to the 7.6 percent decrease in murders, negligent manslaughters were off 9.7 percent and automobile thefts showed a decrease of 2.6 percent.

TABLE 30.—Urban crime trends, 1948-49, by population groups

[Offenses known to the police in 2,193 cities, total population 59,284,126, based on 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total:									
1948.....	1,001,470	3,694	2,205	7,439	36,468	49,395	231,881	576,162	101,333
1949.....	1,043,221	3,414	1,992	7,462	38,807	49,321	247,323	598,220	98,682
Percent change.....	+4.2	-7.6	-9.7	+0.3	+6.4	+2.1	+6.7	+4.6	-2.6
Group I, 35 cities; population, 22,439,171:									
1948.....	418,356	1,861	1,065	4,177	13,107	28,263	100,142	216,332	44,809
1949.....	445,448	1,691	924	4,240	25,200	28,108	108,098	234,213	44,974
Percent change.....	+6.5	-9.1	-13.2	+1.5	+9.1	+7.0	+5.9	+8.0	+0.1
Group II, 54 cities; population, 7,667,953:									
1948.....	155,382	539	384	891	4,698	5,337	37,658	89,346	16,459
1949.....	156,465	517	344	867	4,589	5,305	38,627	90,696	15,520
Percent change.....	+0.8	-4.1	-10.4	-2.7	-2.3	-0.6	+2.6	+1.5	-5.5
Group III, 103 cities; population, 7,225,117:									
1948.....	129,598	445	247	678	3,208	6,282	30,148	76,115	12,472
1949.....	132,463	414	242	634	3,333	6,323	31,036	78,372	12,104
Percent change.....	+2.2	-7.0	-2.0	-6.5	+4.5	+0.7	+2.9	+3.0	-3.0
Group IV, 206 cities; population, 7,178,909:									
1948.....	114,357	283	209	542	2,043	4,272	24,463	71,660	10,825
1949.....	113,434	256	237	507	2,096	3,924	28,132	72,125	10,177
Percent change.....	+1.0	-9.5	+13.4	-6.5	+2.6	-8.1	+6.8	+0.6	-6.5
Group V, 531 cities; population, 8,064,203:									
1948.....	109,561	310	154	542	1,822	3,780	22,755	70,396	9,802
1949.....	114,444	303	112	719	2,042	3,668	25,924	72,441	9,235
Percent change.....	+4.5	-2.3	-37.3	+32.7	+12.1	-3.0	+13.9	+2.9	-5.5
Group VI, 1,262 cities; population, 6,708,773:									
1948.....	74,316	256	146	609	1,588	2,361	16,715	45,810	6,831
1949.....	73,937	233	133	495	1,527	1,988	19,506	48,673	6,672
Percent change.....	+6.2	-9.0	-8.9	-18.7	-3.8	-15.8	+16.7	+5.6	-2.3

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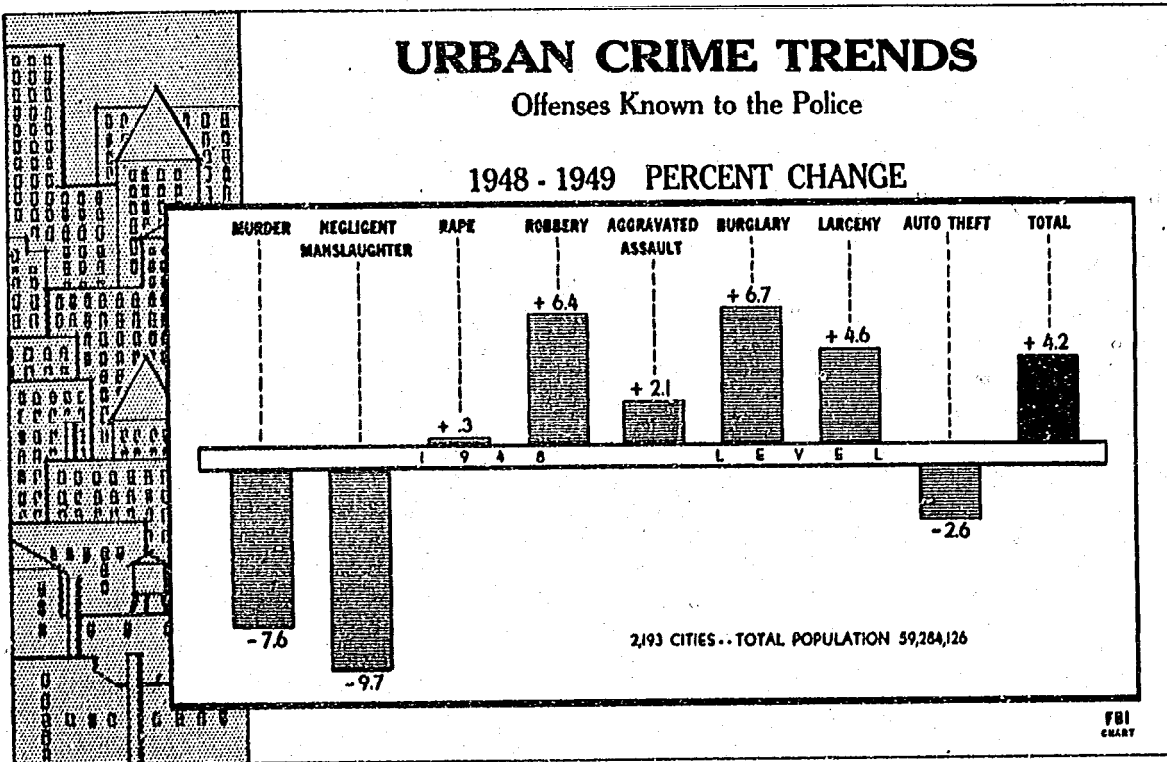


TABLE 31.—Urban crime trends, 1948-49, by regions, geographic divisions, and States

[Offenses known to the police in 2,193 cities, total population 59,234,126, based on 1940 decennial census]

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Total:									
1948.....	1,001,470	3,694	2,205	7,439	36,466	48,295	231,651	570,182	101,323
1949.....	1,043,221	3,414	1,992	7,462	38,907	49,321	247,323	596,220	98,682
Percent change.....	+4.2	-7.6	-9.7	+0.3	+6.4	+2.1	+6.7	+4.6	-2.6
The North, 1,468 cities; population, 39,349,723:									
1948.....	495,624	1,531	1,159	4,139	18,604	18,281	119,176	282,740	48,944
1949.....	516,391	1,405	1,061	4,202	21,911	20,305	124,394	295,713	47,410
Percent change.....	+4.2	-8.2	-8.5	+0.3	+11.6	+11.1	+4.4	+4.6	-3.1
New England, 176 cities; population, 5,782,699:									
1948.....	60,248	78	149	409	973	764	15,595	36,120	6,852
1949.....	60,914	68	172	317	1,099	689	13,729	36,891	6,006
Percent change.....	+1.1	-12.8	+15.4	-22.5	+12.0	-11.0	+1.4	+4.1	-13.6
Connecticut, 22 cities; population, 928,464:									
1948.....	11,864	17	42	49	177	233	3,486	6,852	1,039
1949.....	11,308	17	20	43	214	232	3,064	6,738	960
Maine, 16 cities; population, 269,289:									
1948.....	3,350		5	12	38	33	841	2,053	368
1949.....	3,419	6	6	11	35	17	760	2,308	276
Massachusetts, 101 cities; population, 3,661,137:									
1948.....	35,537	43	79	290	637	348	8,773	20,676	4,671
1949.....	36,612	41	118	220	729	347	9,277	21,779	4,104
New Hampshire, 14 cities; population, 239,235:									
1948.....	1,795	1	6	17	9	10	446	1,160	146
1949.....	1,925	1	2	13	10	13	470	1,274	140
Rhode Island, 14 cities; population, 694,977:									
1948.....	6,728	14	17	36	89	151	1,785	3,986	648
1949.....	6,650	3	26	25	104	70	1,888	4,068	466
Vermont, 9 cities; population, 89,577:									
1948.....	958	3		5	3		172	683	80
1949.....	1,000			3	3	1	231	694	70
Middle Atlantic, 521 cities; population, 11,850,442:									
1948.....	102,972	346	399	868	3,129	3,624	28,169	53,534	12,312
1949.....	101,151	329	331	773	3,692	3,791	28,419	52,228	11,573
Percent change.....	-1.8	-7.5	-4.5	-10.9	+6.9	+3.4	+0.9	-2.4	-6.9
New Jersey, 131 cities; population, 2,592,698:									
1948.....	27,818	72	100	216	715	1,245	8,123	14,009	2,738
1949.....	26,207	79	96	165	741	1,164	7,484	13,720	2,728
New York, 169 cities; population, 3,538,613:									
1948.....	33,182	70	35	201	380	577	7,308	20,462	3,849
1949.....	32,312	50	29	195	429	735	7,799	20,046	3,229
Pennsylvania, 221 cities; population, 5,699,131:									
1948.....	41,972	204	204	451	2,334	1,809	12,729	18,463	5,725
1949.....	42,433	191	256	383	2,496	1,892	13,136	18,462	5,616
East North Central, 324 cities; population, 16,420,866:									
1948.....	254,655	881	456	2,310	12,127	10,240	57,497	117,611	22,595
1949.....	273,448	841	366	2,572	14,707	12,413	62,137	158,262	22,050
Percent change.....	+7.4	-4.5	-19.8	+11.4	+12.0	+21.1	+8.1	+7.3	-2.4

TABLE 31.—Urban crime trends, 1948-49 by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Illinois, 143 cities; population, 5,421,344:									
1948.....	63,948	382	135	771	6,376	3,074	17,209	20,215	5,779
1949.....	71,671	346	98	943	7,347	4,788	18,777	32,794	6,578
Indiana, 69 cities; population, 1,718,545:									
1948.....	32,383	88	56	179	934	852	7,443	19,160	3,671
1949.....	31,178	88	46	148	944	7,285	18,811	18,811	3,054
Michigan, 95 cities; population, 3,275,289:									
1948.....	71,423	154	99	755	2,892	4,091	14,897	43,309	5,226
1949.....	69,712	149	74	853	3,419	4,499	16,680	48,286	5,652
Ohio, 140 cities; population, 4,399,102:									
1948.....	68,589	238	140	540	2,780	2,109	13,415	40,998	6,369
1949.....	71,248	238	124	454	2,813	2,160	16,248	43,871	5,340
Wisconsin, 77 cities; population, 1,606,286:									
1948.....	18,316	18	25	65	145	120	2,533	13,862	1,550
1949.....	18,641	20	23	75	184	166	3,147	13,600	1,428
West North Central, 247 cities; population, 5,295,716:									
1948.....	77,749	226	156	692	2,675	3,537	18,016	46,212	7,085
1949.....	89,873	170	123	339	2,448	3,127	18,108	38,252	7,781
Percent change.....	+14.0	-22.1	-8.3	-10.5	+18.0	+2.2	+0.5	+4.4	+9.6
Iowa, 52 cities; population, 912,965:									
1948.....	11,575	10	27	39	140	80	2,347	7,326	1,049
1949.....	11,427	10	22	52	150	57	2,560	7,378	1,198
Kansas, 49 cities; population, 683,684:									
1948.....	11,144	37	14	42	242	203	2,699	6,910	997
1949.....	11,616	18	18	68	216	152	2,770	7,415	950
Minnesota, 62 cities; population, 1,306,591:									
1948.....	15,627	25	41	85	423	126	3,378	10,177	1,472
1949.....	15,934	11	41	80	435	104	3,145	10,507	1,611
Missouri, 42 cities; population, 1,706,805:									
1948.....	28,777	137	57	382	1,098	2,791	7,729	14,154	2,439
1949.....	30,737	123	47	392	1,453	2,929	7,823	15,723	2,778
Nebraska, 21 cities; population, 448,903:									
1948.....	7,178	15	15	17	141	124	1,342	4,757	78
1949.....	7,703	12	13	14	162	157	1,557	4,623	94
North Dakota, 10 cities; population, 121,649:									
1948.....	1,811	1	1	24	26	14	301	1,246	198
1949.....	1,751	2	1	19	17	7	275	1,262	168
South Dakota, 11 cities; population, 116,219:									
1948.....	1,633	1	1	13	8	5	327	1,132	146
1949.....	1,710	1	1	9	25	15	418	1,125	122
The South, 424 cities; population, 12,328,283:									
1948.....	268,951	1,805	595	1,689	8,179	23,696	63,569	140,673	28,477
1949.....	272,356	1,655	545	1,632	8,010	25,198	67,614	142,252	27,448
Percent change.....	+1.3	-8.3	-7.7	-2.1	-2.1	-3.0	-6.4	-1.1	-3.6
South Atlantic, 1201 cities; population, 5,909,037:									
1948.....	136,586	818	195	991	4,350	15,188	50,673	70,551	15,630
1949.....	134,752	794	220	977	4,071	14,972	52,041	68,089	15,685
Percent change.....	-1.2	-2.9	+11.0	-2.4	-6.4	-1.5	+4.5	-2.1	-7.5

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 31.—Urban crime trends, 1948-49, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Delaware, 4 cities; population, 124,828:									
1948.....	2,443	6	6	2	74	19	600	1,482	254
1949.....	2,381	10	8	4	56	32	542	1,508	221
Florida, 28 cities; population, 829,075:									
1948.....	26,885	120	45	96	818	1,349	7,663	14,701	2,093
1949.....	24,552	153	46	61	681	994	7,942	12,864	1,811
Georgia, 28 cities; population, 794,750:									
1948.....	15,739	174	36	109	434	1,363	3,429	8,328	1,866
1949.....	14,529	173	49	83	435	1,320	2,916	7,886	1,667
Maryland, 15 cities; population, 1,021,478:									
1948.....	13,467	118	8	159	485	1,322	2,406	6,403	2,566
1949.....	13,633	84	14	157	617	1,185	2,543	6,464	2,569
North Carolina, 47 cities; population, 848,909:									
1948.....	18,450	137	35	126	341	4,466	3,969	7,742	1,634
1949.....	19,652	118	40	105	323	4,427	4,488	8,334	1,617
South Carolina, 19 cities; population, 310,647:									
1948.....	7,011	35	19	40	153	440	1,394	4,207	732
1949.....	6,737	44	11	54	108	388	1,649	3,831	652
Virginia, 34 cities; population, 870,982:									
1948.....	24,340	138	20	194	735	1,946	5,303	13,687	2,319
1949.....	23,987	120	34	236	801	2,026	6,000	14,475	2,295
West Virginia, 23 cities; population, 445,277:									
1948.....	5,395	26	19	16	289	244	1,366	2,694	728
1949.....	6,168	34	14	22	362	286	1,810	3,007	631
East South Central, 88 cities; population, 2,439,673:									
1948.....	55,659	479	171	216	1,755	4,108	12,552	20,501	6,110
1949.....	45,965	371	117	204	1,628	3,846	12,003	21,808	5,509
Percent change.....	-19.7	-22.1	-31.6	-5.6	-5.6	-6.4	+2.0	+5.8	-9.8
Alabama, 22 cities; population, 648,833:									
1948.....	12,850	160	42	61	333	1,589	3,608	5,765	1,292
1949.....	12,924	136	33	61	364	1,269	3,217	5,756	1,188
Kentucky, 26 cities; population, 683,887:									
1948.....	15,810	93	46	58	761	947	4,590	6,887	2,428
1949.....	15,106	57	41	54	637	860	4,455	7,037	1,945
Mississippi, 17 cities; population, 266,472:									
1948.....	4,163	42	18	26	89	381	971	2,257	379
1949.....	4,151	39	12	37	77	375	1,095	2,185	331
Tennessee, 23 cities; population, 840,481:									
1948.....	12,838	181	65	71	542	1,191	3,183	5,592	2,011
1949.....	14,682	139	31	52	530	1,342	3,638	6,705	2,045
West South Central, 135 cities; population, 3,979,573:									
1948.....	86,832	511	229	481	2,704	4,590	20,514	48,617	8,737
1949.....	81,621	429	196	437	2,311	4,998	22,968	51,505	9,504
Percent change.....	-6.5	-17.1	-14.4	-10.2	-13.8	+9.8	+11.8	+5.8	+8.5
Arkansas, 15 cities; population, 256,877:									
1948.....	4,055	32	33	37	116	369	1,029	2,064	381
1949.....	4,078	27	15	35	143	327	1,178	1,944	409
Louisiana, 21 cities; population, 826,596:									
1948.....	12,059	89	40	94	446	906	2,619	6,090	1,775
1949.....	11,604	95	38	115	376	892	2,807	5,636	1,645

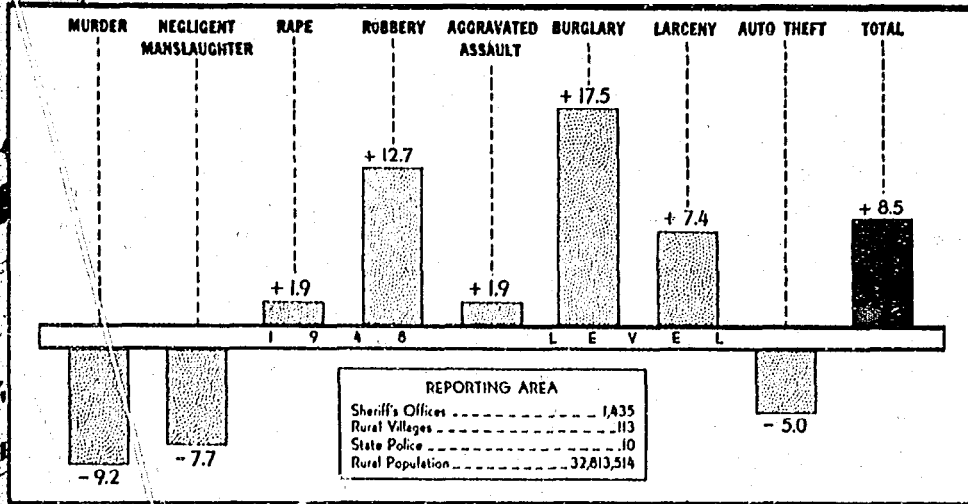
TABLE 31.—Urban crime trends, 1948-49, by regions, geographic divisions, and States—Continued

Regions, divisions, and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Oklahoma, 31 cities; population, 650,160:									
1948.....	13,386	38	29	69	266	306	3,239	8,273	1,166
1949.....	14,577	34	13	65	285	281	3,805	8,870	1,224
Texas, 68 cities; population, 2,245,640:									
1948.....	57,336	352	137	281	1,376	3,015	13,657	33,213	5,415
1949.....	61,382	334	130	266	1,137	2,868	15,178	35,033	6,026
The West, 301 cities; population, 7,606,120:									
1948.....	236,965	358	451	1,582	8,683	6,118	49,136	148,750	23,907
1949.....	254,494	354	382	1,608	8,586	5,830	53,323	158,295	23,324
Percent change.....	+7.4	-1.1	-15.3	+2.9	+2.3	-4.7	+12.6	+7.9	-0.3
Mountain, 97 cities; population, 1,476,702:									
1948.....	41,864	74	75	237	1,076	694	9,284	26,482	3,942
1949.....	48,412	76	64	216	1,107	767	10,156	29,714	4,310
Percent change.....	+10.9	+2.7	-14.7	-8.9	+2.9	+10.5	+9.4	+12.2	+9.3
Arizona, 11 cities; population, 151,420:									
1948.....	5,905	15	10	37	147	110	1,079	3,764	743
1949.....	6,881	8	10	32	137	161	1,377	4,445	691
Colorado, 18 cities; population, 337,247:									
1948.....	13,028	29	36	116	541	214	4,024	8,836	1,242
1949.....	17,539	28	36	62	543	252	4,382	10,732	1,524
Idaho, 18 cities; population, 145,366:									
1948.....	4,294	4	3	13	49	52	786	2,868	399
1949.....	4,210	6	2	19	51	35	750	2,994	351
Montana, 17 cities; population, 165,447:									
1948.....	3,142	3	15	11	74	76	514	2,201	248
1949.....	3,373	5	12	12	69	52	675	2,174	386
Nevada, 4 cities; population, 55,775:									
1948.....	2,042	8	2	9	67	41	352	1,183	178
1949.....	2,137	3	14	86	53	531	1,336	134	
New Mexico, 10 cities; population, 93,021:									
1948.....	2,712	9	3	15	37	97	532	1,642	377
1949.....	2,849	11	4	27	43	100	569	1,775	380
Utah, 13 cities; population, 259,437:									
1948.....	7,051	4	5	26	113	58	1,499	4,770	576
1949.....	7,385	7	11	28	136	48	1,589	4,900	646
Wyoming, 6 cities; population, 68,919:									
1948.....	1,690	2	1	10	48	46	298	1,106	179
1949.....	2,015	6	1	12	42	46	345	1,358	198
Pacific, 204 cities; population, 6,129,418:									
1948.....	135,101	282	376	1,325	7,607	5,124	39,852	120,268	19,965
1949.....	208,082	278	318	1,532	7,779	5,082	45,167	128,571	19,514
Percent change.....	+6.7	-2.1	-15.4	+5.7	+2.3	-6.7	+13.3	+6.9	-2.3
California, 148 cities; population, 4,762,173:									
1948.....	153,634	238	286	1,140	6,466	4,942	30,833	94,272	15,457
1949.....	163,134	232	251	1,166	6,493	4,582	35,902	101,196	15,312
Oregon, 25 cities; population, 498,556:									
1948.....	14,636	19	34	77	388	297	3,124	9,257	1,440
1949.....	15,444	16	19	94	393	240	3,457	9,837	1,388
Washington, 31 cities; population, 868,684:									
1948.....	26,831	27	56	108	753	185	5,895	16,739	3,068
1949.....	27,504	30	48	132	893	241	5,808	17,338	2,814

RURAL CRIME TRENDS

Offenses Known to the Police

1948 - 1949 PERCENT CHANGE



FBI
CHART

FIGURE 11.

Rural Crime Trends

The crime increase in the rural areas amounted to 8.5 percent, according to the reports of 1,558 rural police agencies serving a population of 32,813,514, and the increases in the rural areas were generally more pronounced than those reported by the police serving the urban communities. The burglary increase in the rural districts was 17.5 percent as compared with a 6.7 percent rise in the cities. Similarly, robberies in the rural areas rose 12.7 percent during 1949 over the previous year, as compared with a 6.4 percent increase in the cities.

Larcenies in the rural areas showed an increase of 7.4 percent, while these crimes in the urban communities rose only 4.6 percent and rapes in the rural areas showed a rise of 1.9 percent, as compared with a 0.3 percent increase in the urban communities. On the other hand, the aggravated assault figures in the rural districts rose only 1.9 percent, which was slightly less than the 2.1 percent increase in the urban areas.

Murders and negligent manslaughters in the rural districts declined 9.2 and 7.7 percent, respectively, while auto thefts showed a decrease of 5.0 percent.

TABLE 32.—*Rural crime trends, 1948-49*

[Offenses known as reported by 1,435 sheriffs, 113 rural village officers, and 10 State police. Total rural population, 32,813,514, based on 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses		
	1948	1949	Percent change
Total.....	162,038	173,843	+8.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,880	1,713	-9.2
Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,292	1,183	-7.7
Rape.....	3,964	4,040	+1.9
Robbery.....	5,900	6,648	+12.7
Aggravated assault.....	11,367	11,387	+1.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	48,739	57,272	+17.5
Larceny—thrift.....	71,987	77,325	+7.4
Auto theft.....	16,923	16,075	-5.0

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police, 1949

— 2,416 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES -- TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 60,781,747
 ○ 1,968 RURAL POLICE AGENCIES -- TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 38,296,058

(Offenses Against the Person)

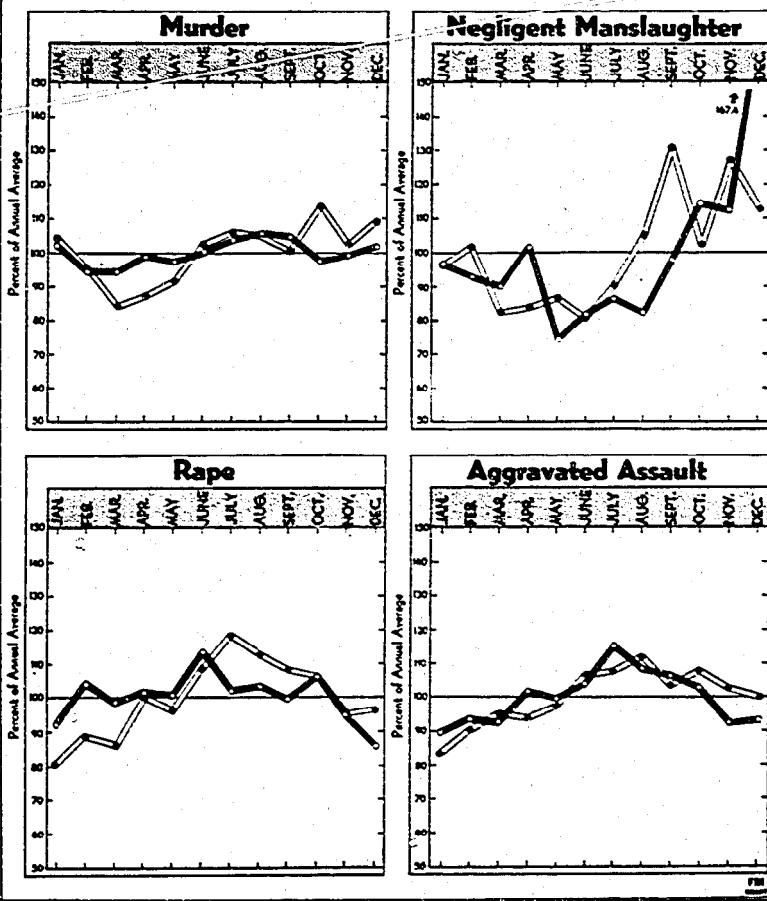


FIGURE 12.

Monthly Variations

The frequency with which the various types of crimes are committed appears to fluctuate with the changes brought about by the different seasons of the year. Some offenses in the general category of crimes against property occur with greatest frequency during the winter months when these acts of stealth are aided by the relatively long nights. On the other hand, as a general rule crimes against the person show their greatest frequency during the warm summer months with the longer daylight hours and conditions perhaps generally more favorable to personal contact.

This latter observation is particularly applicable for the offenses of rape and aggravated assault, which reached peaks in frequency during June and July, respectively, with the lowest figures registered for December and January according to the reports from the urban areas. In the rural areas rapes were most frequent during July and aggravated assaults during August, with January being the lowest month for both offenses.

Murders in the urban areas were committed most frequently during August and with least frequency during March, while in the rural districts these offenses showed the highest daily average in October and the lowest in March.

Negligent manslaughter offenses for the most part grow out of traffic fatalities and, as would be expected, these offenses are most frequent during the winter months when driving conditions are generally less favorable.

TABLE 33.—*Monthly variations, urban communities, 1949*
 [Daily average, offenses known to the police in 2,416 cities, total population 60,781,747, based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	9.59	5.54	20.80	107.7	157.6	639.4	1,662.3	375.6
January-March.....	9.21	5.16	20.20	115.4	156.3	733.1	1,566.6	283.8
April-June.....	9.15	4.79	21.83	95.0	159.9	648.5	1,636.6	264.7
July-September.....	10.04	4.92	21.10	99.3	161.7	662.1	1,637.2	265.2
October-December.....	9.52	7.29	19.85	120.3	132.1	714.4	1,737.5	268.8
January.....	9.81	5.39	19.10	115.1	123.1	712.7	1,484.1	261.3
February.....	9.07	5.14	21.75	122.9	128.6	766.0	1,588.1	275.1
March.....	9.03	4.94	20.48	108.9	127.4	723.6	1,626.8	274.2
April.....	9.53	5.63	21.07	104.9	139.7	683.9	1,693.1	270.3
May.....	9.32	4.13	20.90	92.9	137.1	637.7	1,617.8	268.7
June.....	9.60	4.53	23.60	90.4	143.0	634.3	1,660.2	274.8
July.....	9.94	4.81	21.13	96.6	150.0	632.5	1,695.1	251.3
August.....	10.13	4.55	21.45	99.1	149.2	663.3	1,633.3	265.6
September.....	10.07	5.43	20.70	102.3	146.7	670.7	1,714.9	270.6
October.....	9.32	6.35	22.00	105.4	141.4	669.6	1,791.9	267.8
November.....	9.50	6.20	19.63	114.2	127.0	709.7	1,737.5	280.4
December.....	9.74	9.29	17.90	141.1	127.7	763.7	1,722.6	288.0

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police, 1949

—●— 2,416 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES --TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 60,781,747
—○— 1,868 RURAL POLICE AGENCIES --TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 38,296,058

(Offenses Against Property)

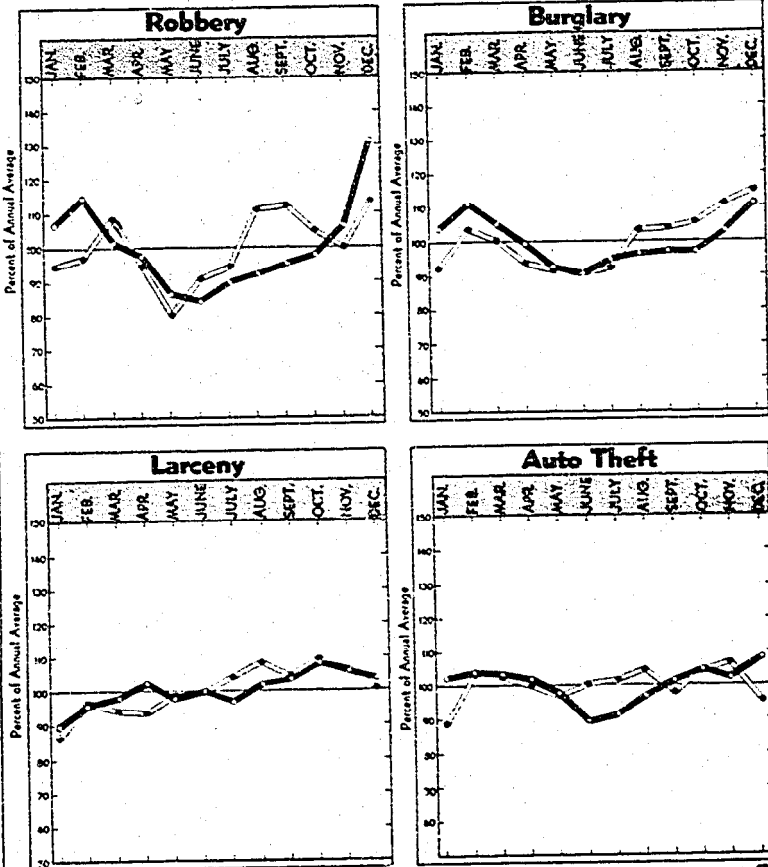


FIGURE 13.

Robberies and burglaries in both the urban and rural areas show a pronounced seasonal curve with high points in the winter and low in the summer. Robberies were most frequent during December in both the urban and rural areas and were least frequent during June in the cities and in May in the rural districts.

Burglaries in both the urban and rural areas showed the lowest daily average during June and were highest during February in the urban communities and in December in the rural areas.

Larceny offenses generally start the year out low in relative frequency, increasing during the year until the last two months when some decline is registered. In both the urban and rural areas the high month for larceny offenses was October and the low month January.

Auto theft offenses were reported with greatest frequency in December in the urban areas and in November in the rural districts and were least frequent during June in the cities and during January in the rural areas.

TABLE 34.—*Monthly variations, rural areas, 1948*

[Daily average, offenses known as reported by 1,726 sheriffs, 131 rural village officers, and 11 State police. Total rural population, 38,296,038, based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	5.91	5.58	13.05	21.4	39.3	173.6	241.5	51.5
January-March.....	5.59	5.27	11.70	21.4	35.2	175.7	222.2	50.1
April-June.....	5.55	4.96	13.21	16.8	39.0	165.8	221.6	50.9
July-September.....	6.15	6.05	12.77	20.6	42.3	177.8	252.6	52.7
October-December.....	6.29	6.36	12.27	22.6	40.7	196.9	254.7	52.8
January.....	5.19	5.39	10.52	20.3	32.8	164.5	208.1	45.8
February.....	5.61	5.68	11.61	20.7	33.4	184.8	232.6	53.1
March.....	4.97	4.61	11.23	23.1	37.3	178.6	217.0	52.6
April.....	5.17	4.67	13.03	20.1	38.9	167.0	225.5	51.4
May.....	5.29	4.84	12.55	17.1	38.4	162.8	217.9	49.7
June.....	6.03	4.47	14.17	18.3	41.8	161.6	240.3	51.5
July.....	6.26	5.03	15.45	20.2	42.3	164.3	251.1	52.2
August.....	6.19	5.87	14.71	23.6	43.8	184.5	261.7	53.7
September.....	5.93	7.30	14.13	24.0	40.8	185.0	250.7	50.3
October.....	6.71	5.74	13.87	21.4	42.4	187.7	263.5	53.6
November.....	6.03	7.07	12.47	21.4	40.4	198.0	256.1	55.0
December.....	6.42	6.29	12.55	24.2	39.3	205.1	242.8	49.2

CRIME RATES

Urban Crime Rates, 1949

Tables 35-37 which follow clearly indicate the undesirability of comparing volume of crime or crime rates between individual communities, since it is so evident that those factors affecting the extent of crime vary greatly according to the size and location of the city.

While it could be generalized that the higher crime rates are found in the larger communities, an even more pronounced variation is observed between crime rates for groups of cities subdivided according to location.

Thus, in order that police administrators or other interested individuals may have available appropriate data with which to compare local crime rates, the offenses reported by 2,416 cities during 1949, representing a combined population of 60,781,747, were reduced to crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped by size (table 35) and by location (tables 36 and 37).

In compiling the data presented in these tables, only those returns were used wherein an examination indicated they had been prepared in accordance with the principles of uniform crime reporting. The number of cities whose returns were used in compiling the urban crime rate data is shown in table 38.

TABLE 35.—Urban crime rates, 1949, by population groups

[Offenses known to the police and rate per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,416 cities; total population, 60,781,747:								
Number of offenses known.....	3,501	2,020	7,591	39,334	50,207	194,625	1,602,276	100,602
Rate per 100,000.....	3.78	3.32	12.49	64.7	82.6	419.1	1,023.4	163.3
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 22,439,171:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,691	924	4,240	25,200	28,108	101,101	1,229,763	64,874
Rate per 100,000.....	7.54	4.12	18.99	112.3	125.3	493.0	1,120.4	290.4
GROUP II								
54 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,607,853:								
Number of offenses known.....	517	344	867	4,589	5,305	38,627	90,696	15,520
Rate per 100,000.....	6.74	4.49	11.31	59.8	69.2	503.7	1,182.8	202.4
GROUP III								
107 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,343,917:								
Number of offenses known.....	416	243	635	3,372	6,330	31,270	78,833	12,213
Rate per 100,000.....	5.66	3.31	8.65	45.9	86.2	425.8	1,073.7	166.3
GROUP IV								
208 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,251,938:								
Number of offenses known.....	257	237	510	2,106	3,944	26,387	72,717	10,269
Rate per 100,000.....	3.54	3.27	7.03	29.0	54.4	363.9	1,002.7	141.6
GROUP V								
563 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,503,602:								
Number of offenses known.....	334	123	745	2,212	3,970	27,474	76,293	10,089
Rate per 100,000.....	3.93	1.45	8.76	26.0	46.7	323.1	897.2	118.6
GROUP VI								
1,449 cities under 10,000; total population, 7,573,166:								
Number of offenses known.....	286	149	594	1,845	2,550	21,766	53,952	7,537
Rate per 100,000.....	3.78	1.97	7.84	24.4	33.7	287.3	712.2	98.5

¹ The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny-theft are based on reports as follows: Groups I-VI, 2,415 cities, total population, 58,850,413; group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,337.

TABLE 36.—Urban crime rates, 1949, by geographic divisions and States

(Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1940 decennial census)

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary breaking or entering	Larceny-theft	Auto theft
Total.....	5.76	64.7	82.6	149.1	1,023.4	165.5
New England.....	1.19	18.6	11.7	269.2	631.2	102.5
Connecticut.....	1.81	22.2	23.9	319.0	704.0	96.7
Maine.....	2.43	12.5	6.2	274.5	823.7	98.8
Massachusetts.....	1.11	19.8	8.4	283.1	565.3	111.9
New Hampshire.....	4.42	4.2	5.4	195.5	532.5	58.5
Rhode Island.....	.48	16.6	11.2	211.2	669.4	80.0
Vermont.....		2.0	1.0	232.1	699.3	72.1
Middle Atlantic.....	2.70	30.5	31.7	234.7	1,481.3	97.5
New Jersey.....	2.96	27.6	43.9	287.0	530.3	107.0
New York.....	1.41	11.9	20.4	217.7	564.3	89.9
Pennsylvania.....	3.37	43.5	32.9	213.6	1,368.6	97.8
East North Central.....	5.06	38.6	74.7	378.1	958.5	153.3
Illinois.....	6.33	134.4	87.6	343.9	601.1	120.5
Indiana.....	4.99	54.6	46.3	419.2	1,075.9	175.3
Michigan.....	4.49	102.7	134.6	505.5	1,496.4	171.2
Ohio.....	5.37	63.3	48.6	367.3	990.5	120.4
Wisconsin.....	1.23	11.5	10.3	185.8	859.7	88.2
West North Central.....	3.28	45.7	62.9	358.9	894.5	144.4
Iowa.....	1.05	16.4	6.0	275.4	785.7	127.5
Kansas.....	2.58	31.4	21.8	403.0	1,079.3	158.0
Minnesota.....	.82	32.5	7.7	238.4	792.4	122.0
Missouri.....	7.09	84.0	166.6	424.0	898.6	160.0
Nebraska.....	2.64	34.7	35.0	345.9	1,078.1	208.9
North Dakota.....	1.64	14.0	5.8	226.1	1,037.4	138.1
South Dakota.....		21.3	14.2	340.6	924.7	103.3
South Atlantic.....	13.37	69.6	253.1	540.8	1,159.4	212.3
Delaware.....	8.33	67.4	53.7	435.9	1,197.3	180.9
Florida.....	15.89	85.5	124.5	942.3	1,521.5	215.7
Georgia.....	21.14	51.6	166.3	336.3	978.6	204.6
Maryland.....	8.18	60.4	116.2	223.1	634.7	251.7
North Carolina.....	13.94	43.1	525.9	525.7	1,002.6	188.6
South Carolina.....	13.41	32.2	136.5	508.0	1,196.5	302.0
Virginia.....	13.67	91.1	230.1	689.6	1,645.3	263.0
West Virginia.....	7.59	80.8	65.1	405.4	672.0	141.2
East South Central.....	15.04	65.3	153.5	503.2	860.6	222.5
Alabama.....	20.49	53.4	192.2	482.0	856.2	179.6
Kentucky.....	8.79	95.2	119.4	624.9	976.6	278.5
Mississippi.....	13.96	27.6	134.6	399.4	812.4	122.4
Tennessee.....	16.42	61.4	158.4	449.4	781.0	239.5
West South Central.....	12.44	58.5	108.9	564.9	1,267.7	232.0
Arkansas.....	10.51	52.5	120.3	437.2	717.1	159.0
Louisiana.....	11.27	44.3	105.7	335.5	667.8	193.9
Oklahoma.....	5.54	42.3	42.0	567.0	1,314.9	181.9
Texas.....	15.15	65.8	127.5	694.5	1,540.7	269.8
Mountain.....	5.04	73.0	52.3	671.3	1,969.9	256.0
Arizona.....	5.04	89.5	121.0	880.6	2,823.3	443.8
Colorado.....	5.14	97.9	49.7	706.5	1,950.6	276.6
Idaho.....	5.50	55.1	24.1	515.9	2,059.6	241.5
Montana.....	2.91	41.8	30.2	424.2	1,405.7	233.0
Nevada.....	5.38	154.2	95.0	952.0	2,395.3	340.3
New Mexico.....	10.75	46.9	97.7	514.1	1,773.8	386.0
Utah.....	2.61	50.7	17.9	599.3	1,843.0	243.7
Wyoming.....	8.53	52.4	60.9	400.5	1,845.7	280.2
Pacific.....	4.65	126.6	82.2	736.7	2,112.2	518.9
California.....	4.97	136.1	95.4	756.8	2,141.6	323.3
Oregon.....	3.31	78.2	47.3	687.2	1,966.1	279.0
Washington.....	3.65	102.9	30.1	608.3	2,036.0	325.1

* The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,415 cities with a total population of 38,839,413.

† The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 554 cities with a total population of 10,197,912.

‡ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 227 cities.

§ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 37.—Urban crime rates, 1949, by geographic divisions and population groups

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total	5.76	64.7	82.6	149.1	1,023.4	165.5
New England	1.19	19.6	11.7	239.2	631.2	102.5
Group I	1.66	33.4	25.9	228.1	703.4	179.4
Group II	1.55	25.9	17.1	347.9	729.8	134.7
Group III	1.04	15.1	4.4	275.5	681.6	96.1
Group IV	.79	15.5	8.1	260.3	596.1	66.4
Group V	.42	7.6	4.9	236.0	490.6	54.4
Group VI	2.15	5.0	2.9	199.9	414.2	43.5
Middle Atlantic	2.70	36.5	31.7	234.7	481.3	97.5
Group I	4.73	59.7	32.2	323.8	486.6	132.8
Group II	2.97	20.3	31.6	258.0	389.1	109.5
Group III	2.02	21.6	29.4	254.3	319.2	102.4
Group IV	1.00	14.1	21.8	227.1	376.2	82.1
Group V	1.47	14.4	17.3	184.9	453.9	87.2
Group VI	1.35	13.5	13.3	165.5	313.9	54.3
East North Central	5.06	88.6	74.7	376.1	958.5	132.3
Group I	7.29	144.5	107.2	422.4	885.7	147.0
Group II	6.37	117.0	80.2	380.2	1,209.3	170.5
Group III	3.29	46.3	50.0	384.1	1,081.0	132.3
Group IV	2.74	37.1	21.3	304.0	945.1	122.7
Group V	1.28	23.4	17.0	220.5	928.8	100.3
Group VI	1.70	20.8	13.6	251.9	578.4	71.4
West North Central	3.28	45.7	62.9	338.9	894.5	144.4
Group I	6.06	84.9	146.2	393.3	859.0	170.2
Group II	3.61	41.7	28.3	409.3	1,111.8	217.4
Group III	2.33	29.3	20.4	408.2	1,253.7	173.2
Group IV	1.01	17.4	8.6	338.9	943.7	102.3
Group V	1.16	16.8	7.4	233.2	820.1	101.1
Group VI	1.39	13.2	41.0	213.4	424.8	74.0
South Atlantic ¹	13.37	89.6	253.1	540.8	1,159.4	212.3
Group I	13.48	84.1	333.3	493.6	1,053.6	238.1
Group II	18.12	113.9	183.0	914.0	1,617.2	267.8
Group III	13.60	62.1	264.3	519.8	1,250.9	189.6
Group IV	9.93	43.8	243.3	568.7	1,390.3	221.6
Group V	12.32	31.7	235.9	487.6	912.0	150.7
Group VI	10.04	48.2	150.5	359.9	643.8	102.1
East South Central	15.04	65.3	153.5	503.2	969.8	222.3
Group I	13.64	110.0	183.7	608.9	1,102.4	277.1
Group II	19.65	53.5	134.2	490.7	515.9	284.7
Group III	19.93	53.0	195.1	649.6	798.6	181.5
Group IV	12.12	51.6	166.9	434.9	977.9	215.4
Group V	14.86	36.3	128.7	409.2	755.9	185.3
Group VI	11.48	15.6	50.1	271.9	303.5	77.8
West South Central	12.44	56.5	108.9	564.9	1,287.7	232.0
Group I	15.90	78.2	130.4	725.8	1,402.5	294.2
Group II	8.71	72.5	90.6	721.5	1,844.9	284.5
Group III	13.27	73.8	143.6	597.7	1,560.4	274.5
Group IV	10.23	31.6	131.2	492.8	1,222.3	254.1
Group V	9.32	24.9	64.0	333.5	781.9	149.8
Group VI	16.40	14.7	65.9	224.4	509.3	97.0
Mountain	5.04	73.0	32.3	671.3	1,969.9	298.0
Group I	5.89	145.5	28.2	1,671.3	2,321.3	355.4
Group II	.67	42.0	11.3	673.0	1,708.8	250.1
Group III	6.80	92.7	272.4	958.5	2,484.4	448.2
Group IV	6.10	61.4	57.8	640.1	2,297.4	418.9
Group V	5.39	50.1	48.8	511.5	2,184.4	218.4
Group VI	4.54	45.4	42.4	405.9	1,257.5	166.4
Pacific	4.65	128.6	82.2	738.7	2,112.2	319.9
Group I	5.71	169.1	120.3	784.1	1,894.2	339.2
Group II	4.11	102.3	43.3	638.6	2,148.9	339.9
Group III	3.49	116.3	56.2	788.1	2,224.3	280.9
Group IV	1.92	73.9	50.9	697.9	2,034.3	251.1
Group V	2.73	75.8	33.5	803.1	2,616.3	307.4
Group VI	4.93	60.4	40.9	673.0	2,535.4	305.0

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,415 cities with a total population of 58,850,412.² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 554 cities with a total population of 10,197,912.³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.⁴ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 38.—Number of cities in each population group, geographic division, and State represented in the urban crime rate tabulations (tables 35-37)

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total:							
Population, 60,731,747.....	2,416	35	54	107	208	562	1,449
New England:							
Population, 5,984,607.....	188	2	10	13	35	63	66
Connecticut.....	25		3	2	8	5	7
Maine.....	19			1	2	5	11
Massachusetts.....	103	1	7	8	16	41	30
New Hampshire.....	14			1	2	5	6
Rhode Island.....	18	1		1	6	5	3
Vermont.....	11				1	1	9
Middle Atlantic:							
Population, 12,129,246.....	555	5	10	24	37	136	343
New Jersey.....	140	1	3	7	15	36	78
New York.....	177	2	4	6	10	47	108
Pennsylvania.....	238	2	3	11	12	53	157
East North Central:							
Population, 16,646,483.....	566	8	10	23	59	117	349
Illinois.....	153	1	1	7	13	31	100
Indiana.....	78	1	3	4	10	14	46
Michigan.....	105	1	2	6	9	23	54
Ohio.....	150	4	4	4	14	33	91
Wisconsin.....	80	1		2	13	16	48
West North Central:							
Population, 4,456,895.....	277	4	5	8	12	59	189
Iowa.....	61		1	4	6	8	42
Kansas.....	53		2	1	1	15	34
Minnesota.....	67	2	1			11	32
Missouri.....	51	2		2	2	12	33
Nebraska.....	23		1	1		6	15
North Dakota.....	10				1	3	6
South Dakota.....	12				1	4	7
South Atlantic:							
Population, 6,088,509.....	250	3	7	17	20	56	127
Delaware.....	6		1				5
District of Columbia.....	1	1					
Florida.....	38		3	1	4	10	18
Georgia.....	35	1		4	1	10	19
Maryland.....	18	1		2	2	4	9
North Carolina.....	50		1	4	4	16	25
South Carolina.....	23			2	2	4	15
Virginia.....	37		2	3	5	6	21
West Virginia.....	26			3	2	6	15
East South Central:							
Population, 2,567,249.....	108	3	3	4	9	26	63
Alabama.....	28	1		2	3	5	17
Kentucky.....	34	1		1	5	6	21
Mississippi.....	19			1		10	8
Tennessee.....	27	1	3		1	5	17
West South Central:							
Population, 4,139,678.....	181	4	3	9	13	41	91
Arkansas.....	21			1	1	6	13
Louisiana.....	26	1		1	3	4	17
Oklahoma.....	37		2		2	12	21
Texas.....	77	3	1	7	7	19	46
Mountain:							
Population, 1,547,982.....	112	1	1	2	7	22	79
Arizona.....	12			1	1		10
Colorado.....	25	1		1		5	17
Idaho.....	18				1	3	12
Montana.....	18				2	3	13
Nevada.....	4					1	3
New Mexico.....	12				1	3	9
Utah.....	15		1		1	2	11
Wyoming.....	8					4	4
Pacific:							
Population, 6,221,008.....	319	5	5	7	16	44	142
California.....	157	3	3	7	12	35	99
Oregon.....	29	1			1	5	22
Washington.....	33	1	2		3	6	21

Rural Crime Rates, 1949

The number of offenses and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants reported during 1949 by 1,718 sheriffs, 131 rural village officers, and 11 State police are shown in table 39. It may be noted that the rural crime rates for most offenses against the person are generally comparable to those in the urban areas, while the data for crimes against property appear generally to be considerably lower.

While it is clear that rural rates for crimes against property are substantially lower than those for urban areas, it should be observed that in compiling the rural crime data the figures on some of the returns used may have been limited to cases in which arrests were made, and such incompleteness in reporting would be most pronounced in connection with crimes against property, since a relatively small proportion of such offenses are followed by arrests.

TABLE 39.—*Rural crime rates, 1949*

[Offenses known and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, as reported by 1,718 sheriffs, 131 rural village officers, and 11 State police; total rural population 33,071,369, based on 1940 decennial census]

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known.....	2,191	1,601	4,712	7,644	13,612	64,818	87,397	18,667
Rate per 100,000.....	5.32	4.21	12.38	20.1	35.8	170.3	259.6	49.1

OFFENSES IN INDIVIDUAL AREAS

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December 1949 is shown in table 40. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 35, 36, and 37 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 40.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1949, cities over 25,000 in population

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Abilene, Tex.	3	8	14	150	93	344	28
Akron, Ohio	12	191	110	1,041	657	1,851	282
Alameda, Calif.	1	9	3	88	38	177	50
Albany, N. Y.	3	25	19	246	132	315	201
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	3	25	47	330	44	828	261
Alexandria, La.	6	21	158	135	22	232	26
Alexandria, Va.	7	23	21	153	144	703	69
Alhambra, Calif.	1	23	1	356	114	391	41
Aliquippa, Pa.	1	10	10	55	28	102	1
Allentown, Pa.	1	6	6	103	105	465	101
Alton, Ill.	3	10	2	115	47	228	33
Altoona, Pa.	3	6	24	233	67	323	61
Amarillo, Tex.	2	76	65	259	506	843	254
Amsterdam, N. Y.	2	2	2	16	29	47	23
Anderson, Ind.	1	18	3	172	140	513	94
Ann Arbor, Mich.	3	3	1	91	132	466	42
Anniston, Ala.	7	13	57	80	54	200	24
Appleton, Wis.	1	12	1	106	35	338	13
Arlington, Mass.	1	1	1	89	14	45	45
Arlington, Va.	3	25	67	351	136	911	93
Asheville, N. C.	6	18	200	240	214	382	118
Ashland, Ky.	1	4	3	71	27	142	30
Atlanta, Ga.	28	257	67	1,324	1,034	2,549	245
Atlantic City, N. J.	3	51	116	336	511	608	175
Auburn, N. Y.	1	1	1	33	44	135	21
Augusta, Ga.	14	29	505	258	100	332	109
Aurora, Ill.	1	32	1	52	78	173	12
Austin, Tex.	8	17	174	415	59	1,152	133
Bakersfield, Calif.	1	41	4	414	201	769	126
Baltimore, Md.	80	250	1,140	2,109	1,661	3,418	2,410
Bangor, Maine	1	17	1	25	43	111	38
Baton Rouge, La.	3	17	12	147	125	211	116
Battle Creek, Mich.	2	13	19	226	72	610	116
Bay City, Mich.	1	9	1	117	117	426	136
Bayonne, N. J.	1	11	21	194	194	616	136
Beaumont, Tex.	11	35	57	351	112	619	95
Belleville, Ill.	1	5	2	22	22	74	14
Belleville, N. J.	5	5	5	39	39	121	14
Bellingham, Wash.	1	12	1	56	61	123	24
Belmont, Mass.	1	12	1	54	17	103	103
Beloit, Wis.	1	4	2	120	50	220	18
Belvedere Township, Calif.	1	70	113	461	118	443	133
Berkeley, Calif.	4	51	55	464	91	423	223
Berwyn, Ill.	1	16	3	104	49	143	143
Bethlehem, Pa.	1	47	10	68	41	54	133
Beverly, Mass.	2	2	4	45	112	186	13
Beverly Hills, Calif.	10	10	3	74	112	357	13
Binghamton, N. Y.	8	8	3	212	124	334	57
Birmingham, Ala.	53	199	437	1,201	1,104	1,708	520
Bloomfield, N. J.	2	2	5	25	45	136	136
Bloomington, Ill.	15	15	28	89	23	226	56
Boise, Idaho	1	4	4	152	111	357	13
Boston, Mass.	16	290	213	1,372	2,111	2,974	1,574
Bridgewater, Conn.	4	10	15	383	403	813	139
Bristol, Conn.	1	2	1	79	37	118	11
Brockton, Mass.	1	16	3	249	102	374	49
Brookline, Mass.	1	8	1	212	23	159	44
Buffalo, N. Y.	11	109	186	1,341	2,107	2,107	744
Burbank, Calif.	1	38	9	357	262	654	87
Burlington, Iowa	1	1	1	86	9	157	17

TABLE 40.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1949, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Burlington, Vt.				105	59	398	45
Butte, Mont.	2	17	29	120	178	328	64
Cambridge, Mass.	4	38	1	207	167	372	234
Camden, N. J.	21	37	89	381	233	285	195
Canton, Ohio	4	71	116	420	277	758	116
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		7	4	122	69	553	54
Central Falls, R. I.		2		7	41	96	13
Charleston, S. C.	1	51	84	557	187	656	105
Charleston, W. Va.	5	240	106	441	(1)	1,087	184
Charlotte, N. C.	11	58	490	657	197	902	207
Chattanooga, Tenn.	28	38	63	560	(1)	366	304
Chelsea, Mass.		14	4	104	44	95	26
Chester, Pa.	7	27	16	185	152	127	63
Chicago, Ill.	294	6,490	4,144	13,132	8,123	11,088	4,368
Chicopee, Mass.	1	1	1	54	62	92	24
Cicero, Ill.	1	49	102	214	112	353	50
Cincinnati, Ohio	38	368	284	1,705	1,168	3,053	621
Clarksburg, W. Va.		7		79	31	28	31
Cleveland, Ohio	69	714	386	2,118	703	9,288	638
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		11		139	28	206	19
Clifton, N. J.		16	1	108	56	94	17
Clinton, Iowa		2		40		307	21
Colorado Springs, Colo.		4	1	65	111	560	69
Columbia, S. C.	19	19	121	377	373	901	243
Columbus, Ga.	9	28	29	240	162	359	123
Columbus, Ohio	12	392	289	2,442	(1)	4,180	331
Concord, N. H.				44		268	36
Corpus Christi, Tex.	13	26	189	633	491	1,075	123
Council Bluffs, Iowa		12		158	23	305	30
Covington, Ky.		38	21	319	223	220	8,121
Cranston, R. I.		4	1	101	62	162	11
Cumberland, Md.		6		71	81	190	42
Dallas, Tex.	60	328	657	3,014	908	6,904	1,147
Danville, Ill.	1	15	5	123	45	190	71
Danville, Va.	7	9	36	120	218	156	31
Davenport, Iowa		14		259	56	740	98
Dayton, Ohio	22	207	318	1,120	333	2,734	478
Dearborn, Mich.	2	59	26	307	315	1,967	223
Decatur, Ill.	2	14	5	186	47	468	46
Denver, Colo.	18	469	91	3,454	1,521	5,281	1,146
Des Moines, Iowa	1	34	14	621	196	1,160	218
Detroit, Mich.	103	2,786	3,747	9,850	2,715	24,024	3,315
Dubuque, Iowa	1	1		67	30	165	17
Duluth, Minn.	1	15	1	238	156	913	165
Durham, N. C.	11	26	633	197	278	426	134
East Chicago, Ind.	4	46	32	198	154	452	100
East Cleveland, Ohio		12		99	16	283	9
Easton, Pa.		6		68		123	21
East Orange, N. J.	1	7	6	232	42	215	11
East Providence, R. I.		1	1	100		132	11
East St. Louis, Ill.	8	115	114	474	129	726	191
Eau Claire, Wis.				33	45	142	24
Elgin, Ill.	1	5	10	65	28	115	9
Elizabeth, N. J.	2	32	46	301	130	445	62
Elkhart, Ind.		6	5	82	46	94	38
Elmira, N. Y.		10	1	110	123	371	31
El Paso, Tex.	4	104	44	381	210	861	227
Elyria, Ohio	1	1	9	56	32	95	25
Enid, Okla.		1		100	52	472	33
Erie, Pa.	3	13	53	345	142	688	144

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1949, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Evanston, Ill.	1	17	35	304	197	661	52
Evansville, Ind.	7	57	51	451	240	886	296
Everett, Mass.	11	11	1	52	36	157	33
Everett, Wash.	1	15	2	156	80	544	60
Fall River, Mass.		29	9	221	157	446	125
Fargo, N. Dak.	2	5	1	61	60	261	32
Fitchburg, Mass.		2		75		57	13
Flint, Mich.	7	106	217	943	468	1,788	133
Fond du Lac, Wis.	1	1	1	66	96	235	23
Fort Smith, Ark.	1	11	84	138	50	129	42
Fort Wayne, Ind.	6	19	50	539	286	1,033	198
Fort Worth, Tex.	24	131	265	1,209	268	3,132	472
Fresno, Calif.	4	114	56	775	521	1,296	405
Gadsden, Ala.	2	6	60	70	63	161	28
Galesburg, Ill.		2	9	65	24	106	21
Galveston, Tex.	10	131	255	569	73	82	157
Garfield, N. J.		4	4	32	213	59	26
Gary, Ind.	15	219	150	570	429	940	136
Glendale, Calif.		22	10	443	224	810	126
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3	39	39	713	25	2,102	230
Great Falls, Mont.	1	24		200	142	524	167
Green Bay, Wis.	1	3		174	47	175	57
Greensboro, N. C.	10	26	497	355	251	473	136
Greenville, S. C.	8	10	52	262	121	336	150
Greenwich Town, Conn.	2	1	2	34	31	88	14
Hackensack, N. J.	1	7	19	83	51	130	36
Hagerstown, Md.	1	15	19	116	57	304	42
Hamilton, Ohio	2	22	15	153	173	124	39
Hamilton Township, N. J.		4		101	137	67	19
Hammond, Ind.	1	30	31	133	191	356	103
Hamtramck, Mich.	2	46	32	171	145	374	66
Harrisburg, Pa.	5	19	29	327	136	397	113
Hartford, Conn.	3	56	116	911	423	1,240	214
Haverford Twp., Pa.		5	1	73	29	44	2
Haverhill, Mass.		3		179	45	121	3
Harleton, Pa.	1	2	1	21	13	56	8
Highland Park, Mich.	2	32	41	218	116	516	63
High Point, N. C.	3	2	173	164	33	121	44
Hoboken, N. J.		11	3	82	45	201	21
Holyoke, Mass.		8		72		201	21
Honolulu, T. H.	12	49	100	1,120	378	2,568	218
Houston, Tex.	90	310	217	3,829	1,106	4,289	1,218
Huntington, W. Va.	5	23	91	435	132	619	63
Huntington Park, Calif.		2		215	82	390	53
Hutchinson, Kans.		6	5	158	23	457	39
Indianapolis, Ind.	28	313	299	2,174	1,336	3,261	623
Inglewood, Calif.	3	42	11	260	172	518	74
Irrington, N. J.	1	10	6	187	71	290	26
Jackson, Mich.		12	51	153	111	519	26
Jackson, Miss.	13	16	57	297	107	479	26
Jacksonville, Fla.	39	187	188	1,262	970	1,899	391
Jamestown, N. Y.	1	4	1	92	31	156	21
Jersey City, N. J.				Complete data not received			
Johnson City, Tenn.	1	7		53	27	123	49
Johnstown, Pa.				119	86	326	54
Joliet, Ill.	2	15	3	102	59	247	38
Joplin, Mo.	1	26	14	206	24	353	40
Kalamazoo, Mich.	4	15	34	203	162	758	42
Kansas City, Kans.	6	78	50	505	136	917	129
Kansas City, Mo.	41	346	492	1,578	1,171	3,120	529

TABLE 40.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1949, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Kearny, N. J.		8	8	67	31	94	38
Kenosha, Wis.	1	5	5	108	37	221	29
Kingston, N. Y.		1	3	14	31	131	38
Knoxville, Tenn.	13	86	321	781	410	1,009	474
Kokomo, Ind.		10	4	145	45	238	57
La Crosse, Wis.		4	1	125	46	567	56
LaFayette, Ind.	1	15	15	137	33	313	39
Lakewood, Ohio		10	2	133	45	304	37
Lancaster, Pa.		10	14	24	49	407	30
Lansing, Mich.	1	6	10	205	79	765	86
Laredo, Tex.	1		35	97	28	126	16
Lawrence, Mass.	2	15	2	171	58	263	61
Lebanon, Pa.	1	1		31	33	133	4
Lewiston, Maine	1	4	1	90	39	233	24
Lexington, Ky.	7	70	118	473	323	676	212
Lima, Ohio	2	12	22	155	108	313	83
Lincoln, Nebr.		2	24	219	175	1,135	59
Little Rock, Ark.	6	32	50	477	317	866	179
Long Beach, Calif.	7	27	163	1,603	1,119	3,119	480
Lorain, Ohio	3	28	47	195	117	308	61
Los Angeles, Calif.	24	2,664	2,361	11,323	11,029	17,963	4,556
Louisville, Ky.	29	481	530	2,833	12,093	2,954	1,248
Lowell, Mass.		18		304	177	294	80
Lower Merion Township, Pa.		3	1	174	61	193	17
Lubbock, Tex.	8	17	9	290	201	562	164
Lynchburg, Va.	6	11	70	176	60	347	38
Lynn, Mass.	10	21	5	405	133	716	137
Macon, Ga.		37	26	157	137	376	141
Madison, Wis.	1	7	6	321	144	286	87
Malden, Mass.		16	5	155	73	286	41
Manchester, N. H.	1	3	5	97	39	374	50
Mansfield, Ohio	4	16	16	204	129	462	54
Marion, Ind.		6		42	12	225	24
Marion, Ohio	1		7	72	51	136	31
Mason City, Iowa							17
Massillon, Ohio	2	4	1	24	14	158	15
Maywood, Ill.		4	7	24	13	136	18
McKeesport, Pa.		11	12	101	43	273	46
Medford, Mass.		2	4	165	41	247	31
Melrose, Mass.		1	1	46	10	66	4
Memphis, Tenn.	38	22	639	1,332	76	1,866	657
Meriden, Conn.		14	3	60	13	21	23
Meridian, Miss.			3	60	13	21	23
Miami, Fla.	40	28	279	2,224	973	1,371	463
Miami Beach, Fla.		39	3	346	21	34	26
Michigan City, Ind.		3	12	83	58	301	45
Middletown, Conn.		1	1	29	28	26	6
Middletown, Ohio	2	4	1	111	45	246	26
Milwaukee, Wis.	10	104	121	746	1,023	2,828	483
Minneapolis, Minn.	3	21	21	1,178	1,077	2,828	483
Mishawaka, Ind.	1	1	2	39	45	224	31
Mobile, Ala.	19	68	332	660	168	1,411	170
Moline, Ill.		17	1	76	73	133	45
Monroe, La.	7	10	19	124	67	133	66
Montclair, N. J.			9	86	151	151	41
Montgomery, Ala.	24	23	132	504	133	545	156
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	2	6	6	66	15	26	26
Muncie, Ind.	5	2	6	112	151	421	216
Muskegon, Mich.	1	1	1	11	11	11	11
Muskogee, Okla.	1	6	4	37	27	37	37

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1949, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Nashua, N. H.		2	3	106	16	136	14
Nashville, Tenn.	39	74	214	657	533	1,094	381
New Albany, Ind.		1	7	73	65	290	41
Newark, N. J.	23	322	513	1,806	1,047	1,960	876
Newark, Ohio	2	5	7	23	44	355	29
New Bedford, Mass.	2	23	16	521	23	1,047	94
New Britain, Conn.		15	1	145	147	270	37
New Brunswick, N. J.	1	5	4	26	44	244	23
Newburgh, N. Y.		4	2	25	62	128	21
New Castle, Pa.		16	2	21	37	117	50
New Haven, Conn.	4	40	28	740	319	1,159	243
New London, Conn.				Only 9 months received			
New Orleans, La.	51	309	565	1,586	1,181	1,814	1,189
Newport, Ky.	5	11	12	117	83	169	46
Newport, R. I.	1	11	11	7	51	217	48
Newport News, Va.	3	23	13	365	13	557	104
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1	3	1	20	20	44	38
Newton, Mass.		5	5	22	22	137	46
New York, N. Y.				Complete data not received			
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2	2	7	24	154	363	36
Norfolk, Va.		31	346	487	1,594	1,112	1,925
Norristown, Pa.		2	3	21	42	51	32
North Bergen, N. J.		3	5	21	42	74	15
Norwalk, Conn.		5	13	108	21	117	15
Norwood, Ohio	1	10	1	24	21	117	15
Oakland, Calif.	21	500	410	1,174	498	1,672	898
Oak Park, Ill.		18	18	140	140	357	357
Orden, Utah	5	46	23	348	71	419	101
Oklahoma City, Okla.		124	124	1,478	201	1,679	328
Omaha, Nebr.	12	123	124	200	201	328	328
Orange, N. J.		6	6	22	22	124	16
Orlando, Fla.	6	17	133	132	132	206	206
Oshkosh, Wis.		2	2	97	60	157	46
Ottumwa, Iowa		2	2	28	28	112	23
Owensboro, Ky.	1	13	23	23	23	23	23
Paducah, Ky.	4	14	14	130	130	168	168
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pasadena, Calif.		39	39	312	312	312	312
Passaic, N. J.	1	18	18	18	18	18	18
Paterson, N. J.	2	40	40	40	40	40	40
Pawtucket, R. I.		1	1	22	91	254	254
Pensacola, Fla.	4	21	21	21	21	21	21
Peoria, Ill.	6	144	144	144	144	144	144
Perth Amboy, N. J.		3	3	21	21	21	21
Petersburg, Va.	4	16	16	146	140	302	302
Philadelphia, Pa.	122	1,222	1,073	4,997	2,351	7,348	1,300
Phoenix, Ariz.	4	23	23	234	234	1,089	1,089
Pittsburgh, Pa.	23	23	23	23	23	1,075	1,075
Pittsfield, Mass.		3	3	135	28	241	241
Plainfield, N. J.	3	4	4	192	28	314	314
Pontiac, Mich.	3	24	24	24	195	254	162
Port Arthur, Tex.	6	6	6	47	47	254	254
Port Huron, Mich.	6	6	6	115	57	225	225
Portland, Maine	2	13	13	245	170	311	198
Portland, Ore.	12	341	208	553	1,485	4,207	904
Portsmouth, Ohio		34	9	186	110	371	166
Portsmouth, Va.	6	57	24	466	292	758	472
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.		5	13	139	28	374	374
Providence, R. I.	1	73	52	264	459	1,374	264
Pueblo, Colo.	4	41	136	462	140	602	182

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1949, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Quincy, Ill.	1	4	5	70	38	272	37
Quincy, Mass.		13		249	59	482	84
Racine, Wis.		4	3	204	116	615	91
Raleigh, N. C.	6	28	166	292	183	511	141
Reading, Pa.	1	20	23	245	87	447	63
Revere, Mass.		6	3	97	48	71	52
Richmond, Ind.	3	11	9	62	35	86	49
Richmond, Va.	41	132	321	1,494	939	2,399	781
Riverside, Calif.		9	16	301	125	535	66
Roanoke, Va.	8	30	68	259	256	639	126
Rochester, Minn.		3	1	81	38	98	23
Rochester, N. Y.	2	42	49	808	348	1,779	299
Rockford, Ill.	1	17	35	216	131	673	60
Rock Island, Ill.				Only 3 months received			
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1	3	70	97	53	253	51
Rome, Ga.	1	14	44	55	29	64	36
Rome, N. Y.				46	51	207	44
Royal Oak, Mich.				178	42	381	50
Sacramento, Calif.	6	166	47	47	910	2,331	363
Saginaw, Mich.	4	47	57	47	162	814	134
St. Joseph, Mo.		33	28	227	131	869	126
St. Louis, Mo.	72	952	2,329	4,025	1,293	5,621	1,768
St. Paul, Minn.	5	176	74	1,047	347	2,888	347
St. Petersburg, Fla.	5	14	22	453	208	614	50
Salem, Mass.		11		199	19	183	32
Salem, Oreg.		4	3	120	65	495	77
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	60	17	1,012	470	2,069	375
San Angelo, Tex.	2	14	74	120	49	268	71
San Antonio, Tex.	25	172	423	1,673	473	3,045	603
San Bernardino, Calif.	1	58	31	480	276	805	166
San Diego, Calif.	12	90	46	705	1,010	2,244	273
San Francisco, Calif.	40	1,189	424	4,797	1,433	9,625	2,053
San Jose, Calif.	3	37	16	357	90	1,160	156
Santa Ana, Calif.	1	18	22	166	77	708	130
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1	15	36	168	113	767	35
Santa Monica, Calif.	1	70	35	429	484	1,032	131
Savannah, Ga.	20	19	54	64	489	1,298	138
Schenectady, N. Y.			30	216	108	314	81
Scranton, Pa.	1	15	28	224	141	427	136
Seattle, Wash.	21	574	142	2,932	1,274	4,996	1,424
Sharon, Pa.		3	4	58	31	103	21
Sheboygan, Wis.	1	1	1	103	47	215	20
Shreveport, La.	17	5	33	138	215	647	161
Sioux City, Iowa	1	31	17	370	206	523	245
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		4	4	128	123	414	63
Somerville, Mass.	1	33	10	457	370	348	104
South Bend, Ind.	6	46	68	473	327	1,088	153
South Gate, Calif.	2	23	2	272	135	424	42
Spartanburg, S. C.	2	17	46	216	104	573	77
Spokane, Wash.		98	39	702	348	9,017	3,472
Springfield, Ill.	2	18	22	165	176	565	245
Springfield, Mass.	1	11	15	226	174	796	193
Springfield, Mo.	1	13	8	373	129	673	67
Springfield, Ohio	2	33	23	301	68	700	61
Stamford, Conn.	1	17	33	244	217	441	91
Steubenville, Ohio	1	21	29	132	51	173	46
Stockton, Calif.	5	214	78	855	486	1,395	233
Superior, Wis.	2	4		69	39	143	23
Syracuse, N. Y.	23	23	19	332	455	1,573	213
Tacoma, Wash.	4	130	10	338	526	1,586	346

TABLE 40.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1949, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— <i>theft</i>		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Tampa, Fla.....	13	69	63	639	400	1,178	216
Taunton, Mass.....		4	10	133	37	297	28
Teaneck, N. J.....		1		58	30	54	7
Terre Haute, Ind.....	5	32	21	423	103	467	91
Toledo, Ohio.....	14	271	307	1,502	984	3,131	462
Topeka, Kans.....	2	33	21	338	110	592	172
Torrington, Conn.....		1		30	15	68	5
Trenton, N. J.....				Only 11 months received			
Troy, N. Y.....		16	14	267	97	90	67
Tucson, Ariz.....	1	31	34	458	248	1,164	133
Tulsa, Okla.....	15	95	84	1,152	756	1,612	267
Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	7	11	148	83	67	181	68
Tyler, Tex.....	1	1	7	94	36	164	36
Union City, N. J.....	2	6		170	39	162	33
University City, Mo.....	1	6	1	146	69	136	
Upper Darby, Pa.....	1	12	11	102	35	244	62
Utica, N. Y.....	2	5	4	203	141	513	75
Waco, Tex.....	6	4	135	197	61	374	63
Waltham, Mass.....	6	6	2	125	47	313	40
Warren, Ohio.....	1	33	5	188	34	538	46
Warwick, R. I.....				72	101	131	15
Washington, D. C.....	3	68	4,314	4,131	1,977	8,490	1,115
Washington, Pa.....		5	3	76	74	114	
Waterbury, Conn.....		13	20	243	117	357	130
Waterloo, Iowa.....		13		117	50	169	6
Watertown, Mass.....		3	3	73	56	140	
Watertown, N. Y.....	2	2	11	136	74	228	
Waukegan, Ill.....	4	19	23	110	74	260	
Wausau, Wis.....		1	3	36	19	263	
Wauwatosa, Wis.....		2	2	58	26	170	13
West Allis, Wis.....		5		46	40	372	
West Hartford, Conn.....		2		64	15	59	
West Haven, Conn.....	4	6	1	107	47	90	
West New York, N. J.....		1		38	10	6	
West Orange, N. J.....		2		46	22	6	
West Palm Beach, Fla.....	1	4	15	181	73	256	
Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	16	14	206	66	161	
White Plains, N. Y.....	2	16	39	56	123	262	
Wichita, Kan.....	6	46	34	287	328	1,573	
Wichita Falls, Tex.....	5	21	100	249	133	769	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	12	24	108	103	184	
Wilkesburg, Pa.....		9	14	81	37	107	
Williamsport, Pa.....	1	4		128	34	1,383	
Wilmington, Del.....	7	22	309	309	524	1,093	211
Wilmington, N. C.....		7	316	319	146	443	
Winston-Salem, N. C.....	13	56	251	514	163	701	109
Woodbridge, N. J.....				No reports received			
Woonsocket, R. I.....		5	2	25	67	215	17
Worcester, Mass.....	2	56	13	713	340	1,106	360
Wyandotte, Mich.....		4	2	65	59	123	41
Yakima, Wash.....		20	14	232	172	1,088	107
Yonkers, N. Y.....	2	21	42	340	142	694	91
York, Pa.....	1	29	13	151	32	530	110
Youngstown, Ohio.....	12	101	24	607	346	1,357	213
Zanesville, Ohio.....		16		113	82	322	78

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

Offenses in Territories and Possessions

During 1949 a complete set of monthly crime reports was received from eight Territories and possessions of the United States and the available data are presented in table 41. Included are the figures reported by the First Judicial Division of Alaska; Honolulu City; and the counties of Hawaii, Honolulu, Kauai, and Maui in the Territory of Hawaii; the Isthmus of Panama and Puerto Rico. The figures represent offenses reported to the police agencies serving both the urban and rural areas, except that the data for Honolulu City and Honolulu County are reported separately.

TABLE 41.—Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, 1949

[Population figures based on 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,341; number of offenses known.....	1		9	9	4	15	
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County, population, 73,276; number of offenses known.....			6	113	14	219	16
Honolulu City, population, 179,338; number of offenses known.....	12	49	100	1,220	378	2,568	297
Honolulu County, population, 78,898; number of offenses known.....	3	8	7	237	94	381	43
Kauai County, population, 35,818; number of offenses known.....	1		2	143	22	145	3
Maui County, population, 55,980; number of offenses known.....	1		3	154	19	318	9
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 51,827; number of offenses known.....	1	22	14	108	94	786	41
Puerto Rico: population, 1,869,255; number of offenses known.....	237	116	652	1,955	413	5,003	73

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIME DATA

For every hold-up in a commercial establishment, there were two on the public highways during 1949, according to the supplementary crime reports forwarded the FBI by 357 cities over 25,000 in population. These cities classified 60.4 percent of their robberies as highway robberies and 29.1 percent as robberies of oil stations, chain stores, or other commercial establishments. Of the 27,249 robberies reported by these cities, 5.4 percent involved residences and the remaining 5.1 percent were miscellaneous types.

These cities reported a total of 178,301 burglaries, 61.6 percent of which involved nonresidence structures such as stores, warehouses, and the like. Of the burglaries of residences, there were two committed at night for every one during the daylight hours, but in the nonresidence burglaries the ratio was 10 nighttime offenses for each 1 during the day, which is understandable since places of business are usually occupied most of the daylight hours.

The largest single total of offenses reported generally is for larcenies and the 357 cities included in this study showed 433,081 such offenses for 1949. Of this total, 84.6 percent involved property valued at more than \$5, and in 22.6 percent of the cases the property stolen was valued at \$50 or more.

Of the total larcenies reported, 15.4 percent were bicycle thefts; 15.7 percent, thefts of auto accessories; and 20.3 percent, thefts of other types of property from parked automobiles. Also included in the total were 4.5 percent classed as shoplifting offenses; 1.7 percent, purse-snatchings; 1.5 percent, pocket-picking offenses; and 40.9 percent, miscellaneous thefts.

Of the 5,263 rape offenses reported, 45.5 percent were classed as statutory in nature (no force used—victim under age of consent.)

These 357 cities reported 74,778 automobiles stolen and 69,583 locally stolen cars recovered for a recovery percentage of 93.1.

LARCENY ANALYSIS

357 CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

TOTAL POPULATION 38,721,820

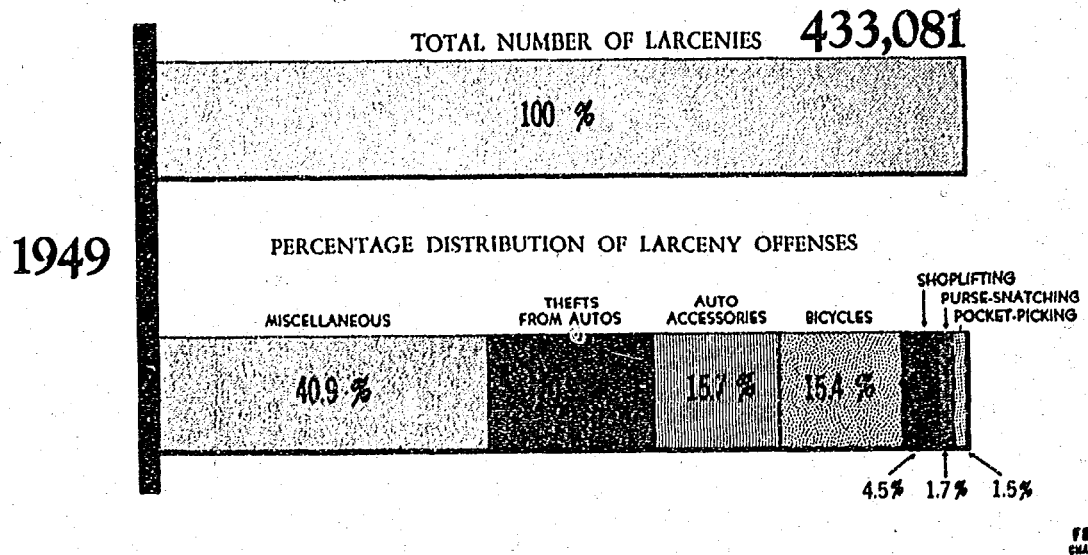


FIGURE 14.

TABLE 42.—*Offense analysis, by nature of criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, 1949*

[Offenses known to the police in 257 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 38,712,820, based on 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses	Percent distribution
Rape:		
Total.....	5,263	100.0
Forcible.....	2,870	54.5
Statutory.....	2,393	45.5
Robbery:		
Total.....	27,249	100.0
Highway.....	16,450	60.4
Commercial house.....	6,541	24.0
Oil station.....	968	3.6
Chain store.....	357	1.3
Residence.....	1,479	5.4
Bank.....	57	.2
Miscellaneous.....	1,377	5.1
Burglary—breaking or entering:		
Total.....	178,301	100.0
Residence (dwelling):		
Committed during night.....	45,634	25.6
Committed during day.....	22,744	12.8
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):		
Committed during night.....	100,047	56.1
Committed during day.....	9,876	5.5
Larceny—<i>theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):</i>		
Total.....	453,081	100.0
\$50 and over.....	97,729	21.6
\$5 to \$50.....	268,722	59.3
Under \$5.....	66,630	14.4
Larceny—<i>theft (grouped as to type of offense):</i>		
Total.....	453,081	100.0
Pocket-picking.....	6,577	1.5
Purse-snatching.....	7,237	1.7
Shoplifting.....	19,583	4.5
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	88,003	20.3
Auto accessories.....	68,082	15.7
Bicycles.....	66,573	15.4
All others.....	177,026	40.9

Of the foregoing cities, 346 reported complete data relative to the value of property stolen by offense classification. Their reports indicate that the average hold-up involved property valued at \$172, whereas the loot in the average burglary offense was valued at \$116; in larcenies, \$56; and in auto theft offenses, \$835.

These cities reported 692,800 offenses against property involving a total loot of \$198,047,968, or \$156 per offense. This average was approximately 10 percent lower than that reported by the larger cities during 1948.

TABLE 43.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, 1949*

[Based on the reports of 346 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 37,460,886, based on 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
Total.....	692,800	\$108,047,968	\$156
Robbery.....	26,533	4,559,675	172
Burglary.....	172,951	19,985,911	116
Larceny—theft.....	421,328	23,414,944	56
Auto theft.....	71,988	60,087,438	\$25

Of the larger cities, 343 also reported the value of property stolen and recovered by type of property. These cities reported property stolen of \$102,061,209 and recoveries of \$63,650,471 or 62.4 percent of that stolen.

Exclusive of automobiles, the recoveries of stolen property amounted to 22.6 percent and generally speaking, the percentage recovered for the various types of property was higher than that reported during 1948.

It will be noted that table 44 shows a percentage of recoveries for automobiles of 94.3 whereas in the comments immediately preceding table 42 it was pointed out that 93.1 percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered. While this difference in percentages may be explained to some extent by the fact that the two are not based on the reports of identical cities, it has been found that in many cities the percentage of recoveries of automobiles based on values often exceeds that based on the number of automobiles. This has been made the subject of inquiry on many occasions with individual police agencies and it appears that as a general rule the new and relatively more expensive automobiles are recovered with greater regularity than the older, less expensive models.

TABLE 44.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered, by type of property, 1949*

[Based on reports of 343 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 35,707,454, based on 1940 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Total.....	\$102,061,209	\$63,650,471	62.4
Currency, notes, etc.....	14,276,457	2,224,324	15.6
Jewelry and precious metals.....	8,682,721	1,624,846	18.7
Furs.....	1,291,156	171,991	13.3
Clothing.....	4,861,857	957,083	19.7
Locally stolen automobiles.....	56,605,215	53,388,527	94.3
Miscellaneous.....	16,345,803	5,283,780	32.3

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data

During 1949, the F B I received 792,029 fingerprint arrest records which were examined in order to tabulate data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation was limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institutions have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined exceeded the 759,698 prints handled during 1948 by 4.3 percent. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged

More than 41 percent (327,688) of the records examined during 1949 represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft numbered 219,587 constituting 27.7 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex

Fingerprint cards representing arrests of males during 1949 numbered 713,444, a 4.5 percent increase over the 682,721 cards received during 1948.

Female arrest prints increased from 76,977 during 1948 to 78,585 during 1949, representing an increase of 2.1 percent.

Fingerprint cards representing the arrests of women constituted 9.9 percent of the total of all fingerprint arrest records received during the year.

TABLE 45.—Distribution of arrests by sex, 1949

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	792,029	713,444	78,585	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide.....	6,436	5,616	820	.8	.8	1.0
Robbery.....	21,623	20,658	965	2.7	2.9	1.2
Assault.....	58,870	52,675	6,195	7.4	7.4	7.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	45,892	44,747	1,145	5.8	6.3	1.5
Larceny—steft.....	67,647	59,572	8,075	8.6	8.3	10.3
Auto theft.....	19,119	18,668	451	2.4	2.6	.6
Embezzlement and fraud.....	22,245	20,363	1,882	2.8	2.9	2.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,268	2,099	1,169	.4	.4	.3
Arson.....	1,027	963	114	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	11,231	9,913	1,318	1.4	1.4	1.7
Rape.....	9,449	9,449	—	1.2	1.3	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	9,228	3,321	5,907	.5	.5	7.4
Other sex offenses.....	18,448	15,702	2,746	2.3	2.2	3.5
Narcotic drug laws.....	6,546	5,873	673	.8	.8	.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	11,358	10,817	541	1.4	1.5	.7
Offenses against family and children.....	15,342	14,554	788	1.9	2.0	1.0
Liquor laws.....	9,934	8,429	1,505	1.3	1.2	1.9
Driving while intoxicated.....	42,907	41,013	1,894	5.4	5.7	2.4
Road and driving laws.....	10,595	10,356	239	1.3	1.5	.3
Parking violations.....	162	158	4	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	9,695	9,306	389	1.2	1.3	.4
Disorderly conduct.....	49,085	42,265	6,820	6.2	5.9	8.7
Drunkenness.....	178,776	162,643	16,133	22.7	22.9	20.5
Vagrancy.....	54,511	46,176	8,335	6.9	6.5	10.6
Gambling.....	16,274	14,980	1,294	2.1	2.1	1.6
Suspicion.....	47,114	42,071	5,043	6.0	5.9	6.4
Not stated.....	7,228	6,290	938	.9	.9	1.2
All other offenses.....	37,969	33,682	4,287	4.8	4.7	5.5

^c Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Age

During 1949, males and females under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted numbered 117,562, constituting 14.8 percent of the total arrests. In addition, there were 129,509 (16.4 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 247,071 (31.2 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 131,427 (16.6 percent). The resultant total is 378,498 (47.8 percent) less than 30 years of age. It should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

That youths played a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property is indicated by the following figures: During 1949, there were 192,122 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson; and 52,670 (27.4 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

The extent of the participation of youths in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the following figures: During 1949, 31.2 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 54.1 percent of those charged with robbery, 59.5 percent of those charged with burglary, 44.8 percent of those charged with larceny, and 57.0 percent of those charged with auto theft. Approximately one-half of all crimes against property during 1949 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

TABLE 46.—Arrests by age groups, 1949

Offense Charged	Total all ages	Age																Not known	
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		50 and over
Total.....	792,020	3,233	3,656	9,853	16,180	26,270	38,954	29,416	34,514	32,792	31,488	30,717	131,427	103,372	85,165	75,909	68,713	80,040	342
Criminal homicide.....	6,436	15	28	51	114	137	195	221	280	252	270	252	1,190	932	830	565	427	666	2
Robbery.....	21,623	30	81	412	774	1,312	1,577	1,551	1,682	1,505	1,338	1,328	4,397	2,411	1,489	814	450	333	4
Assault.....	68,870	44	81	326	550	1,315	1,618	1,973	2,398	2,407	2,623	2,605	12,050	9,181	7,698	5,378	3,742	4,712	37
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	45,892	1,017	916	2,399	3,117	3,658	3,355	3,058	2,979	2,579	2,173	2,637	7,238	4,216	2,911	1,803	1,174	1,181	18
Larceny— theft.....	87,647	665	881	1,736	2,870	4,197	4,023	3,270	3,767	3,295	3,016	2,813	11,632	7,320	6,262	4,590	3,644	4,698	21
Auto theft.....	18,119	313	490	1,117	1,518	1,785	1,050	1,476	1,426	1,136	1,000	870	3,048	1,504	816	460	262	170	5
Embezzlement and fraud.....	22,245	15	11	56	170	285	110	615	737	705	819	876	4,378	3,722	3,214	2,374	1,678	2,177	5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,289	4	10	31	60	110	134	112	117	131	127	127	580	497	384	288	198	271	3
Arson.....	1,097	8	7	18	32	41	43	39	47	35	39	40	173	136	122	100	74	137	1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	11,231	12	43	97	185	395	407	416	592	526	526	575	2,313	1,697	1,308	929	708	657	4
Rape.....	9,449	31	42	208	365	676	787	765	705	616	511	453	1,628	920	658	395	230	442	2
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	9,208	4	1	21	79	181	255	276	499	538	491	690	2,020	1,402	1,164	774	435	520	5
Other sex offenses.....	18,448	29	31	128	235	477	572	578	710	890	790	762	3,431	2,628	2,072	1,602	1,164	2,160	2
Narcotic drug laws.....	6,546	3	4	27	68	222	331	421	462	399	398	362	1,302	819	601	461	303	375	2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	11,358	12	21	105	270	423	509	512	632	559	550	610	2,268	1,475	1,252	786	642	707	3
Offenses against family and children.....	13,342	3	1	12	29	87	214	321	492	592	631	701	3,698	2,988	2,488	1,647	955	764	3
Liquor laws.....	9,934	7	13	31	78	291	397	319	312	243	280	285	1,614	1,316	1,386	1,132	871	1,370	1
Driving while intoxicated.....	42,907	5	7	32	97	308	539	568	1,229	1,323	1,351	1,427	7,339	9,983	9,765	6,641	3,967	4,951	12
Road and driving laws.....	10,595	2	7	59	180	458	598	636	808	620	633	600	2,160	1,309	983	631	377	488	1
Parking violations.....	182	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	6	9	7	9	39	28	21	14	8	13	4
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	9,695	13	23	70	160	450	557	583	695	601	571	539	1,900	1,211	873	612	402	510	3
Disorderly conduct.....	49,985	62	89	392	732	1,591	1,851	1,917	2,411	2,398	2,215	2,637	8,700	6,448	5,712	4,122	3,498	4,780	28
Drunkenness.....	178,776	19	56	166	497	1,097	2,276	2,993	4,088	4,080	4,160	4,380	22,529	23,010	27,411	29,089	22,316	32,471	78
Vagrancy.....	65,811	16	121	409	959	2,158	2,174	2,051	2,338	2,318	2,223	2,177	8,475	6,565	6,103	5,103	4,475	6,463	65
Gambling.....	18,274	6	9	16	53	121	152	184	304	372	333	412	2,281	2,598	2,891	2,204	1,814	2,447	3
Suspicion.....	47,114	265	354	823	1,680	2,242	2,304	2,350	3,011	2,521	2,369	2,182	8,325	6,892	4,711	3,204	2,318	2,540	10
Not stated.....	7,228	12	19	45	71	186	210	211	218	238	269	252	1,151	860	621	751	642	925	4
All other offenses.....	37,969	655	621	1,055	1,180	1,614	1,700	1,762	1,915	1,729	1,612	1,462	6,215	4,632	3,913	2,984	2,067	2,701	15

TABLE 47.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 18, under 21, and under 25 years of age, 1949

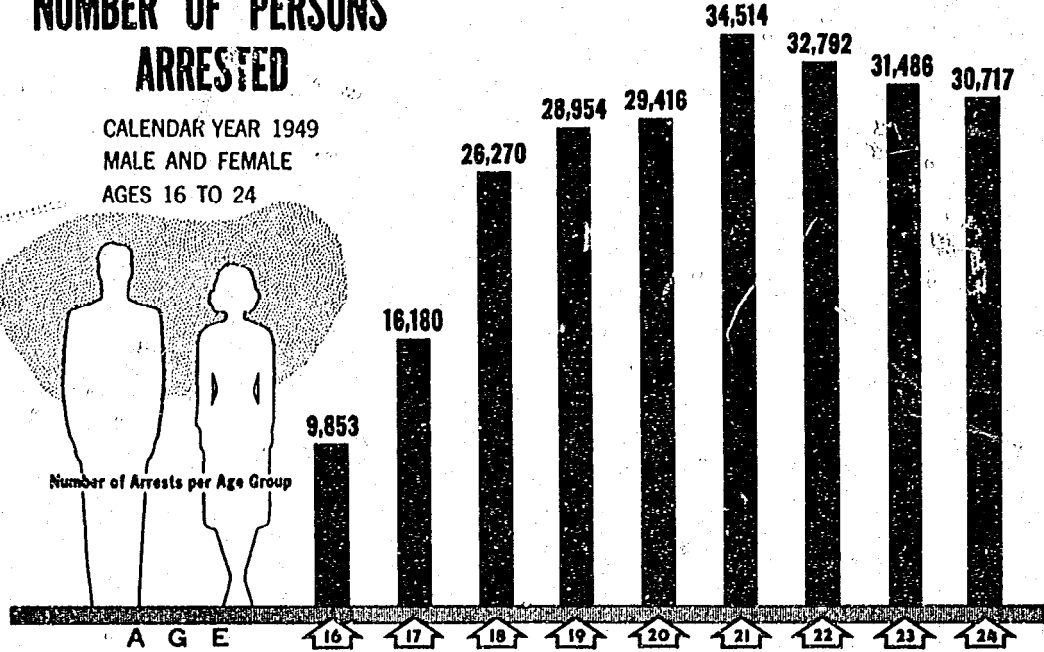
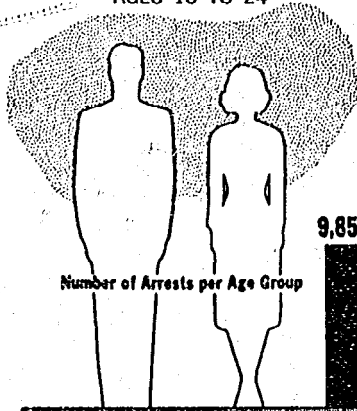
Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 18 years of age	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 18 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Total	792,029	32,922	117,562	347,071	4.2	14.8	31.2
Criminal homicide	6,436	211	764	1,824	3.3	11.9	28.3
Robbery	21,623	1,303	5,776	11,689	6.0	26.7	34.1
Assault	58,870	1,007	5,943	16,066	1.7	10.1	27.3
Burglary—breaking or entering	45,892	7,419	17,520	27,288	16.2	38.2	59.5
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	97,547	3,888	17,369	50,290	8.7	43.8	44.8
Auto theft	19,119	3,464	8,381	12,819	18.1	6.6	21.1
Embezzlement and fraud	22,245	252	1,471	4,697	1.1	6.6	31.9
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.	3,253	111	306	1,041	3.4	15.5	31.8
Arson	1,097	65	198	349	5.9	17.1	32.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	11,231	337	1,489	3,618	3.0	13.3	34.6
Rape	9,449	646	2,874	5,159	6.8	30.4	31.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,209	108	819	2,856	1.2	8.9	22.0
Other sex offenses	12,448	423	2,050	5,157	2.3	11.1	41.1
Narcotic drug laws	6,546	102	1,032	2,693	1.6	16.5	37.3
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	11,358	504	1,978	3,089	4.4	17.4	29.1
Offenses against family and children	15,342	45	670	3,089	0.3	4.4	23.5
Liquor laws	9,834	132	1,172	2,338	1.3	11.8	16.9
Driving while intoxicated	42,907	141	1,856	7,259	0.3	4.3	43.9
Road and driving laws	10,595	254	1,946	4,647	2.4	18.4	24.1
Parking violations	182		9	39		5.6	31.7
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	9,695	272	1,868	4,184	2.8	19.5	44.2
Disorderly conduct	49,055	1,185	6,550	15,387	2.4	13.3	13.6
Drunkenness	178,776	732	7,517	24,287	0.4	4.2	31.2
Vagrancy	34,511	1,333	7,898	16,984	2.8	14.5	12.3
Gambling	16,274	84	555	2,003	0.5	3.4	42.0
Suspicion	47,114	3,133	10,689	19,992	6.6	21.4	24.6
Not stated	7,228	147	734	1,781	2.0	10.4	40.4
All other offenses	37,969	3,122	8,498	15,345	9.0	22.4	

For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during 1949 are as follows:

Age:	Number of arrests
21	34,514
22	32,792
23	31,486
24	30,717
20	29,416

NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED

CALENDAR YEAR 1949
MALE AND FEMALE
AGES 16 TO 24



FBI
CHART

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS

FIGURE 15.

Criminal Repeaters

Of all the 792,029 arrest records examined, 469,591 (59.3 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. For males the percentage having prior records was 60.8 and for females the percentage was 45.6. These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records and in no way relate to the Civil Identification Files of the F B I.

For males and females combined, the percentage with a prior fingerprint record was 16.2 at age 15 and this figure rose rapidly to 45.4 at age 20. For males, the percentage was 17.0 at age 15 and 46.3 at age 20. For females, the percentage with prior fingerprint records was 9.9 at age 15 and 36.2 at age 20.

TABLE 48.—Percentage with previous fingerprint records, 1949

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws.....	73.8	Offenses against family and children.....	52.4
Vagrancy.....	72.0	Liquor laws.....	51.4
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	69.2	Gambling.....	51.1
Drunkennes.....	68.4	Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	50.1
Embezzlement and fraud.....	64.6	Driving while intoxicated.....	49.3
Robbery.....	63.3	Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	49.3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	59.3	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	48.9
Auto theft.....	56.9	Arson.....	46.7
All other offenses.....	56.8	Criminal homicide.....	45.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	56.6	Rape.....	44.8
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	56.3	Parking violations ¹	44.4
Suspicion.....	55.9	Other sex offenses.....	43.4
Assault.....	55.2	Road and driving laws.....	39.6
Disorderly conduct.....	54.6		

¹ Only 162 fingerprint cards received representing arrests for violations of parking regulations.

Race

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Members of the white race represented 582,447 of the 792,029 arrest records received, while 198,596 were Negroes, 6,881 were Indians, 743 Chinese, 302 Japanese, and 3,060 were representatives of other races.

TABLE 49.—Arrests by race, 1949

Offense charged	Total, all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japa- nese	All others
Total.....	792,029	562,447	199,596	6,681	745	302	3,080
Criminal homicide.....	6,436	3,456	2,916	912	7	6	26
Robbery.....	21,623	13,678	7,745	2,200	13	3	57
Assault.....	35,870	31,577	26,769	280	12	12	210
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	45,892	32,963	12,569	201	17	6	133
Larceny—steal.....	67,647	46,301	23,457	320	40	25	173
Auto theft.....	19,119	15,479	13,457	135	5	1	35
Embezzlement and fraud.....	22,245	19,309	13,286	9	12	1	49
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,268	2,362	1,331	5	5	3	5
Arson.....	1,097	847	431	12	1	3	34
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	11,231	9,362	1,431	13	1	1	46
Rape.....	9,449	6,420	2,911	5	11	5	45
Fornication and commercialized vice.....	9,205	5,742	3,115	13	15	132	71
Other sex offenses.....	18,448	15,424	12,112	13	135	5	97
Narcotic drug laws.....	6,546	5,629	4,712	31	10	1	55
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	11,358	5,783	2,471	63	3	2	38
Offenses against family and children.....	13,342	12,312	12,063	46	6	4	23
Liquor laws.....	9,334	5,696	4,035	34	8	11	12
Driving while intoxicated.....	42,907	28,261	23,357	33	1	6	24
Road and driving laws.....	10,595	8,134	7,357	3	6	6	41
Parking violations.....	182	117	12	3	6	6	18
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	9,695	7,281	14,124	43	19	6	73
Disorderly conduct.....	49,035	34,147	14,740	2	36	41	178
Drunkenness.....	175,778	145,905	127,740	1	34	11	231
Vagrancy.....	54,511	41,564	12,191	2	19	30	254
Gambling.....	16,274	8,311	7,432	2	15	2	114
Stupration.....	47,114	33,987	27,773	107	13	4	32
Not stated.....	1,223	5,681	2,919	107	8	21	12
All other offenses.....	37,969	27,518	2,919	107	8	21	12

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft).*—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).*—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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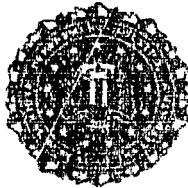
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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS



ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XXI

Number 2

ANNUAL BULLETIN

1950

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XXI—Number 2
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United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.*



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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S.
Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XXI

January 1951

Number 2

SUMMARY

Estimated Number of Major Crimes

Every 5 minutes during 1950 someone in the United States was feloniously assaulted or killed. During each average day 146 persons were robbed and the cars of 468 others were stolen. With the passing of each day 1.129 places were entered by burglars and in addition every 30 seconds on the average throughout the year a larceny was recorded.

Crime Trends

The total volume of crime in 1950 was up 1.5 percent across the Nation with all individual offense classes showing increases except robbery. Murders and negligent manslaughters rose 0.4 and 9.2 percent, respectively, while rape showed an increase of 1.2 percent and aggravated assault 2.7 percent. Other increases were burglary, 0.6 percent; larceny, 1.9 percent; and auto theft, 4.7 percent. Robbery declined 10.0 percent from the 1949 figures.

Monthly Variations

A study of the trend in crime from month to month makes it clear that murders, aggravated assaults, and rapes are committed with greatest frequency during the summer months, while the general category of crimes against property shows a tendency to increase in frequency during the colder seasons. Negligent manslaughters, consisting largely of traffic fatalities, occur with greatest frequency during the winter.

Property Recovered

During 1950 the police recovered 92 percent of all stolen automobiles. For other types of property, recoveries were effected as follows: Money, 12.0 percent; jewelry, 19.7 percent; furs, 6.4 percent; clothing, 16.5 percent; and miscellaneous property, 28.0 percent.

Persons Arrested

A study of the 793,671 fingerprint arrest records received at the FBI during 1950 reflected that more than 41 percent were arrests for major violations and age 21 predominated in the frequency of

arrests, followed by ages 22, 23, 24, and 25 in that order. Female arrests constituted 9.6 percent of the total.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The police statistics herein concern local offenses only and in no manner relate to crimes characterized as exclusively Federal.

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

REPORTING AREA

During 1950 one or more crime reports were received from 3,071 city and village police departments, 2,115 county police agencies, 15 State police, and 10 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, for a total of 5,211 contributors as compared with 5,184 in 1949.

The 1950 census figures were used in compiling the crime data for this issue of the bulletin. For individual urban places preliminary counts of population had been published by the United States Bureau of the Census but at the time the tabulations were prepared, complete 1950 population data for individual rural police jurisdictions were not available.

CRIME TRENDS

Estimated Number of Major Crimes

Every 5 minutes during 1950 someone was feloniously assaulted or killed in the United States. Every day on the average 146 persons were held up and robbed and 468 others had their cars stolen. With the passing of each day 1,129 places were entered by burglars and in addition every 30 seconds on the average throughout the year a larceny was recorded.

By the year's end the estimated number of serious crimes totaled 1,790,030, an increase of 1.5 percent over the 1949 estimates. Increases were registered in each crime category except for robbery, where a 10-percent decline was shown. Murders and negligent manslaughters showed increases of 0.4 and 9.2 percent, respectively, while other increases were as follows: Rape, 1.2 percent; aggravated assault, 2.7 percent; burglary, 0.6 percent; larceny, 1.9 percent; and auto theft, 4.7 percent.

While the estimated major crime total includes some larceny offenses involving property of relatively small value, such crimes as arson, embezzlement, carrying concealed weapons, and the like are not included. Thus the estimated total is considered conservative.

TABLE 26.—*Crime trends, urban and rural*
[Estimated number of major crimes in the United States 1949-50]

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1949	1950	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,783,290	1,790,030	+26,740	+1.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	6,990	7,020	+30	+ .4
Manslaughter by negligence.....	4,880	5,330	+450	+9.2
Rape.....	16,380	16,580	+200	+1.2
Robbery.....	59,120	53,230	-5,890	-10.0
Aggravated assault.....	78,870	80,930	+2,060	+2.7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	409,400	411,080	+1,680	+ .6
Larceny—theft.....	1,024,520	1,044,160	+19,640	+1.9
Auto theft.....	163,140	170,780	+7,640	+4.7

CRIME TRENDS - Urban and Rural

Based on Estimated Number of Major Crimes
in the United States.

1949-1950 PERCENT CHANGE

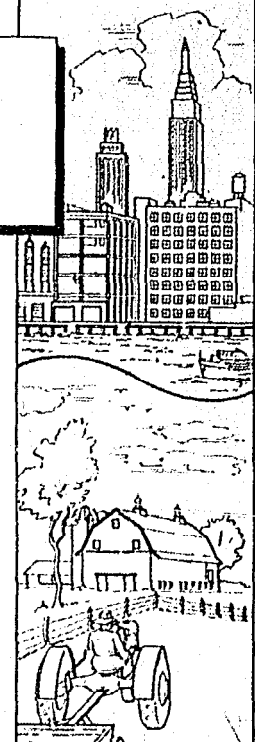
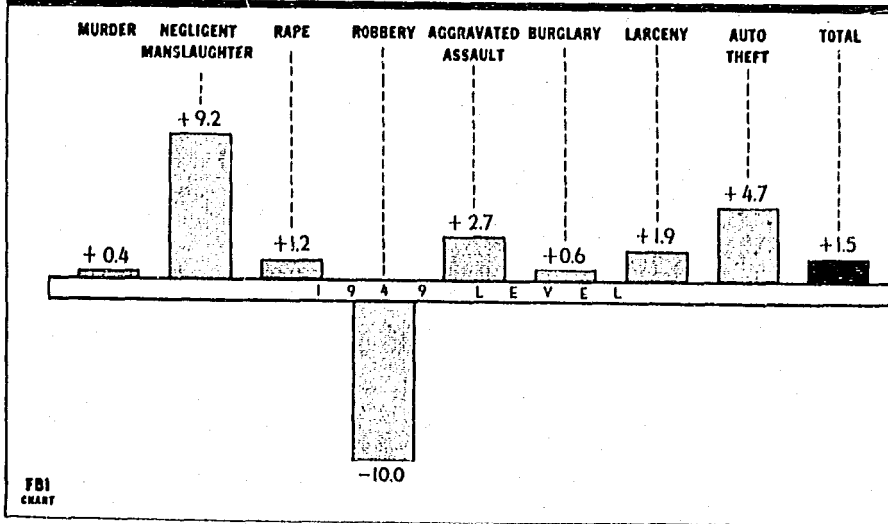


FIGURE 9.

Urban Crime Trends

Urban crime as a total in 1950 remained practically unchanged as compared with the figures for 1949. The 2,069 cities used in the crime trend tabulations reported 1,040,249 part I offenses in 1950, representing an increase over those reported by the same cities in 1949 of only 0.4 percent. The population represented by the reporting cities is 67,465,803, according to preliminary counts of the 1950 census.

Among the individual offense classes, manslaughter by negligence showed the heaviest increase, amounting to 15.4 percent, while other increases were murder, 2.3 percent; aggravated assault, 1.3 percent; larceny, 0.7 percent; and auto theft, 6.4 percent. Decreases were registered as follows: Robbery, 11.2 percent; burglary, 1.3 percent; and rape, 0.7 percent.

For manslaughter by negligence, robbery, burglary, and auto theft the urban crime trend was fairly widespread. In manslaughter by negligence, for example, increases were registered in cities of all population groups except those with less than 15,000 inhabitants and in all geographic divisions except the Mountain States. Similarly, a decline in robberies was reported in cities of all population groups and in all sections of the country except the South Central States. Burglaries were down in cities of all sizes except those with 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants and in all sections of the country except the Middle Atlantic and West South Central States, while auto theft offenses showed increases in all areas except the population groups under 25,000 and in the Pacific geographic division.

For the other offense classes, the pattern was not uniform. For example, murders, which for all cities as a group showed an increase of 2.3 percent, varied in trend direction from a 10.1 percent decrease in the Mountain States to a 27.6 percent increase in the West North Central area.

Among the various geographic divisions, the West South Central States reported the most pronounced increase in offenses, 12.4 percent, with increases registered in each offense category except aggravated assault.

The data presented in table 27 subdivide the reported crime according to the population groups of the cities represented and in table 28 these same cities are divided according to geographic division and State. The percent change is not indicated for the individual States inasmuch as the figures in many instances are so small that any percentages based thereon might be misleading.

TABLE 27.—Urban crime trends, 1949-50, by population groups

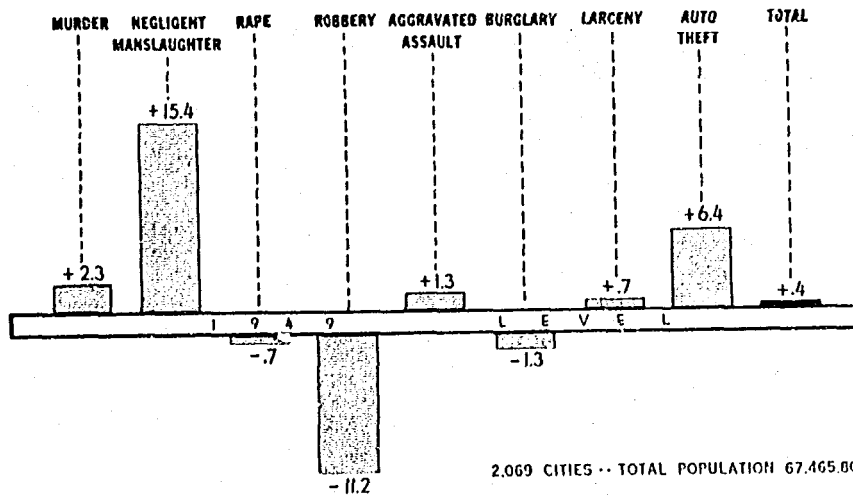
[Offenses known to the police in 2,069 cities, total population 67,465,803, based on 1950 decennial census preliminary counts]

Population group	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Total:									
1949.....	1,036,334	3,390	1,968	7,420	39,648	49,391	244,179	392,975	98,367
1950.....	1,040,249	3,467	2,283	7,365	34,398	50,014	241,100	397,086	104,641
Percent change.....	+0.4	+2.3	+15.4	-0.7	-11.2	+1.3	-1.3	+0.7	+6.4
Group I, 37 cities: population, 25,833,568:									
1949.....	456,781	1,736	958	4,337	25,539	22,476	108,083	241,342	46,304
1950.....	457,873	1,763	1,077	4,369	22,817	22,004	106,542	242,705	50,596
Percent change.....	+0.2	+1.6	+12.4	+0.7	-10.7	-1.7	-1.4	+0.6	+9.3
Group II, 66 cities: population, 9,734,929:									
1949.....	171,149	603	358	874	4,855	6,099	42,524	38,893	16,943
1950.....	172,277	594	446	866	4,401	6,739	41,711	39,232	18,298
Percent change.....	+0.7	-1.5	+24.6	-0.9	-9.4	+10.5	-1.9	+0.3	+8.0
Group III, 123 cities: population, 8,697,121:									
1949.....	135,604	363	249	672	3,321	6,255	31,693	80,647	12,404
1950.....	136,886	379	275	637	2,703	6,430	31,484	81,956	13,022
Percent change.....	+0.9	+4.4	+10.4	-5.2	-18.6	+2.8	-0.7	+1.6	+5.0
Group IV, 227 cities: population, 8,008,787:									
1949.....	112,144	254	201	523	1,999	3,781	24,651	71,493	9,242
1950.....	111,422	258	222	461	1,794	3,944	24,417	70,934	9,392
Percent change.....	-0.6	+1.6	+10.4	-11.9	-10.3	+4.3	-1.0	-0.8	+1.6
Group V, 583 cities: population, 9,116,165:									
1949.....	106,708	275	110	655	1,823	3,045	23,642	68,266	8,892
1950.....	108,473	312	164	615	1,661	3,159	23,810	69,897	8,855
Percent change.....	+1.7	+13.5	+49.1	-6.1	-8.9	+3.7	+0.7	+2.4	-0.4
Group VI, 1,033 cities: population, 5,932,233:									
1949.....	53,948	159	90	359	1,109	1,735	13,580	32,334	4,582
1950.....	53,318	161	84	417	932	1,738	13,136	32,372	4,478
Percent change.....	-1.2	+1.3	-6.7	+16.2	-16.0	+0.2	-3.3	+0.1	-2.3

URBAN CRIME TRENDS

Offenses Known to the Police

1949-1950 PERCENT CHANGE



2,069 CITIES -- TOTAL POPULATION 67,465,803

FBI
CHART



FIGURE 10.

TABLE 28.—Urban crime trends, 1949-1950, by geographic divisions and States

(Offenses known to the police in 2,069 cities, total population 67,465,803, based on 1950 decennial census preliminary counts)

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total, 2,069 cities; population, 67,465,803:									
1949.....	1,036,334	3,390	1,966	7,420	35,646	49,391	244,179	592,975	98,367
1950.....	1,040,249	3,467	2,968	7,385	34,305	50,014	241,100	597,086	104,841
Percent change.....	-0.4	-2.3	+15.4	-0.7	-11.2	+1.3	-1.3	-0.7	+6.4
New England, 127 cities; population, 5,347,887:									
1949.....	55,125	59	100	200	1,051	663	15,783	33,715	5,701
1950.....	54,027	58	210	351	896	623	15,185	32,265	5,630
Percent change.....	-2.5	-1.7	+31.3	+15.2	-14.7	-6.0	-3.8	-3.7	+1.5
Connecticut, 19 cities; population, 993,979:									
1949.....	11,155	15	20	41	213	236	12,687	6,679	951
1950.....	9,855	14	47	60	148	202	12,697	6,748	970
Maine, 17 cities; population, 305,489:									
1949.....	3,502	7	6	9	36	17	76	2,373	132
1950.....	3,488	4	8	12	29	26	721	2,395	132
Massachusetts, 59 cities; population, 3,150,907:									
1949.....	31,857	33	109	194	688	327	7,693	19,042	3,797
1950.....	31,639	32	137	218	633	307	7,512	18,857	3,949
New Hampshire, 13 cities; population, 247,824:									
1949.....	1,871	1	2	15	10	13	432	1,240	157
1950.....	1,979	2	5	17	14	7	453	1,510	160
Rhode Island, 8 cities; population, 541,331:									
1949.....	6,014	3	23	33	102	69	1,666	3,284	444
1950.....	6,121	6	19	33	71	79	1,879	3,549	491
Vermont, 11 cities; population, 108,357:									
1949.....	1,023			4	2	1	375	708	73
1950.....	919			5	1	1	184	655	93
Middle Atlantic, 465 cities; population, 11,840,608:									
1949.....	98,120	308	373	790	3,503	3,739	27,371	50,965	11,581
1950.....	97,457	312	399	791	3,300	4,188	28,927	49,289	11,521
Percent change.....	-0.6	+1.5	+7.0	+4.1	-5.8	+11.1	+2.1	-3.5	+1.2
New Jersey, 110 cities; population, 2,676,918:									
1949.....	25,370	77	94	194	716	1,173	7,129	13,243	2,744
1950.....	25,334	62	111	189	694	1,244	7,568	12,615	2,851
New York, 163 cities; population, 3,762,066:									
1949.....	32,687	48	29	194	430	726	7,758	20,171	3,231
1950.....	31,596	59	82	145	372	735	7,588	19,280	3,323
Pennsylvania, 183 cities; population, 5,401,624:									
1949.....	40,363	183	250	372	2,337	1,860	12,484	17,451	5,406
1950.....	40,897	191	206	457	2,294	2,309	12,861	17,394	5,545
East North Central, 507 cities; population, 18,156,008:									
1949.....	275,189	831	559	2,577	11,655	12,373	62,018	158,307	22,019
1950.....	268,932	776	418	2,345	12,160	12,150	59,611	157,750	23,119
Percent change.....	-1.5	-6.6	+16.4	-9.0	-17.0	+0.6	-9.9	-0.4	+6.4
Illinois, 129 cities; population, 5,794,816:									
1949.....	71,033	346	85	938	7,308	4,758	18,588	32,516	6,504
1950.....	70,839	310	114	794	6,209	5,102	18,430	32,447	7,443
Indiana, 69 cities; population, 1,926,575:									
1949.....	30,986	88	46	151	941	805	7,302	18,585	3,068
1950.....	30,059	91	47	149	654	791	7,372	18,073	2,982
Michigan, 95 cities; population, 3,796,408:									
1949.....	81,404	149	72	958	3,430	4,497	16,812	49,784	5,702
1950.....	81,254	159	88	965	2,882	4,492	16,230	50,281	6,157

TABLE 28.—Urban crime trends, 1949–1950, by geographic divisions and States—
Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Ohio, 139 cities; population, 4,862,738:									
1949.....	71,244	229	124	453	2,792	2,150	16,232	43,938	5,326
1950.....	67,415	201	139	367	2,242	1,874	14,826	42,719	5,047
Wisconsin, 75 cities; population, 1,769,471:									
1949.....	18,452	19	22	77	184	163	3,084	13,484	1,419
1950.....	19,365	15	30	70	173	191	2,866	14,230	1,730
West North Central, 243 cities; population, 5,884,221:									
1949.....	81,234	174	144	545	2,472	3,420	18,160	48,517	7,892
1950.....	82,599	222	153	553	2,152	3,273	17,615	50,086	8,296
Percent change.....	+1.7	+27.6	+6.3	+1.3	-9.8	-4.5	-2.8	+3.2	+5.2
Iowa, 56 cities; population, 1,042,019:									
1949.....	11,522	10	22	55	156	87	2,563	7,424	1,205
1950.....	11,993	14	18	45	120	68	2,290	8,093	1,345
Kansas, 45 cities; population, 787,616:									
1949.....	11,485	18	18	71	215	148	2,733	7,340	1,042
1950.....	12,175	30	19	59	301	230	2,911	7,557	1,022
Minnesota, 59 cities; population, 1,435,357:									
1949.....	16,064	11	41	80	436	104	3,161	10,633	1,628
1950.....	16,078	24	31	110	400	86	3,118	10,712	1,335
Missouri, 40 cities; population, 1,894,861:									
1949.....	30,888	121	47	300	1,465	2,927	7,418	15,568	2,782
1950.....	30,674	134	54	317	1,479	2,724	7,090	15,324	2,936
Nebraska, 22 cities; population, 516,706:									
1949.....	7,770	12	13	16	158	159	1,558	4,904	850
1950.....	7,953	18	8	15	128	153	1,398	5,022	1,011
North Dakota, 10 cities; population, 149,638:									
1949.....	1,751	2	1	19	17	7	275	1,262	168
1950.....	2,013	2	3	4	7	3	407	1,434	155
South Dakota, 11 cities; population, 357,004:									
1949.....	1,754	2	2	4	25	18	422	1,156	127
1950.....	1,706	2	3	3	17	9	423	1,124	126
South Atlantic, 126 cities; population, 7,170,962:									
1949.....	155,494	785	231	975	4,187	15,207	52,573	69,019	15,707
1950.....	153,814	791	278	918	3,811	15,813	51,151	67,294	15,870
Percent change.....	-1.2	-0.5	+20.5	-5.8	-15.0	+4.0	-3.8	-2.5	+0.9
Delaware, 5 cities; population, 129,496:									
1949.....	2,537	11	8	6	89	71	558	1,556	128
1950.....	2,136	8	8	2	47	18	463	1,313	117
Florida, 36 cities; population, 1,217,995:									
1949.....	25,711	136	47	89	732	1,063	8,308	13,402	1,901
1950.....	26,918	148	53	80	781	1,296	8,255	14,199	2,204
Georgia, 29 cities; population, 966,639:									
1949.....	15,136	174	45	86	434	1,407	3,057	8,234	1,689
1950.....	14,536	175	42	89	394	1,538	3,062	7,562	1,674
Maryland, 15 cities; population, 1,130,018:									
1949.....	13,760	83	14	157	620	1,192	2,587	6,526	2,581
1950.....	14,350	85	21	167	555	1,181	2,717	6,403	2,221
North Carolina, 46 cities; population, 1,022,311:									
1949.....	19,612	117	42	105	363	4,465	4,490	8,443	1,587
1950.....	19,440	135	49	123	317	4,643	4,488	8,007	1,682
South Carolina, 20 cities; population, 404,531:									
1949.....	6,998	44	12	54	108	416	1,697	3,993	674
1950.....	7,122	36	17	63	95	441	1,668	4,147	655

1 Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 28.—Urban crime trends, 1949-1950, by geographic divisions and States—Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift	Auto theft
Virginia, 34 cities; population, 1,043,566:									
1949.....	24,513	118	31	237	781	1,969	5,740	13,409	2,228
1950.....	24,063	125	49	159	687	2,248	5,327	13,164	2,304
West Virginia, 20 cities; population, 458,736:									
1949.....	6,092	31	12	16	352	280	1,785	2,989	627
1950.....	5,438	13	15	25	154	243	1,539	2,801	648
East South Central, 52 cities; population, 2,998,617:									
1949.....	26,212	969	122	194	1,641	5,872	12,686	21,756	5,578
1950.....	25,179	112	151	241	1,586	5,908	12,227	20,759	6,061
Percent change.....	-2.2	+19.8	+20.2	+21.2	+2.7	-6.9	-3.2	-4.8	+8.7
Alabama, 22 cities; population, 867,430:									
1949.....	12,128	139	35	59	361	1,305	3,232	5,782	1,213
1950.....	12,290	167	37	64	339	1,342	3,300	5,620	1,401
Kentucky, 24 cities; population, 756,622:									
1949.....	15,328	58	43	48	683	554	4,337	7,103	2,000
1950.....	14,566	79	32	126	645	589	4,007	6,758	2,030
Mississippi, 19 cities; population, 398,522:									
1949.....	4,282	39	12	37	78	372	1,125	2,270	343
1950.....	4,390	47	16	23	102	353	1,202	2,251	396
Tennessee, 18 cities; population, 976,043:									
1949.....	14,450	133	32	50	323	1,335	3,742	6,644	2,022
1950.....	13,933	149	69	28	323	1,019	3,718	6,130	2,257
West South Central, 130 cities; population, 5,684,665:									
1949.....	92,622	186	197	181	2,522	11,579	23,133	52,176	9,511
1950.....	101,287	210	216	211	2,427	11,552	23,331	58,098	11,289
Percent change.....	+12.1	+9.1	+2.1	+18.1	+1.9	-1.9	+15.8	+11.2	+21.9
Arkansas, 18 cities; population, 371,914:									
1949.....	4,283	23	16	38	148	365	1,226	1,999	444
1950.....	4,477	22	25	13	111	330	1,224	2,277	397
Louisiana, 20 cities; population, 1,106,427:									
1949.....	11,687	95	38	115	376	598	2,841	5,678	1,646
1950.....	13,102	106	43	131	466	570	3,169	6,485	1,822
Oklahoma, 25 cities; population, 781,387:									
1949.....	14,673	33	14	59	376	923	3,732	8,997	1,239
1950.....	13,772	30	20	63	357	923	3,857	9,484	1,617
Texas, 67 cities; population, 3,424,937:									
1949.....	62,197	342	129	372	1,523	2,933	15,274	35,502	6,123
1950.....	70,938	382	161	333	1,533	2,770	17,911	39,732	8,054
Mountain, 100 cities; population, 1,910,544:									
1949.....	25,781	69	61	206	1,052	645	9,729	23,253	4,760
1950.....	26,397	62	52	228	1,011	732	9,587	30,909	4,535
Percent change.....	+2.6	-10.1	-18.8	+9.1	-3.9	+15.5	-1.5	+5.8	+1.2
Arizona, 11 cities; population, 212,136:									
1949.....	6,881	8	10	32	137	181	1,377	4,445	691
1950.....	7,094	12	7	33	152	202	1,257	4,628	743
Colorado, 23 cities; population, 641,755:									
1949.....	18,458	24	35	57	511	143	4,008	10,284	1,386
1950.....	17,014	18	27	74	467	192	4,018	10,911	1,307
Idaho, 18 cities; population, 188,873:									
1949.....	4,210	8	2	19	51	35	750	2,994	351
1950.....	3,955	7	1	18	48	26	811	2,726	293

TABLE 28.—Urban crime trends, 1949–1950, by geographic divisions and States—Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Montana, 12 cities; population, 147,754:									
1949.....	2,962	3		8	73	36	562	1,950	340
1950.....	2,886	4	3	16	71	73	495	1,873	345
Nevada, 3 cities; population, 60,143:									
1949.....	2,073	1		13	78	52	510	1,293	126
1950.....	2,173	5		10	48	42	468	1,383	219
New Mexico, 12 cities; population, 210,673:									
1949.....	2,929	11	5	29	48	100	526	1,815	395
1950.....	3,402	7	5	20	55	94	656	1,919	646
Utah, 14 cities; population, 345,456:									
1949.....	7,439	7	11	318	122	48	1,626	4,966	631
1950.....	7,531	6	8	368	83	67	1,498	5,231	590
Wyoming, 7 cities; population, 103,752:									
1949.....	2,229	7	1	23	42	50	370	1,506	230
1950.....	2,304	3	1	23	69	36	358	1,629	187
Pacific, 208 cities; population, 8,358,291:									
1949.....	208,403	286	316	7,386	7,759	4,983	44,976	129,224	19,475
1950.....	207,198	258	355	7,411	6,719	5,980	45,958	131,073	19,227
Percent change.....	-0.6	-9.8	+12.3	+1.8	-13.4	+1.9	+2.3	+1.4	-1.2
California, 148 cities; population, 6,605,580:									
1949.....	164,742	237	252	1,152	6,461	4,486	35,397	101,358	15,212
1950.....	166,560	212	282	1,212	5,599	4,663	34,380	104,858	15,374
Oregon, 28 cities; population, 654,748:									
1949.....	15,949	17	19	102	402	242	3,529	10,105	1,433
1950.....	14,620	12	34	65	330	195	3,085	9,530	1,369
Washington, 32 cities; population, 1,117,963:									
1949.....	27,807	32	45	152	896	391	5,850	17,761	2,560
1950.....	26,018	34	39	134	790	322	5,391	16,703	2,363

RURAL CRIME TRENDS

Offenses Known to the Police
1949-1950 PERCENT CHANGE

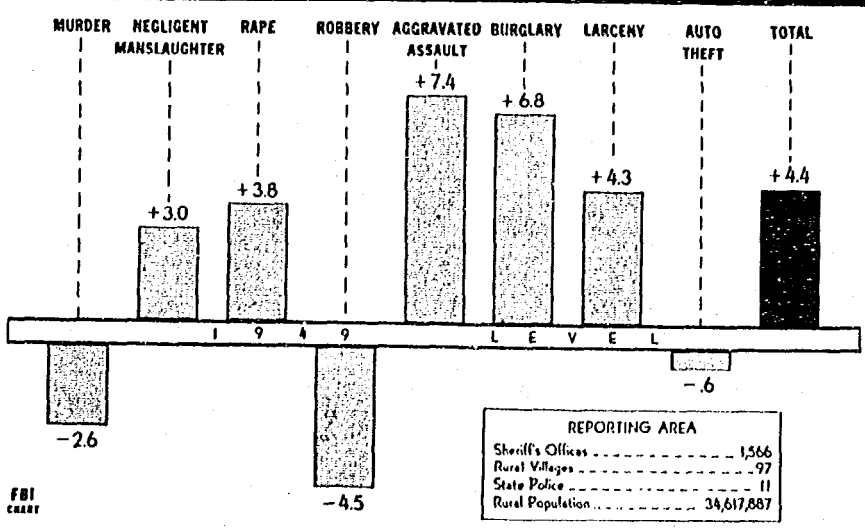


FIGURE 11.



Rural Crime Trends

Rural crime as a total in 1950 went up 4.4 percent over the figures for 1949, with increases registered in 5 offense categories and decreases in 3.

Aggravated assaults and burglaries rose 7.4 and 6.8 percent, respectively, and a 4.3 percent increase was shown in larceny offenses. Other rural crimes showing increases were rape, 3.8 percent, and manslaughter by negligence, 3.0 percent. Murders in the rural areas were down 2.6 percent from the 1949 figures and robberies declined 4.5 percent. Auto theft offenses showed very little change, decreasing only 0.6 percent.

The rural crime trend figures are based on monthly reports received during 1949 and 1950 from 1,674 agencies policing a rural population of 34,617,887. In the absence of 1950 rural population figures at the time the tabulations were prepared, the rural area was defined as such on the basis of the 1940 decennial census, whereas all urban crime figures in this issue of the bulletin are based on preliminary counts from the 1950 census. Thus the rural area covered in the crime trend tabulations contains some population classified as urban under the 1950 census classification, but it is not believed there is a duplication of reporting area to any significant extent.

TABLE 29.—Rural crime trends, 1949-50

[Offenses known as reported by 1,565 sheriffs, 97 rural village officers, and 11 State police. Total rural population 34,617,887, based on 1940 decennial census.]

Offense	Number of offenses		
	1949	1950	Percent change
Total.....	176,561	184,415	+4.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,823	1,776	-2.6
Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,847	1,903	+3.0
Rape.....	4,078	4,231	+3.8
Robbery.....	6,595	6,299	-4.5
Aggravated assault.....	11,140	11,959	+7.4
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	58,028	61,992	+6.8
Larceny— theft.....	76,451	79,760	+4.3
Auto theft.....	18,601	16,495	-1.6

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police, 1950

2,297 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES--TOTAL POPULATION 69,643,614

(Offenses Against the Person)

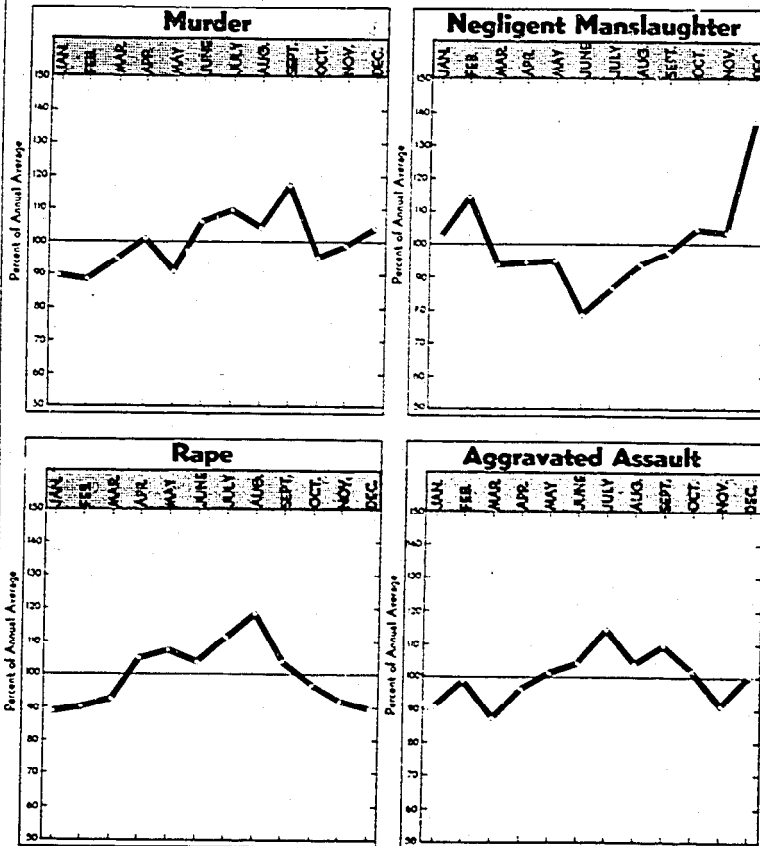


FIGURE 12.

Monthly Variations

The effect of the seasons on the volume of crime is clearly indicated in the data presented in table 30. It is apparent that felonious assaults and murders occur with greatest frequency during the summer months and that crimes against property as a group show a tendency to increase in frequency during the winter.

Negligent manslaughter offenses, which consist almost entirely of traffic fatalities where gross negligence is present, occur with the greatest frequency during the winter months when driving conditions are less favorable. The daily average for these offenses in December was nearly three-fourths greater than that during the month of June in 1950.

Murders, rapes, and assaults during peak summer months exceeded by approximately one-third the frequency of such crimes during low months in the colder seasons.

Among the property crimes, the greatest variation was seen for robbery offenses, which were 55 percent more frequent during January than during the month of June.

TABLE 30.—*Monthly variations, urban communities, 1950*

[Daily average, offenses known to the police in 2,297 cities, total population 69,643,614, based on 1950 decennial census preliminary counts]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—break-in or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	9.92	6.47	21.00	96.5	141.1	690.3	1,683.5	297.2
January-March.....	9.63	6.67	19.00	116.6	130.9	753.1	1,612.8	299.2
April-June.....	9.84	5.78	22.71	88.7	147.7	653.2	1,708.5	283.5
July-September.....	10.95	5.99	25.93	82.7	152.3	648.2	1,637.8	285.1
October-December.....	9.85	7.46	19.42	92.1	134.9	685.7	1,735.5	322.1
January.....	8.90	6.61	18.65	124.2	128.3	803.1	1,581.7	292.5
February.....	8.79	7.39	18.93	120.5	139.2	778.9	1,633.6	292.6
March.....	9.39	6.06	19.42	105.4	133.3	724.4	1,634.2	283.1
April.....	10.00	6.10	22.00	101.2	135.7	713.5	1,729.9	280.1
May.....	9.00	6.13	22.52	85.4	142.5	659.2	1,739.9	293.3
June.....	10.53	5.10	21.80	74.9	147.0	633.2	1,688.6	311.1
July.....	10.87	5.61	21.35	84.2	161.7	661.1	1,688.2	313.4
August.....	10.35	6.06	24.34	64.5	146.7	634.1	1,714.7	313.2
September.....	11.63	6.30	21.55	89.5	154.3	649.6	1,721.2	313.5
October.....	9.42	6.77	20.52	83.3	145.6	666.7	1,832.4	324.7
November.....	9.80	6.70	19.33	92.7	128.7	690.9	1,680.3	321.9
December.....	10.32	8.87	18.81	121.1	141.5	722.8	1,683.5	340.9

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police, 1950

2,297 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES-- TOTAL POPULATION 69,643,614

(Offenses Against Property)

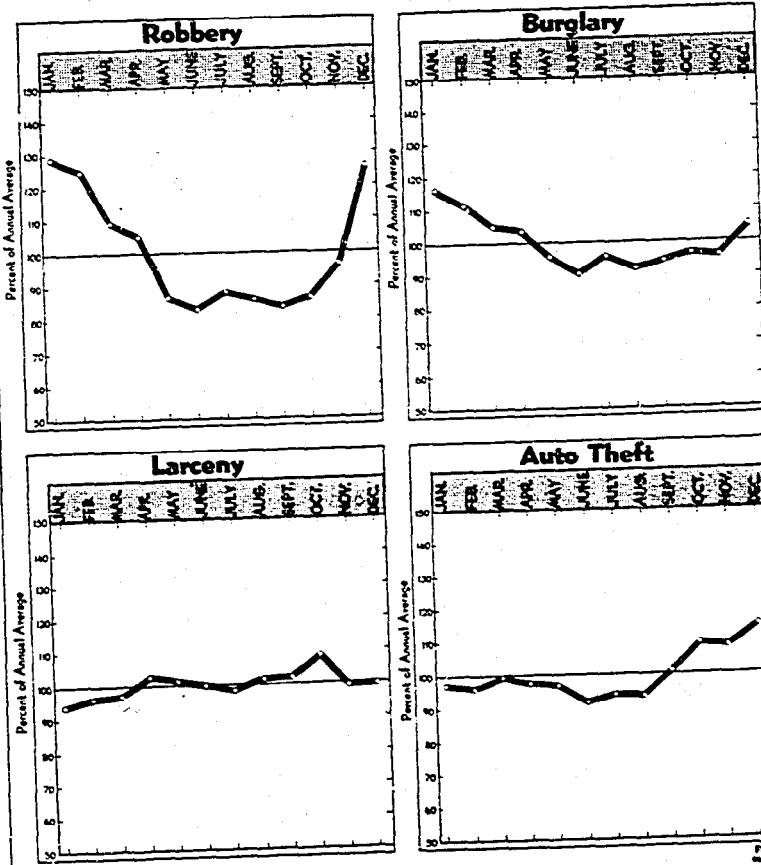


FIGURE 13.

CRIME RATES***Urban Crime Rates***

As a general rule, cities with population in excess of 100,000 show the highest crime rates and the lower rates are reported by the small communities. Some exceptions to this are seen, however. For aggravated assault the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants in cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000 exceed the rate for cities with population from 100,000 to 250,000.

In compiling the crime rate tabulations which follow, the preliminary counts of the 1950 census of the United States Bureau of the Census were used. Thus the following crime rates are not strictly comparable with those appearing in recent issues of this bulletin where up-to-date population data were not available.

A study of the crime rate tabulations, particularly those with the cities subdivided according to location, will indicate the undesirability of comparing the volume of crime between individual communities, since it is apparent from the following tabulations that the extent of crime may reasonably be expected to vary considerably among communities of different size and location.

In order that police administrators and others interested in the crime problem may have available a yardstick with which to measure local crime conditions, the offenses reported by 2,297 cities representing an urban population of 69,643,614 are presented in tables 31-33 in the form of crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped according to size and by location.

In compiling the crime rate data presented in the tables which follow, only those reports were used where an examination of them indicated they had been properly compiled in accordance with the standards of uniform crime reporting. The data presented in tables 31-33 are supplemented by that shown in table 34, which indicates the number of cities used in compiling the crime rate tables.

TABLE 31.—Urban crime rates, 1950, by population groups

[Offenses known to the police and rate per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census preliminary counts]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,297 cities: total population, 69,643,614:								
Number of offenses known.....	3,556	2,304	7,530	34,825	51,102	240,839	604,779	106,516
Rate per 100,000.....	5.11	3.31	10.81	50.0	73.4	356.4	894.9	153.4
GROUP I								
37 cities over 250,000: total population, 25,936,398:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,783	1,077	4,369	22,817	28,004	100,674	237,539	50,596
Rate per 100,000.....	6.80	4.15	16.84	88.0	108.0	421.7	995.1	195.1
GROUP II								
67 cities, 100,000 to 250,000: total population, 9,882,796:								
Number of offenses known.....	397	457	874	4,444	6,802	42,024	99,790	18,424
Rate per 100,000.....	6.04	4.62	8.84	45.0	68.8	425.2	1,009.7	185.4
GROUP III								
123 cities, 50,000 to 100,000: total population, 8,697,121:								
Number of offenses known.....	379	275	637	2,703	6,430	31,484	81,956	13,022
Rate per 100,000.....	4.36	3.16	7.32	31.1	73.9	362.0	942.3	149.7
GROUP IV								
238 cities, 25,000 to 50,000: total population, 8,360,623:								
Number of offenses known.....	276	232	483	1,892	4,286	25,639	74,490	10,040
Rate per 100,000.....	3.30	2.73	5.78	22.6	51.4	306.7	891.0	120.1
GROUP V								
635 cities, 10,000 to 25,000: total population, 9,935,178:								
Number of offenses known.....	349	174	661	1,823	3,517	25,567	74,199	9,524
Rate per 100,000.....	3.51	1.75	6.65	18.3	35.4	257.3	746.8	95.9
GROUP VI								
1,197 cities under 10,000: total population, 6,831,328:								
Number of offenses known.....	192	83	506	1,147	2,051	15,451	36,805	5,210
Rate per 100,000.....	2.81	1.36	7.41	16.8	30.0	226.2	538.8	76.3

¹ The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny-theft are based on reports as follows: Groups I-VI, 2,296 cities, total population, 67,578,820; group I, 36 cities, total population 23,871,774.

TABLE 32.—Urban crime rates, 1950, by geographic divisions and States

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census preliminary counts]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total	5.11	50.0	73.4	358.4	894.9	153.4
New England	1.07	16.5	11.7	251.5	600.3	109.6
Connecticut.....	1.35	14.5	20.8	372.7	577.5	97.1
Maine.....	1.42	10.0	8.0	232.2	724.8	97.4
Massachusetts.....	1.00	19.9	9.8	238.3	594.7	123.8
New Hampshire.....	.74	5.6	3.3	122.8	496.7	52.4
Rhode Island.....	1.09	12.9	14.7	345.5	649.1	91.4
Vermont.....	.....	.9	.9	169.8	586.0	85.8
Middle Atlantic	2.60	27.6	35.4	224.9	447.4	96.6
New Jersey.....	2.27	25.8	46.3	277.4	465.7	104.5
New York.....	1.56	9.9	19.6	204.8	516.2	89.0
Pennsylvania.....	3.46	40.4	40.4	204.2	300.0	97.7
East North Central	4.21	66.0	67.5	335.8	861.4	128.0
Illinois.....	5.26	104.9	86.0	314.4	560.0	128.3
Indiana.....	4.65	33.5	40.0	375.7	921.2	153.4
Michigan.....	4.11	74.7	116.4	422.4	1,306.1	159.7
Ohio.....	4.08	45.8	38.2	303.1	874.1	102.6
Wisconsin.....	.84	9.7	10.7	161.5	801.4	100.4
West North Central	3.70	40.1	55.4	292.2	824.7	134.5
Iowa.....	1.30	11.4	6.5	220.4	770.8	126.6
Kansas.....	3.73	37.3	28.1	364.6	832.8	132.2
Minnesota.....	1.64	27.7	6.2	216.9	747.7	109.2
Missouri.....	7.25	76.6	141.0	370.8	830.6	154.3
Nebraska.....	3.32	24.6	29.4	265.4	976.0	187.6
North Dakota.....	.....	4.5	3.2	272.9	927.1	101.2
South Dakota.....	1.11	9.4	3.5	250.0	653.3	74.7
South Atlantic ¹	10.97	50.1	218.7	430.9	929.6	192.0
Delaware.....	6.18	36.3	13.9	357.5	1,013.9	213.9
Florida.....	11.86	55.0	106.6	665.6	1,148.7	177.8
Georgia.....	17.79	40.0	156.8	318.5	773.3	174.1
Maryland.....	7.59	49.0	104.8	240.7	569.7	284.9
North Carolina.....	13.23	30.8	451.1	431.4	708.2	139.4
South Carolina.....	9.41	25.0	107.5	365.9	1,012.2	157.1
Virginia.....	11.81	64.6	212.4	309.9	1,257.5	217.6
West Virginia.....	2.69	32.5	31.8	328.4	584.0	137.1
East South Central	14.44	53.7	119.7	394.0	682.5	193.1
Alabama.....	18.96	40.3	146.3	372.9	617.3	154.1
Kentucky.....	10.26	82.2	114.6	309.6	852.6	238.6
Mississippi.....	12.14	23.9	104.7	286.0	329.6	102.8
Tennessee.....	14.68	56.6	106.6	370.9	614.2	216.8
West South Central	9.59	42.2	74.7	457.3	1,001.8	207.1
Arkansas.....	6.98	27.9	84.2	329.7	581.3	102.9
Louisiana.....	9.87	42.9	79.5	283.9	540.8	163.2
Oklahoma.....	3.76	41.1	36.2	499.3	1,186.7	203.5
Texas.....	11.11	43.9	80.8	517.4	1,141.6	232.6
Mountain	3.10	52.9	37.2	492.5	1,549.5	224.2
Arizona.....	5.42	78.2	92.7	622.4	2,138.0	347.6
Colorado.....	2.73	71.1	29.1	614.6	1,670.8	199.5
Idaho.....	4.07	34.6	19.3	437.2	1,423.4	166.7
Montana.....	2.12	51.4	41.9	350.9	1,319.8	288.7
Nevada.....	7.20	72.0	62.0	710.3	2,117.9	335.7
New Mexico.....	3.11	26.8	40.1	306.1	948.6	271.5
Utah.....	1.64	26.5	18.9	428.7	1,467.3	169.1
Wyoming.....	2.78	65.8	36.1	351.8	1,578.4	178.8
Pacific	3.07	79.3	39.6	512.4	1,568.1	229.0
California.....	3.21	84.5	69.7	522.4	1,590.5	233.0
Oregon.....	1.81	49.8	29.6	467.5	1,446.4	208.2
Washington.....	2.08	66.8	29.3	481.5	1,510.5	218.3

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,236 cities with a total population of 67,578,820.² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 304 cities with a total population of 10,221,704.³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 210 cities⁴ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 33.—Urban crime rates, 1950, by geographic divisions and population groups
 [Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census preliminary counts]

Division and group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total	5.11	50.0	73.4	1,556.4	1,894.9	153.4
New England	1.07	16.5	11.7	251.5	600.3	109.6
Group I.....	1.39	34.0	27.8	161.1	616.0	215.1
Group II.....	1.45	18.5	14.9	328.7	644.0	122.8
Group III.....	.24	15.8	7.2	250.6	649.7	94.0
Group IV.....	1.76	12.2	4.9	252.7	618.4	75.9
Group V.....	.48	6.2	4.3	171.4	419.7	45.8
Group VI.....	.68	4.5	6.2	231.7	434.7	55.7
Middle Atlantic	2.60	27.6	55.4	1,224.9	1,447.4	96.6
Group I.....	4.77	55.3	59.8	1,292.5	1,432.1	151.8
Group II.....	1.89	20.7	30.7	251.8	523.8	109.7
Group III.....	2.24	16.7	33.7	278.2	492.9	106.4
Group IV.....	1.06	12.5	22.7	307.9	538.9	79.9
Group V.....	1.61	10.7	17.3	161.3	399.1	62.2
Group VI.....	.72	9.7	14.3	163.1	340.8	51.2
East North Central	4.21	66.0	67.5	323.8	861.4	128.0
Group I.....	6.15	110.2	107.8	375.1	907.4	151.8
Group II.....	4.97	47.1	79.4	374.3	1,123.6	157.0
Group III.....	3.03	31.1	46.9	326.3	883.2	128.1
Group IV.....	1.86	23.6	16.4	273.5	567.1	108.8
Group V.....	1.51	17.0	15.7	222.8	746.3	78.7
Group VI.....	1.32	14.7	8.1	213.0	488.1	65.9
West North Central	3.70	40.1	55.4	292.2	824.7	134.5
Group I.....	6.61	80.0	127.4	357.3	897.0	171.0
Group II.....	4.37	37.5	24.1	356.4	1,012.5	211.8
Group III.....	1.66	21.4	25.6	321.0	1,173.0	161.0
Group IV.....	2.17	15.4	7.9	271.1	845.2	93.2
Group V.....	1.58	13.6	7.3	206.0	631.0	72.4
Group VI.....	1.49	10.6	10.1	169.4	408.6	57.9
South Atlantic ⁴	10.97	50.1	215.7	430.9	929.6	192.0
Group I.....	12.01	72.5	296.8	355.8	885.0	232.8
Group II.....	13.65	79.6	181.4	679.1	1,543.2	258.1
Group III.....	10.58	36.6	230.0	449.3	962.7	168.4
Group IV.....	7.93	24.2	206.1	419.8	838.4	151.3
Group V.....	9.90	22.0	162.3	339.6	631.8	115.9
Group VI.....	9.09	27.0	146.9	278.1	542.4	90.3
East South Central	14.44	53.7	119.7	394.0	662.5	193.1
Group I.....	14.06	85.1	105.3	512.3	881.6	234.6
Group II.....	19.69	48.5	169.1	442.5	674.0	246.6
Group III.....	11.40	34.6	127.2	446.4	841.4	160.7
Group IV.....	11.35	31.4	157.6	242.5	579.6	151.7
Group V.....	15.68	27.9	92.8	363.9	499.5	123.3
Group VI.....	10.25	20.5	46.4	210.2	215.3	71.8
West South Central	9.59	42.2	74.7	457.3	1,001.6	207.1
Group I.....	13.21	58.4	84.3	590.1	1,142.7	298.5
Group II.....	7.26	48.8	60.6	502.4	1,174.4	233.9
Group III.....	10.55	46.9	119.5	428.5	1,297.5	238.6
Group IV.....	4.32	14.4	73.9	318.7	795.6	125.2
Group V.....	6.95	17.8	46.0	264.9	583.4	100.5
Group VI.....	6.69	15.4	53.9	218.0	404.8	72.2
Mountain	3.10	32.9	37.2	492.8	1,549.5	224.2
Group I.....	3.39	101.7	36.6	796.6	1,895.1	247.8
Group II.....	4.18	51.5	48.4	565.9	1,880.8	273.0
Group III.....	1.30	38.3	35.1	315.1	1,359.1	418.0
Group IV.....	3.75	52.5	52.2	455.9	1,749.5	269.5
Group V.....	2.11	22.5	21.4	358.9	1,374.0	160.3
Group VI.....	2.99	39.6	30.9	369.3	1,038.0	114.3
Pacific	5.07	79.3	59.6	512.4	1,568.1	229.0
Group I.....	3.74	107.9	91.2	543.7	1,479.3	266.8
Group II.....	2.66	78.1	32.8	516.2	1,635.6	223.5
Group III.....	2.89	67.2	49.5	588.3	1,791.3	265.1
Group IV.....	2.30	42.5	19.3	473.4	1,637.3	167.8
Group V.....	2.06	36.4	21.9	429.2	1,684.5	179.9
Group VI.....	2.19	39.0	18.0	395.5	1,441.8	182.0

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,296 cities with a total population of 67,578,820.

² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 534 cities with a total population of 10,221,704.

³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.

⁴ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 34.—Number of cities in each population group, geographic division, and State represented in the urban crime rate tabulations (tables 51-53)

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total: Population, 69,643,614.....	2,297	37	67	123	238	635	1,187
New England: Population, 5,515,021.....	142	1	11	17	25	37	51
Connecticut.....	21		4	2	5	4	6
Maine.....	21			1	2	8	10
Massachusetts.....	64	1	6	10	13	16	18
New Hampshire.....	16			1	2	6	7
Rhode Island.....	9		1	3	2	2	1
Vermont.....	11				1	1	9
Middle Atlantic: Population, 12,286,498.....	505	5	12	22	38	134	284
New Jersey.....	128	1	4	8	13	37	65
New York.....	186	2	4	6	15	45	96
Pennsylvania.....	211	2	4	8	10	54	133
East North Central: Population, 18,511,887.....	546	9	10	30	65	143	289
Illinois.....	145	1	1	10	13	41	77
Indiana.....	76	1	4	4	10	15	42
Michigan.....	103	1	2	7	10	30	53
Ohio.....	147	5	3	5	20	42	72
Wisconsin.....	77	1		4	12	15	45
West North Central: Population, 6,181,695.....	273	4	5	9	18	71	166
Iowa.....	61		1	4	7	10	39
Kansas.....	52		2	1	2	19	28
Minnesota.....	63	2	1		2	14	44
Missouri.....	45	2		2	4	13	24
Nebraska.....	26		1	1		8	16
North Dakota.....	11				1	3	6
South Dakota.....	15			1	1	4	9
South Atlantic: Population, 7,395,553.....	233	3	6	19	29	59	115
Delaware.....	5		1				4
District of Columbia.....	1	1					
Florida.....	43		3	2	9	9	20
Georgia.....	32	1	1	3	3	8	16
Maryland.....	16	1			2	6	7
North Carolina.....	32		1	5	5	16	25
South Carolina.....	23			3	1	5	14
Virginia.....	40		2	3	5	10	20
West Virginia.....	21			3	4	5	9
East South Central: Population, 3,247,540.....	108	3	5	4	14	28	54
Alabama.....	29	1	2	1	3	7	14
Kentucky.....	32	1		2	4	6	19
Mississippi.....	23			1	5	8	9
Tennessee.....	24	1	3		2	6	12
West South Central: Population, 5,860,844.....	147	5	6	9	15	55	55
Arkansas.....	21		1		4	6	10
Louisiana.....	22	1			4	8	7
Oklahoma.....	27		2		3	14	8
Texas.....	77	4	3	9	4	27	30
Mountain: Population, 2,066,685.....	119	1	2	2	12	24	78
Arizona.....	12		1		1		10
Colorado.....	26	1			1	7	17
Idaho.....	20				2	6	12
Montana.....	14				3	3	8
Nevada.....	5				1	1	3
New Mexico.....	16			1	2	2	11
Utah.....	18		1	1	1	1	14
Wyoming.....	8				1	4	3
Pacific: Population, 8,577,891.....	224	6	6	11	22	84	95
California.....	156	4	4	11	15	65	57
Oregon.....	29	1			2	8	18
Washington.....	39	1	2		5	11	20

OFFENSES IN INDIVIDUAL AREAS

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December, 1950, is shown in table 35. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 31, 32, and 33 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. Such comparisons are not desirable even though the figures for individual communities are converted into terms of the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

The following is a list of some of the factors which affect the amount of crime in the community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

The figures presented in the following tabulation are those reported by the individual police departments in the cities represented without reducing the data to crime rates (number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants).

In considering the volume of crime committed locally, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases rather than to ascertain whether they exceed or fall short of those for some other individual community, and it should be remembered that the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community.

In publishing these figures the FBI acts as a service agency. The figures published are those submitted by the contributing agencies.

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1950, cities over 25,000 in population

[Based on 1950 decennial census preliminary counts. Included in this listing are communities classified as urban places under either the 1940 or 1950 census]

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Abilene, Tex.	3	4	9	180	178	578	51
Abington, Pa.		4	2	39	9	38	7
Akron, Ohio	8	234	65	1,067	649	1,938	418
Alameda, Calif.		13	5	109	58	132	65
Albany, Ga.	4	4	64	147	112	173	41
Albany, N. Y.	5	15	21	138	73	250	198
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1	34	21	257	81	765	481
Alexandria, La.	1	4	139	78	34	216	39
Alexandria, Va.	5	21	249	247	164	689	75
Alhambra, Calif.		53	1	317	106	462	42
Alliquippa, Pa.	1	7	17	43	26	128	14
Allentown, Pa.		20		91	155	400	93
Alliance, Ohio	1	5		84	35	192	24
Alton, Ill.		3	5	154	35	332	21
Altoona, Pa.		3	25	191	62	308	71
Amarillo, Tex.	13	66	65	444	406	1,086	264
American, N. Y.		1	1	15	14	56	6
Anderson, Ind.	3	14	9	180	121	342	64
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1	1	5	101	144	391	28
Anniston, Ala.	9	28	116	137	50	203	52
Appleton, Wis.		3	2	55	29	440	50
Arlington, Mass.		12		103	18	47	5
Arlington, Va.	3	312	48	376	225	699	108
Ashville, N. C.	8	39	165	254	188	315	120
Ashland, Ky.		6	9	48	62	173	24
Athens, Ga.	3		92	37	42	129	21
Atlanta, Ga.	101	234	545	1,496	1,090	3,539	621
Atlantic City, N. J.	3	43	92	423	435	1,129	147
Auburn, N. Y.		1	1	47	26	123	19
Aucusta, Ga.	12	13	314	186	69	131	53
Aurora, Ill.	1	5		47	60	257	31
Austin, Tex.	10	35	12	407	183	1,134	134
Bakersfield, Calif.	3	34	6	336	168	1,023	140
Baltimore, Md.	81	531	1,154	2,234	1,954	5,077	634
Bangor, Maine				120	57	133	39
Barberton, Ohio		3	1	61	23	83	26
Baton Rouge, La.	4	17		135	150	323	57
Battle Creek, Mich.	2	10	112	163	97	322	43
Bay City, Mich.		5		149	20	413	109
Bayonne, N. J.		1	13	231	61	240	42
Beaumont, Tex.	12	26	64	341	123	634	115
Bellefonte, Pa.		1		38	13	66	17
Bellefonte, N. J.	1	1	1	42	32	15	5
Bellingham, Wash.	2	1		66	32	182	29
Belmont, Mass.		1		23	13	112	12
Beloit, Wis.	1	2	3	100	36	137	25
Belvedere, Calif.	2	70		409	114	456	166
Berkeley, Calif.	1	47	34	474	90	1,398	102
Berwyn, Ill.		12	2	110	60	142	24
Bessemer, Ala.	6	75		92	33	63	62
Bethlehem, Pa.			Only 3 months received				
Beverly, Mass.				29	30	137	12
Beverly Hills, Calif.		13	2	79	33	33	14
Billings, Mont.		14	5	148	118	399	140
Blount, Miss.	3	37	37	117	111	291	101
Binghamton, N. Y.	1	2	2	278	137	477	64
Birmingham, Ala.	61	13	421	1,212	1,077	1,344	233
Bloomfield, N. J.		19	4	102	24	194	34
Bloomington, Ill.		19		146	83	229	26
Bloomington, Ind.		8		96	51	246	56

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1950, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—cheft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Boise, Idaho.....	1	12	8	165	54	305	1,709
Boston, Mass.....	11	289	229	1,274	1,913	2,356	1,355
Bremerton, Wash.....		10	5	32	45	315	136
Bridgeport, Conn.....	6	15	15	32	21	249	13
Bristol, Conn.....		2	1	6	2	24	
Brockton, Mass.....		23	6	27	109	435	71
Brookline, Mass.....		10	49	244	29	178	58
Brownsville, Tex.....	2	65	141	1,050	610	1,444	705
Buffalo, N. Y.....	18	10	13	27	137	1,048	85
Burbank, Calif.....	1	2	13	76	13	26	
Burlington, Iowa.....		4		47	9	111	19
Burlington, Vt.....				21	61	353	44
Butte, Mont.....	3	24	47	143	71	353	111
Cambridge, Mass.....	12	9	5	124	196	115	211
Camden, N. J.....	12	24	26	48	264	339	52
Canton, Ohio.....	5	45	61	403	242	225	111
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	2			17	178	216	68
Champaign, Ill.....			Only 1 month received	28			
Charleston, S. C.....	11	312	110	42	134	1,039	122
Charleston, W. Va.....	5			75	3	92	25
Charlotte, N. C.....	23	10	26	33	26	1,016	28
Charlottesville, Va.....	1	23	23	43	5	312	18
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	26	27	27	57	3	366	345
Chelsea, Mass.....	5	13	1	6	56	28	45
Chester, Pa.....	5	36	36	104	31	23	15
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	1	12	14	12	33	12	5
Chicago, Ill.....	257	4,333	4,333	12,433	2,133	10,924	2,212
Chicopee, Mass.....		1	1	1	1	1	1
Cicero, Ill.....	1	6	6	17	2	42	27
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	39	300	300	1,500	1,000	2,700	270
Clarksburg, W. Va.....		5		2	2	10	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	62	345	345	12	10	2,074	212
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.....		1	1	1	1	1	1
Clifton, N. J.....		1	1	1	1	1	1
Clinton, Iowa.....	1			1	1	1	1
Colorado Springs, Colo.....		1	1	1	1	1	1
Columbia, Mo.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Columbia, S. C.....	3	37	154	154	154	154	154
Columbus, Ga.....	4	14	14	14	14	14	14
Columbus, Ohio.....	17	349	24	2	4	2,074	212
Compton, Calif.....	1	32	12	42	42	12	12
Concord, N. H.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	5	42	42	42	42	42	42
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....		11	6	11	11	11	11
Covington, Ky.....	1	37	37	37	37	37	37
Cranston, R. I.....		5	3	5	5	5	5
Cumberland, Md.....		4	1	4	4	4	4
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.....		4	4	4	4	4	4
Dallas, Tex.....	59	256	68	2	2	7,129	1,028
Danville, Ill.....	1	12	4	12	12	12	12
Danville, Va.....	6	3	41	131	71	128	123
Davenport, Iowa.....		10	13	124	124	124	124
Dayton, Ohio.....	23	106	106	106	106	106	106
Daytona Beach, Fla.....	1	9	9	9	9	9	9
Dearborn, Mich.....		49	49	49	49	49	49
Decatur, Ill.....	2	13	6	2	2	45	56
Denver, Colo.....	15	425	151	3,212	1,254	6,439	1,028
Des Moines, Iowa.....	7	23	7	23	23	23	23
Detroit, Mich.....	113	1	1	41	3,021	15,345	2,463
Dubuque, Iowa.....	1	1	1	1	1	174	32

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1950, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Duluth, Minn.		12	3	204	151	873	163
Durham, N. C.	10	32	573	243	186	507	138
East Chicago, Ind.	3	34	47	186	138	477	93
East Cleveland, Ohio		8	1	115	9	371	6
East Hartford, Conn.		1		46	42	95	13
Easton, Pa.	1	3	1	81	29	111	17
East Orange, N. J.	1	16	10	266	115	205	39
East Providence, R. I.	1	3	1	89	35	129	12
East St. Louis, Ill.	13	136	304	496	161	368	188
Eau Claire, Wis.				31	37	111	23
Elgin, Ill.		12	2	72	29	105	33
Elizabeth, N. J.	1	17	59	352	159	456	115
Elkhart, Ind.	3	13	3	82	48	99	30
Elmira, N. Y.	1	121	2	121	111	347	35
El Paso, Tex.	13	126	70	676	238	1,360	235
Elyria, Ohio	1	1	3	49	29	124	19
Enid, Okla.	1	2	4	138	34	484	66
Erie, Pa.	2	17	58	301	112	446	154
Eucled, Ohio		3		38	14	14	13
Eugene, Oreg.		16	4	167	121	397	94
Evanston, Ill.	2	17	45	245	192	1,055	90
Evansville, Ind.	4	56	55	373	374	1,028	282
Everett, Mass.	10	10	1	100	91	334	45
Everett, Wash.		8	3	165	47	547	50
Fairmont, W. Va.		10	28	61	41	45	40
Fall River, Mass.		15	2	82	123	428	129
Fargo, N. Dak.		3		3	3	18	35
Fayetteville, N. C.	3	11	15	92	3	141	44
Ferndale, Mich.		10		63	35	124	44
Fitchburg, Mass.		1		108	88	314	88
Flint, Mich.	4	113	336	968	132	1,813	284
Fond du Lac, Wis.		1		70	70	167	19
Fort Dodge, Iowa							
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	3	9		217	142	386	64
Fort Smith, Ark.		4		171	88	131	63
Fort Wayne, Ind.		49		1,363	303	3,905	311
Fort Worth, Tex.		152	167	1,363	416	3,305	337
Framingham, Mass.		3		39	11	65	14
Fresno, Calif.	2	13	23	91	49	1,344	323
Gadsden, Ala.		1		23	14	14	3
Gainesville, Fla.	3	3	2	8	2	211	22
Galesburg, Ill.		3	4	51	12	123	17
Galveston, Tex.	12	74	114	573	612	738	167
Garfield, N. J.		4		22	29	101	10
Gary, Ind.	17	123	174	322	279	877	208
Glendale, Calif.	2	23	28	463	189	745	112
Gloucester, Mass.		1		3	3	13	9
Grand Forks, N. Dak.				156	22	313	45
Grand Rapids, Mich.		45	38	391	224	832	124
Granite City, Ill.	1	11		108	14	14	31
Great Falls, Mont.		18	2	141	120	457	100
Green Bay, Wis.				190	41	149	60
Greensboro, N. C.	8	27	50	478	244	1,163	163
Greenville, Miss.	3	4		31	26	83	10
Greenville, S. C.	11			320	317	423	151
Greenwich, Conn.		3		23			28
Hackensack, N. J.				94			24
Hagerstown, Md.	1			134	46	111	32
Hamilton, Ohio	2	14		212	124	331	111
Hamilton, N. J.	1	5		108	36	178	18
Hammond, Ind.	6	17		278	216	314	95
Hamtramck, Mich.				145	131	172	72
Harrisburg, Pa.	3	23		340	145	111	111
Hartford, Conn.	5	62		706	327	913	247
Hattiesburg, Miss.	8	5		108	100	100	60

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1950, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Haverford, Pa.		1	1	90	34	237	1313
Haverhill, Mass.	1	6	1	137	62	236	1212
Hazleton, Pa.		2		44	18	56	46
Hempstead, N. Y.	2	10	11	175	82	177	62
Highland Park, Mich.	2	41	37	220	181	602	40
High Point, N. C.	2	14	196	143	43	143	69
Hoboken, N. J.	1	9	25	123	38	46	155
Holyoke, Mass.		4		45	44	2	856
Honolulu, T. H.	5	40	82	991	477	83	45
Hot Springs, Ark.	6	8	49	73	39		176
Houston, Tex.	91	318	233	4,655	1,039	4,872	1,706
Huntington, W. Va.	7	25	76	296	136	359	24
Huntington Park, Calif.	1	23	3	199	126	469	32
Hutchinson, Kans.	2	5	14	150	30	400	32
Independence, Mo.	2	4		98	45	334	102
Indianapolis, Ind.	30	203	242	2,364	1,323	3,683	1,029
Inglewood, Calif.	1	13	10	327	210	610	21
Iowa City, Iowa	1	4		13	36	132	23
Irondequoit, N. Y.		1		49	2	97	10
Irrington, N. J.	1	18	4	236	2	273	19
Ithaca, N. Y.		2	1	25	7	130	45
Jackson, Mich.	2	9	51	176	147	575	25
Jackson, Miss.	14	6	47	445	133	182	19
Jackson, Tenn.	3	11	13	179	99	1,971	24
Jacksonville, Fla.	32	164	158	1,446	224	1,971	15
Jamestown, N. Y.		7	2	79	23	155	24
Jersey City, N. J.		15		90	261	351	24
Johnson City, Tenn.	2	4		139	66	324	24
Johnstown, Pa.		10	6	133	66	214	24
Joliet, Ill.		13	5	211	24	219	24
Joplin, Mo.		1	2	133	153	214	24
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	12	12	32	3	132	24
Kankakee, Ill.	4	1	13	43	13	132	24
Kannapolis, N. C.		13	60	382	157	239	24
Kansas City, Kans.	40	460	487	1,641	1,744	2,483	24
Kearny, N. J.		2	3	46	40	113	24
Kenosha, Wis.		2		32	47	213	24
Kingston, N. Y.	1		3	49	3	71	24
Knoxville, Tenn.	13	74	63	62	402	71	24
Kokomo, Ind.	1	14	4	13	46	173	24
Lackawanna, N. Y.	1	5	2	36	1	59	24
La Crosse, Wis.		1	1	134	1	474	24
LaFayette, Ind.	1	1	12	134	1	82	24
Lafayette, La.	1	1		4			24
Lake Charles, La.		5	33	79	109	171	24
Lakeland, Fla.	4	8	33	169	100	139	24
Lakewood, Ohio	1	11	1	139	33	419	24
Lancaster, Pa.	1	12	13	143	36	236	24
Lansing, Mich.		2	9	249	36	736	24
Laredo, Tex.		3	16	120	39	321	24
Lawrence, Mass.		13	5	183	39	321	24
Lawton, Okla.				Only 6 months received			24
Lebanon, Pa.				Only 6 months received			24
Lewiston, Maine		3	2	42	91	312	24
Lexington, Ky.	3	50	133	399	226	662	166
Lima, Ohio	6	13	13	194	151	300	94
Lincoln, Nebr.	3		55	202	162	363	193
Lincoln Park, Mich.		10		83	137	253	153
Linden, N. J.	2			147	97	157	153
Little Rock, Ark.	6	47	1	539	(1)	1,127	107
Lockport, N. Y.		3	1	39		81	24
Long Beach, Calif.	4	13	139	1,423	(1)	2,940	459
Lorain, Ohio	4	17	29	103	98	160	160
Los Angeles, Calif.	32	280	642	10,610	11,210	19,120	4,545

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1950, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Louisville, Ky.	50	471	497	2 674	1,793	2 338	1,340
Lowell, Mass.		14		183	96	133	121
Lower Merion, Pa.	3	5	3	113	23	33	13
Lubbock, Tex.	10	33	30	278	23	36	133
Lynchburg, Va.	3	9	61	140	45	36	36
Lynn, Mass.	1	13		248	248		95
Lynwood, Calif.		19		149	94		21
Macon, Ga.	10	49	35	341	190	421	147
Madison, Wis.		13	12	211	151	148	33
Malden, Mass.		13		114	55	114	35
Manchester, N. H.		3	3	97	71	33	46
Manitowish, Wis.		1	1	46	73	22	56
Mansfield, Ohio.	2	12	1	121	79	22	34
Marion, Ind.		1		40	21	37	36
Marion, Ohio.		1	2	73	70	36	36
Mason City, Iowa				23	28	11	108
Massillon, Ohio.		11		22	24		
Maywood, Ill.	1	15		22	25	13	13
McKeesport, Pa.		19	2	15	45	23	13
Medford, Mass.		1		7	46	23	13
Melrose, Mass.	1	10		22	13	13	14
Memphis, Tenn.	2	24	17	1,522	30	17	14
Meriden, Conn.	1	12	1	23	10	7	13
Meridian, Miss.		1	2	4	10	19	13
Miami, Fla.	2	22	21	247	27	42	24
Miami Beach, Fla.		23	19	24	45	36	108
Michigan City, Ind.	1	12	1	12	13	13	13
Middletown, Conn.		1	1	12	13	13	13
Middletown, Ohio.		1	1	12	13	13	13
Milwaukee, Wis.	10	23	14	313	1,133	4	24
Minneapolis, Minn.	9	36	23	1,122	1,096	2 34	23
Mishawaka, Ind.		2	3	24	13	19	13
Mobile, Ala.	21	24	13	112	47	12	46
Moline, Ill.		2	4	12	4	21	4
Monroe, La.	4	10	14	24	4	21	4
Montclair, N. J.		4	4	21	13	13	21
Montgomery, Ala.	24	19	116	516	126	13	17
Morgantown, W. Va.		12		13	11	13	10
Mount Lebanon, Pa.	1	1	1	4	19	13	4
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1	3	2	4	4	13	4
Muncie, Ind.	3	25	14	23	133	46	22
Muskegon, Mich.	1	15	19	108	103	46	13
Muskogee, Okla.	1	4	2	13	11	13	13
Nashua, N. H.		12	13	216	4	21	51
Nashville, Tenn.	42	12	13	216	4	21	51
New Albany, Ind.	1	3	2	2	24	13	47
Newark, N. J.	24	26	26	1,272	1,054	1,111	1,04
Newark, Ohio.		14	2	12	39	34	33
New Bedford, Mass.		4	2	12	24	23	4
New Britain, Conn.		4	2	12	24	23	4
New Brunswick, N. J.				Only 7 months received			
Newburgh, N. Y.		6	3	24	27	13	46
New Castle, Pa.	1	24	47	24	27	13	13
New Haven, Conn.	1	4	12	24	27	13	13
New Kensington, Pa.		3	14	13	54	26	33
New London, Conn.		2	14	13	54	26	33
New Orleans, La.	63	24	11	274	1,280	2	13
Newport, Ky.		4	11	24	46		4
Newport, R. I.	1	2	115	12	51	21	44
Newport News, Va.	1	2	115	12	51	21	44
New Rochelle, N. Y.	2	3	24	24	52	104	60
Newton, Mass.		9	4	24	159	33	34
New York, N. Y.				Complete data not received			
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4	13	24	260	137	21	23
Norfolk, Va.	13	21	24	1,648	1,132	27	23

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1950, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Norman, Okla.	1	1		49	66	154	25
Norristown, Pa.	1	5	3	29	13	47	34
Northampton, Mass.	3	1		30	18	59	13
North Bergen, N. J.	1	4		94	38	89	31
North Little Rock, Ark.	3	30	44	114	49	206	43
Norwalk, Conn.		1	33	101	(1)	243	16
Norwood, Ohio.	1	2		93	42	115	13
Nutley, N. J.		4		35	18	33	5
Oakland, Calif.	20	405	393	2,614	441	6,309	1,008
Oak Park, Ill.		20		132	61	202	29
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	1	2	81	49	24	141	14
Odessa, Tex.	2	3	2	73	59	79	69
Ogden, Utah.	1	25	33	243	151	1,080	164
Oklahoma City, Okla.	15	178	145	1,701	287	2,026	260
Omaha, Nebr.	12	91	80	767	439	2,365	750
Orange, N. J.		10	16	113	36	98	12
Orlando, Fla.	9	11	164	161	167	408	113
Oshkosh, Wis.		1	1	1	1	1	1
Ottumwa, Iowa.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Owensboro, Ky.	1	17	19	143	76	331	93
Paducah, Ky.		18	35	18	(1)	57	31
Palo Alto, Calif.		1	3	59	111	577	12
Panama City, Fla.	4	5	5	76	25	34	12
Parkersburg, W. Va.		3	1	71	32	144	42
Parma, Ohio.		1		92	56	135	6
Pasadena, Calif.	4	69	327	621	335	1,123	134
Passaic, N. J.	10	10	89	146	100	291	54
Patterson, N. J.	10	10	89	146	100	291	54
Pawtucket, R. I.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pensacola, Fla.	4	17	6	23	120	547	24
Peoria, Ill.	5	76	105	416	176	911	243
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1	3	10	42	(1)	153	34
Petersburg, Va.	3	1	1	151	160	655	203
Philadelphia, Pa.	113	1,358	1,242	5,716	2,716	4,560	1,200
Phoenix, Ariz.	13	26	113	643	441	1,074	487
Pine Bluff, Ark.	5	5	24	139	123	140	34
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	4	34	112	71	333	1,120
Pittsfield, Mass.	1	1	2	124	27	124	33
Plainfield, N. J.	2	2	2	112	116	331	29
Pocatello, Idaho.	14	9	9	116	76	28	21
Pomona, Calif.	18	18	11	220	76	558	140
Portage, Mich.	4	4	16	16	157	338	146
Port Arthur, Tex.	1	4	15	15	41	228	228
Port Huron, Mich.	1	1	6	13	59	419	73
Portland, Maine.	2	15	15	218	197	712	123
Portland, Oreg.	8	24	180	2,138	1,376	4,743	813
Portsmouth, Ohio	1	21	5	212	77	374	123
Portsmouth, Va.	15	51	24	356	192	460	123
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	4	4	24	131	49	243	43
Providence, R. I.	5	49	31	1,055	418	1,433	316
Provo, Utah.					12	530	42
Pueblo, Colo.				No reports received			
Quincy, Ill.	1	9	1	1	54	228	228
Quincy, Mass.	1	14	1	1	1	1	1
Racine, Wis.	1	14	1	1	1	1	1
Raleigh, N. C.	6	23	141	267	261	515	168
Rapid City, S. Dak.	1	1	3	3	47	104	23
Reading, Pa.	14	18	18	362	103	463	123
Redondo Beach, Calif.	8	3	3	173	18	233	37
Redwood City, Calif.	2	5	7	83	33	445	37
Reno, Nev.	3	34	17	127	24	620	157
Revere, Mass.	1	10	4	137	57	280	57
Richmond, Calif.	4	56	103	426	190	1,112	157
Richmond, Ind.	14	14	29	16	12	207	207
Richmond, Va.	5	179	275	1,425	74	2,171	523

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1950, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thief		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Riverside, Calif.	3	8	17	208	145	639	1043
Roanoke, Va.	1	19	38	201	259	885	18
Rochester, Minn.	2	2	35	35	48	75	18
Rochester, N. Y.	3	52	79	853	345	1,905	344
Rockford, Ill.	2	15	21	191	156	707	73
Rock Island, Ill.	3	17	3	123	112	360	134
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1	1	2	114	50	234	35
Rome, Ga.	2	5	33	80	48	254	45
Rome, N. Y.	1	1	3	36	23	127	44
Roswell, N. Mex.	3	6	13	86	51	232	52
Royal Oak, Mich.	1	9	1	26	54	507	176
Sacramento, Calif.	6	170	291	633	1,033	3,485	1,027
Saginaw, Mich.	6	13	22	306	263	1,212	137
St. Cloud, Minn.	1	2	1	40	24	183	10
St. Joseph, Mo.	1	15	25	234	133	743	141
St. Louis, Mo.	3	83	2	3,744	1,406	5,517	1,335
St. Paul, Minn.	1	130	151	1,047	367	3,792	348
St. Petersburg, Fla.	1	14	10	321	285	513	23
Salem, Mass.	1	3	1	173	24	161	38
Salem, Ore.	1	5	2	103	53	471	38
Salina, Kans.	1	1	1	113	71	223	14
Salt Lake City, Utah	3	23	2	472	113	1,242	314
San Angelo, Tex.	4	23	2	133	2	223	13
San Antonio, Tex.	2	15	22	1,213	597	3,123	275
San Bernardino, Calif.	1	29	21	502	332	1,383	173
San Diego, Calif.	10	24	65	790	997	3,406	1,174
Sandusky, Ohio	1	4	15	91	76	274	14
San Francisco, Calif.	40	1,037	511	4,021	1,435	9,214	1,172
San Jose, Calif.	2	14	1	436	40	1,919	135
San Leandro, Calif.	1	10	1	142	10	36	135
San Mateo, Calif.	1	10	1	130	101	343	54
Santa Ana, Calif.	1	14	1	174	173	243	24
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1	4	1	144	136	234	24
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1	4	1	38	38	188	18
Santa Monica, Calif.	1	4	1	47	42	1,211	13
Savannah, Ga.	12	26	106	90	52	267	133
Schenectady, N. Y.	12	12	12	210	102	307	108
Scranton, Pa.	12	17	12	318	151	437	108
Seattle, Wash.	19	507	111	2,915	1,151	4,337	1,172
Shaker Heights, Ohio	1	12	12	48	38	187	14
Sharon, Pa.	1	2	5	31	23	116	14
Sheboygan, Wis.	1	1	1	14	14	159	14
Shreveport, La.	20	16	25	142	223	573	166
Sioux City, Iowa	1	17	17	240	211	311	135
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1	1	1	210	38	341	35
Somerville, Mass.	1	24	1	32	28	37	135
South Bend, Ind.	3	45	56	457	328	1,171	166
South Gate, Calif.	1	24	1	231	131	456	141
Spartanburg, S. C.	5	12	13	207	98	222	24
Spokane, Wash.	3	50	13	708	411	2,032	324
Springfield, Ill.	13	14	13	142	175	631	132
Springfield, Mass.	11	11	13	347	190	971	135
Springfield, Mo.	13	13	1	129	71	340	36
Springfield, Ohio	1	23	21	211	219	461	115
Stamford, Conn.	1	2	1	211	219	461	115
Steubenville, Ohio	1	23	31	28	70	119	46
Stockton, Calif.	8	153	82	1,724	288	1,949	246
Stratford, Conn.	1	1	1	12	45	121	18
Superior, Wis.	1	2	5	12	18	344	34
Syracuse, N. Y.	1	36	17	562	471	1,400	207
Tacoma, Wash.	4	143	17	730	529	1,438	300
Tallahassee, Fla.	3	4	2	111	50	1,315	52
Tampa, Fla.	14	26	5	940	514	1,317	225
Taunton, Mass.	1	1	1	42	42	225	57
Teaneck, N. J.	1	1	1	32	32	72	9

TABLE 35.—Number of offenses known to the police, 1950, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder— non- fatal— man- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny— <i>theft</i>		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Terre Haute, Ind.	2	15	13	433	93	519	83
Toledo, Ohio	9	175	229	1,365	754	2,817	449
Topeka, Kans.	6	45	50	378	190	1,017	191
Torrington, Conn.	1	1	1	18	13	51	8
Trenton, N. J.	3	43	63	313	214	354	126
Troy, N. Y.	2	6	13	311	102	46	89
Tucson, Ariz.	3	44	63	369	224	1,134	187
Tulsa, Okla.	2	105	76	1,307	824	1,736	339
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	4	5	169	96	65	162	27
Tyler, Tex.		1	5	74	43	116	77
Union City, N. J.		9	6	153	47	128	96
Union Township, N. J.		4	8	74	49	71	10
University City, Mo.		13	12	177	81	144	25
Upper Darby, Pa.		4	7	136	54	229	94
Utica, N. Y.	1	13	4	194	90	508	72
Valley Stream, N. Y.		5		78	38	107	21
Vancouver, Wash.	1	23	7	141	93	327	40
Vicksburg, Miss.	3	2	2	46	32	44	15
Waco, Tex.	5		99	211	41	356	100
Waltham, Mass.		5	1	145	37	345	36
Warren, Ohio	1	25	2	198	38	298	64
Warwick, R. I.				154	94	118	9
Washington, D. C.	66	712	4,205	3,618	1,759	7,941	1,305
Washington, Pa.		4	2	42	27	128	29
Waterbury, Conn.		9	2	258	119	346	148
Waterloo, Iowa		8		190	32	415	83
Watertown, Mass.		6	3	56	50	164	16
Watertown, N. Y.		3	4	92	63	223	23
Waukegan, Ill.	1	15	31	112	68	255	47
Wausau, Wis.				33	16	136	13
Wauwatosa, Wis.		1		52	34	136	11
West Allis, Wis.	1		2	57	31	121	32
West Hartford, Conn.	1			50	21	68	8
West Haven, Conn.	1	6		102	16	54	5
West New York, N. J.		2		58	19	9	25
West Orange, N. J.		2		45	44	81	7
West Palm Beach, Fla.	4	12	2	157	73	203	25
Weymouth, Mass.				No reports received			
Wheeling, W. Va.	1		9	168	83	151	38
White Plains, N. Y.	1	9	72	115	147	244	33
Wichita, Kans.	9	51	49	553	320	1,538	232
Wichita Falls, Tex.	5	58	109	457	226	1,067	544
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	9	20	123	96	163	71
Wilkinsburg, Pa.		9	21	91	15	153	26
Williamsport, Pa.		1		116	50	374	51
Wilmington, Del.	7	37	4	418	276	951	248
Wilmington, N. C.	5	18	316	330	119	348	91
Winston-Salem, N. C.	14	35	186	501	175	445	81
Woodbridge, N. J.				No reports received			
Woonsocket, R. I.		5		107	99	193	45
Worcester, Mass.	3	44	11	658	338	932	251
Wyandotte, Mich.	2	4	2	72	62	131	35
Yakima, Wash.		20	14	158	173	1,176	133
Yonkers, N. Y.	2	20	42	330	109	666	102
York, Pa.	3	20	6	127	63	247	36
Youngstown, Ohio	6	53	37	423	350	762	145
Zanesville, Ohio	1	9		106	63	214	21

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

Offenses in Territories and Possessions

A complete set of reports was received during 1950 from six Territories and possessions of the United States and the available data are shown in table 36. Figures included are those reported by the First Judicial Division of Alaska; Honolulu City and Honolulu County separately, Kauai County and Maui County in the Territory of Hawaii; and Puerto Rico. The figures include both urban and rural crime except that the data for Honolulu City do not include offenses occurring in Honolulu County.

TABLE 36.—Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, 1950

[Population figures based on 1950 decennial census preliminary counts]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50.	Under \$50	
Alaska: First judicial division (Juneau), population, 27,572; number of offenses known.....	2	1	2	19	10	12	3
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 245,612; number of offenses known.....	5	40	82	991	477	2,656	265
Honolulu County, population, 101,917; number of offenses known.....	3	4	21	281	95	441	62
Kauai County, population, 29,838; number of offenses known.....	1	.....	5	72	11	143	7
Maui County, population, 48,387; number of offenses known.....	3	.....	10	99	19	273	5
Puerto Rico: Population, 2,205,398; number of offenses known.....	245	72	772	1,936	416	5,570	58

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIME DATA

While all police agencies participating in the uniform crime reporting program forward monthly Return A reports to the F B I, the cities with population over 25,000 are requested also to forward a Supplement to Return A furnishing additional information relative to the part I offense classes, with the exception of criminal homicide and aggravated assault. While the records systems of all large city police departments do not readily provide complete information requested on the Supplement to Return A, most of them do and thus it is possible to summarize additional data relative to most of the part I offense classes.

The police in 359 cities over 25,000 in population reported a total of 458,464 larceny offenses, 23.2 percent of which involved property valued in excess of \$50, and in 61 percent of the cases the property stolen was valued at from \$5 to \$50 and the remaining 15.8 percent constituted thefts of property valued at less than \$5.

The larceny classification constitutes the largest single group of offenses known to the police and the supplemental reports indicate that 17.5 percent of these crimes are thefts of some type of auto accessory, while 21.2 percent are thefts of other types of property from automobiles. Thus in 38.7 percent of all the larcenies, something is stolen from an automobile. Bicycle thefts make up another 15 percent of larceny offenses.

These reporting cities showed a total of 190,885 offenses of burglary-breaking or entering and four-fifths of these offenses were committed during the night. Of those burglaries involving nonresidence structures, 9 out of 10 were committed during the hours of darkness, while less than two-thirds of the burglaries of residences were committed during the night.

Of the 30,425 robbery offenses reported by the cities represented in the following tabulation, 56.9 percent were the so-called highway robberies, while nearly one-third were robberies in some type of commercial establishment.

The Supplement to Return A reports forwarded by these larger cities indicate that 44.5 percent of the rape offenses recorded were statutory in character (no force used—victim under the age of consent).

The police in the 359 cities mentioned above reported 85,865 automobile thefts in 1950 and 78,709 or 91.7 percent of the stolen cars recovered.

TABLE 37.—*Offense analysis, by nature of criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, 1950*

[Offenses known to the police in 359 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 48,622,808 based on 1950 decennial census preliminary counts]

Classification	Number of offenses	Percent distribution
Rape:		
Total.....	6,061	100.0
Forcible.....	3,361	55.5
Statutory.....	2,700	44.5
Robbery:		
Total.....	30,425	100.0
Highway.....	17,311	56.9
Commercial house.....	8,100	26.6
Oil Station.....	1,263	4.2
Chain store.....	531	1.7
Residence.....	1,703	5.6
Bank.....	60	.2
Miscellaneous.....	1,457	4.8
Burglary—breaking or entering:		
Total.....	190,985	100.0
Residence (dwelling):		
Committed during night.....	47,432	24.8
Committed during day.....	25,024	13.1
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):		
Committed during night.....	106,494	55.8
Committed during day.....	11,835	6.3
Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):		
Total.....	458,464	100.0
\$50 and over.....	106,355	23.2
\$5 to \$50.....	278,823	61.0
Under \$5.....	73,286	15.8
Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):		
Total.....	458,464	100.0
Pocket-picking.....	6,860	1.5
Purse-snatching.....	8,639	1.8
Shoplifting.....	20,272	4.4
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	97,036	21.2
Auto accessories.....	80,448	17.5
Bicycles.....	68,873	15.0
All others.....	176,636	38.6

Of the cities represented in the foregoing tabulation, 353 were in a position to furnish also complete information relative to the value of property stolen according to type of crime, and they showed \$130,304,673 taken in the 745,781 crimes against property during 1950, for an average value of \$175 for each offense. The loot taken in the average robbery amounted to \$248, while in burglaries the average value of the property stolen was \$127 and in larcenies, \$58. The average car stolen was valued at \$886.

TABLE 38.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, 1950*

[Based on the reports of 353 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 45,631,489 based on 1950 decennial census preliminary counts. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
Total.....	745,781	\$130,304,673	\$175
Robbery.....	29,770	7,370,322	248
Burglary.....	185,366	23,635,685	127
Larceny-theft.....	447,579	25,881,387	58
Auto theft.....	82,866	73,417,279	886

Among the cities over 25,000 in population, 342 reported complete information relative to the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered with subdivision as to type of property. Excluding automobiles, property stolen in these communities was valued at \$53,308,839 and 19.5 percent or \$10,402,721 was recovered during 1950.

TABLE 39.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered, by type of property, 1950*

[Based on reports of 342 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 44,228,484 based on 1950 decennial census preliminary counts. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Total.....	\$121,580,198	\$73,215,982	60.2
Currency, notes, etc.....	16,180,895	1,939,017	12.0
Jewelry and precious metals.....	8,929,171	1,760,100	19.7
Furs.....	2,393,234	151,612	6.4
Clothing.....	5,982,435	988,198	16.5
Locally stolen automobiles.....	68,271,359	62,813,161	92.0
Miscellaneous.....	19,856,114	5,563,794	28.0

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data

During 1950 the F B I examined 793,671 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institutions have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined exceeded the 792,029 prints handled during 1949 by 0.2 percent. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand, one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged

More than 41 percent (330,794) of the records examined during 1950 represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft numbered 213,713, constituting 26.9 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex

Fingerprint cards representing arrests of males during 1950 numbered 717,088, a 0.5 percent increase over the 713,444 cards received during 1949.

Female arrest prints decreased 2.5 percent, from 78,585 during 1949 to 76,583 during 1950, during which year they constituted 9.6 percent of the total arrests.

TABLE 40.—Distribution of arrests by sex, 1950

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	793,671	717,088	76,583	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide.....	6,336	5,482	854	0.8	0.8	1.1
Robbery.....	19,779	18,930	849	2.5	2.6	1.1
Assault.....	39,496	33,168	6,328	5.0	4.7	8.3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	43,673	42,564	1,109	5.5	5.9	1.4
Larceny— theft.....	66,031	58,409	7,622	8.3	8.2	10.0
Auto theft.....	18,398	17,905	493	2.3	2.5	0.6
Embezzlement and fraud.....	21,439	19,306	1,934	2.7	2.7	2.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,289	3,014	275	0.4	0.4	0.4
Arson.....	1,054	932	122	0.1	0.1	0.2
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	11,745	10,395	1,348	1.5	1.4	1.8
Rape.....	9,323	9,323	—	1.2	1.3	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	8,579	3,328	5,241	1.1	0.5	6.8
Other sex offenses.....	19,725	16,851	2,874	2.5	2.3	3.8
Narcotic drug laws.....	8,539	7,495	1,044	1.1	1.0	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	10,376	9,887	489	1.3	1.4	0.6
Offenses against family and children.....	15,228	14,419	809	1.9	2.0	1.1
Liquor laws.....	11,280	9,466	1,794	1.4	1.3	2.3
Driving while intoxicated.....	51,318	49,190	2,128	6.5	6.9	2.8
Road and driving laws.....	14,571	14,255	316	1.8	2.0	0.4
Parking violations.....	309	293	16	(¹)	(¹)	—
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	13,002	12,649	353	1.6	1.8	0.5
Disorderly conduct.....	45,438	39,678	5,760	5.7	5.4	8.3
Drunkennes.....	178,165	162,202	15,963	22.6	22.8	20.9
Vagrancy.....	48,664	41,395	7,069	6.1	5.8	9.1
Gambling.....	13,490	13,965	1,525	2.0	1.9	2.0
Suspicion.....	43,194	41,291	4,903	5.5	5.8	6.4
Not stated.....	7,930	7,023	907	1.0	1.0	1.1
All other offenses.....	2,322	34,401	3,079	0.3	4.8	5.1

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

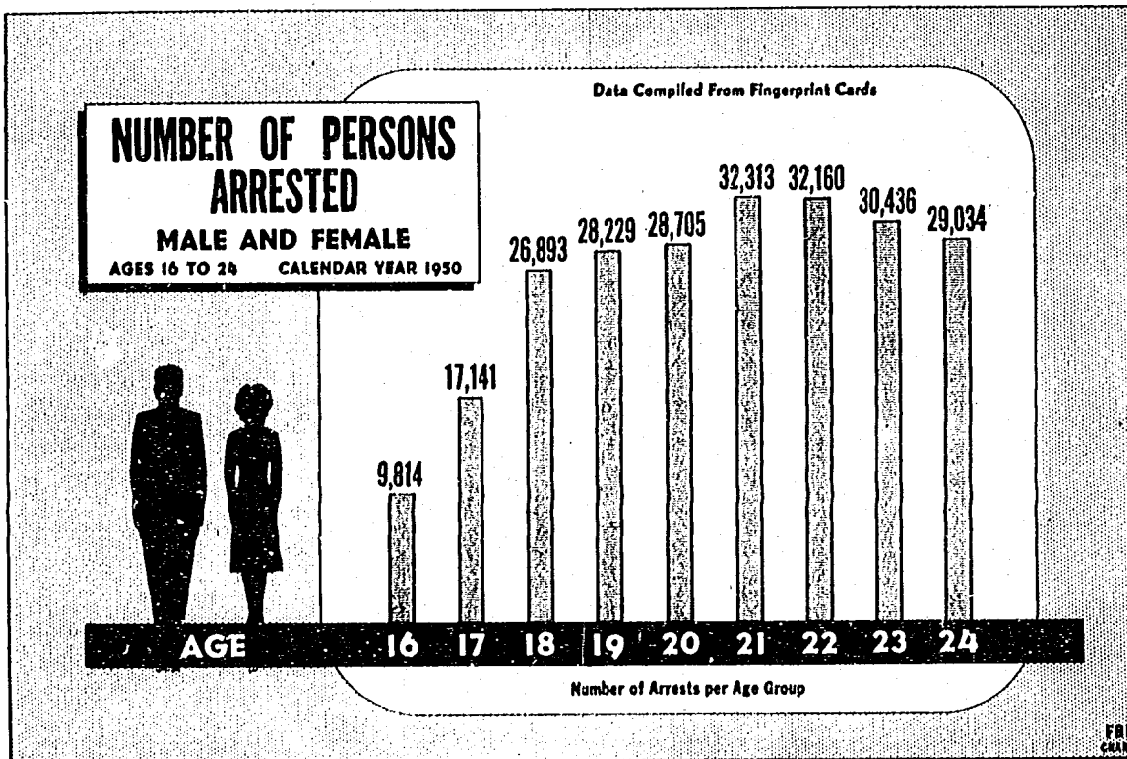


FIGURE 14.

Age

During 1950, males and females under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted numbered 118,426, constituting 14.9 percent of the total arrests. In addition, there were 123,943 (15.6 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 242,369 (30.5 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 132,620 (16.7 percent). The resultant total is 374,989 (47.2 percent) less than 30 years of age. It should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

Youths played a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property as indicated by the following figures: During 1950, there were 185,406 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson; and 53,618 (28.9 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

The extent of the participation of youths in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the following figures: During 1950, 30.5 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 54.1 percent of those charged with robbery, 61.6 percent of those charged with burglary, 45.4 percent of those charged with larceny, and 67.3 percent of those charged with auto theft. Approximately one-half of all crimes against property during 1950 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during 1950 are as follows:

<i>Age:</i>	<i>Number of arrests</i>
21.....	32,313
22.....	32,160
23.....	30,436
24.....	29,034
25.....	28,816

The frequency of male arrests were for ages 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25. Arrests for females showed the largest number occurring at age 22, followed by ages 23, 24, 25, and 21 in that order.

TABLE 41.—Arrests by age groups, 1950

Offense Charged	Age																	Not known	
	Total All Ages	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		50 and over
Total	793,671	3,533	4,111	9,814	17,141	26,893	28,229	28,705	32,313	32,160	30,436	20,034	192,620	108,051	94,385	76,728	58,201	62,913	404
Criminal homicide.....	6,336	19	29	50	88	138	209	293	231	255	216	211	1,205	938	805	596	431	615	1
Robbery.....	19,779	69	100	386	831	1,373	1,416	1,431	1,472	1,311	1,190	1,092	4,061	2,097	1,358	790	399	359	8
Assault.....	69,496	55	117	381	970	1,365	1,618	1,905	2,289	2,379	2,637	2,596	12,111	9,627	7,611	6,552	3,681	4,872	28
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	43,673	1,161	1,111	2,375	3,292	3,737	3,310	2,869	2,788	2,424	2,121	1,815	6,566	3,830	2,579	1,701	1,070	1,010	10
Larceny— theft.....	66,031	792	659	1,797	2,973	4,490	3,042	3,571	3,377	3,180	2,850	2,559	10,019	7,281	5,739	4,420	3,302	4,624	33
Auto theft.....	18,398	113	630	1,291	1,695	1,821	1,520	1,303	1,126	1,029	870	791	2,782	1,493	893	421	218	171	3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	21,439	15	21	52	147	291	301	480	601	722	809	823	4,398	3,014	3,058	2,257	1,612	2,131	11
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,299	9	13	42	78	147	155	151	149	131	124	121	691	473	383	366	215	268	3
Arson.....	1,054	13	8	17	23	40	27	41	49	42	30	45	179	139	112	80	80	126	3
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	11,743	22	38	109	186	336	411	472	468	510	539	551	2,517	1,819	1,352	989	683	735	3
Rape.....	9,323	27	49	162	151	716	773	720	661	603	491	490	1,610	953	693	394	230	423	3
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	8,678	1	5	19	55	147	221	211	396	491	453	410	1,922	1,330	1,011	729	478	538	3
Other sex offenses.....	19,725	31	52	125	247	447	560	625	807	808	848	821	3,732	2,810	2,368	1,701	1,243	2,470	0
Narcotic drug laws.....	8,439	2	20	75	159	397	478	514	610	623	591	472	1,789	987	676	473	338	458	0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	10,376	10	12	430	285	447	447	441	537	529	485	450	2,091	1,420	1,077	707	551	626	2
Offenses against family and children.....	15,258	4	1	11	27	109	199	320	505	616	696	685	3,014	2,889	2,109	1,533	843	770	5
Liquor laws.....	11,260	2	11	41	135	326	422	387	351	291	313	312	1,047	1,589	1,071	1,322	927	1,489	0
Driving while intoxicated.....	51,318	8	7	29	122	392	636	939	1,381	1,521	1,612	1,738	9,164	8,410	7,065	6,643	4,771	5,034	23
Road and driving laws.....	14,571	3	9	78	219	691	895	924	1,047	963	821	792	3,010	1,810	1,320	843	631	612	4
Parking violations.....	309				3	3	3	3	13	13	20	22	8	62	51	53	30	13	
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	13,032	10	30	90	216	676	797	738	847	790	770	693	2,625	1,719	1,229	788	510	790	0
Disorderly conduct.....	45,438	81	94	286	701	1,459	1,700	1,810	2,158	2,225	1,945	1,812	8,249	6,261	5,229	4,033	3,000	4,390	19
Drunkenness.....	178,165	31	42	163	538	1,467	2,051	2,454	3,482	3,963	4,012	4,021	22,616	24,548	27,131	25,938	21,813	33,681	109
Vagrancy.....	48,604	28	169	379	959	1,793	1,858	1,739	2,090	2,010	1,707	1,717	7,119	6,019	5,487	4,821	4,179	6,132	33
Chambling.....	15,490	3	3	13	36	101	150	171	247	313	347	334	2,153	2,322	2,558	2,286	1,758	2,691	7
Suspicion.....	46,184	239	312	769	1,754	2,338	2,211	2,201	2,391	2,351	2,020	1,923	8,365	5,763	4,670	3,117	2,589	3,017	27
Not stated.....	7,930	8	6	32	85	201	203	263	270	261	261	261	1,295	1,670	1,002	861	715	1,051	3
All other offenses.....	36,322	535	698	1,015	1,320	1,725	1,725	1,657	1,801	1,761	1,568	1,520	6,358	4,740	3,891	2,971	2,114	2,901	26

TABLE 42.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 18, under 21, and under 25 years of age, 1950

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 18 years of age	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 18 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Total.....	753,671	34,599	118,426	342,369	4.4	14.9	30.5
Criminal homicide.....	6,336	186	736	1,712	2.9	11.6	37.0
Robbery.....	19,779	1,389	5,612	10,707	7.0	28.4	54.1
Assault.....	59,496	1,232	6,150	15,931	2.1	10.3	26.8
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	43,673	7,849	17,771	28,869	18.0	40.7	61.6
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	66,031	6,041	17,954	28,990	9.1	27.2	45.4
Auto theft.....	18,398	3,942	8,592	12,387	21.4	46.7	67.3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	21,439	235	1,373	4,328	1.1	6.4	20.2
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	3,259	142	579	1,137	4.3	17.6	34.6
Arson.....	1,054	61	199	341	5.8	18.0	32.4
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	11,743	346	1,398	3,645	2.9	13.4	31.0
Rape.....	9,323	629	2,928	3,092	7.3	31.4	54.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	8,579	80	692	2,461	.9	8.1	29.0
Other sex offenses.....	19,725	445	2,073	3,357	2.3	10.5	27.2
Narcotic drug laws.....	5,539	247	1,546	3,812	2.9	18.1	44.6
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.....	10,376	457	1,762	3,769	4.4	17.0	36.3
Offenses against family and children.....	15,235	43	674	3,175	.3	4.4	20.8
Liquor laws.....	11,260	195	1,330	2,608	1.7	12.8	23.1
Driving while intoxicated.....	31,315	166	2,123	2,379	.3	4.1	16.3
Road and driving laws.....	14,371	339	2,818	6,411	2.3	19.3	44.0
Parking violations.....	309	3	21	24	1.0	6.8	27.2
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	13,052	1,346	2,367	5,469	2.7	18.1	41.9
Disorderly conduct.....	45,438	1,165	6,164	14,334	2.6	13.6	31.5
Drunkenness.....	173,163	776	6,748	22,426	.4	3.8	12.6
Vagrancy.....	48,604	1,494	6,886	14,484	3.1	14.2	29.8
Gambling.....	15,490	55	480	1,721	.4	3.1	11.1
Suspicion.....	46,194	3,044	9,877	18,571	6.6	21.4	40.2
Not stated.....	7,930	131	818	1,887	1.7	10.3	23.5
All other offenses.....	38,322	3,508	8,615	15,238	9.2	22.5	39.8

Criminal Repeaters

Of all the 793,671 arrest records examined, 477,574 (60.2 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the FBI. For males the percentage having prior records was 61.7 and for females the percentage was 46.1. These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records and in no way relate to the Civil Identification Files of the FBI.

For males and females combined, the percentage with a prior fingerprint record was 14.8 at age 15, and this figure rose rapidly to 44.0 at age 20. For males, the percentage was 15.5 at age 15 and 45.0 at age 20. For females, the percentage with prior fingerprint records was 6.9 at age 15 and 33.7 at age 20.

TABLE 43.—Percentage of arrests with previous fingerprint records, 1950

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Vagrancy.....	74.4	Offenses against family and children.....	55.0
Drunkenness.....	70.9	Driving while intoxicated.....	52.9
Narcotic drug laws.....	70.3	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	52.4
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	70.1	Liquor laws.....	52.3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	65.9	Gambling.....	51.0
Robbery.....	63.2	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	50.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	59.1	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	50.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	57.9	Arson.....	45.8
All other offenses.....	56.9	Parking violations ¹	45.6
Larceny—theft.....	56.9	Criminal homicide.....	43.8
Suspicion.....	56.8	Rape.....	41.9
Assault.....	56.1	Sex offenses.....	41.2
Auto theft.....	55.8	Road and driving laws.....	41.1
Disorderly conduct.....	55.1		

¹ Only 309 fingerprint cards received representing arrests for violations of parking regulations.

Race

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Members of the white race represented 576,422 of the 793,671 arrest records received, while 205,576 were Negroes, 7,334 were Indians, 842 Chinese, 285 Japanese, and 3,212 were representatives of other races.

TABLE 44.—Arrests by race, 1950

Offense charged	Total all races	Race					All others
		White	Negro	Indian	Chi- nese	Japa- nese	
Total.....	793,671	576,422	205,576	7,334	842	285	3,212
Criminal homicide.....	6,336	3,372	1,282	36	2	1	35
Robbery.....	19,779	12,517	7,060	93	14	1	83
Assault.....	59,486	31,277	27,619	281	41	13	263
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	43,673	31,776	11,534	196	21	13	133
Larceny—theft.....	66,051	44,776	20,672	307	49	25	202
Auto theft.....	18,395	14,695	3,500	144	6	4	49
Embezzlement and fraud.....	21,439	18,346	2,962	65	10	14	42
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,259	2,209	1,030	12	6	3	9
Arson.....	11,054	806	1,251	6			1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	14,743	9,927	1,689	89	3	2	82
Rape.....	9,823	6,473	2,717	46			2
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	8,579	5,190	3,260	38	32	21	38
Other sex offenses.....	19,725	16,057	3,473	75	14	7	98
Narcotic drug laws.....	8,339	3,959	4,262	18	175	3	142
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	10,376	5,082	5,198	24	12		58
Offenses against the family and children.....	15,236	11,708	3,415	69	4		40
Liquor laws.....	11,260	5,841	5,306	80	11	3	19
Driving while intoxicated.....	51,315	44,911	5,708	308	9	16	168
Road and driving laws.....	14,371	10,746	3,692	118	3	1	35
Parking violations.....	309	210	98	1			
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	13,052	9,463	3,431	83	8	4	63
Disorderly conduct.....	45,435	31,217	13,610	465	20	11	175
Drunkenness.....	178,163	143,867	30,040	3,313	33	50	662
Vagrancy.....	48,604	37,157	10,857	304	57	18	211
Gambling.....	15,490	7,884	7,462	10	172	41	221
Suspicion.....	46,194	32,751	13,054	251	26		110
Not stated.....	7,930	6,179	1,553	133	11	5	47
All other offenses.....	35,322	28,346	9,454	229	96	12	185

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft).*—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).*—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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UNIFORM
CRIME
REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS



ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XXII—Number 2
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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S.
Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XXII

January 1952

Number 2

SUMMARY

Estimated Number of Major Crimes

Crimes increased to an estimated 1,882,160 serious offenses during 1951. This is an increase of 92,130 crimes or 5.1 percent over the 1950 figure. Wanton killers caused the death of 12,330 individuals within the boundaries of the continental United States while an additional 147,530 persons were feloniously assaulted by rapists and potential killers, in crimes of rape, aggravated assault and robbery. Major crimes during 1951 averaged 5,157 each day or 34 felonious homicides, 1,115 burglaries, 143 robberies, 3,064 larcenies, 46 rapes, 540 auto thefts, and 215 aggravated assaults.

Crime Trends

Crime was up 5.1 percent throughout the Nation with cities registering a 5.2 percent increase and rural areas a 5.0 percent increase. A Nation-wide increase of 15.3 percent in auto thefts and 7.1 percent in larcenies occurred with negligent manslaughter and rapes showing rises of 3.4 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively. Murders, robberies, aggravated assaults, and burglaries reflected slight downward trends of 2.9, 2.1, 2.9, and 1.2 percent, respectively.

Monthly Variations

Traffic deaths due to negligent manslaughter occur more frequently during winter months. Other crimes against the person, murder, rape, and aggravated assaults, tend generally to increase in the warmer months of the year. An unusual increase in murders was noted for December 1951. Robberies, burglaries, and thefts constituting crimes against property, are at their highest point during the colder months of the year.

Property Recovered

Almost 92 percent of stolen automobiles were recovered by police during 1951. Currency and jewelry valued at almost 15 percent of the total value stolen were recovered. Recoveries of other types of

property were made as follows: Furs, 3.7 percent; clothing, 16.6 percent; and miscellaneous property, 26.0 percent.

Persons Arrested

The 831,288 local fingerprint arrest records examined by the FBI during 1951 exceeded by 4.7 percent the number in 1950. Major violations were represented in more than 41 percent of the arrest figures. Age 23 predominated in the frequency of arrests, followed by ages 22, 21, 24, and 26, in that order. Females arrested increased 11.3 percent in 1951, a reversal of the trend at the end of 1950 when a 2.5 percent decrease was noted.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The police statistics herein concern local offenses only and in no manner relate to crimes characterized as exclusively Federal.

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

REPORTING AREA

During 1951 one or more crime reports were received from 3,113 city and village police departments, 2,146 county police agencies, 13 State police, and 9 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, for a total of 5,281 contributors as compared with 5,211 in 1950. The 1950 census figures were used in compiling the crime data for this issue of the bulletin.

CRIME TRENDS

Estimated Number of Major Crimes

Crime increased 5.1 percent during 1951 throughout the United States, rising to a total of 1,882,160 serious offenses or 92,130 over the 1950 estimates. Major crimes during 1951 averaged 5.157 each day or 34 felonious homicides, 1,115 burglaries, 143 robberies, 3,064 larcenies, 46 rapes, 540 auto thefts, and 215 aggravated assaults.

The untimely death of 12,330 individuals at the hands of killers occurred within the United States during 1951. In addition, 147,530 persons were feloniously assaulted by rapists, robbers, and potential killers in crimes of rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Crimes of negligent manslaughter, consisting principally of traffic fatalities, increased to 5,510 or 3.4 percent over 1950. Victims of rapists numbered 16,800, a 1.3 percent increase over 1950. Auto thieves stole 196,960 automobiles, an increase of 26,180 or 15.3 percent over 1950. Other thefts increased 7.1 percent.

Murders, robberies, aggravated assaults, and burglaries reflected slight downward trends of 2.9, 2.1, 2.9, and 1.2 percent, respectively.

The estimated major crime total is considered conservative since such crimes as arson, embezzlement, carrying concealed weapons, and others are not included.

TABLE 25.—CRIME TRENDS, URBAN AND RURAL

[Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1950-51]

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1950	1951	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,780,030	1,882,160	+92,130	+5.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	7,025	6,820	-205	-2.9
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5,329	5,510	+181	+3.4
Rape.....	16,580	16,800	+220	+1.3
Robbery.....	33,230	32,050	-1,180	-3.6
Aggravated assault.....	80,950	78,640	-2,310	-2.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	411,962	407,130	-4,832	-1.2
Larceny—theft.....	1,044,160	1,118,210	+74,050	+7.1
Auto theft.....	170,780	196,960	+26,180	+15.3

CRIME TRENDS--Urban and Rural



Based on Estimated Number of Major Crimes
in the United States.

1950--1951 PERCENT CHANGE

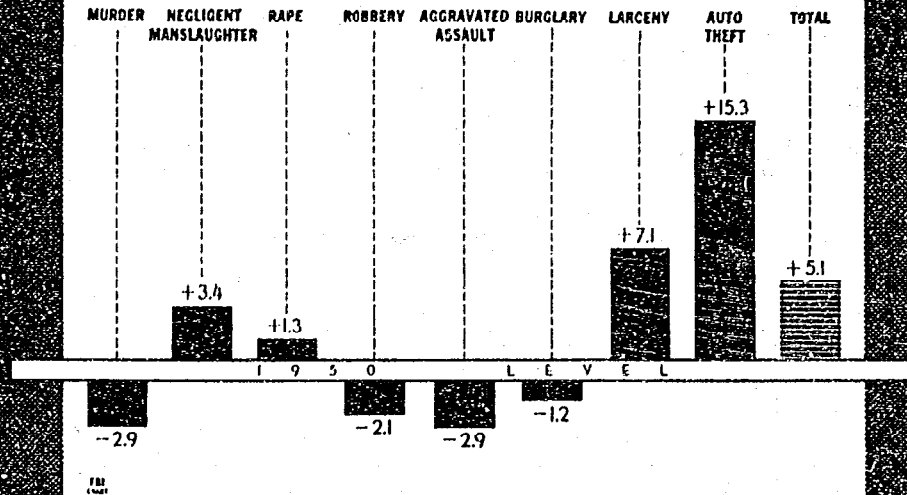


FIGURE 9.

Urban Crime Trends

The trend has been up in urban crime for the 4 years since 1947 when a 5.1 decrease was noted. The figures for 1951, as a whole, are 5.2 percent above those for 1950. The 2,124 identical cities represented in the trend figures for 1951 as compared with 1950 reported 1,091,039 crimes. The indicated cities represent a total population of 68,117,563.

Larcenies, representing 58.4 percent of the crimes reported, increased 7.0 percent. Auto thefts, comprising 11.0 percent of the crimes reported, increased 15.4 percent. Burglaries, second only to larcenies in frequency of occurrence, decreased 1.1 percent. Larcenies, auto thefts, and burglaries combined represent 91 percent of all crimes reported in the trend figures. Combining these three classifications, a 5.8 percent increase is noted. Thus, the percentage change in total crime is controlled by larceny, burglary, and auto theft.

Murders declined 3.7 percent in 1951 to 3,344 killings from 3,474 in 1950 in the cities represented in the trend figures. Murders increased 2.3 percent in 1950 but had decreased 7.6, 2.1, and 5.9 percent, respectively, in the 3 years preceding 1950.

Manslaughter by negligence declined 4 percent in these cities but still 2,181 victims lost their lives through the gross negligence of some other persons. The 1950 figures showed a 15.4 percent increase in negligent manslaughters over 1949. For the 3 years prior to 1950 substantial decreases had been noted of 9.7, 7.7, and 8.9 percent, respectively.

Rapes increased 3.3 percent, from 7,391 in 1950 to 7,635 in 1951. This was the only crime against the person classification reflecting an increase in 1951. In 1947 a 2.9 percent increase over 1946 was noted. During 1948 a 2.3 percent decrease occurred but in 1949 rapes increased 0.3 percent. Again, in 1950, a decrease of 0.7 percent was noted.

The sharp downward trend of minus 11.2 percent in robberies at the end of 1950 was interrupted in 1951, and at the end of the year only 140 less robberies than in 1950 had occurred resulting in a negligible 0.4 percent decrease.

Aggravated assaults have increased steadily in urban communities during the period 1947-50 but last year reflected a 1.4 percent decrease.

Reporting cities are grouped by size in tables, as follows:

Group:	Population
I.....	250,000 and over
II.....	100,000-250,000
III.....	50,000-100,000
IV.....	25,000- 50,000
V.....	10,000- 25,000
VI.....	2,500- 10,000

Decreases in murder are shown for all city groups. The sharpest declines were noted in group V and VI cities, 11.8 and 12.7 percent, respectively. The pattern is not as uniform in the negligent manslaughter classification since the over-all decrease was not followed by the group IV and VI cities. Group IV cities had an increase of 3.2 percent but their smallest neighbors, the group VI cities increased 21.2 percent in the number of negligent manslaughters.

All city groups above 25,000 in population reflected increases in the rape classification ranging from a 5.4 percent increase to a 7.4 percent increase. In the group of cities having between 10,000 and 25,000 population a decrease in rapes of 5.4 percent occurred while the smallest city group, VI, reflected an 18.1 percent decrease.

The total decrease of 0.4 percent for robberies noted in the trends for all cities is not supported by any definite pattern based on the size of cities. The largest city group had a 1.1 percent decrease in robberies while groups II, III, and IV had increases of 4.7, 5.1, and 4.8 percent, respectively. In the two smallest city groups, cities having a population of 10,000-25,000 experienced a 10.7 percent decrease and the smallest cities noted an 11.8 percent decrease.

Burglaries increased 6.7 percent in 1949 but the trend figures reflected a 1.3 percent decrease in 1950 and a 1.1 percent decrease in 1951. Larcenies have been on the increase since 1947 when a 2.3 percent decrease was noted. The percentage increases for city larcenies are as follows: 1948, 2.3; 1949, 4.6; 1950, 0.7; 1951, 7.0.

The 1951 increase of 15.4 percent in auto thefts was in addition to the 6.4 percent increase seen in 1950. The 1950 increase reversed the downward trend in auto thefts noted for 1947-49, when the decreases were 20.7, 8.8, and 2.6 percent, respectively.

Aggravated assaults increased 10.6 percent in group IV and 3.9 percent in group III cities but decreases were found in all other city groups. Burglaries increased only in the largest city group where an 0.8 percent increase was recorded. On the other hand, larcenies increased in all sizes of cities. Auto thefts increased in all city groups with a high of 21.2 percent in group I cities and a low of 1.1 percent in the smallest city group.

Urban crime increased in all geographic divisions except the Mountain States. In the individual crime classifications murder ranged from a decrease of 17.5 percent in the West North Central States to an 11.9 percent increase in the New England States. The West North Central States also reflected a decrease of 28.8 percent in negligent manslaughters, and at the other extreme of the range the South Atlantic States experienced an increase of 10.8 percent.

Robbery increased 4.5 percent in the Middle Atlantic States but a 9.9 percent decrease occurred in the East South Central States.

Between these limits varied trends are noted for other divisions. Larceny and auto theft increased in all geographic divisions except the Mountain States.

The accompanying tables present urban trends by grouping identical cities first by population and then by geographic divisions and State.

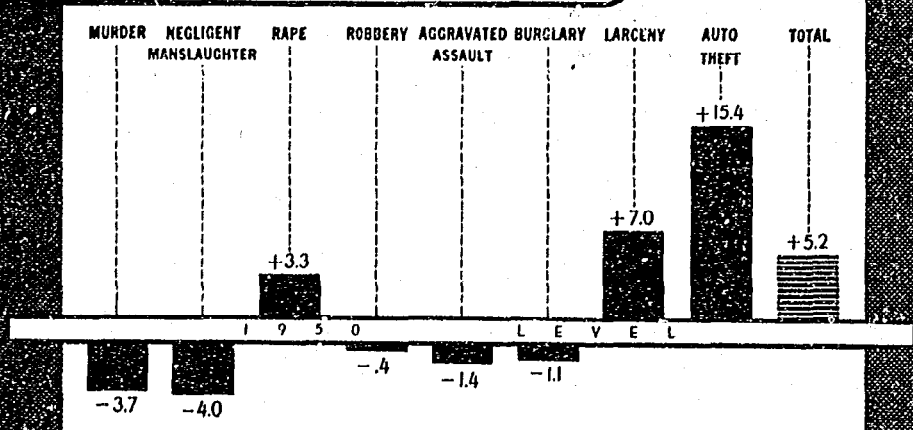
TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1950-51, BY POPULATION GROUPS
[Offenses known to the police in 2,124 cities, total population 68,117,563, based on 1950 decennial census]

Population group	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL:									
1950.....	1,036,935	3,474	2,273	7,391	34,315	49,314	250,714	595,231	104,193
1951.....	1,091,039	3,344	2,151	7,633	34,175	45,645	235,133	636,683	130,200
Percent change.....	+5.2	-3.7	-4.0	+3.3	-0.4	+1.4	-1.1	+7.0	+15.4
Group I: 39 cities over 250,000; total population, 26,641,981:									
1950.....	467,630	1,779	1,103	4,433	133,132	137,133	108,632	248,430	51,779
1951.....	497,323	1,765	1,036	4,576	132,822	137,333	109,632	277,419	62,785
Percent change.....	+6.4	-0.8	-3.4	+3.5	-1.1	+3.3	+0.8	+7.6	+21.2
Group II: 64 cities 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 9,353,381:									
1950.....	160,276	567	49	247	4,044	7,232	37	101,234	16,330
1951.....	171,367	532	48	247	4,532	7,232	37	101,034	13,330
Percent change.....	+6.9	-6.2	-2.3	+2.4	+12.3	+0.0	+0.0	+9.5	+14.1
Group III: 121 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 8,532,462:									
1950.....	132,220	375	223	614	2,534	3,532	39	123,455	12,335
1951.....	136,049	350	223	653	2,534	3,532	39	125,455	13,271
Percent change.....	+2.9	-4.1	+0.0	+6.4	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0	+1.6	+7.4
Group IV: 229 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,990,724:									
1950.....	111,202	223	132	474	1,832	3,534	24,460	73	9,655
1951.....	118,693	220	132	474	1,932	3,934	24,060	73	10,849
Percent change.....	+6.7	-2.5	+0.0	+0.0	+5.5	+10.6	-1.6	+0.0	+13.6
Group V: 602 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 9,355,284:									
1950.....	109,966	314	164	614	1,716	2,923	21,325	37,276	8,633
1951.....	111,198	277	131	581	1,332	2,324	22,325	37,079	9,102
Percent change.....	+2.0	-11.8	-29.1	-5.4	-10.7	-20.0	+4.7	+0.5	+5.5
Group VI: 1,069 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,173,131:									
1950.....	58,541	173	85	45	1,020	1,856	14,211	31,052	4,742
1951.....	58,231	151	85	37	990	1,744	12,851	31,197	4,825
Percent change.....	-0.7	-12.7	+0.0	-17.1	-11.8	-7.4	-8.9	+3.4	+1.1



URBAN CRIME TRENDS

Offenses Known to the Police
1950--1951 PERCENT CHANGE



2,124 CITIES -- TOTAL POPULATION 68,117,563

FBI
1951

FIGURE 10.

TABLE 27.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1950-1951, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES

[Offenses known to the police in 2,124 cities, total population, 68,117,563 based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL 2,124 cities; population, 68,117,563:									
1950.....	1,038,935	3,474	2,273	7,391	34,315	49,314	240,744	595,231	104,193
1951.....	1,091,039	3,344	2,181	7,635	34,175	48,645	235,193	636,663	190,200
Percent change.....	+5.2	-3.7	-4.0	+3.3	-0.4	-1.4	-1.1	+7.0	+15.4
New England, 128 cities; population, 5,295,310:									
1950.....	53,926	59	295	327	885	637	19,496	92,958	5,492
1951.....	54,513	66	151	341	817	625	17,259	97,675	6,587
Percent change.....	+11.1	+11.9	-24.9	+5.2	-9.2	-1.9	-9.2	+5.9	+11.0
Connecticut, 17 cities; population, 925,688:									
1950.....	9,805	14	42	51	444	212	2,628	5,705	949
1951.....	10,691	17	30	48	163	215	2,335	6,668	1,035
Maine, 18 cities; population, 335,119:									
1950.....	3,603	5	8	12	33	15	76	2,121	333
1951.....	3,203	7	5	16	27	13	621	2,232	379
Massachusetts, 60 cities; population, 3,130,321:									
1950.....	31,498	32	130	217	630	310	7,479	17,133	3,924
1951.....	31,021	36	100	245	491	224	6,774	17,706	4,323
New Hampshire, 14 cities; population, 243,616:									
1950.....	1,972	2	6	20	14	6	42	1,305	129
1951.....	1,898	1	10	11	11	10	39	1,339	56
Rhode Island, 9 cities; population, 558,273:									
1950.....	8,190	6	19	51	71	21	1,966	3,581	594
1951.....	8,928	5	13	51	82	26	1,877	4,132	711
Vermont, 10 cities; population, 101,213:									
1950.....	910	1	1	1	1	1	17	63	5
1951.....	982	1	1	1	6	13	184	576	76
Middle Atlantic, 466 cities; population, 19,017,777:									
1950.....	98,513	215	292	812	3,977	4,237	58,358	49,595	11,652
1951.....	103,229	211	259	813	3,519	4,253	57,952	54,963	14,744
Percent change.....	+7.2	-1.9	-11.4	+0.1	-11.5	+0.2	-1.1	+9.9	+27.4
New Jersey, 119 cities; population, 2,807,423:									
1950.....	26,300	64	120	201	735	1,318	7,853	13,071	2,328
1951.....	30,619	72	118	217	908	1,442	8,305	15,940	3,617
New York, 158 cities; population, 3,559,292:									
1950.....	30,317	58	82	139	334	624	7,589	18,748	3,293
1951.....	32,032	48	82	198	424	739	7,149	19,943	3,474
Pennsylvania, 188 cities; population, 5,521,062:									
1950.....	41,125	193	297	472	2,258	2,249	12,931	17,584	5,421
1951.....	42,748	191	185	398	2,187	2,037	12,498	18,780	7,033
East North Central, 523 cities; population, 18,445,615:									
1950.....	279,818	778	421	2,559	12,182	12,473	59,955	158,998	25,582
1951.....	291,886	811	461	2,591	12,108	12,155	58,147	176,159	28,867
Percent change.....	+4.2	+4.2	+9.5	+0.9	-1.9	-0.1	-3.9	+11.4	+22.5
Illinois, 137 cities; population, 5,930,220:									
1950.....	72,047	312	115	795	6,223	5,114	18,667	33,210	7,611
1951.....	50,772	300	128	853	6,286	4,703	19,039	39,809	9,634
Indiana, 73 cities; population, 1,965,443:									
1950.....	30,392	92	47	151	659	791	7,465	18,191	3,026
1951.....	31,183	97	51	179	745	887	6,928	18,737	3,609

TABLE 27.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1950-1951, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rate	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Michigan, 94 cities: population, 3,816,542:									
1950.....	80,541	158	88	963	2,878	4,502	16,182	49,650	6,118
1951.....	87,103	174	104	1,084	3,106	4,561	15,546	54,969	7,529
Ohio, 143 cities: population, 4,324,372:									
1950.....	67,494	201	141	369	2,249	1,875	14,812	42,811	5,036
1951.....	72,561	216	146	428	2,090	2,083	14,163	47,214	6,221
Wisconsin, 76 cities: population, 1,781,038:									
1950.....	19,375	15	30	70	173	191	2,809	14,236	1,791
1951.....	30,270	24	32	77	181	221	2,451	15,586	1,934
West North Central, 252 cities: population, 6,113,343:									
1950.....	83,795	228	153	557	2,434	3,268	17,848	59,781	8,287
1951.....	87,268	288	169	583	2,397	3,300	19,291	52,251	8,629
Percent change.....	+4.3	+27.5	+28.8	+4.7	-2.3	+0.2	+8.1	+2.9	+3.6
Iowa, 60 cities: population, 1,074,935:									
1950.....	12,265	14	18	46	129	70	2,361	7,274	1,390
1951.....	12,366	16	6	32	161	69	2,656	7,006	1,419
Kansas, 50 cities: population, 826,469:									
1950.....	12,522	31	19	62	308	224	3,024	7,746	1,058
1951.....	13,530	23	17	68	274	250	3,173	7,821	1,183
Minnesota, 54 cities: population, 1,425,700:									
1950.....	16,082	23	31	110	462	86	3,406	10,788	1,533
1951.....	16,567	12	27	89	395	72	3,231	11,192	1,879
Missouri, 40 cities: population, 1,926,397:									
1950.....	30,939	130	74	316	1,478	2,726	7,155	16,065	2,125
1951.....	32,719	130	39	339	1,443	2,738	7,127	16,481	2,125
Nebraska, 23 cities: population, 526,138:									
1950.....	6,040	15	8	16	130	159	1,431	5,294	1,014
1951.....	7,807	7	14	15	115	141	1,439	5,168	883
North Dakota, 11 cities: population, 157,009:									
1950.....	2,050		3		17	5	426	1,447	178
1951.....	1,994			1	15	4	324	1,431	142
South Dakota, 14 cities: population, 176,695:									
1950.....	1,807	2		3	17	10	445	1,197	133
1951.....	1,965		6	15	17	6	361	1,454	96
South Atlantic, 213 cities: population, 7,190,191:									
1950.....	131,159	786	278	913	3,583	15,213	39,298	63,915	15,878
1951.....	137,423	737	308	862	3,269	15,369	36,287	70,126	16,332
Percent change.....	+4.8	-5.2	+10.8	-5.1	-8.3	+1.1	-6.1	+16.1	+2.7
Delaware, 3 cities: population, 121,758:									
1950.....	2,077	8	8	2	32	5	452	1,294	296
1951.....	2,726	6	4	1	32	21	647	1,628	326
Florida, 40 cities: population, 1,110,440:									
1950.....	24,043	135	52	23	616	1,092	7,414	13,642	2,019
1951.....	21,921	102	45	26	67	969	7,144	12,619	2,315
Georgia, 28 cities: population, 955,332:									
1950.....	14,464	175	42	29	395	1,335	3,039	7,521	1,068
1951.....	15,740	175	45	28	284	1,359	3,122	8,188	1,082
Maryland, 16 cities: population, 1,157,698:									
1950.....	14,391	26	21	167	333	1,187	2,217	6,430	1,015
1951.....	16,212	26	20	151	349	1,170	2,217	6,668	1,015

1 Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 27.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1950-1951, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
North Carolina, 49 cities; population, 1,051,122:									
1950.....	19,407	138	49	124	322	4,436	4,561	2,928	1,689
1951.....	20,141	110	48	98	340	4,291	4,585	2,928	1,776
South Carolina, 21 cities; population, 418,670:									
1950.....	7,395	40	17	61	108	448	1,671	4,028	675
1951.....	7,017	52	19	31	72	440	1,518	4,037	788
Virginia, 36 cities; population, 1,094,781:									
1950.....	24,173	127	50	161	688	2,255	5,385	13,195	2,310
1951.....	25,910	114	85	181	721	2,608	4,717	14,339	2,848
West Virginia, 19 cities; population, 468,012:									
1950.....	5,455	13	15	25	157	250	1,541	2,796	358
1951.....	5,007	14	16	12	141	254	1,329	2,644	387
East South Central, 91 cities; population, 3,101,867:									
1950.....	45,756	456	155	456	1,694	5,757	12,478	21,885	6,029
1951.....	47,476	395	148	267	1,526	5,286	13,012	22,769	6,192
Percent change.....	+3.8	-13.4	-5.2	+18.1	-9.9	-12.9	+1.6	+8.7	0
Alabama, 26 cities; population, 924,087:									
1950.....	12,456	174	39	93	372	1,319	3,392	5,458	1,411
1951.....	13,373	148	34	81	316	1,320	3,963	5,847	1,694
Kentucky, 23 cities; population, 703,697:									
1950.....	14,154	76	30	121	611	867	3,962	6,523	1,974
1951.....	13,957	76	50	120	616	842	3,614	6,710	1,959
Mississippi, 20 cities; population, 431,139:									
1950.....	4,540	54	14	21	97	405	1,254	2,221	441
1951.....	4,737	35	13	31	98	442	1,151	2,967	395
Tennessee, 22 cities; population, 1,042,944:									
1950.....	14,554	152	70	31	584	1,115	3,890	6,412	2,273
1951.....	15,399	136	51	35	496	681	4,351	7,376	2,073
West South Central, 130 cities; population, 5,480,968:									
1950.....	97,878	531	241	559	2,996	9,799	25,025	74,454	11,191
1951.....	102,729	507	267	658	2,189	9,222	21,266	58,557	12,142
Percent change.....	+5.0	-5.3	+8.3	+18.3	-3.3	+13.8	-13.0	+17.5	+9.5
Arkansas, 18 cities; population, 321,892:									
1950.....	3,514	21	21	20	100	237	1,052	2,055	294
1951.....	3,397	27	14	17	90	341	1,002	2,081	366
Louisiana, 20 cities; population, 1,084,959:									
1950.....	12,695	109	43	133	477	754	3,067	6,298	1,815
1951.....	12,945	88	54	132	474	746	2,780	6,453	2,201
Oklahoma, 27 cities; population, 800,438:									
1950.....	13,525	30	29	65	327	392	3,124	9,469	1,640
1951.....	15,311	43	23	124	347	368	3,424	9,435	1,741

* Increase of less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

TABLE 27.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1950-1951, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Texas, 65 cities: population, 3,273,279:									
1950.....	65,633	368	156	312	1,401	2,429	16,920	36,692	7,355
1951.....	70,043	345	170	335	1,290	2,777	16,774	40,568	7,834
Mountain, 112 cities: population, 2,004,208:									
1950.....	57,531	69	53	215	1,066	732	9,881	31,080	1,131
1951.....	44,791	50	38	228	1,163	796	6,488	28,763	1,397
Percent change.....	-15.8	-26.7	-28.3	-7.8	+9.3	+8.3	-33.8	-7.1	+21.9
Arizona, 12 cities: population, 224,040:									
1950.....	7,309	12	6	34	173	205	1,377	4,730	789
1951.....	7,802	6	6	39	228	153	1,600	4,938	797
Colorado, 24 cities: population, 634,662:									
1950.....	17,115	18	17	74	466	191	3,456	10,988	1,307
1951.....	14,304	19	4	70	163	241	3,410	7,121	1,437
Idaho, 18 cities: population, 190,673:									
1950.....	4,013	6	1	21	38	212	612	2,737	318
1951.....	4,379	6	1	34	38	212	612	2,737	318
Montana, 14 cities: population, 189,946:									
1950.....	3,946	4	3	13	97	72	562	2,490	478
1951.....	4,033	4	1	17	61	61	545	2,741	374
Nevada, 4 cities: population, 45,351:									
1950.....	1,488	3		7	37	113	320	1,397	102
1951.....	1,512	2			46		331	1,006	105
New Mexico, 14 cities: population, 224,340:									
1950.....	3,571	7	5	21	37	78	675	2,064	646
1951.....	3,126	6	7	14	37	78	640	1,953	369
Utah, 18 cities: population, 365,690:									
1950.....	7,771	6	14	44	97	69	1,569	5,379	608
1951.....	7,568	5	14	37	128	74	1,380	5,325	601
Wyoming, 8 cities: population, 108,512:									
1950.....	2,415	3	1	21	71	39	383	1,704	193
1951.....	2,065	3		14	42	21	345	1,429	215
Pacific, 209 cities: population, 8,468,684:									
1950.....	298,819	259	369	1,427	6,778	5,688	43,258	132,499	19,276
1951.....	219,077	273	372	1,316	6,752	1,221	43,374	139,338	22,361
Percent change.....	+21.9	+5.4	-2.8	-7.7	-0.4	+17.0	+0.2	+4.9	+16.9
California, 149 cities: population, 6,666,927:									
1950.....	167,486	214	324	1,211	3,634	4,662	34,571	105,450	15,490
1951.....	175,778	234	303	1,168	3,243	3,818	34,944	111,581	18,185
Oregon, 26 cities: population, 616,838:									
1950.....	13,823	12	35	65	310	192	2,919	9,009	1,281
1951.....	13,515	12	30	56	232	140	2,895	9,322	1,111
Washington, 34 cities: population, 1,184,899:									
1950.....	27,510	33	41	145	804	235	3,748	17,950	2,354
1951.....	28,417	27	19	125	737	265	3,265	19,635	3,084

RURAL CRIME TRENDS



Offenses Known to the Police
1950-1951 PERCENT CHANGE

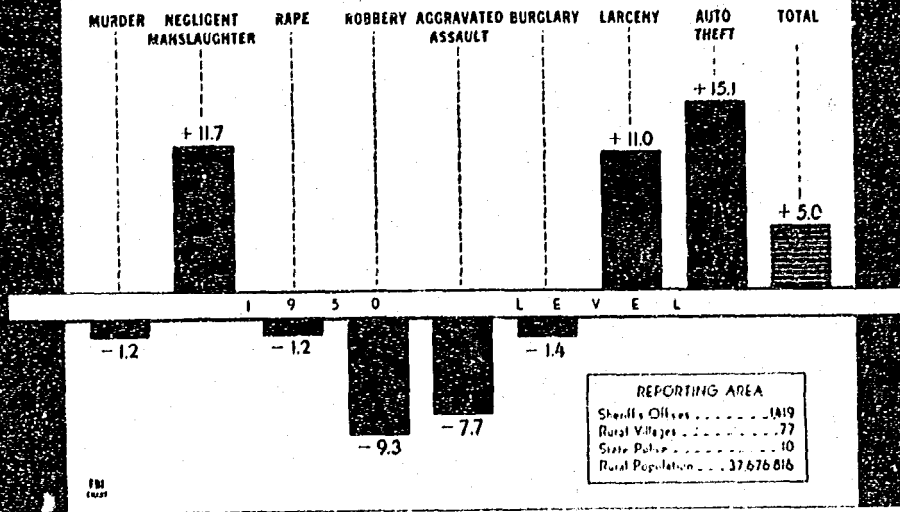


FIGURE 11.

Rural Crime Trends

Rural crime increased 5 percent in 1951. Negligent manslaughters, larcenies, and auto thefts increased 11.7, 11, and 15.1 percent, respectively. Crimes of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and burglary decreased in the rural areas.

The direction of the trends in rural crime agreed with city crime trends in all but two classifications. Negligent manslaughters increased outside the cities but decreased in the cities. Crimes of rape increased in the cities but decreased outside the cities' boundaries.

Rural crime has increased each year since the publication of such figures began with the 1944 annual issue of this publication. The percentage increase has been as follows:

Year	Percent increase	Year	Percent increase
1944.....	4.0	1948.....	4.3
1945.....	8.5	1949.....	8.5
1946.....	14.1	1950.....	4.4
1947.....	7.1	1951.....	5.0

The rural crime trends in table 28 are based on monthly reports received during 1950 and 1951 from 1,506 law enforcement agencies representing a rural population of 37,676,816 according to the 1950 decennial census population figures.

TABLE 28.—RURAL CRIME TRENDS, 1950-51

(Offenses known as reported by 1,419 sheriffs, 77 rural village officers, and 10 State police. Total rural population 37,676,816, based on 1950 decennial census)

Offense	Number of offenses		
	1950	1951	Percent change
TOTAL	173,306	181,913	+5.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,725	1,794	-1.2
Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,813	2,025	+11.7
Rape.....	3,912	3,895	-1.2
Robbery.....	5,717	5,182	-9.5
Aggravated assault.....	11,494	10,607	-7.7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	57,527	56,727	-1.4
Larceny— theft.....	73,457	81,781	+11.0
Auto theft.....	15,661	18,020	+15.1

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police, 1951

2,594 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES-- TOTAL POPULATION 70,608,111

(Offenses Against the Person)

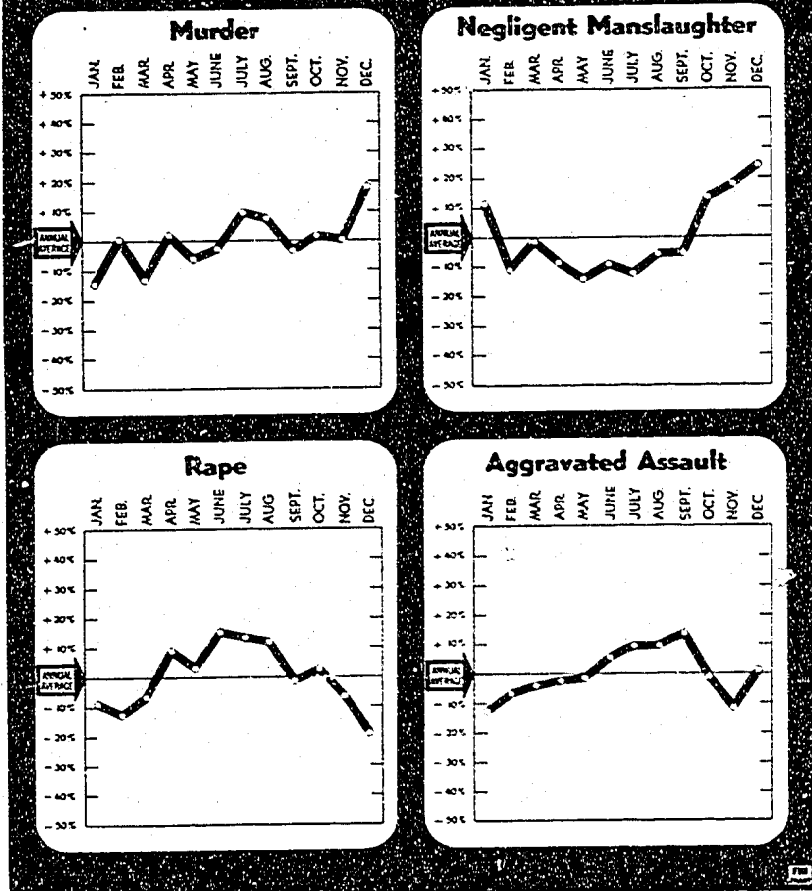


FIGURE 12.

Monthly Variations

The seasonal variations in the incidence of crime continue to present the general pattern established in past years. Crimes against the person generally occur with more frequency during the warmer months of the year. An outstanding exception is the crime of manslaughter by negligence. Crimes in this category occur almost entirely as a result of gross or criminal negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle, and this crime follows an opposite pattern to that presented by murders and felonious assaults.

In December 1951 murders were 18.1 percent above the annual average, a somewhat unusual upward trend for this crime for that time of year. Murders occurred with almost 8 percent more frequency in December than in the next highest month, July. Negligent manslaughters were 45 percent more frequent in December than in May.

Of the property crimes, robbery shows the most pronounced seasonal pattern. Robberies were 66 percent more frequent in December than in May. Burglaries were 25 percent more frequent in January than in June while larceny varied 16 percent from a low in January to a high in October. Auto theft varied 16 percent from the low month June, to the month of greatest frequency in auto thefts, October.

TABLE 29.—MONTHLY VARIATIONS, URBAN COMMUNITIES, 1951

(Daily average, offenses known to the police in 2,584 cities total population 70,608,111, based on 1950 decennial census)

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	9.40	6.06	21.15	94.5	134.7	662.4	1,759.4	333.1
January-March.....	8.51	6.07	19.23	101.3	124.3	721.8	1,697.0	320.8
April-June.....	9.18	5.22	23.07	81.7	133.6	723.7	1,801.1	322.4
July-September.....	9.83	5.38	22.88	86.3	129.2	613.6	1,752.3	318.6
October-December.....	10.03	7.47	19.55	102.6	129.5	687.6	1,783.1	330.8
January.....	8.43	6.77	19.39	106.2	117.9	745.0	1,633.8	329.9
February.....	9.43	5.39	18.46	108.3	125.5	729.9	1,690.9	343.1
March.....	8.16	5.97	19.77	98.8	129.7	691.4	1,763.8	349.5
April.....	9.57	5.57	23.07	87.9	131.8	653.7	1,843.5	344.2
May.....	8.84	5.19	21.81	74.4	133.0	606.1	1,788.1	316.5
June.....	9.13	5.50	24.37	79.9	142.1	597.9	1,781.9	306.2
July.....	10.32	5.29	24.03	86.6	147.2	610.9	1,716.8	309.3
August.....	10.13	5.71	23.68	81.2	147.6	613.2	1,770.1	307.7
September.....	9.07	5.73	20.87	92.3	153.0	622.9	1,770.4	339.4
October.....	9.55	6.87	21.74	92.0	132.9	649.8	1,902.2	355.2
November.....	9.43	7.13	19.77	104.2	110.4	670.6	1,732.4	348.9
December.....	11.10	7.32	17.10	123.5	136.0	741.7	1,713.0	348.3

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police, 1951

2,594 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES -- TOTAL POPULATION 70,608,111

(Offenses Against Property)

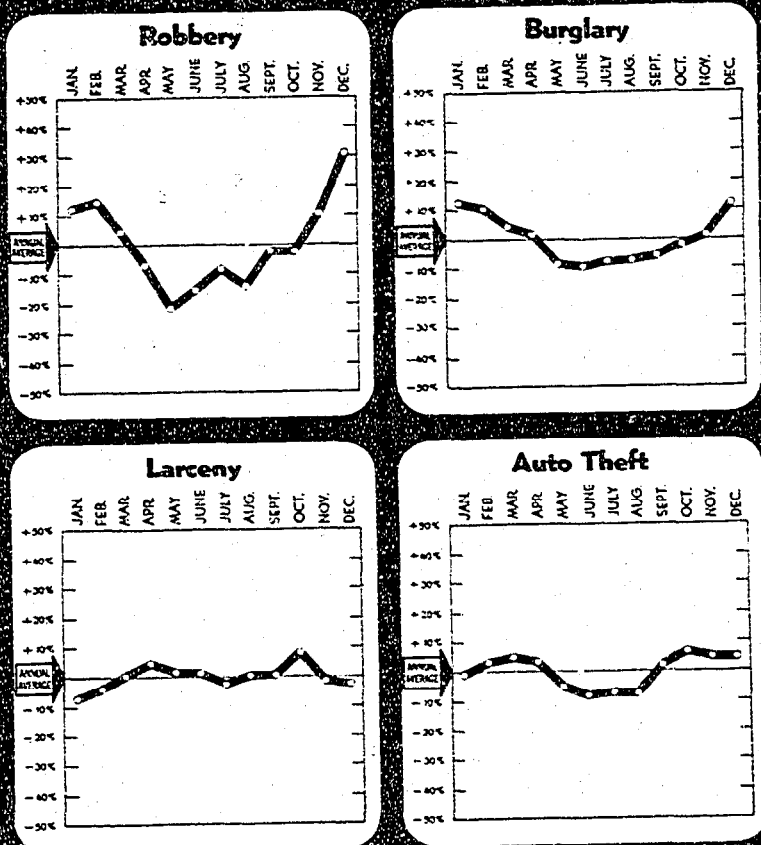


FIGURE 13.

CRIME RATES

Urban Crime Rates

All crime rates in 1951 were higher in cities with population in excess of 100,000 except in the aggravated assault classification. Although cities over 250,000 in population had the highest aggravated assault rate, cities having 100,000 to 250,000 inhabitants had less incidence per capita of serious assaults than did the next smaller cities, the 50,000 to 100,000 population group.

The smallest cities in 1951 had the lowest crime rates with the exception of the crime of negligent manslaughter where cities with from 10,000 to 25,000 population were lower.

The above generalities are based on the rates of all cities in the United States divided by population groups. However, in a subdivision of these figures by geographic location the variations noted underline the undesirability of comparing the volume of crime in individual communities. The crime rate figures for cities subdivided according to location indicate that crime in communities of different size and location varies considerably.

TABLE 30.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1951, BY POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known to the police and rate per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,421 cities; total population, 79,980,551:								
Number of offenses known.....	3,416	2,214	7,731	34,474	49,355	235,909	638,412	121,609
Rate per 100,000.....	4.88	3.16	11.05	49.3	70.5	347.2	940.1	173.8
GROUP I								
39 cities over 250,000; total population, 26,641,981:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,765	1,066	4,676	22,886	27,300	103,667	282,063	62,788
Rate per 100,000.....	6.62	4.00	17.55	85.9	102.5	421.9	1,065.3	238.7
GROUP II								
64 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 9,353,981:								
Number of offenses known.....	532	418	841	4,236	5,212	38,752	101,008	19,599
Rate per 100,000.....	5.69	4.47	8.99	45.3	56.4	414.1	1,079.8	207.5
GROUP III								
121 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 8,592,462:								
Number of offenses known.....	359	236	653	2,794	6,296	29,431	83,105	15,274
Rate per 100,000.....	4.07	2.75	7.60	31.5	73.3	342.5	967.2	184.5
GROUP IV								
232 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 8,105,148:								
Number of offenses known.....	279	232	516	1,948	3,977	24,405	77,833	11,019
Rate per 100,000.....	3.44	2.86	6.37	24.0	49.1	301.1	961.3	136.0
GROUP V								
639 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,871,122:								
Number of offenses known.....	391	139	668	1,616	3,421	24,469	70,061	9,599
Rate per 100,000.....	3.05	1.41	6.16	16.4	34.7	248.2	770.5	97.2
GROUP VI								
1,326 cities under 10,000; total population, 7,415,857:								
Number of offenses known.....	189	123	437	1,084	2,146	15,075	38,404	5,542
Rate per 100,000.....	2.55	1.66	5.89	14.5	28.9	205.5	517.9	74.7

* The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Group I-VI 2,420 cities, total population 77,908,946; group I, 38 cities, total population, 24,570,376.

TABLE 31.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1951, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary — break- ing or entering	Larceny — theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	4.63	49.5	70.5	1,347.2	1,940.1	173.5
New England	1.24	15.3	12.1	229.9	630.4	122.5
Connecticut.....	1.77	10.5	23.9	246.0	691.8	106.9
Maine.....	2.00	7.7	6.6	185.9	657.1	81.8
Massachusetts.....	1.14	16.0	9.1	217.4	595.7	139.8
New Hampshire.....	.41	4.5	4.1	163.3	557.7	39.4
Rhode Island.....	.90	14.9	14.3	356.2	740.1	127.4
Vermont.....		5.9	12.8	181.8	569.1	74.1
Middle Atlantic	2.56	29.0	34.9	218.3	2,479.5	113.9
New Jersey.....	2.39	32.1	36.5	293.5	365.8	127.9
New York.....	1.27	11.4	20.4	191.5	332.0	92.6
Pennsylvania.....	3.41	39.1	36.6	183.1	1,856.7	125.2
East North Central	4.53	68.2	66.4	512.2	943.9	154.7
Illinois.....	4.98	104.3	78.1	317.8	661.9	160.4
Indiana.....	4.78	36.3	42.9	341.8	929.6	176.6
Michigan.....	4.47	80.0	117.3	402.3	1,422.6	194.1
Ohio.....	4.34	42.1	41.9	286.2	931.0	125.5
Wisconsin.....	1.33	10.1	12.3	156.9	832.2	106.1
West North Central	3.05	38.3	52.3	311.5	934.0	144.2
Iowa.....	1.33	14.6	6.4	243.0	734.8	129.8
Kansas.....	2.83	32.6	31.9	377.9	1,098.7	140.4
Minnesota.....	1.49	24.5	4.8	282.1	739.6	127.2
Missouri.....	6.71	73.0	138.2	414.1	834.0	173.3
Nebraska.....	1.29	21.4	26.2	374.2	958.5	166.5
North Dakota.....		14.0	5.5	250.9	911.4	30.4
South Dakota.....		14.7	3.3	199.9	800.0	53.0
South Atlantic	10.30	47.3	214.9	416.5	961.5	226.2
Delaware.....	4.93	41.1	19.7	331.4	1,369.9	267.7
Florida.....	8.85	54.5	88.1	623.1	1,185.7	201.0
Georgia.....	18.33	30.4	161.3	346.1	839.8	216.5
Maryland.....	7.33	47.1	100.8	265.6	381.8	390.2
North Carolina.....	10.40	31.3	400.1	429.3	849.4	165.6
South Carolina.....	12.31	17.1	108.8	354.0	940.6	182.0
Virginia.....	10.30	64.8	283.4	424.0	1,346.0	256.2
West Virginia.....	2.84	28.6	33.6	174.0	654.3	120.2
East South Central	12.45	47.9	102.6	413.2	711.9	191.3
Alabama.....	15.37	32.7	134.9	413.4	615.9	173.7
Kentucky.....	10.51	85.9	115.5	502.1	927.3	269.4
Mississippi.....	8.12	32.7	163.4	267.0	593.4	91.8
Tennessee.....	12.95	45.9	64.0	411.1	700.5	191.9
West South Central	9.11	39.9	75.9	430.1	1,030.1	214.1
Arkansas.....	8.00	29.2	105.5	297.0	610.3	108.9
Louisiana.....	7.86	42.3	67.1	249.9	578.4	197.2
Oklahoma.....	5.73	42.3	44.5	445.5	1,114.5	207.5
Texas.....	10.33	37.8	84.2	499.2	1,198.6	231.1
Mountain	2.76	53.4	36.3	463.4	1,402.9	215.6
Arizona.....	2.63	101.2	75.8	715.1	2,243.0	345.7
Colorado.....	2.85	69.7	39.3	577.3	1,251.6	221.1
Idaho.....	3.05	29.5	16.8	432.2	1,613.2	148.7
Montana.....	2.21	36.7	30.5	256.0	1,352.1	285.5
Nevada.....	3.73	89.6	42.9	672.2	1,802.8	218.5
New Mexico.....	4.50	26.6	43.4	372.0	823.8	159.9
Utah.....	1.86	35.3	19.9	373.5	1,424.7	161.9
Wyoming.....	1.78	37.4	19.6	307.0	1,278.1	194.0
Pacific	3.21	79.1	49.7	510.4	1,632.7	263.9
California.....	3.50	85.6	57.1	523.5	1,689.4	272.4
Oregon.....	1.93	40.5	22.8	468.5	1,300.3	178.3
Washington.....	2.33	52.9	21.1	459.6	1,638.3	259.9

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,420 cities with a total population of 67,908,946.

² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 532 cities with a total population of 10,291,946.

³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 222 cities with a total population of 3,625,770.

⁴ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 32.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1951, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	4.88	49.3	70.5	347.2	1,940.1	173.9
New England	1.24	15.3	12.1	229.9	630.4	122.8
Group I	2.25	25.2	23.2	139.1	572.8	271.0
Group II	1.26	19.7	14.9	295.5	701.3	138.1
Group III	1.29	12.8	7.2	235.9	682.5	99.2
Group IV	.34	9.8	8.6	221.7	638.8	76.3
Group V	1.31	6.0	6.0	183.5	466.0	48.2
Group VI	.69	0.7	8.0	292.1	432.2	56.5
Middle Atlantic	2.58	29.0	34.9	218.3	479.5	115.9
Group I	4.56	56.0	57.8	294.8	482.2	170.1
Group II	2.27	24.6	39.1	244.7	594.5	129.0
Group III	2.10	20.2	42.0	270.7	547.8	119.4
Group IV	1.61	14.1	30.7	202.5	536.2	88.3
Group V	1.18	11.5	15.2	157.9	420.4	67.3
Group VI	.95	9.7	14.1	146.4	333.8	53.9
East North Central	4.33	58.2	66.4	312.2	943.9	154.7
Group I	6.40	112.0	105.6	371.3	1,055.6	194.1
Group II	5.63	48.5	71.6	361.6	1,137.9	186.3
Group III	3.38	33.4	48.3	297.8	933.3	146.3
Group IV	1.67	21.7	22.2	258.0	920.1	139.2
Group V	1.70	14.9	15.6	218.2	781.1	91.0
Group VI	.76	12.0	7.6	181.0	477.9	65.0
West North Central	3.05	38.3	52.3	311.5	834.0	144.2
Group I	5.38	72.6	116.1	391.0	925.9	296.5
Group II	4.48	38.9	30.3	475.6	1,139.9	201.1
Group III	1.94	23.8	20.2	298.0	1,091.2	158.4
Group IV	1.23	14.9	9.5	277.1	888.5	96.0
Group V	1.37	10.8	7.7	299.1	681.0	74.5
Group VI	1.37	8.2	6.9	188.6	387.2	53.4
South Atlantic ¹	10.30	47.3	214.9	416.5	991.5	298.2
Group I	12.00	65.5	292.2	584.7	913.9	319.7
Group II	10.94	79.1	177.9	622.1	1,400.1	399.6
Group III	9.35	34.3	223.8	432.6	1,025.2	188.1
Group IV	9.18	30.5	170.0	382.6	1,000.1	179.6
Group V	8.15	18.4	164.4	354.0	709.6	113.5
Group VI	10.36	23.4	145.2	242.2	466.8	90.1
East South Central	12.45	47.9	102.6	413.2	711.9	191.8
Group I	11.82	76.5	84.3	521.5	888.6	233.9
Group II	18.18	48.1	134.2	515.5	821.3	257.5
Group III	9.49	47.1	124.5	397.8	765.4	151.1
Group IV	14.33	22.6	102.4	283.8	799.5	147.8
Group V	10.00	26.4	68.8	295.5	461.7	104.3
Group VI	6.55	17.4	45.8	220.5	215.7	62.6
West South Central	9.11	58.9	75.9	450.1	1,030.1	214.1
Group I	12.72	57.8	94.5	558.1	1,231.9	302.3
Group II	6.85	48.8	73.5	480.6	1,275.3	250.7
Group III	7.81	25.1	84.1	391.0	1,221.9	170.5
Group IV	6.09	20.4	54.2	354.6	842.7	154.7
Group V	7.30	10.1	56.0	253.5	564.3	81.1
Group VI	5.04	12.2	44.3	189.8	358.8	63.1
Mountain	2.76	53.4	36.3	463.4	1,402.9	215.6
Group I	3.37	101.5	54.6	744.9	1,183.8	263.6
Group II	2.08	65.8	28.7	633.4	1,930.9	294.8
Group III	4.55	49.1	43.5	270.9	1,277.2	261.8
Group IV	2.93	57.9	47.0	437.0	1,965.8	339.1
Group V	3.35	19.6	18.8	508.3	1,317.8	147.1
Group VI	1.45	30.7	28.4	325.6	947.1	108.5
Pacific	3.21	78.1	49.7	510.4	1,652.7	263.9
Group I	3.88	103.8	69.3	538.7	1,526.4	306.1
Group II	3.18	75.3	26.3	482.5	1,940.7	279.1
Group III	2.16	70.6	42.6	380.9	1,877.0	243.0
Group IV	1.67	49.8	25.8	510.6	1,866.9	198.8
Group V	2.41	35.9	20.8	418.9	1,707.4	185.0
Group VI	2.84	28.4	22.9	390.8	1,584.1	190.9

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 2,420 cities with a total population of 67,908,946.² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 532 cities with a total population of 10,291,846.³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.⁴ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 33.—NUMBER OF CITIES IN EACH POPULATION GROUP, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION, AND STATE REPRESENTED IN THE URBAN CRIME RATE TABULATIONS (TABLES 30-32)

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
TOTAL:							
Population, 69,980,551.....	2,421	59	64	121	222	639	1,525
New England:							
Population, 5,419,598.....	140	1	11	16	24	38	52
Connecticut.....	23		4	1	6	4	8
Maine.....	20			1	2	9	8
Massachusetts.....	64	1	6	10	11	16	29
New Hampshire.....	14			1	2	4	7
Rhode Island.....	9		1	3	2	2	1
Vermont.....	10				1	1	8
Middle Atlantic:							
Population, 12,363,551.....	553	5	12	22	36	134	394
New Jersey.....	134	1	4	8	13	36	72
New York.....	178	2	4	6	14	42	108
Pennsylvania.....	223	2	4	8	9	56	144
East North Central:							
Population, 18,785,614.....	583	9	19	31	63	146	326
Illinois.....	156	1	1	10	13	42	89
Indiana.....	84	1	4	4	10	18	47
Michigan.....	109	1	2	7	9	29	60
Ohio.....	155	5	3	6	19	42	86
Wisconsin.....	52	1		4	12	15	29
West North Central:							
Population, 6,317,781.....	289	5	4	9	20	72	179
Iowa.....	67		1	4	7	10	45
Kansas.....	56		2	1	2	19	32
Minnesota.....	67	2	1		3	15	46
Missouri.....	47	2		2	5	14	24
Nebraska.....	26	1		1		7	17
North Dakota.....	11				2	3	6
South Dakota.....	15			1	1	4	9
South Atlantic:							
Population, 7,371,046.....	246	3	7	19	30	51	129
Delaware.....	3		1				2
District of Columbia.....	1	1					
Florida.....	43		2	2	9	8	22
Georgia.....	32	1	1	3	4	6	17
Maryland.....	20	1			2	8	9
North Carolina.....	58		1	5	5	16	31
South Carolina.....	27		2	3	1	4	19
Virginia.....	40		2	3	5	10	20
West Virginia.....	22			3	4	6	9
East South Central:							
Population, 3,252,762.....	110	3	5	4	14	27	57
Alabama.....	31	1	2	1	3	9	15
Kentucky.....	25	1		2	2	5	18
Mississippi.....	20		1	1	6	6	7
Tennessee.....	31	1	3		3	7	17
West South Central:							
Population, 5,793,420.....	169	5	9	7	13	57	78
Arkansas.....	22		1		2	6	13
Louisiana.....	26	1	2		5	7	13
Oklahoma.....	40		2		4	16	18
Texas.....	60	4	3	7	4	22	34
Mountain:							
Population, 2,103,879.....	128	1	2	2	11	25	87
Arizona.....	15		1		1		11
Colorado.....	27	1				7	18
Idaho.....	20				2	6	12
Montana.....	15				3	4	11
Nevada.....	5				1		4
New Mexico.....	16			1	1	3	11
Utah.....	20		1	1	1	1	16
Wyoming.....	9				1	4	4
Pacific:							
Population, 8,572,900.....	222	7	5	11	21	54	94
California.....	158	5	3	11	15	64	69
Oregon.....	27	1			1	8	17
Washington.....	37	1	2		5	12	17

Rural Crime Rates

The 1951 negligent manslaughter rate for rural areas exceeded by 67.7 percent the rate for all urban communities as a group.

Cities with less than 10,000 inhabitants are the most closely akin to the rural areas and it may be of interest to examine the difference in police experience as reported in the two areas:

	1951 crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants	
	Group VI cities	Rural
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2.55	4.79
Manslaughter by negligence.....	1.66	5.30
Rape.....	3.89	10.33
Robbery.....	14.6	14.2
Aggravated assault.....	28.9	30.0
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	233.3	155.7
Larceny— theft.....	517.2	237.5
Auto theft.....	74.7	49.9

Rural crime rates for 1951 are based on monthly reports received from 1,621 sheriffs, 162 rural village officers and 11 State police organizations covering a combined rural population of 42,433,145. Some of the rural reports included in the tabulation may have been limited to cases in which arrests were made, resulting in partial incompleteness particularly in the less serious crime classifications.

TABLE 34.—RURAL CRIME RATES, 1951

[Offenses known and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, as reported by 1,621 sheriffs, 162 rural village officers, and 11 State police; total rural population 42,433,145, based on 1950 decennial census]

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or entering	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaugh- ter	Man- slaugh- ter by negli- gence						
Number of offenses known.....	2,032	2,247	4,384	6,016	12,739	66,068	100,760	21,166
Rate per 100,000.....	4.79	5.30	10.33	14.2	30.0	155.7	237.5	49.9

OFFENSES IN INDIVIDUAL AREAS

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December, 1951, is shown in table 35. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 30, 31, and 32 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. Such comparisons are not desirable even though the figures for individual communities are converted into terms of the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

The following is a list of some of the factors which affect the amount of crime in the community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

The figures presented in the following tabulation are those reported by the individual police departments in the cities represented without reducing the data to crime rates (number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants):

In considering the volume of crime committed locally, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases rather than to ascertain whether they exceed or fall short of those for some other individual community, and it should be remembered that the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community.

In publishing these figures the F B I acts as a service agency. The figures published are those submitted by the contributing agencies.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1951, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

[Based on 1950 decennial census. Included in this listing are communities classified as urban places under either the 1940 or 1950 census]

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Abilene, Tex.		6	12	170	230	350	30
Abington, Pa.				42	10	30	17
Akron, Ohio	11	142	57	1,001	669	2,184	353
Alameda, Calif.		12	4	103	28	640	76
Albany, Ga.	8	5	56	67	88	138	42
Albany, N. Y.	3	29	33	170	109	296	137
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	4	34	33	218	103	635	258
Alexandria, La.	4	12	140	89	61	326	37
Alexandria, Va.	5	37	224	215	195	896	113
Alhambra, Calif.		33	4	315	130	397	213
Alliquippa, Pa.	2	3	9	54	23	113	11
Allentown, Pa.	2	13	10	167	182	416	95
Alliance, Ohio		4	70	17	30	224	31
Alton, Ill.	2	8	11	12	12	331	29
Altoona, Pa.	2	14	12	176	513	124	213
Amarillo, Tex.	6	52	7	256	42	1,200	26
Amsterdam, N. Y.	12		4	21	16	32	7
Anderson, Ind.	1	9	13	155	73	55	74
Ann Arbor, Mich.	2	9	5	114	126	292	34
Anniston, Ala.	13	5	7	134	39	211	62
Appleton, Wis.				40	36	439	14
Arlington, Mass.	1	7		34	34	63	13
Arlington, Va.	3	17		32	32	350	115
Asheville, N. C.	7	17		270	195	350	160
Ashland, Ky.			No reports received				
Athens, Ga.	3	1	91	59	53	268	21
Atlanta, Ga.	26	167	67	1,224	1,222	2,600	1,066
Atlantic City, N. J.	3	39	67	557	322	590	176
Auburn, N. Y.		2		54	30	143	29
Augusta, Ga.	9	13	33	134	83	372	103
Aurora, Ill.	2	3	11	58	94	182	41
Austin, Tex.	11	17	124	469	116	1,605	227
Bakersfield, Calif.	3	23	31	357	290	1,009	166
Baltimore, Md.	81	524	1,151	2,414	2,117	3,093	4,118
Bangor, Maine				60	41	210	48
Barberton, Ohio	1	7	6	32	38	216	34
Baton Rouge, La.		17	26	260	147	351	33
Battle Creek, Mich.	1	13	40	167	91	564	73
Bay City, Mich.		10	6	125	25	471	119
Bayonne, N. J.	1	8	24	121	76	374	119
Beaumont, Tex.	5	19	64	556	182	1,154	159
Belleville, Ill.	1	3		40	39	123	19
Bellefonte, N. J.		1	6	34	24	91	17
Bellingham, Wash.		4		60	58	144	27
Belmont, Mass.				53	19	84	17
Beloit, Wis.			2	50	46	244	45
Beverly, Calif.	3	53	106	521	184	619	127
Berkeley, Calif.	1	61	33	525	169	1,179	127
Berwyn, Ill.	1	20		129	67	151	41
Bessemer, Ala.	10	15	110	93	43	88	41
Bethlehem, Pa.			No reports received				
Beverly, Mass.		2		45	38	177	11
Beverly Hills, Calif.	1	7	2	97	47	68	13
Billings, Mont.	1	20	9	158	210	634	146
Blount, Miss.	2	10	31	78	102	323	157
Binghamton, N. Y.		4	2	207	162	557	63
Birmingham, Ala.	44	166	349	1,671	1,045	1,438	812
Bloomfield, N. J.		3	3	65	65	203	45
Bloomington, Ill.		5	118	118	73	250	75
Bloomington, Ind.	1	7	9	125	43	248	48

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1951, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Boise, Idaho.....	1	5		183	1,115		
Boston, Mass.....	17	292	183	1,115	1,834		2
Bremerton, Wash.....	1	16	11	312	363		
Bridgeport, Conn.....	5	25	23	312	363		
Bristol, Conn.....		2		30	48		
Brockton, Mass.....		16	4	146	113		449
Brookline, Mass.....		4	1	126	28		161
Brownsville, Tex.....	1	17	14	223	171		1,418
Buffalo, N. Y.....	15	107	123	371	231		1,418
Burbank, Calif.....	3	21	4	371	231		1,418
Burlington, Iowa.....	1	1		42	6		
Burlington, Vt.....				42	6		
Butte, Mont.....	1	27	34	115	96		
Cambridge, Mass.....	1	24		42	139		
Camden, N. J.....	3	24	36	42	139		
Canton, Ohio.....	8	39	9	36	22		16
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....		6		6	12		22
Champaign, Ill.....				Only 5 months received			
Charleston, S. C.....	9	13	31	16	2		16
Charleston, W. Va.....	3	36	14	32	3	1,501	16
Charlotte, N. C.....	11	41	45	48	3	1,974	16
Charlottesville, Va.....	3	7	11	16	3	176	16
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	34	97	131	81	3	312	16
Chelsea, Mass.....				3	3	3	16
Chester, Pa.....	7	36		7		3	16
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	1	16	13	7	11	3	16
Chicago, Ill.....	249	3,524	3,948	13,048	11,297	1,315	2,743
Chicopee, Mass.....				Only 1 month received			
Cicero, Ill.....	1	45	25	11	11	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	35	331	281	1,336	1,244	12	262
Clarksburg, W. Va.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	69	391	410	1,222	1,244	12	262
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.....				2	2	1	1
Clifton, N. J.....				3	2	1	1
Clinton, Iowa.....		4					
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	2	15		23	44	2	16
Columbia, Mo.....		12		23	11	1	1
Columbia, S. C.....	10	12	12	23	11	1	1
Columbus, Ga.....	2	7	7	23	11	1	1
Columbus, Ohio.....	16	38	11	23	11	1	1
Compton, Calif.....		30	6	11	2	1	1
Concord, N. H.....				11	2	1	1
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	11	46	14	11	1	1	1
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....		1	4	11	1	1	1
Covington, Ky.....	6	3	2	11	3	1	1
Cranston, R. I.....		3		11	3	1	1
Cumberland, Md.....		3		11	3	1	1
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.....				11	3	1	1
Dallas, Tex.....	36	3	3	2	1,119	1,119	1
Danville, Ill.....		15	16	11	11	11	11
Danville, Va.....	2	15	16	11	11	11	11
Davenport, Iowa.....	4	4		11	11	11	11
Dayton, Ohio.....	15	15		11	11	11	11
Daytona Beach, Fla.....	1	1		11	11	11	11
Dearborn, Mich.....	32	34	32	310	310	310	310
Decatur, Ill.....	31	15	12	31	31	31	31
Denver, Colo.....	14	421	333	3,007	1,226	2,277	1,277
Des Moines, Iowa.....	7	21	21	31	31	31	31
Detroit, Mich.....	129	300	330	9,213	2,211	2,211	4,211
Dubuque, Iowa.....		5		101	101	101	101
Duluth, Minn.....				101	101	101	101
Durnam, N. C.....				101	101	101	101
East Chicago, Ind.....		6		101	101	101	101
East Cleveland, Ohio.....				101	101	101	101

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1951, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
East Hartford, Conn.....	1	3	1	1	2	189	
Easton, Pa.....	2	5	3	1	171	102	
East Orange, N. J.....	2	11	18	1	358	358	
East Providence, R. I.....	1	3	1	1	48	181	
East St. Louis, Ill.....	16	146	292	1	365	399	231
Eau Claire, Wis.....				1	50	33	33
Elgin, Ill.....		4	4	1	33	190	505
Elizabeth, N. J.....	4	45	26	1	71	44	94
Elkhart, Ind.....		4	1	1	179	142	399
Elmira, N. Y.....		6	1				
El Paso, Tex.....	7	92	46	1	68	59	1,751
Elyria, Ohio.....	1	1	4	1	33	45	124
Enid, Okla.....	1	1	10	1	25	151	241
Erie, Pa.....	2	13	10	1	19	13	14
Euclid, Ohio.....							
Eugene, Ore.....				Only 10 months received			
Evanston, Ill.....	1	13	1	1	184	184	
Evansville, Ind.....	4	37	29	1	419	317	
Everett, Mass.....		10	5	1	144	144	
Everett, Wash.....	1	9	5	1	153	14	2,214
Fairmont, W. Va.....	3	5	13	1	26	178	
Fall River, Mass.....		15	13	1	33	34	
Fargo, N. Dak.....		5	1	1	113	23	1,134
Fayetteville, N. C.....	2	30	1	1	14	11	81
Ferndale, Mich.....							
Fitchburg, Mass.....			1	1	13	26	31
Flint, Mich.....	5	136	14	1	21	1,915	317
Fond du Lac, Wis.....		4				10	13
Fort Dodge, Iowa.....				Only 3 months received			
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.....	4	15	1	1	15	15	8
Fort Smith, Ark.....				No reports received			
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	6	14	25	1	43	1,07	2,217
Fort Worth, Tex.....	36	115	147	1	1,333	4,557	1,077
Framingham, Mass.....		3	1	1	47	17	3,217
Fresno, Calif.....	4	98	14	1	21	1,777	3,217
Gadsden, Ala.....	8	5	26	1	23	136	432
Gainesville, Fla.....		3				13	
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	15	1	1	13	13	432
Galveston, Tex.....				No reports received			
Garfield, N. J.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Gary, Ind.....	26	159	211	1	102	1,02	132
Glendale, Calif.....	1	25	1	1	102	102	132
Gloucester, Mass.....		1				1	132
Grand Forks, N. Dak.....		47	36	1	11	2,14	2,14
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	6					4	2,14
Granite City, Ill.....		6			1	13	13
Great Falls, Mont.....	1	17	1	1	10	10	13
Green Bay, Wis.....	1	1			1	1	13
Greensboro, N. C.....	10	115	22	1	23	23	13
Greenville, Miss.....	1	3	22	1	2	2	13
Greenville, S. C.....	3	16	8	1	2	2	13
Greenwich, Conn.....	1	1			1	1	13
Hackensack, N. J.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	13
Hagerstown, Md.....		4			1	1	13
Hamilton, N. J.....	3				1	1	13
Hamilton, Ohio.....	1	23	45	1	1	1	13
Hammond, Ind.....	5	31	11	1	1	1	13
Hamtramck, Mich.....		31	20	1	1	1	13
Harrisburg, Pa.....	4	35	20	1	1	1	13
Hartford, Conn.....	2	12			1	1	13
Hattiesburg, Miss.....	5	5	13	1	1	1	13
Haverford, Pa.....					1	1	13
Haverhill, Mass.....					1	1	13
Hazleton, Pa.....					1	1	13
Hempstead, N. Y.....	1	11	6	1	1	1	13

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1951, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft	
					\$50 and over	Under \$50		
Highland Park, Mich.		18	48	27	26	69	35	
High Point, N. C.	5	5	151	170	47	170	29	
Hoboken, N. J.	3	15	68	104	67	67	21	
Holyoke, Mass.	5	5	2	25	75	153	71	
Honolulu, T. H.	9	46	2	916	296	2,604	326	
Hot Springs, Ark.			Only 11 months received					
Houston, Tex.	118	269	186	3,855	1,309	5,054	1,934	
Huntington, W. Va.	2	29	27	19	131	400	148	
Huntington Park, Calif.	1	23	6	125	194	456	42	
Hutchinson, Kans.	1	2	6	190	56	286	25	
Independence, Mo.				2,102	81	2,183	38	
Indianapolis, Ind.	23	258	329	2,302	1,383	3,685	1,033	
Inglewood, Calif.		36	9	356	283	639	125	
Iowa City, Iowa				42	3	45	15	
Irondequoit, N. Y.		1		42	3	45	6	
Irvington, N. J.		15	4	219	101	318	43	
Ithaca, N. Y.		23	13	233	55	288	106	
Jackson, Mich.	2	18	37	27	154	331	28	
Jackson, Miss.	2	2	11	145	27	161	26	
Jackson, Tenn.								
Jacksonville, Fla.	15	169	125	1,354	1,205	2,559	471	
Jamestown, N. Y.	1			14	46	142	14	
Jefferson City, Mo.				174	14	188	51	
Jersey City, N. J.	6	2	200	135	24	159	51	
Johnson City, Tenn.	3	2	17	135	23	158	13	
Johnstown, Pa.	1			105	23	128	22	
Joliet, Ill.	1			103	23	126	22	
Joplin, Mo.	6	24	12	211	21	232	22	
Kalamazoo, Mich.		2	33	12	144	156	21	
Kankakee, Ill.				36	24	60	2	
Kannapolis, N. C.	2	6	100	27	22	110	17	
Kansas City, Kans.	15	2	2	255	21	276	25	
Kansas City, Mo.	47	415	22	1,377	1,051	2,428	321	
Kearny, N. J.		4		55	26	81	12	
Kenosha, Wis.		3		29	29	58	2	
Ker West, Fla.			No reports received					
Kingston, N. Y.				21	45	66	2	
Knoxville, Tenn.	16	47	2	23	30	53	45	
Kokomo, Ind.	2	15		4	49	53	24	
Lackawanna, N. Y.				44	21	65	23	
La Crosse, Wis.				71	28	99	61	
La Fayette, Ind.	1	11		117	25	142	48	
Lafayette, La.		1		25	26	51	6	
La Grange, Ga.	2			11	17	28	2	
Lake Charles, La.	2	4	23	91	27	118	22	
Lakeland, Fla.	1	5	18	134	173	307	45	
Lakewood, Ohio.		8		118	27	145	21	
Lancaster, Pa.		14	31	23	48	71	21	
Lansing, Mich.	2	11	2	184	102	286	28	
Laredo, Tex.		10	2	107	28	135	25	
Laurel, Miss.	3	1	6	76	29	105	14	
Lawrence, Mass.	1	5	6	124	61	185	26	
Lawton, Okla.		23	16	150	94	244	33	
Lebanon, Pa.			No reports received					
Lewiston, Maine.	1	3	3	39	35	74	13	
Lexington, Ky.	9	72	127	395	277	672	177	
Lima, Ohio.	4	14	44	146	163	309	32	
Lincoln, Nebr.		8	46	258	159	417	1,028	
Lincoln Park, Mich.			Only 4 months received					
Linden, N. J.		10	7	186	62	248	18	
Little Rock, Ark.	6	56	36	473	(3)	1,055	152	
Lockport, N. Y.		1	1	44	10	54	2	
Long Beach, Calif.		204	100	1,637	(3)	3,418	223	
Lorain, Ohio.	6	13	29	150	106	292	33	
Los Angeles, Calif.	51	1,968	1,812	10,332	12,145	19,369	5,092	

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1951, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Louisville, Ky.	46	436	514	2,398	1,894	2,359	1,346
Lowell, Mass.	3	12		300	93	240	28
Lower Merion, Pa.	1	6	4	146	76	224	
Lubbock, Tex.	11	24	77	385	285	93	182
Lynchburg, Va.	4	12	57	150	45	91	30
Lynn, Mass.	1	17	1	305	198	78	104
Lynwood, Calif.	1	34	1	132	96	253	40
Macon, Ga.	19	36	38	407	218	449	240
Madison, Wis.	1	10	3	196	165	607	57
Malden, Mass.		10	2	93	55	256	32
Manchester, N. H.	1	4	3	56	79	325	27
Manitowoc, Wis.		2	1	64	57	388	37
Mansfield, Ohio	3	27	8	187	114	334	38
Marion, Ind.		2		31	23	183	35
Marion, Ohio	1	1		147	61	177	41
Mason City, Iowa		5	2	54	55	133	17
Massillon, Ohio	1	8	3	106	12	183	25
Maywood, Ill.	2	6	14	75	39	119	33
McKeesport, Pa.	1	13	36	131	44	156	55
Medford, Mass.		9		121	54	251	48
Melrose, Mass.		1	3	29	16	100	11
Memphis, Tenn.	39	233	57	1,621	987	1,973	612
Meriden, Conn.		17	3	121	14	100	38
Meridian, Miss.	3	6	175	124	69	224	36
Miami, Fla.	24	252	192	2,345	1,294	1,824	730
Miami Beach, Fla.	2	38	6	338	484	671	147
Michigan City, Ind.		5	5	68	111	211	40
Middletown, Conn.	1	1	5	24	32	118	9
Middletown, Ohio	1	5	7	105	56	223	72
Milwaukee, Wis.	14	117	194	624	1,491	4,533	1,052
Minneapolis, Minn.	6	197	24	1,143	1,115	2,226	1,009
Mishawaka, Ind.		5	6	38	48	220	26
Mobile, Ala.	19	62	283	763	133	1,072	213
Moline, Ill.		8	1	124	57	272	39
Monroe, La.	4	10	41	174	93	176	29
Montclair, N. J.		3	10	43	38	179	42
Montgomery, Ala.	20	21	28	43	32	129	16
Morantown, W. Va.		4	2	13	18	41	12
Mount Lebanon, Pa.		1	1	13	18	41	12
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1	12	7	53	4	112	32
Muncie, Ind.	1	19	6	28	166	221	23
Muskegon, Mich.	1	10	45	123	139	433	23
Muskogee, Okla.	1	4	16	47	53	165	16
Nashua, N. H.		3	2	115	29	133	16
Nashville, Tenn.	32	93	150	28	342	1,218	402
New Albany, Ind.		12	6	23	25	76	43
Newark, N. J.	12	409	570	2,523	1,443	2,491	1,317
Newark, Ohio	4	4	1	121	71	335	46
New Bedford, Mass.	1	17	7	371	219	974	162
New Britain, Conn.				Only 6 months received			
New Brunswick, N. J.				No reports received			
Newburgh, N. Y.		1	4	6	73	177	33
New Castle, Pa.	1	6		71	47	127	26
New Haven, Conn.		37	41	363	472	925	243
New Kensington, Pa.		4	1	92	17	74	26
New London, Conn.		3	11	7	45	181	46
New Orleans, La.	35	414	337	1,747	1,338	1,941	1,081
Newport, Ky.		14	12	73	67	171	39
Newport, R. I.	1	5	6	5	33	113	33
Newport News, Va.	11	47	132	253	320	600	163
New Rochelle, N. Y.		6	19	122	25	192	62
Newton, Mass.		8	1	246	211	630	54
New York, N. Y.				Complete data not received			
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	19		191	159	2,302	157
Norfolk, Va.	26	300	1,039	1,377	1,351	2,079	957

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1951, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Kidnapping	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thief		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Norman, Okla.	1	1	15	53	48	168	19
Norristown, Pa.	5	1	15	51	13	71	24
Northampton, Mass.	4	2	2	27	41	132	12
North Bergen, N. J.			Only 4 months received				
North Little Rock, Ark.	3	15	59	205	73	273	76
Norwalk, Conn.	1	1	20	45	42	121	13
Norwood, Ohio	1	1	1	77	48	106	14
Nutley, N. J.	13	1	3	38	24	66	6
Oakland, Calif.	16	511	329	338	53	6,968	1,072
Oak Park, Ill.		21		140	24	108	62
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	3	1	67	37	42	133	14
Odessa, Tex.	4	6	2	123	41	114	14
Ogden, Utah	3	37	31	123	164	214	33
Oklahoma City, Okla.	19	187	167	1,748	1,224	2,214	314
Omaha, Nebr.	6	88	79	231	224	214	31
Orange, N. J.		21	16	136	215	153	24
Orlando, Fla.	3	16	183	136	215	306	24
Oshkosh, Wis.		2		107	64	202	24
Ottumwa, Iowa		3	3	64	64	102	24
Owensboro, Ky.	1	14	21	101	219	322	24
Paducah, Ky.				No reports received			
Palo Alto, Calif.		1	1	1	142	37	
Panama City, Fla.		4	1	1	50	10	
Parkersburg, W. Va.			2	102	43	137	
Parma, Ohio	1			43	21	107	
Pasadena, Calif.	3	55	35	55	233	147	13
Pasatic, N. J.	1	10	40	200	109	222	
Paterson, N. J.	4	35	82	465	109	272	
Pawtucket, R. I.		16	4	27	102	203	
Pensacola, Fla.	2	13	37	134	115	303	
Peoria, Ill.	3	77	39	43	205	130	28
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1	5	1	1	3	174	
Petersburg, Va.	1	16	1	1	1	174	
Philadelphia, Pa.	118	1,849	1,163	5,192	3,163	22,571	1,000
Phoenix, Ariz.	4	108	58	233	437	2,222	100
Pine Bluff, Ark.	3	10	40	2	5	12	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	24	453	246	1	1	1,012	1
Pittsfield, Mass.		2					
Plainfield, N. J.		4					
Pocatello, Idaho	1	13	16	13	107	212	24
Pomona, Calif.		15	7	21	122	273	
Pontiac, Mich.	4	38	34	191	123	423	133
Port Arthur, Tex.	4	4	18	43	43	142	44
Port Huron, Mich.	2	4	7	7	152	113	44
Portland, Maine	1	9	10	25	152	222	122
Portland, Oreg.	8	225	123	205	1,192	4,443	113
Portsmouth, Ohio	2	2	4	25	17	113	
Portsmouth, Va.	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	4	4	23	28	27	102	28
Providence, R. I.	4	50	51	1,144	516	1,112	288
Provo, Utah		1		4	8	10	57
Pueblo, Colo.				No reports received			
Quincy, Ill.		10	14	14	14	22	
Quincy, Mass.	1	6		11	11	22	
Racine, Wis.	2	4	4	117	103	274	101
Raleigh, N. C.	6	31	216	28	12	237	133
Rapid City, S. Dak.	3	3		51	28	245	13
Reading, Pa.	1	13	15	157	143	336	136
Redondo Beach, Calif.		10	2	18	18	28	
Redwood City, Calif.		10	6	106	21	28	46
Reno, Nev.	2	46	15	23	23	22	22
Revere, Mass.	6	1		8	8	22	
Richmond, Calif.	61	109		65	245	222	22
Richmond, Ind.	10	4		74	74	22	43
Richmond, Va.	25	157	230	1,075	328	2,067	214

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1951.
CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, non- negligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burgla- ry— break- ing or entering	Larceny—thief		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Riverside, Calif.		7	9	123	150	271	54
Roanoke, Va.	1	13	38	163	231	272	114
Rochester, Minn.		1	4	4	4	4	36
Rochester, N. Y.	4	36	34	478	353	578	91
Rockford, Ill.	2	23	16	16	164	164	102
Rock Island, Ill.		34		44	106	106	31
Rocky Mount, N. C.	4	1	60	1	48	48	40
Rome, Ga.		1	1	1	49	49	31
Rome, N. Y.		2	17	61	105	105	35
Roswell, N. Mex.							
Royal Oak, Mich.		13	1	18	18	18	10
Sacramento, Calif.	11	150	34	33	204	204	100
Saginaw, Mich.	4	21	156	33	295	295	117
St. Cloud, Minn.		12		21	13	13	7
St. Joseph, Mo.	2	11	7	21	13	13	7
St. Louis, Mo.	7	138	2	13	17	17	10
St. Paul, Minn.	5	13	31	17	17	17	10
St. Petersburg, Fla.	4	4	13	13	13	13	10
Salem, Mass.		9	12	13	13	13	10
Salem, Oreg.							
Salina, Kans.		1	2	3	4	4	5
Salt Lake City, Utah		1	1	1	1	1	1
San Angelo, Tex.		1	1	1	1	1	1
San Antonio, Tex.	23	15	42	12	12	12	10
San Bernardino, Calif.		31	25	25	25	25	10
San Diego, Calif.	11	148	2	17	17	17	10
Sandusky, Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
San Francisco, Calif.	44	1,127	25	17	17	17	10
San Jose, Calif.	2	15	17	17	17	17	10
San Leandro, Calif.		13	17	17	17	17	10
San Mateo, Calif.		10	1	1	1	1	1
Santa Ana, Calif.		11	1	1	1	1	1
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1	11					
Santa Fe, N. Mex.							
Santa Monica, Calif.	3	41	31	31	31	31	10
Savannah, Ga.	20	20	12	12	12	12	10
Schenectady, N. Y.	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
Scranton, Pa.	1	14	14	14	14	14	10
Seattle, Wash.	10	459	134	13	13	13	10
Shaker Heights, Ohio		2	2	2	2	2	1
Sharon, Pa.	1		10				
Cheboygan, Wis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shreveport, La.	15	11	11	11	11	11	10
Sioux City, Iowa		18	2	2	2	2	1
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		3	1	1	1	1	1
Somerville, Mass.	12	23		23	23	23	10
South Bend, Ind.	1	31	31	31	31	31	10
South Gate, Calif.	1	11	3	3	3	3	1
Spartanburg, S. C.	4	15	4	4	4	4	1
Spokane, Wash.	12	30	44	44	44	44	10
Springfield, Ill.	1	74	12	12	12	12	10
Springfield, Mass.	2	14	14	14	14	14	10
Springfield, Mo.	2	17	17	17	17	17	10
Springfield, Ohio	2	22	22	22	22	22	10
Stamford, Conn.	2	24	24	24	24	24	10
Steuenville, Ohio	1	17	11	11	11	11	10
Stockton, Calif.	4	150	31	31	31	31	10
Stratford, Conn.		1	3	3	3	3	1
Superior, Wis.		4		4	4	4	1
Syracuse, N. Y.	5	58	13	13	13	13	10
Tacoma, Wash.	4	106	12	12	12	12	10
Tallahassee, Fla.	5	2	2	2	2	2	1
Tampa, Fla.							
Taunton, Mass.		5	5	5	5	5	1
Teaneck, N. J.		1	1	1	1	1	1

Only 11 months received

Only 8 months received

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1951, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Temple, Tex.	2	4	9	20	14	148	28
Terre Haute, Ind.	2	15	18	135	97	456	45
Toledo, Ohio	12	221	249	1,590	1,005	3,112	253
Topeka, Kans.	2	64	55	354	133	933	20
Torrington, Conn.		1	3	37	9	8	1
Trenton, N. J.	7	46	8	45	72	45	15
Troy, N. Y.		9	1	29	29	29	2
Tucson, Ariz.	1	70	67	331	113	1,572	30
Tulsa, Okla.	10	137	89	1,132	213	1,572	30
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	10	5	132	133	7	133	3
Tyler, Tex.	1		2	37	5	15	3
Union City, N. J.	1	10	20	115	45	136	9
Union Township, N. J.		6	21	75	55	24	9
University City, Mo.		11	1	23	3	24	2
Upper Darby, Pa.		12	14	25	3	38	2
Utica, N. Y.	2	3	2	12	11	23	2
Vallejo, Calif.		35	10	1	15	43	1
Valley Stream, N. Y.		3	1	13	2	27	1
Vancouver, Wash.	1	1	5	13	5	21	1
Vicksburg, Miss.	4	1	5	23	5	21	1
Waco, Tex.	7	5	90	315	45	315	115
Waltham, Mass.		3	4	25	25	25	2
Warren, Ohio	1	20	12	197	13	226	12
Warwick, R. I.	1	1	2	12	2	12	1
Washington, D. C.	5	674	4,378	4,017	1,703	7,560	1,272
Washington, Pa.		4	3	2	2	2	2
Waterbury, Conn.		9	12	12	12	12	12
Waterloo, Iowa		10		10	10	10	10
Watertown, Mass.		9	5	2	2	2	2
Watertown, N. Y.		4	5	2	2	2	2
Waukegan, Ill.	3	17	70	25	25	25	25
Wausau, Wis.		1	1	1	1	1	1
Wauwatosa, Wis.		4		4	4	4	4
West Allis, Wis.			2	2	2	2	2
West Hartford, Conn.		1		1	1	1	1
West Haven, Conn.		5		5	5	5	5
West New York, N. J.		2		2	2	2	2
West Orange, N. J.		2		2	2	2	2
West Palm Beach, Fla.	4						
Weymouth, Mass.							
Wheeling, W. Va.		14		14	14	14	14
White Plains, N. Y.	1	5	7	14	14	14	14
Wichita, Kans.	4	32	32	32	32	32	32
Wichita Falls, Tex.							
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	5	15	15	15	15	15
Wilkinsburg, Pa.		7	18	33	14	124	2
Williamsport, Pa.							
Wilmington, Del.	6	50	21	39	39	1,224	31
Wilmington, N. C.	8	16	33	17	15	153	15
Winona, Minn.							
Winston-Salem, N. C.	14	41	153	23	150	33	2
Woodbridge, N. J.							
Woodsocet, R. I.		2	10	10	10	10	10
Worcester, Mass.	1	44	10	29	29	29	29
Wyandotte, Mich.		3	4	4	4	4	4
Yakima, Wash.	3	31	11	23	17	17	17
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	15	33	33	33	33	33
York, Pa.	1	11	4	16	16	16	16
Youngstown, Ohio	7	69	134	168	24	24	24
Zanesville, Ohio		7	5	5	5	5	5

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

Offenses in Territories and Possessions

Eight law enforcement agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States furnished a complete set of crime reports to the FBI during 1951. These data are presented in the following table and represent crimes in both urban and rural areas combined except that the figures for Honolulu City were separately reported.

TABLE 36.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN IN UNITED STATES TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS, 1951

[Population figures based on 1950 decennial census preliminary counts]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska: Fourth judicial division (Fairbanks), population, 28,168; number of offenses known.....	3	6	9	13	17	21	11
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County, population, 57,683; number of offenses known.....	1		7	99	22	276	9
Honolulu City, population, 245,612; number of offenses known.....	9	40	67	946	396	2,604	318
Honolulu County, population, 101,917; number of offenses known.....	3	6	18	250	83	453	57
Kauai County, population, 29,538; number of offenses known.....	1		3	56	13	136	4
Maui County, population, 48,387; number of offenses known.....	1		7	146	17	315	16
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 52,390; number of offenses known.....	2	11	12	122	100	915	12
Puerto Rico: Population, 2,205,318; number of offenses known.....	176	77	396	2,342	484	5,477	86

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIME DATA

In 401 cities over 25,000 in population 57.8 of the robberies in 1951 occurred on the street or highway while 31.2 percent involved oil stations, chain stores, banks, or other commercial establishments. Residences were victimized in 5.8 percent of the 30,808 robberies reported by these 401 cities while 5.2 percent were classed as miscellaneous.

During 1951 burglaries occurred four times more frequently at night than during the day, and 67.1 percent of the daytime burglaries involve residences. Stores and other nonresidence structures are victims in over 62 percent of the crimes. Of the residence burglaries 64.2 percent occurred at night and 35.8 percent during daylight hours. In nonresidence burglaries 89.5 percent occur during the night hours and 10.5 during the day.

Of the 504,817 larcenies reported by cities furnishing supplemental crime analysis information, 15,272 involved thefts of pocket-picking and purse-snatching.

Owners of automobiles were victims of 206,420 or 40.9 percent of the thefts (other than auto thefts) reported by these cities. Theft of auto accessories comprised 21 percent of these crimes while thefts of other items from automobiles accounted for 19.9 percent.

Another troublesome problem confronting police is noted in the 73,211 bicycle thefts.

In 379,768 or 75.2 percent of the thefts, property valued at less than \$50 was stolen.

Of the 101,938 automobiles stolen in the 401 cities reporting this information, 93,535 or 91.8 percent were recovered.

TABLE 37.—OFFENSE ANALYSIS, BY NATURE OF CRIMINAL ACT, TIME AND PLACE OF COMMISSION, AND VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, 1951

[Offenses known to the police in 401 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 50,081,429 based on 1950 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses	Percent distribution
Rape:		
Total.....	6,513	100.0
Forcible.....	3,739	57.3
Statutory.....	2,774	42.7
Robbery:		
Total.....	30,508	100.0
Highway.....	17,806	57.8
Commercial house.....	7,383	24.0
Oil station.....	1,333	4.0
Chain store.....	421	1.4
Residence.....	1,794	5.8
Bank.....	53	.2
Miscellaneous.....	1,613	5.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:		
Total.....	183,221	100.0
Residence (dwelling):		
Committed during night.....	46,501	24.1
Committed during day.....	25,962	13.4
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):		
Committed during night.....	108,026	58.9
Committed during day.....	12,732	6.6
Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):		
Total.....	504,817	100.0
\$50 and over.....	125,046	24.8
\$5 to \$50.....	396,830	78.8
Under \$5.....	72,948	14.4
Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):		
Total.....	504,817	100.0
Pocket-picking.....	6,563	1.3
Purse-snatching.....	8,799	1.7
Shoplifting.....	20,699	4.1
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	100,570	19.9
Auto accessories.....	105,830	21.0
Bicycles.....	73,211	14.5
All others.....	189,215	37.5

Complete information relative to the value of property stolen according to the type of crime was furnished by 381 of the cities represented in the preceding table. Property valued at \$157,266,508 was obtained in 804,843 crimes against property in 1951 in these cities. The average value per offense was \$195. Excluding auto thefts, the average value of property taken was \$88.

The average loss per auto theft was \$965, and in the average robbery property valued at \$194 was obtained. The average value of property stolen in burglaries was \$139 and in larcenies, \$62. The average value per offense of \$195 in 1951 is over 11 percent higher than reported for 1950.

TABLE 38.—VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, BY TYPE OF CRIME, 1951

[Based on the reports of 381 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 48,301,662 based on 1950 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
TOTAL	504,943	\$157,266,505	\$195
Robbery.....	30,184	5,840,117	194
Burglary.....	186,777	25,940,247	139
Larceny—theft.....	483,277	33,164,315	62
Auto theft.....	98,785	93,312,596	965

Of the cities over 25,000 population furnishing supplemental crime information, 376 reported complete data relative to the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered by type of property. Automobiles comprised 60.2 percent of the dollar loss and 88 percent of the value recovered. Excluding automobiles, the property loss was \$59,750,614 and 19.2 percent or \$11,445,626 was recovered.

Miscellaneous items valued at \$25,557,398 were stolen and 26 percent or \$6,640,342 was recovered. The recovery of currency and jewelry was 12.9 percent and 18.2 percent of the value stolen, respectively, while only 3.7 percent of the \$3,290,133 loss in furs was recovered. Clothing valued at \$6,279,787 was stolen and 16.6 percent or \$1,043,226 was recovered.

TABLE 39.—VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED, BY TYPE OF PROPERTY, 1951

[Based on reports of 376 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 47,028,804 based on 1950 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
TOTAL	\$150,136,172	\$95,648,931	63.7
Currency, notes, etc.....	15,937,794	2,062,432	12.9
Jewelry and precious metals.....	8,683,610	1,577,366	18.2
Furs.....	3,290,133	122,300	3.7
Clothing.....	6,279,787	1,043,226	16.6
Locally stolen automobiles.....	93,382,596	84,273,315	90.2
Miscellaneous.....	25,557,398	6,640,342	26.0

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data

Arrest records of local police departments, in the form of fingerprint cards, totaling 831,288, were examined by the F B I to obtain age, sex, race, and criminal history data. Arrest records pertaining to violations of Federal laws or commitments to any type penal institutions are excluded, thus limiting the tabulations to arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances.

There were 793,671 arrest records examined in 1950. The number examined in 1951 exceeded the 1950 records by 4.7 percent. These data do not represent all persons arrested for local and State charges since fingerprint cards are not forwarded to Washington for all individuals taken into custody. The number of offenses committed is not found by examining arrest data since one person may be responsible for several offenses or two or more persons may have collaborated in the commission of a single offense.

Offense Charged

Arrests for major violations were represented by more than 41 percent (344,339) of the records examined during 1951. Murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft charges numbered 217,884 or 26.2 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex

Arrests of males numbered 746,055 in 1951, a 4.0 percent increase over the 717,088 fingerprint arrest cards examined during 1950.

An increase of 11.3 percent in female arrest prints was noted in 1951 when 85,233 records were received, as compared with 76,583 in 1950. This is a reversal of the trend noted at the end of 1950 when female arrest prints had decreased 2.5 percent under the 1949 receipts.

TABLE 40.—DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS BY SEX, 1951

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	831,288	748,055	83,233	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide.....	5,522	5,614	908	.8	.8	1.1
Robbery.....	17,397	17,077	920	2.2	2.3	1.1
Assault.....	61,639	54,676	6,963	7.4	7.3	8.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	42,415	41,279	1,136	5.1	5.5	1.3
Larceny— theft.....	69,089	69,389	8,290	8.3	8.2	9.6
Auto theft.....	39,222	19,742	480	4.7	2.6	.6
Embezzlement and fraud.....	19,835	17,575	1,980	2.4	2.4	2.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,479	3,187	292	.4	.4	.3
Arson.....	1,005	1,005	115	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	10,484	9,045	1,439	1.3	1.2	1.7
Rape.....	8,971	8,971	115	1.1	1.2	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	9,215	3,606	5,609	1.1	.5	6.6
Other sex offenses.....	20,173	17,125	3,048	2.4	2.3	3.6
Narcotic drug laws.....	13,029	11,052	1,977	1.6	1.5	2.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	9,728	9,299	429	1.2	1.2	.5
Offenses against family and children.....	16,677	15,762	915	2.0	2.1	1.1
Liquor laws.....	12,902	10,522	2,380	1.6	1.4	2.8
Driving while intoxicated.....	59,910	55,234	2,676	7.2	7.7	3.1
Road and driving laws.....	17,969	17,962	468	2.2	2.3	.5
Parking violations.....	503	473	30	.1	.1	(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	15,880	15,273	607	1.9	2.0	.7
Disorderly conduct.....	45,687	39,821	6,866	5.6	5.3	8.1
Drunkenness.....	191,455	173,865	17,590	23.0	23.5	20.8
Vagrancy.....	46,816	39,013	7,803	5.6	5.2	9.1
Gambling.....	18,644	16,474	2,170	2.2	2.2	2.5
Suspicion.....	43,034	37,265	5,769	5.2	5.1	6.1
Not stated.....	8,600	7,265	910	1.0	1.0	1.1
All other offenses.....	38,259	34,164	4,095	4.6	4.6	4.8

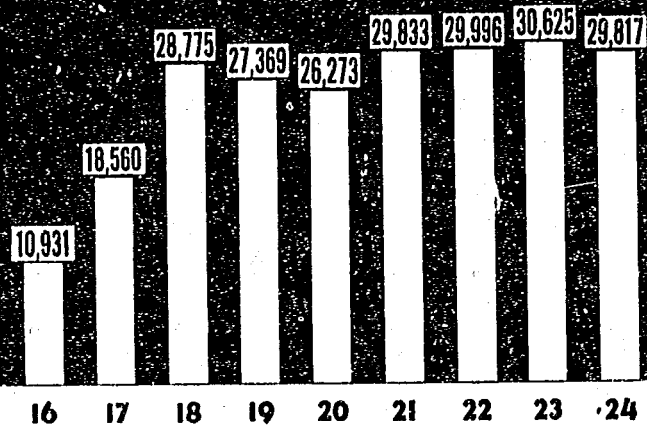
(1) Less than 1/10 of one percent.

Number of Persons Arrested

MALE AND FEMALE

Number of Arrests per Age Group

AGES 16 TO 24
CALENDAR YEAR 1951



Data Compiled From Fingerprint Cards



FIGURE 14.

Age

Males and females under 21 years of age arrested constituted 14.4 percent of the total arrests in 1951, or 119,676 of all fingerprint arrest records examined. Persons between 21 and 24 years of age numbered 120,271 (14.5 percent), bringing the total of all persons less than 25 years old to 239,947, 28.9 percent of all arrests. Age group 25 to 29 numbered 140,184 arrests, or 16.9 percent of all fingerprint arrest records reviewed for these tabulations. This makes a total of 380,131 (45.7 percent) less than 30 years of age. It is the practice in some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders and accordingly fingerprint arrest figures in the lower age groups are incomplete to that extent.

Youthful offenders under 21 years of age are represented in 29 percent (53,562) of all arrests for crimes against property. For all ages there were 184,544 persons arrested during 1951 for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson. For 1946 and 1941, the percentages of arrests of persons under 21 for property crimes were 31.5 and 34.7, respectively.

As a further index to the part of youths in crime it is noted that over half (52.9 percent) of the arrests for serious crimes against property were of persons under 25 years of age although these individuals represented only 28.9 percent of all arrests during 1951.

The following presents the percentage of persons under 25 years of age arrested for property crimes in individual offense classes:

PERSONS UNDER 25 YEARS OLD		<i>Percent of all arrests (all ages)</i>
Crime charged:		
Robbery		52.9
Burglary		60.3
Larceny		43.9
Auto theft		68.4

The five age groups having the highest number of arrests for males and females combined are listed below together with the number of arrests for each group. The corresponding age group figures for 1946 and 1941 are also shown.

	1951		Age	
	Age	Number of arrests	1946	1941
1	23	30,625	21	19
2	22	29,996	21	18
3	21	29,833	23	21
4	24	29,817	24	20
5	26	29,479	20	23

During 1951, age 23 predominated in the frequency of male arrests followed by ages 21, 22, 18, and 24 in that order. The largest number of female arrests also occurred in age group 23, followed by ages 24, 22, 25, and 26 in that order.

TABLE 41.—ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS, 1951

Offense charged	Total offenses	Age																	Not known
		Un- der 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	
		3,492	4,276	10,831	19,500	26,775	27,339	26,273	29,833	29,099	30,035	29,817	140,184	114,268	100,694	83,968	62,680	39,053		600
TOTAL	831,288	3,492	4,276	10,831	19,500	26,775	27,339	26,273	29,833	29,099	30,035	29,817	140,184	114,268	100,694	83,968	62,680	39,053	600
Criminal homicide.....	6,522	16	29	50	119	147	153	191	229	238	267	215	1,268	951	810	632	416	752	4
Robbery.....	17,997	79	128	314	786	1,216	1,478	1,211	1,217	1,120	1,109	1,016	3,799	2,056	1,207	667	412	321	11
Assault.....	61,639	44	86	372	773	1,494	1,617	1,745	2,107	2,271	2,407	2,066	13,019	10,271	8,310	5,583	3,773	4,869	47
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	42,415	1,131	1,609	2,467	3,197	3,795	3,617	2,510	2,371	2,172	2,110	1,828	6,801	3,860	2,481	1,671	990	1,025	25
Larceny— theft.....	69,080	622	629	1,630	3,282	4,623	3,874	3,315	3,271	3,008	3,060	2,781	11,709	8,129	6,122	4,702	3,372	4,600	28
Auto theft.....	20,222	628	674	1,010	1,882	2,051	1,631	1,271	1,202	1,086	950	750	3,011	1,611	815	491	228	181	9
Embezzlement and fraud.....	19,855	8	6	77	146	271	312	395	561	697	720	730	4,012	3,639	2,841	2,103	1,436	1,950	14
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,479	13	12	51	87	123	116	116	115	122	138	120	683	605	438	316	215	318	1
Arson.....	1,063	14	9	24	33	10	35	36	31	33	22	182	115	105	108	70	116	120	1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	10,484	19	32	107	190	327	399	355	397	453	433	452	2,290	1,769	1,215	869	553	690	3
Rape.....	8,971	13	16	163	388	657	706	699	692	712	477	415	1,615	976	657	411	280	415	6
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	9,215	1	1	11	67	168	230	215	297	418	524	513	2,063	1,460	1,136	777	511	617	3
Other sex offenses.....	20,173	35	48	138	255	495	493	685	726	702	771	773	3,917	3,072	2,415	1,835	1,331	2,080	13
Narcotic drug laws.....	13,030	11	28	134	305	529	692	738	858	926	821	817	2,038	1,555	926	661	422	586	7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	16,677	5	19	118	229	429	411	410	439	485	451	420	2,063	1,389	682	776	470	610	6
Offenses against family and children.....	16,677	2	1	16	32	112	188	313	466	690	730	719	3,070	3,270	2,689	1,774	900	845	9
Liquor laws.....	12,902	10	18	71	155	511	539	413	268	306	325	318	1,708	1,776	1,723	1,601	1,214	1,921	8
Driving while intoxicated.....	59,910	3	5	39	159	446	631	866	1,231	1,892	1,920	1,746	19,489	9,611	6,298	4,380	6,051	7,459	32
Road and driving laws.....	17,950	6	12	123	314	1,017	1,077	978	1,060	1,036	1,010	1,001	3,768	2,390	1,571	1,058	689	778	7
Parking violations.....	503				10	10	10	22	8	10	21	19	127	70	41	29	41	41	1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	15,880	13	20	110	299	738	827	786	841	831	857	817	3,262	2,157	1,451	1,139	683	886	17
Disorderly conduct.....	46,087	11	81	311	810	1,776	1,748	1,718	1,959	1,977	1,951	1,862	8,686	6,615	5,405	3,271	3,020	4,592	42
Drunkness.....	191,455	34	57	187	621	1,631	2,078	2,283	3,612	3,772	3,058	4,001	24,116	28,653	20,458	29,127	24,153	35,717	107
Vagrancy.....	46,810	10	92	459	1,031	1,862	1,614	1,191	1,755	1,813	1,753	1,645	7,283	5,870	4,285	4,071	3,831	6,293	37
Gambling.....	18,641	4	8	20	65	118	153	169	251	268	359	448	2,488	2,792	3,083	2,679	2,461	3,503	13
Suspicion.....	43,091	23	292	723	1,903	1,760	2,023	1,993	1,829	1,876	1,876	1,876	7,870	5,008	4,566	3,271	2,173	2,910	34
Not stated.....	8,690	11	20	63	87	247	201	201	277	261	303	294	1,366	1,187	1,137	1,033	859	1,102	5
All other offenses.....	38,259	59	676	1,116	1,410	1,814	1,618	1,498	1,692	1,690	1,556	1,432	6,428	4,710	3,372	2,913	2,235	3,210	27

TABLE 42.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 18, UNDER 21, AND UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 1951

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 18 years of age	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 18 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
TOTAL	831,288	37,259	119,676	239,947	4.5	14.4	28.9
Criminal homicide	6,522	196	687	1,666	3.0	10.5	25.5
Robbery	17,997	1,398	3,063	9,524	7.8	28.1	52.9
Assault	61,639	1,275	5,941	15,329	2.1	9.6	24.9
Burglary—breaking or entering	42,415	7,867	17,699	25,560	18.5	40.3	60.3
Larceny— theft	69,089	6,434	18,196	30,319	9.3	26.3	43.9
Auto theft	20,222	4,893	9,852	13,540	24.2	48.7	68.4
Embezzlement and fraud	19,535	231	1,239	3,852	1.2	6.2	19.4
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.	3,479	163	542	1,071	4.7	15.6	39.8
Arson	1,008	80	181	302	8.0	18.0	30.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	10,464	348	1,890	3,125	3.3	18.3	29.8
Rape	8,971	604	2,575	4,372	6.7	28.7	51.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,215	83	506	2,588	0.9	7.7	28.1
Other sex offenses	20,173	476	2,052	5,027	2.4	10.2	24.9
Narcotic drug laws	13,630	481	2,440	5,053	3.7	18.7	45.5
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	9,723	371	1,621	3,447	3.8	16.7	35.5
Offenses against family and children	16,677	51	664	3,214	0.3	4.0	19.3
Liquor laws	12,902	237	1,771	3,018	2.0	13.7	23.4
Driving while intoxicated	59,910	206	2,152	8,140	0.3	3.6	13.6
Road and driving laws	17,960	485	3,377	7,883	2.7	19.9	42.8
Parking violations	503	42	42	109	8.4	8.3	21.7
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	15,880	432	2,805	6,152	2.7	17.7	38.7
Disorderly conduct	49,637	1,246	6,307	14,272	2.5	13.6	39.6
Drunkennes	191,453	899	6,351	22,154	0.5	3.6	11.6
Vagrancy	46,810	1,606	6,010	13,607	3.4	14.1	29.1
Gambling	15,644	97	597	1,913	0.6	3.0	10.3
Suspicion	43,094	3,038	8,293	19,716	7.0	30.9	38.8
Not stated	8,690	151	833	1,971	2.1	9.6	22.7
All other offenses	35,239	3,821	8,721	14,504	10.0	22.8	38.7

Criminal Repeaters

Prior fingerprint records were found for 500,780 (60.2 percent) of the individuals represented by the 831,288 records examined in 1951 by the FBI Identification Division. Of the 746,055 males arrested, 462,007 (61.9 percent) had previous fingerprint arrest records. Of the 85,233 females arrested, 38,773 (45.5 percent) had prior fingerprint arrest records. These figures are based solely on fingerprint arrest records and in no way refer to information in the Civil Identification Files of the FBI.

Of the 4,276 15-year-old boys and girls arrested 16.2 percent already had fingerprint records. At age 20, 44.9 percent of the 26,273 males and females arrested had prior fingerprint records. For males, the percentage was 16.9 at age 15 and 46.2 at age 20. Corresponding percentages for females were 8.7 percent at age 15 and 33.6 percent at age 20.

TABLE 43.—PERCENTAGE WITH PREVIOUS FINGERPRINT RECORDS, 1951

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Vagrancy.....	73.0	Auto theft.....	54.6
Drunkenness.....	71.0	Driving while intoxicated.....	54.1
Narcotic drug laws.....	70.7	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	53.5
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	70.0	Gambling.....	52.9
Embezzlement and fraud.....	64.7	Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	51.2
Robbery.....	58.8	Liquor laws.....	48.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	57.7	Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	46.7
All other offenses.....	57.3	Arson.....	44.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	56.6	Rape.....	43.1
Assault.....	56.3	Criminal homicide.....	42.8
Suspicion.....	56.2	Parking violations.....	41.4
Larceny— theft.....	54.8	Sex offenses.....	
Offenses against family and children.....	51.6	Road and driving laws.....	
Disorderly conduct.....			

¹ Only 503 fingerprint cards received representing arrests for violations of parking regulations.

Race

Over 98 percent of the fingerprint arrest records examined in this study represented members of the white and Negro races. The balance of 1.7 percent represented Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and other races: Members of the white race represented 598,722 of the 831,288 arrest records received, while 218,823 were Negroes, 8,953 were Indians, 862 were Chinese, 233 were Japanese, and 3,695 were representatives of other races.

TABLE 44.—ARRESTS BY RACE, 1951

Offense charged	Total, all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
TOTAL	831,288	598,722	218,823	8,953	862	233	3,695
Criminal homicide.....	6,222	3,497	3,029	46	7	4	23
Robbery.....	17,997	11,122	6,687	95	3	7	42
Assault.....	61,638	31,583	28,333	309	39	13	362
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	42,413	30,216	11,816	232	13	8	193
Larceny— theft.....	63,089	45,933	22,355	345	12	17	217
Auto theft.....	29,222	16,041	3,928	152	8	3	162
Embezzlement and fraud.....	19,353	17,033	2,713	65	9	4	101
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	3,479	2,345	1,088	16	9	3	18
Arson.....	1,063	759	284	5	1	2	1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	10,484	8,819	1,569	69	7	3	35
Rape.....	8,971	6,290	2,599	56	8		108
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	9,215	5,490	3,699	34	21	7	34
Other sex offenses.....	26,173	16,379	3,529	130	17	13	125
Narcotic drug laws.....	13,080	5,873	6,997	13	127	2	218
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	9,723	4,721	4,881	31	8		81
Offenses against family and children.....	16,877	12,333	4,206	38	8	2	49
Liquor laws.....	12,902	6,839	5,933	89	18	3	29
Driving while intoxicated.....	59,810	32,225	6,753	648	12	6	196
Road and driving laws.....	17,960	13,356	4,413	126	8	12	45
Parking violations.....	503	378	122	2			1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	15,830	11,474	4,194	148	7	4	53
Disorderly conduct.....	46,687	31,683	14,267	540	18	5	197
Drunkenness.....	191,435	133,619	32,404	4,530	35	36	831
Vagrancy.....	46,910	36,138	9,911	498	62	7	181
Gambling.....	18,644	8,781	9,429	8	195	16	185
Suspicion.....	43,094	30,431	12,307	128	10	4	114
Not stated.....	8,690	6,646	1,856	122	11	6	49
All other offenses.....	35,259	2,506	9,149	336	75	16	176

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide*.—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults*.—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting*.—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud*.—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*.—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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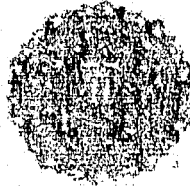
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Thompson

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS



ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XXIII

Number 2

ANNUAL BULLETIN

1952

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XXIII—Number 2
ANNUAL BULLETIN, 1952

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XXIII

JANUARY 1953

Number 2

SUMMARY

Estimated Number of Major Crimes

Major crimes climbed above the 2 million mark in 1952. The upsurge in crime was reflected in all crime categories for an overall increase of 8.2 percent over the 1,882,160 estimated crimes in 1951. Crimes of violence rose 10.2 percent while burglaries and thefts increased 8 percent. The total of 2,036,510 major crimes estimated for 1952 reflected a continuance of the general rise in crime noted at the mid-year point.

Crime Trends, Urban-Rural

Crime in cities rose 8.1 percent in 1952 with increases reflected in each crime classification for the first time in 7 years. A study of cities arranged by location reflects increases from 2.2 percent to 14.8 percent. Aggravated assaults and robberies lead other crimes with increases of 12.5 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively.

City crimes in 1952 were 32.9 percent above the 1937-39 prewar average. These long range trend figures show all crimes in excess of the base years 1937-39 with increases from 7.4 percent for negligent manslaughters to 116.5 percent for aggravated assaults.

Rural crimes in 1952 were 8.6 percent above 1951 with robberies showing the greatest increase, 13.5 percent. Only negligent manslaughters decreased in rural areas (1 percent).

Monthly Variations

Crimes against the person increase in the warm months of the year while crimes against property tend to rise in the dark winter months. Pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, and thefts from autos (except accessories) conform generally to the crime against property trend while bicycle thefts occur more frequently during vacation and the early fall months. Auto accessory thefts rise soon after the first of the year but start their decline before the end of spring. Negligent manslaughters (mostly traffic deaths) are an exception to the seasonal pattern of crimes against the person, occurring with less frequency during summer months.

Property Recovered

Police recovered over 92 percent of stolen automobiles in 1952. Recoveries of other types of stolen property were made as follows: Currency and jewelry, 11.6 percent; furs, 6.2 percent; clothing, 19.1 percent; and miscellaneous property, 28 percent.

Persons Arrested

The original uniform crime reporting plans of the International Association of Chiefs of Police have been rounded out with the adoption of age, sex, and race arrest data as reported by contributors. Prior to this issue of the bulletin and until the police generally could prepare the full complement of reports required, the FBI has published arrest analyses obtained from fingerprint arrest cards. Age, sex, and race data in this and subsequent annual issues cannot be compared with fingerprint data previously published.

Of the 1,110,675 arrests reported by 232 cities over 25,000 in population, 86,128 or 7.8 percent were of persons under 18 years of age. Nearly half (48 percent) of all persons arrested for crimes against property involved persons under 21 years of age. The 232 cities represented in the arrest tabulations have a combined population of 23.3 million.

CRIME TRENDS

Estimated Number of Major Crimes

Over 2 million major crimes for the year resulted from an upswing in all crime categories in 1952. Crimes of violence rose 10.2 percent throughout the Nation accompanied by an increase of 8.0 percent in burglaries and thefts. The 1952 estimated total crime, 2,036,510, was 8.2 percent above the 1951 figure, 1,882,160.

Felonious assaults lead the increases with an 11.8 percent rise. Armed and strong-arm robberies followed closely and were up 11.6 percent. Other vicious crimes increased as follows: Murder, 5.7 percent; rape, 2.6 percent; and manslaughter by negligence, 2.5 percent.

Thieves stole 9.3 percent more automobiles, burglarized 8.8 percent more places and committed 7.5 percent more other thefts in 1952 than in 1951.

Estimates cover major crimes, the part I class of offenses, as designated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police under the uniform crime reporting program. Other crimes of major importance are not included since the program does not provide for collecting "offenses known to the police" data about them. Examples of those crimes necessarily excluded from the estimates of major crimes are arson, sex crimes other than rape, carrying concealed weapons, and embezzlement. Accordingly, the total major crime figures are considered conservative.

TABLE 27.—CRIME TRENDS, URBAN AND RURAL

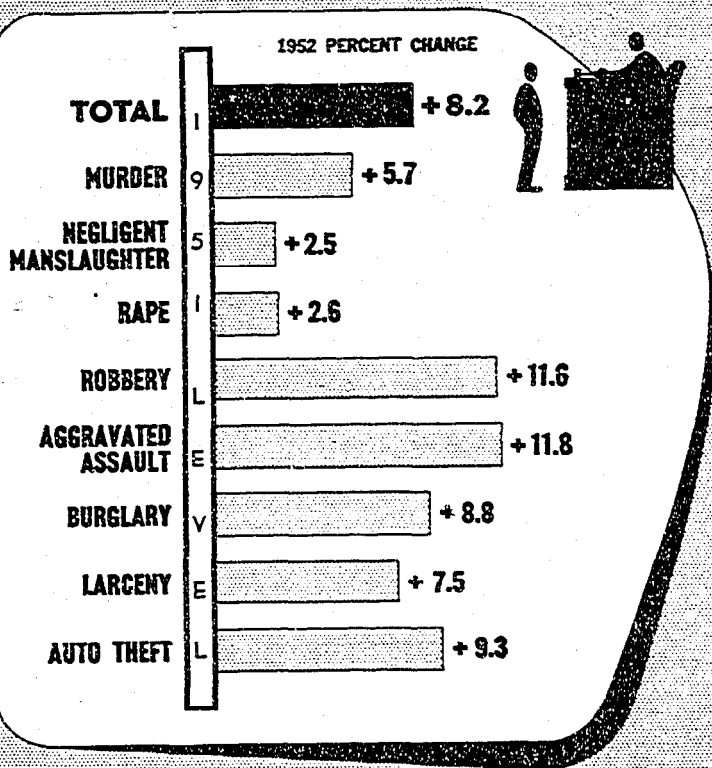
[Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1951-52]

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1951	1952	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,882,160	2,036,510	+154,350	+8.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	6,820	7,210	+390	+5.7
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5,510	5,650	+140	+2.5
Rape.....	18,800	17,240	-1,560	-8.3
Robbery.....	52,080	58,140	+6,060	+11.6
Aggravated assault.....	78,640	87,900	+9,260	+11.8
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	467,130	442,760	-24,370	-5.2
Larceny—theft.....	1,118,210	1,202,270	+84,060	+7.5
Auto theft.....	190,960	215,310	+24,350	+12.7

CRIME TREND -- U. S.

BASED ON THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES

1951 vs. 1952 -- PERCENT CHANGE



FBI CHART

FIGURE 8.

Urban Crime Trends

Urban crime in 1952 rose 8.1 percent over the previous year and for the first time in 7 years increases were registered in each offense classification. The 1951-52 trend data are based on the crime reports received for those years from 2,330 cities representing a combined population of 67,095,898. With these reporting cities divided into six individual groups according to population, increases were registered for each group ranging from a 2.7 percent rise for the group with population of 50,000 to 100,000 to an increase of 12.6 percent in cities under 10,000 population.

In addition, a rearrangement of the cities according to the nine geographical divisions of the country shows increases in every area from 2.2 percent in East South Central to 14.8 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Aggravated assault and robbery showed the greatest increases, 12.5 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively, followed by an upward trend in auto theft of 9.8 percent and in burglary, 8.6 percent. The rise in car thefts and burglaries was general throughout the country, showing upward trends during 1952 in cities of every population group and in each geographic division.

Murders in urban communities rose 8.5 percent during 1952 and other increases were: Larceny, 7.1 percent; negligent manslaughter, 6.2 percent; and a slight rise in rape of 0.3 percent.

The crimes reported by the foregoing 2,330 cities during 1951-52 are shown in table 28 with the cities subdivided according to population group and in table 29 with the cities grouped by State and geographic division. In view of the widespread nature of the increases, the additional tabulation, table 30, was prepared in the interest of presenting long-term-crime-trend data. The figures in table 30 are limited to the crime reports of 363 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants, total population 47,407,067, according to the 1950 census and the offenses reported by these cities during each of the years 1937-52 are shown. The tabulation includes all of the Nation's larger cities from which complete and apparently correctly prepared reports were received for each of the years indicated.

The long-term-crime-trend information is graphically shown in figure 10 where the data for the years 1940-52 are presented in relation to the average for the years 1937-39. The table and illustrations point up an almost uninterrupted rise over the years in crimes of rape and other felonious assaults to very high points in 1952. Murders and negligent manslaughters have followed generally similar trends, declining during the early war years, up in 1945 and 1946, then declining until 1950.

The graphs plotted over the years by the crimes of burglary and larceny are quite similar. They both showed a tendency to decline

during the early part of World War II but increased rather steadily since. Auto theft and robbery frequency fluctuated sharply during the period studied but like all offenses ended up in 1952 in excess of the prewar average figures.

The crime trend data covering 1937-52 are shown in terms of raw figures and it must be recognized that the population of the reporting cities has undergone marked changes during the 16 years shown. Between the 1940 and 1950 decennial censuses for example, the number of inhabitants alone in these 363 cities included in the study increased nearly 16 percent. Some of the other factors affecting the extent of crime in a community are presented on page 97.

TABLE 28.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1951-52, BY POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known to the police in 2,339 cities, total population 67,095,866, based on 1950 decennial census]

Population group	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL:									
1951.....	1,053,096	3,218	2,110	7,446	32,634	47,527	232,632	609,596	117,921
1952.....	1,189,106	3,490	2,241	7,465	36,293	53,471	252,526	633,136	129,454
Percent change.....	+5.1	+8.5	+6.2	+0.3	+11.2	+12.5	+8.6	+7.1	+9.9
Group I: 38 cities over 250,000; total population, 24,965,777:									
1951.....	456,453	1,643	973	4,487	21,453	26,089	102,851	238,688	60,269
1952.....	505,478	1,809	1,076	4,458	24,633	30,659	114,633	290,383	79,214
Percent change.....	+10.7	+10.1	+10.6	-0.6	+14.8	+17.5	+10.9	+9.2	+13.2
Group II: 63 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 9,245,979:									
1951.....	172,429	540	420	844	4,244	6,391	42,955	101,138	19,294
1952.....	179,628	592	420	841	4,762	7,004	42,391	103,151	20,403
Percent change.....	+4.2	+9.6	-2.5	-0.4	+12.2	+9.6	+8.6	+2.0	+5.7
Group III: 121 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 8,578,639:									
1951.....	135,260	352	240	624	4,211	6,390	39,124	76,639	13,542
1952.....	139,669	342	240	651	4,211	6,763	39,124	76,639	13,542
Percent change.....	+2.7	-2.8	+16.7	+2.0	+1.0	+5.9	+1.2	+2.1	+5.7
Group IV: 238 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 8,370,623:									
1951.....	121,176	273	246	519	1,925	4,173	34,944	67,431	10,806
1952.....	128,120	297	275	532	1,980	4,950	37,445	72,032	11,449
Percent change.....	+5.7	+9.2	+11.8	+2.4	+2.9	+18.9	+7.4	+6.8	+5.1
Group V: 605 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 9,350,032:									
1951.....	111,809	250	125	577	1,516	3,012	23,349	73,886	9,138
1952.....	123,152	276	131	543	1,635	3,364	25,016	82,202	9,826
Percent change.....	+10.6	+10.4	+4.8	-6.1	+7.8	+11.7	+7.1	+11.3	+7.6
Group VI: 1,265 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,984,828:									
1951.....	55,840	161	106	354	867	1,472	13,408	24,552	4,620
1952.....	62,890	174	95	420	990	1,731	14,748	29,235	5,467
Percent change.....	+12.6	+8.1	-10.4	+18.6	+14.2	+17.6	+10.0	+13.6	+18.1

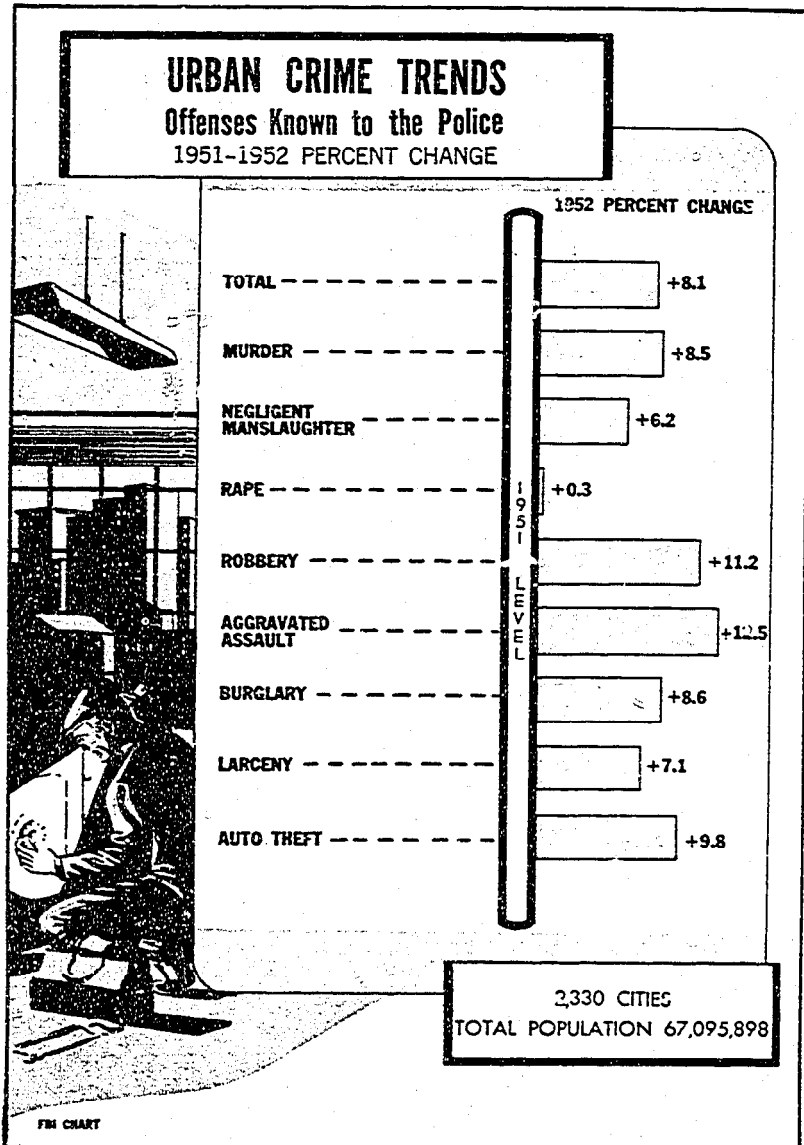


FIGURE 9.

TABLE 29.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1951-52, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES

[Offenses known to the police in 2,330 cities, total population, 67,095,898, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL 2,330 cities; population, 67,095,898:									
1951.....	1,053,056	3,315	2,110	7,446	32,634	47,527	232,632	609,598	117,921
1952.....	1,135,106	3,490	2,241	7,463	35,293	53,471	252,526	653,136	129,484
Percent change.....	+8.1	+5.5	+6.2	+0.3	+11.2	+12.5	+8.6	+7.1	+9.8
New England, 144 cities; population, 5,656,775:									
1951.....	56,890	79	170	543	823	656	12,645	31,870	6,740
1952.....	58,130	62	196	301	776	755	14,003	55,125	6,916
Percent change.....	+8.2	-15.1	+15.3	-12.2	-3.7	+13.1	+10.8	+6.7	+2.6
Connecticut, 27 cities; population, 1,165,915:									
1951.....	12,003	22	40	54	264	247	2,718	7,564	1,154
1952.....	13,430	21	40	51	175	279	3,526	8,050	1,288
Maine, 21 cities; population, 353,930:									
1951.....	3,319	7	—	16	27	13	633	2,305	287
1952.....	3,515	3	2	17	37	25	698	2,447	286
Massachusetts, 61 cities; population, 3,264,244:									
1951.....	31,527	37	105	228	505	286	6,958	19,207	4,501
1952.....	31,052	27	132	181	469	363	7,217	18,400	4,233
New Hampshire, 11 cities; population, 243,696:									
1951.....	1,996	1	10	11	11	10	398	1,359	96
1952.....	1,994	5	3	8	12	10	415	1,444	97
Rhode Island, 9 cities; population, 512,708:									
1951.....	6,404	6	14	27	70	77	1,725	3,859	626
1952.....	7,101	5	18	36	81	76	1,941	4,067	877
Vermont, 12 cities; population, 117,182:									
1951.....	572	—	1	7	6	13	193	576	76
1952.....	1,017	1	1	8	2	2	208	720	73
Middle Atlantic, 335 cities; population, 10,504,936:									
1951.....	90,847	296	279	676	2,270	3,215	22,248	49,611	11,759
1952.....	98,358	258	278	668	2,478	3,298	25,632	53,112	12,824
Percent change.....	+8.8	+9.7	-0.4	+2.8	+6.1	+2.9	+12.2	+7.7	+9.7
New Jersey, 134 cities; population, 3,104,748:									
1951.....	32,536	81	134	238	942	1,576	8,878	16,703	3,984
1952.....	36,450	81	153	239	943	1,731	10,929	18,068	4,356
New York, 179 cities; population, 3,843,865:									
1951.....	33,095	49	47	203	438	817	7,376	20,612	3,553
1952.....	34,742	70	44	200	462	812	7,730	21,552	3,872
Pennsylvania, 222 cities; population, 3,556,383:									
1951.....	25,210	79	98	209	590	822	6,594	12,296	4,222
1952.....	27,699	77	101	229	1,003	765	6,973	13,792	4,666
East North Central, 563 cities; population, 18,199,767:									
1951.....	271,563	764	459	2,522	12,147	12,106	56,586	161,770	28,586
1952.....	288,224	838	529	2,532	13,082	12,803	58,153	168,953	30,129
Percent change.....	+5.9	+9.5	+18.5	+7.5	+7.8	+6.6	+3.7	+5.1	+7.6
Illinois, 149 cities; population, 5,941,245:									
1951.....	70,499	301	128	855	6,379	4,689	18,990	29,656	9,600
1952.....	83,348	347	196	790	7,221	5,230	19,498	39,234	10,942

TABLE 29.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1951-52, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Indiana, 76 cities; population, 1,991,295:									
1951.....	31,254	88	51	119	732	878	6,914	18,888	3,574
1952.....	35,303	106	68	136	948	1,019	7,557	21,541	3,828
Michigan, 108 cities; population, 3,899,400:									
1951.....	87,244	174	104	1,081	3,105	4,556	15,614	55,104	7,506
1952.....	92,060	149	85	977	2,709	4,475	13,067	50,535	8,083
Ohio, 150 cities; population, 4,601,255:									
1951.....	65,197	198	124	389	1,859	1,761	12,440	42,718	5,708
1952.....	68,466	200	149	320	2,033	1,931	13,334	42,510	5,789
Wisconsin, 80 cities; population, 1,796,572:									
1951.....	20,290	33	32	78	172	333	2,428	15,344	1,901
1952.....	20,827	36	32	111	201	250	2,887	15,833	1,787
West North Central, 292 cities; population, 6,249,650:									
1951.....	86,438	183	110	586	2,581	3,589	19,282	51,626	9,021
1952.....	92,622	225	121	581	2,819	3,682	19,776	55,911	9,479
Percent change.....	+7.1	+33.7	+10.0	-0.8	+18.2	+12.3	+2.6	+8.3	+4.7
Iowa, 68 cities; population, 1,113,136:									
1951.....	12,532	15	6	53	163	69	2,700	8,138	1,438
1952.....	12,737	19	3	31	145	97	2,390	8,964	1,168
Kansas, 52 cities; population, 836,094:									
1951.....	13,421	24	17	67	277	270	3,126	8,446	1,194
1952.....	14,469	41	23	73	331	360	3,138	9,272	1,231
Minnesota, 71 cities; population, 1,493,703:									
1951.....	17,077	12	27	90	396	72	3,500	11,308	1,902
1952.....	19,282	16	33	91	478	128	4,151	12,412	1,975
Missouri, 44 cities; population, 1,902,376:									
1951.....	31,537	126	39	341	1,415	2,697	7,897	15,964	3,360
1952.....	34,363	153	50	327	1,740	2,951	8,089	17,129	3,929
Nebraska, 29 cities; population, 1,521,159:									
1951.....	7,883	7	14	19	116	142	1,489	5,194	902
1952.....	7,526	13	10	18	103	111	1,422	4,962	867
North Dakota, 12 cities; population, 161,910:									
1951.....	2,063			1	22	4	400	1,431	145
1952.....	1,785			7	7	6	262	1,539	144
South Dakota, 16 cities; population, 188,270:									
1951.....	1,990		7	15	27	6	370	1,465	100
1952.....	2,455	4	2	17	15	11	424	1,826	154
South Atlantic, 1221 cities; population, 7,373,234:									
1951.....	141,626	711	512	664	3,470	15,672	51,291	72,510	16,856
1952.....	162,620	772	510	927	4,215	17,372	57,654	81,837	19,593
Percent change.....	+14.8	+8.2	-0.6	+39.5	+22.3	+10.8	+20.7	+12.9	+45.7
Delaware, 3 cities; population, 121,738:									
1951.....	2,728	6	4	1	50	24	647	1,668	326
1952.....	2,733	4	11	2	61	29	718	1,673	255
Florida, 43 cities; population, 1,270,361:									
1951.....	28,412	114	55	76	697	1,246	7,949	15,614	2,663
1952.....	31,037	129	59	80	678	1,368	8,628	17,200	3,005

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 29.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1951-52, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Georgia, 24 cities: population, 998,812:									
1951.....	15,142	162	42	70	282	1,430	3,189	7,920	2,027
1952.....	19,104	189	69	75	417	2,103	4,601	9,070	2,578
Maryland, 18 cities: population, 1,144,641:									
1951.....	16,226	88	20	151	549	1,175	3,042	6,671	4,530
1952.....	23,326	98	11	189	814	1,592	3,021	10,130	5,364
North Carolina, 48 cities: population, 1,024,388:									
1951.....	19,980	105	43	88	304	4,154	4,327	9,003	1,714
1952.....	19,532	114	66	96	304	3,762	4,635	9,251	1,624
South Carolina, 26 cities: population, 429,330:									
1951.....	7,101	54	19	30	75	478	1,548	4,103	794
1952.....	9,161	33	11	51	100	392	1,821	4,757	793
Virginia, 37 cities: population, 1,223,696:									
1951.....	26,900	116	87	194	704	2,613	4,294	15,233	3,939
1952.....	29,473	110	56	139	747	2,686	6,133	15,609	3,513
West Virginia, 21 cities: population, 451,870:									
1951.....	4,782	10	16	11	155	124	1,122	2,336	342
1952.....	4,708	13	5	9	141	130	1,145	2,320	335
East South Central, 39 cities: population, 3,089,383:									
1951.....	47,004	378	157	263	1,517	9,222	13,929	22,122	6,005
1952.....	48,020	389	121	256	1,699	9,957	13,811	22,255	6,576
Percent change.....	+2.2	+2.6	-15.6	-2.7	+7.4	+7.9	-0.8	+0.5	+6.1
Alabama, 27 cities: population, 917,890:									
1951.....	13,193	134	39	50	309	1,126	3,855	5,815	1,284
1952.....	13,551	122	17	32	323	1,126	4,023	5,923	1,713
Kentucky, 29 cities: population, 723,643:									
1951.....	14,129	76	51	117	620	863	3,693	6,762	1,968
1952.....	15,747	70	42	124	748	1,249	4,249	7,083	2,415
Mississippi, 19 cities: population, 387,160:									
1951.....	4,005	30	13	27	77	385	1,071	2,130	262
1952.....	4,223	51	16	40	74	337	1,021	2,367	311
Tennessee, 24 cities: population, 1,060,690:									
1951.....	13,636	139	53	39	511	708	4,430	7,715	2,091
1952.....	14,489	146	49	30	485	626	4,292	6,880	1,931
West South Central, 155 cities: population, 5,672,835:									
1951.....	165,869	516	273	653	2,265	4,467	21,821	67,120	12,792
1952.....	118,341	691	210	656	2,497	4,575	29,824	63,164	14,886
Percent change.....	+7.1	+16.5	-8.7	+0.6	+10.0	+16.6	+8.0	+5.0	+16.3
Arkansas, 20 cities: population, 397,481:									
1951.....	4,009	27	13	18	101	344	1,017	2,120	369
1952.....	4,842	33	15	13	150	291	1,117	2,796	437
Louisiana, 23 cities: population, 1,094,064:									
1951.....	13,194	84	52	148	472	876	2,767	6,358	2,221
1952.....	13,838	116	61	172	490	938	2,949	6,732	2,371
Oklahoma, 39 cities: population, 867,767:									
1951.....	16,586	50	29	131	376	354	3,949	9,848	1,249
1952.....	16,630	49	18	104	296	351	4,003	9,983	1,216
Texas, 73 cities: population, 3,373,529:									
1951.....	72,090	355	169	356	1,310	2,923	17,111	41,603	8,293
1952.....	78,033	403	196	370	1,555	3,405	17,755	43,634	9,765

TABLE 29.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1951-52, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Mountain, 108 cities; population, 1,926,344:									
1951.....	45,098	51	38	212	1,061	610	2,292	27,722	4,757
1952.....	47,389	71	40	276	1,107	793	19,189	29,559	4,732
Percent change.....	+5.5	+39.2	+5.3	+31.6	+4.0	+29.2	+14.6	+10.1	+12.9
Arizona, 10 cities; population, 209,869:									
1951.....	7,573	6	6	34	232	137	1,541	4,878	754
1952.....	9,323	13	13	29	241	169	1,989	5,768	1,161
Colorado, 24 cities; population, 643,829:									
1951.....	13,832	19	4	68	457	233	3,763	7,854	1,434
1952.....	14,479	24	3	67	397	233	3,731	8,348	1,341
Idaho, 19 cities; population, 193,324:									
1951.....	4,331	6	2	29	58	31	832	3,135	22
1952.....	4,742	4	2	14	41	59	797	3,419	402
Montana, 15 cities; population, 171,991:									
1951.....	3,610	4	1	17	34	34	495	2,589	416
1952.....	3,353	4	2	23	49	30	571	2,592	322
Nevada, 5 cities; population, 53,554:									
1951.....	1,369	2	—	—	48	23	369	1,019	117
1952.....	1,786	4	—	10	63	17	440	1,088	142
New Mexico, 10 cities; population, 186,934:									
1951.....	2,533	5	7	14	33	67	494	1,566	327
1952.....	3,256	7	10	16	37	69	767	1,834	491
Utah, 16 cities; population, 354,469:									
1951.....	7,470	7	18	36	139	74	1,337	5,232	385
1952.....	8,002	7	8	30	99	69	1,549	5,528	694
Wyoming, 9 cities; population, 112,384:									
1951.....	2,073	2	—	14	42	21	350	1,429	215
1952.....	2,427	6	1	3	37	37	333	1,789	196
Pacific, 213 cities; population, 8,422,974:									
1951.....	297,471	271	532	1,533	6,691	4,259	43,173	158,973	22,392
1952.....	228,732	280	419	1,729	7,325	6,432	42,681	129,328	24,761
Percent change.....	+10.2	+1.1	+17.0	+12.3	+15.4	+17.0	+8.1	+9.3	+10.6
California, 151 cities; population, 6,620,747:									
1951.....	184,714	232	302	1,170	5,280	3,855	37,823	100,469	18,126
1952.....	193,634	237	345	1,297	6,397	6,028	37,182	111,774	20,374
Oregon, 25 cities; population, 612,282:									
1951.....	13,368	12	39	56	233	138	2,546	9,142	1,095
1952.....	14,938	18	35	57	233	151	3,263	9,638	1,203
Washington, 37 cities; population, 1,189,945:									
1951.....	29,194	27	29	127	761	266	5,509	19,567	3,117
1952.....	29,980	28	32	166	873	233	5,916	19,506	3,134

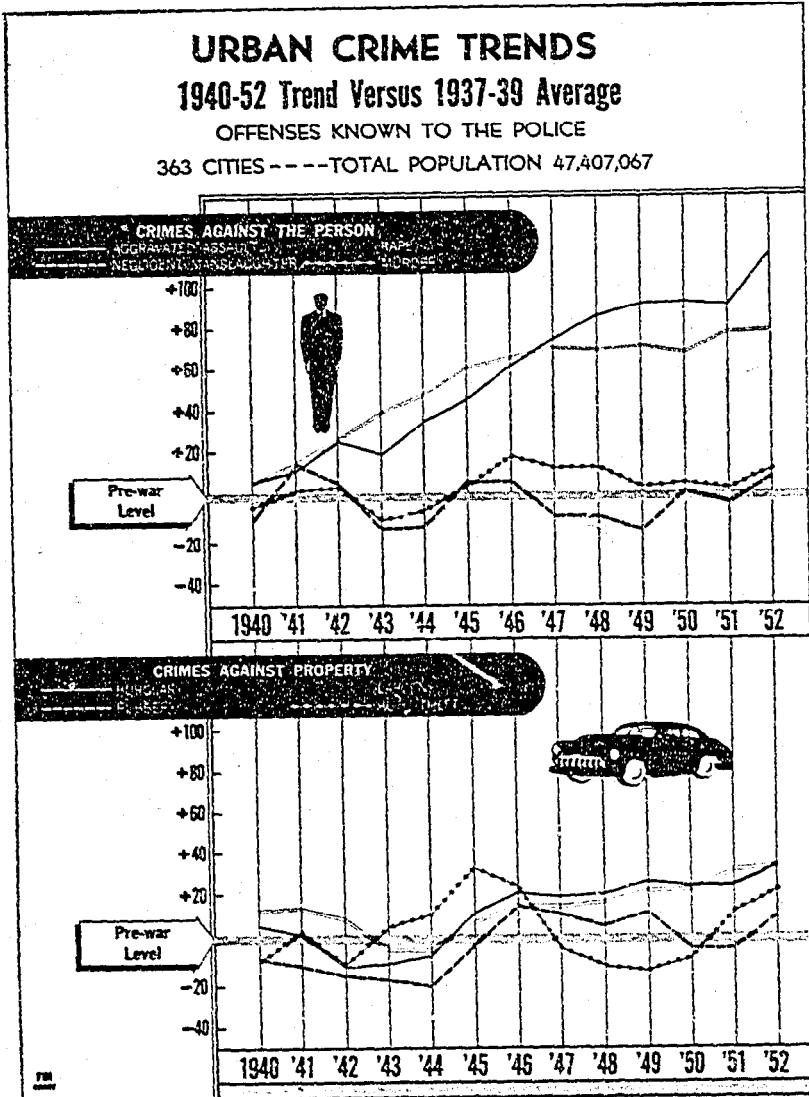


FIG. 10.

TABLE 30.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1937-52

[Offenses known to the police in 333 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants, total population 47,407,067 based on 1950 decennial census]

Year	Total	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
1937	667,140	2,813	2,241	3,527	30,413	21,482	149,237	356,764	100,673
1938	671,707	2,416	1,635	3,431	31,028	21,175	149,163	373,883	84,916
1939	695,992	2,565	1,437	3,671	28,217	21,541	158,267	339,686	82,608
1940	722,324	2,519	1,622	3,707	28,097	22,839	157,537	422,857	83,356
1941	727,665	2,611	2,015	4,051	26,330	23,833	151,276	426,213	90,737
1942	689,233	2,671	1,844	4,459	25,612	25,359	134,654	464,862	81,295
1943	657,059	2,375	1,540	4,921	25,011	25,359	137,286	367,100	93,467
1944	688,350	2,485	1,556	5,208	24,129	28,717	141,184	366,391	98,680
1945	754,283	2,681	1,831	5,685	23,881	31,102	166,903	337,514	118,788
1946	809,998	3,031	1,872	5,874	34,373	34,667	183,763	429,513	110,893
1947	775,845	2,911	1,645	6,022	33,199	37,247	179,645	427,734	88,084
1948	750,034	2,915	1,634	5,895	31,403	39,787	181,386	436,377	90,617
1949	810,711	2,662	1,599	6,056	33,315	41,278	190,722	456,619	78,323
1950	810,845	2,719	1,773	5,926	23,385	41,404	187,016	458,112	84,039
1951	858,470	2,645	1,750	6,285	23,497	40,896	186,067	491,970	99,369
1952	901,175	2,860	1,902	6,303	23,893	46,322	201,311	500,534	109,239

Rural Crime Trends

Rural crime in 1952 increased 8.6 percent over the figures for 1951 according to the crime reports received from 1,631 police agencies serving a rural population of 37,221,277.

Except for criminal homicide and rape the rural trends were generally similar to those for individual crime classes reported by the police in urban areas. Robbery showed the most pronounced rise, 13.5 percent over 1951, while aggravated assault increased 9.4 percent; burglary, 9.2 percent; larceny, 8.4 percent; and auto theft, 7.7 percent. Criminal homicide in rural areas showed very little change from 1951 to 1952, murder going up 0.9 percent and negligent manslaughter decreasing 1 percent, while in urban communities murders rose 8.5 percent and negligent manslaughters were up 6.2 percent.

On the other hand, the 1952 rural rape figure was 5.6 percent over that for the previous year while only a 0.3 percent rise was registered for these crimes in the cities.

TABLE 31.—RURAL CRIME TRENDS, 1951-52

[Based on reports of 1,478 sheriffs, 143 rural village officers, and 10 State police; total rural population 37,221,277 based on the 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses		
	1951	1952	Percent change
TOTAL	193,386	205,611	+8.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,745	1,760	+0.9
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2,049	2,028	-1.0
Rape.....	3,884	4,103	+5.6
Robbery.....	5,318	6,035	+13.5
Aggravated assault.....	10,925	11,951	+9.4
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	58,383	63,981	+9.2
Larceny—theft.....	88,278	95,710	+8.4
Auto theft.....	18,642	20,333	+7.7

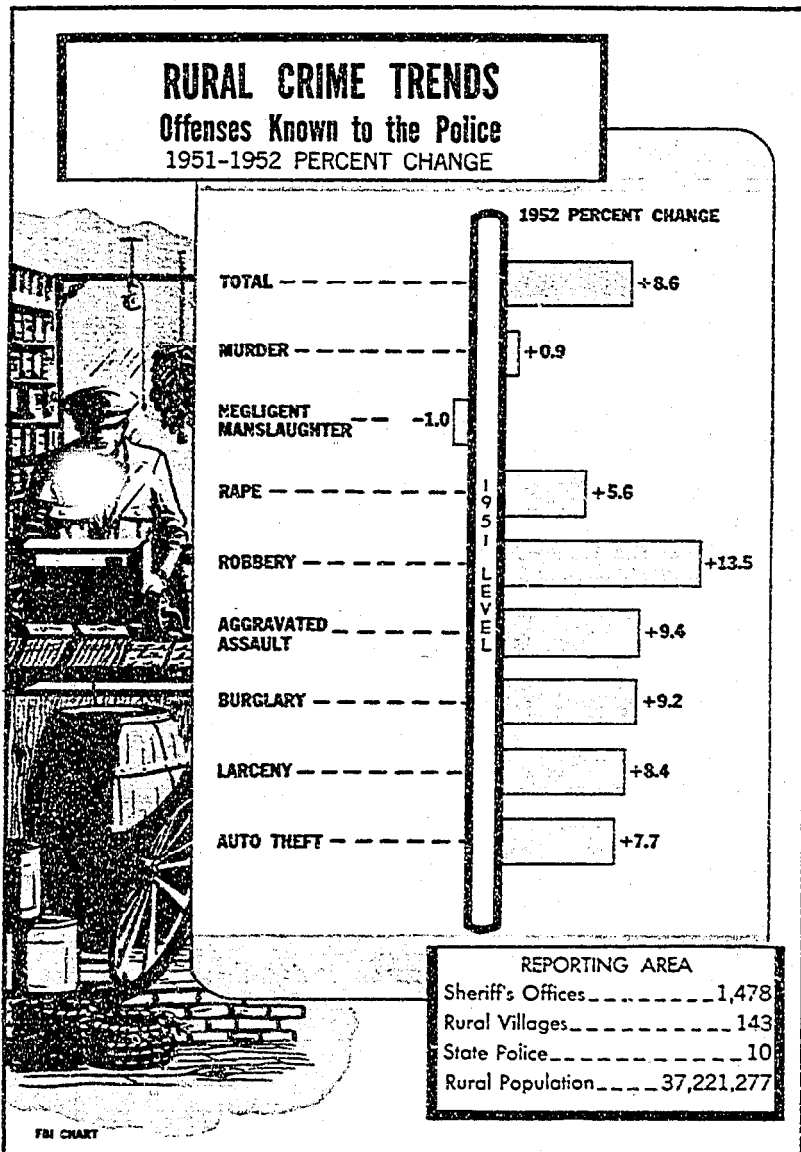


FIG. 11.

Monthly Variations

Predictions as to the general trend which crime will take during future months can be made with reasonable dependability, so uniformly marked have been the seasonal variations throughout the years. It is a foregone conclusion, for example, that the frequency of attacks against the person will step up noticeably as the days grow warmer and longer and it is just as certain that offenses against property will scribe a seasonal curve inverse to that drawn by crimes against the person. In studying the monthly crime reports received from departments across the country, the same seasonal trends are found generally to prevail in the North, South and West.

Murder during 1952 followed the month-to-month pattern already established; lowest during the first of the year, rising to a peak during the summer, then falling off briefly only to jump again in December. September murders were 45 percent more frequent than those in January.

While negligent manslaughters are crimes against the person, they are in a special category since practically all of them represent traffic fatalities wherein the police investigation established gross negligence. Consequently, these offenses show a definite tendency to decline in frequency during the summer, rising sharply during the winter when driving conditions may be generally less favorable.

Robberies, burglaries and auto thefts in traditional style dropped to low frequency points during the Summer of 1952 and occurred most often during the colder seasons. This trend was not so pronounced in auto thefts as it was for robberies and burglaries. In the case of robberies, the upswing during the winter was particularly marked, the reported frequency being 54 percent higher in December than in June. Both robberies and burglaries, as usual, appeared to rise in frequency during July and August and then decline only to go up abruptly at the end of the year. These seasonal patterns are graphically presented in figures 12 and 13.

Larceny showed only a moderate seasonal variation and, slight as the variation was, it is consistent with that shown over the years. Most crimes are larcenies, and in this particular study nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ million such offenses are involved. In an effort to throw additional light on a crime classification of such gigantic proportions an analysis was made of over $\frac{1}{2}$ million larcenies reported by 402 cities over 25,000 in population from which the details were available by way of supplementary monthly reports. Interesting seasonal patterns are observed among the various component parts comprising the general category of larceny-theft.

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police, 1952

2,450 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES-- TOTAL POPULATION 76,094,589

(Offenses Against the Person)

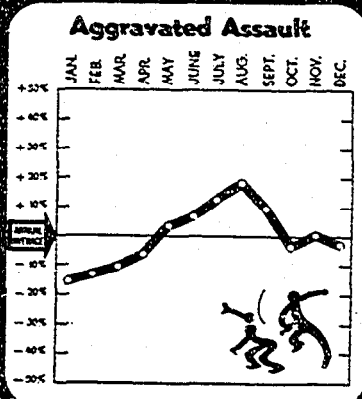
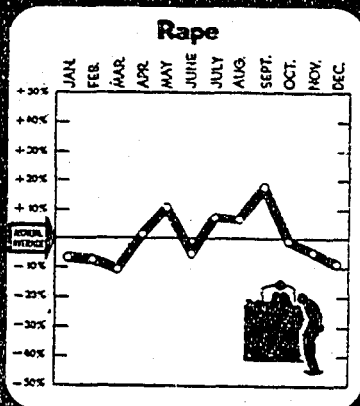
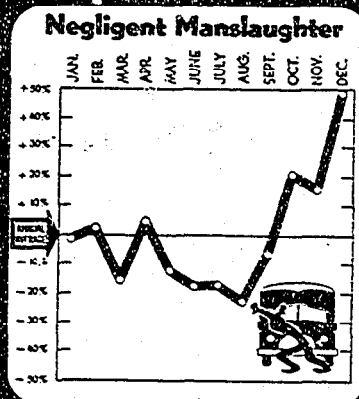
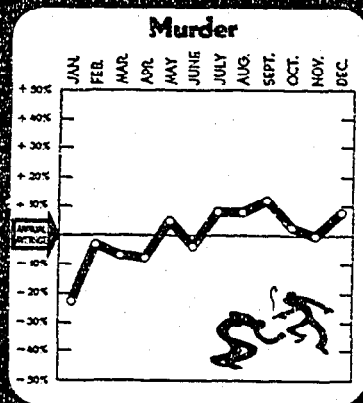


FIGURE 12.

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police, 1952

2,450 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES -- TOTAL POPULATION 76,094,589

(Offenses Against Property)

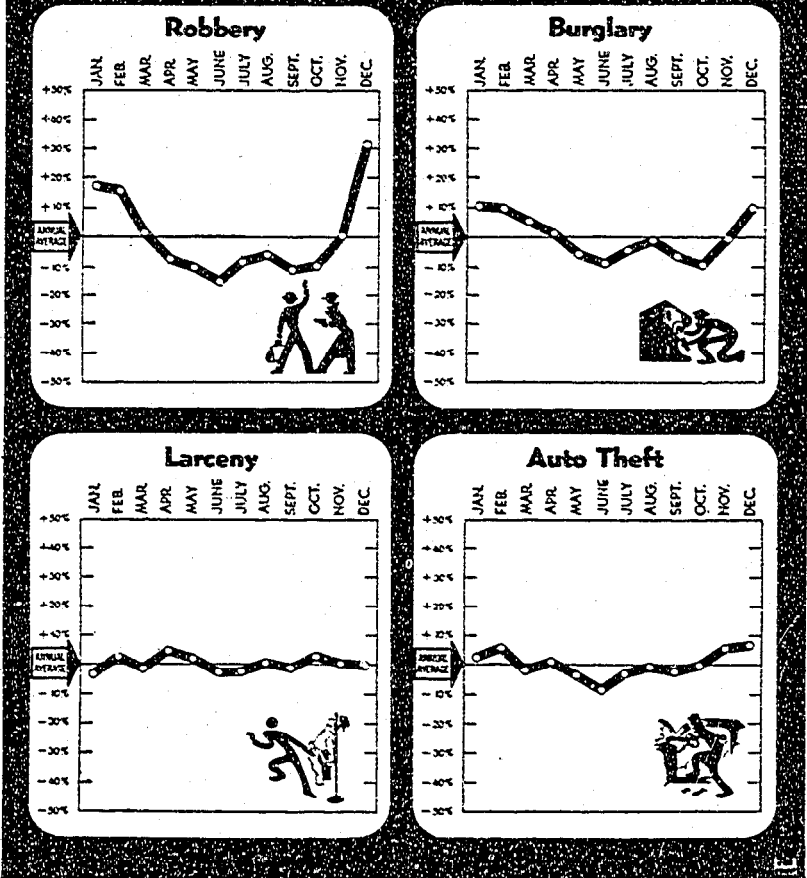


FIGURE 13.

As would be expected, bicycle thefts show a very pronounced increase during the summer months, falling off again in the winter. Purse-snatchings and thefts from automobiles (excluding auto accessory thefts) are crimes of stealth and tend to increase with the additional darkness of the winter months. They reflect the same general seasonal variation as shown for robberies and burglaries.

Shoplifting offenses during 1952 showed some tendency to increase in frequency during the early months of the year and then dropped noticeably to a low point in July. The increase at the end of the year was very pronounced. These offenses all occur in retail stores and thus tend to increase with the additional crowds during popular shopping seasons.

Pocket-picking showed a rather irregular trend during the year but jumped noticeably in August and again very sharply during December.

The 1952 seasonal pattern carved by auto accessory thefts shows high points during February-April, dropping to a low in July. In October these offenses rose again and then declined to a new low frequency point during December. There may be some relationship between the seasonal pattern in auto accessory thefts and new car sales.

The seasonal variations reflected in this analysis of larceny offenses may be observed in the graphic presentation of figures 14 and 15.

TABLE 32.—MONTHLY VARIATIONS, URBAN COMMUNITIES, 1952
[Daily average, offenses known to the police in 2,450 cities, total population 76,004,889, based on 1950 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	10.51	7.05	23.83	123.8	169.4	814.0	1,999.2	388.8
January-March.....	9.86	6.59	21.98	137.9	117.0	882.6	1,873.5	396.0
April-June.....	10.31	6.45	24.52	110.7	172.0	777.9	2,024.6	374.5
July-September.....	11.48	5.87	26.41	113.7	132.1	781.5	1,876.7	380.5
October-December.....	10.37	8.07	22.82	133.0	166.1	814.5	2,015.5	401.1
January.....	8.13	6.87	22.32	145.2	142.8	898.7	1,930.7	398.4
February.....	10.17	7.21	23.24	142.8	147.1	891.9	2,045.1	409.2
March.....	9.84	5.94	21.39	125.9	151.1	827.9	1,967.0	380.6
April.....	9.73	7.37	24.23	114.9	159.2	823.3	2,090.7	392.4
May.....	11.04	6.19	26.52	111.4	175.8	788.1	2,037.1	374.6
June.....	10.13	5.80	22.73	105.8	180.7	742.7	1,945.6	356.5
July.....	11.35	5.84	25.65	113.6	190.5	776.1	1,948.0	376.8
August.....	11.32	5.45	25.48	117.0	200.1	804.9	2,004.7	385.3
September.....	11.77	6.63	28.17	110.5	185.6	762.2	1,977.4	379.5
October.....	10.81	8.52	23.74	111.8	163.6	739.3	2,052.8	387.8
November.....	10.50	8.17	22.83	124.2	170.3	808.7	2,062.8	410.3
December.....	11.29	10.48	21.87	162.5	164.6	894.6	1,990.4	414.3

LARCENY BY TYPE -- MONTHLY VARIATIONS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952

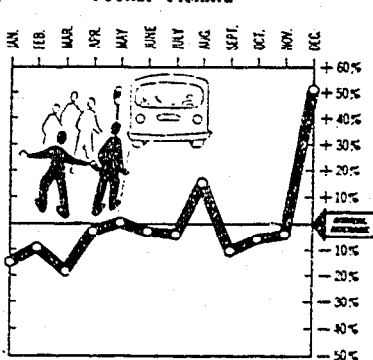
• 402 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES

• TOTAL POPULATION 56,897,992

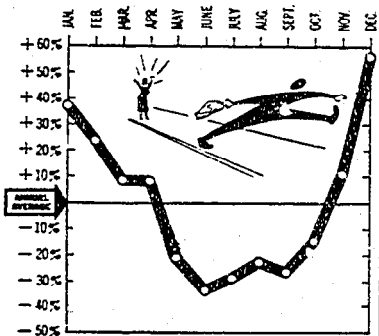
Percent of Annual Average



POCKET PICKING



PURSE SNATCHING



SHOP LIFTING

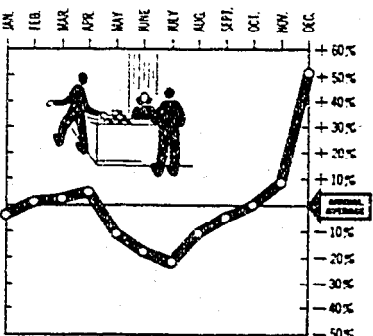


CHART A

FBI
CRIME

FIGURE 14.

LARCENY BY TYPE -- MONTHLY VARIATIONS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952

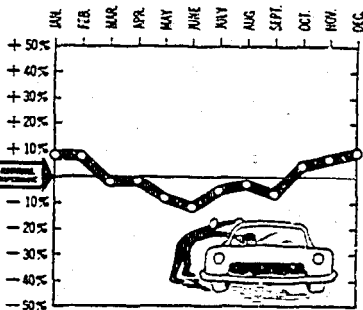
● 402 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES

● TOTAL POPULATION 56,897,992

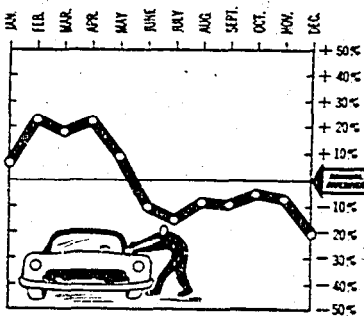
Percent of Annual Average

THEFTS FROM AUTOS

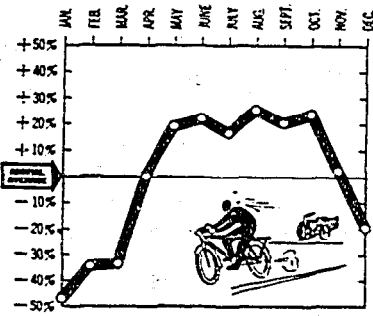
(EXCEPT ACCESSORIES)



AUTO ACCESSORIES



BICYCLES



ALL OTHER THEFTS

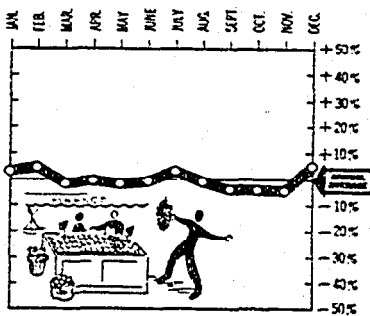


CHART - B

FBI

FIGURE 15.

CRIME RATES

Urban Crime Rates

Over 1¼ million crimes were reported during 1952 by the police in 2,450 cities representing approximately 85 percent of the population of all urban communities. Over half (56.5 percent) of the offenses were larcenies; 23 percent were burglaries; and 11 percent were car thefts. While only 9.5 percent were criminal homicides, rapes, aggravated assaults and robberies, it should be observed that a total of 122,490 such vicious crimes in these categories were reported by the cities represented.

In most instances it is found that the larger cities have the highest crime rates and similar differences in the rates are reflected in the different sections of the country. Accordingly, the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants is shown in the tables which follow with the cities grouped according to population and also by geographical division and individual States.

The number of cities whose reports were used in preparing the urban crime rate tables is shown in table 36.

TABLE 33.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1952, BY POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known to the police and rate per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,450 cities; total population, 76,094,689:								
Number of offenses known	3,946	2,579	8,760	43,320	61,985	287,912	731,724	142,308
Rate per 100,000	5.05	3.39	11.51	59.6	81.5	391.5	961.6	187.0
GROUP I								
39 cities over 250,000; total population, 32,457,734:								
Number of offenses known	2,115	1,382	5,963	33,380	38,701	156,644	331,535	79,710
Rate per 100,000	6.32	4.25	17.45	102.8	119.2	482.6	1,021.4	245.6
GROUP II								
53 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 9,245,979:								
Number of offenses known	592	384	841	4,362	7,004	42,291	103,751	20,403
Rate per 100,000	6.40	4.15	9.10	47.2	75.8	457.4	1,122.1	220.7
GROUP III								
123 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 8,708,684:								
Number of offenses known	346	283	661	2,853	6,781	30,210	85,683	14,207
Rate per 100,000	3.97	3.27	7.59	32.8	77.9	346.9	983.9	163.1
GROUP IV								
243 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 8,559,230:								
Number of offenses known	384	277	564	1,932	4,058	27,207	84,891	11,794
Rate per 100,000	3.55	3.24	6.59	22.8	47.4	317.9	991.5	137.8
GROUP V								
624 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 9,647,867:								
Number of offenses known	283	141	569	1,582	3,498	25,840	84,318	10,287
Rate per 100,000	2.95	1.46	5.90	17.4	36.3	267.8	874.0	106.7
GROUP VI								
1,358 cities under 10,000; total population, 7,475,095:								
Number of offenses known	204	110	462	1,091	1,943	15,720	41,546	5,897
Rate per 100,000	2.73	1.47	6.18	14.6	26.0	210.3	555.8	78.9

TABLE 34.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1952, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population based on 1950 decennial census]						
Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	5.05	59.6	81.5	391.5	961.6	157.0
New England	1.09	13.7	13.4	246.7	619.3	121.5
Connecticut.....	1.78	15.3	23.9	299.6	684.9	109.5
Maine.....	.82	10.1	7.6	196.4	681.1	78.6
Massachusetts.....	.83	14.4	11.1	221.1	568.7	131.5
New Hampshire.....	1.95	4.7	3.9	170.8	570.4	38.6
Rhode Island.....	.98	13.8	14.8	378.6	739.2	171.1
Vermont.....	.85	1.7	1.7	177.5	614.4	64.0
Middle Atlantic	2.88	60.2	61.1	399.6	678.0	132.4
New Jersey.....	2.57	30.4	55.3	353.5	588.5	141.4
New York.....	3.20	78.4	75.3	428.3	788.4	130.8
Pennsylvania.....	2.11	27.7	20.8	196.5	393.5	129.7
East North Central	4.39	71.4	70.3	318.1	929.4	166.4
Illinois.....	5.79	120.0	87.3	324.9	636.8	183.5
Indiana.....	3.29	47.3	36.9	378.5	1,092.0	191.1
Michigan.....	3.88	69.4	114.4	287.7	1,301.1	207.3
Ohio.....	4.32	43.9	41.3	292.2	917.9	123.3
Wisconsin.....	1.99	11.1	13.8	143.6	879.5	99.2
West North Central	3.91	44.9	59.4	315.2	590.3	150.8
Iowa.....	1.70	13.0	8.7	205.3	503.0	104.9
Kansas.....	4.81	52.2	42.3	373.1	1,072.2	144.1
Minnesota.....	1.09	31.7	8.4	275.9	824.0	131.3
Missouri.....	8.01	91.3	134.7	422.7	877.9	205.4
Nebraska.....	2.34	18.7	20.0	235.9	896.4	134.2
North Dakota.....	4.3	3.7	5.7	161.8	589.4	88.9
South Dakota.....	2.09	7.8	7.8	221.7	834.9	81.4
South Atlantic ¹	10.48	56.8	233.3	504.5	1,099.0	261.5
Delaware.....	3.29	50.1	23.8	589.7	1,374.0	209.4
Florida.....	9.97	52.7	102.8	673.9	1,347.7	234.4
Georgia.....	20.67	45.0	237.1	563.0	984.1	280.4
Maryland.....	8.56	71.1	139.6	458.7	893.7	408.6
North Carolina.....	11.19	29.3	384.4	397.5	1,693.3	157.1
South Carolina.....	7.59	22.6	135.3	416.2	1,089.3	287.7
Virginia.....	8.95	64.0	288.8	308.9	1,269.3	287.7
West Virginia.....	6.01	30.3	51.2	246.6	337.6	133.9
East South Central	19.31	51.2	108.5	429.8	704.8	201.3
Alabama.....	13.07	53.1	143.3	417.5	629.6	179.5
Kentucky.....	9.11	98.8	130.0	567.4	963.1	318.2
Mississippi.....	13.05	18.9	86.2	263.7	605.7	79.6
Tennessee.....	13.64	45.4	64.4	402.9	645.7	181.9
West South Central	10.62	43.6	55.0	467.2	1,099.6	240.2
Arkansas.....	10.36	48.5	98.7	321.2	794.7	193.2
Louisiana.....	10.60	44.8	83.1	489.5	816.0	216.7
Oklahoma.....	5.69	33.7	46.7	456.1	1,139.0	267.2
Texas.....	11.92	43.4	100.0	848.3	1,273.8	285.0
Mountain	3.69	58.5	38.4	526.7	1,581.8	249.8
Arizona.....	7.06	109.4	79.0	917.7	2,885.5	528.7
Colorado.....	3.77	80.8	38.4	574.6	1,363.3	217.6
Idaho.....	1.99	21.4	30.9	408.0	1,750.3	207.5
Montana.....	2.33	23.3	17.4	332.0	1,507.1	187.2
Nevada.....	7.47	121.4	31.7	821.6	2,031.6	385.7
New Mexico.....	3.74	30.5	36.9	410.3	983.8	285.7
Utah.....	1.95	27.6	19.7	434.8	1,570.2	183.8
Wyoming.....	5.15	48.9	32.6	297.8	1,614.2	189.7
Pacific	3.38	90.8	78.0	551.7	1,870.1	292.5
California.....	3.59	90.0	90.8	560.5	1,684.9	366.1
Oregon.....	3.18	39.4	25.4	563.3	1,887.5	197.7
Washington.....	2.33	73.2	21.3	495.9	1,633.5	269.0

¹ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 35.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1952, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	5.05	59.6	81.5	391.5	961.6	197.0
New England	1.09	13.7	13.4	246.7	618.3	121.9
Group I.....	2.25	23.8	27.0	142.7	527.0	253.3
Group II.....	1.14	18.8	18.9	318.1	710.5	154.8
Group III.....	.79	12.1	8.2	257.3	645.8	95.5
Group IV.....	.85	6.8	7.8	242.1	623.0	67.3
Group V.....	.32	7.0	5.4	194.5	487.3	45.7
Group VI.....	1.35	5.4	4.1	215.3	500.3	52.4
Middle Atlantic	2.88	60.2	61.1	389.6	876.0	132.4
Group I.....	3.83	97.8	93.5	494.9	895.3	166.1
Group II.....	2.54	19.0	28.1	282.1	602.4	131.6
Group III.....	1.73	21.5	33.9	376.0	524.5	122.0
Group IV.....	1.41	12.8	21.1	334.0	584.3	91.7
Group V.....	1.64	11.9	16.5	171.7	497.3	72.8
Group VI.....	1.54	9.3	12.8	156.9	379.5	54.2
East North Central	4.58	71.4	70.3	315.1	929.4	168.4
Group I.....	6.83	121.9	113.0	372.1	963.1	219.0
Group II.....	3.02	31.5	73.8	382.3	1,147.0	178.3
Group III.....	3.22	35.8	58.0	309.0	995.8	148.2
Group IV.....	2.68	21.9	20.1	261.3	860.7	127.2
Group V.....	1.43	13.6	11.0	239.6	832.0	80.1
Group VI.....	1.20	16.5	12.0	194.6	516.6	70.3
West North Central	3.91	44.9	58.4	315.2	890.3	150.8
Group I.....	6.97	88.2	127.0	436.2	975.5	231.9
Group II.....	5.34	41.4	50.7	463.0	1,219.2	197.8
Group III.....	2.23	28.9	19.7	256.8	1,051.6	122.8
Group IV.....	1.56	11.9	5.9	197.6	909.1	98.0
Group V.....	1.49	9.9	8.0	222.2	833.2	82.7
Group VI.....	.89	9.6	8.4	148.0	420.6	52.6
South Atlantic ¹	10.48	56.5	233.3	506.5	1,099.0	261.5
Group I.....	12.72	95.0	343.8	574.3	1,218.8	399.9
Group II.....	12.55	80.7	193.7	684.7	1,402.9	350.9
Group III.....	9.71	38.7	246.5	432.2	1,055.2	199.4
Group IV.....	7.76	27.2	168.3	459.2	1,141.1	182.9
Group V.....	6.95	20.3	180.6	360.8	793.3	128.4
Group VI.....	8.82	12.5	115.2	262.8	471.3	89.0
East South Central	12.31	51.2	106.8	429.8	704.9	201.3
Group I.....	11.46	79.8	108.8	545.8	822.2	231.3
Group II.....	18.48	56.0	102.6	539.6	779.1	248.3
Group III.....	12.77	41.6	120.1	399.7	863.2	163.9
Group IV.....	9.68	24.2	159.0	283.2	689.5	111.1
Group V.....	11.83	30.3	102.7	311.0	565.5	120.7
Group VI.....	6.69	17.3	43.2	205.5	263.7	62.7
West South Central	10.62	43.6	88.0	467.2	1,099.6	350.2
Group I.....	15.64	66.8	102.3	620.7	1,254.4	355.9
Group II.....	7.98	43.1	89.4	506.5	1,337.3	253.4
Group III.....	6.13	24.9	127.0	334.5	1,264.0	268.6
Group IV.....	11.55	38.4	90.9	414.7	1,004.4	178.8
Group V.....	5.55	12.0	50.3	250.1	702.2	97.2
Group VI.....	6.57	17.6	38.6	182.8	421.6	61.2
Mountain	3.69	58.5	36.4	526.7	1,581.8	249.8
Group I.....	4.57	111.1	56.8	722.6	1,311.2	247.6
Group II.....	4.85	73.4	38.4	748.9	2,082.8	390.7
Group III.....	3.68	60.2	42.5	496.3	1,611.6	356.6
Group IV.....	4.68	55.0	43.0	481.8	2,241.8	311.8
Group V.....	2.98	21.6	14.4	339.1	1,385.8	152.8
Group VI.....	1.90	28.6	24.5	376.4	1,114.7	129.9
Pacific	5.55	90.8	78.0	551.7	1,670.1	292.5
Group I.....	4.04	125.7	114.9	590.1	1,530.9	342.8
Group II.....	2.27	75.6	27.4	476.8	1,878.6	257.8
Group III.....	2.02	69.2	33.4	564.9	1,894.0	233.4
Group IV.....	2.86	48.9	42.8	572.2	1,941.3	256.8
Group V.....	2.94	38.4	26.5	470.0	1,828.0	214.3
Group VI.....	2.87	37.0	28.5	385.1	1,526.0	224.9

¹ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 36.—NUMBER OF CITIES IN EACH POPULATION GROUP, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION, AND STATE REPRESENTED IN THE URBAN CRIME RATE TABULATIONS (TABLES 33-35)

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
TOTAL: Population, 76,094,589	2,450	39	63	123	243	624	1,333
New England: Population, 5,696,902	148	1	11	15	32	37	51
Connecticut.....	25		4	1	10	5	5
Maine.....	23			1	2	9	11
Massachusetts.....	81	1	6	11	14	15	14
New Hampshire.....	13			1	2	5	7
Rhode Island.....	9		1	2	3	2	1
Vermont.....	12				1	1	10
Middle Atlantic: Population, 18,629,922	350	6	9	24	46	131	334
New Jersey.....	141	2	3	8	16	35	71
New York.....	182	3	4	6	16	42	111
Pennsylvania.....	227	1	2	10	14	34	146
East North Central: Population, 18,395,405	588	9	10	30	62	145	333
Illinois.....	156	1	1	9	14	40	91
Indiana.....	80	1	4	4	9	19	43
Michigan.....	114	1	2	7	9	31	64
Ohio.....	153	4	3	6	18	40	84
Wisconsin.....	83	1		4	12	15	51
West North Central: Population, 6,313,718	304	5	4	9	15	72	196
Iowa.....	69		1	4	7	10	47
Kansas.....	54		2	1	2	20	29
Minnesota.....	74	2	1		3	14	54
Missouri.....	45		1	2	3	14	27
Nebraska.....	30	1		1		7	21
North Dakota.....	12			1	2	3	7
South Dakota.....	17			1	1	4	11
South Atlantic: Population, 7,492,773	237	3	9	19	25	55	133
Delaware.....	3		1				2
District of Columbia.....	1	1					
Florida.....	46		3		9	9	23
Georgia.....	27	1	1	3	3	6	17
Maryland.....	15	1			5	14	9
North Carolina.....	50		1	3	5	14	25
South Carolina.....	28			2	1	5	19
Virginia.....	37		3	3	3	10	16
West Virginia.....	27			3	3	5	16
East South Central: Population, 3,208,556	113	3	5	4	13	26	62
Alabama.....	33	1	2	1	3	9	17
Kentucky.....	34	1		2	2	6	23
Mississippi.....	20			1	3	6	8
Tennessee.....	26	1	3		3	5	14
West South Central: Population, 5,778,962	187	5	9	5	12	53	81
Arkansas.....	21		1		3	6	11
Louisiana.....	23	1	2		3	6	11
Oklahoma.....	41		2		3	15	21
Texas.....	82	4	3	5	3	26	38
Mountain: Population, 2,031,022	116	1	2	3	10	22	78
Arizona.....	11		1		1	1	8
Colorado.....	27	1		1	1	6	18
Idaho.....	21				2	6	13
Montana.....	15				2	3	10
Nevada.....	5				1	1	4
New Mexico.....	10			1	1	1	7
Utah.....	17		1	1	1	1	15
Wyoming.....	10				1	4	5
Pacific: Population, 8,547,329	227	7	5	10	22	83	100
California.....	160	5	3	10	15	64	63
Oregon.....	28	1			2	8	17
Washington.....	39	1	2		5	11	20

Rural Crime Rates

The offenses and the rates per 100,000 inhabitants based on the reports of 1,615 sheriffs, 154 rural village officers and 11 State police serving approximately two-thirds of the rural population of the nation are shown in table 37.

The rural crime rates for criminal homicide and rape are not very different from those for urban communities but for the other offense classifications the rural rates are substantially lower and in this connection it should be observed that uniform crime reporting for the rural area is probably not as complete as that for urban communities. In some instances it appeared that the reports used in preparing the rural data may have been limited to cases in which arrests were made and any incompleteness thus resulting would be most pronounced for crimes against property where arrests are least likely to occur. On the other hand, it is rather well established that the rural areas do experience lower crime rates than the cities for most offense classifications.

TABLE 37.—RURAL CRIME RATES, 1952

[Offenses known and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, as reported by 1,615 sheriffs, 154 rural village officers, and 11 State police; total rural population 40,691,017, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Offenses known	
	Number	Rate
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,025	4.98
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2,277	5.60
Rape.....	4,682	11.38
Robbery.....	7,017	17.2
Aggravated assault.....	13,804	33.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	70,683	173.7
Larceny—theft.....	104,863	257.7
Auto theft.....	23,517	57.8

OFFENSES IN INDIVIDUAL AREAS

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January–December, 1952, is shown in table 38. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 33, 34, and 35 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. Such comparisons are not desirable even though the figures for individual communities are converted into terms of the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

The following is a list of some of the factors which affect the amount of crime in the community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

The figures presented in the following tabulation are those reported by the individual police departments in the cities represented without reducing the data to crime rates (number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants).

In considering the volume of crime committed locally, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases rather than to ascertain whether they exceed or fall short of those for some other individual community, and it should be remembered that the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community.

In publishing these figures the FBI acts as a service agency. The figures published are those submitted by the contributing agencies.

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Abilene, Tex.				Only 9 months received			
Abington, Pa.		1	4	46	25	45	21
Akron, Ohio	5	146	153	1,141	466	2,508	700
Alameda, Calif.	1	10	4	90	44	87	75
Albany, Ga.				Only 6 months received			
Albany, N. Y.	6	17	56	198	146	473	166
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	3	43	43	491	114	495	376
Alexandria, La.	1	1	113	149	49	49	49
Alexandria, Va.	6	60	57	323	124	323	100
Alhambra, Calif.	1	23	11	348	159	497	60
Alliquippa, Pa.	1	5	16	46	32	125	17
Allentown, Pa.		8	8	184	125	495	113
Alliance, Ohio	3	3		125	45	228	43
Alton, Ill.	1	16	116	116	45	45	32
Altoona, Pa.	1	26	16	118	41	45	32
Amarillo, Tex.	4	16	33	33	33	1,136	376
Amsterdam, N. Y.			1	29	29	33	11
Anderson, Ind.	6		3	106	145	314	19
Ann Arbor, Mich.			133	90	215	324	23
Anniston, Ala.	5	14					
Appleton, Wis.			1	37	37	49	12
Arlington, Mass.			13	49	33	33	33
Arlington, Va.	1	16	23	49	23	49	13
Asheville, N. C.	3	37	212	160	210	323	33
Ashland, Ky.				No reports received			
Athens, Ga.	1		25	25	25	25	1
Atlanta, Ga.	102		167	928	713	2,329	1,453
Atlantic City, N. J.	1		1	46	46	141	17
Auburn, N. Y.			361	156	317	1,141	141
Augusta, Ga.	17	16					
Aurora, Ill.	1	2	12	33	33	136	33
Austin, Tex.	10	34	28	433	174	1,136	329
Bakersfield, Calif.	3	47	12	433	223	323	5
Baltimore, Md.	91	191	1,333	4,343	2,233	3,233	233
Bangor, Maine	2	4	4	4	4	4	4
Barberton, Ohio	3	10	13	13	13	13	13
Baton Rouge, La.	1	18	18	18	18	44	11
Battle Creek, Mich.	2	13	13	13	13	56	11
Bay City, Mich.		11		11	11	45	11
Bayonne, N. J.	2	16	21	21	21	307	21
Beaumont, Tex.	4	15	108	371	166	1,017	133
Belleville, Ill.	1			34	34	133	1
Belleville, N. J.	1	4		4	4	133	1
Bellingham, Wash.		4	1	1	1	133	1
Belmont, Mass.		2		2	2	133	1
Beloit, Wis.	2		10	10	10	318	13
Belvedere, Calif.		43	103	103	103	133	133
Berkeley, Calif.	1		43	43	43	1,133	144
Berwyn, Ill.		13	4	4	4	146	146
Bessemer, Ala.	3	13	4	4	4	43	43
Bethlehem, Pa.	1	10	10	10	10	166	36
Beverly, Mass.						140	140
Beverly Hills, Calif.			4	4	4	62	62
Billings, Mont.	1	17		17	17	133	133
Biloxi, Miss.				Only 11 months received			
Binghamton, N. Y.		3	1	133	133	133	133
Birmingham, Ala.	38	154	43	1,133	513	1,504	333
Bloomfield, N. J.		2	2	2	2	244	244
Bloomington, Ill.	1					133	133
Bloomington, Ind.						133	133

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Boise, Idaho.....		6	9	135	171	631	92
Boston, Mass.....	18	191	216	1,144	1,666	2,558	2,030
Bremerton, Wash.....	2	8	3	75	95	443	71
Bridgeport, Conn.....	4	13	26	440	374	968	188
Bristol, Conn.....		3		7	29	117	13
Brockton, Mass.....		11	5	176	126	377	63
Brookline, Mass.....		8	1	116	43	159	85
Brownsville, Tex.....	3	7	18	291	89	485	63
Buffalo, N. Y.....	19	140	211	1,075	692	1,585	941
Burbank, Calif.....		32	8	231	303	1,079	210
Burlington, Iowa.....		4		40	26	394	17
Burlington, Vt.....				89	62	362	39
Butte, Mont.....				Only 10 months received			
Cambridge, Mass.....		12	12	150	206	254	232
Camden, N. J.....	2	70	70	519	257	444	236
Canton, Ohio.....	3	33	33	339	327	891	139
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	3	3	3	86	123	630	74
Champaign, Ill.....	2	5	5	8	61	174	74
Charleston, S. C.....	2	112	112	393	292	987	162
Charleston, W. Va.....	3	63	82	275	(3)	978	191
Charlotte, N. C.....	24	113	471	635	164	1,085	182
Charlottesville, Va.....		39	49	49	52	111	133
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	29	143	143	841	(3)	873	236
Chelsea, Mass.....	1	14	22	168	68	145	32
Chester, Pa.....	4	52	52	105	55	39	173
Cheyenne, Wyo.....		11	11	73	62	721	68
Chicago, Ill.....	26	6,212	4,233	13,153	19,979	12,021	8,198
Chicopee, Mass.....				No reports received			
Cicero, Ill.....	1	24	25	51	140	723	123
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	32	366	366	1,415	1,199	2,799	643
Clarksburg, W. Va.....	1	1	1	41	39	44	32
Cleveland, Ohio.....	74	385	385	2,174	1,130	10,331	1,073
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.....		141	141	125	23	262	33
Clifton, N. J.....	2	1	1	45	24	139	36
Clinton, Iowa.....		1	1	29	135	597	101
Colorado Springs, Colo.....				Only 1 month received			
Columbia, Mo.....		147	46	429	367	1,067	267
Columbia, S. C.....	11	313	313	367	187	413	137
Columbus, Ga.....	14	303	303	1,562	1,576	5,193	637
Columbus, Ohio.....	14	43	15	445	222	808	157
Compton, Calif.....	1	1	1	43	39	158	15
Concord, N. H.....	1	3	3	741	339	1,504	323
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	3	3	3	101	76	225	137
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....		12	83	244	146	492	123
Covington, Ky.....	3			1	102	86	211
Cranston, R. I.....		1	1	71	28	151	38
Cumberland, Md.....		1	1	96	30	123	19
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.....		904	904	4,111	950	4,924	2,428
Dallas, Tex.....	62	9	9	105	71	113	2
Danville, Ill.....	1						
Danville, Va.....	7	12	107	199	162	392	115
Davenport, Iowa.....		19	185	185	415	835	115
Dayton, Ohio.....	22	132	280	803	445	2,391	411
Daytona Beach, Fla.....	1	53	184	184	154	293	72
Dearborn, Mich.....	2	42	340	340	302	1,618	323
Deerstar, Ill.....	1	13	6	252	86	580	81
Denver, Colo.....	13	462	236	3,050	1,750	5,295	1,073
Des Moines, Iowa.....	8	39	39	847	473	1,443	236
Detroit, Mich.....	109	2,233	3,614	8,779	3,045	12,715	5,236
Dubuque, Iowa.....		1		38	38	164	9
Duluth, Minn.....	2	25	1	299	221	879	155
Durham, N. C.....	5	17	509	245	165	564	133
East Chicago, Ind.....	9	35	19	189	292	432	133
East Cleveland, Ohio.....		9	115	115	29	239	133
East Hartford, Conn.....				114	74	164	38

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—cheat		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
East Orange, N. J.	1	27	7	468	177	307	56
East Providence, R. I.				8	46	179	14
East St. Louis, Ill.	14	199	423	371	107	429	209
Easton, Pa.	1	1	2	45	29	121	47
Eau Claire, Wis.		3		74	50	200	28
El Paso, Tex.	6	96	91	785	365	1,787	508
Elgin, Ill.		6	10	54	27	131	20
Elizabeth, N. J.	3	38	37	423	257	523	203
Elkhart, Ind.		4		74	66	146	43
Elmira, N. Y.		1		148	118	393	48
Elyria, Ohio	1	3	16	50	30	120	17
Enid, Okla.		4	1	69	54	374	46
Erie, Pa.			Only 6 months received				19
Eucled, Ohio		6		33	10	279	19
Eugene, Oreg.	1		16	114	167	605	91
Evanston, Ill.		26	55	150	249	617	66
Evansville, Ind.	6	75	55	579	421	1,319	440
Everett, Mass.		7	2	133	81	196	26
Everett, Wash.		14	5	162	82	655	71
Fairmont, W. Va.			Only 9 months received				
Fall River, Mass.		9	10	281	154	665	107
Fargo, N. Dak.		5	1	31	79	310	39
Fayetteville, N. C.	1	44	39	195	82	444	147
Ferndale, Mich.	1	9	1	69	61	185	47
Fitchburg, Mass.		1		106	93	334	20
Flint, Mich.	3	80	220	724	583	1,680	264
Fond du Lac, Wis.				61	41	359	131
Fort Dodge, Iowa			No reports received				
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	2	14	6	244	205	403	92
Fort Smith, Ark.			Only 6 months received				
Fort Wayne, Ind.	5	36	31	447	302	938	209
Fort Worth, Tex.	45	149	138	1,871	456	3,973	944
Framingham, Mass.	1	2	1	33	29	44	19
Fresno, Calif.	1	109	82	673	358	1,300	458
Gadsden, Ala.	7	1	81	127	43	104	77
Gainesville, Fla.	1	3	31	132	65	245	43
Galesburg, Ill.		6	10	63	37	173	42
Galveston, Tex.			No reports received				
Garfield, N. J.		3	5	66	32	101	31
Gary, Ind.	20	140	260	622	596	1,296	333
Glendale, Calif.		30	8	441	247	925	188
Gloucester, Mass.			Only 2 months received				
Grand Forks, N. Dak.			1	59		228	15
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	28	25	716	221	2,060	333
Granite City, Ill.		8	1	96	25	186	44
Great Falls, Mont.	1	6	11	59	129	22	69
Green Bay, Wis.		1	1	76	46	181	31
Greensboro, N. C.	8	31	466	315	246	545	129
Greenville, Miss.	4	1	14	71	46	151	6
Greenville, S. C.	6	24	33	449	239	633	200
Greenwich, Conn.		1		56	37	74	13
Hackensack, N. J.	2	11	23	96	52	115	40
Hackerstown, Md.		6		193	56	319	31
Hamilton, N. J.		5		61	122	170	37
Hamilton, Ohio	3	29	57	244	156	368	141
Hammond, Ind.	2	24	11	273	306	828	156
Hamtramck, Mich.		18	40	142	146	299	126
Harrisburg, Pa.	4	40	39	487	201	457	119
Hartford, Conn.	5	81	96	760	530	1,101	354
Hattiesburg, Miss.	3	1	19	66	34	72	28
Haverford, Pa.		1		79	45	127	213
Haverhill, Mass.		1		134	47	167	29
Hazleton, Pa.				32	11	5	45
Hempstead, N. Y.	1	9	9	28	89	115	28
High Point, N. C.	4	5	166	172	63	209	23

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Highland Park, Mich.		17	25	199	230	701	142
Hoboken, N. J.		8	50	120	60	70	80
Holyoke, Mass.	1	1	1	82	77	2 193	68
Honolulu, T. H.	13	49	54	1 441	412	2 901	311
Hot Springs, Ark.	5	32	79	70	48	71	25
Houston, Tex.	131	346	250	4 426	1 394	5 214	2 980
Huntington, W. Va.	6	18	100	181	102	366	153
Huntington Park, Calif.	1	23	3	198	67	493	106
Hutchinson, Kans.		3	1	103	63	321	34
Independence, Mo.	3	12	1	137	91	243	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	36	452	494	2 489	1 625	3 681	1 306
Inglewood, Calif.	2	33	15	267	300	574	115
Iowa City, Iowa		1	1	26	32	105	13
Irondequoit, N. Y.				37	5	98	12
Irrington, N. J.	2	12	3	361	78	238	40
Ithaca, N. Y.	2	4	5	73	73	132	12
Jackson, Mich.		2	13	143	168	577	93
Jackson, Miss.	18	16	32	232	114	1 158	174
Jackson, Tenn.	4	1	115	67	115	274	57
Jacksonville, Fla.	15	17	12	1 492	1 220	2 174	542
Jamestown, N. Y.		1	1	23	46	129	19
Jederson City, Mo.			12	24	32	132	16
Jersey City, N. J.	1	104	10	10	32	121	683
Johnson City, Tenn.	1	10	10	38	78	124	44
Johnstown, Pa.		10	6	6	26	26	24
Joliet, Ill.	1	15	23	95	70	14	7
Joplin, Mo.			No reports received				
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	13	18	205	115	172	21
Kankakee, Ill.	4	14	47	73	39	142	125
Kannapolis, N. C.	2		1	3	18	18	17
Kansas City, Kans.	10	98	81	395	233	1 044	310
Kansas City, Mo.	42	490	492	2 050	1 621	3 760	664
Keamy, N. J.	3		1	71	32	122	24
Kenosha, Wis.				131	57	312	60
Key West, Fla.			No reports received				
Kinston, N. Y.		3	12	36	34	34	23
Knoxville, Tenn.	11	53	137	621	344	342	133
Kokomo, Ind.			Only 6 months received				
La Crosse, Wis.	2	12	1	26	28	124	40
La Grange, Ga.	10	10	11	71	28	124	40
Lackawanna, N. Y.	1	3	2	12	23	49	12
LaFayette, Ind.		4	No reports received				
Lafayette, La.			12	121	92	496	124
Lake Charles, La.	1	15	132	136	96	231	53
Lakeland, Fla.	1	1	312	396	186	189	50
Lakewood, Ohio		6	1	134	40	121	35
Lancaster, Pa.		10	40	102	54	121	43
Lansing, Mich.	2	10	13	190	118	172	26
Laredo, Tex.			36	103	60	172	18
Laurel, Miss.	1	1	3	75	24	87	18
Lawrence, Mass.	1	4	11	14	51	203	64
Lawton, Okla.	6	26	37	147	92	303	60
Lebanon, Pa.			No reports received				
Lewiston, Maine			2	60	34	311	17
Lexington, Ky.	7	63	131	487	263	603	145
Lima, Ohio		12	48	190	106	468	99
Lincoln, Neb.	1	4	50	236	160	994	32
Lincoln Park, Mich.			No reports received				
Linden, N. J.		6	3	132	56	1 157	41
Little Rock, Ark.	4	73	13	538	(1)	86	198
Lockport, N. Y.	1	3	1	39	16	54	31
Long Beach, Calif.	2	257	154	1 745	(1)	3 347	263
Lorain, Ohio	2	46	32	121	103	121	54
Los Angeles, Calif.	21	2 366	3 630	11 239	12 212	19 616	6 241
Louisville, Ky.	40	330	282	2 311	1 867	2 387	1 744

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Lowell, Mass.		17		188	111	323	79
Lower Merion, Pa.		10		174	86	242	30
Lubbock, Tex.	9	29	61	519	340	1,189	205
Lynchburg, Va.	1	10	68	135	34	282	53
Lynn, Mass.	1	8	3	374	231	739	156
Lynwood, Calif.		24		149	118	307	55
Macon, Ga.	12	33	21	565	198	548	254
Madison, Wis.	1	10	4	148	181	690	76
Malden, Mass.		6	3	81	82	291	33
Manchester, N. H.	1	2	2	74	75	315	33
Manitowoc, Wis.		1		45	43	306	36
Mansfield, Ohio.		20	11	199	113	334	128
Maplewood, N. J.		1		45	16	83	42
Marion, Ind.		9	2	156	13	328	23
Marion, Ohio.		1		32		174	23
Mason City, Iowa.		1					
Massillon, Ohio.	1	7	3	65	11	132	14
Maywood, Ill.	1	14	9	74	65	192	33
McKeesport, Pa.	1	13	21	138	44	257	11
Medford, Mass.		5	1	54	14	9	
Melrose, Mass.							
Memphis, Tenn.	48	187	174	1,371	75	1,587	571
Meriden, Conn.		4	5	123	123	243	36
Meridian, Miss.		23	133	2,333	1,158	2,997	970
Miami, Fla.	40	23	9	247	225	715	129
Miami Beach, Fla.	1						
Michigan City, Ind.		1	1	7	131	40	30
Middletown, Conn.		1		46	46	36	30
Middletown, Ohio.		5		26	26	516	28
Milwaukee, Wis.	26	113	207	1,421	164	2,416	1,082
Minneapolis, Minn.	11	247	25	1,050	164	1,322	1,082
Mishawaka, Ind.		2	2	2	2	2	2
Mobile, Ala.	21	172	246	1,050	164	1,322	1,082
Moline, Ill.	1	9	7	150	24	270	66
Monroe, La.		2	2	2	2	143	17
Montclair, N. J.	1						
Montgomery, Ala.	21	39	81	526	244	602	246
Morantown, W. Va.		5	5	32	12	39	17
Mount Lebanon, Pa.	1	6	14	14	12	36	36
Mount Vernon, N. Y.		10	12	132	12	120	168
Muncie, Ind.		13	12	201	173	749	168
Muskegon, Mich.		27	35	170	152	429	57
Muskogee, Okla.		1	6	219	83	248	36
Nashua, N. H.		2	2	116	116	327	17
Nashville, Tenn.	48	124	128	796	258	1,069	467
New Albany, Ind.	3	2	1	90	2	306	30
New Bedford, Mass.		16	11	274	221	918	147
New Britain, Conn.				Only 6 months received			
New Brunswick, N. J.	1	14	15	132	36	326	91
New Castle, Pa.	3	15	1	107	43	163	54
New Haven, Conn.	3	29	47	613	410	865	201
New Kensington, Pa.		4	1	25	19	63	33
New London, Conn.		6	6	134	119	256	53
New Orleans, La.	66	404	621	1,627	1,278	2,920	1,039
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1	10	31	131	131	229	44
New York, N. Y.	306	8,757	8,042	42,591	40,285	30,367	11,496
Newark, N. J.	37	426	752	3,344	1,516	2,841	1,281
Newark, Ohio.				Only 11 months received			
Newburgh, N. Y.	1	6	8	82	73	192	44
Newport, Ky.	3	13	12	106	72	150	45
Newport, R. I.				140	81	276	62
Newport News, Va.	12	23	106	340	213	695	112
Newton, Mass.		3	3	282	216	498	64
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	5	33	91	186	189	316	163
Norfolk, Va.	30	327	1,184	1,822	1,441	2,197	1,098
Norman, Okla.				34	63	188	32

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft	
					\$50 and over	Under \$50		
Norristown, Pa.			9	63	25	87	46	
North Bergen, N. J.			60	183	104	364	114	
North Little Rock, Ark.	4	25	2	33	55	92	10	
Northampton, Mass.			36	127	82	262	24	
Norwalk, Conn.	2	3						
Norwich, Conn.			9	8	81	105	16	
Norwood, Ohio.			6	3	89	131	24	
Nutley, N. J.			1	11	35	21	97	
Oak Park, Ill.			33	125	88	241	48	
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	2		53	20	23	134	10	
Oakland, Calif.	13	673	357	2,684	495	6,618	1,179	
Odessa, Tex.	5	13	10	140	110	366	137	
Ogden, Utah.	17	23	33	233	183	1,217	194	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	11	114	130	1,632	1,337	6,622	868	
Omaha, Neb.	1	81	34	804	251	990	639	
Orange, N. J.	1	4	18	129	46	113	28	
Orlando, Fla.	5	11	190	265	180	386	209	
Oshkosh, Wis.	1	3	7	75	46	522	45	
Ottumwa, Iowa			3	6	23	175	104	
Owensboro, Ky.		15	27	154	24	380		
Paducah, Ky.			Only 1 month received					
Palo Alto, Calif.		1	2	161	163	469	33	
Panama City, Fla.	3			105	85	71	47	
Parkersburg, W. Va.		4	1	8	45	181	24	
Parma, Ohio		2		48	43	153	5	
Pasadena, Calif.		47	35	674	420	1,371	162	
Passaic, N. J.		14	9	278	115	187	24	
Paterson, N. J.	3	28	114	373	97	673	214	
Pawtucket, R. I.			Only 4 months received					
Pensacola, Fla.	4	11	139	326	133	532	109	
Peoria, Ill.	4	93	106	492	143	1,016	121	
Perth Amboy, N. J.		4	39	54	66	169	28	
Petersburg, Va.	2	26	107	103	129	428	112	
Philadelphia, Pa.			Records system undergoing revision					
Phoenix, Ariz.	10	151	32	1,277	554	2,697	730	
Pine Bluff, Ark.	3	21	23	102	123	81	12	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	25	536	246	1,434	969	452	2,196	
Pittsfield, Mass.		5	5	138	47	220	34	
Plainfield, N. J.		2	4	135	114	420	68	
Pocatello, Idaho	2	7	23	133	162	456	117	
Pomona, Calif.		19	3	195	119	571	88	
Pontiac, Mich.	3	20	25	458	166	626	112	
Port Arthur, Tex.	12	4	25	88	25	211	65	
Port Huron, Mich.	1	10	11	138	48	498	136	
Portland, Maine		17	13	199	120	598	136	
Portland, Oreg.	10	233	142	2,642	1,078	4,437	869	
Portsmouth, Ohio	1	17	9	240	132	369	75	
Portsmouth, Va.	5	32	378	471	307	716	189	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.		7	32	322	93	318	68	
Providence, R. I.	2	59	61	1,313	528	1,804	578	
Provo, Utah				141	55	569	29	
Pueblo, Colo.	3	60	16	356	325	815	205	
Quincy, Ill.		6	4	129	54	302	65	
Quincy, Mass.	1	14	3	197	73	301	69	
Recine, Wis.	2	3	5	129	108	642	46	
Raleigh, N. C.	6	19	231	314	186	573	109	
Rapid City, S. Dak.		3	1	69	71	236	36	
Reading, Pa.		15	16	230	173	632	124	
Redondo Beach, Calif.		14	4	227	48	262	43	
Redwood City, Calif.	1	6	7	112	103	467	59	
Reno, Nev.	3	53	11	334	374	526	112	
Revere, Mass.		11	4	118	86	301	86	
Richmond, Calif.	7	67	76	604	213	2,392	177	
Richmond, Ind.	1	4	3	61	57	34	45	
Richmond, Va.	34	185	256	1,276	996	2,308	1,184	
Riverside, Calif.	1	12	30	221	143	682	65	

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Roanoke, Va.....	6	13	44	29	239	573	115
Rochester, Minn.....	1	3	3	3	31	115	19
Rochester, N. Y.....	3	35	78	87	434	2,137	350
Rock Island, Ill.....	3	32	3	111	140	323	104
Rockford, Ill.....	3	10	16	270	125	399	82
Rocky Mount, N. C.....	1	1	63	112	54	239	52
Rome, Ga.....	2	1	71	71	36	135	75
Rome, N. Y.....	1	1	1	42	36	135	15
Roswell, N. Mex.....	4	1	3	13	44	161	45
Royal Oak, Mich.....	1	8		163	59	408	23
Sacramento, Calif.....	8	147	132	26	1,016	2,015	635
Saginaw, Mich.....	6	16	154	26	141	1,209	101
St. Cloud, Minn.....	1	3	6	207	104	391	12
St. Joseph, Mo.....	101	1,127	2,405	4,505	1,577	6,990	279
St. Louis, Mo.....							12
St. Paul, Minn.....	4	131	34	1,145	287	3,034	272
St. Petersburg, Fla.....	5	15	11	169	127	673	74
Salem, Mass.....	1	2		179	33	158	33
Salem, Oreg.....	3	7	3	37	79	373	43
Salina, Kans.....	1						
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	4	61	22	38	515	2,249	399
San Angelo, Tex.....	4	21	21	163	41	243	70
San Antonio, Tex.....	31	243	412	2,169	1,661	2,624	214
San Bernardino, Calif.....	1	3	3	42	350	557	163
San Diego, Calif.....	19	207	139	1,199	1,369	3,378	1,099
San Francisco, Calif.....	45	1,250	671	4,337	1,782	8,392	3,543
San Jose, Calif.....	3	44	29	380	21	1,976	306
San Leandro, Calif.....	1	21	1	133	33	347	44
San Mateo, Calif.....	1	2	2	119	123	243	24
Sandusky, Ohio.....		1	1	117	71	223	12
Santa Ana, Calif.....	1	7	13	13	135	332	108
Santa Barbara, Calif.....		12		13	141	351	61
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....		61		13	43	1,114	173
Santa Monica, Calif.....	2	7		13	32	672	331
Savannah, Ga.....	23	75	257	733	433	1,114	173
Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	12	3	159	121	338	97
Scranton, Pa.....	1	13	15	146	1,106	439	164
Seattle, Wash.....	13	541	137	3,333	1,422	4,815	1,645
Shaker Heights, Ohio.....		3	4	3	332	191	13
Sharon, Pa.....		6	4	66	33	97	12
Sheboygan, Wis.....		1		143	33	181	49
Shreveport, La.....	26	8	12	143	138	158	120
Sioux City, Iowa.....	4	4	1	153	153	730	155
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....		4	1	144	110	458	38
Somerville, Mass.....		18		211	62	145	75
South Bend, Ind.....	3	44	13	165	307	1,100	145
South Gate, Calif.....	1	57	1	219	219	404	133
Spartanburg, S. C.....	6	13	15	173	97	427	23
Spokane, Wash.....	1	100	13	765	718	3,306	458
Springfield, Ill.....	2	34	13	765	158	790	266
Springfield, Mass.....	1	21	33	165	165	676	206
Springfield, Mo.....	1	13	14	175	175	423	73
Springfield, Ohio.....	2	23	23	239	101	655	92
Stamford, Conn.....	2	25	25	276	276	639	129
Steubenville, Ohio.....		20	5	71	71	114	33
Stockton, Calif.....	2	157	48	24	575	1,372	250
Stratford, Conn.....		4	1	1	146	146	17
Superior, Wis.....	2	2	2	41	41	487	40
Syracuse, N. Y.....	3	48	33	231	484	1,466	231
Tacoma, Wash.....	3	137	2	206	504	1,591	326
Tallahassee, Fla.....	6	6	60	173	476	201	49
Tampa, Fla.....	17	54	175	393	476	1,342	318
Taunton, Mass.....	2	2	2	13	13	238	34
Tenneck, N. J.....						57	16
Temple, Tex.....	4	8	18	33	47	215	71

Only 11 months received

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Terre Haute, Ind.	5	12	13	297	133	572	122
Toledo, Ohio	12	231	271	1,155	1,126	2,991	450
Topeka, Kans.	4	92	44	340	181	871	134
Torrington, Conn.				54	13	52	10
Trenton, N. J.	4	49	105	552	249	506	174
Troy, N. Y.	1	11	15	258	82	99	95
Tucson, Ariz.	2	64	69	409	332	1,336	307
Tulsa, Okla.	16	100	103	1,102	741	1,688	439
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	9	6	150	93	71	129	20
Tyler, Tex.				Complete data not received			
Union City, N. J.		8	18	157	51	117	117
Union, N. J.	1	7	13	128	61	173	22
University City, Mo.	2	6		140	121	206	25
Upper Darby, Pa.		6	23	161	60	400	49
Utica, N. Y.	1	7	2	204	101	515	108
Vallejo, Calif.	3	23	22	140	134	474	148
Valley Stream, N. Y.	4	4	1	97	59	112	34
Vancouver, Wash.		6	6	193	112	458	42
Vicksburg, Miss.	5	4	4	42	22	45	8
Waco, Tex.	3	9	107	297	61	825	121
Waltham, Mass.		2	2	89	58	347	36
Warren, Ohio	3	19	6	171	113	337	89
Warwick, R. I.	1	1	1	155	96	190	16
Washington, D. C.	73	943	4,592	5,391	2,035	9,402	1,733
Washington, Pa.		1		41	43	124	30
Waterbury, Conn.		6	9	218	148	332	134
Waterloo, Iowa.	2	12	3	118	29	465	65
Watertown, Mass.		3		111	62	168	24
Watertown, N. Y.		4	14	113	87	231	39
Waukegan, Ill.	2	18	32	111	82	173	51
Wausau, Wis.			2	38	24	79	11
Wauwatosa, Wis.	1	1		68	21	186	12
West Allis, Wis.		4	1	22	35	376	31
West Hartford, Conn.		2		63	37	43	7
West Haven, Conn.				Only 11 months received			
West New York, N. J.				Complete data not received			
West Orange, N. J.	2	1		65	60	139	11
West Palm Beach, Fla.		4		190	88	193	33
Weymouth, Mass.				No reports received			
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	17	2	100	79	71	74
White Plains, N. Y.	1	15	23	171	204	340	54
Wichita, Kans.	11	74	139	1,035	603	2,064	382
Wichita Falls, Tex.	10	46	225	301	325	902	490
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	8	0	116	91	193	68
Wilkesburg, Pa.		2	8	109	31	139	34
Williamsport, Pa.		6	12	149	56	352	63
Wilmington, Del.	4	61	51	694	432	1,114	242
Wilmington, N. C.	9	23	251	235	118	406	125
Winona, Minn.		1		43	46	242	22
Winston-Salem, N. C.	16	40	165	422	151	452	121
Woodbridge, N. J.				No reports received			
Woonsocket, R. I.	2	7	1	122	129	155	51
Worcester, Mass.	1	44	9	125	310	273	224
Wyandotte, Mich.	2	3	1	125	66	214	47
Yakima, Wash.	3	2	16	253	153	1,067	95
Yonkers, N. Y.	8	16	33	369	132	672	160
York, Pa.	1	10	15	225	82	531	99
Youngstown, Ohio	10	26	29	530	458	923	217
Zanesville, Ohio	1	8	2	112	61	130	91

1 Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

Offenses in Territories and Possessions

A complete set of crime reports was received in 1952 from each of eight law enforcement agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States. Urban and rural data are combined in the reporting by agencies in the Territories and possessions except that the figures for Honolulu City were separately reported.

TABLE 39.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN IN UNITED STATES TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS, 1952

[Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—-theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Guam: Population, 59,498; number of offenses known.....	1	7	35	132	30	40	115
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County, population, 68,350; number of offenses known.....	2	1	13	134	14	230	7
Honolulu City, population, 248,034; number of offenses known.....	13	49	54	1,441	412	2,901	311
Honolulu County, population, 104,986; number of offenses known.....	8	6	18	340	103	580	68
Kauai County, population, 29,905; number of offenses known.....			5	74	22	140	4
Maui County, population, 48,519; number of offenses known.....	3		8	213	61	306	78
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 32,822; number of offenses known.....		8	8	149	111	1,063	18
Puerto Rico: Population, 2,210,763; number of offenses known.....	145	124	649	2,674	716	5,854	116

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIME DATA

A supplementary crime report furnished by the larger police agencies (cities with 25,000 or over in population) furnished interesting and useful analyses not obtained in the basic monthly crime report requested of all contributors.

Of the larger departments, 402, representing a combined population of 56.9 million, reported that 53.7 percent of the 7,500 offenses of rape were forcible in nature, while 3,470, or 46.3 percent, were characterized as statutory cases (no force used—victim under age of consent).

Over 52 percent (22,175) of the 42,443 robberies occurred on the streets or highways and 13,902 (32.8 percent) involved banks, chain stores, oil stations, and other commercial establishments. Only about one out of 11 was a residence robbery.

Over three-fourths of the 249,093 burglaries occurred during the night and of the 59,097 daylight burglaries over three-fourths involved dwellings. Residence burglaries numbering 101,520, night and day, represented over two-fifths of the total.

Thefts of accessories and articles from automobiles constituted 40.6 percent of the 575,996 larcenies reported while pocket-pickings and purse-snatchings represented only 3.3 percent of the thefts. Available information as to frequency trends from month to month for the several types of larceny offenses is presented under the heading of seasonal variations beginning on page 85.

Police reported 122,238 autos stolen and 112,898 or 92.4 percent recovered for the 402 cities mentioned above.

TABLE 40.—OFFENSE ANALYSIS, BY NATURE OF CRIMINAL ACT, TIME AND PLACE OF COMMISSION, AND VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, 1952

[Offenses known to the police in 402 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 56,897,992 based on 1950 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses	Percent distribution
Rape:		
Total.....	7,500	100.0
Forcible.....	4,030	53.7
Statutory.....	3,470	46.3
Robbery:		
Total.....	42,445	100.0
Highway.....	22,175	52.2
Commercial house.....	11,489	27.1
Oil station.....	1,645	3.9
Chain store.....	650	1.6
Residence.....	3,726	8.8
Bank.....	88	.2
Miscellaneous.....	2,640	6.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:		
Total.....	249,095	100.0
Residence (dwelling):		
Committed during night.....	57,012	22.9
Committed during day.....	44,508	17.9
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):		
Committed during night.....	132,984	53.3
Committed during day.....	14,589	5.9
Larceny—thrift (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):		
Total.....	575,996	100.0
\$50 and over.....	169,082	29.4
\$5 to \$50.....	331,320	57.5
Under \$5.....	75,394	13.1
Larceny—thrift (grouped as type of offense):		
Total.....	575,996	100.0
Pocket-picking.....	7,788	1.4
Purse-snatching.....	10,936	1.9
Shoplifting.....	21,453	3.7
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	121,035	21.0
Auto accessories.....	112,669	19.6
Bicycles.....	88,015	14.8
All others.....	217,070	37.6

Over a quarter of a billion dollars property loss was reported by 383 of the cities represented in the foregoing tabulation. Additional information from these cities reflects an average loss of \$1,060 in 119,275 auto thefts and a loss of \$117 on the average in 847,486 robberies, burglaries, and larcenies.

Victims lost \$235 in the average robbery in 1952, a 21 percent increase over the \$194 average robbery loss of 1951. The average burglary loss in 1952 was \$180 or an increase of more than 29 percent over the 1951 figure of \$139.

The average theft loss other than autos was \$81 in 1952, almost 31 percent higher than the corresponding 1951 loss.

TABLE 41.—VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, BY TYPE OF CRIME, 1952

[Based on the reports of 383 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 55,169,175 based on 1950 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars.]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
TOTAL	966,761	\$225,492,490	\$233
Robbery.....	41,864	9,822,274	235
Burglary.....	243,011	43,707,833	180
Larceny—theft.....	562,611	45,505,812	81
Auto theft.....	119,275	126,456,571	1,060

Automobiles represent over 55 percent of the merchandise stolen by criminals. The remainder is made up of currency, 11 percent; jewelry, 8 percent; clothing, 6 percent; furs, 4 percent; and bicycles, automobile accessories, luggage, and miscellaneous items, 16 percent.

Victims of auto thefts are more likely to recover their stolen property than are victims of other types of thefts. While 92 percent of the stolen automobiles are located, only 18 percent of the value of other articles is recovered.

These observations are based on the figures of 380 cities over 25,000 population representing a total of 52,907,222 inhabitants. The following table reflects the value of property stolen by type of property, the value recovered, and the percentage of recovery.

TABLE 42.—VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED, BY TYPE OF PROPERTY, 1952

[Based on reports of 380 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 52,907,222 based on 1950 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars.]

Type of property	Value of property		Percent recovered
	Stolen	Recovered	
TOTAL	\$216,571,511	\$127,788,318	59.1
Currency, notes, etc.....	24,554,910	2,514,070	10.2
Jewelry and precious metals.....	16,987,071	2,127,692	13.5
Furs.....	7,813,456	483,602	6.2
Clothing.....	12,455,287	2,378,124	19.1
Locally stolen automobiles.....	119,366,967	110,253,424	92.4
Miscellaneous.....	35,244,060	9,871,770	28.0

AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED

Under the original plans of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police it was contemplated that annual reports would be requested of contributing law enforcement agencies for the purpose of collecting data as to the age, sex, and race of persons dealt with by the police. During the early years of the uniform crime reporting program, however, the introduction of new reports was held to a minimum so that greater emphasis could be placed on the growth of the reporting area and the quality of crime figures collected through the basic reports of offenses known to the police and the annual returns of persons charged and persons found guilty.

In lieu of reports dealing with the age, sex, and race of persons arrested, the FBI in the past has gleaned what information of this type was available from the fingerprint arrest cards received at the Identification Division of the FBI in Washington. This source for such information, it has always been recognized, was incomplete since the information was necessarily limited to cases in which persons taken into custody were fingerprinted and the fingerprint cards forwarded to Washington. The practice as to fingerprinting arrested persons, particularly in the lower age groups, is not consistent and the incompleteness that might be expected, resulted. However, for two decades a great deal of information relative to this general subject was provided by this source.

Several years ago, the FBI began experimenting with different types of forms to be used by the police in reporting on the age, sex, and race of persons taken into custody and as a result a form which appeared to contain the most advantages was finally adopted and the police during recent years have been encouraged in its use. The form provides for recording separately for each crime class within the uniform classification of offenses, excluding traffic, arrests by sex for individual ages 15-24 and for arrests under 15 years of age as a group. Grouped also are ages 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49 and 50 and over. The columns for race include White, Negro, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all others.

The report form adopted provides for the recording of persons taken into custody and formally charged as well as persons arrested and released without a formal charge being placed against them. Juvenile arrests were intended to be included opposite the offense classification in connection with which they were taken into custody regardless of the technical charge, such as juvenile delinquency, which might be placed against them.

Questionnaires accompanying the annual returns furnished considerable information about them and the tabulations on the following pages were limited to the reports of those cities which from all indications had been prepared in accordance with the instructions adopted for such reports.

Some of the questions were designed to determine whether the reporting department included all juveniles taken into custody for offenses within its jurisdiction in conformity with uniform crime reporting procedures. In addition to the answers to these questions, the nature of the entries in the lower-age columns in relation to the entire return shed further light on the usability of each report.

A number of departments whose reports were used in the tabulations volunteered the information that there were other agencies in the community which on occasions detained juveniles under circumstances amounting to technical arrest, which activity was not reflected in the police age, sex, and race of persons arrested report. Thus, it is quite probable the arrest figures herein presented, while far more complete than comparable data obtained from an examination of fingerprint arrest records, are still conservative in the lower-age groups.

Data pertaining to persons arrested should not be used as an indication of the volume of crime as there are many offenses committed for which no one is arrested. The offenses known to the police data on earlier pages of this bulletin provide the best source for information as to the extent and fluctuation of crime in general. As a further word of caution, the figures presented as to the age, sex, and race of persons arrested during 1952 should not be compared with the data compiled from fingerprint records as presented in previous issues of the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin since the age, sex, and race arrest statistics for 1952 and those for all prior periods are from completely incomparable sources.

Number of Arrests

The age, sex, and race of persons arrested report forms were requested first from the police in cities with a population in excess of 25,000 and the form has met with growing favorable response and interest on the part of the police generally. In 1952 for the first time the form was forwarded to cities with a population under 25,000 and the response, while very encouraging, was not considered sufficiently widespread to include the summary data in the tabulations for the first year. In this connection it may be observed that it is the aim under the uniform crime reporting program to include at some future date tabulations on the age, sex, and race of persons arrested for cities of all sizes as well as for the rural areas.

Complete reports as to the age, sex, and race of persons arrested were received for 1952 from 232 cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants representing a combined urban population of 23,334,305 which is a little more than one-third of the population of cities in this group and approximately 15 percent of the total population of the country. The arrests reported by this group of 232 cities number 1,110,675 and, by way of comparison, it may be observed that fingerprint arrest records received at the FBI during 1952 from all law-enforcement agencies numbered 847,938.

Age

Of the 1,110,675 arrests reported by the 232 cities over 25,000 in population represented in this study, 86,128 or 7.8 percent were of persons who had not yet reached their eighteenth birthday while 13.3 percent were under 21 and 23.1 percent were under 25 years of age.

As an indication of the participation of youth in crimes against property it is observed that while only 7.8 percent of all persons arrested were 17 years of age or less, this group accounted for 19.4 percent of the arrests for robbery, 36.9 percent of the arrests for larceny, 47.8 percent of the arrests for burglary, and 52.6 percent of all auto theft arrests.

Nearly half (48 percent) of all persons arrested for crimes against property involved people who had not yet reached their twenty-first birthday.

TABLE 43.—ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS, 1952; 232 CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

[Total population 23,331,305, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	TOTAL All Ages	Age																		60 and over	Not known
		Un- der 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49				
TOTAL	1,110,076	33,612	13,666	18,100	20,631	21,003	21,049	19,361	25,183	26,638	27,317	30,272	144,264	139,543	137,531	120,861	108,283	195,629	1,544		
Criminal homicide:																					
(a) Murder and nonnegligent man- slaughter.....	1,288	12	1	14	22	25	34	29	28	44	40	63	216	199	160	137	82	140	3		
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	661	10	2	6	17	32	29	23	30	27	20	31	185	145	114	94	74	110	.....	
Robbery.....	6,524	370	170	320	411	401	382	325	393	384	305	314	1,210	666	379	238	100	96	.....	
Aggravated assault.....	11,892	580	115	141	199	230	230	300	332	418	475	450	2,291	1,910	1,580	1,163	626	1,150	.....	
Other assaults.....	45,539	350	260	405	646	813	1,001	1,092	1,328	1,490	1,695	1,877	6,398	8,168	6,095	4,443	2,820	3,785	23		
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	22,744	5,577	1,702	1,891	1,609	1,173	1,059	922	747	710	706	659	2,386	1,492	843	549	328	382	6		
Larceny— theft.....	39,871	7,978	2,155	2,391	2,173	1,671	1,330	1,014	1,025	1,118	992	1,058	4,477	3,357	2,623	2,159	1,570	2,772	4		
Auto theft.....	11,906	1,692	1,554	1,807	1,501	816	645	449	426	418	291	390	1,039	607	324	172	81	125	.....	
Embezzlement and fraud.....	6,505	39	38	68	49	111	107	110	130	170	171	244	1,385	1,228	917	630	415	655	6		
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	1,767	155	54	60	60	71	60	42	60	52	62	63	216	245	189	143	113	122	.....	
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,069	42	39	68	91	111	109	106	189	171	187	162	843	655	451	281	293	223	2		
Rape.....	2,614	41	53	96	107	150	170	139	110	94	91	91	327	249	156	93	62	85	.....	
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	12,438	11	11	28	63	265	417	482	709	945	876	684	2,894	1,800	1,485	707	459	521	12		
Other sex offenses.....	10,038	462	458	270	289	254	275	290	335	390	367	436	1,620	1,360	1,052	808	690	967	6		
Narcotic drug laws.....	3,193	6	6	25	69	96	105	115	172	214	223	201	737	421	290	169	110	170	.....	
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	8,639	190	97	188	242	303	296	242	294	297	302	304	1,526	1,200	871	634	415	433	5		
Offenses against family and children.....	11,028	344	91	127	127	174	186	253	294	369	397	425	2,512	2,030	1,493	972	699	638	.....	
Liquor laws.....	18,217	62	119	344	554	566	671	455	343	322	319	445	3,169	2,161	2,111	1,870	1,492	2,423	8		
Driving while intoxicated.....	41,293	16	9	57	133	292	442	524	796	943	1,079	1,275	7,080	6,968	6,593	5,491	4,072	5,590	9		
Disorderly conduct.....	125,299	3,363	1,428	2,354	2,957	3,421	3,388	3,187	4,327	4,165	4,265	4,548	26,349	17,240	14,691	12,041	9,298	13,891	66		
Drunkenness.....	608,043	129	287	823	1,495	2,647	3,229	3,570	6,399	7,074	7,831	9,485	51,423	62,658	72,574	69,615	134,716	610	.....	
Vagrancy.....	45,727	122	128	443	1,010	1,324	1,178	952	1,464	1,283	1,270	5,462	4,032	5,033	4,739	4,510	10,835	12	.....	
Gambling.....	20,738	39	25	48	129	212	240	236	305	452	538	721	4,085	4,460	3,955	3,552	2,775	4,911	35		
Suspicion.....	44,350	1,143	760	1,370	2,396	2,459	2,299	1,892	1,900	1,843	1,691	1,777	6,978	5,047	3,978	2,978	2,690	3,427	422		
All other offenses.....	109,299	11,373	4,369	4,844	4,412	3,621	3,299	2,811	3,396	3,313	3,145	3,363	13,386	11,095	9,301	7,637	5,769	10,118	318		

TABLE 44.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 18, UNDER 21, AND UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 1952; 232 CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

[Total population 23,334,305, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested				Percentage		
	TOTAL	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25
TOTAL	1,110,873	86,128	147,632	257,113	7.5	13.3	23.1
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,258	52	140	315	4.0	10.9	24.5
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	951	35	116	230	3.6	12.1	23.9
Robbery.....	6,554	1,271	2,439	3,845	19.4	37.2	59.0
Aggravated assault.....	11,982	641	1,461	3,142	5.4	12.3	26.4
Other assaults.....	45,538	1,613	4,429	10,809	3.5	9.7	23.7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	22,744	10,869	14,023	16,845	47.8	61.7	74.1
Larceny— theft.....	39,571	14,695	18,710	22,903	36.9	45.9	57.4
Auto theft.....	11,996	6,514	8,224	9,648	32.6	68.6	80.4
Embezzlement and fraud.....	8,565	191	555	1,270	3.0	2.5	19.5
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	1,767	329	502	739	18.6	28.4	41.8
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,569	243	602	1,311	6.1	15.2	33.0
Rape.....	2,051	297	717	1,119	14.5	35.0	54.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	12,438	148	1,252	4,470	1.2	10.1	33.9
Other sex offenses.....	10,055	1,219	2,038	3,536	12.1	20.3	35.5
Narcotic drug laws.....	3,103	95	406	1,206	3.1	13.1	38.9
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	5,039	717	1,552	2,749	22.9	19.3	34.2
Offenses against family and children.....	11,028	689	1,302	2,784	6.2	11.8	28.2
Liquor laws.....	16,217	1,079	2,674	4,073	6.7	16.5	23.1
Driving while intoxicated.....	41,259	215	1,473	5,516	.5	3.6	13.4
Disorderly conduct.....	125,259	10,099	20,095	37,409	8.1	16.0	25.9
Drunkennes.....	306,023	2,734	12,059	42,815	.5	2.4	13.8
Vagrancy.....	45,727	1,693	5,147	10,154	3.7	11.3	19.2
Gambling.....	25,735	29	949	2,965	1.0	3.5	11.1
Suspicion.....	44,350	5,698	12,222	19,433	12.8	27.6	47.8
All other offenses.....	105,299	24,927	34,545	47,732	23.7	32.8	43.3

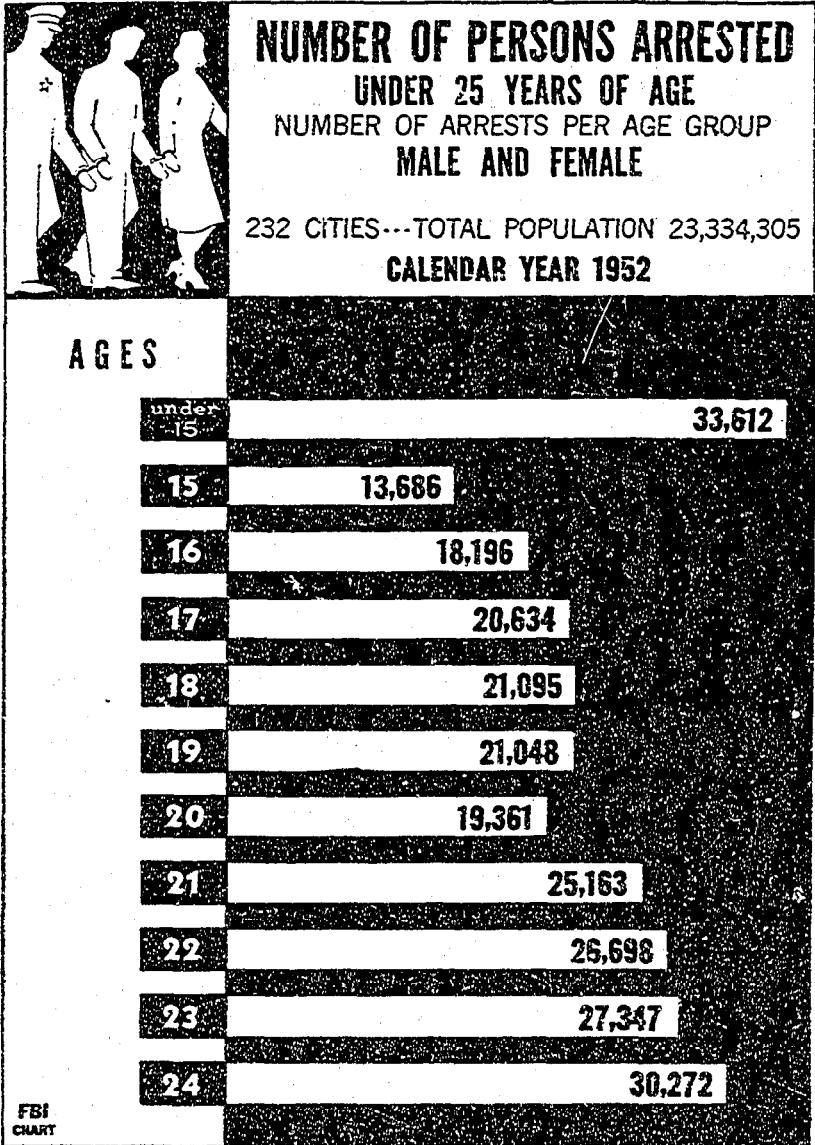


FIGURE 16.

Sex

There were 8 men arrested for each female taken into custody in the 232 cities included in these tabulations but there are significant differences in the criminal tendencies of males and females which are revealed when a study is made of an average group of 1,000 men arrested in comparison with an average group of 1,000 arrested women. For example, such a comparison reveals more women than men charged with murder, aggravated assault and liquor law violations while the criminal male leans more toward robbery, burglary, auto theft, and driving while intoxicated.

TABLE 45.—DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS BY SEX, 1952: 232 CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

[Total population 23,334,305, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
TOTAL	1,110,673	990,670	120,003	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:						
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,288	1,045	243	.1	.1	.2
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	961	907	54	.1	.1	(¹)
Robbery.....	6,554	6,277	277	.6	.5	.2
Aggravated assault.....	11,882	9,829	2,053	1.1	1.0	1.7
Other assaults.....	45,539	41,542	3,997	4.1	4.2	3.3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	22,744	22,196	548	2.0	2.2	.5
Larceny—theft.....	39,571	34,339	5,232	3.6	3.5	4.6
Auto theft.....	11,896	11,723	173	1.1	1.2	.2
Embezzlement and fraud.....	6,505	5,554	951	.6	.6	.8
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	1,767	1,619	148	.2	.2	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,969	3,333	636	.4	.3	.5
Rape.....	2,051	2,051		.2	.2	
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	12,438	2,956	9,482	1.1	.3	7.9
Other sex offenses.....	10,058	7,792	2,266	.9	.8	1.9
Narcotic drug laws.....	3,103	2,638	465	.3	.3	.4
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	8,039	7,588	451	.7	.6	.4
Offenses against family and children.....	11,023	8,866	2,157	1.0	1.0	1.0
Liquor laws.....	16,217	12,970	3,247	1.5	1.3	2.7
Driving while intoxicated.....	41,259	39,555	1,704	3.7	4.0	1.4
Disorderly conduct.....	125,269	105,629	19,640	11.2	10.6	16.4
Drunkenness.....	506,023	468,113	37,910	45.5	47.2	31.7
Vagrancy.....	45,727	38,992	6,735	4.1	3.9	5.6
Gambling.....	26,738	24,494	2,244	2.4	2.5	1.9
Suspicion.....	44,350	39,449	4,901	4.0	4.0	4.1
All other offenses.....	105,299	90,290	15,009	9.5	9.1	12.3

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Race

More than 98 percent of the persons arrested in 1952 were members of the white and Negro races. Almost 73 percent were members of the white race while slightly more than 25 percent were reported as members of the Negro race. The balance were Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and other races.

TABLE 46.—ARRESTS BY RACE, 1952; 232 CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

[Total population 23,334,305, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Total all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
TOTAL	1,110,675	808,357	251,442	17,908	223	119	2,628
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,288	444	829				15
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	931	792	168	1			
Robbery.....	6,354	3,617	2,890	18	2	3	24
Aggravated assault.....	11,982	4,270	7,555	26	2	2	37
Other assaults.....	45,539	26,914	18,421	138	13	2	31
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	22,744	15,752	6,878	56	5	11	42
Larceny— theft.....	39,871	26,784	12,800	192	7	4	24
Auto theft.....	11,996	9,641	1,274	56	6	6	13
Embezzlement and fraud.....	6,505	5,356	1,133	12	1		3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	1,767	1,166	597	4			
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,969	3,328	559	9	1	1	1
Rape.....	2,051	1,257	781		1		1
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	12,438	8,783	3,546	5	3		18
Other sex offenses.....	10,058	7,491	2,439	149	3	2	44
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,103	1,635	1,447	4	7	2	6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	5,039	3,257	4,744	14	4	1	19
Offenses against family and children.....	11,028	7,756	3,224	35	1		17
Liquor laws.....	16,217	8,726	7,388	101	2	1	39
Driving while intoxicated.....	41,249	34,526	6,375	230	7	2	58
Disorderly conduct.....	123,269	95,397	43,771	11	11	6	129
Drunkenness.....	508,023	401,245	85,614	14,474	66	49	1,576
Vagrancy.....	45,737	34,744	10,135	733	9	5	21
Gambling.....	26,738	8,135	18,358		2	12	5
Suspicion.....	44,350	32,491	11,377	14			12
All other offenses.....	100,289	70,218	27,728	426	34	11	122

REPORTING AREA

In 1952, law enforcement agencies numbering 5,788 forwarded one or more crime reports under the uniform crime reporting program. This is 507 more than the 5,281 agencies contributing during 1951, or an increase of 9.6 percent.

With the 1950 decennial census a new definition was adopted as to urban and rural areas different in some respects from that of prior censuses. This created a problem with respect to Uniform Crime Reporting since boundaries established by the 1950 census separating urban and rural areas do not in some instances correspond with the jurisdictional boundaries of reporting police agencies. Reports received from some agencies therefore will include both urban and rural crimes according to the 1950 census distinction. Because of this, and in the interests of continuity, the Uniform Crime Reporting distinction between urban and rural follows generally the 1940 census definition which includes as urban communities incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, as well as some areas classified as urban under special rules relating to population, size, and density. Minor exceptions have been made where a very few communities, definitely urban in character but classed as rural under the 1940 definitions, have been included in the urban tabulations.

The tabulation presented below indicates the number of urban police departments participating in the crime reporting program in 1952, together with the population represented.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
TOTAL	4,027	3,214	79.8	59,071,906	54,254,088	91.6
1. Cities over 250,000.....	41	41	100.0	24,822,955	24,822,955	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	66	66	100.0	9,614,111	9,614,111	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	128	127	99.2	9,073,583	9,068,795	99.7
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	275	263	95.6	9,646,304	9,248,795	95.9
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	514	734	90.2	12,467,229	11,540,322	91.0
6. Cities 2,500 to 10,000.....	2,763	1,983	71.4	13,443,944	10,231,108	76.3

In addition to the 3,214 urban places in the table, one or more reports were received from 234 rural townships and villages, 2,329 sheriffs and State police organizations and 11 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The police statistics herein concern local offenses only and in no manner relate to crimes characterized as exclusively Federal.

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of

duty; (2) the killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny— theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above sub-classifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults*.—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting*.—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud*.—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*.—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of non-support, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES



ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES

Volume XXIV—Number 2
ANNUAL BULLETIN, 1953

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S.
Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XXIV

JANUARY 1954

Number 2

SUMMARY

Estimated Number of Major Crimes

Major crimes reached a new high of 2,159,080 in 1953. The 6 percent increase over the previous high in 1952 was supported by increases in all crime classes except murder, down 1.2 percent.

Crime is outstripping population rate of growth 4 to 1. Our population increased 5 percent and crime jumped 20 percent since 1950.

Robberies, up 8.5 percent, lead the increases with burglary, up 8.2 percent, second. Larceny, aggravated assault and auto theft increased 5.4, 5.3, and 5.2 percent, in that order. Crimes of rape increased 3.8 percent while the rise in negligent manslaughter was nominal, up 0.7 percent.

Over 400 million dollars was lost in property crimes. Over 13,000 stolen autos in 1953 worth over 14 million dollars remained unrecovered at the year's end.

Crime Trends, Urban-Rural

People in our cities were victims of 4.5 percent more major crimes in 1953. All city crimes increased but murder, down 2.2 percent. Increases ranged from 2.6 percent for rape to 8.3 percent for robbery.

City crimes in 1953 stood 39 percent above the pre-World War II average of 1937-39.

Rural crimes, those in areas outside cities, increased 9.6 percent with increases from 0.4 percent in murders to 16.5 percent for burglaries. Rural negligent manslaughters were down 5.5 percent.

Monthly Variations

The crime calendar shows criminal assaults and murders at their peak in the warm months. Negligent manslaughters, predominantly traffic deaths, are more frequent in winter months when bad driving conditions prevail. Robbers and thieves prefer to operate during the darker months, October-December.

Property Recovered

Over 59 percent of the value of stolen property was recovered in 1953 and 88 percent of this consisted of autos. There were recoveries of over 11 percent of stolen currency, jewelry, furs, clothing, and miscellaneous.

Persons Arrested

Arrests of about 4 million persons in cities are estimated from reports of 1,174 cities reporting 1,791,160 arrests in 1953. Arrests include driving while intoxicated and negligent manslaughter but not other traffic matters. Every other person (49.3 percent) arrested for burglary was under 18 years of age and 1 out of 3 was not yet 16. Over half of the car theft arrests were juveniles and 29.0 percent were not old enough to get a regular driver's permit in most States. Arrests of young people under age 18 increased 7.9 percent in 1953 while adult arrests increased 1.9 percent.

CRIME TRENDS

Estimated Number of Major Crimes

Major crimes went over the 2 million mark again in 1953—6 percent above 1952—for a new high of 2,159,080 estimated major crimes and the rise cannot be charged to an increase in population alone. The number of persons residing in the United States increased about 5 percent from the 1950 census to 1953 while crime totals rose over 20 percent.

All but 1 crime class showed increases over 1952—ranging from negligent manslaughter, up 0.7 percent, to robbery, up 8.5 percent. Murders decreased 1.2 percent.

With criminal homicides grouped (murders and negligent manslaughters) it is seen that killers took the lives of 12,810 people in 1953, only 50 fewer than the 12,860 victims the year before. Murderers killed 7,120 of the 12,810 victims, while the remaining 5,690 died as a result of the criminal negligence of others.

Strong-arm thugs and criminals armed with deadly weapons forcibly took more than 14 million dollars in 1953. These potential killers threatened their victims in the 63,100 robberies and obtained an average of \$222 per robbery. Robberies increased 8.5 percent, the highest percent increase in any major crime in 1953.

Rapes numbered 17,900 in 1953 increasing 3.8 percent over the 1952 figures and over half of these were forcible cases. In addition to the foregoing, there were 92,600 people stabbed, shot, cut, clubbed or seriously beaten in 1953. They numbered 5.3 percent more than the 87,930 people maimed, crippled, or wounded in aggravated assaults during 1952.

Burglars were second only to robbers in increased activities in 1953. Homes, business houses, and other structures were illegally entered 479,120 times (8.2 percent more frequently). Burglars took more than 78 million dollars in money and property. The loss in each burglary was \$163, on the average.

Car thieves stole 226,530 automobiles—11,220 more than in 1952—an increase of 5.2 percent. Police reported the value of the average auto stolen as \$1,038 and 93.9 percent of the stolen autos recovered. This indicates 13,818 stolen autos unrecovered in 1953, or an unrecovered loss of over 14 million dollars (\$14,343,084).

Other thefts numbered 1,267,020 in 1953, a 5.4 percent increase. Almost 29 percent of these were thefts of property valued at \$50 and over. In more than 39 percent of the theft cases accessories or other articles were stolen from autos, when the cars themselves were not stolen. About 17 percent were bicycle thefts. Other types of thefts included in the larceny-theft class are: pocket-picking; purse-snatching; shoplifting; and miscellaneous.

Over 400 million dollars was lost to property crimes (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft). Police figures indicate a recovery rate of about 59 percent, with autos accounting for about 88 percent of recovered stolen property.

TABLE 24.—CRIME TRENDS, URBAN AND RURAL

[Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1932-33]

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1932	1933	Number	Percent
TOTAL	2,036,510	2,159,090	+122,570	+6.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	7,210	7,120	-90	-1.2
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5,650	5,650	+0	-0.7
Rape.....	17,240	17,900	+660	+3.8
Robbery.....	58,140	63,100	+4,960	+8.5
Aggravated assault.....	87,930	92,600	+4,670	+5.3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	442,760	479,130	+36,370	+8.2
Larceny— theft.....	1,262,270	1,297,020	+34,750	+2.7
Auto theft.....	213,310	226,330	+13,020	+6.1

Estimates are resorted to in the absence of complete reporting from all areas in the United States in order to present an approximate picture of the magnitude of the crime problem. Estimated crime totals are limited to the crimes (offenses) identified in table 24 above. These are the Part I class of offenses considered of major importance in the police problem. The uniform crime reporting program as designed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police is further explained beginning on page 116 (classification of offenses).

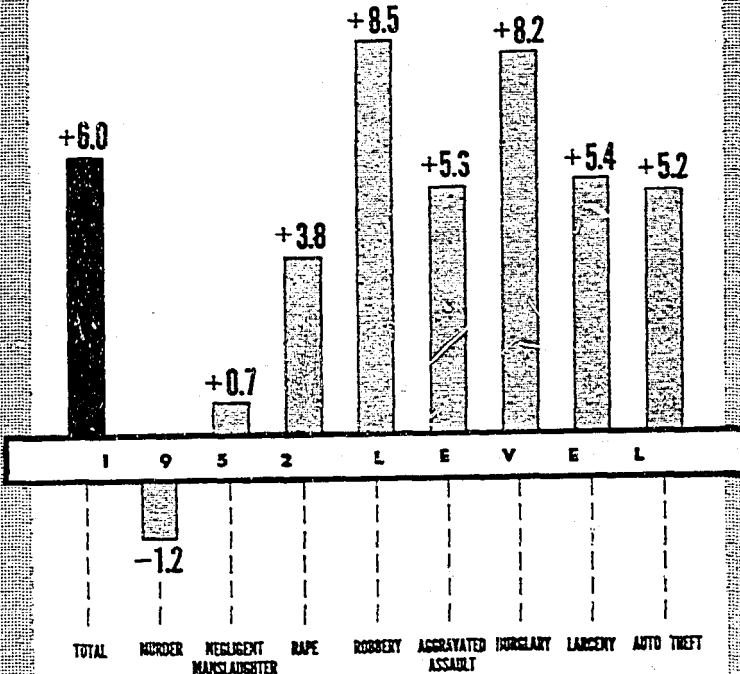
Certain important crimes are not included in the estimated total crimes. For example, the program has no provision for collecting the number of arsons, sex crimes other than rape, carrying concealed weapons, and embezzlement. Accordingly, the estimated total major crime presented here is considered conservative.

These estimates are based on reports representing almost 60 percent of the rural population and over 83 percent of the urban population. In building up the figures to 100 percent of the population, it is actually necessary to estimate for only slightly more than one-fourth of the population in this country. In connection with estimating for the unrepresented rural area, it is recognized that some rural crime reports received are incomplete and adjustments are made for calculated incompleteness in some categories.

It will be noted that some of the text above is not supported by the data shown in table 24. The additional approximations were obtained as a matter of interest by applying to the estimated crime the analyses of crimes by type, valuation of property, and recovery percentages available in the section on supplemental crime data beginning on page 104 of this bulletin.

CRIME TREND--U. S.

based on the estimated number of major crimes
1952 VS. 1953 -- PERCENT CHANGE



1953 CHART

FIGURE 8.

Urban Crime Trends

City crime went up again in 1953. People in our cities were victims of 4.5 percent more major crimes in 1953 than in 1952. However, the 1953 figures may be indicative of a leveling off of the general increase in city crimes that has continued since 1947.

Since the last general decrease in city crime (1947) percent increases in crimes for urban places (cities) were as follows: 1948, +0.3; 1949, +4.2; 1950, +0.4; 1951, +5.2; 1952, +8.1; and 1953, +4.5.

In the total for all cities, major crimes increased in all categories during 1953 except murder, which declined 2.2 percent. Increases ranged from +2.6 percent for rape up to +8.3 percent for robbery.

All individual groups of cities also reflected increases (cities placed into six groups by size). A high for 1953 was the increase of 6.9 percent in the group of cities of 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants. The smallest increase, +2.4 percent, occurred in the group of cities with 100,000 to 250,000 inhabitants.

For urban crime trends the reports for 2 years from identical cities are compared. A full set of reports for 1952 and 1953 from the police in the same 2,262 cities were used in the trends. Over 83 percent of the urban population is represented by these cities.

Generally, under the uniform crime reporting system a place is urban (city) if it is incorporated and has 2,500 or more people. This broad definition follows the 1940 Bureau of the Census distinction between urban and rural. The 1950 Bureau of the Census urban definition includes certain densely populated areas called "urbanized fringe" areas just outside of city limits that may not agree with police reporting jurisdictions. For this reason, the 1940 definition has been retained for crime reporting purposes. The Bureau of the Census has published 1950 population figures under both the "1950 rule" and the "1940 rule."

A city police chief can compare his own figures for 1952 and 1953 and note the trend in his city, increases or decreases in the various crime classes. Then he can check his local trend data against the national figures given here in tables 25 and 26. This basic survey of trends gives direction to his additional studies of the local crime problem, such as: special types of robberies or burglaries; areas in his city with the greatest frequency of these crimes; time of day that they occur; possible rearrangement of patrol to combat the problem; and the like.

TABLE 25.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1952-53, BY POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known to the police in 2,262 cities, total population 74,145,884, based on 1950 decennial census]

Population group	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL:									
1952.....	1,257,546	3,593	2,497	8,585	44,504	59,935	239,795	710,562	139,075
1953.....	1,313,598	3,515	2,656	8,908	48,212	62,604	305,535	737,190	145,073
Percent change.....	+4.5	-2.2	+6.4	+2.6	+8.3	+4.5	+5.4	+3.7	+5.1
Group I: 37 cities over 250,000; total population, 31,717,978:									
1952.....	630,043	1,962	1,312	5,589	32,891	37,325	152,267	321,261	77,436
1953.....	660,781	1,946	1,552	5,661	35,750	39,469	160,807	331,034	84,562
Percent change.....	+4.9	-0.8	+18.3	+1.3	+8.7	+5.7	+5.6	+3.0	+9.2
Group II: 62 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 9,124,663:									
1952.....	178,699	554	386	840	4,316	6,962	41,750	101,806	20,090
1953.....	180,952	550	347	1,006	4,869	7,435	43,113	103,862	19,800
Percent change.....	+2.4	-0.7	-10.1	+19.8	+12.8	+6.8	+3.3	+2.0	-1.4
Group III: 124 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 8,759,964:									
1952.....	141,433	345	226	663	2,922	5,721	30,335	85,888	14,253
1953.....	147,764	351	274	675	2,992	5,894	31,863	90,212	14,526
Percent change.....	+4.5	+1.7	+2.2	+1.8	+2.9	+1.7	+5.0	+5.0	+1.9
Group IV: 230 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 8,111,918:									
1952.....	124,014	277	269	523	1,826	3,730	25,308	61,150	10,927
1953.....	129,197	273	239	539	1,879	3,731	27,090	62,736	10,741
Percent change.....	+3.4	-1.4	-1.2	+3.1	+3.2	(0)	+6.9	+2.2	-1.7
Group V: 636 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 9,827,137:									
1952.....	124,599	286	144	565	1,644	3,465	23,802	52,746	10,041
1953.....	133,537	248	148	528	1,836	3,355	23,393	52,632	10,237
Percent change.....	+6.9	-13.9	+2.8	-6.5	+11.4	-3.2	+9.1	+1.5	+2.0
Group VI: 1,173 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,604,222:									
1952.....	60,459	167	100	405	945	1,672	14,133	37,709	5,722
1953.....	62,335	147	96	397	910	1,720	14,329	39,524	5,212
Percent change.....	+3.1	-12.0	-4.0	-2.0	-3.7	+2.9	+1.4	+4.8	-9.2

1 Increase of less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

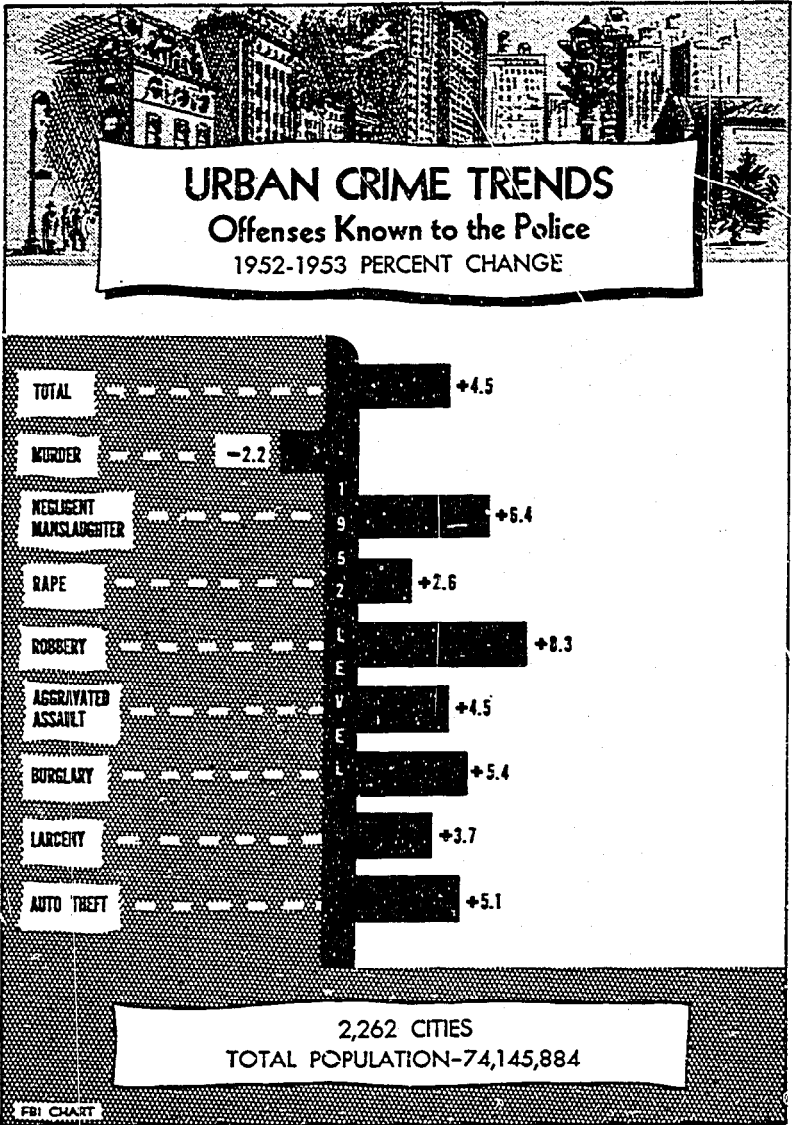


FIGURE 9.

TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1952-53, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES

[Offenses known to the police in 2,262 cities, total population, 74,145,884, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL:									
1952.....	1,457,546	3,593	2,497	8,585	44,504	59,835	259,795	710,582	138,073
1953.....	1,313,596	3,515	2,656	8,808	48,212	62,604	305,535	737,190	145,078
Percent change.....	-4.5	-2.2	+6.4	+2.6	+8.3	+4.5	+5.4	+3.7	+5.1
New England, 173 cities; population, 6,107,350:									
1952.....	67,094	65	265	312	791	762	14,854	39,637	7,020
1953.....	64,751	84	273	311	905	917	15,335	37,924	7,011
Percent change.....	-2.0	+29.2	+4.9	+0.6	+14.4	+20.5	+3.4	+2.6	-0.1
Connecticut, 23 cities; population, 1,103,563:									
1952.....	13,070	21	40	49	171	281	3,410	7,830	1,268
1953.....	13,633	21	59	56	163	361	3,718	7,951	1,273
Maine, 18 cities; population, 317,802:									
1952.....	3,300	3	2	17	32	19	641	1,237	0
1953.....	3,068	5	5	18	30	19	599	1,076	311
Massachusetts, 92 cities; population, 3,729,795:									
1952.....	34,134	19	138	194	489	397	8,131	20,342	4,445
1953.....	35,547	30	131	178	537	418	8,421	21,319	4,443
New Hampshire, 15 cities; population, 264,306:									
1952.....	2,014	5	4	8	12	9	425	1,452	9
1953.....	2,119	1	6	11	9	10	506	1,418	157
Rhode Island, 16 cities; population, 592,322:									
1952.....	7,535	7	18	36	85	76	2,048	4,371	84
1953.....	7,492	7	11	41	85	106	1,936	4,544	764
Vermont, 9 cities; population, 99,762:									
1952.....	941	1	1	8	3	1	199	665	64
1953.....	898	1	1	7	3	1	176	616	93
Middle Atlantic, 525 cities; population, 18,639,899:									
1952.....	245,989	531	693	1,886	11,870	11,169	69,333	196,122	24,773
1953.....	252,139	518	701	1,877	11,391	12,481	71,633	197,871	25,771
Percent change.....	+2.6	-2.4	+16.7	-0.5	+2.6	+8.8	+3.3	+1.1	+4.0
New Jersey, 136 cities; population, 3,271,268:									
1952.....	38,795	80	151	248	1,010	1,827	11,731	19,127	4,621
1953.....	39,376	89	126	245	1,233	1,816	11,444	20,036	4,367
New York, 169 cities; population, 11,665,437:									
1952.....	177,785	374	330	1,399	9,214	8,840	20,121	92,162	15,305
1953.....	192,329	364	497	1,392	9,391	9,846	22,672	91,348	16,819
Pennsylvania, 220 cities; population, 3,703,134:									
1952.....	29,429	77	102	239	1,046	892	7,483	14,833	4,247
1953.....	30,734	65	81	240	917	819	7,637	16,490	4,825
East North Central, 352 cities; population, 18,235,646:									
1952.....	288,146	811	517	2,556	13,095	12,923	58,282	169,859	30,195
1953.....	296,885	812	548	2,315	14,887	15,589	59,109	175,247	32,078
Percent change.....	+3.0	+0.4	+5.6	-9.6	+13.7	+5.2	+1.9	+2.1	+3.2
Illinois, 143 cities; population, 5,982,344:									
1952.....	83,247	348	193	788	7,198	5,228	19,505	39,360	11,025
1953.....	82,744	340	196	703	7,915	5,462	19,612	38,122	10,394
Indiana, 77 cities; population, 1,988,123:									
1952.....	35,272	106	68	136	638	977	7,588	21,643	3,816
1953.....	37,036	79	64	169	1,026	919	8,285	21,457	4,037

TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1952-53. BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
East North Central—Con. Michigan, 105 cities; population, 3,850,500:									
1952.....	82,003	150	85	976	2,714	4,474	15,056	50,475	8,073
1953.....	86,953	174	117	923	3,448	4,836	15,702	51,804	9,949
Ohio, 149 cities; population, 4,629,078:									
1952.....	66,415	201	148	326	2,042	1,896	13,564	42,328	5,810
1953.....	67,934	199	137	363	2,260	2,043	12,867	43,965	6,100
Wisconsin, 78 cities; population, 1,785,401:									
1952.....	20,809	36	21	110	201	248	2,569	15,853	1,771
1953.....	22,216	20	32	157	238	329	2,943	16,899	1,598
West North Central, 257 cities; population, 6,075,413:									
1952.....	91,650	550	121	575	2,768	5,690	19,539	55,291	9,593
1953.....	96,847	596	157	616	3,150	5,650	20,613	58,002	10,423
Percent change.....	+5.7	+17.6	+29.8	+12.5	+15.0	-1.1	+5.5	+4.9	+11.0
Iowa, 61 cities; population, 1,079,341:									
1952.....	12,511	19	3	51	139	82	2,247	8,810	1,160
1953.....	13,408	12	8	55	188	115	2,508	9,306	1,046
Kansas, 49 cities; population, 827,482:									
1952.....	14,405	41	23	73	328	358	3,152	9,205	1,225
1953.....	14,935	31	17	91	348	449	3,447	9,339	1,213
Minnesota, 64 cities; population, 1,460,248:									
1952.....	19,155	16	33	88	476	127	4,115	12,328	1,972
1953.....	21,155	16	55	125	533	135	4,542	13,403	2,346
Missouri, 35 cities; population, 1,842,190:									
1952.....	33,960	157	50	324	1,726	2,855	7,978	16,887	3,883
1953.....	35,870	137	66	352	1,966	2,836	8,112	17,702	4,699
Nebraska, 24 cities; population, 934,344:									
1952.....	7,440	13	10	16	37	151	1,385	4,911	857
1953.....	7,546	10	9	12	120	106	1,320	5,080	889
North Dakota, 11 cities; population, 157,009:									
1952.....	1,761			7	7	6	261	1,357	143
1953.....	1,995		1	5	13	3	332	1,534	107
South Dakota, 13 cities; population, 174,799:									
1952.....	2,399	4	2	16	15	11	401	1,796	153
1953.....	1,335		1	6	12	6	352	1,438	123
South Atlantic, 198 cities; population, 6,757,392:									
1952.....	136,798	642	268	885	5,881	16,092	55,822	73,669	17,536
1953.....	152,828	690	299	994	4,783	16,192	55,017	77,593	17,968
Percent change.....	+4.7	+7.8	+9.1	+11.7	+7.5	+0.6	+3.5	+5.3	+2.5
Delaware, 4 cities; population, 124,845:									
1952.....	2,753	4	11	2	61	29	718	1,673	255
1953.....	2,791	4	2	7	59	23	597	1,762	337
Florida, 35 cities; population, 1,071,859:									
1952.....	26,456	103	53	63	563	1,065	7,247	14,773	2,567
1953.....	29,094	114	52	61	721	1,333	8,171	15,714	2,928
Georgia, 21 cities; population, 350,781:									
1952.....	8,453	89	27	48	165	1,085	2,349	3,582	1,108
1953.....	9,457	71	14	91	201	1,242	2,593	4,103	1,142
Maryland, 16 cities; population, 1,138,506:									
1952.....	23,256	95	11	188	812	1,596	4,996	10,203	5,355
1953.....	27,818	80	17	262	1,011	1,674	5,937	13,351	5,506

¹Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1952-53, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
South Atlantic—Con.									
North Carolina, 47 cities; population, 1,023,267:									
1952.....	19,662	115	69	98	330	4,032	4,110	9,276	1,632
1953.....	19,262	114	57	93	274	3,752	4,193	9,246	1,492
South Carolina, 20 cities; population, 398,367:									
1952.....	7,963	30	10	66	63	547	1,756	4,688	771
1953.....	5,633	35	7	45	90	523	1,594	3,253	795
Virginia, 33 cities; population, 1,197,639:									
1952.....	29,084	107	55	237	779	2,896	6,110	15,425	3,484
1953.....	29,119	139	63	194	770	2,871	5,906	16,004	3,172
West Virginia, 21 cities; population, 449,930:									
1952.....	4,295	26	3	7	135	132	1,147	2,514	629
1953.....	4,575	37	3	18	123	132	1,146	2,494	545
East South Central, 29 cities; population, 3,076,292:									
1952.....	47,757	325	157	257	1,025	5,109	15,551	23,070	6,385
1953.....	47,695	378	192	292	1,521	5,775	15,822	21,929	5,212
Percent change.....	-0.5	+5.8	-18.1	+21.0	+48.1	+12.7	+1.8	+2.2	-17.1
Alabama, 31 cities; population, 963,509:									
1952.....	13,955	133	113	65	325	1,367	4,129	6,114	1,739
1953.....	14,121	149	132	65	343	1,258	4,461	6,220	1,607
Kentucky, 32 cities; population, 552,071:									
1952.....	15,957	71	42	117	75	1,028	4,338	7,144	2,449
1953.....	16,462	81	39	117	662	1,092	4,243	7,680	2,602
Mississippi, 15 cities; population, 331,333:									
1952.....	3,666	46	16	38	28	302	543	2,003	293
1953.....	3,577	31	2	16	47	24	1,121	1,809	267
Tennessee, 21 cities; population, 1,029,328:									
1952.....	14,249	143	47	27	474	705	4,200	6,749	1,904
1953.....	13,835	120	60	31	469	1,141	4,018	6,220	1,766
West South Central, 136 cities; population, 4,911,873:									
1952.....	100,781	518	291	597	2,197	4,436	25,826	55,769	15,129
1953.....	107,592	491	215	592	2,221	4,537	25,921	60,037	15,745
Percent change.....	+6.8	-5.1	-24.0	-0.3	+1.1	+2.3	+0.4	+5.7	+4.1
Arkansas, 15 cities; population, 280,558:									
1952.....	4,043	39	11	13	141	249	1,958	2,314	331
1953.....	4,564	39	9	16	114	182	1,202	2,580	362
Louisiana, 19 cities; population, 912,883:									
1952.....	11,521	54	60	169	462	861	2,658	5,372	2,155
1953.....	12,571	53	57	179	450	823	2,583	5,815	2,599
Oklahoma, 35 cities; population, 831,573:									
1952.....	15,998	50	18	97	290	422	3,769	9,574	1,768
1953.....	16,441	47	29	73	266	311	3,767	10,097	1,821
Texas, 67 cities; population, 2,886,857:									
1952.....	68,929	352	112	318	1,304	2,967	16,481	38,500	8,895
1953.....	74,016	340	121	324	1,484	2,852	18,389	41,345	8,963
Mountain, 106 cities; population, 1,931,118:									
1952.....	48,759	79	45	225	1,189	721	10,559	31,276	4,969
1953.....	50,922	76	29	247	1,188	716	11,526	32,288	4,897
Percent change.....	+4.5	-3.8	-22.2	+9.8	+0.1	-2.1	+9.6	+3.2	-1.4
Arizona, 11 cities; population, 214,040:									
1952.....	9,549	15	13	30	243	180	2,035	5,853	1,179
1953.....	9,841	14	4	41	267	162	2,254	5,946	1,153

TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1952-53, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Mountain—Con.									
Colorado, 27 cities; population, 716,559:									
1952.....	18,409	27	8	75	579	275	4,117	9,769	1,539
1953.....	18,002	39	7	103	595	310	4,960	10,456	1,538
Idaho, 21 cities; population, 200,713:									
1952.....	4,834	4	3	14	43	62	819	3,473	416
1953.....	4,971	4	3	25	41	58	841	3,627	312
Montana, 14 cities; population, 168,723:									
1952.....	3,558	4	2	22	38	37	564	2,579	319
1953.....	3,449	3	6	19	41	20	532	2,519	305
Nevada, 4 cities; population, 49,651:									
1952.....	1,681	4		10	34	17	421	1,025	140
1953.....	1,674	2	1	2	37	11	525	972	103
New Mexico, 5 cities; population, 127,859:									
1952.....	2,305	4	8	16	48	35	727	1,190	399
1953.....	2,698	3	2	18	32	50	727	1,329	499
Utah, 13 cities; population, 333,184:									
1952.....	7,809	7	8	49	98	67	1,464	5,433	685
1953.....	7,917	10	13	27	86	59	1,411	5,725	725
Wyoming, 11 cities; population, 120,389:									
1952.....	2,594	6	1	9	69	38	534	1,894	133
1953.....	2,460	1		12	47	39	390	1,840	101
Pacific, 216 cities; population, 8,416,741:									
1952.....	267,699	287	416	1,802	7,079	6,965	56,783	189,881	21,371
1953.....	245,331	260	222	1,718	8,495	7,955	52,157	148,591	37,093
Percent change.....	-8.2	+1.0	+3.0	+7.7	+19.1	+13.5	+12.9	+21.0	+19.8
California, 154 cities; population, 6,596,251:									
1952.....	181,462	238	352	1,276	6,546	5,946	36,618	110,519	19,913
1953.....	200,623	231	325	1,418	7,427	6,631	42,632	119,350	21,356
Oregon, 27 cities; population, 655,443:									
1952.....	16,055	21	36	59	290	188	3,705	10,481	1,325
1953.....	15,289	14	29	67	301	201	3,350	10,094	1,234
Washington, 35 cities; population, 1,139,647:									
1952.....	29,255	47	31	173	573	251	5,862	18,881	3,156
1953.....	29,422	45	30	135	767	201	6,175	18,650	3,419

Long-term trends show that major crimes have increased over 39 percent in our larger cities since the 1937-39 pre-World War II average. Population in these cities increased 16.2 percent between 1940 and 1950. No exact population figures are available for 1953 for the specific cities represented; however, as a matter of interest the projected urban growth for the United States was applied to the cities in this study and this indicates a population rise of about 22 percent (1940-1953).

The long-range figures presented in table 27 and shown graphically in figure 10 are based on the reports of 363 identical cities of over 25,000 inhabitants. Their 1950 combined population was 47,586,584 and their 1940 population was 40,951,490.

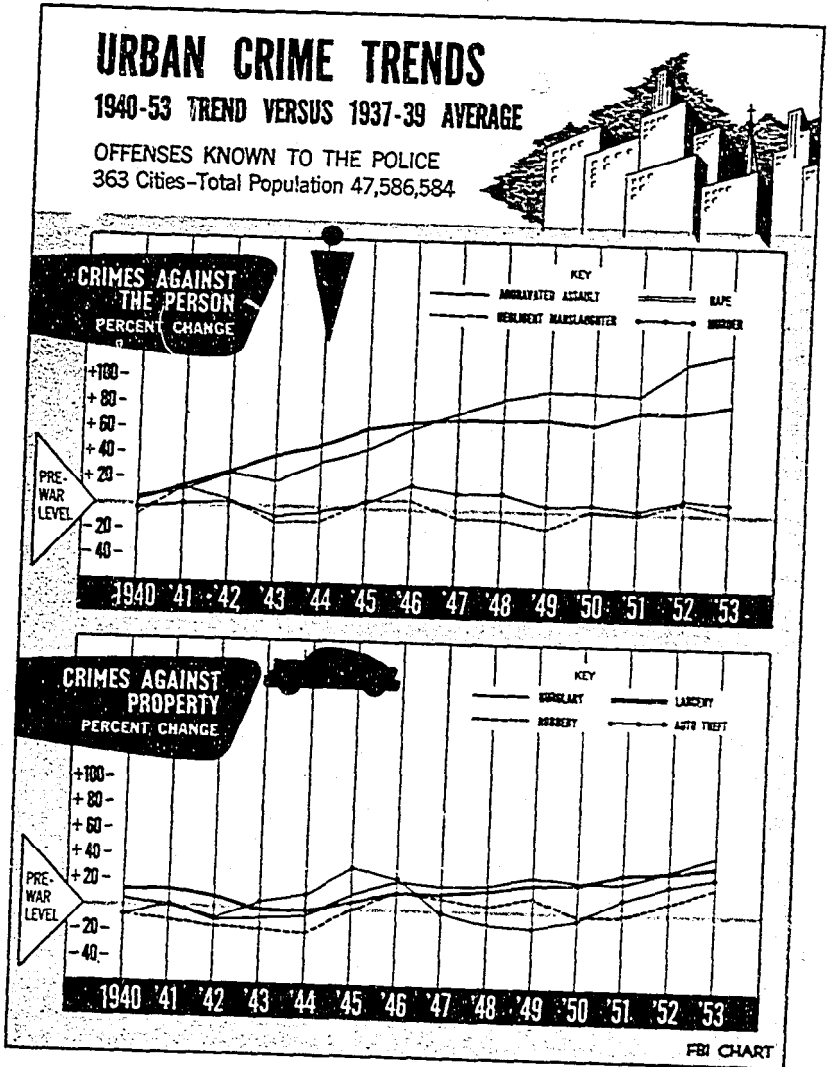


FIGURE 10.

TABLE 27.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1937-53

[Offenses known to the police in 363 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants, total population 47,586,584 based on 1950 decennial census]

Year	Total	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
1937	667,140	2,813	2,241	3,527	30,413	21,482	149,237	356,764	106,663
1938	671,707	2,416	1,635	3,431	31,088	21,175	149,163	375,883	86,916
1939	695,992	2,565	1,437	3,671	29,217	21,541	155,267	399,686	82,608
1940	732,324	2,519	1,622	3,707	28,097	22,529	157,637	422,857	83,356
1941	727,665	2,611	2,015	4,051	26,930	23,822	151,276	428,213	90,737
1942	682,233	2,671	1,844	4,459	25,622	26,756	134,654	404,932	81,295
1943	637,039	2,375	1,546	4,921	25,011	25,359	137,286	367,100	83,467
1944	668,350	2,485	1,536	5,208	24,129	28,717	141,184	396,391	98,680
1945	734,386	2,681	1,861	5,484	29,881	31,102	166,903	397,514	118,758
1946	903,995	3,051	1,872	5,874	34,962	34,667	183,763	429,513	110,893
1947	775,948	2,911	1,645	6,022	33,199	37,247	179,045	427,794	88,085
1948	780,094	2,915	1,634	5,995	31,403	39,787	181,386	436,357	80,617
1949	810,714	2,662	1,509	6,056	33,315	41,278	190,722	456,649	78,523
1950	810,945	2,719	1,773	5,926	29,386	41,404	186,86	458,112	84,609
1951	838,470	2,645	1,750	6,285	29,497	40,888	187,87	491,970	99,360
1952	901,175	2,860	1,902	6,303	32,893	46,322	191,311	500,354	109,230
1953	943,455	2,805	1,789	6,534	36,449	48,241	212,477	519,633	115,517

Rural Crime Trends

Crimes in rural areas increased 9.6 percent in 1953, over twice the percentage increase noted in city crime.

The 1952 and 1953 reports of 1,507 law-enforcement agencies covering a total rural population of 36,658,117 were compared to obtain these rural trend figures. In the individual offense classifications, the only decrease seen was in negligent manslaughters, down 5.5 percent. Increases range from a +0.4 percent for murder to a +16.5 percent for burglaries. Increases were substantial in other categories.

Crime in rural areas (outside the limits of cities and towns) has increased each year since the publication of such tabulations began with the 1944 annual issue of this bulletin. Rural crime trend figures are summarized for the United States as a whole and are not broken down by geographical divisions or states. This presentation of the rural crime data is necessary since the broad coverage available for cities has not been obtained for rural areas. Reports from law-enforcement agencies representing rural areas are contributed on a voluntary basis as are the reports from city police departments.

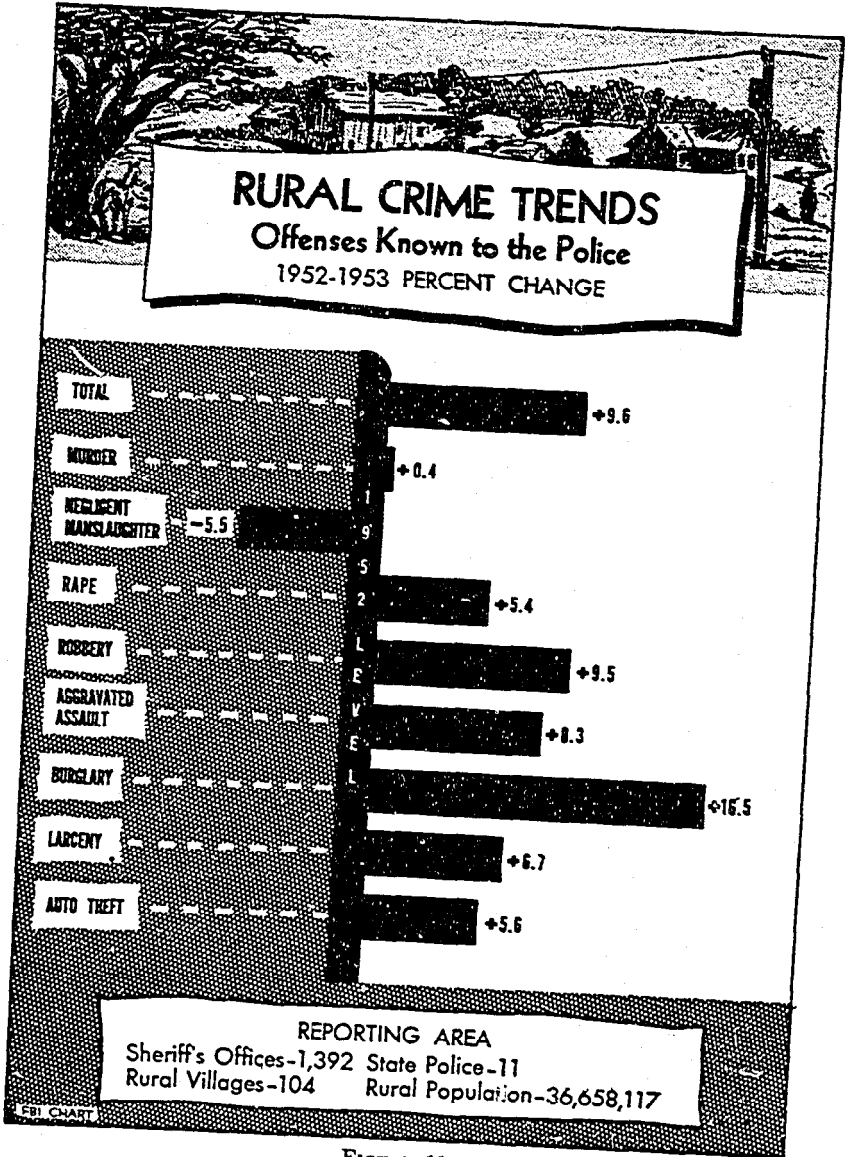


FIGURE 11.

TABLE 23.—RURAL CRIME TRENDS, 1952-53

[Based on reports of 1,392 sheriffs, 104 rural village officers, and 11 State police; total rural population 36,638,117, based on the 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1952	1953	
TOTAL	207,406	227,314	+9.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,672	1,679	+0.4
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2,114	1,987	-5.5
Rape.....	4,230	4,480	+5.4
Robbery.....	6,258	6,852	+9.5
Aggravated assault.....	11,710	12,684	+8.3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	64,134	74,743	+16.5
Larceny—theft.....	95,606	102,005	+6.7
Auto theft.....	21,662	22,872	+5.6

Monthly Variations

A glance at the calendar tells us what crimes are in season. Police tabulations do not show the causes of crime, but they do reveal definite seasonal crime patterns when examined from month-to-month. These crime seasons have varied so little from year-to-year that fairly reliable forecasts can be made for the current year. This feature is of inestimable value to the alert police administrator.

A study of the figures by quarters of the year supports the following general observations: Criminal assaults and murders occur more frequently during July-September. This seems to establish as warm weather crimes all but one of the offenses against the person. The one exception is the negligent manslaughter classification. Crimes against the person classifications are: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter; (2) manslaughter by negligence; (3) rape; and (4) aggravated assaults.

Traffic killings as reflected in the negligent manslaughter classification reflect a seasonal pattern opposite that of other crimes against the person. Negligent manslaughter includes such negligent killings as the negligent shooting of a hunter mistaken for a deer; however, the grossly negligent driver in an auto accident accounts for most victims counted in the negligent manslaughter class. Traffic deaths classed as accidental or due to the negligence of the victim are not counted as offenses.

The first and last quarters of the year are high in the frequency of negligent manslaughters. These are the darker months of the year and darkness and generally unfavorable driving conditions prevailing in the colder months undoubtedly contribute to the rise in these crimes. Detailed studies of contributing factors in traffic fatalities are available through the reporting system of the National Safety Council.

MONTHLY VARIATIONS

Offenses Known to the Police, 1953

2,542 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES-- TOTAL POPULATION 76,811,320
(Offenses Against the Person)

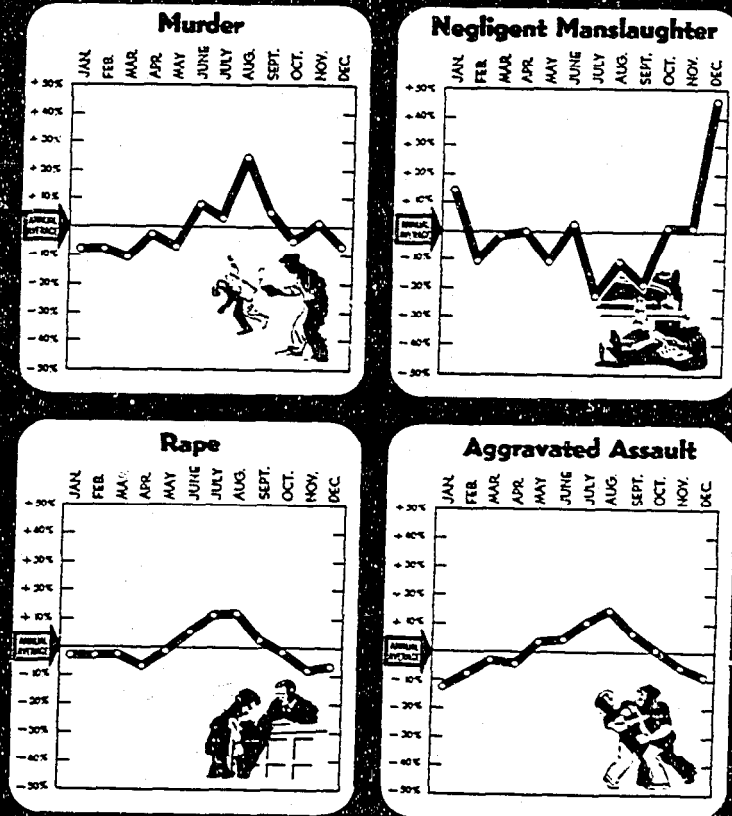


FIGURE 12.

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police, 1953

2,542 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES -- TOTAL POPULATION 76,811,320

(Offenses Against Property)

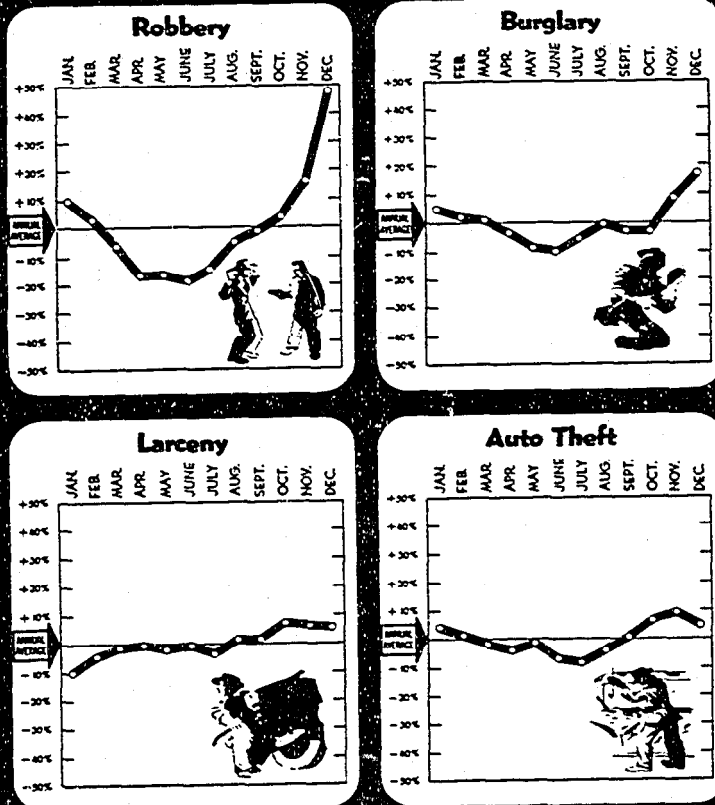


FIGURE 13.

Robbery and thievery are high for the months October through December. These are crimes with property as their object and the darker months of the year seem generally more conducive to such activity. Crimes against property are as follows: (1) robbery; (2) burglary—breaking or entering; (3) larceny—theft; and (4) auto theft.

Larceny makes the least clearly defined seasonal picture of the crimes plotted by month on the graphs in figures 12 and 13. A variety of criminal activities are lumped into the larceny classification. A study of larcenies by type in prior years has shown that generally purse-snatching, shoplifting, and thefts from autos are high during October–March, but on the other hand bicycle thefts reach their low during those months. Auto accessory thefts reach their high in the early months of the year and fall off to a low in December. Pocket-picking steps up at the year's end but is low in the first few months of the year.

TABLE 29.—MONTHLY VARIATIONS, URBAN COMMUNITIES, 1953

(Daily average, offenses known to the police in 2,542 cities, total population 76,811,320, based on 1950 decennial census)

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January-December	10.2	7.6	24.7	134.7	178.0	862.5	2,079.4	409.9
January-March	9.5	7.7	24.0	157.5	162.5	886.1	1,969.2	414.8
April-June	10.1	7.4	24.5	111.1	180.1	788.1	2,061.0	395.5
July-September	11.5	6.3	28.9	125.1	156.8	837.5	2,073.8	395.7
October-December	9.9	8.9	23.1	165.1	170.1	928.5	2,211.1	457.8
January	9.4	8.7	24.0	147.6	156.0	906.8	1,873.4	426.9
February	9.4	6.8	24.0	138.5	164.4	881.3	1,987.1	418.4
March	9.1	7.5	24.1	125.0	172.6	869.8	2,048.7	422.3
April	9.9	7.6	23.1	111.9	179.7	831.8	2,073.7	393.8
May	9.5	6.8	24.4	112.2	184.4	787.7	2,038.3	403.5
June	11.0	7.8	26.1	109.2	185.9	776.0	2,071.8	382.3
July	10.5	5.9	27.5	114.9	196.4	815.3	2,004.0	374.6
August	12.7	6.8	27.7	127.8	203.7	858.4	2,107.6	393.8
September	10.7	6.2	23.4	132.8	190.0	838.1	2,111.0	413.4
October	9.7	7.7	24.3	139.6	179.2	835.7	2,227.6	436.3
November	10.3	7.7	22.8	156.3	168.6	938.7	2,211.3	447.8
December	9.5	11.1	23.1	198.9	162.5	1,010.7	2,194.2	429.8

CRIME RATES

Crime rates, the number of crimes per 100,000 people in the general population, provide a device for eliminating differences in the number of inhabitants in various areas. They are presented here so that certain studies or comparisons might be possible. Basically, a crime rate is determined by dividing the number of crimes by the population represented and multiplying the answer by 100,000, carrying the rate out to 1 decimal place. Possibly a simpler method would involve adjusting the raw crime figures by the ratio of the local population to 100,000. Thus, a city of 25,000 with 80 burglaries would have a burglary rate of 320.0 per 100,000 ($100,000 \div 25,000 \times 80$) and a city of 300,000 with 750 auto thefts would have an auto theft rate of 250.0 ($100,000 \div 300,000 \times 750$).

Before any use is made of crime rates it would be well to review the factors which affect the amount of crime in the community as listed in the text concerning offenses in individual areas in this bulletin.

Also, it should be noted that the FBI prepares these crime rates on the basis of the latest available decennial census figures from the Bureau of the Census. The last regular census for the United States was as of April 1, 1950. The Bureau of the Census from time to time publishes up-to-date estimates of population. These estimates are for individual states and the country as a whole. However, generally there are no over-all estimates available for individual cities.

The Bureau of the Census in its estimates of population does not attempt to delineate between urban and rural population. Under the uniform crime reporting system, crime figures are collected separately for urban communities (cities) and for rural communities and are presented separately for the benefit of contributors as well as other students of the crime problem.

The latest estimates of population by individual states as of July 1, 1953, by the Bureau of the Census are provisional, but they show that for the United States (urban and rural combined) the population since 1950 increased 5.1 percent. Thus, it will be observed that since the crime rate tables are based on the 1950 population it may be desirable for certain purposes to make adjustments in the population figures and refigure or adjust the rates.

Urban Crime Rates

Urban crime rates are shown for the following: (1) all cities together; (2) each of the city groups (cities in 6 groups by size); (3) geographic divisions; (4) States; and (5) each of the city groups within geographic divisions.

As in the past, the crime rates tend to show that, generally, the larger population centers have more crime per 100,000 people in the general population.

In the absence of estimated population increases for all cities, the trend in urban growth reflected in the decennial censuses of 1930, 1940, and 1950 was projected through 1953 and the percent distribution of urban and rural population thus determined was applied to the total estimated United States population as of July 1, 1953. A comparison of this projected urban population with the known urban population as of April 1, 1950, reflected an increase of about 5.2 percent. For illustration purposes it was assumed that the population of the 2,542 cities represented in the urban crime rate tables had increased 5.2 percent. The 1950 population shown in the tables for the 2,542 cities is 76,811,320. This was increased by 5.2 percent and the crime rates recalculated. The effect of the increased population on rates is shown in the following:

Urban Crime Rates		
	1950 popula- tion	Estimated population (1953)
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	4.8	4.6
Negligent manslaughter.....	3.6	3.4
Rape.....	11.7	11.2
Robbery.....	64.0	60.9
Aggravated assault.....	84.6	80.4
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	409.9	389.6
Larceny— theft.....	988.1	939.3
Auto theft.....	194.8	185.2

It is obvious, of course, the increased population figure gives lower rates. The estimated rates are 4.9 percent less (before rounding off rates). Accordingly, it is highly important in any use made of the crime rate figures published here to recognize the problem of shifts in population since the last decennial census.

TABLE 30.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1953, BY POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known to the police and rate per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL. GROUPS I-VI								
2,542 cities; total population, 78,511,320:								
Number of offenses known.....	3,707	2,762	9,020	49,171	64,981	314,925	759,991	149,629
Rate per 100,000.....	4.8	3.6	11.7	64.0	84.6	409.9	995.1	194.9
GROUP I								
23 cities over 250,000; total population, 32,149,292:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,020	1,578	5,696	36,640	46,453	163,027	336,730	86,373
Rate per 100,000.....	6.3	4.9	17.7	112.1	125.8	507.1	1,047.4	268.7
GROUP II								
64 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 9,460,149:								
Number of offenses known.....	581	369	1,024	5,027	7,707	24,765	104,660	20,382
Rate per 100,000.....	6.1	3.9	10.8	53.1	81.5	473.2	1,127.5	215.5
GROUP III								
126 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 8,894,684:								
Number of offenses known.....	361	282	700	2,987	6,988	32,339	91,339	14,656
Rate per 100,000.....	4.1	3.2	7.9	33.6	78.6	363.6	1,026.9	164.8
GROUP IV								
237 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 8,373,754:								
Number of offenses known.....	290	258	554	1,974	3,939	27,882	86,285	11,154
Rate per 100,000.....	3.5	3.1	6.6	23.6	47.0	333.0	1,030.4	133.2
GROUP V								
667 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 10,271,379:								
Number of offenses known.....	277	158	552	1,934	3,695	24,865	92,085	10,725
Rate per 100,000.....	2.7	1.5	5.4	18.8	36.0	240.8	896.5	104.4
GROUP VI								
1,410 cities under 10,000; total population, 7,662,062:								
Number of offenses known.....	178	117	494	1,209	2,179	16,350	45,892	6,339
Rate per 100,000.....	2.3	1.5	6.4	15.8	28.4	211.2	599.0	82.7

TABLE 31.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1953, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES

(Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population based on 1950 decennial census)

Division and State	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaught	Robbery	Accra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or en- tering	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	4.8	64.0	84.8	409.9	988.1	194.8
New England	1.4	14.7	14.9	249.0	615.8	113.6
Connecticut	1.8	16.8	30.6	318.1	687.9	108.5
Maine	1.6	9.4	6.9	188.5	633.2	97.9
Massachusetts	1.3	15.6	11.1	224.9	670.4	118.6
New Hampshire	.4	3.4	3.8	191.4	539.5	38.4
Rhode Island	1.2	14.0	17.9	329.8	767.2	129.0
Vermont		2.9		175.6	611.7	90.7
Middle Atlantic	2.5	61.2	68.2	381.3	682.1	137.7
New Jersey	2.7	38.1	54.6	346.8	607.9	131.9
New York	3.1	80.3	84.2	450.6	782.5	144.0
Pennsylvania	1.7	24.1	22.2	203.6	445.7	123.7
East North Central	4.4	80.5	73.4	323.5	942.6	174.6
Illinois	5.6	130.6	90.0	323.4	631.2	172.4
Indiana	3.9	50.7	45.2	409.9	1,107.0	199.3
Michigan	4.5	88.4	123.9	405.1	1,339.8	257.4
Ohio	4.2	47.9	43.5	278.0	945.4	131.1
Wisconsin	1.1	13.2	18.3	164.7	940.9	88.9
West North Central	3.4	51.1	39.0	336.0	942.6	169.2
Iowa	1.1	14.7	10.5	228.8	865.6	95.7
Kansas	3.8	41.4	33.4	412.0	1,117.1	144.7
Minnesota	1.1	35.8	9.0	309.1	904.4	158.3
Missouri	7.5	103.0	151.3	435.3	947.7	231.3
Nebraska	1.9	22.3	19.9	246.9	945.3	163.9
North Dakota		8.1	1.9	207.6	983.6	67.5
South Dakota		8.7	6.0	205.7	839.5	72.6
South Atlantic¹	10.4	60.5	231.9	514.3	1,129.2	264.9
Delaware	3.1	45.3	17.7	459.9	1,355.2	269.5
Florida	10.9	63.7	119.6	735.0	1,362.9	254.3
Georgia	13.3	47.2	223.5	477.2	958.9	285.0
Maryland	6.9	38.3	145.1	517.6	1,165.3	477.2
North Carolina	11.3	27.0	364.7	400.6	874.0	144.5
South Carolina	8.3	23.2	131.7	432.4	1,210.2	182.0
Virginia	11.6	63.2	235.0	493.0	1,316.7	235.0
West Virginia	6.0	27.4	49.1	254.4	551.1	120.7
East South Central	12.2	48.6	121.2	443.0	703.7	199.7
Alabama	14.9	35.0	128.0	454.1	639.5	163.6
Kentucky	10.7	87.4	144.2	500.2	1,014.0	343.5
Mississippi	9.2	14.2	83.8	332.1	534.7	79.1
Tennessee	11.6	44.6	110.2	384.0	595.0	168.9
West South Central	9.8	47.2	86.1	515.2	1,193.4	370.1
Arkansas	10.2	36.6	97.9	411.0	852.0	123.1
Louisiana	8.3	51.8	93.1	378.5	632.0	281.6
Oklahoma	5.6	35.6	39.2	448.0	1,291.0	316.3
Texas	11.4	56.2	95.6	618.0	1,462.0	398.2
Mountain	3.9	61.4	39.4	583.6	1,632.1	243.4
Arizona	6.7	114.6	78.8	978.7	2,601.1	500.6
Colorado	3.3	81.8	42.8	684.2	1,475.1	213.5
Idaho	2.0	20.1	28.5	418.5	1,822.8	154.7
Montana	1.9	46.8	34.3	339.1	1,481.2	239.2
Nevada	3.5	110.0	28.4	1,014.7	1,917.6	221.7
New Mexico	1.9	38.8	41.3	501.8	1,167.7	286.8
Utah	3.1	25.5	18.0	421.0	1,638.6	229.0
Wyoming	.8	38.6	33.2	288.3	1,432.6	161.5
Pacific	3.4	98.4	62.2	617.2	1,755.8	318.4
California	3.5	110.8	98.7	644.0	1,806.0	336.3
Oregon	2.1	44.9	30.6	505.3	1,524.6	185.6
Washington	3.8	63.3	17.2	527.3	1,600.3	291.8

¹ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 32.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1953, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	4.8	64.0	84.6	409.9	988.1	194.8
New England	1.4	14.7	14.9	249.0	615.9	113.6
Group I.....	2.7	31.8	30.4	142.6	571.8	252.3
Group II.....	1.4	20.4	27.8	347.2	745.7	150.7
Group III.....	1.9	11.4	7.6	262.2	663.0	97.6
Group IV.....	.8	10.5	7.1	231.9	573.4	64.8
Group V.....	.7	5.0	3.2	207.1	500.0	46.0
Group VI.....	.3	3.6	5.8	167.0	433.5	46.4
Middle Atlantic	2.8	61.2	66.2	351.3	682.1	137.7
Group I.....	3.9	100.7	103.5	520.6	803.4	179.6
Group II.....	2.1	24.9	32.9	282.1	601.2	127.5
Group III.....	1.9	20.4	36.7	267.0	581.5	117.6
Group IV.....	1.6	13.3	19.5	244.3	614.2	80.3
Group V.....	.9	12.6	16.4	178.0	537.3	75.5
Group VI.....	.8	7.0	11.6	140.2	383.2	53.7
East North Central	4.4	80.5	73.4	323.8	942.6	174.6
Group I.....	6.8	138.4	117.5	370.7	969.6	232.0
Group II.....	5.2	64.4	76.0	430.2	1,169.2	156.3
Group III.....	2.6	37.5	60.6	282.6	1,010.6	160.4
Group IV.....	1.8	24.6	23.1	286.2	1,034.2	127.0
Group V.....	1.6	20.9	18.1	232.9	920.9	96.3
Group VI.....	1.3	14.7	10.5	201.5	492.0	69.4
West North Central	3.4	51.1	59.0	336.0	942.5	169.2
Group I.....	6.3	101.4	124.2	431.2	1,048.1	278.7
Group II.....	4.3	49.8	58.1	486.0	1,273.5	193.2
Group III.....	.9	22.0	27.1	296.3	1,153.3	121.2
Group IV.....	1.0	10.9	6.2	223.7	881.9	94.1
Group V.....	1.1	13.1	8.5	248.2	845.2	79.8
Group VI.....	1.0	9.2	3.9	150.4	441.8	53.1
South Atlantic ¹	10.4	60.5	231.8	514.3	1,129.2	284.9
Group I.....	13.1	99.5	328.0	559.8	1,228.4	417.5
Group II.....	11.9	85.1	214.6	674.8	1,335.8	321.2
Group III.....	10.8	38.0	221.0	488.7	1,123.3	196.7
Group IV.....	10.7	28.2	178.5	451.6	1,215.0	156.6
Group V.....	10.3	20.3	172.6	407.9	872.5	128.8
Group VI.....	6.8	23.9	140.4	279.4	882.5	101.7
East South Central	12.2	48.6	121.2	443.0	703.7	199.7
Group I.....	12.4	79.4	142.3	540.9	820.3	308.2
Group II.....	17.0	47.0	92.2	509.4	768.6	328.8
Group III.....	9.5	48.2	182.9	417.9	826.3	144.2
Group IV.....	10.7	30.8	165.9	323.0	716.4	110.9
Group V.....	9.2	23.4	91.4	384.3	333.6	92.1
Group VI.....	9.4	13.0	48.4	215.2	292.9	79.5
West South Central	9.8	47.2	56.1	515.2	1,193.4	270.1
Group I.....	15.6	73.5	89.7	688.3	1,347.0	424.9
Group II.....	8.1	36.5	94.4	576.8	1,336.8	267.1
Group III.....	6.9	29.6	130.6	481.9	1,394.0	278.9
Group IV.....	11.1	21.5	99.9	420.5	1,059.5	163.2
Group V.....	4.4	13.0	54.4	266.9	783.1	87.8
Group VI.....	2.6	26.6	46.5	216.6	440.5	67.2
Mountain	3.3	61.4	39.4	553.8	1,652.1	245.4
Group I.....	6.7	117.8	62.1	841.8	1,449.1	248.9
Group II.....	4.2	76.5	41.2	788.1	2,242.3	326.6
Group III.....	4.1	59.3	44.6	679.2	1,693.8	364.9
Group IV.....	3.2	64.7	42.1	395.5	2,222.5	326.8
Group V.....	.9	16.8	13.1	346.9	1,405.3	139.7
Group VI.....	3.5	32.9	32.5	378.1	1,215.5	131.4
Pacific	3.4	99.4	82.2	617.2	1,755.8	318.4
Group I.....	4.1	136.9	129.2	685.2	1,633.1	383.0
Group II.....	3.9	89.5	23.7	474.2	1,778.6	256.2
Group III.....	2.2	80.1	40.2	501.4	1,972.9	245.7
Group IV.....	2.2	46.5	26.1	607.0	2,054.2	244.6
Group V.....	2.5	45.8	28.5	558.5	1,990.3	233.2
Group VI.....	2.9	30.8	39.1	446.1	1,568.7	212.9

¹ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 33.—NUMBER OF CITIES IN EACH POPULATION GROUP, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION, AND STATE REPRESENTED IN THE URBAN CRIME RATE TABULATIONS (TABLES 30-32)

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
TOTAL: Population, 76,811,320.....	9,542	38	64	126	237	667	1,410
New England: Population, 6,278,349.....	150	1	11	17	32	66	53
Connecticut.....	26		4	2	11	3	6
Maine.....	19			1	2	6	9
Massachusetts.....	95	1	6	11	23	45	19
New Hampshire.....	15			1	2	5	7
Rhode Island.....	16		1		3	6	4
Vermont.....	10				1	1	8
Middle Atlantic: Population, 18,993,375.....	555	6	11	24	44	141	333
New Jersey.....	149	2	4	8	14	41	80
New York.....	173	3	4	6	16	42	102
Pennsylvania.....	237	1	3	10	14	88	151
East North Central: Population, 18,574,331.....	615	5	10	31	63	145	358
Illinois.....	167	1	1	10	14	40	101
Indiana.....	88	1	4	4	9	18	52
Michigan.....	113	1	2	7	9	31	63
Ohio.....	163	4	3	6	19	41	92
Wisconsin.....	82	1		4	12	15	50
West North Central: Population, 6,302,919.....	253	5	4	9	15	72	175
Iowa.....	67		1	4	7	10	45
Kansas.....	53		2	1	2	19	29
Minnesota.....	70	2	1		3	15	49
Missouri.....	49	2		2	3	14	19
Nebraska.....	25	1		1		7	15
North Dakota.....	12				2	3	7
South Dakota.....	16			1	1	4	10
South Atlantic: Population, 7,771,087.....	246	3	9	20	27	58	129
Delaware.....	5		1				4
District of Columbia.....	1	1					
Florida.....	46			2	7	10	24
Georgia.....	30	1	3	3	4	7	14
Maryland.....	19	1		2	2	7	9
North Carolina.....	56		1	3	5	16	29
South Carolina.....	27			3	1	5	18
Virginia.....	40		3	4	5	9	19
West Virginia.....	22			3	3	4	12
East South Central: Population, 3,138,618.....	109	5	5	2	11	27	59
Alabama.....	36	1	2	1	3	9	20
Kentucky.....	33	1		2	2	6	23
Mississippi.....	16			1	4	5	6
Tennessee.....	24	1	3		2	7	11
West South Central: Population, 5,178,011.....	182	4	7	9	11	54	75
Arkansas.....	21		1		3	5	12
Louisiana.....	23	1	1		2	6	13
Oklahoma.....	35		2		3	16	18
Texas.....	60	3	3	8	4	27	35
Mountain: Population, 2,087,979.....	150	1	2	3	10	21	83
Arizona.....	16		1		1		14
Colorado.....	30	1		1	1	7	20
Idaho.....	22				2	6	14
Montana.....	17				3	3	11
Nevada.....	6				1		5
New Mexico.....	9			1			8
Utah.....	16		1	1	1	1	12
Wyoming.....	14				1	4	9
Pacific: Population, 8,616,48.....	255	7	5	10	21	53	152
California.....	196	5	3	10	14	66	128
Oregon.....	33	1			2	8	28
Washington.....	39	1	2		5	9	33

Rural Crime Rates

Raw crime figures for rural areas are shown in table 34. Also these crimes in terms of numbers per 100,000 people are presented. The reports of 1,725 law-enforcement agencies representing a rural population of 39,917,306 were used.

Crime rates for rural areas are presented in summary form for the entire United States. No breakdown by geographic division or State is practicable. The coverage of crime reporting from rural areas is not as broad as that from urban centers.

Obviously incomplete or incorrect reports are excluded from tables on rural crime data. However, in some instances it appears possible that some of the rural reports used were limited to arrest data. Such incompleteness usually exists in the classifications for crimes against property where proportionately the fewest arrests are made. Along with this it should be noted that generally rural areas have lower crime rates than cities.

The 1950 decennial population figures were used in preparing the rural crime rates. As observed in the text on urban crime rates, current shifts in population should be recognized in any attempt to analyze crime rate figures. A study of the possible effects of population shifts was made by projection as outlined in the urban crime rate text.

TABLE 34.—RURAL CRIME RATES, 1953

[Offenses known and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, as reported by 1,573 sheriffs, 141 rural village officers, and 11 State police; total rural population 39,917,306, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Offenses known	
	Number	Rate
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,910	4.8
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2,212	5.5
Rape.....	5,046	12.6
Robbery.....	7,770	19.5
Aggravated assault.....	14,319	35.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	82,743	207.3
Larceny—theft.....	112,463	281.7
Auto theft.....	25,049	62.8

Based on the July 1, 1953, population estimate for the United States, it was found that rural population had increased about 4.9 percent since April 1, 1950. This projected increase for rural areas was applied to the population represented in table 34 and the rural rates recalculated. The two sets of rural crime rates follow:

Rural Crime Rates		
	1950 population	Estimated population (1953)
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	4.8	4.6
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5.5	5.3
Rape.....	12.5	12.0
Robbery.....	19.5	18.6
Aggravated assault.....	35.9	34.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	207.3	197.6
Larceny— theft.....	281.7	268.6
Auto theft.....	62.8	59.8

The 1953 rural crime rates obtained by the 1953 projected population are 4.7 percent less in each class (before rounding off rates) than the 1953 rural crime rates based on the 1950 population count.

OFFENSES IN INDIVIDUAL AREAS

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December, 1953, is shown in table 35. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 30, 31, and 32 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. Such comparisons are not necessarily significant even though the figures for individual communities are converted into terms of the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

The following is a list of some of the factors which affect the amount of crime in the community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

The figures presented in the following tabulation are those reported by the individual police departments in the cities represented without reducing the data to crime rates (number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants).

In considering the volume of crime committed locally, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases rather than to ascertain whether they exceed or fall short of those for some other individual community, and it should be remembered that the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community.

In publishing these figures the FBI acts as a service agency. The figures published are those submitted by the contributing agencies.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1953, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Ablene, Tex.	3	3	10	145	87	581	35
Abington, Pa.		4	1	7	60	88	14
Akron, Ohio	8	255	269	1,089	488	2,411	743
Alameda, Calif.	1	19	8	88	53	509	59
Albany, Ga.	7	7	69	114	81	165	43
Albany, N. Y.	5	18	26	216	95	440	127
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	3	43	42	381	213	973	379
Alexandria, La.	4	12	116	139	51	212	34
Alexandria, Va.	2	53	298	355	199	1,054	123
Alhambra, Calif.	1	35	10	273	163	509	69
Allquippa, Pa.	1	1	22	33	24	107	13
Allentown, Pa.			Only 9 months received				
Alliance, Ohio		3	6	68	19	195	35
Alton, Ill.	1	10	2	104	30	279	59
Altoona, Pa.	2	13	15	137	68	321	57
Amarillo, Tex.	6	25	42	325	201	919	437
Amsterdam, N. Y.			1	32	20	58	14
Anderson, Ind.	1	18	30	145	65	297	83
Ann Arbor, Mich.		6	6	113	132	229	28
Anniston, Ala.	4	23	158	141	5	854	98
Appleton, Wis.	1			61	38	601	16
Arlington, Mass.		1		37	13	113	16
Arlington, Va.	4	20	101	376	371	847	104
Asheville, N. C.	8	23	81	129	195	414	122
Ashland, Ky.			Only 1 month received				
Athens, Ga.	1		47	63	38	82	19
Atlanta, Ga.	74	290	984	12,029	1,715	3,981	1,421
Atlantic City, N. J.	4	41	111	379	478	471	171
Auburn, N. Y.			2	12	42	103	13
Augusta, Ga.	15	14	253	177	87	196	132
Aurora, Ill.	1	8	15	55	23	218	47
Austin, Tex.	6	55	323	595	132	1,284	199
Bakersfield, Calif.	1	28	19	433	127	634	174
Baltimore, Md.	71	979	1,656	5,416	4,193	7,200	2,243
Bangor, Maine		7	1	47	36	195	50
Barberton, Ohio	3	9	5	43	40	190	39
Baton Rouge, La.	5			379	186	587	151
Battle Creek, Mich.		18	27	150	128	641	65
Bay City, Mich.	1	12	13	123	51	450	92
Bayonne, N. J.	3		13	157	107	300	71
Beaumont, Tex.	5	22	109	441	161	1,117	158
Bellefonte, Pa.		5		53	40	148	19
Bellefonte, N. J.	1		4	59	23	119	20
Bellingham, Wash.		1	1	80	24	123	26
Belmont, Mass.		6		43	24	159	13
Beloit, Wis.		3		64	53	340	15
Berkeley, Calif.	4	74	51	535	299	1,249	162
Berwyn, Ill.	1	20		92	49	119	37
Bessemer, Ala.	4	7	73	85	32	90	42
Bethlehem, Pa.	1	7	17	70	62	241	36
Beverly, Mass.		1		59	47	100	5
Beverly Hills, Calif.	11	1	1	74	10	69	32
Billings, Mont.	3	15	8	182	305	752	110
Biloxi, Miss.			Only 9 months received				
Binghamton, N. Y.	1	1	1	162	80	577	65
Birmingham, Ala.	62	155	340	1,947	878	1,667	810
Bloomfield, N. J.	1	2	3	89	47	114	23
Bloomington, Ill.		13	2	79	82	256	90
Bloomington, Ind.	1	5	3	95	64	264	39
Boise, Idaho	1	4	6	139	126	651	70

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1953, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Boston, Mass.	22	255	244	1,143	1,786	2,797	2,022
Bremerton, Wash.	1	4	3	65	90	330	83
Bridgeport, Conn.	1	24	73	624	390	1,155	282
Bristol, Conn.			3	59	34	106	11
Brockton, Mass.	2	3		213	128	439	60
Brookline, Mass.		5	6	161	38	199	49
Brownsville, Tex.	2	1	22	209	65	441	46
Buffalo, N. Y.	13	161	225	1,164	528	1,479	988
Burbank, Calif.	1	55	22	347	339	1,112	219
Burlington, Iowa.		1		34	11	200	12
Burlington, Vermont		1		98	84	332	39
Butte, Mont.	1	26	44	153	128	456	294
Cambridge, Mass.	1	32	5	229	196	289	179
Camden, N. J.	1	63	102	373	254	392	295
Canton, Ohio.	1	52	27	348	208	828	124
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	1	4	10	146	134	657	69
Champaign, Ill.	3	10	2	104	57	171	40
Charleston, S. C.	6	47	165	608	352	1,169	195
Charleston, W. Va.	5	54	94	277	(1)	927	172
Charlotte, N. C.	18	30	439	576	184	1,106	181
Charlottesville, Va.	1	3	24	56	69	187	40
Chattanooga, Tenn.	13	72	141	705	(1)	813	231
Chelsea, Mass.	1	7	4	48	64	64	35
Chester, Pa.	1	37	33	160	96	106	211
Cheyenne, Wyo.		17	15	109	101	288	75
Chicago, Ill.	291	6,920	4,352	13,279	10,455	10,944	7,688
Chicopee, Mass.				No reports received			
Cicero, Ill.		62	65	123	148	395	116
Cincinnati, Ohio.	37	259	342	1,211	1,257	2,624	639
Clarksburg, W. Va.	3	2		87	19	63	25
Cleveland, Ohio.	71	727	351	2,187	1,162	11,112	1,136
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.		11	1	1	1	217	34
Clifton, N. J.	1	2		27	71	216	33
Clinton, Iowa.		4	3	44	40	247	24
Colorado Springs, Colo.	2	9		174	137	615	103
Columbia, Mo.				No reports received			
Columbia, S. C.	6	13	117	333	346	1,150	237
Columbus, Ga.	12	33	54	318	232	537	150
Columbus, Ohio.	9	256	376	1,929	1,692	3,278	628
Compton, Calif.	2	28	14	230	75	1,017	152
Concord, N. H.							
Corpus Christi, Tex.	15	22	26	45	38	156	20
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	2	3	1	39	45	1,421	341
Covington, Ky.	2	27	1	240	139	469	78
Cranston, R. I.	1	6	1	97	111	224	101
Cumberland, Md.	1	2	3	23	41	129	55
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.	1	1		1	1	158	12
Dallas, Tex.	26	436	251	4,692	1,354	10,812	1,215
Danville, Ill.	1	15	2	147	96	146	43
Danville, Va.	3	9	196	125	12	311	34
Davenport, Iowa.	1	17	12	261	224	329	24
Dayton, Ohio.	13	124	241	747	386	1,719	425
Daytona Beach, Fla.							
Dearborn, Mich.	1	12	12	361	226	1,274	323
Decatur, Ill.	1	24	4	237	92	462	80
Denver, Colo.	12	490	28	3,200	1,561	4,424	1,035
Des Moines, Iowa.	1	65	36	788	2,426	2,527	28
Detroit, Mich.	130	2,241	3,870	9,121	2,415	12,537	2,828
Dubuque, Iowa.		1		12	26	87	30
Duluth, Minn.	1	19	6	171	200	817	125
Durham, N. C.	5	15	445	261	191	451	62
East Chicago, Ind.	4	28	12	228	122	424	252
East Cleveland, Ohio.	1	7	8	104	96	242	16
East Hartford, Conn.	1	2		125	62	184	18
East Orange, N. J.		18	23	353	123	402	61

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1953, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
East Providence, R. I.		3	1	61	33	237	13
East St. Louis, Ill.	12	197	472	335	120	399	198
Easton, Pa.	1	4	5	71	38	149	26
Eau Claire, Wis.		1	2	56	26	150	15
El Paso, Tex.	6	88	68	710	412	2,025	444
Elgin, Ill.			9	62	21	144	32
Elizabeth, N. J.	3	42	36	337	220	560	173
Elkhart, Ind.		1	4	85	68	178	28
Elmira, N. Y.		2	4	155	92	320	48
Elyria, Ohio.		2	10	91	69	164	19
Enid, Okla.	2	1	4	57	20	233	45
Erle, Pa.	2	14	45	330	112	682	188
Eucclid, Ohio.		3	8	48	12	124	20
Eurene, Ore.		3	8	113	120	488	67
Evanston, Ill.		25	56	151	218	612	62
Evansville, Ind.	7	106	51	880	422	1,341	443
Everett, Mass.		8		120	70	147	23
Everett, Wash.		9	5	220	127	627	73
Fairmont, W. Va.	1	2	6	26	15	52	24
Fall River, Mass.		12	19	259	157	562	163
Fargo, N. D.		5		81	51	355	18
Fayetteville, N. C.	4	43	124	107	62	588	110
Ferndale, Mich.	1	11	1	138	26	326	42
Fitchburg, Mass.	1	4		146	100	341	32
Flint, Mich.	8	156	282	779	808	1,914	368
Fond du Lac, Wis.		2		35	27	442	19
Fort Dodge, Iowa.				No reports received			
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	10	18	16	312	179	508	114
Fort Smith, Ark.	3	14	79	191	71	274	55
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2	34	39	364	309	939	192
Fort Worth, Tex.	45	200	100	2,047	464	3,708	987
Framingham, Mass.				Only 7 months received			
Fresno, Calif.	4	105	64	723	416	1,098	405
Gadsden, Ala.	1	8	70	105	24	126	71
Gainesville, Fla.	1	6	33	122	70	289	47
Galesburg, Ill.		5	9	88	26	159	28
Galveston, Tex.				No reports received			
Garfield, N. J.	2	1		33	29	87	17
Gary, Ind.	16	197	300	931	652	1,345	354
Glendale, Calif.		46	8	515	264	1,230	210
Gloucester, Mass.				Only 8 months received			
Grand Forks, N. D.	1			55	35	206	18
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	36	30	625	373	1,851	191
Granite City, Ill.	1	11	1	143	21	225	63
Great Falls, Mont.	1	6	8	67	120	252	76
Green Bay, Wis.		1	1	92	55	148	35
Greensboro, N. C.	9	26	407	449	259	498	98
Greenville, Miss.	1	4	8	110	91	266	7
Greenville, S. C.	11	18	31	428	233	487	147
Greenwich, Conn.		3	4	53	28	70	11
Hackensack, N. J.	1	9	23	87	72	155	53
Hagerstown, Md.	2	11		153	59	392	44
Hamilton, N. J.		4		130	133	312	45
Hamilton, Ohio.	2	17	56	241	118	388	151
Hammond, Ind.	2	39	12	319	429	869	121
Hampton, Va.	8	12	59	324	246	471	75
Hantrameck, Mich.	2	31	29	157	150	265	112
Harrisburg, Pa.	3	34	30	370	242	462	126
Hartford, Conn.	6	70	126	795	551	1,202	308
Hattiesburg, Miss.	4		13	113	24	76	26
Haverford, Pa.		4	2	76	57	139	20
Haverhill, Mass.		1		91	37	109	8
Hazleton, Pa.		2		33	17	61	27
Hempstead, N. Y.	1	7	10	140	108	119	52
High Point, N. C.	3	5	86	141	61	180	25

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1953, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Highland Park, Mich.	1	46	37	213	246	679	150
Hoboken, N. J.	1	11	63	168	94	129	74
Holyoke, Mass.	2	8	4	104	89	222	64
Honolulu City, Hawaii	9	34	53	1,127	505	2,783	325
Hot Springs, Ark.	6	10	40	100	49	60	20
Houston, Tex.	114	365	203	4,631	1,406	5,066	2,191
Huntington, W. Va.	4	19	114	329	137	393	121
Huntington Park, Calif.	1	34	11	230	208	522	110
Hutchinson, Kans.	8	8	8	157	14	307	31
Independence, Mo.	1	6	1	105	59	127	56
Indianapolis, Ind.	26	371	317	2,176	1,675	3,713	1,330
Inglewood, Calif.	44	15	15	395	276	593	131
Iowa City, Iowa	1	3	3	31	32	93	16
Irondequoit, N. Y.	3	3	3	47	6	114	4
Irrington, N. J.	11	5	5	23	99	124	64
Ithaca, N. Y.	1	3	3	81	(1)	122	30
Jackson, Mich.	1	13	37	166	161	424	54
Jackson, Miss.	8	15	59	344	87	544	77
Jackson, Tenn.	1	8	9	121	55	135	45
Jacksonville, Fla.	30	169	111	1,572	1,123	2,365	693
Jamestown, N. Y.	4	1	1	115	50	125	18
Jefferson City, Mo.	2	2	2	29	20	75	12
Jersey City, N. J.	4	54	192	677	258	547	419
Johnson City, Tenn.	1	12	8	Only 6 months received			
Johnstown, Pa.	1	12	8	113	95	242	70
Joilet, Ill.	13	24	24	83	89	152	81
Joplin, Mo.	1	21	12	256	197	247	61
Kalamazoo, Mich.	3	3	13	176	152	223	63
Kankakee, Ill.	2	3	18	55	16	72	31
Kannapolis, N. C.	2	2	98	45	33	130	20
Kansas City, Kans.	10	105	89	594	308	1,127	316
Kansas City, Mo.	35	499	457	1,610	1,429	2,838	707
Kearny, N. J.	4	4	1	72	61	132	20
Kenosha, Wis.	4	4	3	95	76	307	33
Key West, Fla.				No reports received			
Kingston, N. Y.	2	2	5	74	36	113	12
Knoxville, Tenn.	12	35	28	424	248	448	301
Kokomo, Ind.				No reports received			
La Crosse, Wis.	2	2	1	58	36	244	43
La Grange, Ga.	4	1	10	100	29	114	33
Lackawanna, N. Y.		5	13	99	41	73	30
La Fayette, Ind.		13	13	180	114	449	37
Lafayette, La.				No reports received			
Lake Charles, La.	1	12	35	121	114	148	40
Lakeland, Fla.	3	8	50	195	124	178	46
Lakewood, Ohio		12	2	114	32	336	49
Lancaster, Pa.	2	6	28	82	51	401	44
Lansing, Mich.	1	9	18	290	150	295	102
Laredo, Tex.	1	6	45	132	63	247	48
Laurel, Miss.	4	2	2	115	18	84	20
Lawrence, Mass.	5	14	3	131	41	359	82
Lawton, Okla.	1	6	12	200	57	321	72
Lebanon, Pa.				No reports received			
Lewiston, Maine	1	2	1	57	26	231	24
Lexington, Ky.	9	82	292	456	255	618	147
Lima, Ohio		16	70	251	96	556	119
Lincoln, Nebr.		12	25	195	179	1,067	108
Lincoln Park, Mich.				No reports received			
Linden, N. J.	2	12	5	147	67	205	37
Little Rock, Ark.	15	77	7	601	544	1,206	201
Lockport, N. Y.	4	4	4	53	12	61	24
Long Beach, Calif.	5	341	190	2,052	(1)	3,620	1,145
Lorain, Ohio	2	16	29	166	116	249	56
Los Angeles, Calif.	32	2,956	4,123	13,834	13,854	21,276	6,665
Louisville, Ky.	41	494	549	2,543	2,054	2,500	1,987

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1953, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Lowell, Mass.	1	12		243	120	287	92
Lower Merion, Pa.	1	17		243	113	301	39
Lubbock, Tex.	13	40	39	131	291	1,181	230
Lynchburg, Va.	4	13	43	153	51	532	23
Lynn, Mass.		20	5	28	243	732	143
Lynwood, Calif.	2	39	1	295	132	626	53
Macon, Ga.	10	46	24	334	231	637	173
Madison, Wis.		11	1	209	146	756	23
Malden, Mass.		4	1	23	38	215	32
Manchester, N. H.	1	4	1	23	56	303	67
Manitowoc, Wis.		3		67	23	134	23
Mansfield, Ohio	3	15	25	194	123	413	101
Maplewood, N. J.	1	3	1	34	15	63	9
Marion, Ind.			1	1	40	232	17
Marion, Ohio	1	6	4	123	124	341	38
Mason City, Iowa	1	1		27	38	126	23
Messillon, Ohio	1	10		23	6	237	23
Maywood, Ill.		13	17	34	31	115	19
McKeesport, Pa.	1	27	3	132	110	305	24
Medford, Mass.		2	1	103	47	232	13
Melrose, Mass.				45	18	26	5
Memphis, Tenn.	32	217	664	1,412	761	1,390	511
Meriden, Conn.		3	2	122	27	111	34
Meridian, Miss.	5	12	104	150	109	243	32
Miami, Fla.	26	346	400	2,533	1,091	2,437	1,064
Miami Beach, Fla.	2	13	17	47	55	120	23
Michigan City, Ind.	1	23	23	122	156	448	39
Middletown, Conn.	1	1	1	1	33	224	19
Middletown, Ohio		13	23	38	159	457	23
Milwaukee, Wis.	10	136	132	272	1,322	4,001	1,347
Minneapolis, Minn.	6	236	25	272	1,322	4,001	1,347
Mishawaka, Ind.		6	9	27	33	122	19
Mobile, Ala.	13	26	181	222	222	222	312
Moline, Ill.	1	11	1	108	64	222	21
Monroe, La.	6		13	122	36	222	21
Montclair, N. J.		1	3	32	21	122	12
Montgomery, Ala.	19	27	23	422	213	222	122
Morgantown, W. Va.		3		133	23	222	13
Mount Lebanon, Pa.		1		13	112	167	39
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	2	10	13	122	112	167	39
Muncie, Ind.	3	32	3	24	126	719	52
Muskogee, Mich.		19	33	22	126	441	52
Muskogee, Okla.							
Nashua, N. H.		1		103	33	1,155	52
Nashville, Tenn.	22	117	101	241	28	1,155	52
New Albany, Ind.		1		33	24	222	134
New Bedford, Mass.	3	21	14	346	23	222	134
New Britain, Conn.	1	6	13	152	142	222	134
New Brunswick, N. J.	12	9	6	222	34	222	134
New Castle, Pa.		14	4	27	27	222	134
New Haven, Conn.	4	23	39	609	306	222	134
New Kensington, Pa.		1	2	122	33	222	134
New London, Conn.	1	4	9	122	1,122	222	134
New Orleans, La.	54	220	333	1,617	1,122	1,122	134
New Rochelle, N. Y.		6	31	133	123	222	134
New York, N. Y.	321	2,220	9,022	44,222	40,222	2,220	13,122
Newark, N. J.	51	220	22	2,270	1,276	2,220	1,412
Newark, Ohio		5	2	22	22	222	22
Newburgh, N. Y.	1	12	5	22	22	159	22
Newport, Ky.	4			22	22	22	22
Newport, R. I.		2	10	22	67	22	22
Newport News, Va.	12	11	61	302	379	222	122
Newton, Mass.		4	6	314	171	222	22
Niagara Falls, N. Y.		162	92	164	211	222	22
Norfolk, Va.	27	22	1,313	1,745	1,391	2,220	222

Only 10 months received

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1953, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Norman, Okla.				Only 6 months received			
Norristown, Pa.		3		7	66	39	90
North Bergen, N. J.				No reports received			
North Little Rock, Ark.				No reports received			
Northampton, Mass.				20	51	72	3
Norwalk, Conn.	2	4	23	149	98	207	28
Norwich, Conn.		6	6	50	38	71	12
Norwood, Ohio		3	1	92	35	114	19
Nutley, N. J.				Only 6 months received			
Oak Park, Ill.		28		111	76	218	50
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	4	1	36	20	13	94	12
Oakland, Calif.	13	628	334	2,870	523	6,976	1,684
Odessa, Tex.	5	7	9	127	103	639	113
Ogden, Utah	4	23	26	27	230	1,127	207
Oklahoma City, Okla.	12	135	105	1,689	1,269	2,859	592
Omaha, Nebr.	8	82	74	746	258	1,841	626
Orange, N. J.				Only 3 months received			
Orlando, Fla.	8	31	24	525	293	597	245
Oshkosh, Wis.		4	1	117	43	671	37
Ottumwa, Iowa		4	5	53	9	184	45
Owensboro, Ky.	2	5	25	151	91	421	85
Paducah, Ky.				Only 9 months received			
Palo Alto, Calif.	1	5	1	82	142	405	62
Panama City, Fla.	2	3	1	68	75	99	30
Parkersburg, W. Va.		2	2	75	112	164	30
Parma, Ohio	1	6	31	75	35	130	18
Pasadena, Calif.	60	11	25	550	421	1,414	164
Passaic, N. J.	1	11	25	162	75	154	62
Patterson, N. J.	1	61	109	574	57	646	197
Pawtucket, R. I.		10	1	135	111	425	88
Pensacola, Fla.	3	18	96	113	103	571	141
Peoria, Ill.	7	104	228	733	185	1,089	294
Perth Amboy, N. J.		9	2	163	81	153	34
Petersburg, Va.	6	36	156	42	126	459	119
Philadelphia, Pa.	125	1,286	1,216	9,474	(1)		4,670
Phoenix, Ariz.	9	167	94	1,420	560	2,855	699
Placerville, Ark.	2	12	2	22	100	162	82
Pittsburgh, Pa.	26	463	233	2,225	1,215	1,025	2,014
Pittsfield, Mass.	1	1	1	119	65	206	27
Plainfield, N. J.		6	6	119	103	361	42
Pocatello, Idaho	1	11	19	112	116	431	66
Pomona, Calif.		24	6	271	165	626	101
Pontiac, Mich.	8	40	22	287	151	632	136
Port Arthur, Tex.	1	6	4	46	32	228	45
Port Huron, Mich.	1	1	13	46	44	442	35
Portland, Maine	4	10	17	214	142	617	157
Portland, Ore.	5	260	173	2,331	1,083	4,106	794
Portsmouth, Ohio	1	59	15	219	150	410	107
Portsmouth, Va.	9	49	33	414	288	702	136
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1	5	9	152	93	310	33
Providence, R. I.	3	54	28	1,177	621	1,734	532
Provo, Utah	1	1	1	22	43	475	29
Pueblo, Colo.	2	61	23	612	368	893	228
Quincy, Ill.	1	4	1	123	83	314	44
Quincy, Mass.		7	5	123	82	373	114
Racine, Wis.	3	14	15	145	92	332	65
Raleigh, N. C.	6	23	22	22	144	571	80
Rapid City, S. Dak.	3	3	1	64	36	295	33
Reading, Pa.	2	22	2	212	129	574	132
Redondo Beach, Calif.	35	35	2	22	69	312	23
Redwood City, Calif.	1	10	5	107	110	468	87
Reno, Nev.	1	52	2	435	340	435	24
Revere, Mass.		12	169	169	81	179	24
Richmond, Calif.	6	72	22	22	228	2,130	22
Richmond, Ind.		15	5	105	117	140	111

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1953, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Richmond, Va.	33	144	270	1,092	941	2,544	1,116
Riverside, Calif.	2	14	28	212	220	745	109
Roanoke, Va.	9	16	33	318	195	633	132
Rochester, Minn.	2	2	2	67	52	201	14
Rochester, N. Y.	6	50	89	331	491	2,233	368
Rock Island, Ill.	1	21	4	137	111	335	84
Rockford, Ill.	1	18	34	233	173	682	111
Rocky Mount, N. C.	3	47	75	15	75	288	46
Rome, Ga.	3	4	25	96	66	99	41
Rome, N. Y.	3	4	1	48	25	152	30
Roswell, N. Mex.				Only 2 months received			
Royal Oak, Mich.		10	2	174	43	463	52
Sacramento, Calif.	12	22	74	739	1,033	1,821	584
Saginaw, Mich.	3	28	159	285	155	1,351	133
St. Cloud, Minn.				9	34	214	35
St. Joseph, Mo.	1	5	12	249	76	766	80
St. Louis, Mo.	96	137	1,239	4,243	1,443	7,988	3,513
St. Paul, Minn.	1	19	32	1,224	474	3,188	488
St. Petersburg, Fla.	6	20	18	505	306	646	73
Salem, Mass.				Only 11 months received			
Salem, Oreg.	1	4	1	102	57	426	41
Salina, Kansas	13	6	11	117	7	358	43
Salt Lake City, Utah	4	54	12	256	257	1,435	437
San Angelo, Tex.	10	5	18	320	45	379	94
San Antonio, Tex.	39	138	439	1,393	1,159	4,406	994
San Bernardino, Calif.		71	41	494	796	926	1,326
San Diego, Calif.		140	140	1,433	1,721	3,161	1,266
San Francisco, Calif.	45	1,127	2,795	5,301	1,621	11,936	4,368
San Jose, Calif.	1	44	21	321	131	1,986	291
San Leandro, Calif.		10	4	148	110	421	52
San Mateo, Calif.		6	7	107	123	237	25
Sandusky, Ohio	2	1	24	65	22	110	20
Santa Ana, Calif.		14	4	134	156	227	110
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1	10	2	31	19	227	49
Santa Fe, N. Mex.				Only 7 months received			
Santa Monica, Calif.	1	70	52	611	225	1,333	196
Savannah, Ga.	20	89	13	153	147	2,333	356
Schenectady, N. Y.		4	6	16	14	2,341	77
Scranton, Pa.		16	16	320	132	5,447	277
Seattle, Wash.	2	49	120	3,379	1,323	5,001	1,826
Shaker Heights, Ohio		2		2	2	2	35
Sharon, Pa.		1	4	22	24	112	10
Sheboygan, Wis.				39	39	263	155
Shreveport, La.	17	9	39	145	127	263	151
Sioux City, Iowa	1	15	13	125	127	263	151
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		1	9	9	28	237	56
Somerville, Mass.	1	20	10	373	149	1,359	180
South Bend, Ind.	3	30	45	653	413	1,396	167
South Gate, Calif.		39	6	39	24	513	92
Spartanburg, S. C.	2	5	18	123	63	335	92
Spokane, Wash.		32	14	619	257	2,551	341
Springfield, Ill.		33	47	192	131	570	151
Springfield, Mass.		35	35	240	166	579	169
Springfield, Mo.	1	14	4	262	131	379	87
Springfield, Ohio	3	9	21	175	92	571	91
Stamford, Conn.	4	13	32	391	22	581	89
Staubenville, Ohio	1	17	18	199	60	1,183	113
Stockton, Calif.	3	137	53	614	605	1,178	227
Stratford, Conn.		6		129	25	170	23
Superior, Wis.		7	3	91	2	470	43
Syracuse, N. Y.		22	21	639	512	1,391	282
Tacoma, Wash.		138	7	643	514	1,641	311
Tallahassee, Fla.		7	24	160	52	271	33
Tampa, Fla.		144	127	1,323	611	1,973	394
Tannton, Mass.		12	11	87	40	291	29

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1953, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued¹

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— ² theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Teaneck, N. J.		2	2	115	36	62	15
Temple, Tex.	5	12	28	101	52	171	59
Terre Haute, Ind.	4	16	11	270	129	598	74
Toledo, Ohio			Only 11 months received				
Topeka, Kans.	1	64	78	413	183	878	104
Torrington, Conn.			1	55		58	10
Trenton, N. J.	8	68	80	642	271	531	190
Troy, N. Y.	1	13	10	123	67	115	83
Tucson, Ariz.	12	51	41	477	200	1,386	319
Tulsa, Okla.	23	112	95	1,094	927	1,722	526
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5	7	162	78	39	131	22
Tyler, Tex.			Complete data not received				
Union City, N. J.		5	6	152	74	132	94
Union, N. J.	3	2	12	109	60	181	11
University City, Mo.		13	1	296	113	209	44
Upper Darby, Pa.		8	16	197	17	403	75
Utica, N. Y.	1	4	3	235	111	653	61
Vallejo, Calif.	1	28	8	117	75	425	110
Valley Stream, N. Y.		5	3	53	28	183	34
Vancouver, Wash.		8	3	130	103	554	46
Vicksburg, Miss.	1	1	4	79	29	62	11
Waco, Tex.	6	35	246	285	176	1,064	173
Waltham, Mass.	1	5	2	135	54	275	28
Warren, Ohio	3	12	5	143	115	344	98
Warwick, R. I.				157	102	91	16
Washington, D. C.	74	904	4,521	4,580	1,839	7,749	2,060
Washington, Pa.	1	1	1	36	47	128	47
Waterbury, Conn.		12	38	235	139	323	139
Waterloo, Iowa		15	16	136	148	632	68
Watertown, Mass.		6	1	111	48	151	19
Watertown, N. Y.	1	5	6	100	95	270	27
Waukegan, Ill.	3	16	32	92	101	305	69
Wausau, Wis.		1	1	37	30	246	13
Wauwatosa, Wis.		1		37	39	210	20
West Allis, Wis.		3		48	41	320	37
West Hartford, Conn.		1	1	45	46	84	8
West Haven, Conn.	1	5		47	45	68	15
West New York, N. J.			Complete data not received				
West Orange, N. J.			6	74	52	125	18
West Palm Beach, Fla.	7	6		27	109	401	66
Weymouth, Mass.			No reports received				
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	15	1	24	57	62	39
White Plains, N. Y.	2	11	61	25	182	317	59
Wichita, Kans.	8	100	206	1,183	553	2,391	390
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1	25	200	372	420	1,262	331
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		9	11	153	79	146	69
Wilkesburg, Pa.	1	16	3	17	15	165	34
Williamsport, Pa.	1	15	3	18	19	328	55
Wilmington, Del.	5	59	18	351	389	1,217	317
Wilmington, N. C.	7	8	23	321	120	364	109
Winona, Minn.			32	32	53	262	15
Winston-Salem, N. C.	14	25	250	265	140	462	122
Woodbridge, N. J.			Only 6 months received				
Woods Hole, R. I.		6	2	94	104	211	45
Worcester, Mass.	1	52	16	788	310	1,103	293
Wyandotte, Mich.	1	2	1	124	62	258	51
Yakima, Wash.	4	15	11	311	135	1,110	113
Yonkers, N. Y.		10	29	287	143	636	122
York, Pa.	2	10	24	157	87	563	112
Youngstown, Ohio	11	104	32	382	457	1,010	222
Zanesville, Ohio		12	3	115	94	415	79

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.² Larceny figures not available.

Offenses Known in Jurisdictions Outside the United States

A number of police agencies outside the 48 States are among the voluntary contributors under the uniform crime reporting program. Areas represented here are closely associated with the United States and include the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam.

Rural and urban crime are combined except where available separately for cities. In presenting crime figures from contributors on other pages of this bulletin, the rural and urban data are compiled separately.

The following crime figures were not used in tables on crime trends and crime rates.

TABLE 36.—OFFENSES KNOWN IN JURISDICTIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, 1953

[Population figures based on 1930 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— <i>theft</i>		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
Second judicial division (Nome), population, 12,272; number of offenses known.....	1	-----	6	24	10	14	1
Anchorage city, population, 11,254; number of offenses known.....	-----	13	12	72	123	169	162
Guam: Population, 59,498; number of offenses known.....	5	17	35	154	48	90	103
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County, population, 68,330; number of offenses known.....	2	1	8	157	31	22	24
Honolulu City, population, 248,034; number of offenses known.....	9	34	53	1,127	505	2,728	323
Honolulu County, population, 104,986; number of offenses known.....	2	4	10	299	129	598	37
Kauai County, population, 29,005; number of offenses known.....	4	1	1	66	10	174	4
Mauai County, population, 48,519; number of offenses known.....	4	1	2	148	11	343	12
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 52,822; number of offenses known.....	3	3	5	147	82	751	23
Puerto Rico: Population, 2,210,703; number of offenses known.....	158	103	571	2,826	689	5,206	83

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIME DATA

Crimes of rape are forcible in nature in about 54 percent of the cases; almost 53 percent of the robberies occur on the street or highway; oil stations are victims in less than 5 percent of the robberies; over 24 percent of the burglaries occur in the daytime; and in more than 78 out of 100 daytime burglaries, homes are attacked.

Such analyses are made by police locally as a part of the administrative study of the local crime problem. This additional detail concerning crime is forwarded by cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants to the FBI each month in a supplementary crime report.

Breakdowns are for the rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft classifications. In addition to indicating certain types of crimes within these main classifications, this form provides for collecting information concerning the value of property stolen as well as the value of stolen property recovered by type of property.

In connection with the larceny classification, this supplementary type information indicates that almost 17 percent of the thefts in cities involve bicycles. On a local basis, such information is pertinent to such questions as to whether the licensing of bicycles as an identification aid is sufficient, and whether additional precautionary steps are needed in certain areas of the city. Such information is useful in an educational program among owners of bicycles and so on.

One serious problem highlighted by the analysis of the larceny classification is the frequency with which automobiles are attacked for theft aside from the theft of the automobiles themselves. In more than 39 percent of the cases of larceny, property of some kind is stolen from an automobile; either accessories of the automobile or other property contained in the automobile. This portion of the analysis can be extended locally to include a review of the areas in the city where such thefts are concentrated. Armed with this information the police may institute certain tactical changes such as shifts of patrol strength to the trouble areas.

Although purse-snatchings and pocket-pickings together constitute only 3.5 percent of the thefts, it may be noted that almost 21,000 of these crimes were reported by the police whose reports were used in the following analyses. Purse-snatching particularly is closely akin to the crime of robbery. If the purse-snatcher forcibly overpowers the victim by knocking the victim down, the offense would be classed under the rules as a crime of robbery rather than purse-snatching. The purse-snatchings included in the larceny classification are those which are unaccompanied by any such force.

For each 100 automobiles stolen in 1953, the police recovered 94 (93.9 percent recovery).

Of the 477 cities of 25,000 or more forwarding a full set of crime reports during 1953, 418 furnished the supplementary crime data used here in addition to the basic monthly report which reflects the total crimes in each major classification (the Part I offenses).

Although cities under 25,000 in population and rural areas are not requested to send in the supplementary crime reports, it is possible in any general study to apply the percentage distribution obtained from the supplementary reports to the total crimes estimated in this bulletin for the United States. This might serve as a rough guide to the number of the various crimes such as pocket-picking, purse-snatching, residence burglaries, highway robberies, and so on, that occur each year. An application of this idea will be noted in the text on estimated crimes, beginning on page 69.

TABLE 37.—OFFENSE ANALYSIS, BY NATURE OF CRIMINAL ACT, TIME AND PLACE OF COMMISSION, AND VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, 1953

[Offenses known to the police in 418 cities over 25,000 in population; total population 56,050,636, based on 1930 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses	Percent distribution
Rape:		
Total.....	7,723	100.0
Forcible.....	4,156	53.7
Statutory.....	3,567	46.3
Robbery:		
Total.....	44,891	100.0
Highway.....	23,711	52.8
Commercial house.....	11,771	26.2
Gil station.....	2,142	4.8
Chain store.....	842	1.9
Residence.....	3,797	8.5
Bank.....	117	0.2
Miscellaneous.....	2,505	5.6
Burglary—breaking or entering:		
Total.....	238,402	100.0
Residence (dwelling):		
Committed during night.....	58,233	22.5
Committed during day.....	49,483	19.1
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):		
Committed during night.....	137,064	53.1
Committed during day.....	13,622	5.3
Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):		
Total.....	597,453	100.0
\$50 and over.....	171,294	28.7
\$5.00 to \$50.00.....	344,251	57.6
Under \$5.00.....	81,908	13.7
Larceny—theft (grouped as type of offense):		
Total.....	597,453	100.0
Pocket-picking.....	8,115	1.4
Purse-snatching.....	12,603	2.1
Shoplifting.....	23,910	4.0
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	122,168	20.4
Auto accessories.....	112,291	18.8
Bicycles.....	101,260	16.9
All others.....	217,134	36.4

The average victim of robbery, burglary or other theft in 1953 lost \$223 as against \$233 in 1952. However, the property loss was nearly a quarter of a billion dollars in the 400 cities furnishing information concerning the value of property stolen.

In 1953 the average loss in a robbery was \$222 while \$163 was lost in the average burglary. The average value was \$1,038 for each automobile stolen while the average loss in other types of thefts was \$76.

On a per capita basis, \$4.13 was lost to robbers and thieves by each of the inhabitants in the 400 cities represented in the tabulation. A corresponding figure for 1952 was \$4.09 per capita in the reporting cities.

TABLE 38.—VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, BY TYPE OF CRIME, 1953

[From reports of 400 cities over 25,000 in population; total population 54,425,818, based on 1950 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars.]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
TOTAL	1,055,929	\$224,552,605	\$223
Robbery.....	44,240	9,824,044	222
Burglary.....	252,143	41,034,580	163
Larceny—theft.....	84,934	44,234,103	76
Auto theft.....	124,607	129,378,978	1,038

As usual, automobiles constituted over half of the property loss to criminals in the reporting cities. Over 56 percent of the value of merchandise reported stolen by these cities was for automobiles. Further analyses of the types of property stolen shows that currency and other negotiables accounted for 11.5 percent of the property stolen while jewelry and precious metals comprised 7.6 percent of the loot and furs 3.1 percent of property stolen. Clothing and miscellaneous items totaled 21.2 percent of the value of property stolen.

As might be expected, stolen automobiles are high on the list of property recovered; 92.3 percent of the value of automobiles stolen is recovered.

The information concerning the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered was furnished on the supplementary forms by 396 of the cities furnishing such forms. These cities represented a total population of 52,096,989 under the 1950 decennial census.

TABLE 39.—VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED, BY TYPE OF PROPERTY, 1953

[From reports of 396 cities over 25,000 in population; total population 52,096,989, based on 1950 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Type of property	Value of property		Percent recovered
	Stolen	Recovered	
TOTAL	\$215, 129, 407	\$127, 673, 432	59. 3
Currency, notes, etc.....	24, 714, 639	2, 885, 275	11. 7
Jewelry and precious metals.....	16, 331, 325	2, 041, 142	12. 5
Furs.....	6, 572, 324	304, 917	4. 6
Clothing.....	11, 479, 932	1, 262, 456	11. 0
Locally stolen automobiles.....	121, 837, 419	112, 514, 775	92. 3
Miscellaneous.....	34, 192, 562	8, 659, 867	25. 3

AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED

Source

For the second year, the age, sex, and race of persons arrested data are from special report forms sent in by city police. Since the figures are only for arrests in 1,174 cities, they are not total arrests in the United States; however, the reporting area covers about 42 percent of the city population. Thus, the tables give a rather complete index to the spread of arrests in cities by crime class, age, sex, and race.

These statistics since 1952 cannot be compared with similar data published prior to that year. Before 1952 the only local arrest information available for analysis as to personal characteristics was that shown in fingerprint arrest cards received by the FBI from local police agencies. Not all persons arrested are fingerprinted (particularly young persons) so that source fell far short of completeness, but the data were valuable until such time as the police generally were in a position to fill out the present annual Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested form.

The annual arrest report form now used calls for a tally of all persons arrested for violations that happened in the reporting city. (Arrests for driving while intoxicated and negligent manslaughters are included but other traffic matters are not.)

All persons arrested are counted even though some are released and not formally charged before a court. Each person arrested is counted rather than the number of charges that may be filed against one person. An arrest of a juvenile is put opposite the offense actually committed. This is true even though a technical charge, such as juvenile delinquency, must be filed under local procedure.

Reports were not used in the following situations: (1) if police advised that not all juveniles were counted; or (2) it was obvious from the report that juveniles were not included. On the other hand, a few reports were used when the police indicated that due to local procedures not all the youthful offenders detained came into their hands. For this reason the juvenile arrest data still tend to understate the problem although the picture is much more complete than it was from the fingerprint cards used before 1952.

It will be recognized that the number of arrests does not represent the number of crimes that occur. This is true because there is not an arrest for each crime. As pointed out on page 116 (Classification of Offenses), no information is collected for "offenses known" for the Part II class of offenses. Offenses known data for the Part I class of offenses appear in other parts of this bulletin.

Additional arrest information will be found in the semiannual issue of this bulletin. Such information is derived from another annual report, Return C, received from police. Return C includes arrest information for Part I and Part II offense classes. It shows by classification the number of persons: (1) arrested and released without a formal charge; (2) charged; (3) charged as the result of an arrest; (4) charged after being summoned, notified, or cited; (5) found guilty of the offense charged; and (6) found guilty of a lesser offense than originally charged. Return C does not list arrest information by age, sex, or race.

Number of Arrests, 1953

Last year 1,791,160 arrests were reported by the 1,174 city police departments represented in the following tabulations. The 1950 population of these communities was 37,255,808, or about 42 percent of the people living in cities in the United States. Assuming the arrest rate was the same for the unreported area (58 percent of the urban population) it may be roughly stated that about 4,000,000 people were arrested in our urban communities during 1953.

Stated another way, considering the estimated increase in urban population since 1950, 1 out of every 22 city residents was arrested last year for something more serious than a traffic violation.

For a discussion of estimates as to current urban population, see page 87 of this bulletin.

For crime against the person, there were 96,662 arrests while 159,013 arrests were made for crimes with property as their object in the reporting cities. Crimes against the person are: criminal homicide; rape; and assault. Property crimes are: robbery; burglary; larceny; auto theft; embezzlement and fraud; buying and receiving stolen property; and forgery and counterfeiting.

Age of Persons Arrested, 1953

Of the 1,791,160 arrests recorded by the 1,174 reporting cities, 8.4 percent were persons 17 years of age or less and 14.7 percent were under 21.

Over two-fifths of the arrests were for public intoxication and youths under 18 comprised less than 1 percent of that group. On the other hand, 53.6 percent of the persons arrested for auto theft were juveniles and, in fact, 29.0 percent were not even old enough to get a regular driver's license in most states (age 16). Nearly half (49.3 percent) of the persons arrested for burglary were not yet 18 and two-thirds of these were under 16 years of age.

TABLE 40.—ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS, 1953; 1,174 CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION

[Total population 37,255,508, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	All ages	Age																		50 and over	Not known
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-31	35-39	40-44	45-49				
TOTAL	1,701,169	67,582	24,346	30,467	37,391	40,640	39,169	33,494	41,503	43,810	47,832	49,764	234,484	226,034	217,139	189,269	164,739	303,223	981		
Criminal homicide:																					
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,199	15	15	24	32	47	50	49	53	76	65	81	404	326	267	220	160	297	-----	-----	
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	1,191	9	2	17	18	41	42	43	37	51	49	56	228	168	137	95	62	136	-----	-----	
Robbery	11,788	515	378	485	768	892	706	606	625	614	643	519	2,210	1,331	726	387	172	208	-----	1	
Aggravated assault	21,114	332	197	295	453	525	510	473	611	632	739	791	4,059	3,664	2,770	2,063	1,329	1,797	-----	-----	
Other assaults	68,133	970	570	875	1,171	1,677	1,638	1,351	1,996	2,192	2,608	2,774	13,605	11,480	9,101	6,620	4,065	5,488	-----	11	
Burglary—breaking or entering	38,879	9,339	3,010	2,982	2,839	2,255	1,670	1,224	1,159	1,017	1,095	997	3,763	2,335	1,429	830	444	599	-----	21	
Larceny— theft	68,195	14,642	1,111	1,131	1,180	3,261	2,516	1,701	1,618	1,677	1,762	1,705	7,216	5,369	4,062	3,257	2,420	4,206	-----	17	
Auto theft	20,391	3,179	2,743	2,950	2,056	1,512	1,060	728	663	595	510	478	1,679	1,601	969	328	150	125	-----	10	
Embezzlement and fraud	11,877	77	46	85	223	251	632	290	261	297	339	425	2,322	2,182	1,516	1,202	770	1,099	-----	4	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2,734	316	93	110	132	126	169	81	79	69	72	120	342	309	250	177	132	181	-----	3	
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,151	95	55	132	191	216	261	295	213	250	256	267	1,624	1,486	894	628	321	423	-----	3	
Rape	4,023	95	93	193	271	310	311	291	198	171	193	173	611	419	259	168	107	144	-----	-----	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	20,345	19	20	40	156	510	682	723	1,139	1,443	1,761	1,218	4,670	2,830	1,835	1,321	809	895	-----	5	
Other sex offenses	14,341	975	445	676	406	408	425	321	416	411	519	514	2,361	1,914	1,488	1,068	751	1,353	-----	16	
Narcotic drug laws	6,691	22	30	66	117	292	269	227	280	338	384	409	1,451	735	431	279	170	257	-----	2	
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	13,185	399	262	377	508	556	503	425	476	476	501	530	2,413	1,803	1,321	1,091	632	923	-----	10	
Offenses against family and children	19,616	611	452	225	211	301	370	386	501	625	672	891	4,357	3,883	2,720	1,816	983	1,138	-----	12	
Licor laws	33,714	167	316	843	1,526	1,934	1,611	1,309	613	770	745	872	4,227	4,127	4,333	3,400	2,692	4,345	-----	3	
Driving while intoxicated	79,468	8	12	92	277	610	994	1,069	1,721	2,119	2,445	2,680	13,121	12,968	12,269	10,415	7,850	11,044	-----	15	
Disorderly conduct	199,548	4,749	2,388	3,711	5,143	6,577	6,316	6,452	7,083	7,699	7,469	7,377	32,552	27,681	23,278	18,475	13,432	20,811	-----	30	
Drunkenness	774,006	287	519	1,222	2,570	4,996	6,169	6,473	10,528	11,332	13,188	11,725	78,605	95,835	109,551	113,350	102,805	201,460	-----	622	
Vagrancy	75,764	326	260	731	1,776	2,240	2,013	1,707	1,821	1,958	2,008	1,975	6,607	8,211	8,150	8,523	7,553	17,686	-----	17	
Gambling	39,658	75	62	163	213	282	332	344	507	558	687	921	5,979	6,390	5,872	5,518	4,177	7,623	-----	13	
Suspicion	76,703	2,629	1,605	2,182	4,902	4,671	3,986	3,611	3,262	3,212	3,132	3,089	12,411	8,501	6,228	4,870	3,311	5,297	-----	25	
All other offenses	183,348	17,681	6,096	7,169	7,282	6,610	6,068	5,095	5,614	5,639	5,837	6,212	25,215	20,763	17,315	13,341	9,532	16,492	-----	120	

TABLE 41.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 18, UNDER 21, AND UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 1953; 1,174 CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION

[Total population 37,255,808, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percentage			
	Total	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25
TOTAL	1,791,180	149,908	263,400	446,311	8.4	14.7	24.9
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,199	90	242	519	4.1	11.0	23.6
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,191	46	172	365	3.9	14.4	30.6
Robbery.....	11,786	2,116	4,260	6,721	18.0	36.4	57.0
Aggravated assault.....	21,114	1,277	2,815	5,591	6.0	13.3	26.5
Other assaults.....	65,135	3,586	8,355	17,925	5.3	12.3	26.3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	56,579	18,170	23,319	27,068	49.3	53.2	74.9
Larceny— theft.....	65,135	27,367	34,907	41,699	40.1	51.2	61.1
Auto theft.....	20,391	10,838	14,238	16,523	53.6	69.8	81.0
Embezzlement and fraud.....	11,877	431	1,517	2,842	3.6	12.8	23.9
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	2,734	681	1,000	1,337	24.9	36.6	48.9
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	7,151	473	1,188	2,171	6.6	16.6	30.4
Rape.....	4,028	632	1,519	2,254	16.2	37.8	56.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	30,353	235	2,180	7,971	1.9	10.7	39.2
Other sex offenses.....	14,341	2,296	3,453	5,387	16.0	24.1	37.6
Narcotic drug laws.....	5,651	235	933	2,544	4.1	16.4	41.3
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	13,195	1,546	3,030	5,079	11.7	23.0	38.5
Offenses against family and children.....	19,616	1,228	2,286	4,968	6.3	11.7	25.3
Liquor laws.....	33,714	2,572	7,647	10,677	8.5	22.7	31.7
Driving while intoxicated.....	79,498	389	2,921	11,786	0.5	3.7	14.8
Disorderly conduct.....	199,548	15,994	34,338	63,256	8.0	17.2	31.7
Drunkennes.....	74,096	4,595	22,083	71,836	0.6	2.9	9.3
Vagrancy.....	75,734	3,099	8,065	16,827	4.1	12.0	22.2
Gambling.....	59,656	453	1,408	4,084	1.1	3.8	10.3
Suspicion.....	76,703	11,578	23,266	35,961	15.1	30.3	46.9
All other offenses.....	183,348	39,458	57,231	80,560	21.5	31.2	43.9

Persons under 21 represented 50.6 percent of the arrests for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, buying and receiving stolen property, and forgery and counterfeiting).

Arrests of juveniles (under 18) rose 7.9 percent in 1953 while adult arrests increased 1.9 percent. These trends were reflected in reports sent in by 209 large cities showing a combined population of 20,696,876. In 1952 the police in these places, for violations other than traffic, arrested 964,980 persons, 78,709 of whom were under 18 years of age, and in 1953 the arrests by the same departments numbered 988,437, juveniles constituting 84,952 of this total.

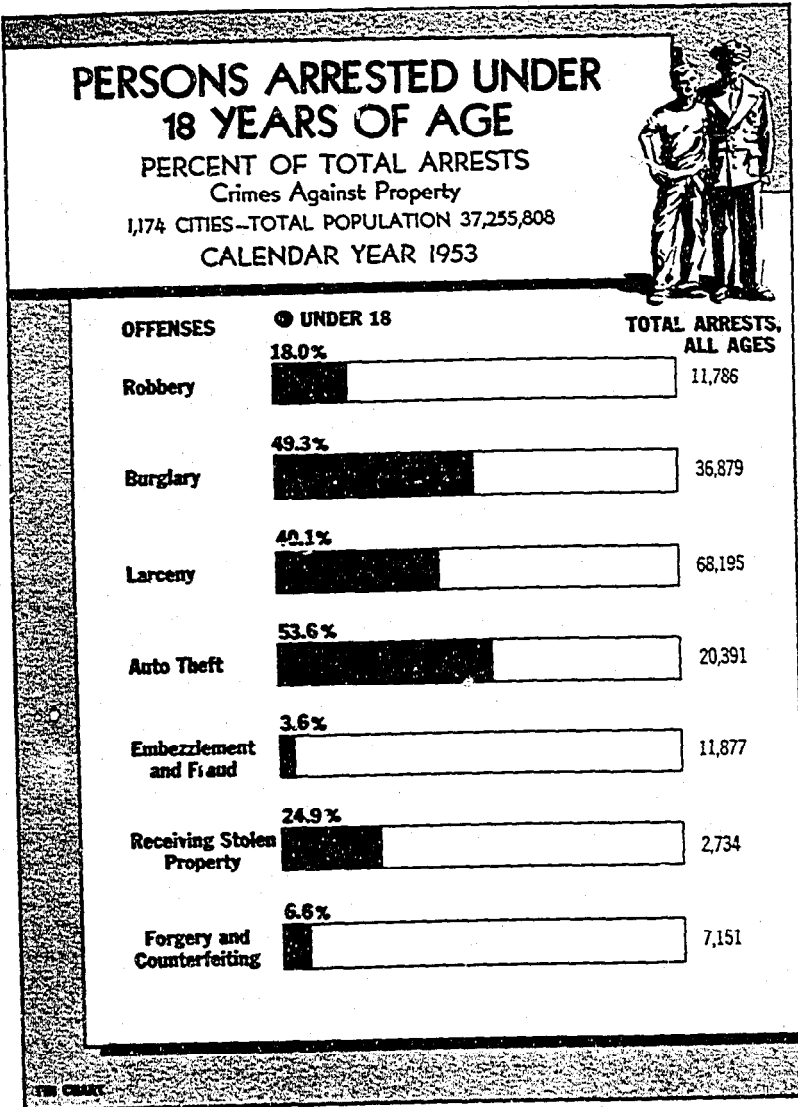


FIGURE 14.

Sex of Persons Arrested, 1953

Of the 1,791,160 persons arrested in 1,174 cities last year, 194,238 or 10.8 percent were females. Male arrests numbered 1,596,922 or 89.2 percent of the arrests in these cities.

Although male arrests outnumbered female arrests 8 to 1, a comparative study of the criminal tendencies of each sex may be made. By a percent distribution of arrests, it is noted that out of a thousand arrests of women, 2 are arrested for murder while only 1 male in a thousand arrested is charged with murder. Female criminals also tend more to crimes of aggravated assault, larceny, and embezzlement and fraud than do males. In 1,000 arrests of females, 17 are arrested for aggravated assault as compared with 11 out of 1,000 male arrests. In 1,000 arrests for each sex, 49 women and 37 men are arrested for larceny, 11 women and 6 men for embezzlement and fraud, and 5 women and 4 men for forgery and counterfeiting.

The male criminal is more active in burglary, 23 of each 1,000 males arrested being so charged, but only 4 in 1,000 females are apprehended for burglary. Twelve males are auto thieves in 1,000 male arrests while only 3 in 1,000 female arrests are car thieves.

TABLE 42.—DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS BY SEX, 1953: 1,174 CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION

[Total population 37,235,808, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	1,791,160	1,596,922	194,235	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:						
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,199	1,828	361	.1	.1	.2
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,191	1,095	96	.1	.1	(^c)
Robbery.....	11,786	11,285	501	.7	.7	.3
Aggravated assault.....	21,114	17,760	3,354	1.2	1.1	1.7
Other assaults.....	68,135	61,345	6,790	3.8	3.8	3.5
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	38,579	36,113	2,466	2.1	2.3	.4
Larceny-theft.....	63,195	58,635	4,560	3.5	3.7	4.9
Auto theft.....	20,391	19,870	521	1.1	1.2	.3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	11,577	9,268	2,309	.7	.6	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,734	2,474	260	.2	.2	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	7,151	6,148	1,003	.4	.4	.5
Rape.....	4,023	4,023		.2	.3	
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	20,345	5,479	14,866	1.1	.3	7.7
Other sex offenses.....	14,341	11,197	3,144	.8	.7	1.6
Narcotic drug laws.....	5,681	4,787	894	.3	.3	.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	13,185	12,506	679	.7	.8	.3
Offenses against family and children.....	19,616	17,794	1,822	1.1	1.1	.9
Liquor laws.....	33,714	27,247	6,467	1.9	1.7	3.3
Driving while intoxicated.....	79,498	76,252	3,246	4.4	4.8	1.7
Disorderly conduct.....	199,548	166,737	32,811	11.1	10.4	16.9
Drunkennes.....	774,096	714,446	59,650	43.3	44.6	30.7
Vagrancy.....	75,754	66,445	9,309	4.2	4.2	4.8
Gambling.....	39,656	35,990	3,666	2.2	2.3	1.9
Suspicion.....	76,703	68,755	7,948	4.3	4.3	4.1
All other offenses.....	183,348	158,923	24,425	10.2	10.0	12.6

^c Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Race of Persons Arrested, 1953

Table 43 reflects the race of persons arrested in 1,174 cities in 1953. Over 97 percent of the 1,791,160 persons arrested were members of the white and Negro races. Arrests of members of the white race numbered 1,270,466, or 70.9 percent of all arrests in the 1,174 cities, while 481,095 arrests or 26.9 percent were of members of the Negro race. Other arrests, totaling 39,599 or 2.2 percent included Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and other races.

TABLE 43.—ARRESTS BY RACE, 1953: 1,174 CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION

[Total population 37,255,808, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Total all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
TOTAL	1,791,160	1,270,466	481,095	32,084	407	144	6,964
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,199	883	1,306	5			5
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,191	959	231		1		
Robbery.....	11,756	5,992	5,665	35	3	3	68
Aggravated assault.....	21,114	7,611	13,388	68	7		40
Other assaults.....	68,135	39,728	27,980	313	8	1	105
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	36,879	28,285	10,318	156	13	3	124
Larceny— theft.....	68,195	45,893	21,647	314	12	5	314
Auto theft.....	20,391	15,772	4,374	143	4	1	97
Embezzlement and fraud.....	11,577	9,757	2,099	9	2	2	19
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,734	1,738	972	18	1		5
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	7,151	6,074	1,035	27			11
Rape.....	4,023	2,371	1,628	10			12
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	20,345	10,403	9,769	158	13		13
Other sex offenses.....	14,341	10,915	3,306	72	9	3	36
Narcotic drug laws.....	5,681	2,563	3,018	11	27	3	59
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	13,185	5,771	7,334	44	2		34
Offenses against family and children.....	19,816	13,762	5,765	32	4	1	32
Liquor laws.....	32,714	18,130	15,017	429	8		12
Driving while intoxicated.....	79,495	66,763	11,623	78	12		310
Disorderly conduct.....	199,548	124,622	72,340	2,018	19	8	541
Drunkenness.....	774,096	602,083	144,718	23,753	117	64	3,361
Vagrancy.....	73,754	58,301	15,728	1,141	9	13	502
Gambling.....	39,656	12,696	26,834	18	26	1	69
Suspicion.....	76,703	49,658	26,359	418	11		257
All other offenses.....	183,348	131,766	48,581	2,070	84	25	822

REPORTING AREA

Over 95 percent of the people in cities and towns and 79.7 percent of those in rural areas are represented by the law-enforcement agencies who sent in crime figures in 1953. The table below shows details of the status of reporting by cities and towns. However, this table is not an index to the contributors or population represented in other tables of this bulletin. The number of contributors whose reports were used and the population represented by these contributors are identified for individual crime tables.

There are included in crime tables reports from a contributor if (1) that agency has reported for the full period of time and (2) the reports are not obviously incorrectly compiled.

Under the 1950 decennial census, the Bureau of the Census published urban (city and town) population figures under two definitions. Very briefly the 1950 definition of an urban place permits inclusion of certain densely populated areas outside of a city's limits in the count of the population for that city. The 1940 definition describes a place as urban if it has 2,500 or more people and is incorporated. Since the 1940 definition coincides with the main jurisdictional limits of practically all our contributors and for purposes of continuity we continue to use the 1940 definition of an urban place with a very few minor exceptions for special circumstances.

For the above reason, the table below follows closely the 1940 definition in showing the number of urban police departments contributing crime reports in 1953 and the population represented by them:

Population group	Cities or towns			Population		
	Number		Percent contributors	Number		Percent represented
	Total	Contributors		Total	Represented by contributors	
TOTAL	4,026	3,356	83.4	59,251,777	55,167,422	93.4
1. Cities over 250,000.....	41	41	100.0	34,832,855	34,832,855	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	66	66	100.0	9,694,111	9,694,111	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	129	128	99.2	9,154,357	9,067,789	99.3
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	275	262	95.3	9,631,270	9,181,324	95.3
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	814	748	91.9	12,454,500	11,478,641	92.2
6. Cities 2,500 to 10,000.....	2,701	2,111	78.2	13,481,294	10,812,602	80.5

In addition to the 3,356 urban places in the table, 1 or more reports were received from 203 rural townships and villages, 2,159 sheriffs and State police organizations, and 10 agencies in Territories and other regions administered by the United States.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

Readers who are not entirely familiar with the uniform crime-reporting program may be interested in a brief explanation of the contents of crime reports included in this bulletin:

1. These crime figures are called "police statistics" to distinguish them from judicial or penal statistics in the criminal field.

2. Crimes that are exclusively Federal are not included.

3. Each reporting agency counts only those crimes or arrests for crimes committed in its jurisdiction. A sheriff reports only for his rural areas outside the city or town limits of any urban places in his county. This feature avoids duplication.

4. "Offenses known to the police" is a term that refers to those crimes included in the Part I offenses of the crime reporting classification. (See below for individual classes.) The Part I offenses are limited to seven classes of grave offenses shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police.

5. Offenses (crimes) for the Part I classes are reported as they become known. The police may learn of the occurrence of crime in a number of ways: reports of police officers; citizens' complaints; notification from prosecuting or court officials; or otherwise.

6. Offenses are included without regard to: (a) the age of the offender; (b) the value of property involved; (c) the recovery of stolen property; (d) arrests; or (e) prosecutive action. The purpose is to show the amount of crime that has occurred as distinguished from arrest data and the classifying is based strictly on the facts in possession of the police.

7. Complaints that are found by police investigation to be groundless are not included in crime tables in this bulletin, and returns that appear incomplete or defective are excluded.

8. Arrest data is not included in "offenses known" information but arrest data is collected separately for the entire crime classification, Parts I and II. So, the only information for Part II offenses is that based on arrest data.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

The complete classification of crimes is shown below with brief definitions for each:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a holdup man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny— theft (except auto theft).*—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, “con” games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud*.—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*.—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice*.—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children*.—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws*.—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws*.—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness*.—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct*.—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy*.—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling*.—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated*.—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws*.—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations*.—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws*.—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses*.—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion*.—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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FOR THE UNITED STATES



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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES

Volume XXV—Number 2
ANNUAL BULLETIN, 1954

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department
of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XXV

JANUARY 1955

Number 2

SUMMARY

Estimated Major Crimes

Trend Up. Major crimes were up 5 percent—a new high of 2,267,250 estimated major crimes in 1954. The rise in this seventh straight year of increases was due to robberies (+6.8 percent), burglaries (+8.4 percent), and larcenies (+5.8 percent). Up slightly were rapes (+0.7 percent) and aggravated assaults (+1.0 percent).

Decreases: Criminal homicide (-4.3 percent); and auto thefts (-4.7 percent).

Population and Crime. Crime, up 26.7 percent since 1950, has increased almost 4 times as fast as population (up 7 percent). Translated to crimes per 100,000 population, the crime rate or criminality of this Nation is up 18.4 percent (1950-54).

Property Loss. A 413 million dollar loss to property crimes was offset by a police recovery of about 55 percent.

Crime Trends, Urban—Rural

City crimes were up 4 percent in 1954. Increases in all cities (grouped by size) ranged from 2.4 percent to 7.4 percent. Criminal homicides and auto thefts were down but increases in other major crimes ranged from 0.7 percent (aggravated assaults) to 8.4 percent (robberies).

City crimes now are 44.2 percent above 1937-39 (pre-World War II average).

Rural crime climbed 8.3 percent. Criminal homicides, rapes and auto thefts were down, all other offenses increased.

Monthly Variations

Crime Seasons. Murder and criminal assaults are high in warm months. Robbery, burglary, and thefts predominate in the cool months. Negligent manslaughters follow the curve of hazardous traffic conditions with a high in December.

Property Recovered

Fifty-two percent of the value loss in 421 cities was automobiles. Police in these cities reported 55.6 percent recovery of the 1954 property loss value for all property stolen.

Persons Arrested

Trends. Arrests of young persons, 17 and under, increased 2.3 percent while arrests of 18 and over decreased 1.9 percent, 1953-54 (1,005 cities, population 32,633,967).

Number of Arrests. Persons under 18 represented 57.6 percent of all persons arrested for auto theft, 49.0 percent of all arrested for burglary, and 43.6 percent of those arrested for larceny in 1954 (1,389 cities, population 38,642,183).

CRIME TREND

Major Crime Totals, 1954

Trend. Major crime total rose 5.0 percent in 1954. (Curve has been up since 1947—7 years of increases.) New high, 2,267,250 estimated major crimes, tops 1953 record high by 108,170. Gain in 1954 crime supported principally by increases in robberies (6.8 percent), burglaries (8.4 percent), and larcenies (5.8 percent).

Upward trend of total major crime for year softened by decreases in criminal homicides and auto thefts (−4.3 percent and −4.7 percent, respectively). Rapes and aggravated assaults climbed only slightly (+0.7 percent and +1.0 percent, respectively).

Population and Crime. Since 1950, United States population swelled 7.0 percent while the volume of crime increased 26.7 percent (almost 4 times the percentage increase in population). Specifically, the criminality of the Nation increased 18.4 percent in this period. (For each 100,000 persons in the general population in 1950, there were 1,187.8 major crimes. For each 100,000 persons in the estimated population as of July 1, 1954, there were 1,406.5 major crimes.)

Crimes Against the Person. (Crimes aimed at persons rather than property.) Criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault victims numbered 123,830 in 1954, or 520 more than the 123,310 in 1953. Percentagewise the increase was 0.4—due solely to increases in rapes and aggravated assaults. Criminal homicides decreased.

Criminal Homicide. The 12,260 dead at the hands of killers get no solace from the 4.3 percent decrease in criminal homicides during 1954. Nevertheless, the lives of 550 persons were spared by the downtrend. Criminal homicides in these figures are of two main types; (1) wilful killings (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter) and (2) killings resulting from grossly negligent acts (manslaughter by negligence).

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters decreased 3.8 percent in 1954. The 6,850 killings of this type were 270 less than the 7,120 in 1953. In the 20 years since 1934, 146,869 persons have been wilfully and unlawfully slain in the United States. The high year in that period was 1946 with 8,442 wilful killings. Not all years in the past 20 have had decreases in this crime but an examination of murders per 100,000 in the general population according to yearly population estimates indicates a generally favorable trend in murders. For each 100,000 persons there were 6.1 murders in 1935 as compared with 4.2 in 1954. The 1954 murder rate (4.2 per 100,000 population) was the lowest for the 20-year period.

Manslaughter by Negligence. Victims who died because others were grossly negligent numbered 5,410 in 1954. This was 280 deaths less than the 5,690 in 1953 or a decrease of 4.9 percent. Motor vehicle deaths make up most of these totals, but not all traffic deaths are counted as crimes. (National Safety Council estimates 36,300 motor vehicle deaths in 1954. So, something less than 15 percent of these are classed by the police as manslaughters.)

Rape. Over 18,000 women were victims of rapists in 1954, a 0.7 percent increase over the 17,900 rapes in 1953, and about one-half of them were forcible in nature as contrasted with the statutory offenses.

Aggravated Assault. Shootings, cuttings, and other felonious assaults (except rapes) numbered 93,540 in 1954. This means that 940 more persons were brutally assaulted (a 1 percent increase over 1953).

Crimes Against Property. Robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft, grouped, increased 5.3 percent. The 2,143,420 crimes of this type in 1954 were 107,650 more than the 2,035,770 in 1953. Property valued at an estimated 413 million dollars was stolen. (Police recovered about 55 percent of this dollar loss.)

Robbery. There were 67,420 armed and strong-arm robberies in 1954. This is 6.8 percent more than in 1953 and represents an increase second only to burglary. The average loss per robbery was \$219, indicating a loss of over 14 million dollars to this crime.

Burglary—breaking or entering showed the highest increase of all crimes in 1954, 8.4 percent. The 40,000 additional crimes brought total unlawful entries of business houses, homes and other structures to 519,190 for the year. At an average loss of \$176, the total loss was 91 million dollars in property and money or about 13 million dollars more than in 1953.

Larceny-theft (except autos) was third highest in increases in 1954, 5.8 percent. At \$74 per offense, over 99 million dollars in cash and property were taken in the 1,340,870 crimes of this type. There were almost 74,000 more thefts in 1954 than in 1953.

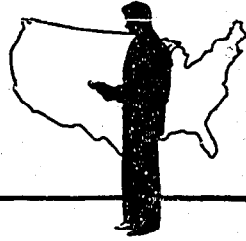
Auto theft decreased 4.7 percent. The 215,940 auto thefts in 1954 averaged \$963 per theft and 94 percent were recovered. The 12,956 unrecovered represent a loss of 12 million dollars.

Estimates show conservative picture of major crime problem in United States. (Crimes classed as major by police are identified in table 24. These are the Part I crimes of the uniform crime reporting program described on pages 118 and 119.)

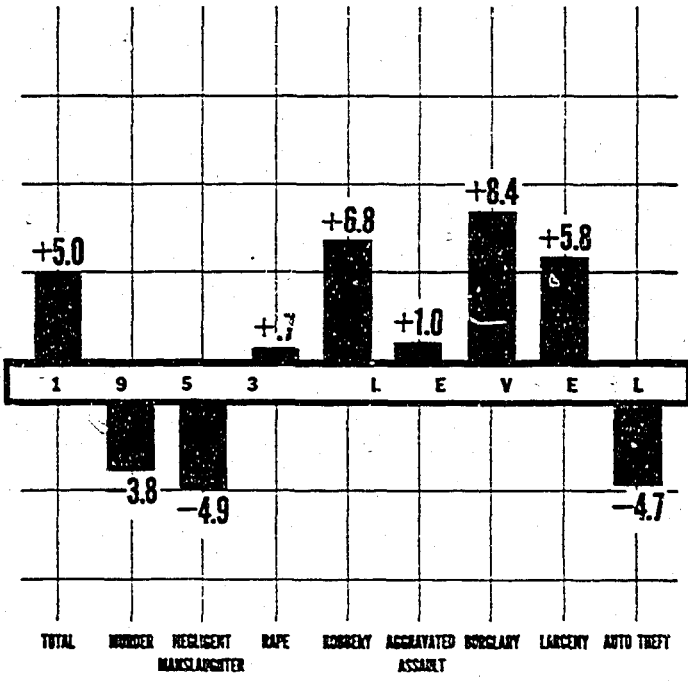
Certain important crimes are not included in the major crime estimate. This is because the estimates of total major crime are based on "offenses known" as reported by police. Offenses known

CRIME TREND--U. S.

BASED ON THE ESTIMATED
NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES



1953 - 1954 PERCENT CHANGE



FBI CHART

FIGURE 8.

information, as shown by table 24, does not include such crimes as arson, other sex crimes, carrying concealed weapons, embezzlement, and so forth. When this program was designed, police designated the Part I crimes ("offenses known") as those constituting the major crime problem. The only information available for crimes not listed in the "major crime" group consists of arrest figures. Arrest data, of course, do not show the total crimes that have occurred.

Reliability of major crime estimates is considered excellent since actual counts of crime for three-fourths of the population are available. Reports used are from police representing almost 65.2 percent of the rural population and 89.3 percent of the urban (city) population. The estimating procedure adjusts for calculated incompleteness in reports from some rural areas. A complete set of reports for 1953 and 1954 from identical contributors was used in the trend figures for total United States crime.

With particular reference to larger cities representing substantial segments of the population, the following is important: A critical review and evaluation of all reports received under this program are made to detect incompleteness or radical increases or decreases in the crime figures. There are two primary methods used to correct deviations from acceptable standards in record keeping and reporting: (1) extensive correspondence; and (2) personal contacts with contributors. Contacts are made by the FBI and the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Incomplete reports are not used. When a police department corrects a demonstrated deficiency in its reporting procedure, a comparison of current complete reports with previous incomplete reports demonstrates only the extent of the previous incompleteness. Such figures are not used in crime trend figures.

When correctly compiled reports from such a department are available (usually after at least 18 months of complete and acceptable reporting), the reports are then used for trend figures for a 6-month period. For example, the first 6 months of this year are compared with the first 6 months of last year. At the end of two calendar years of complete reporting, the department's figures are then used in annual crime trend figures.

Thus, a reliable index to crime volume and fluctuation is shown from year to year in the published figures. Modern business-like record keeping is widespread among law enforcement agencies today. The progress of record keeping over a 25-year period has been reflected in improved quality in crime reports. Because of the method of obtaining yearly trend figures, as mentioned above, this gradual change does not affect the validity of short-term trends or projections based on chosen segments of the 25 years but should be considered in any calculations attempting a long-range study.

Methods of evaluating trend figures. There are several methods available for test checking these crime trend figures: (1) actual examination of police records at the source and (2) comparisons of crimes reported by police with insured losses. These methods have been used by the FBI, the Uniform Crime Records Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and students of the crime problem. For the casual inquirer, more readily available procedures may be utilized. Fluctuations up and down (within reasonable limits) are normal. These may be observed in trend figures by totals, by cities grouped by size, by geographic area, and by the actual figures of individual cities as published in this bulletin.

Also, arrest figures published in the semiannual issue of this bulletin show that they follow generally the trend changes noted in offenses known to the police. Arrest records have long been standardized and have been singularly free of allegations of manipulation.

Homicide figures can be independently checked against vital statistics collected by the National Office of Vital Statistics. Arson violations are not reported under this program except in arrest figures but these crimes are reported by state fire marshals to the National Fire Protection Association, Boston, Massachusetts. Their figures reflect large increases in this crime in recent years (from 1952 to 1953, the increase in crimes of arson was 19 percent).

There is not readily available any accurate measure as to the volume of criminal acts not brought to the attention of the police and hence not reflected in these tables. The original research prior to 1930 led to the conclusion that the Part I classes (criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) covered those offenses which experience had shown were most generally and completely reported to the police. Subsequent studies over the years bear out the soundness of this position.

Property loss, recovery and other analyses applied to estimated crime figures were obtained from Supplemental Crime Data, pages 107-109.

TABLE 24.—CRIME TRENDS, URBAN AND RURAL

[Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1953-54]

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1953	1954	Number	Percent
TOTAL	2,159,090	2,267,250	+108,170	+5.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	7,120	6,850	-270	-3.8
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5,690	5,410	-280	-4.9
Rape.....	17,900	18,030	+130	+0.7
Robbery.....	63,100	67,430	+4,330	+6.8
Aggravated assault.....	92,600	93,540	+940	+1.0
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	479,120	519,190	+40,070	+8.4
Larceny—theft.....	1,267,020	1,340,870	+73,850	+5.8
Auto theft.....	226,530	215,940	-10,590	-4.7

Urban Crime Trends

Crime rose 7.4 percent in 1954 in cities under 10,000 in population. For other city groups the increases ranged from +2.4 percent to +4.5 percent. The upswing in crime for all cities continued through 1954 for a 4.0 percent rise in the seventh consecutive year of crime increases in cities throughout the Nation. With cities grouped by size, no decrease in total crime is seen for any population group.

The net gain of 4.0 percent for total crimes in all cities resulted from a continuation of increases in five crime classes: Rape, +1.6 percent; Robbery, +8.4 percent; Aggravated assault, +0.7 percent; Burglary, +6.7 percent; and Larceny, +4.8 percent. Murder, negligent manslaughter and auto theft decreased.

City murders continued the decline started in 1953 with a 2.3 percent decrease in 1954. The decrease was sharpest in cities with from 100,000 to 250,000 population, -6.6 percent. All cities over 50,000 had decreases while those under 50,000 had increases. The smallest city group (under 10,000 population) led the city groups under 50,000 with an increase of 6.4 percent.

Negligent manslaughters decreased 6.4 percent in cities during 1954, a sharp reversal of the 6.4 percent increase in 1953. Cities with 10,000 to 25,000 population listed the biggest decrease, 13.3 percent. Their next larger neighbors, 25,000 to 50,000 population, had a gain of 5.3 percent.

Auto thefts dropped 4.7 percent in 1954 after a 5.1 percent rise in 1953. This decline was general in all city groups and ranged from -6.2 percent in the 50,000-100,000 group to -3.2 in the smallest cities (under 10,000 population).

With cities grouped geographically (table 26), increases in total crime occurred in all areas with the exception of the South Atlantic States where a 1.2 percent decrease is shown for 1954. Increases in other geographic divisions range from 1.1 percent in the Pacific States to a high of 9.5 percent in the West North Central States. Table 26 shows variations among the individual geographic areas from the over-all trend noted for all cities as one group. These variations are similar to those that can be found among the cities grouped by size as shown in table 25.

Notable variations from the over-all trend include a 10.3 percent increase in murders in the Mountain States, a 20.8 percent increase in negligent manslaughters in the East South Central States, an 8.1 percent decrease in rape in the East North Central States, a 3.2 percent decrease in the Pacific States in the robbery classification, a 5.3 percent decrease in the East North Central States for aggravated assault and a 7.5 percent increase in auto thefts in the New England States.

Crime trend computation. This is discussed in more detail in the text concerning 1954 major crime totals. The preparation of crime trends in this bulletin involves the selection of complete sets of reports from identical cities for the years studied. When it is known that the reports of any city do not meet the standards established under this program, they are not used for either period of the comparison.

The best known index to the fluctuations in the total volume of crime is found in trend figures of offenses known to the police. The trend figures are not related to units of population as are crime rates given later in this bulletin. The trend figures broken down by cities grouped according to size and by geographic areas permit studies of the indicated segments. They are of primary interest to law enforcement officials in connection with their review of crime trends in their individual jurisdictions.

TABLE 25.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1953-54, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Offenses known to the police in 2,375 cities, total population 75,064,168, based on 1950 decennial census

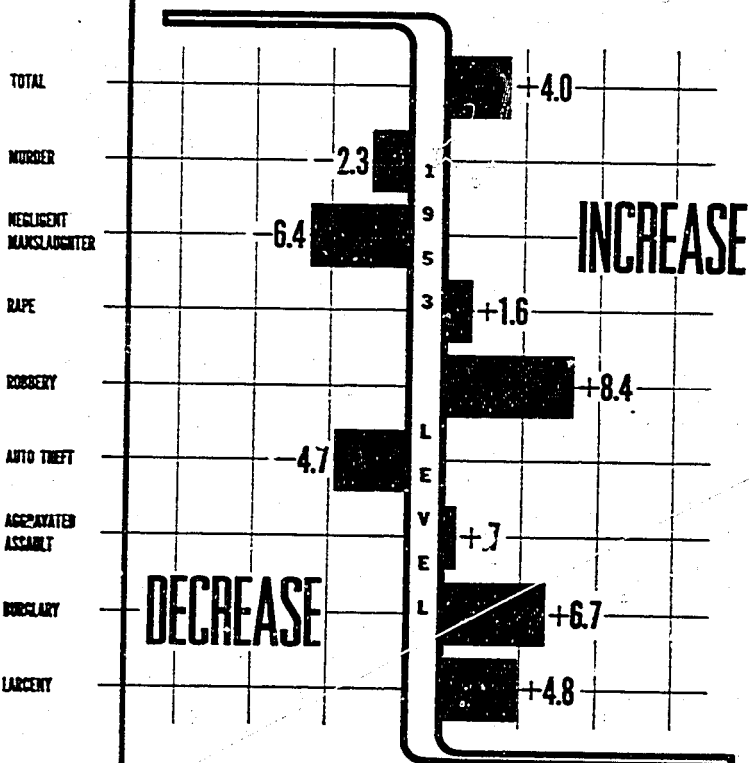
Population group	Total	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL:									
1953.....	1,341,948	3,654	2,639	8,890	48,568	63,665	311,807	755,317	147,499
1954.....	1,396,282	3,570	2,470	9,034	52,665	64,134	332,687	791,203	140,539
Percent change.....	+4.0	-2.3	-6.4	+1.6	+8.4	+0.7	+6.7	+4.6	-4.7
Group I: 38 cities over 250,000; total population, 31,880,928:									
1953.....	674,160	2,233	1,500	5,642	35,615	40,034	163,125	340,078	55,353
1954.....	702,578	1,964	1,373	5,858	39,704	41,361	174,023	356,839	51,456
Percent change.....	+4.2	-3.4	-8.5	+3.8	+10.9	+1.8	+6.7	+4.9	-4.6
Group II: 63 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 9,334,520:									
1953.....	185,116	575	368	1,015	4,999	7,629	44,386	105,893	20,251
1954.....	191,356	537	331	979	5,156	7,706	47,936	109,536	19,175
Percent change.....	+3.4	-6.6	-10.1	-3.5	+3.1	+1.0	+8.0	+3.4	-5.3
Group III: 126 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 8,904,958:									
1953.....	150,956	348	270	683	2,591	6,574	32,823	92,496	14,869
1954.....	154,569	340	277	640	1,824	6,962	34,843	95,353	13,950
Percent change.....	+2.4	-2.3	+2.6	-6.3	-2.3	+3.2	+6.2	+3.1	-6.2
Group IV: 232 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 8,191,991:									
1953.....	129,101	269	244	552	1,923	3,490	27,050	84,664	10,909
1954.....	134,819	375	257	541	2,066	3,471	28,677	89,156	10,476
Percent change.....	+4.5	+2.2	+5.3	-2.0	+7.4	-0.5	+6.0	+5.3	-4.0
Group V: 631 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 5,731,092:									
1953.....	133,348	256	130	541	1,808	3,273	28,194	88,962	10,164
1954.....	138,500	270	136	595	1,796	3,211	29,898	92,793	9,807
Percent change.....	+3.9	+5.5	-13.3	+10.0	-0.7	-1.9	+6.0	+4.3	-3.3
Group VI: 1,283 cities under 10,000; total population, 7,020,679:									
1953.....	69,265	173	106	457	1,130	2,065	16,229	43,242	5,893
1954.....	74,360	184	102	421	1,119	2,023	17,290	47,546	5,675
Percent change.....	+7.4	+6.4	-3.8	-7.9	-1.0	-2.0	+6.2	+10.0	-3.2



URBAN CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

1953 - 1954 PERCENT CHANGE



FBI CHART

2,378 CITIES

TOTAL POPULATION 75,064,168

FIGURE 9.

TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1953-54, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES

[Offenses known to the police in 2,378 cities, total population, 75,064,168, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	Total	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL:									
1953.....	1,341,946	3,654	2,635	5,590	48,566	63,665	311,807	755,317	147,409
1954.....	1,596,232	3,570	2,470	9,034	52,065	64,134	332,667	791,203	140,539
Percent change.....	+4.0	-2.3	-6.4	+1.6	+5.4	+1.7	+8.7	+4.5	-4.7
New England, 170 cities: population, 6,141,630:									
1953.....	69,501	81	210	353	265	245	15,675	38,679	7,083
1954.....	64,758	72	178	273	257	285	16,164	38,503	7,626
Percent change.....	+1.9	-11.1	-15.2	+12.0	+3.5	-4.3	+3.8	+3	+7.5
Connecticut, 26 cities: population, 1,212,695:									
1953.....	14,463	23	62	71	204	376	3,917	8,469	1,341
1954.....	13,470	17	38	68	211	312	3,614	7,751	1,459
Maine, 16 cities: population, 307,096:									
1953.....	2,957	5	5	15	25	20	586	2,018	313
1954.....	3,117	7	4	6	26	34	645	2,137	258
Massachusetts, 86 cities: population, 3,581,439:									
1953.....	34,679	45	125	188	571	412	8,226	20,772	4,340
1954.....	37,000	41	115	241	612	436	9,129	21,502	4,924
New Hampshire, 16 cities: population, 270,848:									
1953.....	2,153	1	6	11	10	10	516	1,443	161
1954.....	2,079	1	10	14	11	15	409	1,508	113
Rhode Island, 17 cities: population, 673,738:									
1953.....	8,352	7	11	41	93	107	2,161	5,080	832
1954.....	8,199	6	9	37	74	89	2,188	5,001	795
Vermont, 9 cities: population, 257,730:									
1953.....	862		1	7	2		169	597	86
1954.....	873		2	7	3	1	179	604	77
Middle Atlantic, 545 cities: population, 18,105,993:									
1953.....	246,466	422	661	1,773	11,156	12,291	69,891	126,417	25,351
1954.....	259,616	521	494	2,041	12,395	12,889	74,142	133,559	24,085
Percent change.....	+5.3	+23.7	-17.8	+15.1	+15.1	+4.5	+6.1	+5.5	+6
New Jersey, 141 cities: population, 3,266,395:									
1953.....	39,558	87	128	240	1,270	1,801	11,485	20,163	4,382
1954.....	40,477	93	132	255	1,304	1,532	12,112	20,737	4,402
New York, 173 cities: population, 11,686,709:									
1953.....	182,387	364	425	1,395	9,394	9,846	52,782	91,366	16,815
1954.....	192,805	370	367	1,628	10,874	10,234	55,649	97,850	16,833
Pennsylvania, 231 cities: population, 3,152,889:									
1953.....	24,323	41	48	138	472	557	5,624	14,886	2,737
1954.....	26,334	58	55	118	517	603	6,281	15,762	2,940
East North Central, 578 cities: population, 18,195,036:									
1953.....	296,314	801	540	2,308	14,719	15,077	59,544	173,483	32,053
1954.....	317,549	753	491	2,116	16,875	15,384	68,512	186,892	29,126
Percent change.....	+7.2	-6.0	-9.1	-8.1	+14.7	-5.3	+15.4	+7.8	-8.2
Illinois, 142 cities: population, 5,816,398:									
1953.....	80,404	326	186	673	7,714	4,927	19,105	37,292	10,181
1954.....	83,445	315	170	575	8,693	4,718	22,610	38,914	7,450
Indiana, 80 cities: population, 1,999,323:									
1953.....	37,122	79	64	170	1,030	930	8,270	22,524	4,046
1954.....	37,170	71	48	182	984	774	8,730	22,637	3,744

TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1953-54, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
East North Central—Continued									
Michigan, 109 cities: population, 3,572,121:									
1953.....	87,499	176	117	930	3,450	4,837	15,769	52,196	10,024
1954.....	97,989	167	93	930	4,218	4,935	18,766	58,310	10,530
Ohio, 166 cities: population, 4,732,262:									
1953.....	69,136	201	141	371	2,272	2,056	13,222	44,672	6,201
1954.....	78,204	181	145	318	2,775	1,596	15,222	49,865	6,032
Wisconsin, 81 cities: population, 1,774,727:									
1953.....	22,153	19	32	159	247	327	2,969	16,799	1,601
1954.....	22,781	19	35	111	205	341	3,134	17,266	1,650
West North Central, 268 cities: population, 6,138,417:									
1953.....	97,536	298	157	650	5,189	5,661	21,036	58,145	19,499
1954.....	196,799	202	162	647	5,732	5,519	25,839	62,919	19,787
Percent change.....	+9.5	-2.4	+3.2	-5	+17.4	-3.9	+13.3	+9.9	+2.7
Iowa, 61 cities: population, 1,076,032:									
1953.....	13,345	12	7	54	159	115	2,494	9,463	1,041
1954.....	14,485	9	12	48	130	112	3,166	9,984	1,024
Kansas, 49 cities: population, 796,192:									
1953.....	14,506	29	17	88	343	444	3,461	8,954	1,170
1954.....	13,159	38	17	102	313	480	3,800	9,329	1,110
Minnesota, 62 cities: population, 1,470,236:									
1953.....	21,294	17	55	124	535	135	4,592	13,474	2,362
1954.....	22,648	8	64	99	704	174	5,556	14,885	2,158
Missouri, 40 cities: population, 1,908,223:									
1953.....	36,807	140	67	360	1,990	2,848	8,426	18,187	4,788
1954.....	40,970	131	43	367	2,448	2,612	9,422	20,606	5,336
Nebraska, 26 cities: population, 532,561:									
1953.....	7,553	10	9	12	123	109	1,320	5,080	890
1954.....	7,961	14	16	13	111	125	1,224	5,561	897
North Dakota, 13 cities: population, 164,817:									
1953.....	2,013		1	5	14	3	335	1,537	118
1954.....	2,505		1	5	15	5	337	1,981	161
South Dakota, 17 cities: population, 190,356:									
1953.....	2,018		1	7	16	7	408	1,450	129
1954.....	2,041	3	4	13	11	11	325	1,573	101
South Atlantic, 221 cities: population, 7,598,347:									
1953.....	171,055	797	290	1,074	4,652	17,768	59,281	86,766	20,426
1954.....	168,287	762	317	991	4,583	17,687	59,657	86,980	18,157
Percent change.....	-1.2	-4.4	+9.5	-7.4	-2.2	-7	+7	+2	-11.1
Delaware, 3 cities: population, 121,758:									
1953.....	2,788	4	2	6	59	23	597	1,761	336
1954.....	2,983	7	10	1	65	26	620	1,850	284
Florida, 43 cities: population, 1,289,378:									
1953.....	33,205	142	63	82	867	1,495	9,459	17,739	3,358
1954.....	38,347	132	87	71	1,013	1,299	11,459	19,217	3,069
Georgia, 26 cities: population, 1,027,777:									
1953.....	21,099	157	45	128	496	2,287	4,977	10,006	3,003
1954.....	20,782	174	40	105	491	2,077	5,097	10,146	2,632

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1953-54, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—break-in or enter-in	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
South Atlantic—Con.									
Maryland, 16 cities; population, 1,143,500:									
1953.....	27,927	60	19	261	1,016	1,678	5,946	13,415	5,512
1954.....	25,098	88	10	195	773	1,779	5,276	11,890	5,087
North Carolina, 53 cities; population, 1,083,498:									
1953.....	19,971	129	58	102	290	3,964	4,377	9,485	1,566
1954.....	20,640	116	69	115	328	3,950	4,274	10,225	1,563
South Carolina, 24 cities; population, 431,651:									
1953.....	8,843	8	8	45	97	566	1,951	5,332	806
1954.....	8,787	7	7	50	139	469	2,133	5,306	652
Virginia, 36 cities; population, 1,269,151:									
1953.....	30,615	144	68	209	805	3,012	6,277	16,657	3,243
1954.....	30,699	128	61	224	837	3,106	5,981	17,343	3,019
West Virginia, 19 cities; population, 429,456:									
1953.....	4,551	27	3	18	119	222	1,117	2,483	542
1954.....	5,015	15	6	16	103	273	1,203	2,920	479
East South Central, 91 cities; population, 2,937,398:									
1953.....	46,457	354	107	783	1,493	5,485	15,505	51,351	6,001
1954.....	49,287	375	122	837	1,497	5,489	14,449	53,359	5,789
Percent change.....	+6.1	+5.0	+20.8	+22.8	+3	—2	+8.6	+8.6	—3.6
Alabama, 27 cities; population, 894,423:									
1953.....	13,458	141	20	56	328	1,149	4,241	6,018	1,505
1954.....	12,439	134	31	74	325	1,081	4,712	6,934	1,148
Kentucky, 29 cities; population, 735,119:									
1953.....	16,260	79	29	73	668	1,045	4,180	7,623	2,563
1954.....	16,532	67	32	91	675	1,107	3,995	8,279	2,286
Mississippi, 15 cities; population, 304,024:									
1953.....	3,078	24	1	13	35	168	959	1,670	208
1954.....	3,519	28	9	15	36	160	1,509	1,774	291
Tennessee, 20 cities; population, 1,093,832:									
1953.....	13,641	120	51	51	462	1,133	3,923	6,173	1,728
1954.....	14,797	146	50	57	464	1,141	4,533	6,342	2,064
West South Central, 145 cities; population, 5,331,768:									
1953.....	117,691	651	251	659	2,596	4,640	28,310	65,982	14,742
1954.....	120,757	489	248	700	2,756	5,207	29,151	67,716	14,483
Percent change.....	+2.6	-8.4	-1.2	+9.5	+6.2	+12.2	+2.9	+2.6	-1.7
Arkansas, 17 cities; population, 328,975:									
1953.....	5,249	33	12	29	126	317	1,339	2,945	427
1954.....	5,486	23	16	33	210	320	1,491	3,026	378
Louisiana, 15 cities; population, 727,375:									
1953.....	10,513	63	56	170	436	645	1,997	4,725	2,426
1954.....	12,448	80	58	174	587	670	2,040	5,381	3,458
Oklahoma, 32 cities; population, 808,349:									
1953.....	16,941	48	29	70	293	323	3,719	9,959	1,800
1954.....	16,758	45	30	69	321	322	4,250	10,360	1,361
Texas, 81 cities; population, 3,467,069:									
1953.....	85,686	390	154	379	1,741	3,355	21,225	48,353	10,089
1954.....	86,043	341	144	435	1,638	3,895	21,350	48,951	9,291

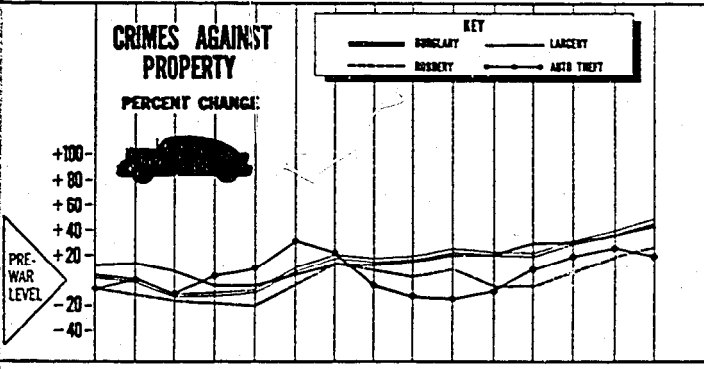
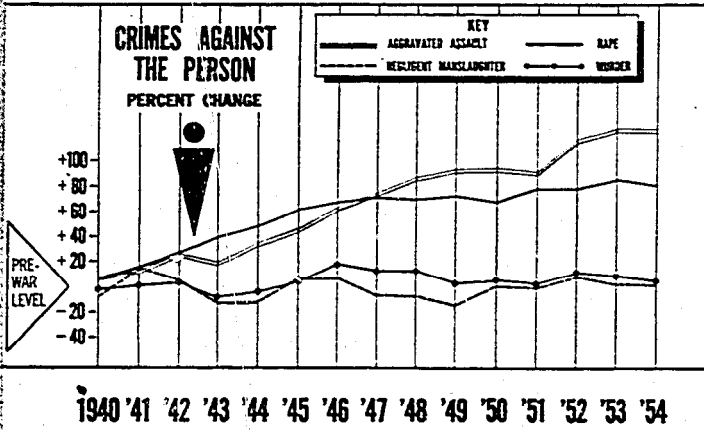
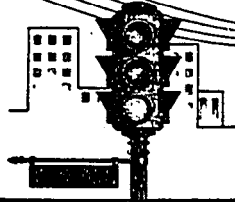
TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1953-54, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Mountain, 114 cities; population, 2,003,408:									
1953.....	52,892	78	23	290	1,290	788	11,685	27,599	5,073
1954.....	55,976	89	31	318	1,379	979	12,219	28,889	5,052
Percent change.....	+5.6	+19.5	+19.0	+22.5	+8.7	+14.6	+5.0	+6.8	-1
Arizona, 13 cities; population, 222,780:									
1953.....	9,810	14	5	46	262	164	2,249	5,909	1,161
1954.....	10,727	18	7	58	227	307	2,121	6,947	1,042
Colorado, 27 cities; population, 726,569:									
1953.....	18,449	39	7	102	603	314	5,015	10,802	1,567
1954.....	19,417	30	13	125	688	334	5,005	11,515	1,704
Idaho, 21 cities; population, 199,622:									
1953.....	4,960	4	3	25	41	53	845	3,675	314
1954.....	4,918	4		11	46	23	824	3,702	304
Montana, 14 cities; population, 199,030:									
1953.....	4,454	4	10	23	99	72	671	3,067	508
1954.....	4,741	7	4	36	120	114	661	3,300	499
Nevada, 5 cities; population, 52,815:									
1953.....	1,835	2	1	4	60	16	361	1,067	124
1954.....	2,259	5		10	71	14	640	1,342	177
New Mexico, 8 cities; population, 143,667:									
1953.....	3,109	3	3	21	64	63	747	1,777	431
1954.....	3,617	7	3	19	76	81	1,029	1,943	459
Utah, 15 cities; population, 347,421:									
1953.....	8,126	11	13	26	94	62	1,478	5,644	798
1954.....	8,234	12	7	35	88	70	1,628	5,672	732
Wyoming, 11 cities; population, 111,504:									
1953.....	2,250	1		13	37	42	329	1,658	170
1954.....	2,045	3		21	43	34	341	1,468	133
Pacific, 246 cities; population, 8,612,171:									
1953.....	219,918	299	146	1,665	8,630	7,109	51,172	151,069	27,865
1954.....	222,623	309	121	1,698	8,351	7,645	51,633	151,531	28,719
Percent change.....	+1.1	+3.5	-4.8	+3.1	-3.2	+7.5	+2.7	+2.5	+3.2
California, 177 cities; population, 6,773,898:									
1953.....	204,941	240	388	1,462	7,588	6,705	43,586	122,101	22,801
1954.....	207,218	256	372	1,429	7,301	7,184	45,074	124,344	21,288
Oregon, 30 cities; population, 666,102:									
1953.....	15,468	14	28	67	302	202	3,391	10,224	1,240
1954.....	15,484	16	24	32	330	215	3,357	10,338	952
Washington, 39 cities; population, 1,172,171:									
1953.....	29,539	45	30	136	770	202	6,185	18,737	3,424
1954.....	29,921	37	28	127	720	246	6,202	19,632	2,909

URBAN CRIME TRENDS

1940-54 TREND VERSUS 1937-39 AVERAGE

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
363 Cities—Total Population 47,586,584



FBI CHART

FIGURE 10.

Long-term Urban Trends

Crime during and after World War II. Contrasts in crime experience following the major upheaval of war are shown in figure 10. Crime figures for the years 1937-39 were used as prewar averages (used as the base line for the graphs).

Figure 10 and table 27 present crime figures for 18 years from 363 cities. The same cities are represented for each year of the study. All cities used are over 25,000 in population. The combined population of these cities was 47,586,584 in 1950. Their 1940 population was 40,951,490.

The selection of returns for inclusion in this study involved the same considerations outlined in the text preceding table 24.

TABLE 27.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1937-54

Offenses known to the police in 363 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants, total population 47,586,584 based on 1950 decennial census

Year	Total	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Man- slaughter by negli- gence	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
1937.....	687,149	2,813	2,241	7,527	30,413	21,482	149,237	356,754	100,663
1938.....	671,707	2,416	1,635	7,431	31,288	21,175	149,163	375,883	86,916
1939.....	685,592	2,565	1,437	3,671	28,217	21,541	135,287	399,686	82,608
1940.....	722,324	2,519	1,622	3,707	28,097	22,539	157,637	472,857	92,356
1941.....	737,665	2,611	2,015	4,051	28,830	23,823	151,256	428,213	90,737
1942.....	632,233	2,671	1,844	4,459	25,633	28,753	134,554	404,932	51,225
1943.....	637,059	2,375	1,540	4,921	23,011	25,359	137,556	367,100	93,467
1944.....	663,330	2,455	1,556	5,298	24,129	28,717	141,124	366,291	98,680
1945.....	754,388	2,681	1,861	5,686	29,881	31,102	166,903	397,514	118,758
1946.....	803,995	3,051	1,872	5,874	34,362	34,667	183,723	429,513	110,836
1947.....	775,943	2,911	1,645	6,022	33,199	37,247	179,645	437,794	88,085
1948.....	780,094	2,915	1,634	5,995	31,403	39,787	181,386	436,357	80,617
1949.....	810,714	2,662	1,509	6,056	33,315	41,373	190,722	456,649	78,333
1950.....	810,945	2,719	1,773	5,926	33,336	41,404	187,016	458,112	84,629
1951.....	858,470	2,645	1,750	6,285	32,497	40,896	185,667	491,970	96,360
1952.....	901,175	2,860	1,902	6,363	32,833	45,333	201,311	500,354	108,230
1953.....	943,455	2,805	1,799	6,534	36,449	48,241	212,477	519,633	115,517
1954.....	977,787	2,709	1,783	6,395	39,328	48,199	224,465	541,285	109,633

Rural Crime Trends

Rural crime rose 8.3 percent in 1954. The rise was dominated by increases of 12.8 percent in burglaries and 9.9 percent in larcenies. Increases, though less pronounced, were registered for aggravated assault (+2.1 percent) and robbery (+0.1 percent). Murder, negligent manslaughter, rape and auto theft declined during 1954 in areas outside the cities.

Murder led the decreases, a 6.2 percent dip, followed by auto theft, down 4.6 percent. Negligent manslaughters declined 2.9 percent and the change in the rape classification was only slightly downward, -0.3 percent.

Rural crime trends are from 1,525 law enforcement agencies. In 1953 and 1954 these 1,525 agencies sent in reports for rural areas (outside the limits of urban communities). These agencies represent a rural population of almost 37,000,000 (1950 decennial census).

TABLE 2S.—RURAL CRIME TRENDS, 1953-54

[Based on reports of 1,378 sheriffs, 137 rural village officers, and 10 State police; total rural population 36,937,638, based on the 1950 decennial census]

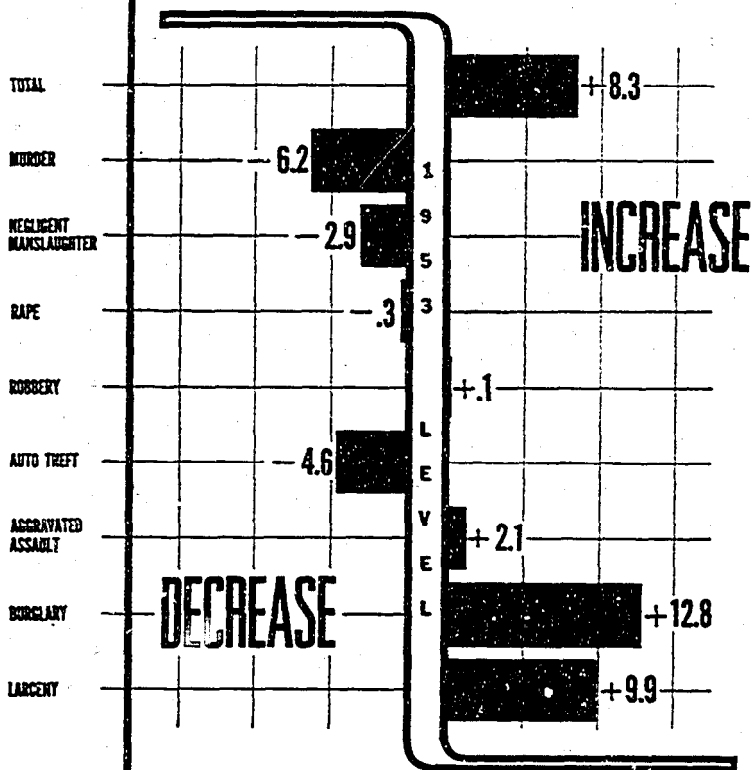
Offense	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1953	1954	
TOTAL	239,883	259,601	+8.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,716	1,610	-6.2
Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,920	1,864	-2.9
Rape.....	4,453	4,339	-2.3
Robbery.....	7,106	7,113	+0.1
Aggravated assault.....	13,231	13,514	+2.1
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	78,832	88,943	+12.8
Larceny— theft.....	108,906	119,675	+9.9
Auto theft.....	23,619	22,543	-4.6



RURAL CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

1953 - 1954 PERCENT CHANGE



REPORTING AREA

Sheriffs' Offices - 1,378

State Police - 10

Rural Villages - 137

Rural Population - 36,937,638

FBI CHART

FIGURE 11.

Monthly Variations

There is no day of rest on the crime calendar. Most days are bad, the others are worse. The restless activity of criminals rolls up an average daily crime total that permits no letdown of police vigilance. Some crimes flourish in warm weather, some prefer the cooler months, but they all flourish.

The seasonal variations in crime are apparent in the 1954 crime data.

The crimes against the person of murder, rape and aggravated assault are warm-month crimes. (Crimes against property are cool-month crimes.) Negligent manslaughter (principally traffic killings) is a cool-month crime, the only "personal" crime that does not reach its peak in the warmer months.

Murders, rapes, and aggravated assaults were highest in the third quarter of the year with July the high month for each.

Crimes Against Property. The first and last quarters of the year saw the highs for these crimes. By quarters, robbery and burglary were highest in the first while larceny and auto theft were highest in the fourth. By month, a slightly different picture is obtained. Robbery was high in January, while the other three property crimes were high in February.

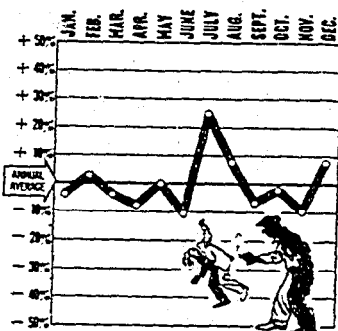
Negligent manslaughter follows generally the hazardous driving conditions curve. It was highest in the last quarter of the year, rising to its top peak in December. Its curve does not conform to that for other crimes against the person.

MONTHLY VARIATIONS

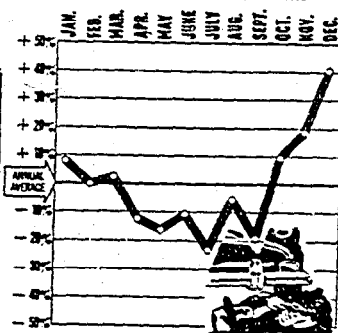
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1954
 2,583 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES - TOTAL POPULATION 79,754,626

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

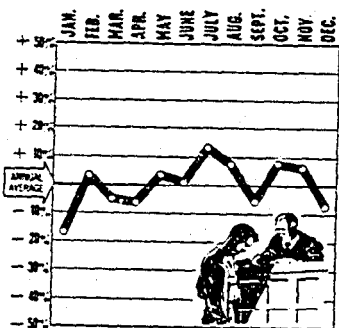
MURDER



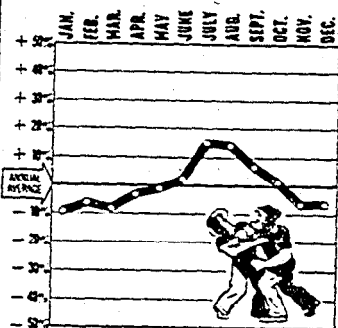
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER



RAPE



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



FBI CHART

FIGURE 12.

TABLE 29.—MONTHLY VARIATIONS, URBAN COMMUNITIES, 1954

[Daily average, offenses known to the police in 2,583 cities, total population 79,754,626, based on 1950 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	10.5	7.4	28.7	155.7	185.7	972.2	2,267.7	408.6
January-March.....	10.3	7.7	25.0	184.7	171.0	1,058.2	2,203.1	424.0
April-June.....	9.9	6.4	26.6	138.8	184.6	928.0	2,373.8	395.7
July-September.....	11.4	6.3	22.1	139.1	208.1	929.0	2,261.3	387.1
October-December.....	10.4	9.1	27.3	160.7	178.6	974.9	2,331.4	427.8
January.....	10.1	8.0	23.2	196.7	168.4	1,043.0	2,019.0	370.0
February.....	10.8	7.4	22.6	185.3	174.1	1,114.2	2,370.1	445.1
March.....	10.1	7.6	22.4	162.8	170.7	1,022.8	2,236.4	419.0
April.....	9.7	6.5	23.0	144.4	180.0	956.4	2,266.4	402.4
May.....	10.5	6.2	22.7	137.9	183.9	917.1	2,137.7	395.2
June.....	9.4	6.2	22.0	134.1	160.0	810.8	2,328.6	389.6
July.....	13.1	5.7	22.2	140.2	213.8	922.7	2,245.2	385.1
August.....	11.3	7.0	22.7	142.0	212.0	954.0	2,180.1	388.3
September.....	9.8	6.0	22.2	134.9	188.2	909.6	2,148.4	387.9
October.....	10.3	8.1	22.6	142.6	187.9	911.3	2,355.1	433.3
November.....	9.5	8.8	22.4	158.2	173.6	989.7	2,356.6	434.3
December.....	11.3	10.4	24.7	181.3	174.2	1,024.2	2,283.3	425.6

MONTHLY VARIATIONS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1954

2,583 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES — TOTAL POPULATION 79,754,626

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

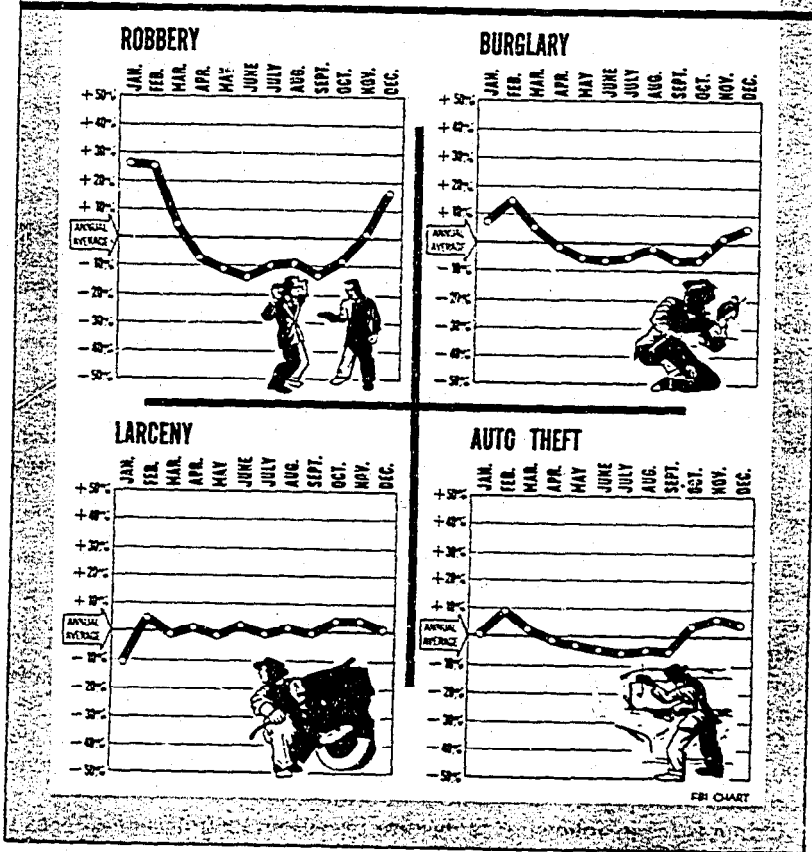


FIGURE 13.

CRIME RATES

Explanations of Rates

Crime rates eliminate differences due to population. Crime rates included in this publication are the number of crimes reported by the police expressed in terms of crimes per unit of population in the areas represented by the reporting law enforcement agencies. The unit of population used is 100,000 inhabitants. As indicated previously, *crime trends*, as distinguished from crime rates, represent the total number of crimes occurring or the crime volume dealt with by specific law enforcement agencies during two or more periods. *Crime rates* serve as a current index to the criminality of the population of the area.

Use of 1950 decennial census figures causes overstatement of crime rates. Extreme accuracy in rates can be approached only when population figures on a nationwide basis are available for individual cities as well as other reporting areas. Up-to-date estimates of population are available from the Bureau of the Census for the United States and for each state but these estimates do not furnish a breakdown by cities or as to urban and rural population.

Crime rates for the United States: The total estimated crimes as shown in table 24 represents estimates of the crimes occurring throughout the United States. These estimates can be used with the appropriate current population estimate to obtain crime rates for the United States if desired. For example, the July 1, 1954, estimate of population residing in the United States as published by the Bureau of the Census reflects 161,195,000 inhabitants. If the robbery rate per 100,000 inhabitants for the United States is desired, the 67,420 estimated robberies for the entire United States in 1954 can be converted to a robbery rate of 41.8 robbery offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

Computation of rates. One method of obtaining crime rates per 100,000 population is to divide 100,000 by the population involved and then multiply by the number of crimes.

Crime rates in following tables are based on 1950 decennial census figures. The following tables show the crimes reported by city police departments and law enforcement agencies covering rural areas converted to the number of crimes per 100,000 in the areas represented. As indicated above, allowances must be made for shifts in population since the 1950 decennial census if a highly accurate study is desired.

Projection of urban population, 1950-1954. Since the Bureau of the Census does not make estimates separately for urban areas and for rural areas, this has been done for the convenience of the reader

to demonstrate one of the factors that must be considered in any use of crime rate figures.

Urban Crime Rates

As an example of the possible effect of changes in population, a projection of the urban population by the least squares method was made on the basis of the experience of the 1930, 1940, and 1950 decennial censuses. On this basis, it is noted there has been an increase of over 7 percent in the urban population since the 1950 decennial census. To test the possible effect of the changes in the urban population on the urban crime rates published in the following tables, it was assumed that the cities represented in those tables experienced the 7 percent increase in population which was obtained for all urban population as above. After increasing the population of the cities represented in the following tables on urban crime rates by the 7 percent, the rates were refigured. Here is a comparison of the urban crime rates using the 1950 population and those prepared with an assumed 1954 population figure.

	Urban crime rates	
	1950 population	Estimated population (1954)
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	4.5	4.5
Negligent manslaughter.....	3.4	3.1
Rape.....	12.2	11.4
Robbery.....	71.2	66.4
Aggravated assault.....	85.0	79.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	444.9	414.6
Larceny— theft.....	1,037.8	977.2
Auto theft.....	187.0	174.3

It will be noted from the above comparative figures that the rates using 1954 population estimate figures are 6.8 percent less (before rounding off) than the rates shown in the following urban rate tables using the 1950 decennial census figures. Persons interested in estimated population figures as well as more detailed population estimating methods should direct an inquiry to the Bureau of the Census, General Federal Office Buildings Numbers 3 and 4, Suitland, Md.

Comparisons of crime rates: Differences in crime rates among cities, states, and geographic divisions are normal. Lack of consistency in the rates of one area with those of another should not be assumed to spring from a lack of uniformity in the compilation of the data. Certain consistencies can be noted in the rates of an individual area from year to year. All available usable reports for one year are used in preparing crime rate figures. Those reports known to be incomplete are not used.

The change in population in individual reporting areas may not agree with the projection of United States urban population used above for illustration purposes. For this reason, the latest most reliable local estimates of population should be obtained before attempting to compare crime rates between units as small as individual cities. Also, the numerous factors affecting the incidence of crime should be considered. Some of these factors are itemized on page 97.

TABLE 30.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1954, BY POPULATION GROUPS
 (Offenses known to the police and rate per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census)

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,583 cities: total population, 79,754,628:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,922	2,498	9,781	58,823	67,789	354,949	627,729	149,149
Rate per 100,000.....	4.8	3.4	12.2	71.2	85.0	444.9	1,037.8	187.0
GROUP I								
41 cities over 250,000; total population, 34,932,955:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,134	1,563	6,436	43,455	44,082	190,747	350,152	88,170
Rate per 100,000.....	6.1	4.5	18.4	124.4	126.2	546.0	1,088.2	252.4
GROUP II								
63 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 9,324,590:								
Number of offenses known.....	537	331	979	5,156	7,706	47,936	109,536	19,175
Rate per 100,000.....	5.8	3.5	10.5	55.2	82.6	513.5	1,173.5	205.4
GROUP III								
126 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 8,904,958:								
Number of offenses known.....	340	277	640	2,824	6,362	34,843	95,333	13,950
Rate per 100,000.....	3.8	3.1	7.2	31.7	71.4	391.3	1,070.6	156.7
GROUP IV								
242 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 8,549,860:								
Number of offenses known.....	298	268	571	2,192	3,708	30,090	92,414	10,588
Rate per 100,000.....	3.5	3.1	6.7	25.6	43.4	351.9	1,080.9	128.5
GROUP V								
668 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 10,266,438:								
Number of offenses known.....	298	138	646	1,959	3,537	32,120	98,151	10,568
Rate per 100,000.....	2.9	1.3	6.3	19.1	34.5	312.9	956.0	102.9
GROUP VI								
1,443 cities under 10,000; total population, 7,765,895:								
Number of offenses known.....	222	111	489	1,237	2,373	19,107	52,142	6,268
Rate per 100,000.....	2.9	1.4	6.3	15.9	30.6	246.0	671.4	81.1

TABLE 31.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1954, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	4.8	71.2	85.0	444.9	1,037.8	187.0
New England	1.2	15.1	14.2	260.9	621.6	122.7
Connecticut.....	1.4	17.4	25.7	298.0	639.2	120.3
Maine.....	2.4	7.9	10.6	210.8	674.2	80.6
Massachusetts.....	1.1	16.9	12.1	252.3	596.3	135.7
New Hampshire.....	.4	4.1	4.8	151.0	556.7	41.7
Rhode Island.....	.9	10.9	12.9	321.1	735.8	117.8
Vermont.....		2.7	1.8	173.2	557.7	76.2
Middle Atlantic	3.2	77.1	70.9	428.5	730.5	145.3
New Jersey.....	2.8	35.3	46.9	370.5	633.1	133.2
New York.....	3.7	92.8	87.3	474.9	828.1	144.0
Pennsylvania.....	3.7	69.2	51.9	383.9	593.1	154.8
East North Central	4.1	91.9	67.9	375.0	1,029.1	180.2
Illinois.....	5.4	147.8	80.4	387.7	988.0	127.5
Indiana.....	3.5	48.8	38.6	431.6	1,125.8	185.9
Michigan.....	4.3	107.3	128.0	482.7	1,498.1	288.3
Ohio.....	3.8	58.3	38.7	333.7	1,045.5	127.6
Wisconsin.....	1.1	11.5	19.2	176.2	970.7	92.9
West North Central	3.3	59.8	58.3	354.2	1,029.3	173.1
Iowa.....	1.0	12.1	10.2	292.0	918.5	83.5
Kansas.....	4.6	38.4	39.3	473.9	1,176.6	137.8
Minnesota.....	.5	48.8	11.9	372.9	1,033.8	144.8
Missouri.....	6.8	154.0	133.7	487.5	1,093.8	274.6
Nebraska.....	2.6	21.7	23.3	257.0	1,030.6	166.0
North Dakota.....		9.1	3.0	204.5	1,201.9	97.7
South Dakota.....	1.5	5.7	5.7	170.4	813.3	82.2
South Atlantic¹	10.0	52.1	229.9	519.5	1,159.3	236.4
Delaware.....	5.7	53.4	21.4	569.2	1,519.4	233.2
Florida.....	10.1	78.4	100.9	569.1	1,473.5	233.3
Georgia.....	18.6	46.5	198.7	488.2	945.3	250.3
Maryland.....	7.7	67.3	133.3	462.9	1,057.9	444.2
North Carolina.....	11.0	29.7	367.0	396.9	1,299.9	142.8
South Carolina.....	7.2	105.1	48.9	489.9	1,285.4	151.0
Virginia.....	10.0	66.2	245.0	473.0	1,285.1	239.0
West Virginia.....	3.5	23.2	69.6	274.0	651.2	109.2
East South Central	12.9	50.3	117.4	482.2	779.4	194.4
Alabama.....	14.8	36.0	119.7	524.4	770.6	127.4
Kentucky.....	9.8	89.7	158.2	335.9	1,086.8	303.8
Mississippi.....	9.4	17.3	48.4	371.2	582.7	99.7
Tennessee.....	14.7	45.0	111.3	449.7	633.8	204.0
West South Central	8.9	49.5	95.2	527.7	1,225.0	239.5
Arkansas.....	6.4	34.7	92.2	407.8	894.5	102.5
Louisiana.....	10.7	75.6	95.7	375.7	757.6	444.4
Oklahoma.....	5.4	37.4	38.2	503.0	1,221.1	162.4
Texas.....	9.7	45.7	109.9	600.9	1,375.0	259.1
Mountain	4.5	57.4	49.1	612.9	1,904.1	254.2
Arizona.....	8.4	101.5	135.9	957.5	3,139.3	476.2
Colorado.....	4.1	94.7	46.0	688.9	1,584.8	234.5
Idaho.....	1.8	21.9	12.3	385.5	1,821.0	141.4
Montana.....	3.4	61.0	58.1	328.5	1,613.3	246.0
Nevada.....	18.1	163.3	50.4	1,383.0	3,272.3	508.8
New Mexico.....	3.6	42.0	38.0	653.5	1,507.1	279.4
Utah.....	3.5	27.3	19.3	447.7	1,533.2	290.2
Wyoming.....	2.7	38.6	30.5	308.8	1,376.5	121.1
Pacific	3.6	98.5	58.3	633.6	1,794.6	290.5
California.....	3.8	107.5	105.6	665.4	1,835.6	313.2
Oregon.....	2.3	49.0	32.6	500.0	1,562.5	141.1
Washington.....	3.1	60.7	20.8	527.5	1,692.2	248.3

¹ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 32.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1954, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and Group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	4.5	71.2	55.0	444.9	1,037.8	157.0
New England	1.2	15.1	14.2	260.5	621.6	122.7
Group I.....	1.7	35.1	33.6	190.0	590.3	285.7
Group II.....	1.4	23.0	24.5	333.8	696.2	156.7
Group III.....	1.1	10.7	8.0	272.6	680.3	100.0
Group IV.....	1.8	8.5	5.3	249.4	598.3	63.1
Group V.....	1.1	3.8	3.5	223.1	325.8	33.2
Group VI.....	.6	2.6	5.2	183.9	497.5	52.4
Middle Atlantic	3.2	77.1	70.8	426.5	730.5	145.3
Group I.....	4.4	120.7	105.9	561.0	849.0	184.8
Group II.....	2.0	23.0	34.5	316.0	625.5	130.8
Group III.....	2.2	23.3	34.9	292.9	599.7	122.1
Group IV.....	1.1	13.1	15.3	247.6	638.2	79.4
Group V.....	1.7	12.6	14.8	197.7	549.9	72.3
Group VI.....	1.1	8.8	10.1	165.3	434.8	56.4
East North Central	4.1	91.5	67.8	375.0	1,029.1	160.2
Group I.....	6.1	160.0	108.5	437.9	1,056.9	204.1
Group II.....	4.4	63.6	78.3	458.8	1,213.9	166.7
Group III.....	2.3	37.2	39.3	341.0	1,114.6	144.9
Group IV.....	2.0	37.1	21.9	313.2	1,070.6	128.0
Group V.....	2.0	19.5	15.7	302.6	1,049.9	100.6
Group VI.....	1.4	15.6	11.7	234.2	588.4	69.6
West North Central	3.3	59.8	58.3	354.2	1,029.3	173.1
Group I.....	5.8	127.1	115.9	531.5	1,186.5	300.8
Group II.....	3.6	48.8	63.8	595.0	1,387.9	184.6
Group III.....	1.5	17.9	24.3	294.9	1,179.2	99.7
Group IV.....	1.2	16.7	9.8	225.8	680.6	57.9
Group V.....	1.7	12.2	9.7	257.9	823.9	78.9
Group VI.....	1.1	7.5	6.0	186.7	608.9	55.7
South Atlantic ¹	10.0	59.1	229.9	518.5	1,139.5	238.4
Group I.....	10.9	81.9	338.9	480.2	1,085.1	332.9
Group II.....	10.6	92.3	204.5	731.1	1,415.0	289.4
Group III.....	9.4	41.6	206.0	486.3	1,138.8	178.8
Group IV.....	9.6	30.9	174.3	362.3	1,323.4	171.7
Group V.....	8.2	17.6	167.4	414.0	683.0	123.3
Group VI.....	9.9	24.3	155.2	349.6	717.6	104.8
East South Central	12.9	50.3	117.4	452.2	779.4	194.4
Group I.....	11.3	76.0	148.7	583.0	917.3	248.7
Group II.....	19.8	55.4	84.3	588.0	813.0	137.7
Group III.....	9.5	40.1	182.0	522.3	865.1	163.7
Group IV.....	13.6	32.4	129.0	367.0	667.5	135.1
Group V.....	10.9	20.8	78.3	334.5	578.9	82.9
Group VI.....	8.3	18.3	48.8	215.0	365.3	69.7
West South Central	9.9	45.5	95.2	527.7	1,225.0	239.5
Group I.....	14.1	74.6	117.9	678.0	1,367.0	402.9
Group II.....	6.2	63.1	109.8	699.4	1,652.2	238.1
Group III.....	7.6	31.9	130.3	471.6	1,490.0	238.8
Group IV.....	7.1	33.5	80.3	466.6	1,243.7	142.9
Group V.....	3.1	12.5	49.0	282.9	772.1	79.6
Group VI.....	4.8	16.6	52.3	194.7	457.0	38.4
Mountain	4.5	67.4	49.1	612.9	1,804.1	254.2
Group I.....	5.5	143.6	70.7	928.8	1,578.0	297.3
Group II.....	6.2	73.8	94.1	789.4	2,481.5	360.3
Group III.....	3.7	33.8	49.2	659.9	1,786.2	224.9
Group IV.....	4.5	66.0	48.5	555.8	2,294.3	287.7
Group V.....	3.5	36.4	26.5	482.3	1,763.6	188.7
Group VI.....	3.8	28.2	21.8	374.9	1,232.4	137.4
Pacific	3.6	96.5	88.3	633.6	1,794.6	290.6
Group I.....	4.1	134.2	139.2	704.2	1,688.3	359.1
Group II.....	3.6	71.4	23.1	484.8	1,871.8	211.5
Group III.....	2.6	75.4	45.6	628.7	1,865.5	284.7
Group IV.....	3.5	47.3	28.7	595.6	2,066.6	227.3
Group V.....	2.9	48.7	31.6	567.3	1,890.5	188.2
Group VI.....	2.4	33.2	29.5	470.4	1,765.6	190.6

¹ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 33.—NUMBER OF CITIES IN EACH POPULATION GROUP, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION, AND STATE REPRESENTED IN THE URBAN CRIME RATE TABULATIONS (TABLES 30-32)

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
TOTAL: Population, 79,754,626	2,583	41	63	126	242	668	1,443
New England: Population, 6,254,711	179	1	11	17	32	68	52
Connecticut	26		4	2	10	3	7
Maine	19			1	2	1	9
Massachusetts	69	1	6	10	14	42	16
New Hampshire	16			1	2	5	8
Rhode Island	15		1	3	3	7	4
Vermont	11				1	2	8
Middle Atlantic: Population, 21,034,655	570	7	11	24	45	155	349
New Jersey	149	2	4	8	16	37	82
New York	181	3	4	6	16	41	111
Pennsylvania	240	2	3	10	13	57	155
East North Central: Population, 18,699,138	613	9	10	30	63	142	359
Illinois	152	1	1	9	14	38	89
Indiana	85	1	4	4	9	18	49
Michigan	119	1	2	7	9	32	67
Ohio	176	5	3	6	19	40	103
Wisconsin	52	1		4	12	14	51
West North Central: Population, 6,281,509	289	5	4	9	18	76	177
Iowa	65		1	4	7	10	43
Kansas	52		2	1	1	19	29
Minnesota	69	2	1		3	16	46
Missouri	45			2	4	17	29
Nebraska	29	1		1		7	19
North Dakota	13				2	3	8
South Dakota	15			1	1	4	12
South Atlantic: Population, 7,791,482	248	3	9	20	27	57	132
Delaware	3		1				2
District of Columbia	1	1					
Florida	53		3	2	6	8	32
Georgia	30	1	1	3	3	5	15
Maryland	17	1			2	1	7
North Carolina	57		1	5	5	17	23
South Carolina	37			3	1	5	18
Virginia	38		3	4	5	9	17
West Virginia	22			3	3	4	12
East South Central: Population, 3,134,880	109	3	5	4	13	23	61
Alabama	28	1	2	1	2	7	15
Kentucky	36	1		2	3	5	25
Mississippi	20			1	5	6	8
Tennessee	25	1	3		3	5	13
West South Central: Population, 3,699,731	183	5	6	8	13	59	83
Arkansas	22		1		3	5	13
Louisiana	19	1			2	6	10
Oklahoma	42		2		3	15	22
Texas	100	4	3	8	4	33	48
Mountain: Population, 2,163,341	132	1	2	3	11	23	90
Arizona	14		1				12
Colorado	37	1		1	1	2	17
Idaho	24				2	1	15
Montana	16				2	3	10
Nevada	6				1	1	4
New Mexico	14			1	1	3	9
Utah	20		1	1	1	1	16
Wyoming	11				1	3	7
Pacific: Population, 8,695,179	265	7	5	11	21	65	131
California	163	5	3	11	14	67	83
Oregon	34	1			2	8	23
Washington	43	1	2		5	10	25

Rural Crime Rates

Crimerates for rural areas in table 34 are based on the 1950 decennial census in lieu of more recent population data for the areas represented. Any interpretations placed on these rates should include considerations of the possible effects of changes in the population since the 1950 decennial census.

Effect of population changes since 1950. No official population estimates for rural areas are available. The rural crime rates in table 34 are based on the 1950 population count for the areas represented. To illustrate to the reader the possible effect on these rates due to population changes since 1950, a projection was used. This reflected a possible increase in rural population of over 6 percent for the period 1950-54. Adjusting the rates in table 34 on this basis furnishes the following comparison:

	Rural crime rates	
	1950 population	Estimated population (1954)
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	4.9	4.6
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5.0	4.7
Rape.....	12.5	11.7
Robbery.....	20.0	18.8
Aggravated assault.....	38.3	36.0
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	238.6	224.1
Larceny— theft.....	322.3	302.8
Auto theft.....	60.6	57.0

Rural rates are 6 percent less (before rounding off) using projected population figures. It is not known whether the projected increase in rural population is applicable to all areas represented by the crime figures published in table 34.

Summary figures for rural areas are published since more detailed presentation by states or geographic divisions does not appear practicable. The reporting base is not as broad for rural areas as for cities. It is noted that some rural reports used in the table may be limited to arrest data, particularly for those crimes where proportionately the fewest arrests are made. Of course, obviously incomplete rural reports are excluded from the tabulations.

TABLE 34.—RURAL CRIME RATES, 1954

[Offenses known and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, as reported by 1,530 sheriffs, 150 rural village officers, and 11 State police; total rural population 40,039,614, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Offenses known	
	Number	Rate
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,960	4.9
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2,062	5.0
Rape.....	4,997	12.5
Robbery.....	8,021	20.0
Aggravated assault.....	15,325	38.3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	95,527	238.6
Larceny— theft.....	129,053	322.3
Auto theft.....	24,275	60.6

OFFENSES IN INDIVIDUAL AREAS

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December 1954, is shown in table 35. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 30, 31, and 32 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. Such comparisons are not necessarily significant even though the figures for individual communities are converted into terms of the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

The following is a list of some of the factors which affect the amount of crime in the community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

The figures presented in the following tabulation are those reported by the individual police departments in the cities represented without reducing the data to crime rates (number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants).

In considering the volume of crime committed locally, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases rather than to ascertain whether they exceed or fall short of those for some other individual community, and it should be remembered that the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community.

In publishing these figures the FBI acts as a service agency. The figures published are those submitted by the contributing agencies.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1954,
CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Abilene, Tex.	3	3	14	157	79	703	32
Abington, Pa.		2	2	78	49	108	20
Akron, Ohio	9	278	247	1,484	525	2,910	671
Alameda, Calif.		8	4	122	52	375	56
Albany, Ga.			Only 7 months received				
Albany, N. Y.	4	18	24	211	108	442	154
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	3	69	60	875	333	1,311	415
Alexandria, La.			Only 6 months received				
Alexandria, Va.	2	53	210	325	196	1,008	151
Alhambra, Calif.	2	35	19	301	152	511	32
Aliquippa, Pa.	3	5	13	50	30	150	11
Allentown, Pa.			Only 1 month received				
Alliance, Ohio		9	2	102	20	212	21
Alton, Ill.		7	3	150	35	376	57
Altoona, Pa.	3	7	19	150	64	292	54
Amarillo, Tex.	2	30	72	372	318	1,109	332
Amsterdam, N. Y.				36	16	59	12
Anderson, Ind.	4	12	15	122	54	514	87
Ann Arbor, Mich.		6	11	141	157	284	36
Anniston, Ala.	9	17	147	140	65	358	40
Appleton, Wis.				75	30	436	40
Arlington, Mass.		2		44	32	102	17
Arlington, Va.	2	10	41	327	34	912	142
Asheville, N. C.	4	20	245	220	157	377	108
Ashland, Ky.			Only 1 month received				
Athens, Ga.	3	2	78	61	46	53	24
Atlanta, Ga.	85	238	1,003	2,497	1,518	4,112	1,507
Atlantic City, N. J.	6	52	122	562	464	456	182
Auburn, N. Y.	1			42	23	91	18
Augusta, Ga.	13	13	209	219	58	153	70
Aurora, Ill.	2	8	21	104	128	302	67
Austin, Tex.		42	272	634	212	1,884	149
Bakersfield, Calif.	5	32	20	382	305	970	169
Baltimore, Md.	82	746	1,737	4,691	3,240	6,736	4,826
Bangor, Maine		3	2	63	68	166	27
Barberton, Ohio	1	9	1	69	43	189	48
Baton Rouge, La.			Only 9 months received				
Battle Creek, Mich.	1	9	34	210	75	580	51
Bay City, Mich.		2		174	65	481	109
Bayonne, N. J.		8	9	199	79	310	52
Beaumont, Tex.	7	36	190	353	196	1,226	145
Bellefonte, Pa.		5		50	36	137	19
Bellefonte, N. J.	1	9	1	61	20	82	12
Bellingham, Wash.		1		101	94	147	47
Belmont, Mass.	1	2		62	30	92	7
Beloit, Wis.			2	65	39	310	26
Berkeley, Calif.	2	64	36	535	150	1,234	109
Berwyn, Ill.		15		140	62	126	30
Bessemer, Ala.	4	11	119	81	49	115	28
Bethlehem, Pa.	2	12	5	84	71	226	39
Beverly, Mass.	1		2	40	51	187	11
Beverly Hills, Calif.	1	14	1	84	47	49	39
Billings, Mont.		34	20	178	249	795	134
Biloxi, Miss.	3	30		119	55	230	65
Binghamton, N. Y.		1	1	103	85	428	51
Birmingham, Ala.	48	164	335	2,198	946	2,307	537
Bloomfield, N. J.		5	3	80	40	99	24
Bloomington, Ill.	1	17	1	114	89	256	90
Bloomington, Ind.	1	6		145	86	309	29
Boise, Idaho	1	10	7	116	172	617	74
Boston, Mass.	14	281	269	1,523	1,665	3,066	2,370
Bremerton, Wash.	2	3		92	78	472	47
Bridgeport, Conn.	2	45	48	343	348	686	288
Bristol, Conn.	1	1		51	22	74	14
Brockton, Mass.	1	6	7	261	111	476	103

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1954,
CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Brookline, Mass.	1	5	6	202	43	228	1
Brownsville, Tex.		5	6	209	83	328	26
Buffalo, N. Y.	18	205	238	1,177	498	1,384	1,231
Burbank, Calif.	1	35	16	335	229	766	137
Burlington, Iowa		3	3	36	11	177	8
Burlington, Vt.		2		102	61	291	46
Butte, Mont.	6	61	62	140	115	465	159
Cambridge, Mass.	1	40	12	183	197	247	198
Camden, N. J.	6	86	94	681	206	349	319
Canton, Ohio	5	35	32	404	214	869	151
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		10	5	185	123	797	54
Champaign, Ill.	2	12	11	71	90	210	
Charleston, S. C.	6	89	52	704	307	1,088	103
Charleston, W. Va.	2	47	104	297	(1)	1,009	129
Charlotte, N. C.	12	65	532	572	28	1,178	151
Charlottesville, Va.	1	1	35	32	48	157	29
Chattanooga, Tenn.	13	102	129	977	151	707	344
Chebeea, Mass.	1	13	3	104	79	138	154
Chester, Pa.	7	46	56	167	154	139	155
Cheyenne, Wyo.		18	12	91	76	515	41
Chicago, Ill.	277	7,984	4,132	15,805	10,724	10,238	5,063
Chicopee, Mass.		5	3	67	56	152	15
Cicero, Ill.	2	64	76	174	174	320	14
Cincinnati, Ohio	25	241	271	1,439	1,132	3,057	254
Clarksburg, W. Va.		5		75	23	66	94
Cleveland, Ohio	62	1,128	315	2,249	1,253	14,635	1,370
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		4	1	91	37	207	
Clifton, N. J.		4	10	159	92	329	
Clinton, Iowa	1	4	1	55	38	218	16
Colorado Springs, Colo.	2	9		136	127	706	24
Columbia, Mo.				No reports received			
Columbia, S. C.	6	17	163	369	410	1,210	129
Columbus, Ga.	5	25	6	412	200	511	123
Columbus, Ohio	2	329	78	2,208	1,606	3,060	538
Compton, Calif.	1	24	28	630	161	1,361	182
Concord, N. H.			1	33	34	143	
Corpus Christi, Tex.	7	62	348	975	765	1,569	121
Council Bluffs, Iowa		2	11	137	78	424	12
Covington, Ky.	1	2	110	281	158	621	16
Cranston, R. I.	1	1		138	28	331	
Cumberland, Md.		2	6	33	38	139	41
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio		6	3	77	67	196	17
Dallas, Tex.	28	379	850	4,050	280	8,653	2,126
Danville, Ill.		10	11	168	47	204	36
Danville, Va.	5	13	113	143	114	375	22
Davenport, Iowa	1	16	7	399	170	1,115	103
Dayton, Ohio	20	133	203	838	369	1,757	334
Daytona Beach, Fla.	2	15	37	192	157	453	
Dearborn, Mich.		44	14	561	310	2,333	346
Decatur, Ill.	1	10	7	343	74	619	91
Denver, Colo.	23	597	224	3,862	1,759	4,802	1,226
Des Moines, Iowa	2	54	32	1,140	544	1,921	226
Detroit, Mich.	108	3,540	3,760	11,029	3,368	28,042	7,140
Dubuque, Iowa	1			84	64	317	34
Duluth, Minn.		20	16	308	208	990	115
Durham, N. C.	6	23	498	180	182	438	169
East Chicago, Ind.	1	38	21	186	192	418	21
East Cleveland, Ohio	1	15	2	104	29	238	12
East Hartford, Conn.		1		70	64	142	
Easton, Pa.		1	5	74	25	170	
East Orange, N. J.	1	18	7	342	121	446	63
East Providence, R. I.		3	1	66	62	244	30
East St. Louis, Ill.				Only 7 months received			
Eau Claire, Wis.		2		68	36	213	11
Elgin, Ill.		3	12	58	31	141	32

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1954, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Elizabeth, N. J.	2	39	59	293	220	574	160
Elkhart, Ind.	5	5	4	80	101	299	27
Elmira, N. Y.	6	6	1	105	133	339	24
El Paso, Tex.	3	53	62	922	356	2 146	468
Elyria, Ohio		3	7	57	44	116	12
Enid, Okla.	1	2		149	52	482	29
Eric, Pa.	2	27	55	472	131	699	201
Euclid, Ohio	6	6	1	65	19	346	24
Eugene, Oreg.	2	10	11	147	224	357	124
Evanston, Ill.	2	20	51	204	305	683	3
Evansville, Ind.	7	90	28	650	324	1,254	303
Everett, Mass.	1	6		57	37	153	26
Everett, Wash.	1	9		231	94	331	78
Fairmont, W. Va.			Only 6 months received				
Fall River, Mass.	2	14	9	253	191	495	135
Fargo, N. Dak.		4	1	65	55	487	21
Fayetteville, N. C.	3	7	123	147	31	691	119
Ferndale, Mich.	1	12	3	101	63	225	13
Fitchburg, Mass.		8		180	96	435	27
Flint, Mich.	9	217	441	958	1,013	2 352	381
Fond Du Lac, Wis.		1	1	39	13	33	3
Fort Dodge, Iowa			No reports received				
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	8	16	8	379	25	653	126
Fort Smith, Ark.	3	12	51	275	81	346	44
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	12	11	438	239	1,049	177
Fort Worth, Tex.	45	219	270	2,196	418	4,054	1,033
Framingham, Mass.			Only 2 months received				
Fresno, Calif.	4	103	85	798	533	1,299	367
Gadsden, Ala.	7	5	66	142	33	185	60
Gainesville, Fla.		3	41	130	69	917	39
Galesburg, Ill.	1		2	50	31	175	26
Galveston, Tex.			Only 7 months received				
Garfield, N. J.		2	8	41	33	123	4
Gary, Ind.	7	163	231	831	564	1,452	364
Glendale, Calif.	2	47	10	523	217	1,073	171
Gloucester, Mass.			No reports received				
Grand Forks, N. Dak.		1	1	50	66	412	43
Grand Rapids, Mich.	6	37	61	722	396	1,265	270
Granite City, Ill.		14		233	29	230	36
Great Falls, Mont.		8	16	68	173	376	53
Green Bay, Wis.				139	125	178	29
Greensboro, N. C.	8	30	230	437	124	549	110
Greenville, Miss.	3	1	12	97		226	12
Greenville, S. C.	5	12	34	374	127	505	129
Greenwich, Conn.		1	3	46	21	64	18
Hackensack, N. J.		7	20	62	75	176	12
Hagerstown, Md.	1	2		196	43	210	34
Hamilton, N. J.	1	6	8	152	85	337	71
Hamilton, Ohio	1	24	67	213	123	481	125
Hammond, Ind.	2	33	16	392	423	1,048	216
Hampton, Va.	7	25	86	214	236	458	67
Hamtramck, Mich.	3	42	44	123	124	377	133
Harrisburg, Pa.	4	41	13	406	216	479	108
Hartford, Conn.	4	75	123	756	404	917	395
Hattiesburg, Miss.	3	2	19	106	22	168	26
Haverford, Pa.		3		91	49	166	19
Haverhill, Mass.				115	33	84	3
Hazleton, Pa.				43	33	43	
Hempstead, N. Y.		15	9	154	142	181	48
Highland Park, Mich.	3	34	41	245	25	711	22
High Point, N. C.	2	3	69	94	74	265	22
Hoboken, N. J.	1	6	47	162	93	137	20
Holyoke, Mass.	4	1	2	127	68	311	57
Honolulu City, Hawaii	15	30	45	1,351	610	2,945	359
Hot Springs, Ark.		20	2	142	57	135	24

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1954, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Houston, Tex.	102	397	165	5,165	1,463	3,999	2,063
Huntington, W. Va.	1	29	157	226	155	582	153
Huntington Park, Calif.	3	36	9	275	226	610	135
Eutchinson, Kans.	1	8	15	126	31	379	21
Independence, Mo.	1	10		84	24	339	37
Indianapolis, Ind.	32	423	309	2,391	1,470	3,535	1,346
Inglewood, Calif.	1	56	21	398	281	615	129
Iowa City, Iowa	1	1	3	38	46	139	18
Irondequoit, N. Y.		1		65	15	132	15
Irvington, N. J.		13	4	251	35	369	77
Ithaca, N. Y.			1	71	61	222	14
Jackson, Mich.	2	10	24	213	134	517	51
Jackson, Miss.	12	13	48	587	76	470	122
Jackson, Tenn.	6	13	8	114	70	226	36
Jacksonville, Fla.	24	207	73	1,564	1,152	2,292	698
Jamestown, N. Y.		1	3	85	40	165	16
Jefferson City, Mo.	1	6		25	23	90	8
Jersey City, N. J.		67	188	674	216	434	338
Johnson City, Tenn.	5	9	14	141	33	158	26
Johnstown, Pa.	1	11	1	112	83	246	38
Joliet, Ill.		22	14	84	104	391	57
Joplin, Mo.		30	10	210	156	261	62
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	11	15	229	152	324	56
Kankakee, Ill.	3	5	12	63	30	218	34
Kannapolis, N. C.	1		103	56	16	105	13
Kansas City, Kans.	7	126	98	758	331	1,183	329
Kansas City, Mo.	45	372	340	1,194	1,179	2,548	1,021
Kearny, N. J.		2	4	71	43	176	25
Kenosha, Wis.	1	2		90	66	385	57
Key West, Fla.				Only 4 months received			
Kingston, N. Y.	1		4	57	30	91	9
Knoxville, Tenn.	23	47	94	421	254	373	424
Kokomo, Ind.				No reports received			
Lackawanna, N. Y.		10	17	95	39	126	59
La Crosse, Wis.			5	90	42	515	58
LaFayette, Ind.	1	7	11	195	90	514	40
LaFayette, La.				No reports received			
La Grange, Ga.	6	3	7	61	37	118	43
Lake Charles, La.	3	9	33	105	124	216	42
Lakeland, Fla.	5	3	69	118	25	151	36
Lakewood, Ohio		9	1	118	60	329	21
Lancaster, Pa.		16	37	105	62	442	37
Lansing, Mich.	1	8	9	226	157	834	128
Laredo, Tex.	1	7	65	140	37	375	28
Laurel, Miss.	1	4	5	137	16	109	16
Lawrence, Mass.		8	6	142	49	240	74
Lawton, Okla.	3	25	20	150	34	456	44
Lebanon, Pa.				No reports received			
Lewiston, Maine	1	4	3	64	37	217	10
Lexington, Ky.	7	64	302	441	241	741	161
Lima, Ohio	2	13	29	267	164	420	61
Lincoln, Nebr.	3	9	27	167	211	1,314	115
Lincoln Park, Mich.				No reports received			
Linden, N. J.	1	6	4	135	61	202	28
Little Rock, Ark.	8	145	76	676	499	1,136	198
Lockport, N. Y.		4	1	40	22	76	9
Long Beach, Calif.	5	267	217	2,526	(1)	3,663	946
Lorain, Ohio	2	16	54	175	86	292	50
Los Angeles, Calif.	91	3,645	4,608	18,209	13,547	24,176	6,890
Louisville, Ky.	37	510	561	2,506	2,374	2,863	1,697
Lowell, Mass.		10	67	220	90	334	103
Lower Merion, Pa.		3	1	161	128	283	57
Lubbock, Tex.	7	23	64	525	347	1,405	170
Lynchburg, Va.	3	10	63	146	53	372	46
Lynn, Mass.	1	13	2	452	321	788	157

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1954, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Lynwood, Calif.		30	5	232	169	303	64
Macon, Ga.	16	41	15	510	293	573	129
Madison, Wis.	2	5	3	284	144	828	64
Malden, Mass.		12	3	90	52	299	44
Manchester, N. H.		2	3	81	37	325	41
Manitowoc, Wis.		1	2	59	56	287	19
Mansfield, Ohio	1	20	12	236	106	381	81
Maplewood, N. J.		6		30	18	55	12
Marion, Ind.		3		43	47	296	32
Marion, Ohio		6	5	92	96	395	35
Mason City, Iowa		3		36	42	153	23
Massillon, Ohio	2	14	2	106	11	253	31
Maywood, Ill.	1	13	5	101	11	105	13
McKeesport, Pa.	2	23	21	138	11	221	89
Medford, Mass.		10	2	96	51	281	8
Melrose, Mass.				36	13	86	3
Memphis, Tenn.	38	155	727	1,657	629	891	180
Meriden, Conn.		3	3	207	29	142	49
Meridian, Miss.			Only 4 months received				
Miami, Fla.	22	420	346	3,385	1,183	3,071	891
Miami Beach, Fla.	2	40	16	765	862	668	187
Michigan City, Ind.	1	12	14	121	107	415	31
Middletown, Conn.		2		45	33	99	7
Middletown, Ohio	1	6	5	120	26	404	77
Milwaukee, Wis.	10	152	226	810	1,544	4,963	915
Minneapolis, Minn.	7	462	105	2,967	1,416	4,473	1,264
Mishawaka, Ind.		3	1	100	73	223	43
Mobile, Ala.	20	64	177	1,064	328	906	283
Moline, Ill.	1	5	1	106	60	354	39
Monroe, La.	5	11	12	144	43	227	82
Montclair, N. J.		4	10	82	47	165	17
Montgomery, Ala.	16	36	81	418	236	476	115
Morgantown, W. Va.	1	5		65	37	71	6
Mount Lebanon, Pa.			Only 5 months received				
Mount Vernon, N. Y.		17	11	153	140	168	45
Muncie, Ind.	2	21	12	224	148	651	171
Muskegon, Mich.		14	21	226	147	516	67
Muskogee, Okla.	1	9	3	168	64	280	30
Nashua, N. H.		1	1	64	39	191	13
Nashville, Tenn.	46	120	89	1,034	625	1,392	669
New Albany, Ind.	2	4	9	62	62	299	36
Newark, N. J.	43	608	532	3,366	1,371	3,599	1,331
Newark, Ohio		2	2	91	59	337	28
New Bedford, Mass.	1	18	15	443	281	877	109
New Britain, Conn.	2	13	10	96	146	370	49
New Brunswick, N. J.		10	18	173	50	315	77
Newburgh, N. Y.		4	10	118	91	192	34
New Castle, Pa.	1	3	5	96	68	174	49
New Haven, Conn.	3	40	54	690	306	904	247
New Kensington, Pa.		1	12	17	21	37	24
New London, Conn.		1	6	89	70	246	25
New Orleans, La.	67	541	562	1,615	1,441	2,945	3,306
Newport, Ky.	4	9	7	127	63	137	31
Newport, R. I.		7	7	53	65	281	50
Newport News, Va.	13	29	88	267	402	1,096	119
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1	8	25	145	146	258	69
Newton, Mass.		5	3	321	212	533	69
New York, N. Y.	315	10,316	9,519	47,396	42,514	31,966	12,896
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2	26	45	256	260	386	126
Norfolk, Va.	28	302	1,421	1,556	1,413	2,171	797
Norman, Okla.			Only 11 months received				
Norristown, Pa.	1	9	5	62	37	70	36
Northampton, Mass.				40	39	66	4
North Bergen, N. J.			No reports received				
North Little Rock, Ark.			No reports received				

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1954, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Norwalk, Conn.	1	2	13	202	123	267	38
Norwich, Conn.			Only 9 months received				
Norwood, Ohio	1	5	3	78	61	149	26
Nutley, N. J.			No reports received				
Oakland, Calif.	15	549	396	2,948	408	6,818	1,333
Oak Park, Ill.		18		133	83	256	58
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	3	2	37	37	23	115	8
Odessa, Tex.	1	12	12	199	104	702	102
Ogden, Utah	3	11	30	245	139	1,029	174
Oklahoma City, Okla.	16	107	133	1,927	1,333	2,788	619
Omaha, Nebr.	10	87	26	679	250	2,019	666
Orange, N. J.		12	223	99	42	187	45
Orlando, Fla.	8	37	235	535	273	571	144
Oshkosh, Wis.	1	1	1	106	42	692	29
Ottumwa, Iowa	1	6	8	48	12	137	50
Owensboro, Ky.	2	9	20	149	80	382	57
Paducah, Ky.	8	13	132	182	108	188	108
Palo Alto, Calif.		1		44	187	359	46
Panama City, Fla.	2	4	6	9	65	124	19
Parkersburg, W. Va.		1	3	21	23	166	33
Parma, Ohio		1	1	32		110	17
Pasadena, Calif.	5	52	19	585	462	1,490	131
Passaic, N. J.	1	10	30	174	136	163	13
Paterson, N. J.	4	50	142	687	371	737	183
Pawtucket, R. I.		6	4	221	97	348	93
Pensacola, Fla.	5	23	74	301	119	649	103
Peoria, Ill.	2	81	118	723	192	1,069	209
Perth Amboy, N. J.		5	7	114	136	193	47
Petersburg, Va.	4	44	176	209	135	535	81
Philadelphia, Pa.	134	2,948	2,198	12,126	7,088	9,514	4,549
Phoenix, Ariz.	13	147	338	1,133	776	3,139	628
Pine Bluff, Ark.	7	23	32	245	66	191	49
Pittsburgh, Pa.	25	625	234	2,373	1,423	1,321	1,768
Pittsfield, Mass.	1	3	1	32	17	77	11
Plainfield, N. J.	2	6	7	121	91	144	42
Pocatello, Idaho	1	11	5	98	81	308	79
Pomona, Calif.	1	18	10	137	137	220	24
Pontiac, Mich.	4	32	69	469	170	246	147
Port Arthur, Tex.	3	2	21	66	40	57	57
Port Huron, Mich.		3	13	94	40	321	38
Portland, Maine	2	14	16	214	154	598	128
Portland, Ore.	8	291	172	2,399	1,381	4,358	608
Portsmouth, Ohio		32	14	257	179	488	134
Portsmouth, Va.		50	350	471	274	601	249
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.		17	103	99	99	409	37
Providence, R. I.	4	56	73	1,335	604	1,788	486
Provo, Utah		2	2	83	44	577	45
Pueblo, Colo.	2	37	17	316	133	548	118
Quincy, Ill.	2	9	3	155	93	312	22
Quincy, Mass.		17	1	291	87	449	116
Racine, Wis.		8	17	174	73	723	54
Raleigh, N. C.	6	33	269	238	161	616	108
Rapid City, S. Dak.	1	4	5	32	67	133	10
Reading, Pa.		11	7	263	133	368	72
Redondo Beach, Calif.		16	16	369	64	404	73
Redwood City, Calif.	1	4	3	101	106	506	58
Reno, Nev.	4	58	13	332	328	561	119
Revere, Mass.	1	22	159	70	70	159	64
Richmond, Calif.	1	64	73	461	215	1,849	142
Richmond, Ind.		20	6	118	123	145	44
Richmond, Va.	34	22	243	1,506	906	3,533	250
Riverside, Calif.	1	20	26	297	183	668	112
Roanoke, Va.	4	19	67	282	236	683	180
Rochester, Minn.		1	1	55	39	427	19
Rochester, N. Y.	7	69	72	1,004	558	2,578	398

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1954, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Rockford, Ill.	1	18	29	226	142	698	96
Rock Island, Ill.	1	24	6	213	171	434	55
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2	4	53	138	60	296	35
Rome, Ga.	3	7	78	103	95	58	38
Rome, N. Y.	1	2	3	50	20	153	23
Roswell, N. Mex.				No reports received			
Royal Oak, Mich.	1	11	1	195	66	527	90
Sacramento, Calif.	7	208	52	779	931	2,511	557
Saginaw, Mich.	8	20	178	239	161	1,398	131
St. Cloud, Minn.			2	55	32	279	10
St. Joseph, Mo.		5	17	138	90	554	66
St. Louis, Mo.	7	1,032	2,209	6,320	2,106	10,491	4,022
St. Paul, Minn.	2	195	41	1,323	405	3,569	458
St. Petersburg, Fla.	9	23	37	500	281	767	88
Salem, Mass.				Only 7 months received			
Salem, Oreg.		2		145	76	451	38
Salina, Kans.	4	11	16	145	43	358	35
Salt Lake City, Utah	5	72	34	1,039	698	2,557	413
San Angelo, Tex.	5	19	33	257	48	323	101
San Antonio, Tex.	30	170	572	2,488	1,049	4,390	1,168
San Bernardino, Calif.	1	64	50	494	390	1,019	245
San Diego, Calif.	9	239	155	1,398	1,854	3,416	1,026
Sandusky, Ohio		3	27	73	39	282	19
San Francisco, Calif.	39	1,039	748	5,124	1,528	9,023	3,922
San Jose, Calif.	1	68	15	529	247	2,100	335
San Leandro, Calif.		19	4	160	133	554	42
San Mateo, Calif.		10	7	117	123	578	62
Santa Ana, Calif.	2	14	14	249	174	763	123
Santa Barbara, Calif.	4	10	26	209	103	660	55
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1	4	6	167	109	457	46
Santa Monica, Calif.	2	77	43	642	672	1,167	212
Savannah, Ga.	20	128	445	633	468	1,377	381
Schenectady, N. Y.	1	11	6	193	174	295	103
Seranton, Pa.	1	12	16	456	62	434	170
Seattle, Wash.	19	481	137	3,223	1,624	5,371	1,967
Shaker Heights, Ohio.		9		36	56	296	41
Sharon, Pa.		3		46	23	69	6
Sheboygan, Wis.		2		67	57	218	18
Shreveport, La.				Only 11 months received			
Sioux City, Iowa	1	9	14	252	124	725	87
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1	1		84	84	462	38
Somerville, Mass.		18	20	379	224	471	137
South Bend, Ind.	2	41	21	736	342	1,369	109
South Gate, Calif.		28		492	294	544	180
Spartanburg, S. C.	3	8	24	151	86	339	74
Spokane, Wash.	3	70	27	705	399	2,905	320
Springfield, Ill.		28	34	246	108	668	136
Springfield, Mass.	5	5	29	256	150	507	150
Springfield, Mo.	1	15	4	235	129	317	56
Springfield, Ohio	3	27	21	336	100	672	76
Stamford, Conn.		7	29	268	257	597	109
Steubenville, Ohio	2	18	19	196	111	216	35
Stockton, Calif.	9	100	55	577	545	1,329	236
Stratford, Conn.		2		80	23	151	31
Superior, Wis.	1	6	4	76	37	423	32
Syracuse, N. Y.	3	31	13	564	553	1,482	218
Tacoma, Wash.	6	78	19	602	474	1,821	282
Tallahassee, Fla.				No reports received			
Tampa, Fla.	20	172	145	1,778	682	1,423	367
Taunton, Mass.		1	16	109	24	260	26
Teaneck, N. J.		4	2	82	47	100	17
Temple, Tex.	1	14	41	108	50	317	21
Terre Haute, Ind.	5	18	10	377	167	615	73
Toledo, Ohio	11	179	262	1,588	929	3,672	400
Topeka, Kans.	3	48	70	333	157	833	79

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1954, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Torrington, Conn.			1	42	7	70	5
Trenton, N. J.	5	46	63	605	291	545	195
Troy, N. Y.	2	18	19	194	74	130	86
Tucson, Ariz.	2	38	40	472	190	1,563	282
Tulsa, Okla.	17	133	107	1,138	795	1,763	451
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	8	11	146	141	68	173	50
Tyler, Tex.			Complete data not received:				
Union, N. J.	1	8	8	166	95	275	23
Union City, N. J.	1	10	14	215	63	150	70
University City, Mo.		14		134	147	270	34
Upper Darby, Pa.	1	11	70	274	100	453	79
Utica, N. Y.	2	7	6	238	111	612	92
Vallejo, Calif.		18	15	115	101	458	107
Valley Stream, N. Y.			3	75	53	132	25
Vancouver, Wash.		12	3	166	103	335	26
Vicksburg, Miss.	2	1	11	49	41	125	35
Waco, Tex.	13	32	305	527	184	1,188	117
Waltham, Mass.		4	2	184	56	371	28
Warren, Ohio	1	33	2	175	115	332	65
Warwick, R. I.	1	1		166	138	133	14
Washington, D. C.	71	804	4,658	3,514	1,617	6,466	1,372
Washington, Pa.		4	1	87	55	170	44
Waterbury, Conn.	1	14	16	291	167	390	197
Waterloo, Iowa		7	21	149	98	507	38
Watertown, Mass.		4	1	177	44	150	29
Watertown, N. Y.		2	5	120	95	266	21
Waukegan, Ill.	1	30	60	109	97	221	57
Wausau, Wis.		1	1	49	22	323	5
Wauwatosa, Wis.		3	1	58	53	255	19
West Allis, Wis.	1	5	1	75	63	424	35
West Hartford, Conn.	1	1		135	42	173	7
West Haven, Conn.		2		46	35	43	18
West New York, N. J.			Complete data not received:				
West Orange, N. J.		1		66	73	118	11
West Palm Beach, Fla.	7	9	48	269	82	264	54
Weymouth, Mass.		2	33	13	39	11	4
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	3	3	92	64	150	46
White Plains, N. Y.	2	15	39	171	147	299	76
Wichita, Kans.	12	22	224	1,347	506	2,368	341
Wichita Falls, Tex.	5	28	71	364	211	1,120	308
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	10	4	146	82	191	94
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1	12	8	86	30	175	41
Williamsport, Pa.		7	9	123	103	413	39
Wilmington, Del.	7	64	25	576	358	1,332	257
Wilmington, N. C.	8	24	296	352	135	480	124
Winona, Minn.	1	1		27	50	133	17
Winston-Salem, N. C.	18	33	110	453	162	633	188
Woodbridge, N. J.		6	1	201	89	133	21
Woonsocket, R. I.		4		112	37	125	28
Worcester, Mass.		58	10	767	350	1,121	385
Wyandotte, Mich.		4	2	99	79	325	84
Yakima, Wash.	3	28	17	288	141	1,309	85
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	15	25	238	100	799	157
York, Pa.		13	16	213	84	575	159
Youngstown, Ohio	5	113	23	545	434	981	179
Zanesville, Ohio	1	12	6	102	80	352	74

1 Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

2 The crime reporting for the city indicated does not meet acceptable standards established by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Offenses Known in Jurisdictions Outside the United States

Crimes in areas outside the 48 states are represented by the figures in table 36. The data include reports contributed voluntarily by law enforcement agencies in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone. These data are not presented elsewhere in this bulletin except that the figures for the city of Honolulu also appear in table 35.

TABLE 36.—OFFENSES KNOWN IN JURISDICTIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, 1954

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
Anchorage City.....		28	10	100	152	190	115
Department of Territorial Police (Juneau).....	8	43	48	119	355	143	321
First judicial division (Juneau).....	1	1	8	8	13	7	2
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County.....	1	1	3	114	24	127	14
Honolulu City.....	15	30	45	1,351	610	2,945	359
Honolulu County.....	6	6	19	355	195	850	68
Kauai County.....			2	70	10	158	6
Maui County.....	1		4	173	29	346	7
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone.....							
		4	9	177	66	654	6
Puerto Rico.....							
	157	181	570	4,387	939	6,648	154

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIME DATA

Source

Police in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants contribute a secondary report each month containing valuable analyses for the rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft classifications. The extent of the breakdown of information is shown in tables 37, 38, and 39.

A comparison of reports from 409 identical cities was made for 1953-54 to provide trend information (see table 37). These 409 cities of over 25,000 inhabitants represent a combined population of over 55.6 million (1950 census).

Property loss and recovery data were supplied by slightly more cities than the 409 represented in the trend table. (See tables 38 and 39.)

Trends

Robberies (strong arm and armed) in 409 cities over 25,000 in population increased 9.4 percent. Over 50 percent were highway robberies and these increased 4.0 percent in 1954 as compared with 1953. Although oil station robberies declined 4.2 percent, robberies of other business places increased 16.7 percent. Chain store robberies led with an increase of 47.5 percent. Bank robberies increased 10.7 percent in the 409 cities represented while robberies of other commercial houses (excluding oil stations, chain stores, and banks) increased 18.0 percent.

Robberies of residences rose 22.1 percent and miscellaneous types of robberies increased 0.1 percent.

Burglaries. Unlawful entries in 409 cities over 25,000 increased 6.9 percent. By time of day the greatest increase (8.9 percent) occurred in daytime burglaries. Night breakings rose only 6.2 percent. Daytime burglaries of stores, offices and other nonresidence places reflected an increase of 16.4 percent while unlawful entries of residences in the daytime rose 6.9 percent.

Larceny-theft. Shoplifting and auto accessory thefts led the increases in the larceny classification. While the over-all rise in larcenies was 4.5 percent in 409 cities over 25,000, shoplifting jumped 11.4 percent and auto accessory thefts climbed 9.4 percent. Pocket pickings declined 3.0 percent.

TABLE 37.—OFFENSE ANALYSIS, TRENDS, 1953-54

[409 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 55,660,886]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1953	1954	
Rape:			
Total.....	7, 672	7, 763	+1.2
Forcible.....	4, 155	3, 932	-5.4
Statutory.....	3, 517	3, 831	+8.9
Robbery:			
Total.....	44, 306	48, 491	+9.4
Highway.....	23, 385	24, 312	+4.0
Commercial house.....	11, 656	13, 750	+18.0
Oil station.....	2, 145	2, 053	-4.2
Chain store.....	846	1, 248	+47.5
Residence.....	3, 787	4, 625	+22.1
Bank.....	112	124	+10.7
Miscellaneous.....	2, 375	2, 377	+1
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Total.....	255, 966	273, 641	+6.9
Residence (dwelling):			
Night.....	57, 442	60, 471	+5.3
Day.....	49, 408	52, 814	+6.9
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Night.....	135, 672	144, 701	+6.7
Day.....	15, 444	15, 655	+16.4
Larceny—thrift (except auto theft, by value):			
Total.....	594, 446	621, 474	+4.5
\$50 and over.....	171, 721	173, 433	+1.0
\$5 to \$50.....	343, 507	357, 771	+4.2
Under \$5.....	79, 218	90, 270	+14.0
Larceny—thrift (by type):			
Total.....	594, 446	621, 474	+4.5
Pocket-picking.....	7, 909	7, 675	-3.0
Purse-snatching.....	12, 586	12, 350	-1.9
Shoplifting.....	23, 666	26, 353	+11.4
Thefts from autos (except accessories).....	121, 132	123, 361	+1.8
Auto accessories.....	112, 282	122, 789	+9.4
Bicycles.....	100, 748	103, 107	+4.3
All others.....	216, 323	233, 839	+8.5
Auto theft:			
Stolen.....	126, 313	120, 449	-4.6
Recovered.....	118, 579	113, 168	-4.6

Property Loss, By Crime

The average loss per property crime was \$208 in 1954. For crimes against property except auto theft the loss per offense was \$111. Average loss figures by crime in 1954 were: robbery, \$219; burglary, \$176; larceny, \$74; and auto theft, \$963. Auto thefts represent over half the property loss. However, 94 percent of the autos stolen were recovered.

The per capita loss to property crimes was \$3.96. (The 425 cities represented in table 38 had a combined population of 58,469,880 under the 1950 decennial census.)

TABLE 38.—VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, BY TYPE OF CRIME, 1954

[425 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 58,469,880. Values rounded off]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
TOTAL	1, 112, 088	\$231, 500, 646	\$208
Robbery.....	52, 090	11, 409, 302	219
Burglary.....	288, 878	30, 768, 504	176
Larceny—theft.....	644, 713	47, 565, 862	74
Auto theft.....	126, 437	121, 756, 978	963

Value of Property Stolen and Recovered by Type of Property

Fifty-two percent of the value loss in 1954 was automobiles (table 39, 421 cities). Over 93 percent of the value of stolen cars was recovered.

Of the \$221.8 million loss to property crimes, property valued at \$123.4 million or 55.6 percent was recovered in 1954.

Currency, jewels, precious metals, and furs represented 52.2 percent of the loss other than automobiles.

TABLE 39.—VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED, BY TYPE OF PROPERTY, 1954

[421 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 56,282,211. Values rounded off]

Type of property	Value of property		Percent recovered
	Stolen	Recovered	
TOTAL	\$221, 824, 503	\$123, 397, 662	55.6
Currency, notes, etc.....	2, 649, 842	2, 711, 396	9.5
Jewelry and precious metals.....	20, 004, 202	2, 326, 281	11.6
Furs.....	7, 341, 718	417, 347	5.7
Clothing.....	12, 259, 254	1, 238, 320	10.1
Locally stolen automobiles.....	114, 494, 285	106, 777, 636	93.3
Miscellaneous.....	39, 075, 162	9, 026, 682	23.4

AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED

Source

Reporting area. Reports from 1,389 cities representing 38,642,183 inhabitants (1950 decennial census) were usable for 1954. Usable reports for 1953 and 1954 from 1,005 identical cities (combined 1950 population of 32,633,967) were used in the arrest trend figures. The 1,389 cities above represent about 43 percent of the urban population while the 1,005 cities represented in the trends cover approximately 37 percent of the urban population.

Reports are compiled locally by police in urban places on an annual basis. Arrests of all persons for violations occurring within the reporting jurisdiction are counted. (The only traffic arrests included are those for driving while intoxicated and arrests for negligent manslaughter.) This count does not distinguish between arrests followed by the placing of formal charges and arrests followed by release without a formal charge being filed.

Arrests versus offenses known. The figures presented in this section deal with the number of persons arrested and do not reflect the number of offenses known to the police. Offenses known data appear in the preceding pages of this publication.

Completeness of data. Reports were not used (1) where police pointed out that all juveniles were not included or (2) where it was obvious the report was incomplete in any other manner. However, a few reports included in the tabulations do not include all youthful offenders because local procedures bypass the police in a percentage of the juvenile cases, according to the police.

A second annual arrest tabulation (Return C) received from reporting police is used as a guide to the completeness of the age, sex and race data. Information from the Return C, which includes dispositions of arrests, is published in the semiannual issue of this bulletin.

Trends, 1953-54

Arrests of juveniles (under 18) increased 2.3 percent while arrests of adults decreased 1.9 percent in 1954 (1,005 cities over 2,500, total 1950 population of 32,633,967).

Cities over 25,000 dominated the over-all 2.3 percent increase in arrests of juveniles. These larger cities reflected a 2.8 percent rise in arrests of young persons under 18 while total arrests decreased 0.5 percent. (253 cities over 25,000, 1950 population total of 25,213,979.)

Arrests of young persons (under 18) in smaller cities remained

almost unchanged with a 0.2 percent increase shown. In the smaller cities, total arrests decreased 5.2 percent. (752 cities, 2,500 to 25,000 in population, combined 1950 population of 7,419,988.)

TABLE 40.—ARREST TRENDS, 1953-54

[Population figures from 1950 decennial census]

	Total—1,005 cities: total population 32,633,967	Over 25,000— 253 cities: population 25,213,879	2,500 to 25,000— 752 cities: population 7,419,988
Total arrests:			
1953.....	1,472,389	1,177,579	294,810
1954.....	1,430,721	1,171,315	259,406
Change.....	-41,668	-6,264	-35,404
Percent change.....	-2.8	-0.5	-5.2
Under 18:			
1953.....	139,003	111,719	27,284
1954.....	142,230	114,881	27,349
Change.....	+3,227	+3,162	+55
Percent change.....	+2.3	+2.8	+0.2

Number of Arrests, 1954

Arrests totaled 1,688,555 in 1954 in 1,389 cities over 2,500 in population. Based on the 1950 combined population of 38,642,183, these cities represent about 43 percent of the city population of the United States.

Crimes against the person. Arrests numbered 94,795 (criminal homicide, rape, and assault).

Crimes against property. Arrests for crimes with property as their object numbered 170,814 (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, buying and receiving stolen property, and forgery and counterfeiting).

Age of Persons Arrested, 1954

Persons age 17 or under represented almost 10 percent (9.7) of the 1954 arrests in 1,389 cities. Juveniles (under 18) represented 57.6 percent of all persons arrested for auto theft. They were also high in burglary and larceny arrests, 49.0 percent and 43.6 percent, respectively, of the persons arrested in each category.

Over 51 percent of arrests for property crimes were of young persons under 21. For crimes against the person, young people represented only 14 percent of the arrests.

TABLE 41.—ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS, 1954; 1,380 CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION

(Total population 39,612,183, based on 1950 decennial census)

Offense charged	All ages	Age																to and over	Not known
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
TOTAL	1,688,555	65,641	28,456	34,776	34,913	36,907	36,781	32,407	38,170	40,232	41,791	46,039	212,089	210,239	186,724	186,122	164,128	291,811	770
Criminal homicide:																			
(a) Murder or negligent man- slaughter.....	1,706	13	16	21	28	35	23	37	44	48	60	62	231	308	250	175	123	192	-----
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,034	4	3	16	31	24	39	26	29	39	34	47	170	158	117	103	70	137	-----
Robbery.....	12,220	722	382	613	697	721	756	611	611	632	590	613	2,321	1,392	733	415	209	190	3
Aggravated assault.....	19,635	335	236	321	406	463	495	508	520	655	659	721	3,637	3,277	2,491	2,019	1,164	1,827	1
Other assaults.....	69,685	1,413	618	918	1,039	1,395	1,662	1,671	1,968	2,216	2,371	2,612	13,493	11,651	8,871	6,687	4,003	6,478	6
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	39,925	9,883	3,385	3,615	2,742	2,390	1,832	1,383	1,204	1,141	1,035	1,072	4,015	2,508	1,572	978	604	635	1
Larceny—theft.....	73,650	16,918	6,993	5,551	4,613	3,361	2,745	1,919	1,808	1,669	1,633	1,769	7,021	5,623	4,128	3,231	2,430	4,178	15
Auto theft.....	20,286	3,265	3,271	3,068	2,071	1,375	991	690	699	629	458	484	1,480	912	600	277	162	114	3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,457	89	31	61	118	222	253	249	318	370	457	469	2,569	2,611	1,911	1,428	930	1,376	1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,114	339	116	174	151	136	132	97	78	88	61	89	428	366	270	232	179	205	-----
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	8,162	91	78	129	156	223	252	216	320	357	318	380	1,706	1,462	1,017	635	360	459	-----
Rape.....	3,815	196	87	153	238	268	300	233	199	157	201	614	396	217	163	89	150	-----	1
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	22,833	21	22	42	102	339	712	718	1,279	1,044	1,744	1,635	5,801	3,399	2,222	1,310	898	1,633	-----
Other sex offenses.....	16,098	1,302	519	605	495	457	452	475	471	537	573	620	2,618	2,013	1,662	1,121	780	1,454	-----
Narcotic drug laws.....	6,634	7	18	48	87	189	231	222	306	394	412	478	1,843	1,993	530	352	197	325	-----
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	13,538	590	321	430	429	636	602	451	613	638	515	511	2,361	1,782	1,393	990	621	992	-----
Offenses against family and children.....	22,126	892	225	270	289	329	431	457	605	735	763	917	4,469	3,811	2,967	2,188	1,296	1,366	-----
Liquor laws.....	34,276	218	128	1,160	1,815	2,061	2,012	1,364	669	699	699	828	3,089	3,871	3,785	3,697	2,592	4,445	-----
Driving while intoxicated.....	84,600	12	15	80	245	595	972	1,218	1,889	2,222	2,521	2,919	13,375	13,572	12,630	11,412	8,761	12,219	-----
Disorderly conduct.....	167,671	5,661	2,620	3,748	4,555	5,740	5,628	5,005	5,871	5,928	5,907	6,410	26,661	23,396	18,595	14,967	10,495	16,470	-----
Drunkenness.....	713,837	391	557	1,411	2,273	4,446	5,492	6,788	9,365	10,018	11,424	13,323	70,712	67,633	49,005	104,482	64,740	103,637	-----
Vagrancy.....	64,685	393	327	831	1,176	1,801	1,741	1,305	1,426	1,390	1,308	1,495	6,841	7,019	7,058	7,416	6,013	16,316	-----
Gambling.....	36,245	60	47	112	135	233	303	476	518	683	814	6,121	6,017	6,418	4,968	3,834	7,049	-----	
Suspicion.....	67,035	2,239	1,438	2,299	3,241	3,129	2,917	2,399	2,322	2,288	2,185	2,251	8,259	6,314	4,615	3,462	2,735	4,438	-----
All other offenses.....	183,469	20,634	8,623	9,303	7,906	5,235	3,915	4,661	5,215	5,219	5,098	5,353	22,815	19,676	16,964	13,251	9,749	17,126	-----

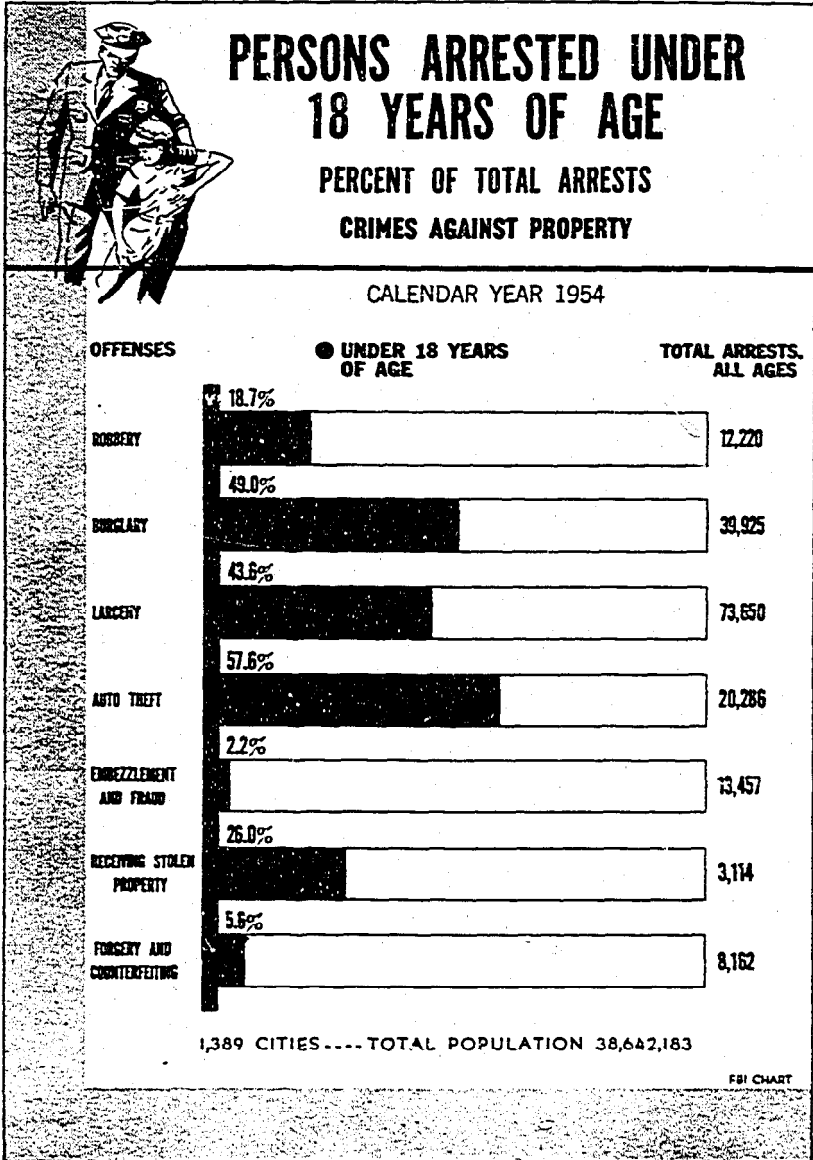


FIGURE 14.

TABLE 42.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 18, UNDER 21, AND UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 1954; 1,389 CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION

[Total population 38,642,153, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percentage			
	Total	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25
TOTAL	1,688,555	163,668	269,531	456,072	9.7	16.0	25.8
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,706	78	173	377	4.6	10.1	22.1
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,054	57	146	299	5.4	13.9	28.4
Robbery.....	12,220	2,234	4,412	6,924	15.7	36.1	56.7
Aggravated assault.....	19,633	1,301	2,767	5,319	6.6	14.1	27.1
Other assaults.....	68,555	4,048	8,766	17,892	5.9	12.5	26.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	39,925	19,535	23,136	29,582	49.0	62.9	74.1
Larceny—theft.....	73,650	32,108	40,163	47,012	43.6	54.5	63.8
Auto theft.....	20,286	11,673	14,734	16,808	57.6	72.6	82.9
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,457	302	1,017	2,631	2.2	7.6	19.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,114	810	1,175	1,491	26.0	37.7	47.9
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	8,162	457	1,148	2,523	5.6	14.1	30.9
Rape.....	3,815	334	1,383	2,185	15.3	36.3	57.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	22,333	187	1,856	8,257	8	8.6	36.2
Other sex offenses.....	18,098	2,921	4,305	6,506	18.1	24.7	40.4
Narcotic drug laws.....	6,634	160	802	2,391	2.4	12.1	36.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	13,338	1,776	3,265	5,392	13.1	24.1	39.8
Offenses against family and children.....	22,136	1,586	2,863	3,833	7.2	12.7	26.5
Liquor laws.....	34,278	3,631	9,088	11,883	10.7	26.5	35.0
Driving while intoxicated.....	84,600	358	3,163	12,714	.4	3.7	15.0
Disorderly conduct.....	167,571	16,484	32,857	57,042	9.8	19.6	34.0
Drunkenness.....	713,637	4,638	20,274	64,434	.6	2.8	9.0
Vagrancy.....	64,685	2,701	7,551	13,080	4.2	11.7	20.2
Gambling.....	38,945	354	1,217	3,738	1.0	3.4	10.3
Suspicion.....	57,635	9,118	17,893	26,932	16.0	31.4	47.3
All other offenses.....	183,463	46,470	63,641	84,586	25.3	34.7	46.1

Sex of Persons Arrested, 1954

Female arrests. Eleven percent of the 1,688,555 persons arrested in 1,389 cities in 1954 were females.

Male arrests numbered 1,503,172 in the same cities, or 89 percent.

Table 43 reflects arrest information by sex as reported by 1,389 cities.

TABLE 43.—DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS BY SEX, 1954; 1,389 CITIES
OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION

[Total population 38,642,183, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	1,688,555	1,503,172	185,383	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:						
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,706	1,382	324	.1	.1	.2
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,054	985	69	.1	.1	(1)
Robbery.....	12,920	11,705	515	.7	.8	.3
Aggravated assault.....	19,635	16,518	3,117	1.2	1.1	1.7
Other assaults.....	68,385	61,438	7,147	4.1	4.1	3.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	39,925	39,036	889	2.4	2.6	.5
Larceny— theft.....	73,650	64,078	9,572	4.4	4.3	5.2
Auto theft.....	20,256	19,787	469	1.2	1.3	.3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,457	11,517	1,940	.8	.8	1.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,114	2,823	281	.2	.2	.2
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	8,162	7,065	1,097	.5	.5	.6
Rape.....	3,815	3,815		.2	.3	
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	22,833	6,833	16,000	1.4	.5	8.6
Other sex offenses.....	18,098	12,526	3,572	1.0	.8	1.9
Narcotic drug laws.....	6,634	5,473	1,161	.4	.4	.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	13,335	12,623	913	.8	.8	.5
Offenses against family and children.....	22,126	20,007	2,119	1.3	1.3	1.1
Liquor laws.....	34,276	27,981	6,295	2.0	1.9	3.4
Driving while intoxicated.....	84,800	81,055	3,545	5.0	5.4	1.9
Disorderly conduct.....	167,571	140,082	27,489	9.9	9.3	14.8
Drunkenness.....	712,937	638,835	54,982	42.2	43.7	29.6
Vagrancy.....	64,685	57,449	7,236	3.8	3.8	3.9
Gambling.....	36,245	33,061	3,184	2.1	2.2	1.7
Suspicion.....	57,035	51,512	5,523	3.4	3.4	3.0
All other offenses.....	183,468	155,554	27,914	10.8	10.3	15.1

(1) Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Race of Persons Arrested, 1954

Over 71.4 percent of the 1,688,555 arrests in 1,389 cities were members of the white race. Members of the Negro race numbered 439,762 or 26 percent of the arrests in the reporting cities.

TABLE 44.—ARRESTS BY RACE, 1954: 1,389 CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION

[Total population 38,642,183, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Total all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chi- nese	Japa- nese	All others
TOTAL	1,688,555	1,206,110	439,762	33,212	363	194	2,914
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent man- slaughter.....	1,706	630	1,064	9	1		2
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,054	840	297	2	1		4
Robbery.....	12,220	5,643	6,482	55	2	2	39
Aggravated assault.....	19,833	7,372	12,196	68	1	1	69
Other assaults.....	63,353	28,937	29,159	282	6	3	196
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	39,923	23,481	11,176	149	3	4	112
Larceny-theft.....	73,650	50,068	22,823	441	21	9	242
Auto theft.....	20,298	15,907	4,169	138	1	1	12
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,437	10,455	2,944	28	2	1	22
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,114	2,016	1,076	12	4	2	22
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	5,162	6,872	1,234	40	4	1	11
Rape.....	3,915	2,245	1,527	12			3
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	22,833	8,481	14,081	174	6	1	30
Other sex offenses.....	16,098	12,361	3,484	162	2	5	30
Narcotic drug laws.....	6,634	2,371	4,154	5	2	1	11
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	13,335	7,382	7,437	49	2	1	30
Offenses against family and children.....	22,126	15,722	6,173	82	2	1	30
Liquor laws.....	34,276	19,731	14,193	245	2	1	30
Driving while intoxicated.....	84,600	71,732	11,799	736	9	14	310
Disorderly conduct.....	167,571	109,615	53,737	1,428		12	691
Drunkennes.....	713,837	536,732	126,663	26,289	107	72	333
Vagrancy.....	64,685	49,507	13,311	1,273	23	9	33
Gambling.....	36,245	10,873	23,044	17	10	16	22
Suspicion.....	37,035	39,791	16,796	345	12	3	22
All other offenses.....	133,468	133,679	46,915	1,103	75	15	1,681

REPORTING AREA

Population Represented

Nine out of every 10 people in the United States were represented by Uniform Crime Reports in 1954. The total population coverage was 135,589,122 or 90.0 percent (1950 census figures).

Most city dwellers (95.7 percent) were represented and the crime reporting coverage extended to 81.6 percent of the people living outside the limits of cities (rural areas). However, notice the next paragraph. Some contributors did not send in reports for all months of the year.

Contributors

Contributors numbered 5,787 in 1954. Police in 84.3 percent of the cities and law enforcement agencies covering 75.2 percent of the rural areas voluntarily contributed one or more crime reports in 1954. In 1954 there was an increase of 59 contributors or 1.0 percent over the 5,728 in 1953.

Contributors were: 3,393 city police departments; 2,156 sheriffs; 14 state police; 212 rural townships and villages; and 12 police agencies outside the 48 states.

Urban and Rural

Urban (city) places are defined under the Bureau of the Census 1940 rule (generally, at least 2,500 inhabitants and incorporated). The limits of some "urban" places, under the 1950 definition, do not coincide with police boundaries. So, the 1940 definition is continued for uniform crime reporting purposes.

Rural areas are those outside the urban places defined under the 1940 rule.

The following table shows the number of urban police contributing and the population (1950 census figures) represented by them.

Population group	Cities or towns			Population		
	Number		Percent contributors	Number		Percent represented
	Total	Contributors		Total	Represented by contributors	
TOTAL	4,026	3,393	84.3	89,281,777	85,443,384	95.7
1. Cities over 250,000.....	41	41	100.0	34,932,955	34,932,955	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	66	66	100.0	9,694,111	9,694,111	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	129	129	100.0	9,134,337	9,134,337	100.0
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	275	262	95.3	9,431,270	9,213,556	95.7
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	814	751	92.3	12,454,800	11,528,197	92.6
6. Cities 2,500 to 10,000.....	2,701	2,144	79.4	13,434,284	10,940,188	81.4

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Readers not entirely familiar with the uniform crime reporting program may be interested in a brief explanation of the contents of crime reports included in this bulletin:

1. These crime figures are called "police statistics" to distinguish them from judicial or penal statistics in the criminal field. (Program is voluntary. International Association of Chiefs of Police started it January 1930. The FBI has acted as the central clearinghouse since September 1930, by an Act of Congress.)

2. Crimes that are exclusively Federal are not included.

3. Each reporting agency counts only those crimes or arrests for crimes committed in its jurisdiction. A sheriff reports only for his rural areas outside the city or town limits of any urban places in his county. This feature avoids duplication.

4. "Offenses known to the police" is a term that refers to those crimes included in the Part I offenses of the crime reporting classification. (See below for individual classes.) The Part I offenses are limited to seven classes of grave offenses shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police.

5. Offenses (crimes) for the Part I classes are reported as they become known. The police may learn of the occurrence of crime in a number of ways: reports of police officers; citizens' complaints; notification from prosecuting or court officials; or otherwise.

6. Offenses are included without regard to: (a) the age of the offender; (b) the value of property involved; (c) the recovery of stolen property; (d) arrests; or (e) prosecutive action. The purpose is to show the amount of crime that has occurred as distinguished from arrest data and the classifying is based strictly on the facts in possession of the police.

7. Complaints that are found by police investigation to be groundless are not included in crime tables in this bulletin, and returns that appear incomplete or defective are excluded.

8. Arrest data is not included in "offenses known" information but arrest data is collected separately for the entire crime classification, Parts I and II. So, the only information for Part II offenses is that based on arrest data.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

The complete classification of crimes is shown below with brief definitions for each:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a holdup man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, “co” games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud*.—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*.—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice*.—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children*.—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws*.—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws*.—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness*.—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct*.—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy*.—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling*.—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated*.—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws*.—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations*.—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws*.—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses*.—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion*.—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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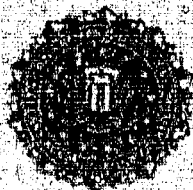
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FOR THE UNITED STATES

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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Volume XXVI

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Number 2

SUMMARY

Estimated Major Crimes

Major crimes were over the 2-million mark for the fourth year but a slight decrease of two-tenths of one percent made 1955 the first year in eight not to register an increase in crime. The estimated 2,262,450 major crimes in 1955 resulted from percentage increases in rape (5.9), auto theft (5.2), manslaughter by negligence (3.7), and larceny (1.5), and percentage decreases in robbery (14.7), burglary (5.1) and aggravated assault (0.9). There was no change in murder.

The 1955 property loss to robberies, burglaries, auto thefts, and other larcenies was about \$399 million, and this was offset by a police recovery rate of about 57 percent.

The percentage rise in crime since 1950 is almost three times that of population. Crime is up 26 percent while population is up 9 percent (since 1950).

Crime Trends, Urban—Rural

A decline of city crime by 0.8 percent was caused by a 4.3 percent decrease in cities over 250,000. Cities under 250,000 had a 2.9 percent increase in crime. Murders, robberies, aggravated assaults and burglaries decreased in cities. Other major crimes increased.

Rural crimes were up 1.8 percent with increases in murders, negligent manslaughters, rapes, larcenies, and auto thefts.

Monthly Variations

Seasonal variations in 1955 were similar to those in other years. Crimes against the person generally rise in the warmer months while crimes against property occur with greater frequency during the cool dark months. Negligent manslaughter, a crime against the person, follows the hazardous driving conditions with a high in December. Murder was exceptional in 1955, registering a high for the year in December.

Property Recovered

Police in 420 cities recovered 56.8 percent of the property stolen. Currency, notes, and other negotiables made up 25.4 percent of the

unrecovered loss. Autos represented only 8.3 percent of the unrecovered loss.

Persons Arrested

Arrests of young persons under 18 increased 11.4 percent in 1,162 cities in 1955. In 276 of these cities (over 25,000 population), such arrests rose 10.5 percent but the increase was 15.6 percent in 886 of the cities with population under 25,000. Of the arrests for major crimes in 1,477 cities, 42.3 percent were of persons under 18 and almost half (47.9) of these were under the age of 15. The high percentage of arrests for major crimes of persons under 18 results from a high ratio of arrests of such persons for the major crimes against property of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Of all persons arrested for auto theft in the reporting cities, 62.2 percent were under the age of 18.

CRIME TREND

Major Crime Totals, 1955

Trend.—Major crimes numbered 2,262,450 in 1955, the fourth consecutive year above the 2-million mark. The 1955 estimate is two-tenths of one percent below the 2,267,250 such crimes estimated for 1954.

The slight change marks the first decrease in 8 years of comparable crime totals. Percentage increases since 1947 have ranged from 1.3 to 8.2. Thus, the negligible decrease in 1955 still leaves the major crime total standing 18.7 percent above the 1947-54 8-year annual average of 1,906,250 crimes.

Offenses (crimes) designated as "major" and reported by local law enforcement agencies are shown in table 24 below with a comparison of the 1954 and 1955 estimated totals for the United States.

TABLE 24.—CRIME TRENDS, URBAN AND RURAL

[Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1954-55]

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1954	1955	Number	Percent
TOTAL	2,267,250	2,262,450	-4,800	-0.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	6,850	6,850	—	—
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5,410	5,610	+200	+3.7
Rape.....	18,030	19,100	+1,070	+5.9
Robbery.....	67,420	57,490	-9,930	-14.7
Aggravated assault.....	83,340	82,740	-600	-0.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	519,180	492,330	-26,850	-5.1
Larceny—theft.....	1,340,870	1,369,980	+29,110	+2.1
Auto theft.....	215,940	227,150	+11,210	+5.2

No change occurred in the murder class. The downward trend in three individual classes ranged from 0.9 percent to 14.7 percent. A sharp decrease of 14.7 percent in robberies was accompanied by a moderate decrease of 5.1 percent in burglaries. Aggravated assaults (other than rapes) declined only slightly, 0.9 percent. The spread in percentage changes in the four classes showing increases was not so marked, from 1.5 to 5.9. Percentage increases from high to low are: rape, 5.9; auto theft, 5.2; negligent manslaughter (mostly traffic deaths), 3.7; and larceny, 1.5.

Population and Crime.—Population has increased 9 percent and crime has increased 26 percent since 1950—the percentage increase in crime is almost 3 times that of population. Measuring crimes against units of population, the 1955 crime rate is 15.9 percent above the 1950 rate. (Crimes per 100,000 inhabitants in 1950 numbered

1,187.8 as compared with 1,377.2 in 1955; the 1950 population count was used for the 1950 rate and the population estimate for July 1, 1955, was used for the 1955 rate.)

Crimes Against the Person.—There were 124,300 criminal attacks on persons in 1955, or 470 more slain, maimed or violated than in 1954—a percentage increase of 0.4. Crimes against the person are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault.

Criminal homicide consists of wilful and negligent killings which are treated separately in tabulations in this program. With (a) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and (b) manslaughter by negligence grouped, the total persons who died in 1955 at the hands of killers is 12,460 or 200 (1.6 percent) more than the 12,260 persons killed in 1954 by criminal acts.

The 6,850 wilful killings (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter) in 1955 equaled the number in 1954, while killings by persons acting in a grossly negligent manner (manslaughter by negligence) numbered 5,610 in 1955 or 3.7 percent above the 5,410 in 1954. Most of these negligent manslaughters are traffic fatalities but do not include all traffic deaths.

Rapes increased 5.9 percent, the highest percentage increase recorded in any major crime class in 1955. The 19,100 rapes in 1955 were 1,070 or 5.9 percent greater than the 1954 figure. An analysis by 433 cities (table 37) shows that forcible rapes increased 21.3 percent and statutory offenses declined 4.6 percent.

Aggravated assaults numbered 92,740 or 800 (0.9 percent) fewer persons shot, stabbed, or otherwise feloniously assaulted than in 1954 (rapes are not included).

Crimes Against Property.—These decreased 0.2 percent in 1955. Loss to robberies, burglaries, auto thefts and other larcenies was about \$399 million and about 57 percent of this amount was recovered, assuming that the national experience was similar to the average for over 400 cities (tables 38 and 39).

Robberies, down 14.7 percent, still cost about \$14 million or about the same as in 1954. This is due to an increase in the average loss per robbery of \$246 in 1955 (table 38) as compared with \$219 in 1954. The 57,490 armed and unarmed robberies in 1955 were 9,930 less than the 67,420 in 1954. In 433 cities (table 37), all types of robberies, except bank robberies, decreased and this may be indicative of the robbery experience nationally.

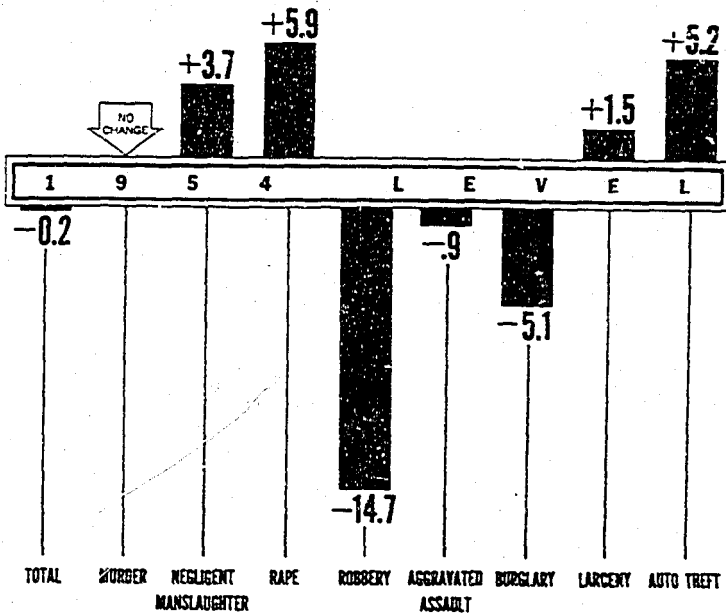
Burglaries decreased 26,660 or 5.1 percent in 1955. The average loss per burglary was \$175 (table 38), a dollar less than the 1954 figure. The loss to burglars was about \$86 million in 1955, \$5 million less than 1954.



CRIME TREND--U. S.

BASED ON THE ESTIMATED
NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES

1954-1955 PERCENT CHANGE



FBI CHART

FIGURE 8.

Larcenies (except autos) increased 1.5 percent and at an average loss per offense of \$70 (table 38) the 1,360,980 larcenies in 1955 involved property valued at about \$95 million.

Autos valued at about \$203 million were stolen in 1955. However, the high recovery rate for autos, about 92 percent of the number stolen, cuts the unrecovered loss to a comparatively small figure (tables 37-39). The 227,150 auto thefts in 1955 were 11,210 or 5.2 percent more than the 1954 estimated figure.

Estimated Crime Totals.—These are considered as conservative indications of the nationwide major crime problem. Certain important crimes are not included in the "major" offense category of the program originated by the police (International Association of Chiefs of Police). The indicated exclusions were due to various practical considerations (see p. 120 for a brief outline of the program).

Actual counts of crime as reported by police are available for over four-fifths of the population (about 90 percent of the urban and about 68 percent of the rural). So, the estimates in effect are necessary for less than one-fifth of the potential reporting areas. Crime figures that are incomplete for any periods under study are excluded from trend data in order to present a reliable index to crime from year to year.

Urban Crime Trends

Cities by Size.—City crime decreased slightly, 0.8 percent. Crimes in the biggest cities caused it. They were down 4.3 percent (Group I—over 250,000 inhabitants). Their smaller neighbors were up 2.9 percent in 1955.

The increase was about the same in the five city groups below Group I. The smallest increase, 2.0 percent, was in Group V (10,000–25,000 inhabitants). The largest increase, 3.7 percent, was in Group VI (under 10,000).

The trend was the same in each city group for four crimes: rape, robbery, burglary, and auto theft. Robbery and burglary were down. Rape and auto theft were up.

Robbery declined the most in the largest cities (Group I), 18.3 percent. The smallest cities had the second greatest decrease in robberies, 16.9 percent. Those are the “cities” under 10,000 (Group VI).

Burglaries decreased 9.2 percent in the Group I cities. They were down from 1.3 percent to 3.7 percent in other city groups.

Increases in rape ranged from 2.2 percent to 11.9 percent. The smallest city group had the largest increase.

Auto thefts rose from 0.5 percent to 9.4 percent. Group II cities (100,000–250,000) led the auto theft increases.

Larcenies increased (up to 8.0 percent) in cities of all sizes except the largest. Group I had a 2.3 percent decline in these crimes.

Murders rose from 0.9 percent to 3.6 percent in the three city groups above 50,000 inhabitants. They declined from 6.0 percent to 20.7 percent in the three city groups under 50,000 inhabitants.

A pattern for city trends is not so clear for manslaughter by negligence and aggravated assault. Group I had a 5.2 percent decrease in manslaughter by negligence, but Group II had a 23.3 percent increase. The smallest city group had an 11.1 percent decrease in negligent killings. Other changes ranged from a minus 2.1 percent to plus 8.5 percent. Aggravated assaults changed erratically. From a decrease of 8.5 percent in the smallest city group, the changes ranged to a plus 13.4 percent increase in Group II (100,000–250,000).

Details of the changes from 1954 to 1955 for cities arranged by six population groups are shown in table 25. Reports from the same cities for both years were used. If reports are incomplete for either period, they are not used in trend information.

Cities by Location.—We saw that cities with more than 250,000 population held the trend to the slight decrease. The over-all decrease can be further pinpointed in a geographic grouping of these cities.

City crime increased in all geographic divisions but two. A decrease of 6.2 percent for the Middle Atlantic and East North Central

States overrode the 3.4 percent increase in other geographic divisions as a group.

The sharpest decrease, 7.8 percent, occurred in the Middle Atlantic States. The East North Central States followed with a 4.7 percent decline. Other groups of States had increases, from 0.1 percent in the West North Central to 5.8 percent in the East South Central and also the Mountain States.

Murder decreased in all but two divisions. The 3.8 percent increase in the West North Central and the 6.9 percent increase in the East North Central States were accompanied by decreases from 0.8 percent to 10.2 percent in other divisions. Other criminal homicides, manslaughter by negligence, were up in all divisions except the Middle and South Atlantic.

Rape decreased in four and increased in five of the geographic divisions.

Six divisions had decreases in robbery while three showed increases. The largest decrease was 28.4 percent (Middle Atlantic) and the largest increase was 10.5 (New England).

Aggravated assault rose in five divisions with a high of 27.9 percent in New England. In the four divisions with decreases, the South Atlantic States registered the greatest decline, 8.2 percent.

Burglary decreased from 2.5 percent to 13.8 percent in five geographic divisions while it increased from 1.0 percent to 2.0 percent in four.

Larceny increased from 3.4 percent to 8.5 percent in seven divisions and declined 3.7 percent and 4.4 percent in the other two.

Auto theft increased from 3.4 percent to 22.8 percent in seven divisions with the East South Central States high. The Middle Atlantic and West South Central States decreased, 0.8 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively.

TABLE 25.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1954-55, BY POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known to the police in 2,503 cities, total population 77,450,624, based on 1950 decennial census]

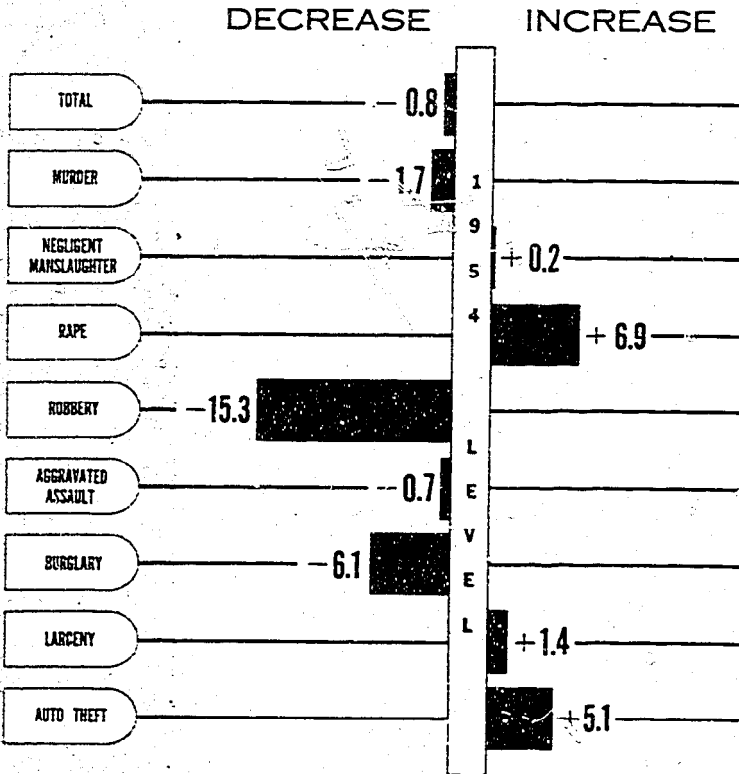
Population group	Total	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Total:									
1954.....	1,442,146	3,741	2,574	9,692	55,805	66,719	350,955	509,645	143,015
1955.....	1,431,068	3,676	2,586	10,356	47,287	66,228	329,546	521,039	150,356
Percent change.....	-0.8	-1.7	+0.2	+6.9	-15.3	-0.7	-6.1	+1.4	+5.1
Group I: 38 cities over 250,000; total population, 32,987,114:									
1954.....	731,515	2,076	1,455	6,401	42,494	43,412	186,862	366,377	82,438
1955.....	700,176	2,094	1,580	6,874	34,726	42,228	169,606	357,910	85,288
Percent change.....	-4.3	+0.9	+8.2	+7.4	-18.3	-2.6	-9.2	-2.3	+3.3
Group II: 62 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 9,200,478:									
1954.....	189,701	525	322	959	5,116	7,174	47,750	108,830	19,015
1955.....	193,079	544	397	1,006	4,890	8,134	47,123	112,183	20,802
Percent change.....	+2.8	+3.6	+23.3	+3.8	-4.4	+13.4	-1.3	+3.1	+9.4
Group III: 127 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 8,985,494:									
1954.....	155,106	340	280	643	2,832	5,418	34,985	95,611	13,997
1955.....	159,478	343	374	708	2,748	6,200	33,696	100,500	15,009
Percent change.....	+2.8	+0.9	+2.1	+10.1	-3.0	+3.4	-3.7	+5.1	+7.2
Group IV: 215 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 8,674,099:									
1954.....	143,482	301	270	587	2,226	3,894	30,937	94,111	11,156
1955.....	149,199	283	293	609	2,701	3,979	30,347	89,536	15,051
Percent change.....	+3.3	-6.0	+8.5	+3.7	+5.6	+2.2	-1.9	+4.7	+8.0
Group V: 660 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 10,178,569:									
1954.....	144,187	291	139	647	1,939	3,620	31,621	95,554	10,376
1955.....	147,069	247	140	661	1,826	3,669	30,642	98,910	11,143
Percent change.....	+2.0	-15.1	+7.7	+2.2	-5.8	+0.6	-3.1	+3.4	+7.4
Group VI: 1,371 cities under 10,000; total population, 7,424,873:									
1954.....	79,155	208	108	445	1,198	2,291	18,800	49,162	6,053
1955.....	81,065	165	96	498	996	2,015	18,132	53,100	6,063
Percent change.....	+3.7	-20.7	-11.1	+11.9	-16.9	-8.5	-3.6	+8.0	+0.5



URBAN CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

1954 - 1955 PERCENT CHANGE



2,503 CITIES

TOTAL POPULATION 77,450,624

FBI CHART

FIGURE 9.

TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1954-55. BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES

[Offenses known to the police in 2,503 cities, total population, 77,450,621, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	Total	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL:									
1954.....	1,442,146	3,751	2,574	9,692	55,805	66,719	350,955	808,645	145,015
1955.....	1,431,068	3,676	2,560	10,356	47,297	66,229	329,346	821,039	150,356
Percent change.....	-0.8	-2.1	+0.3	+6.9	-15.3	-0.7	-6.1	+1.4	+3.1
New England, 181 cities; population, 5,355,982:									
1954.....	56,590	59	136	533	671	631	11,976	31,351	5,589
1955.....	53,258	53	155	519	745	571	15,229	33,750	6,067
Percent change.....	-5.7	-10.2	+14.0	-2.2	+10.5	-9.9	+26.0	+7.6	+9.8
Connecticut, 26 cities; population, 1,237,119:									
1954.....	13,589	17	38	67	211	313	3,623	7,826	1,464
1955.....	13,524	15	65	82	159	417	3,694	7,035	1,657
Maine, 19 cities; population, 330,178:									
1954.....	3,287	8	4	6	35	93	396	1,113	266
1955.....	3,404	6	4	15	31	93	314	1,176	339
Massachusetts, 94 cities; population, 2,954,978:									
1954.....	28,652	27	72	201	349	313	17,246	37,247	2,667
1955.....	29,795	21	70	163	357	313	17,246	35,067	3,112
New Hampshire, 16 cities; population, 270,858:									
1954.....	2,079	1	10	11	13	13	43	1,56	113
1955.....	2,045	2	9	6	18	19	39	1,458	141
Rhode Island, 16 cities; population, 654,662:									
1954.....	6,090	6	10	37	74	86	1,157	4,904	72
1955.....	5,111	9	13	47	102	151	1,464	5,894	731
Vermont, 10 cities; population, 111,137:									
1954.....	943		2	8	3	2	131	320	37
1955.....	769			6	6	1	163	320	37
Middle Atlantic, 538 cities; population, 20,290,416:									
1954.....	891,222	654	621	2,197	15,572	14,572	87,210	161,189	23,839
1955.....	877,772	655	446	2,825	11,130	12,889	78,151	144,585	22,609
Percent change.....	-1.5	-0.1	-32.2	+29.1	-28.4	+8.9	-10.2	-10.2	-4.4
New Jersey, 156 cities; population, 3,599,397:									
1954.....	42,735	91	136	266	1,236	1,631	12,823	21,991	4,561
1955.....	43,189	75	139	311	1,140	1,721	12,897	23,626	5,251
New York, 172 cities; population, 11,698,152:									
1954.....	193,150	371	307	1,667	10,579	10,237	55,738	97,091	16,886
1955.....	175,804	367	141	1,820	7,659	9,401	47,088	92,354	16,974
Pennsylvania, 210 cities; population, 5,097,667:									
1954.....	65,327	192	178	564	3,457	2,894	18,648	32,100	7,222
1955.....	54,799	164	166	692	2,351	3,267	15,169	27,606	6,221
East North Central, 592 cities; population, 18,627,220:									
1954.....	525,277	768	503	2,160	17,100	12,680	70,196	181,716	33,891
1955.....	510,052	621	518	2,337	14,481	15,198	63,278	184,659	30,249
Percent change.....	-2.8	-18.2	+2.2	+8.2	-15.3	+3.4	-10.2	-5.7	+3.1
Illinois, 157 cities; population, 5,914,676:									
1954.....	84,249	318	168	586	3,735	4,759	22,831	39,325	7,357
1955.....	77,428	328	172	686	7,420	4,623	19,978	36,223	7,357

TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1954-55, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

[Offenses known to the police in 2,503 cities, total population, 77,450,624, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	Total	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Indiana, 76 cities; population, 1,977,469:									
1954.....	37,077	71	48	177	978	766	8,725	22,381	3,731
1955.....	36,048	57	45	161	732	728	8,331	21,365	4,397
Michigan, 113 cities; population, 3,927,350:									
1954.....	98,519	168	93	929	4,225	4,959	18,950	58,655	10,539
1955.....	95,270	154	107	937	3,585	5,334	16,729	57,742	10,632
Ohio, 167 cities; population, 5,033,600:									
1954.....	52,599	192	160	336	2,954	1,857	16,767	53,793	6,450
1955.....	78,921	191	190	452	2,399	2,119	15,079	51,520	6,771
Wisconsin, 79 cities; population, 1,774,131:									
1954.....	22,694	19	34	112	268	329	3,163	17,362	1,657
1955.....	22,357	21	34	101	145	304	2,961	17,050	1,771
West North Central, 295 cities; population, 6,320,098:									
1954.....	198,326	298	162	653	3,783	3,359	24,381	64,686	10,914
1955.....	198,423	219	169	621	3,137	3,418	22,699	62,655	11,352
Percent change.....	-1	+5.8	+2.5	-1.5	-17.1	+3.2	-7.1	+5.1	+4.0
Iowa, 66 cities; population, 1,098,223:									
1954.....	14,629	12	12	48	136	113	3,240	10,033	1,033
1955.....	13,534	12	17	45	137	108	2,515	10,096	904
Kansas, 54 cities; population, 830,891:									
1954.....	15,611	36	17	102	314	455	3,914	9,619	1,124
1955.....	15,549	24	18	103	269	494	3,438	10,072	1,097
Minnesota, 70 cities; population, 1,513,352:									
1954.....	23,901	9	64	99	709	178	5,660	14,999	2,183
1955.....	22,561	17	66	96	527	151	5,302	14,403	2,299
Missouri, 51 cities; population, 1,996,989:									
1954.....	41,727	154	48	373	2,487	2,623	9,683	29,959	5,426
1955.....	43,432	145	52	344	2,025	2,478	9,333	29,972	5,972
Nebraska, 26 cities; population, 533,153:									
1954.....	7,948	14	16	13	111	124	1,222	5,535	893
1955.....	8,071	11	10	21	123	162	1,285	5,591	798
North Dakota, 13 cities; population, 164,817:									
1954.....	2,505		1	5	15	5	337	1,981	161
1955.....	2,371	3	1	7	15	7	376	1,993	169
South Dakota, 15 cities; population, 182,673:									
1954.....	2,005	3	4	13	11	11	325	1,538	100
1955.....	2,108	4	2	5	11	8	311	1,632	113
South Atlantic, 242 cities; population, 7,642,429:									
1954.....	170,772	753	316	1,097	4,562	17,378	20,379	88,102	18,375
1955.....	175,031	725	365	1,077	4,619	15,854	20,767	92,533	19,681
Percent change.....	+2.5	-3.7	+5.5	+7.0	+1.2	-8.2	+1.0	+5.1	+4.1
Delaware, 4 cities; population, 127,154:									
1954.....	2,570	7	10	1	65	26	923	1,820	228
1955.....	2,540	5	7	3	62	36	696	1,779	236
Florida, 51 cities; population, 1,372,305:									
1954.....	35,394	139	89	83	1,051	1,371	12,047	20,402	3,212
1955.....	41,543	173	64	100	1,073	1,443	12,269	23,169	3,192

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1954-55, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

{Offenses known to the police in 2,503 cities, total population, 77,450,624, based on 1950 decennial census}

Divisions and States	Total	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Georgia, 29 cities; population, 1,039,481:									
1954.....	21,029	168	40	106	494	2,140	5,201	10,221	2,659
1955.....	20,513	145	47	132	391	2,065	4,937	10,572	2,223
Maryland, 18 cities; population, 1,152,863:									
1954.....	25,283	88	11	197	775	1,819	5,546	11,966	5,111
1955.....	28,783	87	48	208	933	2,221	5,313	12,577	5,336
North Carolina, 57 cities; population, 979,570:									
1954.....	18,307	107	65	107	257	3,506	3,821	8,905	1,439
1955.....	17,432	97	46	97	256	3,027	3,415	9,064	1,490
South Carolina, 25 cities; population, 434,569:									
1954.....	8,822	31	7	50	158	467	2,154	5,317	658
1955.....	8,834	45	7	57	145	450	2,164	5,184	772
Virginia, 40 cities; population, 1,284,468:									
1954.....	33,299	128	62	226	867	3,120	6,435	18,416	3,045
1955.....	34,550	109	47	233	830	3,077	7,105	19,560	3,549
West Virginia, 17 cities; population, 429,641:									
1954.....	5,122	14	5	23	111	271	1,238	2,972	491
1955.....	4,271	11	9	14	123	194	1,199	2,264	453
East South Central, 106 cities; population, 3,188,669:									
1954.....	52,796	417	181	263	1,593	5,215	15,109	24,692	6,289
1955.....	55,745	586	196	318	1,651	5,883	16,696	25,940	7,725
Percent change.....	+5.8	-7.4	+19.1	+20.9	+3.8	-8	+1.8	+5.1	+22.8
Alabama, 27 cities; population, 911,827:									
1954.....	14,645	137	33	125	333	1,207	4,821	7,058	1,179
1955.....	15,688	157	56	122	381	1,422	4,668	7,406	1,476
Kentucky, 33 cities; population, 785,304:									
1954.....	17,343	83	32	105	708	1,301	4,184	8,523	2,407
1955.....	19,563	73	37	131	761	1,139	4,792	9,176	3,500
Mississippi, 19 cities; population, 406,246:									
1954.....	4,731	36	12	21	66	223	1,498	2,469	406
1955.....	4,747	38	9	20	59	220	1,347	2,624	436
Tennessee, 27 cities; population, 1,086,289:									
1954.....	15,790	161	54	62	484	1,184	4,906	6,642	2,297
1955.....	15,747	118	54	45	450	1,102	4,919	6,740	2,319
West South Central, 169 cities; population, 5,564,052:									
1954.....	125,001	501	252	708	2,745	5,316	29,802	68,861	14,676
1955.....	128,652	437	262	692	2,499	6,233	30,233	74,835	15,801
Percent change.....	+4.6	-8	+4.0	-2.3	-10.3	+7.8	+1.4	+8.5	+8.3
Arkansas, 26 cities; population, 377,460:									
1954.....	5,748	24	17	27	220	358	1,550	3,144	408
1955.....	4,900	27	16	32	151	345	1,273	2,701	355
Louisiana, 18 cities; population, 777,584:									
1954.....	12,861	81	57	166	577	679	2,136	5,674	3,491
1955.....	14,179	68	55	159	578	725	2,708	6,996	2,883
Oklahoma, 36 cities; population, 860,453:									
1954.....	17,373	47	30	79	335	339	4,471	10,650	1,427
1955.....	18,386	46	31	101	289	488	4,363	11,370	1,698

TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1954-55, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

[Offenses known to the police in 2,503 cities, total population 77,450,624, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	Total	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—break-in or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Texas, 89 cities; population, 3,548,363:									
1954.....	87,014	349	148	436	1,633	3,946	21,645	49,493	9,330
1955.....	91,187	356	160	400	1,481	4,173	21,892	53,768	8,955
Mountain, 126 cities; population, 2,068,461:									
1954.....	57,112	81	38	517	1,548	677	13,613	36,700	5,655
1955.....	60,455	83	47	500	1,283	1,047	12,149	39,582	5,626
Percent change.....	+5.8	-1.2	+7.9	-3.1	-1.8	+52.9	-11.8	+7.7	+19.1
Arizona, 14 cities; population, 227,117:									
1954.....	11,017	20	8	59	235	318	2,185	7,109	1,085
1955.....	11,750	16	12	62	221	351	2,335	7,549	1,274
Colorado, 29 cities; population, 738,147:									
1954.....	19,499	31	13	126	689	336	5,047	11,354	1,702
1955.....	21,073	30	17	139	709	317	4,821	12,761	2,791
Idaho, 20 cities; population, 194,928:									
1954.....	4,864	4	1	11	46	25	808	3,670	300
1955.....	4,719	5	1	9	14	23	741	3,730	496
Montana, 14 cities; population, 162,158:									
1954.....	3,397	1	3	31	65	52	507	2,629	318
1955.....	3,969	4	2	14	32	40	630	2,954	420
Nevada, 4 cities; population, 44,612:									
1954.....	2,122	5	1	10	67	14	590	1,267	169
1955.....	2,623	9	1	9	66	23	468	1,253	192
New Mexico, 13 cities; population, 210,282:									
1954.....	5,355	8	6	22	98	123	1,415	3,098	725
1955.....	6,458	7	1	18	100	121	1,439	3,990	725
Utah, 19 cities; population, 364,350:									
1954.....	8,380	12	6	36	103	73	1,677	5,723	748
1955.....	7,781	8	4	29	104	74	1,513	5,223	755
Wyoming, 13 cities; population, 156,867:									
1954.....	2,309	3	1	13	47	36	384	1,659	178
1955.....	2,658	4	1	20	37	25	373	2,004	195
Pacific, 254 cities; population, 8,184,294:									
1954.....	217,097	297	175	1,751	8,388	7,891	55,749	149,251	25,682
1955.....	255,708	286	301	1,829	7,722	7,862	51,276	156,472	29,765
Percent change.....	+3.5	-3.7	+29.7	+4.6	-7.9	+1.0	-9.5	+4.8	+13.8
California, 182 cities; population, 6,797,930:									
1954.....	213,797	263	376	1,660	7,813	7,230	49,335	125,651	21,469
1955.....	224,265	263	455	1,755	7,240	7,529	48,796	133,757	24,580
Oregon, 35 cities; population, 679,150:									
1954.....	15,469	16	24	62	333	250	3,370	10,522	932
1955.....	14,660	21	24	60	273	202	2,839	10,369	891
Washington, 37 cities; population, 707,208:									
1954.....	17,831	18	15	42	242	111	3,044	13,078	1,281
1955.....	16,763	15	22	24	209	133	2,730	12,256	1,314

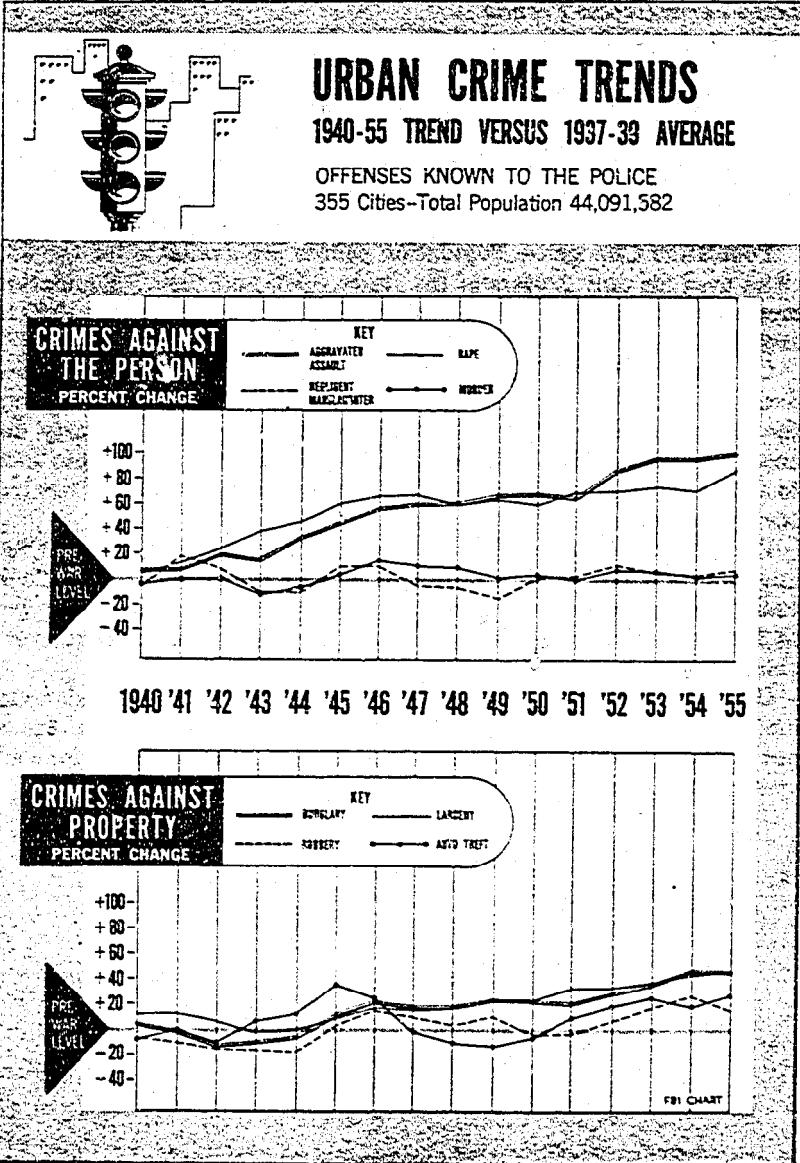


FIGURE 10.

Long-Term Urban Trends

Crime Count.—Major crime is 44.4 percent (1955) above the pre-World War II level in 355 cities (table 27). The annual average for the war years (1942-45) was 2.8 percent above the prewar annual average (1937-39). The annual average for the post-war years (1946-55) is 26.8 percent above the prewar average. Figure 10 and table 27 reflect changes in individual crime classes for a 19-year period (1937-55).

Population Changes.—Population counts are available for the 355 cities used for only 2 years of the study, 1940 and 1950. Population increased 16.8 percent and crime increased 11.8 percent from 1940 to 1950 in the 355 cities studied.

Crimes per 100,000 inhabitants (the crime rate) in these 355 cities declined 4.3 percent from 1940 to 1950. The rate of crimes against the person increased 29.5 percent while crimes against property decreased 5.7 percent in the same period. However, note that from 1940 to 1950 crime increased only 11.8 percent while a 20.8 percent rise has occurred since 1950.

Cities Used.—Table 27 is limited to 355 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants which have a record of regular crime reporting. Their 1940 population was 37,753,783. In 1950, their population was 44,091,582. Exact counts or estimates for these cities are not available from the Bureau of the Census for intercensal years.

Cities whose police departments are known to have undergone major record procedure changes, possibly affecting crime reporting, are not included in table 27. The same 355 cities are represented for each year in the table.

TABLE 27.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1937-55
 [Offenses known to the police in 353 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants, total population 44,091,582 based on 1950 decennial census]

Year	Total	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
1937	616,778	2,569	2,046	3,220	27,187	20,365	139,654	330,577	91,160
1938	624,595	2,209	1,480	3,117	28,342	19,358	140,558	350,860	78,671
1939	648,400	2,321	1,286	3,390	26,840	19,634	146,912	374,618	74,369
1940	673,778	2,277	1,512	3,381	25,702	20,860	148,048	396,679	75,319
1941	672,747	2,371	1,889	3,661	24,591	21,317	139,403	398,228	81,187
1942	630,081	2,375	1,731	4,024	23,255	23,529	124,744	377,306	73,117
1943	615,208	2,099	1,451	4,474	23,055	22,710	128,493	346,423	86,503
1944	632,762	2,226	1,451	4,713	22,636	25,275	134,144	350,515	90,802
1945	714,807	2,447	1,759	5,184	22,089	28,664	158,635	380,270	109,750
1946	738,806	2,724	1,773	5,376	31,749	31,004	173,569	411,232	101,479
1947	791,606	2,618	1,534	5,428	30,128	31,687	167,127	402,930	80,126
1948	720,020	2,607	1,513	5,161	28,539	31,747	166,982	410,269	73,202
1949	750,758	2,399	1,371	5,295	30,292	32,922	176,570	430,750	71,159
1950	758,309	2,446	1,626	5,172	26,559	33,133	174,056	433,698	76,621
1951	795,918	2,372	1,642	5,493	26,702	32,607	172,065	466,047	88,990
1952	825,277	2,555	1,789	5,526	29,239	36,973	183,987	468,450	86,758
1953	862,221	2,515	1,692	5,653	32,448	38,841	194,099	484,969	102,004
1954	896,258	2,433	1,871	5,560	34,961	38,807	204,564	506,318	96,945
1955	910,179	2,487	1,736	5,103	31,679	39,681	207,522	517,331	103,640

Rural Crime Trends

Rural crime increased 1.8 percent in 1955. This is the first levelling off for crime in areas outside cities since 1943. For eleven years the rise has been unbroken with percentage increases ranging from 4.0 to 14.1. Since 1951, the annual increases have been above 8 percent.

Although rural crime increased 1.8 percent and urban crime decreased a slight 0.8 percent, trends for the two areas were similar in all individual crime classes except murder. Rural murders increased 3.1 percent (city murders declined 1.7 percent).

Other rural increases were: negligent manslaughter, 7.5 percent; rape, 4.7 percent; larceny, 5.5 percent; and auto theft, 5.5 percent. (Urban crimes increased in these classes also.)

Robbery decreased sharply, 12 percent, in rural areas with less marked decreases in burglary (2.7 percent) and aggravated assault (1.4 percent). (Urban crimes were down in the same classes.)

There was not too much change in the total number of crimes against the person and crimes with property as their object. When grouped, both reflect increases. Property crimes were up 1.9 percent while "personal" crimes were up 1 percent in the rural areas.

Table 28 shows the details of the 1954-55 rural crime trends. Reports from the same 1,586 law enforcement agencies were used for both years in making the comparison. These agencies represent a total rural population of 38,769,606 (1950 decennial census).

Here "rural" means areas outside the limits of cities (urban places—any incorporated place of 2,500 or more inhabitants). Such rural areas include "urbanized fringe" areas around cities. These fringe areas cannot be separately reported. They do not coincide with police jurisdictions and there are practical difficulties, including the defining of the boundaries of these growing communities.

TABLE 28.—RURAL CRIME TRENDS, 1954-55

[Based on reports of 1,429 sheriffs, 145 rural village officers, and 12 State police; total rural population 38,769,606, based on the 1950 decennial census]

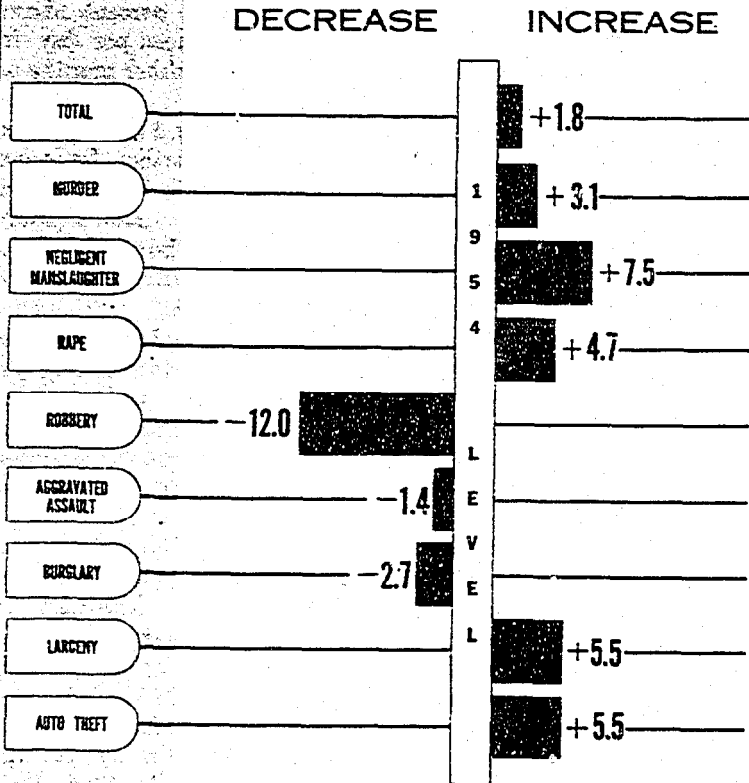
Offense	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1954	1955	
TOTAL	271,517	276,374	+1.8
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,848	1,905	+3.1
Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,835	1,972	+7.5
Rape.....	4,829	5,054	+4.7
Robbery.....	7,567	6,656	-12.0
Aggravated assault.....	14,144	13,948	-1.4
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	93,330	90,805	-2.7
Larceny—theft.....	124,169	130,875	+5.5
Auto theft.....	23,885	25,159	+5.5



RURAL CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

1954 - 1955 PERCENT CHANGE



REPORTING AREA

Sheriffs' Offices - 1,429
Rural Villages - 145

State Police - 12
Rural Population - 38,769,606

FBI CHART

FIGURE 11.

Monthly Variations

People, not seasons, cause crimes. Different seasons, however, seem to motivate different crimes. Opportunity, social contacts, heat, cold and other factors have been pointed out as probables by students of the seasonal variations in criminal activity.

Even though certain seasonal variations can be graphically demonstrated, there is no average day in the year that is crime free. In 1955, there were 3,767 offenses daily in July in the cities studied. The daily average in all other months was higher. In December, the highest month, the daily average was only 16.6 percent above that for July, the low month. So, for every 100 crimes per day in July there were as many each day plus a few more in other months of the year.

One of the most marked seasonal variations is found in the major crime of negligent manslaughter, the killing of another by gross negligence. Criminal intent is not an element of this crime; rather it is the criminal carelessness of people that gives rise to such a crime. Most of these grow out of automobile "accidents" but only those deaths due to the gross negligence of some person other than the victim are classed under this crime.

Unlike the other crimes against the person (murder, rape, and aggravated assault), negligent manslaughter is at its low during the warm months of the year but rises to a tremendous peak in December. Hazardous traffic conditions, including increased darkness, confront drivers in the month of December. Such crimes might be expected to continue into January but there is always a sharp drop in that month from the December peak.

Murder (including nonnegligent manslaughter) is generally a warm-weather crime. The months of July, August, and September had the highest average number of offenses in 1955. The high for the year, however, did not occur during that quarter. December was the high month for murder for the year 1955. Similar upswings in recent years in the curve for murder occurred in 1950, 1951, and 1952, but only in 1951 was December the high month for the year.

Rape and aggravated assault, the other two crimes against the person, appear definitely as warm-weather crimes. In 1955, their high was in the third quarter (July, August, and September). The graphs for these crimes appear very similar to those for previous years.

Of the crimes against property, robbery and burglary present the most perfect picture of crimes which occur most frequently during the darker and colder months of the year, high during the first and last quarters, and low during the second and third quarters. Of the two remaining property crimes (auto theft and larceny), auto theft

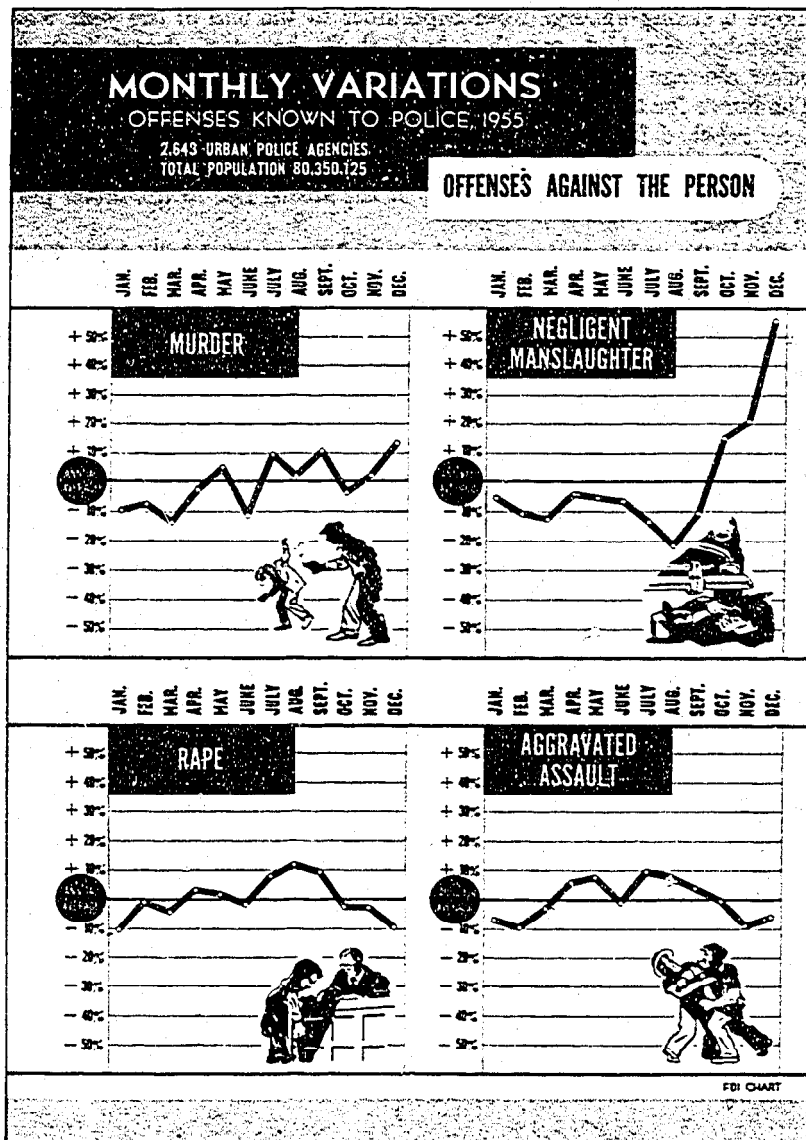


Figure 12.

shows a strong upsurge from September to the end of the year with December the high month. Auto theft, however, drops back to below average in January and reaches its low during June and July. The curve for auto theft is fairly consistent from year to year. Larceny reached its peak in the last quarter of 1955 although its low for the year was in January. It went above average in April and then dropped back until the start of the strong rise in the latter part of the year.

Table 29 and the accompanying graphs present details from 2,643 cities.

TABLE 29.—MONTHLY VARIATIONS, URBAN COMMUNITIES, 1955
[Daily average, offenses known to the police in 2,643 cities, total population \$0,330,125, based on 1950 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	10.4	7.4	29.1	133.5	185.6	931.1	2,308.5	429.1
January-March.....	9.3	6.7	27.6	134.0	173.6	1,034.6	2,168.3	415.8
April-June.....	10.1	7.0	29.4	119.5	193.4	888.4	2,317.4	399.2
July-September.....	11.2	6.3	31.9	116.2	198.8	865.0	2,372.8	433.8
October-December.....	10.8	9.6	27.6	144.7	176.4	940.2	2,471.5	497.1
January.....	9.4	7.0	26.1	164.9	172.8	1,044.3	2,074.4	413.9
February.....	9.6	6.6	28.8	156.7	167.2	1,063.6	2,160.0	413.0
March.....	9.0	6.5	31.9	140.5	180.1	998.6	2,269.7	423.1
April.....	10.1	7.1	30.0	138.8	196.6	964.6	2,403.3	426.7
May.....	10.9	7.0	29.6	112.8	199.4	869.6	2,216.9	391.1
June.....	9.2	6.9	27.7	107.1	183.8	831.5	2,304.9	380.0
July.....	11.4	6.4	31.4	112.5	203.5	845.5	2,175.7	380.8
August.....	10.6	5.8	31.5	114.3	200.2	885.9	2,318.2	408.5
September.....	11.5	6.6	31.8	122.0	192.6	857.3	2,331.3	422.6
October.....	10.0	8.5	33.4	126.4	181.2	877.4	2,514.8	495.6
November.....	10.6	8.9	33.3	134.3	188.9	916.5	2,458.5	475.5
December.....	11.8	11.5	33.3	173.0	174.8	1,025.0	2,449.6	519.5

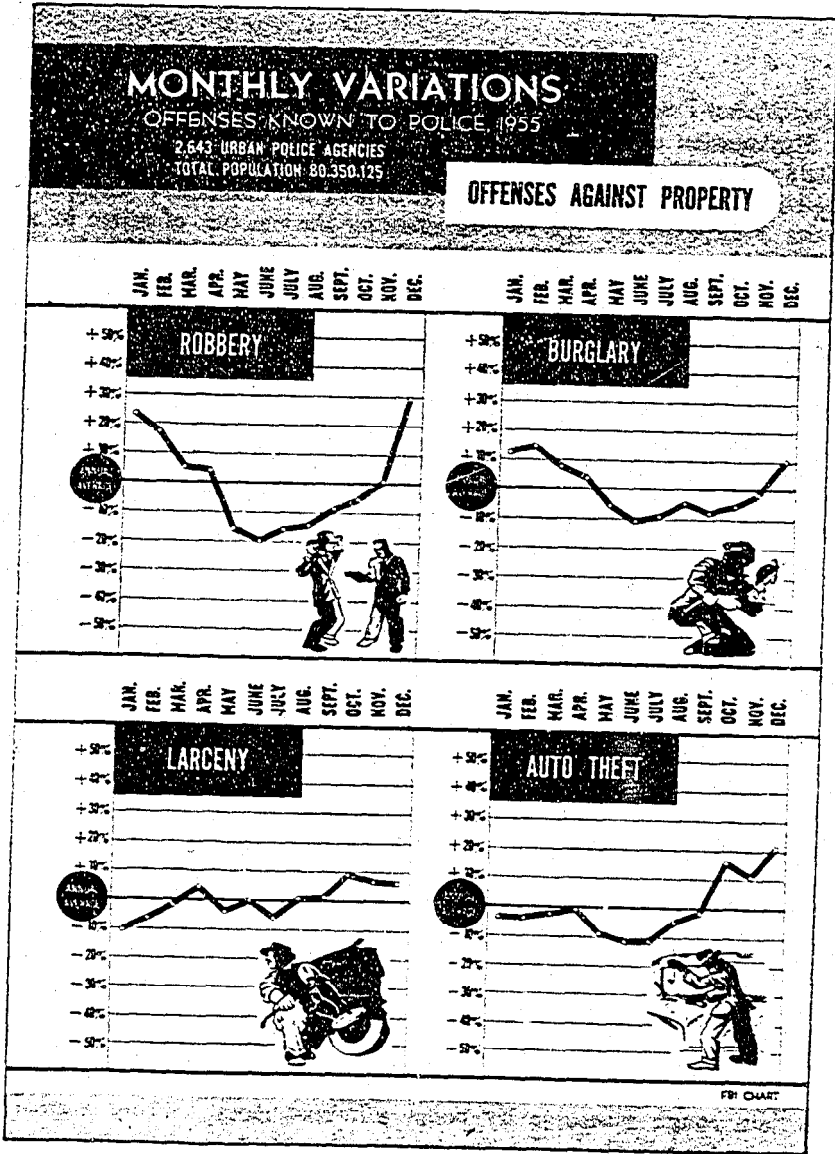


FIGURE 13.

CRIME RATES

Qualifying Factors In Interpretation And Use Of Rates

Explanation of Rates.—A comparison of crime in two areas is of little value unless the differences in the makeup of the two areas can be eliminated for the study. The extent of the differences that may exist is indicated by the factors affecting the amount of crime in a community as discussed on page 97. A common practice is to consider only one factor, that of differences in population. There is danger in drawing conclusions based on only one factor of the many affecting differences in the incidence of crime. So, it is incumbent upon the user of any such comparative measures to use extreme caution.

By expressing the number of crimes in terms of the number per unit of population comparative figures of certain limited application are obtained. The unit of population used in the crime rate tables in this bulletin is 100,000. In other words, crime rates are ratios of the number of crimes to the population. For example: 55 crimes in a city of 25,000 equal a crime rate per 100,000 of 220 (55 divided by 25,000 equals 0.0022, the crimes per one person in the population—to furnish an easy to use figure multiply by 100,000 to get 220, the number of crimes per 100,000 population).

Population.—In converting raw figures to crime rates, the significance of the rates depends on the accuracy of the population figures used. True accuracy can be approached only once each ten years when the decennial census is taken. Even then the accuracy is only approximate. Current estimates of the population are made by the Bureau of the Census. These, however, cannot be utilized here because the estimates do not include a breakdown of urban population (for preparing urban crime rates) or of rural population (for preparing rural crime rates). Further, estimates of the current population of individual cities and other areas are not available for converting crime figures from reporting areas to crime rates. The latest decennial population figures for the individual areas are necessarily used.

Use of rates.—Rates based on the latest decennial population figures are presented as a matter of convenience primarily for use in certain rough measures by police administrators. Where desired, rates using reliable local estimates can be constructed by using crime data for an individual city as set forth in the listing by individual cities of over 25,000 population in another section of this publication. Also, the summary rates as published here can be adjusted as desired.

Effect of Population Changes on Crime Rates.—From the census of April 1, 1950, to July 1, 1955, the population of this country increased 9.0 percent. For the individual states, the percentage changes range from minus 6.3 to plus 40.6. (U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Estimates, Series P-25, Number 129, Provisional Estimates of the Population of States, July 1, 1955, dated January 20, 1956. For sale by the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C. Price 10 cents.)

The range in the percentage changes since 1950 in smaller areas, such as cities, would undoubtedly reflect a much wider spread than that noted in the estimates for states.

For adjusting the accompanying rate tables, where desired, the following example may be of assistance. The population of Nevada increased from 160,083 in 1950 to an estimated 225,000 as of July 1, 1955, or 40.6 percent (source identified above). For the example, it is assumed that the population of the cities represented in the urban rates for Nevada had an increase of 40.6 percent, the same as the increase for the entire State (urban and rural). The population has increased so the rates based on the 1950 population are overstated. The rates are in terms of crimes per 100,000 population. To determine the adjusted rate apply the assumed percentage increase of population to 100,000. One hundred thousand increased by 40.6 percent is 140,600. Thus, the rates based on the 1950 population are actually the number of crimes per 140,600 inhabitants. So, reduce the published rates by the percentage that 100,000 is under 140,600 or 28.9 percent (to adjust, multiply the published rates by 71.1 which is 100 minus 28.9). This method is about as accurate as when the percentage change is applied directly to the population figures and the rates recalculated from the raw crime figures.

If the assumed change in the Nevada cities is applicable, the murder rate for Nevada in 1955, for example, was 14.4 instead of 20.2 as found by using the 1950 population figures.

Urban Crime Rates

Crime rates presented in tables 30-32 are based on the reports of 2,643 cities with a total population of 80,350,125 (as of 1950). The representation by city groups and geographic distribution is shown in table 32.

Urban crime rates are based on the 1950 decennial census and are subject to the observations set forth above.

TABLE 30.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1955, BY POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known to the police and rate per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,643 cities; total population, 80,450,125:								
Number of offenses known.....	3,780	2,702	10,634	48,732	67,736	339,846	541,664	156,631
Rate per 100,000.....	4.7	3.4	13.2	60.6	84.3	423.0	1,047.7	194.9
GROUP I								
40 cities over 250,000; total population, 34,465,364:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,147	1,472	7,066	35,865	43,066	173,876	368,392	91,215
Rate per 100,000.....	6.2	4.3	20.5	104.1	125.0	510.3	1,068.9	261.8
GROUP II								
64 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 9,437,863:								
Number of offenses known.....	552	400	1,014	4,936	8,238	47,969	114,199	21,024
Rate per 100,000.....	5.9	4.2	10.7	52.3	87.3	507.9	1,210.7	222.9
GROUP III								
128 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 9,052,062:								
Number of offenses known.....	349	279	720	2,797	6,369	34,177	101,483	15,026
Rate per 100,000.....	3.9	3.1	8.0	30.9	70.4	377.6	1,121.1	166.0
GROUP IV								
255 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 8,977,456:								
Number of offenses known.....	292	304	629	2,147	4,135	31,039	100,616	12,496
Rate per 100,000.....	3.3	3.4	7.0	23.9	46.1	343.7	1,120.8	138.2
GROUP V								
680 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 10,470,202:								
Number of offenses known.....	253	144	676	1,876	3,721	31,402	101,068	11,496
Rate per 100,000.....	2.4	1.4	6.5	17.9	35.5	299.9	965.3	108.9
GROUP VI								
1,476 cities under 10,000; total population, 7,952,178:								
Number of offenses known.....	187	103	829	1,111	2,207	19,443	56,106	6,554
Rate per 100,000.....	2.4	1.3	6.7	14.0	27.8	244.5	703.5	82.4

TABLE 31.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1955, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	4.7	60.6	84.3	423.0	1,047.7	194.9
New England	1.2	18.7	18.0	290.5	680.7	139.3
Connecticut.....	1.2	18.0	32.4	292.4	603.2	132.0
Maine.....	1.8	9.3	8.4	245.8	652.7	88.0
Massachusetts.....	1.2	21.4	14.4	276.7	654.1	158.5
New Hampshire.....	..	6.6	7.0	146.9	338.3	52.1
Rhode Island.....	1.4	15.6	23.1	376.4	900.3	111.7
Vermont.....	..	7.2	..	146.6	472.2	39.4
Middle Atlantic	3.0	55.9	70.2	372.7	705.3	145.0
New Jersey.....	2.1	32.8	49.2	366.9	671.3	149.4
New York.....	3.1	63.5	80.2	401.8	789.2	144.8
Pennsylvania.....	3.2	51.1	63.1	318.7	560.3	142.7
East North Central	4.4	77.1	69.9	335.6	997.6	165.1
Illinois.....	5.7	124.1	77.8	335.3	619.4	123.3
Indiana.....	4.4	37.1	36.8	431.0	1,077.7	221.9
Michigan.....	4.6	90.9	134.8	427.8	1,479.7	270.6
Ohio.....	3.7	51.2	41.6	297.6	1,015.4	133.3
Wisconsin.....	1.2	8.1	16.9	167.0	952.7	99.5
West North Central	3.4	49.2	53.6	357.4	1,060.2	179.0
Iowa.....	1.1	12.4	9.7	227.6	612.3	81.6
Kansas.....	2.8	35.3	39.5	407.6	1,225.8	131.7
Minnesota.....	1.1	34.5	9.9	348.9	954.9	152.4
Missouri.....	2.2	109.7	123.3	467.4	1,158.7	228.1
Nebraska.....	..	..	30.0	228.5	1,038.2	147.8
North Dakota.....	1.0	9.1	4.2	228.1	1,299.2	102.5
South Dakota.....	2.2	6.0	4.4	170.2	994.3	61.9
South Atlantic	9.4	59.7	208.6	528.5	1,127.2	246.1
Delaware.....	3.9	18.8	28.3	347.4	1,399.1	198.2
Florida.....	12.3	77.0	103.6	881.7	1,659.1	234.3
Georgia.....	13.0	36.6	123.3	462.4	989.2	208.3
Maryland.....	2.4	89.6	191.8	459.2	1,088.1	461.5
North Carolina.....	9.9	25.8	306.2	346.7	919.1	151.7
South Carolina.....	10.0	31.5	109.8	488.2	1,157.8	170.3
Virginia.....	8.4	68.0	239.3	548.7	1,566.0	272.8
West Virginia.....	2.6	7.1	43.2	274.7	519.8	109.9
East South Central	12.1	51.2	120.3	457.9	505.1	239.5
Alabama.....	17.1	41.6	153.4	311.0	512.2	161.2
Kentucky.....	9.4	96.1	143.5	290.4	1,157.8	441.5
Mississippi.....	9.4	14.2	58.0	721.3	618.8	103.3
Tennessee.....	10.8	41.3	109.9	452.2	618.7	212.6
West South Central	5.9	44.0	103.4	535.5	1,314.4	240.0
Arkansas.....	7.4	39.9	99.7	338.7	715.8	90.5
Louisiana.....	8.6	64.1	98.5	268.1	919.2	332.2
Oklahoma.....	5.2	35.0	53.8	497.8	1,293.2	194.0
Texas.....	9.9	41.3	117.2	696.3	1,479.3	242.6
Mountain	4.3	60.7	48.6	578.5	1,883.4	288.5
Arizona.....	6.7	91.5	178.3	955.2	3,304.8	277.7
Colorado.....	4.1	96.1	49.2	539.7	1,728.8	309.0
Idaho.....	2.6	6.9	11.4	324.8	1,880.8	148.0
Montana.....	2.8	13.7	25.0	365.6	1,768.9	170.9
Nevada.....	29.2	147.9	56.0	1,049.0	2,513.1	430.4
New Mexico.....	4.5	44.9	54.3	659.6	1,695.3	345.3
Utah.....	2.4	29.1	20.0	411.4	1,445.0	204.6
Wyoming.....	3.8	29.6	19.6	284.2	1,512.2	149.3
Pacific	3.5	93.7	93.4	681.1	1,903.8	324.8
California.....	3.7	105.7	109.8	714.2	1,959.1	358.5
Oregon.....	3.1	39.9	29.6	412.5	1,521.8	130.8
Washington.....	2.1	29.6	18.8	386.0	1,737.3	185.8

1 Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 32.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1955, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	4.7	60.6	84.3	423.0	1,047.7	194.9
New England	1.2	18.7	18.0	280.5	860.7	138.3
Group I.....	3.1	57.1	35.7	340.0	834.5	363.6
Group II.....	1.6	22.5	32.9	357.5	722.9	167.7
Group III.....	.9	13.7	13.5	261.0	717.4	117.0
Group IV.....	.9	8.9	7.6	234.5	591.9	77.3
Group V.....	.4	7.5	4.0	231.9	528.2	67.4
Group VI.....	.2	2.7	5.7	181.5	440.5	9.1
Middle Atlantic	3.0	55.9	70.2	372.7	705.3	145.0
Group I.....	4.2	81.2	105.4	475.0	794.2	163.4
Group II.....	1.5	19.8	32.9	361.3	624.4	127.1
Group III.....	1.2	20.0	36.4	327.9	622.3	115.2
Group IV.....	1.5	12.5	19.3	231.1	664.9	72.0
Group V.....	.8	11.0	13.2	192.3	532.4	57.6
Group VI.....	1.0	9.2	11.4	165.1	568.4	57.0
East North Central	4.4	77.1	69.9	335.6	987.6	165.1
Group I.....	6.8	133.1	111.4	320.3	959.4	200.1
Group II.....	5.4	56.6	52.0	441.7	1,246.9	198.2
Group III.....	1.9	26.6	43.5	213.8	1,176.8	188.6
Group IV.....	1.1	26.1	20.2	228.5	1,034.6	131.8
Group V.....	2.0	20.4	15.4	217.5	1,033.7	114.0
Group VI.....	1.3	12.7	9.7	217.4	1,003.6	71.9
West North Central	3.4	49.2	58.6	337.4	1,060.2	179.0
Group I.....	6.3	104.1	109.2	513.8	1,251.8	320.0
Group II.....	3.4	46.2	70.0	474.9	1,388.1	183.7
Group III.....	2.5	16.5	28.3	367.9	1,187.4	120.2
Group IV.....	1.3	11.5	8.1	194.2	1,070.7	76.9
Group V.....	.8	11.1	9.2	135.2	849.1	74.9
Group VI.....	1.2	8.1	7.1	191.8	557.1	61.1
South Atlantic ¹	9.4	59.7	206.6	523.5	1,197.2	246.1
Group I.....	9.5	85.5	291.3	485.4	1,123.3	366.9
Group II.....	11.2	101.7	291.7	505.6	1,047.2	331.3
Group III.....	10.2	38.9	176.4	482.7	1,110.7	177.3
Group IV.....	9.3	37.4	166.2	368.9	1,395.9	188.1
Group V.....	6.7	18.6	166.2	416.3	951.2	117.1
Group VI.....	7.3	24.8	132.0	538.8	767.8	104.4
East South Central	12.1	51.2	120.3	487.9	805.1	239.5
Group I.....	11.5	81.7	154.4	620.3	1,028.3	356.0
Group II.....	19.2	64.6	99.5	567.5	771.6	290.4
Group III.....	10.2	39.8	155.1	515.0	965.1	196.0
Group IV.....	10.1	19.2	142.5	368.4	771.8	182.2
Group V.....	10.6	22.8	77.2	346.4	570.9	134.6
Group VI.....	5.8	13.4	43.1	323.5	352.1	82.5
West South Central	6.9	44.0	103.4	535.5	1,314.4	246.0
Group I.....	13.4	68.8	117.2	714.0	1,482.8	379.6
Group II.....	6.7	49.4	121.9	657.8	1,674.7	248.4
Group III.....	6.8	37.2	164.9	509.8	1,697.8	191.8
Group IV.....	8.9	27.1	90.8	445.1	1,254.9	158.3
Group V.....	4.5	12.4	53.9	328.8	779.2	74.1
Group VI.....	3.9	10.0	38.8	215.5	634.9	65.9
Mountain	4.2	66.7	45.6	578.5	1,583.4	288.6
Group I.....	5.1	132.0	64.0	859.8	1,763.2	414.2
Group II.....	5.9	65.8	113.5	777.0	2,390.0	469.4
Group III.....	4.6	28.4	41.8	590.0	2,061.0	401.2
Group IV.....	4.9	40.9	37.3	566.0	2,316.5	293.0
Group V.....	2.1	19.2	26.8	364.4	1,783.0	156.0
Group VI.....	3.7	28.6	30.6	391.2	1,352.6	160.0
Pacific	3.5	95.7	95.4	661.1	1,905.5	324.6
Group I.....	4.5	134.3	153.9	755.4	1,750.1	414.7
Group II.....	3.5	77.9	28.4	480.7	1,843.1	229.0
Group III.....	2.8	72.7	50.2	600.0	2,069.8	220.5
Group IV.....	2.8	52.7	44.1	618.2	2,275.0	234.7
Group V.....	2.0	43.6	35.9	583.9	2,132.6	239.4
Group VI.....	1.6	26.4	27.9	466.8	1,801.0	171.3

¹ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 33.—NUMBER OF CITIES IN EACH POPULATION GROUP, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION, AND STATE REPRESENTED IN THE URBAN CRIME RATE TABULATIONS (TABLES 30-32)

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
TOTAL:							
Population, 80,350,125.....	2,843	40	64	128	255	690	1,478
New England:							
Population, 6,507,206.....	190	1	11	18	58	66	58
Connecticut.....	29		4	2	12	4	7
Maine.....	20			1	2	7	10
Massachusetts.....	99	1	6	11	16	43	32
New Hampshire.....	16			1	2	5	8
Rhode Island.....	16		1	3	3	5	4
Vermont.....	10				1	2	7
Middle Atlantic:							
Population, 21,212,988.....	558	7	12	24	47	143	524
New Jersey.....	160	2	4	8	17	43	86
New York.....	175	3	4	6	16	43	103
Pennsylvania.....	221	2	4	10	14	56	135
East North Central:							
Population, 18,832,980.....	618	9	10	30	63	147	559
Illinois.....	169	1	1	9	13	41	104
Indiana.....	73	1	4	4	9	17	43
Michigan.....	116	1	2	7	9	33	64
Ohio.....	172	5	3	6	20	41	97
Wisconsin.....	83	1		4	12	15	51
West North Central:							
Population, 6,408,362.....	305	5	4	8	19	77	194
Iowa.....	69		1	4	7	10	47
Kansas.....	56		2	1	2	20	31
Minnesota.....	72	2	1		3	16	50
Missouri.....	55	2		2	4	17	30
Nebraska.....	25	1			2	7	19
North Dakota.....	13				1	3	8
South Dakota.....	15			1	1	4	9
South Atlantic:							
Population, 7,795,781.....	263	3	8	20	25	62	142
Delaware.....	4		1				3
District of Columbia.....	1	1					
Florida.....	54		3	2	9	9	31
Georgia.....	32	1	1	3	3	7	19
Maryland.....	20	1			5	18	31
North Carolina.....	59			3	1	6	18
South Carolina.....	25			4	5	9	23
Virginia.....	44		3	4	3	5	10
West Virginia.....	21			3	3		
East South Central:							
Population, 3,242,782.....	114	3	5	4	15	24	63
Alabama.....	25	1	2	1	3	6	15
Kentucky.....	35	1		2	3	6	23
Mississippi.....	22			1	6	6	9
Tennessee.....	29	1	3		3	6	16
West South Central:							
Population, 3,931,235.....	193	5	7	9	13	56	103
Arkansas.....	27		1		3	4	19
Louisiana.....	20	1	1		3	5	10
Oklahoma.....	39		2		4	15	18
Texas.....	109	4	3	9	4	32	56
Mountain:							
Population, 1,163,663.....	136	1	2	3	11	25	26
Arizona.....	17		1		1	7	19
Colorado.....	29	1		1		6	14
Idaho.....	22				2	4	10
Montana.....	16				1		3
Nevada.....	4			1	2	2	10
New Mexico.....	15			1	1	1	16
Utah.....	20		1	1	1	4	10
Wyoming.....	15				1		
Pacific:							
Population, 8,255,128.....	263	6	5	11	23	81	157
California.....	189	5	3	11	16	63	91
Oregon.....	37	1			2	8	26
Washington.....	37		2		5	10	20

Rural Crime Rates

Crimes per 100,000 population for rural areas are shown in table 34. The rates are based on the 1950 decennial census figures in the absence of current population estimates for individual rural areas.

The extent of the possible effect of population changes in the rural areas of the United States since 1950 on rural crime rates prepared by using 1950 figures is indicated by the discussion of rates on page 91.

No attempt is made to present rural data by States or geographic divisions because the coverage in rural areas is not as broad as that for urban places. Reports received from rural areas may in some instances be limited to arrest information rather than offenses-known information. This is particularly true in those offense classes where the smallest percentage of arrests is made. When it is obvious that rural reports are incorrectly prepared, they are excluded from published figures.

The data presented in table 34 represent a rural population of 41,889,165 (1950 census figures).

TABLE 34.—RURAL CRIME RATES, 1955

[Offenses known and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, as reported by 1,577 sheriffs, 161 rural village officers, and 13 State police; total rural population 41,889,165, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Offenses known	
	Number	Rate
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,075	5.0
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2,324	5.5
Rape.....	5,328	13.2
Robbery.....	7,308	17.4
Aggravated assault.....	15,296	36.5
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	26,485	230.3
Larceny— theft.....	137,660	329.6
Auto theft.....	26,307	62.8

OFFENSES IN INDIVIDUAL AREAS

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December 1955, is shown in table 35. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 30, 31, and 32 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. Such comparisons are not necessarily significant even though the figures for individual communities are converted into terms of the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

The following is a list of some of the factors which affect the amount of crime in the community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

The figures presented in the following tabulation are those reported by the individual police departments in the cities represented without reducing the data to crime rates (number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants).

In considering the volume of crime committed locally, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases rather than to ascertain whether they exceed or fall short of those for some other individual community, and it should be remembered that the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community.

In publishing these figures the FBI acts as a service agency. The figures published are those submitted by the contributing agencies.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1955, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Ablene, Tex.	3	5	62	132	84	680	31
Abington, Pa.	2	6	6	120	86	92	16
Akron, Ohio	5	262	264	1,165	532	2,980	886
Alameda, Calif.	1	11	4	62	52	530	50
Albany, Ga.			Only 1 month received				
Albany, N. Y.	3	23	33	267	21	390	214
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1	65	45	717	391	1,536	459
Alexandria, La.	7	10	102	198	48	888	75
Alexandria, Va.	6	34	183	434	214	1,093	176
Alhambra, Calif.	1	17	14	233	128	616	68
Alliquippa, Pa.		10	27	39	42	112	8
Allentown, Pa.		11	9	226	223	596	74
Alliance, Ohio		11	1	92	1	201	45
Alton, Ill.	4	5	5	112	22	444	48
Altoona, Pa.		3	2	99	32	87	45
Amarillo, Tex.	4	36	83	442	365	1,661	247
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1	1	17	17	26	64	8
Anderson, Ind.	9	17	17	128	49	477	63
Ann Arbor, Mich.	4	4	15	111	163	436	26
Anniston, Ala.	7	15	135	162	24	307	34
Appleton, Wis.		1	2	78	17	430	31
Arlington, Mass.		3		83		72	11
Arlington, Va.	2	26	67	283	233	1,166	149
Asheville, N. C.	5	26	67	142	226	407	135
Ashland, Ky.			Only 1 month received				
Athens, Ga.	1		61	45	33	77	12
Atlanta, Ga.	79	180	765	2,318	333	4,281	1,297
Atlantic City, N. J.	4	28	110	543	338	429	134
Auburn, N. Y.		1	23	1	1	92	20
Augusta, Ga.	3	14	224	290	271	212	94
Aurora, Ill.	1	12	29	106	20	333	186
Austin, Tex.	9	25	518	642	424	1,012	185
Bakersfield, Calif.	1	39	17	367	242	7,082	140
Baltimore, Md.	76	963	1,152	4,630	4,782	5,882	882
Bancor, Maine	1	2	3	20	20	190	31
Barberton, Ohio		6	10	76	34	254	28
Baton Rouge, La.	7	35	93	559	333	429	161
Battle Creek, Mich.	2	9	24	194	86	493	39
Bay City, Mich.		5	5	190	58	572	184
Bayonne, N. J.		6	12	135	150	345	102
Beaumont, Tex.	6	29	323	430	122	1,184	169
Belleville, Ill.	1	1		73		146	
Bellefonte, Pa.	4	4	5	27	27	138	31
Bellingham, Wash.		2	1	77	111	99	9
Belmont, Mass.		3		73		99	
Beloit, Wis.		1	2	67		211	25
Berkeley, Calif.	3	90	42	533	131	1,324	128
Berwyn, Ill.		18	1	159		134	
Bessmer, Ala.	5	5	159	165		161	74
Bethlehem, Pa.		10	2	117	122	271	33
Beverly, Mass.		3		29		117	9
Beverly Hills, Calif.	1	7		73		68	33
Billings, Mont.	1	7	23	155	219	294	120
Biloxi, Miss.	3	9		116	99	246	67
Binghamton, N. Y.	1	2	1	174	98	468	60
Birmingham, Ala.	61	184	510	2,051	999	2,443	636
Bloomfield, N. J.		1		88		112	12
Bloomington, Ill.		16	139	139		313	147
Bloomington, Ind.		7	1	139	29	322	91
Bloomington, Ind.	1	2	5	157	129	700	30
Boise, Idaho							
Boston, Mass.	25	458	286	2,725	2,143	4,545	2,914
Bremerton, Wash.	2	3		82	68	453	40
Bridgeport, Conn.	6	39	86	335	221	663	300
Bristol, Conn.		1		38	40	97	21
Brockton, Mass.	1	9	7	332	117	439	150

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1955.
CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Brookline, Mass.	1	8		157	56	197	102
Brownsville, Tex.		6	13	268	98	467	91
Buffalo, N. Y.	17	152	221	1,199	413	1,452	1,404
Burbank, Calif.	1	38	17	289	213	824	201
Burlington, Iowa				38	15	237	7
Burlington, Vt.							
Butte, Mont.		53	60	64	50	249	44
Cambridge, Mass.	1	37	13	128	145	388	136
Camden, N. J.	2	63	88	199	253	288	201
Canton, Ohio	2	57	13	664	155	255	343
				397	218	801	170
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1	7	2	143	132	67	86
Champaign, Ill.	1	16	11	101	87	67	44
Charleston, S. C.	16	84	77	327	298	1,168	194
Charleston, W. Va.	3	42	79	320	(1)	521	102
Charlotte, N. C.	15	56	597	1,012	402	1,709	139
Charlottesville, Va.							
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2	2	39	59	47	158	28
Chelsea, Mass.	26	8	145	757	106	343	261
Chester, Pa.	2	19	3	94	65	129	64
Cheyenne, Wyo.	4	46	28	194	140	255	167
		6	4	91	75	174	51
Chicago, Ill.	292	6,723	4,033	13,236	9,013	8,779	4,453
Chicopee, Mass.		8	40	70	101	297	19
Cicero, Ill.		69	28	231	159	238	110
Cincinnati, Ohio	33	220	220	1,290	1,079	3,039	387
Clarksburg, W. Va.	2	20		97	21	80	45
Cleveland, Ohio	63	802	305	1,759	1,145	11,182	1,100
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		9		111		211	23
Clifton, N. J.	3	10	2	145	64	274	23
Clinton, Iowa		1	1	46	47	117	17
Colorado Springs, Colo.	2	10	3	160	130	613	27
Columbia, Mo.							
Columbia, S. C.	6	23	29	361	335	1,033	113
Columbus, Ga.	10	18	27	407	176	513	141
Columbus, Ohio	29	365	222	1,404	1,540	3,336	356
Compton, Calif.	3	28	106	130	361	1,129	216
Concord, N. H.							
Corpus Christi, Tex.	7	73	345	513	30	1,145	3
Council Bluffs, Iowa		7	3	74	74	223	14
Covington, Ky.	1	35	97	208	144	477	63
Cranston, R. I.	1	6	4	291	111	310	13
Cumberland, Md.	1						
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio		4	4	39		101	72
Dallas, Tex.	74	388	524	3,256	873	4,069	1,428
Danville, Ill.		19	10	100	100	246	41
Danville, Va.	9	11	7	107	124	451	41
Davenport, Iowa	1	16	4	255	167	363	23
Dayton, Ohio	27	119	124	1,255	371	1,883	223
Daytona Beach, Fla.	2	16	16	102	102	293	23
Dearborn, Mich.	2	45	12	471	349	1,238	416
Decatur, Ill.	1	21	5	345	82	628	108
Denver, Colo.	21	633	296	3,773	1,937	5,545	1,171
Des Moines, Iowa	1	47	45	747	545	1,324	271
Detroit, Mich.	140	2,905	4,011	9,365	2,123	21,128	6,225
Dubuque, Iowa		3	4	24	24	87	15
Duluth, Minn.	2	21	2	124	124	374	13
Durham, N. C.	3	12	357	134	143	421	113
East Chicago, Ind.	5	33	37	184	185	337	123
East Cleveland, Ohio		6		51		99	23
East Hartford, Conn.		1		102		123	37
Easton, Pa.	1	1	2	54	29	146	19

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1955, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
East Orange, N. J.	1	17	12	271	131	419	71
East Providence, R. I.		1	4	117	104	224	32
East St. Louis, Ill.			Only 1 month received				
Eau Claire, Wis.			1	71	45	201	10
Elein, Ill.		1	7	65	30	132	52
Elizabeth, N. J.		42	40	333	227	564	154
Elkhart, Ind.	1	10	1	66	94	204	23
Elmira, N. Y.		3	3	157	132	338	23
El Paso, Tex.	7	62	56	917	550	2,299	523
Elyria, Ohio		7	2	75	37	150	23
Enid, Okla.		3	4	87	46	328	37
Eric, Pa.	3	16	33	321	155	894	132
Euclid, Ohio		5	1	33	22	405	29
Eugene, Oreg.	3	8	8	137	229	562	55
Evanson, Ill.	1	12	55	191	260	651	75
Evansville, Ind.	7	59	12	739	313	1,381	352
Everett, Mass.	1	7		66	29	127	
Everett, Wash.		9	5	165	29	320	62
Fairmont, W. Va.			No reports received				
Fall River, Mass.		10	13	227	173	507	171
Fargo, N. Dak.	1	3		86		247	
Fayetteville, N. C.	1	38	156	231	115	647	133
Ferndale, Mich.		9	4	124	111	247	32
Fitchburg, Mass.	1	3		138		334	
Flint, Mich.	11	182	559	942	1,247	2,486	445
Fond du Lac, Wis.		2	1	32	29	431	2
Fort Dodge, Iowa			No reports received				
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	12	34	23	379	22	912	129
Fort Smith, Ark.	2	10	63	125	108	273	47
Fort Wayne, Ind.	4	29	16	436	378	893	147
Fort Worth, Tex.	38	185	159	1,440	43	3,924	22
Framingham, Mass.		2		40		69	
Fresno, Calif.	4	114	83	718	372	1,342	69
Gadsden, Ala.	6	4	33	153	22	322	37
Gainesville, Fla.	4	2	40	23	257	323	32
Galesburg, Ill.		1	1	40	34	159	14
Galveston, Tex.	6	49	169	41	43	323	17
Garfield, N. J.		2	1	54	32	145	
Gary, Ind.	13	139	260	836	544	1,426	47
Glendale, Calif.	1	38	11	422	242	1,125	144
Gloucester, Mass.		1	13	34	34	213	43
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	2	4		24		37	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	34	72	794	284	1,260	243
Granite City, Ill.		11		298	29	329	2
Great Falls, Mont.	2	9	6	131	134	307	3
Green Bay, Wis.		2	2	129	55	295	45
Greensboro, N. C.	7	33	123	374	214	624	119
Greenville, Miss.	2		9	132	104	235	12
Greenville, S. C.	8	27	15	376	299	475	112
Greenwich, Conn.		1	1	42	45	112	11
Hackensack, N. J.		5	26	86	64	292	42
Hagerstown, Md.		5		196	62	390	
Hamilton, N. J.	3	5	5	145	108	312	28
Hamilton, Ohio	2	16	38	219	148	335	151
Hammond, Ind.		28	17	401	392	920	34
Hampton, Va.	8	21	61	241		384	
Hamtramck, Mich.		43	65	105	192	492	152
Harrisburg, Pa.	3	34	24	401	158	499	24
Hartford, Conn.	3	84	184	933	322	963	246
Hattiesburg, Miss.	1	4	35	78	20	98	29
Haverford, Pa.		3		48	51	157	13
Haverhill, Mass.				106	41	192	10
Hayward, Calif.		9	2	96	82	227	55
Hazleton, Pa.				23		14	
Hempstead, N. Y.	3	11	5	162	141	329	65

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1955, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Highland Park, Mich.		58	37	205	275	614	154
High Point, N. C.	3	5	71	122	68	235	31
Hoboken, N. J.	1	16	51	178	90	145	104
Holyoke, Mass.		2	5	144	126	444	50
Honolulu City, Hawaii.	16	41	28	1,694	674	3,005	519
Hot Springs, Ark.	3	10	1	148	54	199	22
Houston, Tex.	99	367	177	5,339	1,706	6,587	2,250
Huntington, W. Va.	4	26	87	254	126	355	111
Huntington Park, Calif.	1	32	11	291	213	701	129
Hutchinson, Kans.		7	6	106	38	294	37
Independence, Mo.	1	1		58	74	168	23
Indianapolis, Ind.	33	258	290	2,498	1,538	3,037	1,740
Inglewood, Calif.	2	29	23	410	389	863	175
Iowa City, Iowa		4	3	28	48	186	18
Irondequoit, N. Y.		2	1	86	30	132	11
Irvington, N. J.	1	12	1	257	121	327	49
Ithaca, N. Y.		2	2	40	63	198	26
Jackson, Mich.	1	4	35	141	119	508	71
Jackson, Miss.	17	15	55	418	81	570	122
Jackson, Tenn.	3	4	6	119	62	208	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	30	239	81	1,651	1,164	2,712	675
Jamestown, N. Y.	2	1	2	61	31	153	11
Jefferson City, Mo.		1		33	17	90	20
Jersey City, N. J.		61	142	810	241	620	479
Johnson City, Tenn.	3	6	12	140	20	112	90
Johnstown, Pa.		7	3	115	64	197	60
Joliet, Ill.		21	24	57	70	169	91
Joplin, Mo.	1	10	4	105	111	309	36
Kalamazoo, Mich.		12	38	139	169	859	54
Kankakee, Ill.		9	2	71	28	311	57
Kannapolis, N. C.	1	3	96	40	26	190	20
Kansas City, Kans.	11	107	72	684	367	1,117	351
Kansas City, Mo.	52	270	270	988	963	2,450	882
Kearny, N. J.		1	1	53	53	168	16
Kenosha, Wis.	1	5	2	106	63	447	59
Kettering, Ohio.		6	3	52	31	122	9
Key West, Fla.		12	13	50	61	97	68
Kingston, N. Y.		1	7	69	37	97	13
Knoxville, Tenn.	19	85	110	510	219	271	458
Kokomo, Ind.				Only 1 month received			
Lackawanna, N. Y.	3	23	21	102	48	125	121
La Crosse, Wis.				85	44	476	56
La Fayette, Ind.		13	5	101	91	490	46
Lafayette, La.				Only 1 month received			
La Grange, Ga.	3	1	2	101	37	167	35
Lake Charles, La.		8	29	191	94	134	40
Lakeland, Fla.	1		37	124	102	163	24
Lakewood, Ohio.		6	1	137	48	313	43
Lancaster, Pa.		7	49	146	104	499	54
Lansing, Mich.	2	14	10	243	145	876	130
Laredo, Tex.	1	8	50	80	58	176	35
Laurel, Miss.	2	2	29	133	44	152	19
Lawrence, Mass.	1	7	3	132	59	294	100
Lawton, Okla.	5	16	36	196	51	443	48
Lebanon, Pa.				Only 1 month received			
Lewiston, Maine.	1	2	2	63	38	205	27
Lexington, Ky.	4	55	210	520	289	793	186
Lima, Ohio.		17	109	236	197	411	63
Lincoln, Nebr.	2	12	75	523	190	1,456	90
Lincoln Park, Mich.				No reports received			
Linden, N. J.		1	5	135	47	185	23
Little Rock, Ark.	12	97	93	525	464	1,009	156
Lockport, N. Y.		1	7	55	24	101	25
Long Beach, Calif.	4	335	244	2,312	(1)	3,222	1,193
Lorain, Ohio.	2	26	46	157	80	383	52

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1955, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Los Angeles, Calif.	95	3,049	4,639	17,164	12,873	24,117	7,417
Louisville, Ky.	40	383	344	2,863	2,334	3,156	2,719
Lowell, Mass.	1	13	76	186	68	448	138
Lower Merion, Pa.	1	5	4	146	149	320	36
Lubbock, Tex.	8	52	88	488	466	1,578	329
Lynchburg, Va.	7	10	59	148	37	346	28
Lynn, Mass.	28	28	3	362	234	792	137
Lynwood, Calif.	21	21	5	190	189	419	86
Macon, Ga.	9	28	28	506	183	647	146
Madison, Wis.	4	4	4	237	198	824	77
Malden, Mass.	14	14	2	173	175	296	45
Manchester, N. H.	1	1	3	82	43	376	56
Mantowoc, Wis.	2	2	2	45	173	173	20
Mansfield, Ohio	36	20	20	182	20	364	68
Maplewood, N. J.	3	3	5	21	21	28	5
Marion, Ind.	1	8	1	88	41	286	35
Marion, Ohio	1	6	1	102	47	344	36
Mason City, Iowa	1	12	1	51	38	191	25
Massillon, Ohio	8	8	7	77	77	296	38
Maywood, Ill.	18	18	7	62	62	99	24
McKeesport, Pa.	2	20	36	118	114	304	79
Medford, Mass.	9	9	1	108	46	271	23
Melrose, Mass.	1	1	1	46	129	129	13
Memphis, Tenn.	25	125	631	1,833	828	1,560	510
Meriden, Conn.	7	7	5	95	14	154	51
Meridian, Miss.	5	4	49	105	114	238	41
Miami, Fla.	33	430	450	3,352	1,408	3,459	1,041
Miami Beach, Fla.	1	54	11	1,143	764	1,111	195
Michigan City, Ind.	1	5	8	113	95	373	11
Middletown, Conn.	7	7	3	50	54	125	20
Middletown, Ohio	2	6	12	117	86	344	89
Milwaukee, Wis.	14	93	237	2,727	1,226	4,182	987
Minneapolis, Minn.	9	306	382	2,546	1,282	4,091	1,194
Mishawaka, Ind.	2	2	2	24	24	298	30
Mobile, Ala.	29	29	294	336	336	336	336
Moline, Ill.	9	9	5	39	63	345	33
Monroe, La.	9	9	5	145	145	333	28
Montclair, N. J.	2	2	4	133	133	163	20
Montgomery, Ala.	21	23	112	582	171	632	136
Morgantown, W. Va.	1	7	7	33	33	71	15
Mount Lebanon, Pa.	1	13	13	146	146	34	15
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1	13	8	146	146	236	57
Muncie, Ind.	4	14	8	246	117	339	208
Muskegon, Mich.	1	13	12	28	137	339	81
Muskogee, Okla.	3	11	2	102	54	302	36
Nashua, N. H.	1	2	2	51	34	187	8
Nashville, Tenn.	34	139	91	985	754	1,422	728
New Albany, Ind.	1	3	3	74	74	363	45
Newark, N. J.	34	569	652	3,692	1,562	3,639	1,827
Newark, Ohio	1	4	1	90	61	360	47
New Bedford, Mass.	1	14	20	555	231	951	132
New Britain, Conn.	1	12	20	146	164	311	70
New Brunswick, N. J.	1	9	19	100	111	346	28
Newburgh, N. Y.	1	7	3	82	82	37	43
New Castle, Pa.	10	10	1	109	8	151	43
New Haven, Conn.	4	37	47	659	256	828	301
New Kensington, Pa.	11	11	11	29	12	41	8
New London, Conn.	1	5	4	103	52	205	33
New Orleans, La.	52	546	610	2,137	1,968	3,724	3,133
Newport, Ky.	3	10	9	93	57	125	63
Newport, R. I.	4	1	4	116	73	373	56
Newport News, Va.	4	46	121	380	405	1,052	175
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1	11	21	165	171	270	67
Newton, Mass.	1	9	4	235	180	459	57
New York, N. Y.	306	7,133	8,673	38,963	41,966	17,824	12,883

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1955.
CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2	23	51	231	258	487	173
Norfolk, Va.	3	286	1,223	1,652	1,490	2,723	1,130
Norman, Okla.			Only 6 months received				
Norristown, Pa.	1	5	10	53	37	95	37
Northampton, Mass.			2	25	23	74	6
North Bergen, N. J.			Only 6 months received				
North Little Rock, Ark.			No reports received				
Norwalk, Conn.		7	24	124	116	223	31
Norwich, Conn.	1	2	1	70	51	85	9
Norwood, Ohio		5	1	96	58	162	23
Nutley, N. J.			No reports received				
Oakland, Calif.	8	547	397	2,980	479	7,623	1,702
Oak Park, Ill.		15	1	199	69	239	40
Oak Ridge, Tenn.		1	21	34	23	149	13
Odessa, Tex.	8	11	50	222	157	1,118	137
Orden, Utah	4	29	57	193	178	1,000	163
Oklahoma City, Okla.	18	130	162	1,925	1,504	3,092	812
Omaha, Neb.	9	89	681	198	1,997	549	549
Orange, N. J.		17	26	102	61	168	48
Orlando, Fla.	15	21	144	433	233	481	116
Oshkosh, Wis.				107	54	559	51
Ottumwa, Iowa		5	6	30	9	181	23
Owensboro, Ky.	4	4	25	114	112	390	51
Paducah, Ky.	4	19	75	217	75	194	63
Palo Alto, Calif.	1	7		92	110	378	56
Panama City, Fla.		2	2	108	56	105	23
Parkersburg, W. Va.				84	23	164	26
Parma, Ohio				46	23	124	18
Pasadena, Calif.	3	20	232	640	442	1,520	149
Passaic, N. J.	1	15	214	214	110	152	65
Paterson, N. J.	2	50	156	601	65	645	242
Pawtucket, R. I.	1	7	7	248	175	450	56
Pensacola, Fla.	6	14	62	514	124	787	109
Peoria, Ill.		26	112	653	207	1,224	234
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1	10	131	65	126	259	46
Petersburg, Va.	3	29	162	262	85	568	131
Philadelphia, Pa.	126	1,925	2,703	2,054	5,339	3,764	3,972
Phoenix, Ariz.	13	130	226	1,265	717	3,386	711
Pine Bluff, Ark.	3	15	13	127	15	75	45
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	684	482	3,545	1,503	2,291	2,013
Pittsfield, Mass.	1	2		51	53	240	13
Plainfield, N. J.		5	11	125	124	302	53
Pocahontas, Idaho		4	4	93	80	398	62
Pomona, Calif.	2	15	12	201	101	509	100
Pontiac, Mich.	2	19	52	178	197	761	148
Port Arthur, Tex.	2	3	13	46	26	126	40
Port Huron, Mich.		1	6	113	37	532	45
Portland, Maine	3	15	12	269	133	578	159
Portland, Ore.	18	23	140	1,896	1,586	4,336	601
Portsmouth, Ohio		40	10	211	193	457	99
Portsmouth, Va.	7	53	366	418	273	674	171
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2	4	26	80	65	328	29
Providence, R. I.	4	79	123	1,225	719	1,124	449
Provo, Utah		1	7	7	30	54	32
Pueblo, Colo.	5	33	15	319	290	961	157
Quincy, Ill.	1	10	7	136	71	310	32
Quincy, Mass.		6	3	300	107	626	179
Racine, Wis.	1	8	17	181	71	747	63
Raleigh, N. C.	11	12	324	251	134	367	99
Rapid City, S. Dak.	2	5	4	39	67	233	20
Reading, Pa.	3	24	5	218	145	540	122
Redondo Beach, Calif.	2	23	14	389	63	687	124
Redwood City, Calif.		4	5	106	113	562	97
Reno, Nev.	7	57	21	377	336	621	112
Revere, Mass.	1	18	2	128	64	332	113

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1955, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft	
					\$50 and over	Under \$50		
Richmond, Calif.	3	55	79	443	167	1,243	118	
Richmond, Ind.		13	10	124	120	199	49	
Richmond, Va.	24	216	320	1,790	847	3,484	1,041	
Riverside, Calif.		17	32	252	238	841	159	
Roanoke, Va.	4	23	75	294	203	698	127	
Rochester, Minn.		2	1	50	48	371	25	
Rochester, N. Y.	5	76	76	1,118	497	2,883	424	
Rockford, Ill.	1	10	36	271	133	730	85	
Rock Island, Ill.	1	20	8	130	156	459	51	
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1	4	68	167	74	277	47	
Rome, Ga.	4	6	66	145	86	65	69	
Rome, N. Y.	2		63	63		132	37	
Roswell, N. Mex.	3	1	4	72	53	32	12	
Royal Oak, Mich.		15		212		675	77	
Sacramento, Calif.	12	215	65	767	232	730	223	
Saginaw, Mich.	5	23	206	231	152	1,324	164	
St. Cloud, Minn.		5	15	40	40	349	14	
St. Joseph, Mo.	3	5	15	108	108	463	75	
St. Louis, Mo.	24	1,677	2,136	6,630	2,553	12,046	4,787	
St. Paul, Minn.	6	154	36	1,473	544	3,620	560	
St. Petersburg, Fla.	2	23	38	530	228	813	95	
Salem, Mass.			No reports received					
Salem, Oreg.		5	6	133		433	22	
Salina, Kans.		3	16	67	74	416	36	
Salt Lake City, Utah	4	60	43	926	741	2,076	420	
San Angelo, Tex.	4	9	15	205		33	92	
San Antonio, Tex.	44	173	783	2,737	1,121	5,533	1,491	
San Bernardino, Calif.	12	34	46	588	1,263	2,133	1,045	
San Diego, Calif.	15	236	192	1,533	1,503	3,033	19	
Sandusky, Ohio		2	34	61	33	263		
San Francisco, Calif.	45	1,131	682	5,637	1,777	10,000	4,938	
San Jose, Calif.	3	74	62	620		2,000	438	
San Leandro, Calif.		18	3	293		160		
San Mateo, Calif.	2	14	10	118		1,028		
Santa Ana, Calif.	2	24	24	410		1,078		
Santa Barbara, Calif.		16	46	121	111	476		
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1	5	12	138		233		
Santa Monica, Calif.	1	10	3	51		1,227		
Savannah, Ga.	21	104	213	251	430	1,272	222	
Schenectady, N. Y.	1	4	4	175	112	197	222	
Seranton, Pa.		7	133	521	71	5,426	103	
Seattle, Wash.	17	24	153	3,122	1,473	5,343	1,526	
Shaker Heights, Ohio		2	6	40	43	331		
Sharon, Pa.			6	3	43	61		
Sheboygan, Wis.		1		51	43	133		
Shreveport, La.	12	17	37	217		92		
Sioux City, Iowa	2	153	10	217		422		
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2	118	2	118		1,444	134	
Somerville, Mass.		6	6	412	276	1,138	132	
South Bend, Ind.	3							
South Gate, Calif.			4	383	363	796	163	
Spartanburg, S. C.	3		14	186	202	257		
Spokane, Wash.	3	237	41	606	302	2,747	246	
Springfield, Ill.	3	33	33	247	117	623	126	
Springfield, Mass.	4	3	30	336	114	673	126	
Springfield, Mo.	12	16	5	263	116	436	62	
Springfield, Ohio	1	17	23	233		221		
Stamford, Conn.	1	19	22	236	236	473	28	
Steubenville, Ohio		19	19	136		224	28	
Stockton, Calif.	6	128	79	665	571	1,460	211	
Stratford, Conn.				74	74	181		
Superior, Wis.		4	2	85	15	373		
Syracuse, N. Y.	1	18	11	543	426	1,641	243	
Tacoma, Wash.		18	18	551	473	1,644	246	
Tallahassee, Fla.		62						

Only 6 months received

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1955, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Tampa, Fla.	29	133	194	1,799	613	2,058	325
Taunton, Mass.		3	1	185	38	308	49
Teaneck, N. J.		7	1	103	70	162	21
Temple, Tex.	1	18	48	116	44	340	62
Terre Haute, Ind.	4	27	9	334	117	635	71
Toledo, Ohio.	9	237	26	1,400	1,013	3,038	364
Topeka, Kans.	4	37	62	475	160	382	75
Torrington, Conn.		3	34	34	25	76	16
Trouton, N. J.	6	32	50	606	276	634	172
Troy, N. Y.	2	9	18	152	69	72	22
Tucson, Ariz.	1	47	54	336	208	1,641	473
Tulsa, Okla.	8	24	181	1,232	837	1,399	474
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	4	3	118	151	85	139	24
Tyler, Tex.			Complete data not received.				
Union, N. J.		2	6	128	79	236	31
Union City, N. J.	1	7	16	242	46	423	58
University City, Mo.	1	8		171	243	427	48
Upper Darby, Pa.	1	8	32	207	23	301	31
Utica, N. Y.	3	5	4	218	24	304	31
Vallejo, Calif.		20	6	135	104	347	71
Valley Stream, N. Y.		4	6	99	87	218	35
Vancouver, Wash.	2	7	4	111	91	307	41
Vicksburg, Miss.		3		41	81	125	29
Waco, Tex.	13	23	270	334	139	1,230	316
Waltham, Mass.		4	3	133	71	309	34
Warren, Ohio.		40	5	159	113	307	91
Warwick, R. I.				286	191	190	100
Washington, D. C.	53	784	2,441	3,649	1,708	5,167	1,432
Washington, Pa.		2	6	229	41	125	43
Waterbury, Conn.		6	6	272	139	373	197
Waterloo, Iowa.		12	12	131	82	331	49
Watertown, Mass.		3		123	57	185	24
Watertown, N. Y.			3	137	62	132	24
Waukegan, Ill.	4	14	32	92	41	312	36
Wausau, Wis.		1	2	70	36	171	19
Wauwatosa, Wis.			61	61	60	121	18
West Allis, Wis.		3		48	24	134	21
West Hartford, Conn.		1		92	29	61	17
West Haven, Conn.		3	1	138	47	63	43
West New York, N. J.			Complete data not received.				
West Orange, N. J.		5		36	61	136	18
West Palm Beach, Fla.	11	13	39	205	206	266	58
Weymouth, Mass.		2	24	16	32	51	10
Wheeling, W. Va.	4	8	10	109	57	115	67
White Plains, N. Y.	3	10	24	42	23	304	74
Wichita, Kans.	6	23	20	1,149	244	2	349
Wichita Falls, Tex.		1	61	446	16	1,071	306
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	2	3	1	153	243	217	111
Wilkinsburg, Pa.		3	1	107	23	347	17
Williamsport, Pa.		3	1	98	23	329	123
Wilmington, Del.	2	62	23	638	282	1,124	122
Wilmington, N. C.	6	17	274	268	133	335	111
Winona, Minn.		3		38	42	142	17
Winston-Salem, N. C.	20	36	135	476	168	673	133
Woodbridge, N. J.		9	4	96	76	144	39
Woonsocket, R. I.		1	1	125		191	33
Worcester, Mass.	3	17	1	330	173	1,105	333
Wyandotte, Mich.	1	6	2	272	62	317	60
Yakima, Wash.	1	17	20	217	138	1,138	97
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	23	32	263	95	740	211
York, Pa.	1	20	12	238	92	645	80
Youngstown, Ohio.	12	4	4	480	432	960	194
Zanesville, Ohio		8	4	178	78	346	75

1 Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

2 The crime reporting for the city indicated does not meet acceptable standards established by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Offenses Known in Jurisdictions Outside the United States

Some areas that are closely related to this country but outside the 48 states contribute crime reports under the crime reporting program. The figures submitted are informative and useful and are published in table 36. Such data, however, are not included in other summary tables in this bulletin.

During 1955, complete sets of reports were received from law enforcement agencies in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii and the Isthmus of Panama.

TABLE 36.—OFFENSES KNOWN IN JURISDICTIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, 1955

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
Department of Territorial Police (Juneau).....	11	36	60	163	233	150	24
First judicial division (Juneau).....	2	2	4	10	5	2	2
Guam: Agaña.....		15	32	172	101	92	23
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County.....	1		5	146	27	266	9
Honolulu City.....	16	41	28	1,664	674	3,005	319
Honolulu County.....	7	11	20	471	214	1,031	83
Kauai County.....			2	67	9	192	7
Maui County.....	2	1	4	147	15	360	15
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone.....	2	9	19	189	69	848	20

SUPPLEMENTAL CRIME DATA

Source

Five of the seven major classes are analyzed under this program. This is done by police in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants with the use of a report that supplements the basic count of total crimes by class. These breakdowns for rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft plus property value data are in tables 37-39.

To compare crime breakdowns in the same cities for 1954 and 1955, table 37 is limited to 433 cities (over 25,000—combined population, 57.4 million). Valuation information for 1955 is from fewer cities, as shown in tables 38 and 39.

Trends

Trends in table 37 are from 433 cities but may be used as an indication of the average police experience for the entire country. Also, percent distributions made from table 37 can be applied to other studies, as a matter of interest. (See text about estimated crime totals shown in table 24.)

Rape.—Forcible rapes increased 21.3 percent while statutory crimes (victim under legal age of consent) decreased 4.6 percent. The percentage of forcible rapes in this classification was 51.5 in 1954 but rose to 57.4 in 1955.

Robbery.—Except for bank robberies, all types of armed and strong-arm robberies declined. Bank robberies increased by only 20 offenses in the cities studied but because of a small base figure, 122 in 1954, the percentage increase is 16.4 percent. Robberies in or on the premises of residences reflected the sharpest decrease, 24.7 percent. Robberies on streets and alleys ("highway") decreased 13.8 percent while places of business ("commercial houses"), other than oil stations, chain stores and banks, had 17.4 percent fewer thefts by threat and violence. All places of business except banks had 15.5 percent fewer robberies.

The substantial decreases in all types of robberies other than bank robberies leave the robbery problem about as evenly spread among the various points of attack as in 1954. Highway robberies constitute 51.1 percent of the problem with business houses other than banks the targets in 24.5 percent of the cases. The increase of 20 bank robberies in 433 cities raised the frequency of attacks on banks by only one-tenth of one percent.

Burglary.—The 5.3 percent decrease in burglaries in 433 cities was about equally divided between residence and nonresidence structures. Unlawful entries of residences for the purpose of theft or felony de-

creased 5.0 percent and the same crimes in nonresidence structures decreased 5.6 percent. Residences are victimized 16.6 percent less frequently than nonresidences but present 41.7 percent of the burglary problem with an almost unique hazard. A large percentage (75.3) of burglaries occur at night, as might be expected, but almost half (45.4 percent) the residence burglaries occur during the daytime. Contrasted to the large percentage of daylight residence burglaries is the expected small proportion (9.8 percent) of such attacks on structures not used as nor a part of living quarters.

Larceny— theft.—Police itemize thefts (larcenies), other than auto thefts, by valuation groups and by types. Thefts of property under \$5 in value (including attempts) make up 15 percent of these incidents. Almost 58 percent of the thefts involve property valued in the \$5 to \$50 category while 27.4 percent are of property valued at \$50 or more. No significant trend appears in the analysis of thefts by value.

Although the increase in total thefts in 433 cities was less than one percent, certain distinct shifts occurred in the problem. Pocket-picking, purse-snatchings and thefts from autos (other than accessories) showed percentage decreases of 15.2, 13.5, and 9.0.

There is a very thin line between a purse-snatching and a robbery under this system. If the purse-snatcher strikes the victim or uses more force than necessary to snatch the purse from the unsuspecting victim, then it is classed as robbery. With this close relation between purse-snatching as a theft and as a robbery in mind, it will be noted that if the 10,924 purse-snatchings are considered with the 43,447 robberies reported in 433 cities, the robbery problem is potentially one-fourth greater than the count of robberies indicates.

Thefts of auto accessories rose 12.2 percent but thefts of other articles from autos decreased 9.0 percent. The net change in thefts of all kinds from autos was only a 1.6 percent increase. However, these thefts numbered 258,230 in the reporting cities in 1955 and represented 40.1 percent of the theft problem. Special statutes in some states designating certain thefts from autos as "burglary" do not affect the classifying under this crime reporting system—they are still reported by all jurisdictions as thefts and not as burglaries.

Shoplifting increased 4.4 percent in 1955 and accounted for the same percentage (4.4) of the theft problem. Such incidents are classed as thefts under this reporting system even though some jurisdictions have special statutes providing "burglary" penalties for this type of theft.

Auto Thefts.—Police recovered about one car fewer per 100 stolen in 1955 than in 1954. The increase of 5.2 percent in auto thefts in 433 cities was accompanied by an increase of 3.7 percent in recoveries. Recoveries of stolen cars reached 92.3 percent of the number reported

stolen. Cars counted stolen in 1954 or previous years but recovered in 1955 are included in the 1955 recovery figures.

TABLE 37.—OFFENSE ANALYSIS, TRENDS, 1954-55

[433 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 57,361,704]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1954	1955	
Rape:			
Total.....	6,160	5,872	+5.7
Forcible.....	4,199	5,093	+21.3
Statutory.....	3,961	3,779	-4.6
Robbery:			
Total.....	51,159	43,447	-15.1
Highway.....	25,763	22,190	-13.8
Commercial house.....	14,342	11,848	-17.4
Gas station.....	2,144	1,971	-8.1
Chain store.....	1,267	1,189	-6.2
Residence.....	4,738	3,566	-24.7
Bank.....	122	142	+16.4
Miscellaneous.....	2,813	2,332	-16.0
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Total.....	255,246	269,995	+5.3
Residence (dwelling):			
Night.....	63,194	61,449	-2.8
Day.....	55,409	51,193	-7.6
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Night.....	150,347	141,936	-5.6
Day.....	16,226	15,420	-5.4
Larceny—thrift (except auto theft, by value):			
Total.....	638,302	643,520	+0.8
\$50 and over.....	177,934	176,049	-1.1
\$5 to \$50.....	364,160	371,163	+1.9
Under \$5.....	96,208	96,308	+0.1
Larceny—thrift (by type):			
Total.....	638,302	643,520	+0.8
Pocket-picking.....	8,050	6,823	-15.2
Purse-snatching.....	12,622	10,924	-13.5
Shoplifting.....	27,074	28,266	+4.4
Thefts from autos (except accessories).....	127,658	116,233	-9.0
Auto accessories.....	129,603	141,997	+12.2
Bicycles.....	107,625	108,459	+0.8
All others.....	228,670	236,818	+3.9
Auto theft:			
Stolen.....	122,506	128,911	+5.2
Recovered.....	114,812	119,065	+3.7

Property Loss, By Crime

Losses averaged \$202 per crime against property in 427 cities in 1955 (table 38). Excluding auto thefts, the average loss per crime was \$108. Autos accounted for 52.9 percent of the \$217.9 million property theft total in the 427 cities. The average loss per stolen car was \$896. The auto theft loss is offset by a relatively high recovery rate, 92.3 percent of the number stolen.

The per capita loss in the 427 cities included in table 38 for the property crimes listed was \$3.82 (1950 census figures used). However,

police recoveries of stolen property held the unrecovered loss per capita to \$1.63, according to other information (table 39).

TABLE 38.—VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, BY TYPE OF CRIME, 1955
[427 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 56,989,214. Values rounded off]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
TOTAL	1,090,734	\$217,898,267	\$202
Robbery.....	43,730	10,749,536	246
Burglary.....	269,391	47,107,797	175
Larceny—theft.....	638,904	44,676,842	70
Auto theft.....	128,709	115,352,092	896

Loss and Recovery Valuations, by Type of Property

The value of property stolen and the value of stolen property recovered for the year 1955, as reported by 420 cities, are shown in table 39.

The value of autos stolen is the largest loss item—52.9 percent of all property stolen. However, 93.2 percent valuation of stolen cars was reported recovered leaving a net loss of \$7.1 million. The net loss to other types of property was \$78.7 million or eleven times greater than the unrecovered loss in stolen autos.

Autos represented 8.3 percent of the unrecovered loss in 420 cities in 1955 exceeding only the net loss in stolen furs. "Miscellaneous" property made up 30.9 percent of the unrecovered loss while stolen currency and other negotiables represented 25.4 percent of the unrecovered loss for the year. Jewelry and precious metals comprised 17.9 percent of the unrecovered loss followed by clothing (10.1 percent), autos (8.3 percent) and furs (7.4 percent).

TABLE 39.—VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED, BY TYPE OF PROPERTY, 1955

[420 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 52,776,275. Values rounded off]

Type of property	Value of property		Percent recovered
	Stolen	Recovered	
TOTAL	\$196,617,529	\$142,815,562	56.8
Currency, notes, etc.....	24,701,581	2,990,864	12.1
Jewelry and precious metals.....	18,056,328	2,736,974	15.2
Furs.....	6,634,581	267,071	4.0
Clothing.....	9,643,059	988,249	10.2
Locally stolen automobiles.....	105,124,059	97,974,810	93.2
Miscellaneous.....	34,367,921	7,855,394	22.9

AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED

Source

Police in all urban places (2,500 inhabitants or more and incorporated) are requested to report the number and certain characteristics of persons arrested for violations that occurred in their jurisdiction. Arrests made by police for other agencies for violations elsewhere are excluded from the report of the arresting agency. Arrests for crimes that are exclusively Federal are not included.

Police report arrest information to the FBI under this program at the end of the calendar year.

For 1954 and 1955, usable reports are available from 1,162 identical cities for comparison to obtain trend information (table 40). These 1,162 cities represent 40.5 percent of the urban population (1950 census figures).

Usable reports for 1955 were received from 1,477 cities (tables 41-44) representing 46.8 percent of the urban population (1950).

Some returns included indicated that not all juvenile offenders arrested passed through the hands of the police. However, where it was reported that juvenile offenders were excluded from the report or that the report was incomplete in other respects, the figures were not used in the tabulations.

The information in the following tables does not present total arrests in the United States but, as indicated above, is limited to usable information received from reporting cities. These annual data are not comparable to similar information compiled from fingerprint cards published before 1952.

Trends, 1954-55

Arrests of young persons (under 18) increased 11.4 percent in 1955, according to the reports of 1,162 cities. Arrests of persons under 18 in 276 larger cities (over 25,000 population) rose 10.5 percent. Arrests of persons under 18 in 886 cities under 25,000 rose 15.6 percent. (There were decreases as well as increases in the individual cities reporting for both 1954 and 1955 for trend information.)

Arrests for all ages changed only slightly in 1955—a 0.4 percent increase. Total arrests in 276 cities over 25,000 decreased 0.7 percent while in 886 cities under 25,000 the increase was 5.1 percent.

TABLE 40.—ARREST TRENDS, 1954-55

[Population figures from 1950 decennial census]

	Total—1,162 cities: total population 36,192,073	Over 25,000— 276 cities: population 27,744,870	2,500 to 25,000 886 cities: population 8,447,203
Total arrests:			
1954.....	1,595,464	1,290,055	305,409
1955.....	1,632,321	1,281,292	351,029
Change.....	+36,857	-8,763	+45,620
Percent change.....	+0.4	-0.7	+3.1
Under 18:			
1954.....	157,299	128,282	29,017
1955.....	178,262	141,832	36,430
Change.....	+20,963	+13,550	+7,413
Percent change.....	+11.4	+10.5	+15.6

Number of Arrests, 1955

Reports on persons arrested by 1,477 cities reflect 1,861,764 arrests in 1955. The reports do not include traffic arrests except for driving while intoxicated. The reporting cities represent 46.8 percent of the urban population, according to the last decennial census.

A study of the percent distribution of arrests for 1955 and those published for 1954 reflects no significant shifts within the individual crime classifications in 1955.

Age of Persons Arrested, 1955

Of the 1,861,764 persons arrested in 1,477 cities in 1955, 195,626 or 10.5 percent were under the age of 18. Of those under 18, 80,122 or 41.0 percent had not reached their fifteenth birthday. In the previous year, 1954, 9.7 percent were under 18 and of those 40.0 percent were under 15 (1,389 cities).

Persons under the age of 18 were arrested in 42.3 percent of the arrests for major crimes (murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft). Of the substantial portion of these young people arrested for major crimes, almost half (47.9 percent) were under the age of 15.

Of the arrests for auto theft, persons under 18 represented 62.2 percent. For burglary, 52.7 percent of all arrests were of persons under 18. Similarly, 46.9 percent of the arrests for larceny and 21.4 percent of the arrests for robbery were of young persons who had not reached their eighteenth birthday.

TABLE 41.—ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS, 1955; 1,477 CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION

[Total population 11,702,800, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	All ages	Age																		60 and over	Not known
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49				
TOTAL	1,861,761	80,122	33,877	41,533	40,091	30,004	39,563	37,010	44,035	45,617	40,414	46,026	228,089	232,152	218,091	190,037	189,878	317,628	382		
Criminal homicide:																					
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,073	22	17	20	35	48	41	19	51	67	62	70	354	318	268	228	160	233			
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,277	5	15	15	32	39	15	11	40	53	45	56	221	187	129	109	75	161			
Robbery.....	12,788	983	452	632	755	722	694	653	738	650	587	565	2,205	1,501	790	435	261	212			
Aggravated assault.....	23,149	626	308	388	700	511	513	590	717	710	701	757	1,093	3,886	3,015	2,191	1,448	2,163			
Other assaults.....	73,477	1,912	828	1,075	1,213	1,169	1,651	1,832	2,260	2,703	2,605	2,713	13,779	12,709	9,706	7,091	4,296	5,736	10		
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	44,440	12,384	3,951	3,044	3,132	2,201	1,865	1,700	1,114	1,203	1,113	1,082	1,201	2,532	1,554	1,066	621	615			
Larceny-theft.....	82,660	21,111	6,012	6,576	6,049	3,492	2,093	2,061	1,912	1,861	1,737	1,667	7,501	4,515	3,110	2,511	4,683	7			
Auto theft.....	23,491	4,211	1,132	1,012	2,266	1,339	673	762	652	531	101	110	1,195	958	583	323	182	162	2		
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,523	91	51	67	87	159	233	250	100	200	318	112	2,514	2,783	2,061	1,123	101	1,337			
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,238	392	103	185	150	165	110	120	87	84	69	73	101	353	277	211	157	210			
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	8,502	85	87	113	188	223	292	257	291	333	323	392	1,769	1,531	987	601	394	513			
Rape.....	4,509	103	119	236	313	317	313	311	293	228	193	182	681	471	282	183	105	197			
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	21,336	23	21	12	136	133	701	701	1,111	1,861	1,809	1,557	6,265	3,651	2,600	1,612	999	1,149			
Other sex offenses.....	18,923	1,155	456	585	478	436	552	673	671	710	715	679	3,073	2,550	1,971	1,385	1,032	1,701			
Narcotic drug laws.....	6,888	18	42	70	119	160	211	238	308	407	451	430	1,875	1,083	606	220	223	295			
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	14,328	769	401	604	693	552	525	546	593	595	701	511	2,235	1,810	1,368	1,009	715	1,063			
Offenses against family and children.....	23,082	511	133	175	181	362	425	529	691	773	878	921	1,626	4,156	3,278	2,258	1,388	1,162			
Liquor laws.....	37,028	278	571	1,371	1,983	2,162	1,652	1,534	708	713	759	826	4,137	1,110	4,068	3,704	2,991	4,893			
Driving while intoxicated.....	96,165	12	21	131	312	652	1,016	1,167	2,567	3,018	3,169	3,066	11,457	15,405	11,107	10,110	13,849	5			
Disorderly conduct.....	193,119	6,699	3,176	1,841	5,270	6,270	6,128	6,490	7,109	6,932	6,678	6,611	23,695	26,131	21,197	17,216	12,723	20,167			
Drunkenness.....	772,913	512	687	1,002	2,739	1,774	5,825	7,073	10,831	11,016	12,542	14,273	75,210	35,703	107,469	110,378	103,100	203,220			
Vagrancy.....	63,836	311	296	889	1,251	1,701	1,612	1,476	1,331	1,486	1,431	1,412	6,010	6,810	6,637	6,978	7,035	16,469			
Chauvinism.....	42,951	63	50	127	150	219	311	411	612	650	700	911	6,035	7,334	6,656	6,800	4,584	8,137			
Suspicion.....	70,811	2,630	1,671	2,969	1,906	4,116	3,537	3,193	3,083	2,831	2,701	2,610	10,773	7,863	6,538	4,335	3,178	5,251			
All other offenses.....	203,856	25,323	10,078	10,505	8,771	6,161	6,310	6,747	6,065	6,520	6,512	6,650	23,080	21,717	18,063	11,671	10,512	18,690			

TABLE 42.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 18, UNDER 21, AND UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 1955; 1,477 CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION

[Total population 41,792,800, based on 1950 decennial census]

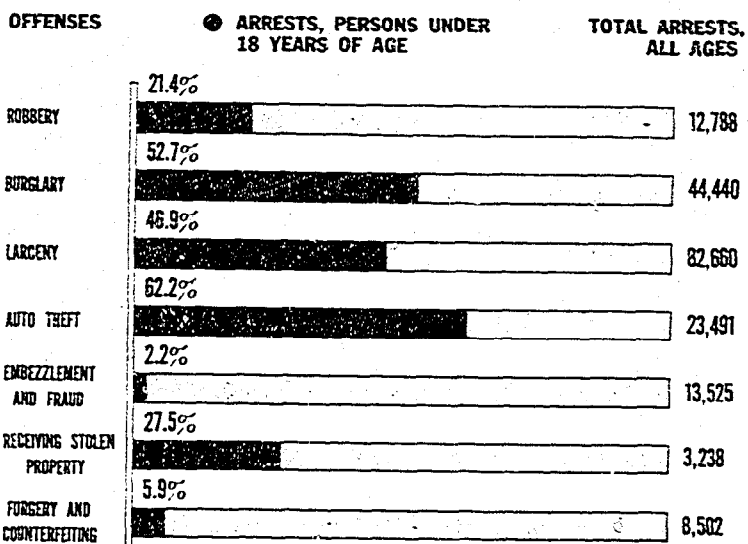
Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percentage			
	Total	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25
TOTAL	1,961,784	195,636	311,193	495,918	10.5	16.7	26.6
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,073	94	232	482	4.5	11.2	23.3
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,277	67	192	392	5.2	15.0	30.7
Robbery.....	12,788	2,742	4,811	7,351	21.4	37.6	57.5
Aggravated assault.....	23,148	1,728	3,345	6,320	7.5	14.5	27.3
Other assaults.....	73,477	5,023	9,972	20,144	6.8	13.6	27.4
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	44,440	23,411	28,977	33,876	32.7	63.2	75.2
Larceny-theft.....	82,660	38,750	46,839	54,149	46.9	56.8	65.5
Auto theft.....	23,491	14,621	17,625	19,785	62.2	75.3	84.2
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,525	399	947	2,408	2.3	7.0	17.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,238	392	1,286	1,599	27.5	39.7	49.4
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	6,502	503	1,277	2,616	5.9	15.0	30.8
Rape.....	4,399	831	1,805	2,677	18.1	39.2	58.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	24,638	1,222	2,153	8,497	.9	8.7	34.2
Other sex offenses.....	18,923	2,774	4,334	7,149	14.7	22.9	37.9
Narcotic drug laws.....	6,585	249	881	2,477	3.6	12.8	38.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	14,328	2,400	3,995	6,136	16.8	27.9	42.8
Offenses against family and children.....	23,062	1,033	2,349	5,370	4.3	10.2	24.2
Liquor laws.....	37,025	4,203	9,947	13,034	11.4	25.9	35.2
Driving while intoxicated.....	96,185	506	3,661	15,311	.5	3.6	16.1
Disorderly conduct.....	183,119	19,879	28,267	65,370	10.3	19.8	34.0
Drunkenness.....	772,943	5,570	23,252	72,514	.7	3.0	9.4
Vagrancy.....	63,936	2,740	7,529	13,229	4.3	11.8	20.9
Gambling.....	42,951	402	1,386	4,392	.9	3.2	10.2
Suspicion.....	70,511	11,610	12,421	33,578	16.5	31.8	47.6
All other offenses.....	203,858	55,077	71,595	96,121	27.0	38.1	47.2



PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

PERCENT OF TOTAL ARRESTS
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

CALENDAR YEAR 1955



1,477 CITIES ---- TOTAL POPULATION 41,792,800

FBI CHART

FIGURE 14.

Sex of Persons Arrested, 1955

Table 43 presents a distribution of 1955 arrests by sex in 1,477 cities. Eleven percent of the 1,861,764 arrests reported involved females. This is the same percentage of females arrested as in 1954.

TABLE 43.—DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS BY SEX, 1955; 1,477 CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION

[Total population 41,792,500, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	1,861,764	1,656,927	204,837	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:						
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,073	1,698	375	.1	.1	.2
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,277	1,176	101	.1	.1	(1)
Robbery.....	12,738	12,248	540	.7	.7	.3
Aggravated assault.....	23,145	19,434	3,714	1.2	1.2	1.3
Other assaults.....	73,477	65,671	7,806	3.9	4.0	3.8
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	44,440	43,432	1,008	2.4	2.6	.5
Larceny— theft.....	82,660	71,689	10,971	4.4	4.3	5.4
Auto theft.....	23,491	22,880	611	1.3	1.4	.3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,325	11,412	2,113	.7	.7	1.0
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	3,238	2,972	266	.2	.2	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	8,502	7,208	1,294	.5	.4	.6
Rape.....	4,599	4,599		.2	.3	
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	24,836	7,717	17,089	1.3	.5	8.3
Other sex offenses.....	19,823	14,662	4,261	1.0	.9	2.1
Narcotic drug laws.....	6,838	5,710	1,178	.4	.3	.6
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	14,328	13,468	860	.8	.8	.4
Offenses against family and children.....	23,062	20,813	2,249	1.2	1.3	1.1
Liquor laws.....	37,028	30,199	6,829	2.0	1.8	3.3
Driving while intoxicated.....	96,185	82,178	3,987	5.2	5.6	1.9
Disorderly conduct.....	193,119	161,393	31,524	10.4	9.8	15.4
Drunkenness.....	72,943	713,936	59,007	41.6	43.1	29.0
Vagrancy.....	63,836	57,083	6,853	3.4	3.4	3.3
Gambling.....	42,951	38,793	4,158	2.3	2.3	2.0
Suspicion.....	70,511	63,800	7,011	3.8	3.8	3.4
All other offenses.....	203,856	172,824	31,032	10.9	10.4	15.2

¹ Less than 1/10th of 1 percent.

Race of Persons Arrested, 1955

Table 44 presents the 1,861,764 arrests in 1,477 cities distributed by race as compiled by police during 1955.

TABLE 44.—ARRESTS BY RACE, 1955: 1,477 CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION

[Total population 41,792,800, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Total all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
Total	1,861,764	1,310,491	510,228	36,032	256	253	4,514
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and negligent manslaughter.....	2,073	807	1,241	17	2	1	5
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,277	1,029	245	3			
Robbery	12,758	6,236	6,460	60		1	11
Aggravated assault	23,148	8,235	14,781	76	6	2	39
Other assaults	73,477	41,085	31,924	304	16	2	146
Burglary—breaking or entering	44,440	31,373	12,777	217		5	68
Larceny—theft	82,690	36,167	25,938	415	9	9	102
Auto theft	23,491	18,697	4,371	183	4	1	85
Embezzlement and fraud	13,323	10,565	2,402	43	4	1	16
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	3,238	2,080	1,139	5	3		11
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,502	7,170	1,207	45	2	3	15
Rape	4,599	2,615	1,947	24			13
Prostitution and commercialized vice	24,536	10,060	14,589	133		5	49
Other sex offenses	18,923	13,602	5,133	19	4	7	49
Narcotic drug laws	6,588	2,462	4,363	17	32	3	31
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	14,326	6,506	7,743	45	3		31
Offenses against family and children	23,062	15,328	7,382	109	4		39
Liquor laws	37,028	20,830	15,881	248	15	3	31
Driving while intoxicated	96,165	80,503	14,508	1,934	8	16	196
Disorderly conduct	183,119	126,046	55,292	1,495	37	18	261
Drunkenness	772,943	594,586	147,095	7,744	59	120	1,239
Vagrancy	63,936	48,244	13,605	1,145	18	3	111
Gambling	42,951	11,220	31,615	4	5		107
Suspicion	70,511	47,495	21,451	438	6	10	111
All other offenses	203,556	146,626	53,389	1,021	39	37	284

REPORTING AREA

Population Represented

Ninety percent of the population in the United States was represented by one or more crime reports in 1955. The extent of the coverage was higher in urban (city) areas with 96 percent of the people living within incorporated urban areas of 2,500 or more population represented. Of the people living outside the corporate limits of urban places, rural areas under this program, 81 percent were represented by crime reports.

Contributors

Police departments in cities and other law enforcement agencies numbering 5,509 contributed one or more crime reports under this program during 1955. This is a slight increase of 0.4 percent over the 5,787 that contributed during 1954.

In addition to the 3,425 police departments that contributed, as shown in table 45, there were 2,372 agencies that contributed for rural areas. Of the 2,372 contributing for rural areas, 2,100 were sheriffs, 14 were State police, and 258 were law enforcement agencies in rural townships and villages. The reports received from police agencies outside the 46 states numbered 12 but these are not considered in figuring the population representation in the United States, of course.

Urban and Rural

Urban places under this program are determined according to the 1940 rule of the Bureau of the Census. This designated as urban any incorporated place with a population of 2,500 or more. There are a few other places designated as urban under a special rule of the Bureau of the Census. Urban places are referred to as "cities" in the text of this publication as a matter of simplification. It is recognized, of course, that certain urban places are more properly referred to as towns or otherwise. For example, Arlington County, Va., is not a city but is one of the few places designated as urban under the special rule referred to above.

Rural areas consist of all areas outside the limits of urban places as described above. Some rural areas contain "urbanized fringe" areas that are usually just outside cities.

TABLE 45.—REPORTING AREA

Population group	Cities or towns			Population		
	Number		Percent contributors	Number		Percent represented
	Total	Contributors		Total	Represented by contributors	
Total.....	4,025	3,425	85.0	59,353,115	55,544,305	93.6
1. Cities over 250,000.....	41	41	100.0	34,932,955	34,932,955	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	66	66	100.0	9,694,111	9,694,111	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	129	129	100.0	9,134,357	9,134,357	100.0
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	277	270	97.5	9,703,889	9,468,468	97.6
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	814	756	92.9	12,433,528	11,609,338	93.2
6. Cities 2,500 to 10,000.....	2,701	2,193	80.1	13,434,294	11,905,076	81.9

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Readers not entirely familiar with the uniform crime reporting program may be interested in a brief explanation of the contents of crime reports included in this bulletin:

1. These crime figures are called "police statistics" to distinguish them from judicial or penal statistics in the criminal field. (Program is voluntary. International Association of Chiefs of Police started it January 1930. The FBI has acted as the central clearinghouse since September 1930, by an Act of Congress.)

2. Crimes that are exclusively Federal are not included.

3. Each reporting agency counts only those crimes or arrests for crimes committed in its jurisdiction. A sheriff reports only for his rural areas outside the city or town limits of any urban places in his county. This feature avoids duplication.

4. "Offenses known to the police" (the Part I offenses below) are limited to seven classes of grave offenses shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police.

5. Offenses (crimes) for the Part I classes are reported as they become known. The police may learn of the occurrence of crime in a number of ways: reports of police officers; citizens' complaints; notification from prosecuting or court officials; or otherwise.

6. Offenses are included without regard to: (a) age of the offender; (b) value of property involved; (c) recovery of stolen property; (d) arrests; or (e) prosecutive action. The purpose is to show the amount of crime that has occurred as distinguished from arrests and the classifying is based strictly on the facts in possession of the police.

7. Complaints that are found by police investigation to be groundless are not included in crime tables in this bulletin, and returns that appear incomplete or defective are excluded.

8. Arrests are not included in "offenses known" information but arrest data are collected separately for the entire crime classification, Parts I and II. So, the only information for Part II offenses is that based on arrests.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

The complete classification of crimes is shown below with brief definitions for each:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a holdup man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny— theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, “con” games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults*.—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting*.—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud*.—Includes all offenses of fraudulent

conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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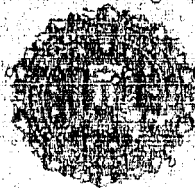
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FOR THE UNITED STATES

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XXVII

JANUARY 1957

Number 2

Summary

Crime Trends

Estimated Major Crimes. Major crimes reached a new high in 1956. Increases in seven of eight categories brought a record 2,563,150 major crimes for the year. This is 13.3 percent above 1955 and the first total above the 2.5 million mark.

Crime has increased almost four times as fast as population since 1950.

In an increase of 4.1 percent in crimes against the person, 12,620 people were slain, 20,300 women were raped, and 96,430 persons were wounded or maimed by deadly weapons or acid.

Crimes against property increased 13.8 percent with a loss of 440 million dollars in robberies, burglaries, auto thefts, and other larcenies. Robberies reflected the only decrease of all crime classes, 1.3 percent.

Urban Crimes. City crimes increased 12.7 percent, led by an 18.0 percent rise in auto thefts. This record increase in city crimes was held down only slightly by a 1.9 percent decline in robbery, the only crime to decrease.

Rural Crimes. Crimes outside cities rose 15.5 percent with only murder and negligent manslaughters decreasing, 5.4 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively.

Monthly Variations

Crimes against the persons and crimes against property are generally warm-month crimes and cold-month crimes, respectively.

Property Recovered

Police in 419 cities recovered 56.9 percent of the property stolen. Over 93 percent of the stolen cars were recovered. Recovered cars represent 92.6 percent of the total value of stolen cars.

Persons Arrested

Arrests of young people under 18 increased 17.3 percent in cities in 1956. The increase is not due to more young people since the number in this group is up only about 3 percent. Arrests in this age group rose 20.9 percent in cities under 25,000 inhabitants, while cities with more population reported a 16.5 percent increase. Arrests in other age groups were up only 2.6 percent.

Almost 46 percent of the arrests for major crimes were of youngsters under 18 who, for example, accounted for 66.4 percent of the auto theft arrests.

Crime Trends

Major Crime Totals, 1956

Trend. An unequaled rise brought the 1956 major crime total higher than that of any other year. Increases in all but one category brought the crime total above the 2.5 million mark for the first time.

The major crime total of 2,563,150 was 300,700, or 13.3 percent, above the 1955 figure.

Local law enforcement agencies report offenses in eight crime categories considered of major importance in the police problem. A comparison of the 1955 and 1956 estimated totals for the United States is shown in table 24.

Table 24.—Crime Trends, Urban and Rural
[Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1955-56]

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1955	1956	Number	Percent
TOTAL	2,282,450	2,563,150	+300,700	+13.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	6,850	6,970	+120	+1.8
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5,610	5,650	+40	+0.7
Rape.....	19,100	20,300	+1,200	+6.3
Robbery.....	57,490	56,770	-720	-1.3
Aggravated assault.....	92,740	96,430	+3,690	+4.0
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	492,530	525,720	+33,190	+6.7
Larceny—theft.....	1,390,980	1,587,590	+196,610	+16.7
Auto theft.....	227,130	263,720	+36,570	+16.1

Percentage increases in crimes arranged from high to low are: larceny, 16.7; auto theft, 16.1; burglary, 6.7; rape, 6.3; aggravated assault, 4.0; murder, 1.8; and negligent manslaughter, 0.7. Robbery, the only major crime which did not increase in 1956, decreased 1.3 percent.

Population and Crime. Crime has increased almost four times as fast as population since 1950. For that period the increase in crime is 43 percent while that of population is 11 percent.

To determine whether increased crimes are due to increased population it is necessary to think in terms of crime rates (the number of crimes per 100,000 population). In 1956, the U. S. crime rate was 1,533.1. This is 29.1 percent above the 1950 rate of 1,187.8. If the population increase were the only cause of increases in crime, the crime rate would remain the same. (Population count of 1950 and population estimate as of July 1, 1956, were used.)

Crimes Against the Person. All crimes against the person increased in 1956. There were 6,970 murders or 120 more than in the previous year.

Negligent manslaughters numbered 5,650 or 40 more than in 1955. Most of these crimes represent traffic deaths due to the gross negligence of someone other than the victims.

Rapes increased 1,200 to total 20,300 for the year while the 96,430 aggravated assaults (with deadly weapons) represented an increase of 3,690.

Crimes Against Property. Crimes with property as their object increased 13.8 percent in 1956. Property loss due to these robberies, burglaries, auto thefts, and larcenies totaled about 440 million dollars if the experience of 429 cities (table 38) is applicable to the entire country.

Robberies decreased by 720 or 1.3 percent. About 12 million dollars was obtained in the 56,770 robberies in 1956.

Burglaries increased to 525,720, or 6.7 percent over 1955, and accounted for about 90 million dollars of the property loss.

Autos valued at about 230 million dollars were stolen. The 263,720 auto thefts in 1956 were 36,570 or 16.1 percent in excess of the 1955 figure.

Larcenies (except autos) increased 16.7 percent, and about 108 million dollars in property was stolen in the 1,587,590 incidents of this type.

Estimated Crime Totals. Estimates are necessary for less than 19 percent of the population. Crime counts are available for over 90 percent of the urban population and about 68 percent of the rural population.

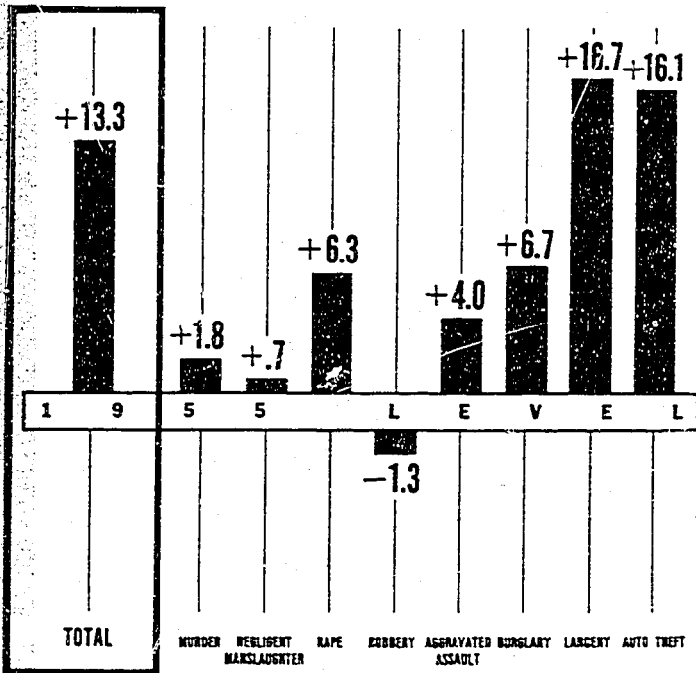
Estimates are used as a means of presenting major crime trends for the entire United States and are considered conservative. It will be noted from the definitions of part I crimes on page 116 that certain important crimes are excluded. The part I crimes are those deemed of major importance in presenting the police problem according to the program initiated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

CRIME TREND--U. S.

BASED ON THE ESTIMATED
NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES



1955 - 1956 PERCENT CHANGE



FBI/DAAT

Figure 8.

Urban Crime Trends

Major crimes in cities rose an abrupt 12.7 percent in 1956. This brought the major crime total in cities higher than in any previous year. No other year in twenty-six years of nationwide crime trends equalled the 1956 increase. Only one other similar increase has occurred and that was a rise of 12.4 percent in 1945.

Auto thefts and other larcenies increased 18 percent and 16.6 percent, respectively, and it was due to these two classifications that the over-all upward urban trend was so substantial. Robbery, down 1.9 percent, was the only classification to show a decrease. Other classifications had increases from 1.9 percent in aggravated assaults to 9.1 percent in rapes.

When grouped by size, all cities show increases in total major crimes. When grouped by locations, all geographic divisions reflect increases, but on a state level there were three states with decreases. Tables 25 and 26 include information from identical cities for the calendar years 1955 and 1956, and about 87 percent of the urban population of the United States is represented.

Cities by Size. City crime would have increased more than 12.7 percent except for the largest population group. Crime in those cities, 250,000 or more inhabitants, increased 8.2 percent or less than one-half the 17.2 percent increase in the smaller cities, those under 250,000. About 33.5 million inhabitants are represented in the former city group with about 44.2 million in the latter.

Five cities over one million population had a 7 percent increase, while their next smaller neighbors, 5 cities with from 750,000 to one million inhabitants, had a 6.4 percent increase or the lowest of the four groupings listed under the group I heading in Table 25.

Cities with from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants had a 19.5 percent increase in crime, the highest of all city groups in Table 25.

Cities by Location. Increases in city crimes were general throughout the country, according to Table 26. In an arrangement of city crime by geographic areas, the Pacific States led with a 19.1 percent increase. New England was second high with an 18.5 percent increase, while the Middle Atlantic States had the lowest rate of increase, 7 percent. The Pacific States was the only division to show increases in all crime classifications. All divisions had increases in auto thefts and other larcenies.

Although Alabama, Utah, and Wyoming were the only three states showing decreases in total crime, there were only three states which had increases in each offense category: California; Idaho; and New Jersey. Wisconsin had no decreases but negligent manslaughters reflected no change from 1955.

Table 25.—Urban Crime Trends, 1955-56, by Population Groups

[Offenses known to the police in 2,475 cities, total population 77,733,637, based on 1950 decennial census]

Population group	TOTAL	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL:									
1955.....	1,436,672	3,628	2,574	10,418	47,688	66,333	332,028	823,653	150,376
1956.....	1,618,707	3,835	2,680	11,367	48,770	67,568	349,983	960,092	177,434
Percent change.....	+12.7	+5.8	+4.1	+8.1	-1.9	+1.9	+5.4	+18.8	+18.0
Group I Total: 39 cities over 250,000; population, 33,551,966:									
1955.....	711,310	2,088	1,385	6,978	35,245	42,322	174,212	362,896	86,184
1956.....	769,297	2,173	1,406	7,590	34,021	43,037	177,093	462,783	101,194
Percent change.....	+8.2	+4.1	+1.5	+8.8	-3.5	+1.7	+1.7	+11.0	+17.4
5 cities over 1,000,000; population, 17,404,450:									
1955.....	339,387	960	557	4,260	21,737	24,085	87,802	164,896	35,090
1956.....	363,153	946	535	4,699	20,240	25,625	89,708	182,333	39,067
Percent change.....	+7.0	-1.5	-4.0	+10.3	-6.9	+6.4	+2.2	+10.6	+11.3
5 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; population, 4,298,847:									
1955.....	113,430	331	207	906	5,297	8,718	23,305	57,977	17,689
1956.....	120,666	363	193	1,009	5,209	8,215	21,628	62,774	21,275
Percent change.....	+6.4	+9.7	-6.8	+11.4	-1.7	-5.8	-3.0	+8.3	+20.3
6 cities, 500,000 to 750,000; population, 3,516,209:									
1955.....	84,936	200	186	462	1,819	1,615	14,675	29,972	8,745
1956.....	84,936	220	180	462	1,979	1,617	15,686	34,355	10,437
Percent change.....	+12.6	+10.0	-3.2	-----	+8.8	+1	+6.9	+14.6	+19.3
23 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; population, 8,341,500:									
1955.....	203,819	597	435	1,350	6,392	7,904	49,430	110,051	24,660
1956.....	220,542	644	498	1,420	6,593	7,580	50,071	123,321	30,415
Percent change.....	+8.3	+7.9	+14.5	+5.2	+3.1	-4.1	+1.3	+12.1	+23.3
Group II: 62 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 9,048,498:									
1955.....	188,891	512	384	975	4,705	7,928	44,898	109,442	20,047
1956.....	217,322	535	470	1,079	4,682	7,481	49,388	130,457	23,240
Percent change.....	+15.1	+4.5	+22.4	+10.7	-1.5	-5.6	+10.0	+19.2	+15.9
Group III: 126 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 8,921,809:									
1955.....	159,089	341	274	691	2,723	6,274	33,649	100,336	14,794
1956.....	185,353	358	289	847	2,824	6,556	36,708	119,944	18,027
Percent change.....	+16.5	+5.0	+5.5	+22.6	+3.7	+4.5	+9.1	+19.5	+21.9
Group IV: 253 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 8,907,537:									
1955.....	151,186	290	303	640	2,196	4,187	30,924	100,274	12,372
1956.....	177,893	311	257	691	2,315	4,444	33,819	120,943	15,043
Percent change.....	+17.6	+7.2	-15.2	+8.0	+5.4	+6.1	+9.4	+20.6	+21.6
Group V: 647 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 9,982,758:									
1955.....	145,408	235	136	661	1,785	3,573	30,071	97,856	10,889
1956.....	173,831	266	137	685	1,897	4,932	33,404	120,737	12,723
Percent change.....	+19.5	+13.2	+7	+3.6	+6.3	+10.0	+11.1	+23.3	+15.8
Group VI: 1,348 cities under 10,000; population, 7,311,969:									
1955.....	80,787	160	92	471	1,012	2,049	18,274	52,749	5,990
1956.....	92,871	192	121	475	1,031	2,116	19,551	65,178	7,207
Percent change.....	+18.7	+20.0	+31.5	+1.8	+1.9	+3.3	+7.0	+23.6	+20.3

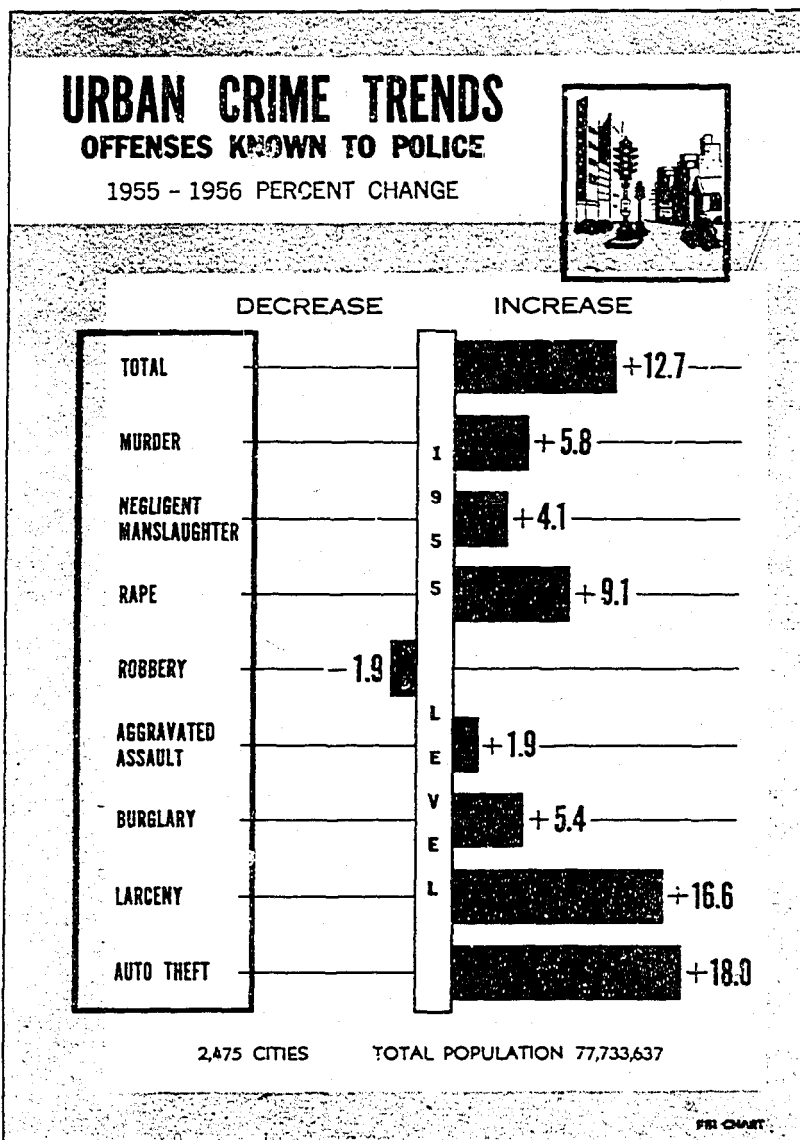


Figure 9.

Table 26.—Urban Crime Trends, 1955-56, by Geographic Divisions and States

[Offenses known to the police in 2,475 cities, total population 77,733,637, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	TOTAL	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL:									
1955.....	1,436,672	3,625	2,574	10,416	47,668	66,333	332,028	623,633	150,376
1956.....	1,619,707	3,835	2,880	11,367	46,770	67,366	349,963	960,092	177,434
Percent change.....	+12.7	+5.5	+4.1	+8.1	-1.9	+1.9	+3.4	+16.6	+18.0
New England, 179 cities; population, 5,628,394:									
1955.....	59,732	51	157	329	747	883	15,208	36,068	6,100
1956.....	70,801	71	156	548	723	1,012	17,615	43,665	7,309
Percent change.....	+18.5	+37.0	-1.3	+8.8	-3.2	+14.6	+14.4	+29.3	+19.8
Connecticut, 25 cities; population, 1,256,722:									
1955.....	13,826	16	64	83	229	418	3,701	7,636	1,679
1956.....	16,372	29	30	74	214	477	4,531	9,144	1,533
Maine, 20 cities; population, 334,767:									
1955.....	3,415	6	4	13	31	28	816	2,185	330
1956.....	3,983	4	6	22	45	31	792	2,658	430
Massachusetts, 93 cities; population, 3,013,723:									
1955.....	30,299	21	73	164	364	266	7,861	18,394	3,156
1956.....	36,295	26	76	172	356	314	8,982	22,486	3,683
New Hampshire, 16 cities; population, 270,834:									
1955.....	2,045	2	3	6	15	19	398	1,458	141
1956.....	2,257	1	8	12	14	15	512	1,515	180
Rhode Island, 16 cities; population, 654,662:									
1955.....	9,411	9	13	47	102	151	2,464	5,894	731
1956.....	11,070	14	15	67	94	175	2,667	7,134	904
Vermont, 9 cities; population, 93,662:									
1955.....	736			5	3		163	501	63
1956.....	919			1			131	628	59
Middle Atlantic, 549 cities; population, 2,017,304:									
1955.....	238,157	629	495	2,949	11,777	14,758	73,651	128,129	30,132
1956.....	308,581	626	521	3,576	10,562	16,005	76,113	165,772	35,395
Percent change.....	+7.0	+1.1	+5.9	+12.5	-10.3	+8.5	+3.2	+11.7	+16.3
New Jersey, 152 cities; population, 3,460,619:									
1955.....	44,654	73	138	307	1,133	1,682	12,821	23,320	5,180
1956.....	51,819	82	192	363	1,399	1,903	13,533	27,518	6,809
New York, 181 cities; population, 11,721,987:									
1955.....	175,953	368	140	1,821	7,658	9,409	47,134	92,446	16,977
1956.....	183,524	374	122	2,106	5,797	10,302	44,344	101,153	19,326
Pennsylvania, 216 cities; population, 5,834,698:									
1955.....	67,520	188	217	821	2,986	3,661	18,699	32,673	8,275
1956.....	73,041	180	210	907	3,366	3,800	18,216	37,102	9,260
East North Central, 581 cities; population, 18,528,374:									
1955.....	302,475	809	548	2,331	14,180	15,109	63,181	134,195	30,822
1956.....	348,807	839	531	2,310	14,382	15,649	67,164	144,845	35,129
Percent change.....	+12.7	+9.9	-3.1	-0.9	+1.7	+4.1	+6.3	+16.6	+14.0
Illinois, 150 cities; population, 5,908,402:									
1955.....	77,723	338	174	635	7,430	4,635	20,109	37,034	7,347
1956.....	82,047	342	178	736	6,724	4,536	19,466	42,593	7,472
Indiana, 66 cities; population, 1,837,301:									
1955.....	34,239	76	43	149	709	714	8,048	20,233	4,271
1956.....	42,031	94	46	148	906	775	9,085	25,397	5,580

Table 26.—Urban Crime Trends, 1955-56, by Geographic Divisions and States—Continued

[Offenses known to the police in 2,475 cities, total population 77,733,637, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	TOTAL	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Michigan, 110 cities; population, 3,911,678:									
1955.....	95,846	183	196	943	3,595	5,335	16,825	58,211	10,648
1956.....	107,721	154	94	820	4,134	5,474	18,656	67,602	10,787
Ohio, 174 cities; population, 5,037,223:									
1955.....	79,204	191	191	452	2,609	2,121	15,209	51,654	6,777
1956.....	89,989	275	179	437	2,449	2,469	16,637	58,487	9,056
Wisconsin, 81 cities; population, 1,783,770:									
1955.....	26,434	21	34	102	146	304	2,990	17,058	1,779
1956.....	27,119	24	34	169	169	395	3,320	20,764	2,244
West North Central, 291 cities; population, 6,299,868:									
1955.....	109,145	218	165	614	3,120	3,429	22,903	67,574	11,400
1956.....	128,280	241	174	648	3,275	3,071	24,087	83,220	13,564
Percent change.....	+17.5	+10.5	+5.5	+5.5	+4.5	-10.4	+5.6	+23.5	+19.0
Iowa, 60 cities; population, 1,060,542:									
1955.....	13,679	12	15	43	133	106	2,461	10,009	900
1956.....	16,132	10	14	47	112	103	2,577	12,124	1,145
Kansas, 52 cities; population, 843,110:									
1955.....	15,963	24	19	102	304	509	3,459	10,423	1,125
1956.....	19,443	38	24	104	358	479	3,737	13,441	1,257
Minnesota, 67 cities; population, 1,561,735:									
1955.....	22,935	17	66	97	526	151	5,312	14,466	2,300
1956.....	29,405	17	63	109	601	115	6,219	19,301	2,980
Missouri, 58 cities; population, 2,016,850:									
1955.....	43,842	147	52	344	2,028	2,486	9,468	23,319	3,998
1956.....	46,931	161	47	357	2,037	2,205	9,423	27,796	6,905
Nebraska, 27 cities; population, 535,897:									
1955.....	6,041	11	10	20	124	163	1,409	5,506	798
1956.....	9,181	12	25	18	144	160	1,397	6,416	989
North Dakota, 11 cities; population, 156,785:									
1955.....	2,536	3	1	3	14	6	369	1,975	165
1956.....	2,714	2	1	9	7	6	350	2,150	190
South Dakota, 16 cities; population, 184,949:									
1955.....	2,143	4	2	5	11	8	325	1,676	114
1956.....	2,495	1	1	4	16	3	384	1,988	98
South Atlantic, 236 cities; population, 7,427,609:									
1955.....	169,175	689	303	1,065	4,453	15,843	58,665	89,453	18,716
1956.....	184,946	727	350	1,124	4,219	14,667	40,168	102,084	21,627
Percent change.....	+9.3	+4.0	+8.9	+5.7	-5.3	-7.4	+3.9	+14.1	+15.6
Delaware, 3 cities; population, 121,738:									
1955.....	2,833	5	7	3	62	36	694	1,776	250
1956.....	3,232	13	4	7	71	25	718	2,032	382
Florida, 48 cities; population, 1,140,179:									
1955.....	35,423	141	59	81	913	1,256	10,133	19,930	2,910
1956.....	41,188	139	57	82	795	1,091	10,932	24,573	3,519
Georgia, 29 cities; population, 1,068,071:									
1955.....	20,594	132	47	134	391	2,073	4,963	10,594	2,240
1956.....	22,964	166	38	130	437	1,814	5,200	12,714	2,465

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

Table 26.—Urban Crime Trends, 1955-56, by Geographic Divisions and States—Continued

[Offenses known to the police in 2,475 cities, total population 77,733,637, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	TOTAL	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Maryland, 19 cities; population, 1,148,853:									
1955.....	26,640	97	48	206	935	2,227	5,287	12,517	5,333
1956.....	28,139	72	65	227	810	2,271	5,018	13,203	6,473
North Carolina, 54 cities; population, 978,624:									
1955.....	17,508	94	50	93	244	3,038	3,404	9,100	1,485
1956.....	19,831	100	47	113	232	3,295	3,556	10,733	1,692
South Carolina, 23 cities; population, 426,534:									
1955.....	8,845	46	7	64	148	457	2,168	5,181	774
1956.....	9,739	38	9	72	146	486	2,345	5,728	915
Virginia, 39 cities; population, 1,283,635:									
1955.....	34,585	110	46	254	854	3,116	7,113	19,549	3,543
1956.....	38,284	118	76	261	883	2,812	7,989	22,125	4,020
West Virginia, 20 cities; population, 457,977:									
1955.....	4,471	11	9	15	122	199	1,254	2,402	459
1956.....	4,960	16	11	23	136	252	1,791	2,826	506
East South Central, 95 cities; population, 2,946,380:									
1955.....	55,039	354	145	511	1,599	5,799	14,887	24,877	7,129
1956.....	56,827	358	151	585	1,482	5,524	12,253	23,888	8,156
Percent change.....	+7.1	+1.1	+4.1	-8.4	-10.1	-12.6	-4.9	+16.3	+14.6
Alabama, 26 cities; population, 887,906:									
1955.....	15,543	151	56	123	379	1,421	4,600	7,346	1,467
1956.....	14,800	122	50	82	274	1,094	3,930	7,566	1,682
Kentucky, 26 cities; population, 758,117:									
1955.....	19,379	68	36	127	748	1,126	4,706	9,110	3,458
1956.....	21,519	65	45	118	709	1,022	4,653	10,596	4,311
Mississippi, 19 cities; population, 367,583:									
1955.....	4,238	36	10	20	72	282	1,237	2,231	350
1956.....	4,396	29	10	19	53	254	1,063	2,653	295
Tennessee, 24 cities; population, 932,774:									
1955.....	13,879	99	43	41	393	970	4,348	6,140	1,845
1956.....	18,112	142	46	66	396	954	4,587	8,053	1,868
West South Central, 164 cities; population, 5,295,136:									
1955.....	122,816	478	212	561	2,063	5,493	29,569	72,689	11,761
1956.....	136,532	489	217	555	2,090	5,231	34,613	82,194	12,942
Percent change.....	+11.0	+2.5	+2.4	-1.6	+3	-4.8	+10.3	+13.1	+10.1
Arkansas, 22 cities; population, 357,359:									
1955.....	4,037	28	16	32	147	343	1,251	2,686	354
1956.....	6,234	31	15	24	169	432	1,503	3,533	487
Louisiana, 18 cities; population, 482,037:									
1955.....	7,045	43	5	25	93	348	1,599	4,209	723
1956.....	7,926	41	18	28	93	451	1,534	5,004	737
Oklahoma, 30 cities; population, 814,805:									
1955.....	17,922	47	24	93	287	455	4,244	11,129	1,643
1956.....	18,730	34	19	86	215	344	3,063	12,292	1,767
Texas, 94 cities; population, 3,640,935:									
1955.....	92,992	360	167	414	1,536	4,347	22,469	54,658	9,041
1956.....	103,452	383	165	417	1,603	3,984	25,568	61,345	9,957

Table 26.—Urban Crime Trends, 1955-56, by Geographic Divisions and States—Continued

[Offenses known to the police in 2,475 cities, total population 77,733,637, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	TOTAL	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Mountain, 128 cities; population, 1,943,317:									
1955.....	57,530	79	59	289	1,288	1,009	11,217	57,672	5,737
1956.....	65,576	74	75	272	1,274	965	11,822	45,030	7,065
Percent change.....	+15.7	-6.3	+27.2	-5.9	-1.1	-4.4	+5.5	+18.5	+23.1
Arizona, 15 cities; population, 245,482:									
1955.....	12,367	17	12	57	222	368	2,347	5,050	1,294
1956.....	13,978	18	32	46	244	315	2,440	9,400	1,483
Colorado, 28 cities; population, 732,909:									
1955.....	20,890	30	17	139	709	317	4,809	12,699	2,270
1956.....	24,095	26	18	132	719	378	4,960	14,984	2,878
Idaho, 21 cities; population, 198,027:									
1955.....	4,741	5	1	9	14	23	646	3,746	237
1956.....	5,701	8	4	13	44	36	582	5,595	319
Montana, 18 cities; population, 211,248:									
1955.....	5,073	4	3	24	88	112	791	3,603	447
1956.....	6,285	5	4	21	75	96	736	4,811	537
Nevada, 4 cities; population, 48,940:									
1955.....	1,891	8	1	4	66	23	466	1,167	156
1956.....	2,408	3	1	8	51	28	542	1,577	198
New Mexico, 10 cities; population, 198,950:									
1955.....	6,460	6	1	21	107	109	1,468	3,972	796
1956.....	8,348	3	7	15	75	74	1,586	5,383	1,422
Utah, 17 cities; population, 177,103:									
1955.....	3,319	4	4	15	44	31	513	2,428	279
1956.....	3,223	5	6	21	34	18	440	2,429	270
Wyoming, 15 cities; population, 132,638:									
1955.....	2,670	5	1	20	38	26	377	2,006	168
1956.....	2,537	6	1	13	32	20	436	1,851	178
Pacific, 252 cities; population, 8,045,055:									
1955.....	267,635	306	510	1,975	8,156	8,016	57,451	162,968	28,268
1956.....	318,655	317	425	2,145	8,823	9,612	66,182	194,515	36,231
Percent change.....	+19.1	+3.4	+2.9	+21.6	+8.6	+29.5	+15.1	+19.4	+28.1
California, 182 cities; population, 6,837,575:									
1955.....	294,552	252	458	1,760	7,262	7,533	48,846	153,870	24,571
1956.....	268,077	301	470	2,188	7,915	9,062	56,582	158,347	31,211
Oregon, 34 cities; population, 669,850:									
1955.....	14,450	21	24	56	273	199	2,758	10,235	884
1956.....	18,132	16	24	78	366	262	2,969	13,118	1,319
Washington, 36 cities; population, 1,137,630:									
1955.....	28,633	33	28	159	591	264	5,847	18,858	2,833
1956.....	34,436	30	21	183	542	317	6,572	22,050	3,701

URBAN CRIME TRENDS

1940-56 TREND VERSUS 1937-39 AVERAGE

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
353 Cities—Total Population 42,719,693

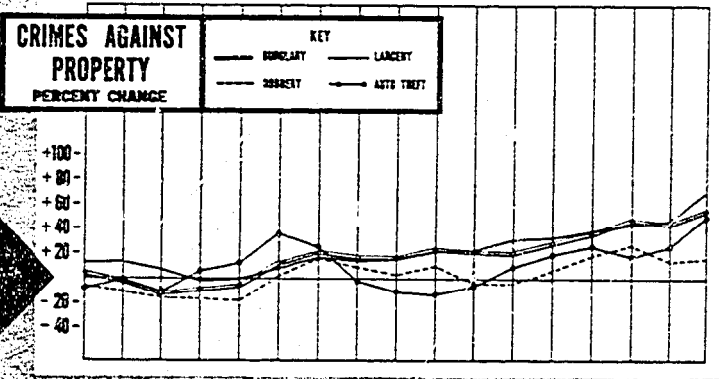
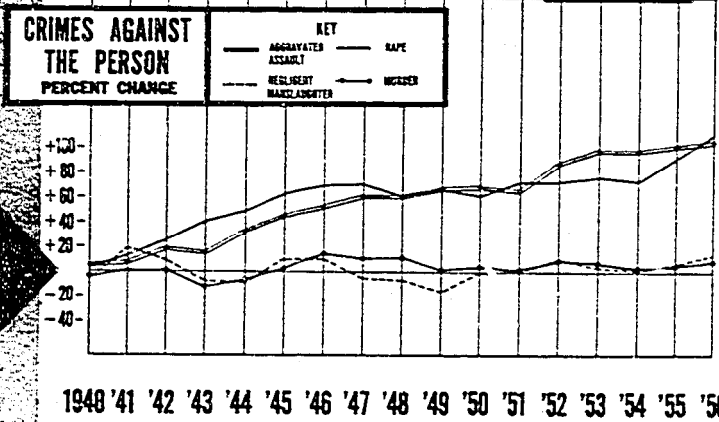
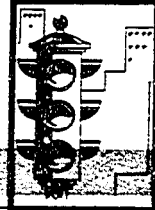


Figure 10.

Long-term Urban Trends

Crime Count. Long-term city trend figures indicate that for every 100 city crimes just before World War II we now have 162 and that at the 1956 rate of increase the pre-World War II crimes will have doubled in 1958.

Criminal homicides and assaults, grouped as crimes against the person, are already near the doubling point. For every 100 of these in 1937-39 there were 192 in 1956. A similar comparison for the crimes against property of robbery, burglary, auto theft and other larcenies shows a ratio of 100 to 161.

World War II brought practically no increase in crime (1942-45 up 3 percent over the prewar level of 1937-39) while the postwar years have averaged 29.7 percent over the prewar level, according to data in Table 27.

Population Changes. Population increased in these cities at a greater rate than crime from 1940 to 1950 (population up 17 percent and crime up 11 percent). As a result, a measurement of crimes by units of population (crime rate) shows a decrease for that period. A sharp reversal of the 1940-50 experience is indicated for the present decade.

In the absence of population counts for the cities studied, we have assumed that their rate of growth is about that of the United States as a whole or 11 percent. On this basis, the number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants has increased about 23 percent during the period 1950-56. This means that the increase in population does not explain away the increase in crime.

Cities Used. For the purpose of this study, Table 27 is limited to cities with over 25,000 inhabitants which have reported regularly. The same 353 cities were used for each year. Their population was 36,488,430 in 1940 and 42,719,693 in 1950. If a police department is known to have made major changes in its records procedures, its reports have been excluded from the table.

Table 27.—Urban Crime Trends, 1937-56

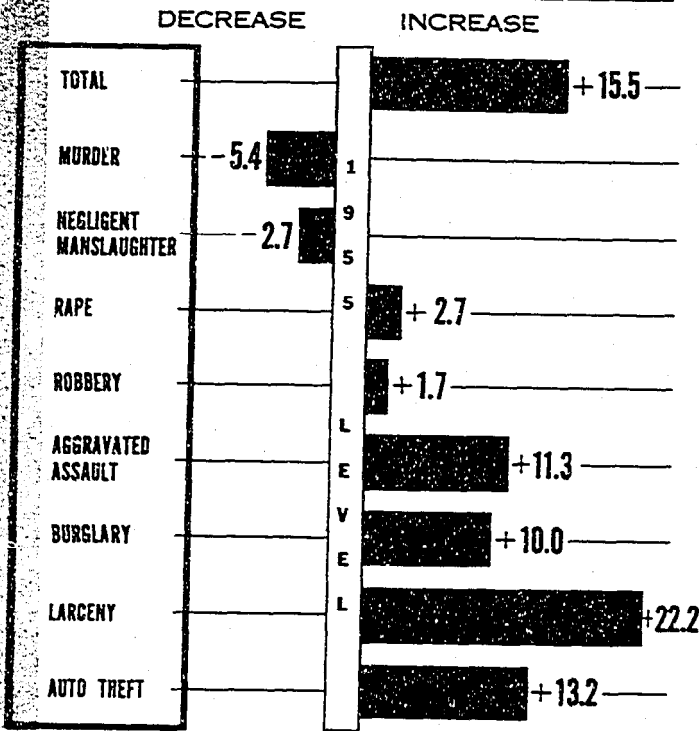
[Offenses known to the police in 353 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants, total population 42,719,693 based on 1950 decennial census]

Year	TOTAL	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
1937.....	605,447	2,479	1,975	3,047	26,696	19,841	137,757	325,674	87,675
1938.....	613,063	2,133	1,428	2,967	27,836	18,765	138,939	346,178	74,816
1939.....	637,514	2,223	1,229	3,235	26,347	19,063	145,208	369,442	70,767
1940.....	661,988	2,208	1,469	3,207	25,269	20,312	146,361	391,812	71,350
1941.....	661,133	2,295	1,852	3,513	24,212	20,736	138,043	363,615	76,866
1942.....	619,165	2,278	1,698	3,903	22,903	22,914	128,642	372,664	69,163
1943.....	604,554	2,030	1,429	4,349	22,636	23,126	127,868	342,337	82,280
1944.....	631,923	2,141	1,424	4,592	21,301	25,698	132,768	346,060	86,941
1945.....	702,730	2,361	1,723	5,042	27,671	28,026	156,835	375,488	105,574
1946.....	745,822	2,629	1,724	5,225	31,028	30,228	171,029	405,829	97,590
1947.....	708,014	2,535	1,481	5,268	29,395	31,004	164,709	396,796	76,824
1948.....	704,410	2,533	1,450	4,967	27,650	31,014	163,965	402,543	70,068
1949.....	734,925	2,332	1,308	5,137	29,693	32,144	173,312	422,583	68,416
1950.....	736,731	2,370	1,544	4,994	23,909	32,350	170,708	423,323	73,321
1951.....	779,458	2,302	1,557	5,306	26,086	31,884	169,209	457,977	85,137
1952.....	809,287	2,471	1,688	5,302	28,644	36,136	151,216	490,921	92,889
1953.....	845,208	2,439	1,599	5,449	31,813	38,064	191,339	476,771	97,734
1954.....	878,275	2,352	1,373	5,339	34,139	37,976	206,426	497,201	91,269
1955.....	884,683	2,410	1,643	5,910	30,675	38,785	202,660	505,011	97,388
1956.....	1,003,641	2,502	1,766	6,502	31,471	39,439	218,246	556,969	116,744

RURAL CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

1955 - 1956 PERCENT CHANGE



REPORTING AREA

Sheriffs' Offices - 1,443
Rural Villages - 156

State Police - 12
Rural Population - 39,706,735

Figure 11.

Rural Crime Trends

In 1956 rural crimes registered a 15.5 percent increase, the highest in 13 years of increases in areas outside cities. The 15.5 percent increase exceeded the 12.7 percent increase in crimes in cities during 1956. In individual crime classifications, the experience in the two areas was similar except for murder, negligent manslaughter and robbery.

The most striking difference was in the murder classification. Murder in rural areas decreased 5.4 percent as contrasted with the 5.8 percent increase in cities. Similarly, negligent manslaughter, principally resulting from automobile accidents, decreased 2.7 percent in rural areas as contrasted with a 4.1 percent increase in the same category in cities during 1956.

Robberies, the only crimes to decrease in cities (-1.9 percent) during 1956, increased 1.7 percent in rural areas in the same period. Of the two crimes against the person showing increases in rural areas, rape and aggravated assault, the most striking increase was registered in the aggravated assault classification (11.3 percent). The increase in crimes against property ranged from 1.7 percent for robbery to 22.2 percent for larceny other than auto theft.

Source and Area. Table 28 reflects the details of the 1955-56 rural crime trends. Reports from 1,611 law enforcement agencies reporting for rural areas were used for both years in the comparison. A rural population of 39.7 million is represented in Table 28.

Under the uniform crime reporting system, the term "rural" indicates those areas outside urban places. Urban places are generally any incorporated communities of 2,500 or more inhabitants. The urbanized fringe areas which have developed around cities in recent years cannot be segregated for the purpose of crime tabulations since they rarely, if ever, coincide with police jurisdictions.

Table 28.—Rural Crime Trends, 1955-56

[Based on reports of 1,443 sheriffs, 156 rural village officers, and 12 State police; total rural population 39,706,735, based on the 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1955	1956	
TOTAL	270,812	312,537	+15.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,833	1,781	-5.4
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2,261	2,201	-2.7
Rape.....	5,057	5,192	+2.7
Robbery.....	6,620	6,735	+1.7
Aggravated assault.....	13,435	14,952	+11.3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	90,853	99,960	+10.0
Larceny— theft.....	126,897	155,098	+22.2
Auto theft.....	23,806	28,958	+13.2

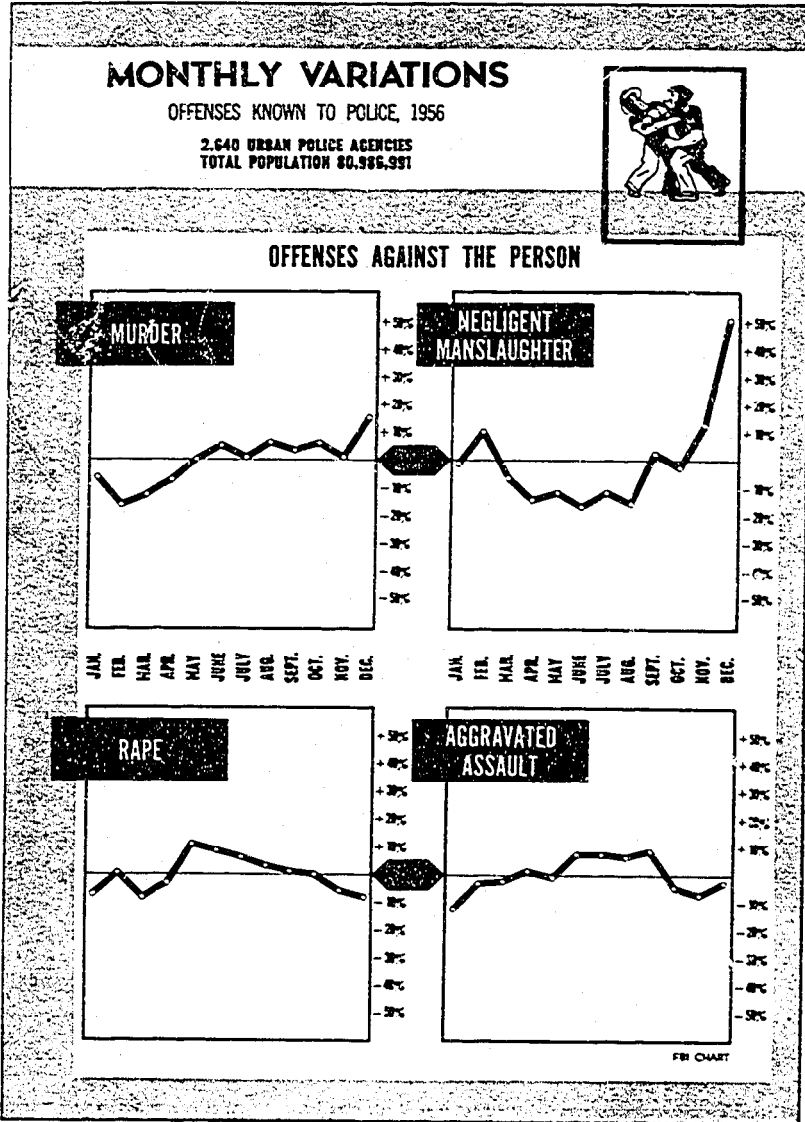


Figure 12.

Monthly Variations

Crimes against the person, as a group, reach a high during the warmer months, while crimes with property as their object occur more frequently in the cooler period of the year.

More killings due to negligence occur at the end of the year than at other times. These negligent manslaughters, mostly traffic deaths, differ from other crimes against the person in that their curve seems to follow closely the rise in traffic hazards due, in part, to increasing darkness at the onset of winter.

Data for 1956, based on reports from 2,640 cities, are presented in table 29 and the accompanying charts.

Table 29.—Monthly Variations, Urban Communities, 1956

(Daily average, offenses known to the police in 2,640 cities, total population 80,966,991, based on 1950 decennial census)

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	11.1	7.9	32.8	132.9	163.4	994.1	2,718.0	616.6
January-March.....	9.8	7.9	30.9	155.2	182.2	1,076.6	2,570.6	533.7
April-June.....	11.0	6.7	34.4	118.7	198.6	925.0	2,745.1	506.9
July-September.....	11.5	7.2	33.8	116.3	208.2	943.1	2,682.1	475.2
October-December.....	12.0	9.4	31.1	141.3	184.5	1,031.9	2,873.0	550.7
January.....	10.4	7.7	30.3	150.6	169.9	1,086.2	2,411.8	520.8
February.....	9.3	8.6	32.8	157.1	187.8	1,104.3	2,608.2	544.3
March.....	9.7	7.3	29.9	148.1	183.2	1,041.3	2,694.3	536.5
April.....	10.3	6.7	31.6	132.2	194.4	983.9	2,832.2	547.0
May.....	11.1	6.9	38.2	112.5	191.8	904.2	2,712.3	498.9
June.....	11.7	6.5	35.4	111.7	207.9	877.4	2,691.8	475.2
July.....	11.2	6.9	34.7	118.9	208.2	939.0	2,691.8	466.4
August.....	11.8	6.6	33.6	113.8	206.1	957.5	2,748.6	492.3
September.....	11.5	8.0	33.0	119.2	210.5	932.4	2,696.4	493.5
October.....	11.8	7.2	32.6	121.8	183.5	961.5	2,908.2	529.7
November.....	11.2	8.8	30.7	134.6	179.5	995.0	2,837.3	546.6
December.....	12.8	11.8	30.0	167.4	188.2	1,138.0	2,872.3	574.6

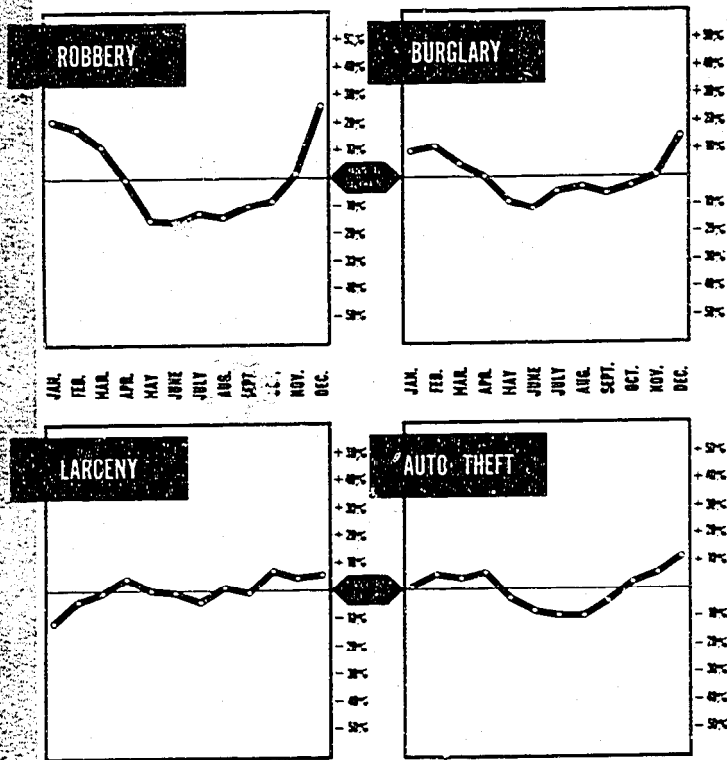
MONTHLY VARIATIONS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE, 1956

2,640 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES
TOTAL POPULATION 80,986,991



OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY



FBI CHART

Figure 13.

Crime Rates

Explanation of Rates

To simplify comparisons of the volume of crime between areas, numerical differences of the populations are erased by resorting to crime rates.

Population figures used in the conversion to the number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants are from the latest decennial census. Accordingly, if the population in an area has decreased since the year of the last census, 1950, the crime rates for that area will be understated. The converse is also true.

Other factors to consider in attempting to compare two or more areas are listed on page 93.

Urban Crime Rates

As cities increase in size, so generally do their crime rates. This may be noted in Table 30. However, the analysis of the largest cities, group I, included in Table 30, shows that the largest population centers do not necessarily have the largest burden of crime per capita.

For example, cities with over one million inhabitants had the highest crime rates in only two classifications, rape and robbery.

Crime rates arranged by geographic areas, Tables 31 and 32, demonstrate the wide variations in the incidence of crime which may be expected in such comparisons. Some of the reasons for such variations are listed on page 93.

Table 30.—Urban Crime Rates, 1956, by Population Groups

[Offenses known to the police and rate per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,640 cities; total population, 80,886,991:								
Number of offenses known.....	4,051	3,853	11,913	48,628	70,785	383,843	994,806	189,077
Rate per 100,000.....	5.0	3.5	14.7	60.0	87.4	449.3	1,222.4	233.5
GROUP I								
41 cities over 250,000; population, 34,932,955:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,265	1,520	7,907	35,183	44,204	183,572	417,843	109,789
Rate per 100,000.....	6.5	4.4	22.6	107.7	126.5	525.5	1,195.1	314.3
5 cities over 1,000,000; population, 17,404,450:								
Number of offenses known.....	946	535	4,699	20,240	25,625	89,706	182,333	39,067
Rate per 100,000.....	5.4	3.1	27.0	116.3	147.2	515.4	1,047.6	224.5
6 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; population, 5,100,291:								
Number of offenses known.....	392	240	1,116	5,679	8,659	24,621	70,820	25,013
Rate per 100,000.....	7.7	4.7	21.9	111.3	169.8	482.7	1,388.5	490.4
7 cities, 500,000 to 750,000; population, 4,086,654:								
Number of offenses known.....	253	247	672	2,671	2,340	19,172	41,369	15,294
Rate per 100,000.....	6.9	6.0	16.4	65.4	57.3	469.1	1,012.3	374.2
23 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; population, 3,341,560:								
Number of offenses known.....	644	498	1,420	6,593	7,580	50,071	123,321	30,415
Rate per 100,000.....	7.7	6.0	17.0	79.0	90.9	600.3	1,478.4	364.6
GROUP II								
64 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 9,307,309:								
Number of offenses known.....	570	485	1,102	4,788	8,223	50,708	133,388	23,972
Rate per 100,000.....	6.1	5.2	11.8	51.4	88.3	544.8	1,433.2	257.6
GROUP III								
128 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 9,086,345:								
Number of offenses known.....	372	292	905	3,024	6,848	37,363	121,729	18,395
Rate per 100,000.....	4.1	3.2	10.0	33.3	75.4	411.2	1,339.7	202.4
GROUP IV								
264 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 9,301,341:								
Number of offenses known.....	327	272	713	2,417	4,743	35,264	124,864	15,548
Rate per 100,000.....	3.5	2.9	7.7	26.0	51.0	379.1	1,342.6	167.2
GROUP V								
679 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 10,489,633:								
Number of offenses known.....	292	148	750	2,039	4,317	35,753	127,418	13,585
Rate per 100,000.....	2.8	1.4	7.1	19.4	41.2	340.9	1,214.7	129.6
GROUP VI								
1,464 cities under 10,000; population, 7,869,408:								
Number of offenses known.....	225	136	536	1,177	2,450	21,183	68,547	7,773
Rate per 100,000.....	2.9	1.7	6.8	15.0	31.1	269.2	883.8	98.8

Table 31.—Urban Crime Rates, 1956, by Geographic Divisions and States

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	5.0	60.0	87.4	449.3	1,228.4	233.5
New England	1.6	18.3	22.3	318.3	797.5	169.5
Connecticut.....	2.3	16.8	37.1	354.3	723.7	146.9
Maine.....	1.2	13.2	9.1	234.0	790.2	126.2
Massachusetts.....	1.4	21.4	19.6	313.3	796.5	197.0
New Hampshire.....	.4	5.2	5.5	189.0	559.3	66.5
Rhode Island.....	2.2	14.0	26.1	403.1	1,078.6	126.1
Vermont.....				134.3	594.7	55.0
Middle Atlantic	3.0	50.1	75.6	360.4	756.0	167.4
New Jersey.....	2.3	39.7	54.0	388.3	788.6	193.6
New York.....	3.2	49.4	87.8	373.2	862.9	164.8
Pennsylvania.....	3.1	57.6	64.6	308.6	632.7	156.8
East North Central	4.8	77.5	74.0	381.8	1,154.7	189.1
Illinois.....	5.9	114.7	79.9	328.7	718.7	128.5
Indiana.....	3.0	47.7	41.1	487.0	1,354.6	295.2
Michigan.....	3.9	104.6	138.3	476.5	1,727.0	273.9
Ohio.....	5.4	47.9	48.2	327.3	1,150.1	177.4
Wisconsin.....	1.3	9.4	21.6	185.5	1,188.3	125.9
West North Central	3.6	51.3	48.3	380.5	1,312.9	212.6
Iowa.....	.9	10.4	9.6	244.8	1,138.4	106.7
Kansas.....	4.5	42.5	56.8	443.2	1,594.7	149.1
Minnesota.....	1.1	39.7	7.6	413.9	1,280.7	196.6
Missouri.....	7.8	98.8	107.1	461.5	1,362.2	335.3
Nebraska.....	2.2	26.6	29.5	258.2	1,196.6	182.4
North Dakota.....	1.3	4.5	3.8	223.2	1,371.3	121.2
South Dakota.....	.5	8.7	7.7	305.7	1,061.5	55.0
South Atlantic ¹	10.0	56.0	201.3	539.6	1,370.8	283.6
Delaware.....	10.7	58.3	20.5	589.7	1,608.9	313.7
Florida.....	11.9	66.6	94.1	328.1	2,090.7	299.9
Georgia.....	15.5	40.8	169.4	485.5	1,187.6	230.3
Maryland.....	6.3	70.5	197.7	438.7	1,151.2	562.9
North Carolina.....	11.5	25.0	355.3	379.5	1,139.1	172.1
South Carolina.....	9.0	34.1	112.5	540.1	1,335.4	210.2
Virginia.....	9.1	68.2	219.6	624.4	1,706.4	305.7
West Virginia.....	3.9	30.9	54.7	257.6	807.0	109.3
East South Central	12.0	47.9	115.1	475.0	948.6	275.1
Alabama.....	13.8	30.2	128.0	428.1	817.8	182.5
Kentucky.....	8.5	92.1	131.8	606.0	1,376.2	557.8
Mississippi.....	7.6	19.1	89.4	300.6	723.0	95.5
Tennessee.....	14.8	42.3	101.5	489.5	940.3	220.5
West South Central	9.4	46.6	101.3	608.7	1,501.6	297.9
Arkansas.....	8.7	47.3	126.5	421.6	994.2	136.3
Louisiana.....	9.9	74.6	111.5	478.9	1,141.9	531.5
Oklahoma.....	4.2	26.0	42.0	491.2	1,488.3	215.1
Texas.....	10.5	43.2	109.0	620.4	1,652.4	266.4
Mountain	3.8	65.9	32.3	644.2	2,320.3	384.5
Arizona.....	7.3	99.4	128.3	924.0	3,829.2	604.1
Colorado.....	3.8	97.5	51.3	614.5	2,040.2	390.5
Idaho.....	4.0	22.2	18.2	344.4	2,320.4	161.1
Montana.....	2.3	35.7	43.4	350.1	2,197.0	247.1
Nevada.....	5.4	130.5	108.7	1,553.7	3,826.6	609.0
New Mexico.....	1.7	35.0	48.2	726.3	2,517.1	528.0
Utah.....	2.8	19.2	10.2	248.4	1,371.5	152.5
Wyoming.....	4.5	24.1	15.1	328.7	1,395.3	134.2
Pacific	4.0	99.9	109.2	757.2	2,942.1	413.6
California.....	4.4	113.8	130.4	822.5	2,311.7	451.9
Oregon.....	2.4	54.2	38.8	443.8	1,949.8	196.0
Washington.....	2.5	44.8	29.5	555.1	2,003.7	313.7

¹ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

Table 32.—Urban Crime Rates, 1956, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	5.0	60.0	87.4	449.3	1,838.4	233.5
New England	1.6	18.3	23.3	318.3	797.5	168.5
Group I.....	3.6	58.6	55.4	371.5	1,003.9	466.4
Group II.....	1.8	19.7	39.3	413.3	874.6	157.8
Group III.....	1.5	14.1	11.4	363.1	887.7	148.0
Group IV.....	1.1	7.3	10.5	246.3	715.8	97.4
Group V.....	.6	9.6	5.0	258.8	599.0	71.2
Group VI.....	1.3	5.8	7.0	245.9	583.8	53.3
Middle Atlantic	3.0	50.1	75.6	360.4	736.0	167.4
Group I.....	4.3	74.3	113.7	446.7	858.5	206.6
Group II.....	1.7	31.9	43.5	316.9	749.4	178.3
Group III.....	1.3	19.3	34.1	294.9	717.2	138.1
Group IV.....	1.7	14.6	20.1	241.4	748.8	112.4
Group V.....	.9	10.7	12.5	197.1	668.1	85.2
Group VI.....	1.1	11.0	12.7	185.2	569.0	71.7
East North Central	4.8	77.5	74.0	381.8	1,134.7	189.1
Group I.....	7.2	129.6	116.5	384.7	1,036.0	226.8
Group II.....	5.1	53.2	88.0	479.5	1,511.9	224.4
Group III.....	3.7	42.0	54.3	350.0	1,340.3	194.5
Group IV.....	2.3	26.7	22.0	336.4	1,332.3	158.9
Group V.....	1.7	24.2	19.6	339.0	1,345.0	132.9
Group VI.....	1.4	11.8	11.4	231.2	788.6	79.6
West North Central	5.8	51.3	48.3	380.5	1,312.9	312.6
Group I.....	6.5	107.4	95.4	547.7	1,511.3	385.6
Group II.....	4.7	32.2	67.6	542.3	1,859.2	209.2
Group III.....	3.0	16.6	25.0	303.0	1,439.6	118.5
Group IV.....	.9	12.0	10.8	205.7	1,262.1	98.5
Group V.....	1.8	10.6	10.0	243.7	1,114.9	90.2
Group VI.....	1.2	9.8	6.4	201.5	684.5	71.7
South Atlantic ¹	10.0	58.0	801.3	539.6	1,370.8	285.6
Group I.....	9.9	77.1	251.9	453.1	1,196.0	417.1
Group II.....	12.0	99.1	202.6	839.4	1,938.2	404.2
Group III.....	8.5	38.5	196.7	486.1	1,342.8	206.0
Group IV.....	8.5	38.4	170.9	594.3	1,565.1	210.3
Group V.....	8.6	14.9	170.2	425.5	1,150.8	147.0
Group VI.....	10.4	23.3	142.4	385.5	873.5	114.1
East South Central	12.0	47.9	115.1	473.0	948.6	373.1
Group I.....	11.3	74.6	124.1	542.0	1,144.6	466.4
Group II.....	20.3	56.8	88.3	656.2	1,021.6	273.7
Group III.....	9.1	31.8	144.9	490.9	1,077.8	190.9
Group IV.....	9.5	23.2	153.1	343.4	841.9	140.7
Group V.....	9.8	22.6	102.6	368.3	771.7	124.8
Group VI.....	6.8	18.4	74.3	196.7	420.8	80.8
West South Central	9.4	46.6	101.3	608.7	1,501.6	397.9
Group I.....	14.8	78.0	97.7	832.1	1,599.1	497.8
Group II.....	6.1	40.2	114.6	647.9	1,819.7	264.5
Group III.....	6.6	39.0	176.5	611.9	1,933.0	222.9
Group IV.....	9.8	26.7	92.8	432.7	1,829.1	175.3
Group V.....	4.5	11.4	76.7	296.6	852.9	85.1
Group VI.....	5.1	14.1	47.3	266.2	786.3	83.7
Mountain	3.8	63.9	32.3	624.2	2,320.9	364.3
Group I.....	4.8	150.3	74.1	863.7	2,083.0	546.4
Group II.....	9.4	109.5	202.2	1,105.6	4,065.9	809.6
Group III.....	3.2	43.2	27.6	546.4	2,538.0	532.1
Group IV.....	4.0	63.4	59.4	661.3	2,971.2	370.7
Group V.....	2.6	29.1	36.3	524.3	2,313.2	217.9
Group VI.....	2.7	28.0	18.8	398.5	1,523.7	156.3
Pacific	4.0	99.9	109.2	737.2	2,942.1	413.6
Group I.....	4.8	143.6	169.6	871.5	2,016.8	512.6
Group II.....	4.2	73.5	33.0	553.2	2,176.2	293.3
Group III.....	2.7	63.6	50.0	672.6	2,381.4	381.4
Group IV.....	2.2	57.4	51.1	722.5	2,839.6	334.7
Group V.....	3.3	48.1	51.4	655.7	2,555.3	279.3
Group VI.....	2.9	27.5	35.9	831.6	2,329.4	254.8

¹ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

Table 33.—Number of Cities in Each Population Group, Geographic Division, and State Represented in the Urban Crime Rate Tabulations (Tables 30-32)

Division and State	TOTAL	Population group					Less than 10,000
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	
TOTAL:							
Population, 80,986,991.....	2,640	41	64	128	284	679	1,484
New England:							
Population, 6,590,280.....	192	1	11	18	37	68	57
Connecticut.....	28		4	2	12	5	5
Maine.....	21			1	2	7	11
Massachusetts.....	99	1	6	11	17	44	20
New Hampshire.....	16			1	2	5	8
Rhode Island.....	17		1	3	3	6	4
Vermont.....	11				1	1	9
Middle Atlantic:							
Population, 21,233,191.....	573	7	12	23	48	140	343
New Jersey.....	134	2	4	8	18	43	89
New York.....	182	3	4	6	15	43	111
Pennsylvania.....	227	2	4	9	15	54	143
East North Central:							
Population, 18,851,560.....	619	9	10	20	65	147	356
Illinois.....	160	1	1	10	14	40	94
Indiana.....	77	1	4	3	10	17	42
Michigan.....	117	1	2	7	9	34	64
Ohio.....	131	5	3	6	20	40	107
Wisconsin.....	84	1		4	12	16	51
West North Central:							
Population, 6,396,595.....	305	5	4	9	20	73	194
Iowa.....	63		1	4	7	9	42
Kansas.....	52		2	1	3	20	27
Minnesota.....	70	2	1		3	13	49
Missouri.....	62	2			6	15	38
Nebraska.....	28	1		1		7	19
North Dakota.....	11				2	3	6
South Dakota.....	19			1	1	4	13
South Atlantic:							
Population, 7,771,186.....	259	5	8	20	51	59	138
Delaware.....	3		1				2
District of Columbia.....	1						
Florida.....	53	1	2	2	11	7	31
Georgia.....	30	1	1	3	3	6	14
Maryland.....	20	1			3	8	11
North Carolina.....	60		1	5	5	18	31
South Carolina.....	28		1	3	1	5	17
Virginia.....	43		3	4	6	10	20
West Virginia.....	23			3	3	5	12
East South Central:							
Population, 3,204,276.....	110	3	5	4	13	22	61
Alabama.....	31	1	2	1	3	7	17
Kentucky.....	29	1		2	3	6	17
Mississippi.....	21			1	6	4	10
Tennessee.....	29		3		3	5	17
West South Central:							
Population, 6,024,611.....	180	5	9	2	14	58	86
Arkansas.....	23		1		3	4	14
Louisiana.....	19	1			3	5	9
Oklahoma.....	33		2		3	13	15
Texas.....	108	4	3	9	5	36	49
Mountain:							
Population, 2,022,664.....	135	1	1	3	11	27	92
Arizona.....	15		1		1	1	12
Colorado.....	30	1		1	1	7	20
Idaho.....	21				2	6	15
Montana.....	19				3	3	13
Nevada.....	5				1	1	3
New Mexico.....	13			1	1	4	7
Utah.....	17			1	1	1	14
Wyoming.....	15				1	4	10
Pacific:							
Population, 8,822,323.....	267	7	5	12	23	85	135
California.....	192	5	3	12	16	65	91
Oregon.....	32	1			2	8	24
Washington.....	40	1	2		5	12	20

Rural Crime Rates

Crimes in rural areas per unit of population are presented in table 34.

Although the rural crime rate generally is lower than that for cities, there are exceptions in the individual crime classes. For example, in the manslaughter by negligence classification, the rural rate exceeds that in all cities as a group; rural murders are exceeded only by those in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants; and the rural rate for offenses of rape is exceeded only by cities having more than 250,000 inhabitants.

In crimes against property, the rural rates are generally lower than those in cities.

Rural rates in table 34 are based on the number of offenses reported by 1,762 law enforcement agencies policing rural areas representing almost 42 million inhabitants. The so-called urbanized fringe areas are included in the reporting for rural areas unless some fringe areas are in themselves urban places under this program. Urban places are generally those which are incorporated and have a population of at least 2,500. Rural areas under this program are any areas outside urban places.

Table 34.—Rural Crime Rates, 1956

[Offenses known and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, as reported by 1,584 sheriffs, 165 rural village officers, and 13 State police; total rural population 41,829,516, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Offenses known	
	Number	Rate
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,971	4.7
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5,232	5.6
Rape.....	5,482	13.1
Robbery.....	7,201	17.2
Aggravated assault.....	16,126	38.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	104,174	250.5
Larceny— theft.....	162,333	389.0
Auto theft.....	2,044	67.0

Offenses in Individual Areas

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January–December, 1956, is shown in table 35. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 30, 31 and 32 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. Such comparisons are not necessarily significant even though the figures for individual communities are converted into terms of number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

The following is a list of some of the factors which affect the amount of crime in the community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

The figures presented in the following tabulation are those reported by the individual police departments in the cities represented without reducing the data to crime rates (number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants).

In considering the volume of crime committed locally, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases rather than to ascertain whether they exceed or fall short of those for some other individual community, and it should be remembered that the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community.

In publishing these figures the FBI acts as a service agency. The figures published are those submitted by the contributing agencies.

Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Ablene, Tex.	3	4	18	189	121	1,123	110
Abington, Pa.	4	4	2	179	91	149	27
Akron, Ohio	16	218	243	1,474	647	3,324	971
Alameda, Calif.	2	11	6	101	52	591	78
Albany, Ga.				Only 8 months received			
Albany, N. Y.	2	30	38	233	77	284	287
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	3	50	38	803	647	2,475	551
Alexandria, La.	23	125	226	50	50	415	115
Alexandria, Va.	8	38	237	399	245	1,252	196
Alhambra, Calif.	1	19	15	284	301	644	80
Alliquippa, Pa.		1	27	24	33	106	12
Allentown, Pa.		20	8	243	163	583	97
Alliance, Ohio	1	4	3	80	23	231	20
Alton, Ill.	2	8	6	149	34	323	49
Altoona, Pa.		13	2	95	22	70	54
Amarillo, Tex.	4	40	112	662	479	2,043	309
Amsterdam, N. Y.		2	2	17	25	80	5
Anderson, Ind.	1	6	19	166	64	507	70
Ann Arbor, Mich.	3	7	7	150	309	608	37
Anniston, Ala.	2	14	111	177	98	266	43
Appleton, Wis.				61	22	788	25
Arlington, Mass.		3	1	60	42	125	20
Arlington, Va.	4	24	84	464	458	1,311	191
Asheville, N. C.	6	14	59	197	183	468	105
Ashland Ky.				Only 6 months received			
Athens, Ga.	3	2	69	2 63	1 36	99	23
Atlanta, Ga.	85	205	643	2 478	1 540	5 490	1 269
Atlantic City, N. J.	3	36	88	555	400	361	219
Auburn, N. Y.	1	1	2	9	35	113	21
Augusta, Ga.	8	16	201	252	83	379	105
Aurora, Ill.	1	13	12	105	134	326	44
Austin, Tex.	5	37	549	730	205	2 359	194
Bakersfield, Calif.	7	24	25	423	315	1 237	234
Baltimore, Md.	67	770	2 235	4 307	3 590	7 400	6 182
Bangor, Maine		8	4	57	58	237	73
Barberton, Ohio		4	11	92	31	354	47
Baton Rouge, La.	16	32	113	481	388	991	177
Battle Creek, Mich.	2	9	21	216	72	678	115
Bay City, Mich.	1	10	19	201	67	366	170
Bayonne, N. J.	1	10	10	176	148	376	103
Beaumont, Tex.	12	21	26	453	230	1 251	151
Bellefonte, Pa.	1	4	1	73	31	129	28
Belleville, Ill.	4	4	1	43	31	82	63
Belleville, N. J.		3	3	78	93	333	32
Bellingham, Wash.		1	1	70	34	139	16
Belmont, Mass.	1						
Beloit, Wis.		1	5	105	43	325	35
Berkeley, Calif.	5	52	43	538	170	1 338	114
Berwyn, Ill.	3	24	1	131	98	180	59
Bessemer, Ala.	7	11	167	79	54	171	54
Bethlehem, Pa.		5	5	118	123	351	41
Beverly, Mass.				38	51	211	14
Beverly Hills, Calif.		14		87	64	79	50
Billings, Mont.	1	11	12	119	250	1 071	105
Blount, Miss.	2	20	100	135	80	203	93
Binghamton, N. Y.		4	3	142	100	571	77
Birmingham, Ala.	48	88	300	1 042	888	2 272	886
Bloomfield, N. J.	2	1	55	51	51	103	42
Bloomington, Ill.		12	4	178	86	327	95
Bloomington, Ind.	3	6	127	67	67	376	59
Boise, Idaho	2	6	5	116	153	758	38

Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Boston, Mass.....	29	470	444	2,963	2,521	5,425	3,738
Bremerton, Wash.....	1	3	5	95	73	433	73
Bridgeport, Conn.....	5	23	67	351	321	874	303
Bristol, Conn.....		2		69	23	101	31
Brockton, Mass.....		14	17	165	144	537	121
Brookline, Mass.....	1	10	1	181	99	383	71
Brownsville, Tex.....	2	3	20	284	83	539	119
Buffalo, N. Y.....	20	148	211	1,099	329	1,281	1,650
Burbank, Calif.....	3	34	45	502	291	857	371
Burlington, Iowa.....			3	41	7	307	12
Burlington, Vt.....				59	58	302	29
Bute, Mont.....	2	33	36	144	138	501	135
Cambridge, Mass.....		27	22	237	229	260	227
Camden, N. J.....	3	71	157	689	334	637	499
Canton, Ohio.....	3	37	14	374	231	979	215
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....		12	11	155	186	1,035	97
Champaign, Ill.....	1	27	7	139	86	604	48
Charleston, S. C.....	12	79	99	667	291	1,116	200
Charleston, W. Va.....	3	37	99	208	(3)	1,398	110
Charlotte, N. C.....	19	48	662	704	281	1,783	241
Charlottesville, Va.....	4	1	46	65	44	156	29
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	2	45	5	806	85	928	257
Chelsea, Mass.....		14	5	85	83	133	71
Chester, Pa.....							
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	1	7	6	122	91	694	72
Chicago, Ill.....	293	6,062	3,865	11,999	9,375	9,039	4,375
Chicopee, Mass.....		1	4	67	67	249	28
Cicero, Ill.....	2	45	31	272	240	354	139
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	47	323	326	1,360	1,229	2,794	828
Clarksburg, W. Va.....		35		113	39	66	33
Cleveland, Ohio.....	91	785	444	2,178	1,016	10,766	2,227
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.....		8	1	114	36	286	33
Clifton, N. J.....	3	3	8	109	113	387	48
Clinton, Iowa.....		3	2	46	49	383	23
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	2	33	25	286	243	926	151
Columbia, Mo.....	1	2	6	85	27	224	11
Columbia, S. C.....	7	16	78	446	345	1,238	260
Columbus, Ga.....	6	18	21	289	140	557	116
Columbus, Ohio.....	23	262	543	1,994	1,598	4,275	805
Compton, Calif.....	2	67	103	795	389	1,459	365
Concord, N. H.....				50	30	124	10
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	5	53	396	941	384	1,955	255
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	1	7	7	79	134	604	83
Covington, Ky.....	2	41	24	267	194	540	152
Cranston, R. I.....		5	2	236	186	408	50
Cumberland, Md.....		6	1	40	38	172	35
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.....	1	6	1	53	56	318	39
Dallas, Tex.....	51	257	629	3,257	790	9,248	1,536
Danville, Ill.....	3	23		212	82	203	54
Danville, Va.....	6	8	63	109	82	404	35
Davenport, Iowa.....		8		464	163	1,116	136
Dayton, Ohio.....	30	118	240	1,137	388	2,027	455
Daytona Beach, Fla.....	8	18	54	324	232	602	61
Dearborn, Mich.....	1	60	29	592	310	2,723	409
Decatur, Ill.....	6	17	6	456	145	1,030	101
Denver, Colo.....	2	625	308	3,612	2,064	6,604	2,272
Des Moines, Iowa.....		37	46	794	645	2,081	329
Detroit, Mich.....	105	3,269	4,160	10,328	3,369	24,451	6,685
Dubuque, Iowa.....		5	2	77	74	398	35
Duluth, Minn.....		16	11	284	228	1,289	117

See footnote at end of table.

Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Durham, N. C.	4	16	419	135	130	567	96
East Chicago, Ind.	7	35	48	280	298	828	298
East Cleveland, Ohio	1	8	4	82	15	226	43
East Hartford Conn.	2	4	1	96	74	181	31
Easton, Pa.	1	5	5	94	35	168	20
East Orange, N. J.	2	21	24	325	169	469	107
East Providence, R. I.	1	4	5	112	107	342	39
East St. Louis, Ill.	13	176	272	260	114	379	224
Eau Claire, Wis.	2	2	46	46	44	243	21
Elgin, Ill.	2	5	17	104	50	298	29
Elizabeth, N. J.	1	79	83	363	390	815	275
Elkhart, Ind.	1	6	3	153	168	258	28
Elmira N. Y.	1	1	3	102	99	337	33
El Paso, Tex.	7	67	76	1,477	472	2,879	580
Elyria, Ohio	7	7	5	81	47	201	30
Enid, Okla.	1	2	4	44	28	354	31
Erie, Pa.	2	29	59	488	181	979	219
Euclid, Ohio	3	3	1	50	27	456	38
Eugene, Oreg.	11	13	166	168	168	737	56
Evanson, Ill.	8	63	162	328	328	760	85
Evansville, Ind.	5	53	12	710	439	1,394	363
Everett, Mass.	6	6	82	40	40	216	31
Everett, Wash.	1	11	6	165	90	357	66
Fairmont, W. Va.			No reports received				
Fall River, Mass.	2	7	13	359	169	708	243
Fargo, N. Dak.	1	4	3	99	45	425	35
Fayetteville, N. C.	6	32	132	265	4	712	194
Ferndale, Mich.	11	3	3	88	87	288	41
Fitchburg, Mass.	1	1	1	138	113	439	22
Flint, Mich.	4	20	504	968	1,240	2,813	534
Fond du Lac, Wis.				56	36	433	44
Fort Dodge, Iowa			No reports received				
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	7	16	21	395	352	1,170	120
Fort Smith, Ark.	3	12	60	195	101	431	60
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2	10	1	358	314	1,257	246
Fort Worth, Tex.	46	291	111	3,594	419	4,086	1,020
Framingham, Mass.	4	3	1	74	45	90	32
Fresno, Calif.	4	79	44	715	632	1,792	360
Gadsden, Ala.	12	1	62	161	53	185	70
Gainesville, Fla.	7	2	22	163	83	382	43
Galesburg, Ill.	4	4	1	39	23	257	21
Galveston, Tex.	6	56	299	391	437	575	17
Garfield, N. J.	3	5	2	44	54	196	21
Gary, Ind.	16	177	283	881	815	2,009	533
Glendale, Calif.	1	36	10	608	407	1,789	298
Gloucester, Mass.	1		25	37	46	78	36
Grand Forks, N. Dak.		1	2	98	39	67	53
Grand Rapids, Mich.		48	69	743	395	1,437	163
Granite City, Ill.		3	1	142	20	330	56
Great Falls, Mont.		10	6	143	101	633	119
Green Bay, Wis.	2	3	1	112	66	231	94
Greensboro, N. C.		15	105	302	209	769	159
Greenville, Miss.	3	2	1	103	50	275	13
Greenville, S. C.	19	25	29	425	309	660	221
Greenwich, Conn.		1	1	46	41	100	18
Hackensack, N. J.	1	6	19	75	93	227	47
Hagerstown, Md.		15		137	70	379	55
Hamilton, N. J.	2	7	9	111	115	351	73
Hamilton, N. Y.	1	25	58	273	172	622	181
Hammond, Ind.	6	68	32	539	454	1,400	421

Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Hampton, Va.	7	24	55	394	236	676	85
Hamtramck, Mich.	3	37	41	145	171	311	169
Harrisburg, Pa.	2	41	25	477	225	660	107
Hartford, Conn.	6	79	235	1,137	448	1,216	371
Hattiesburg, Miss.	2	4	31	121	30	149	31
Haverford, Pa.				49	61	249	15
Haverhill, Mass.	3	5	2	159	45	129	18
Hayward, Calif.		17	4	123	150	510	80
Hazleton, Pa.	2	2	2	41	20	82	20
Hempstead, N. Y.	2	15	6	182	163	246	85
Hialeah, Fla.		13	4	177	124	295	72
Highland Park, Mich.	3	79	56	286	293	783	220
High Point, N. C.	2	2	63	106	37	275	51
Hoboken, N. J.		14	19	174	66	86	121
Holyoke, Mass.	4	6	5	135	115	482	89
Honolulu City, Hawaii	4	30	59	1,364	718	3,349	512
Hot Springs, Ark.	7	22		104	83	202	28
Houston, Tex.	109	320	179	5,819	1,691	6,599	2,557
Huntington, W. Va.	5	27	123	196	148	453	140
Huntington Park, Calif.		68	9	387	297	739	153
Hutchinson, Kans.		8	15	103	40	374	39
Independence, Mo.	1	2		61	89	306	65
Indianapolis, Ind.	38	353	280	2,736	1,836	3,187	2,489
Inglewood, Calif.	1	47	24	570	499	1,050	228
Iowa City, Iowa		1	2	30	37	185	19
Irondequoit, N. Y.		1		103	24	173	21
Irrington, N. J.		5	3	200	73	370	75
Ithaca, N. Y.			6	59	89	187	46
Jackson, Mich.	2	20	30	146	140	565	62
Jackson, Miss.	10	4	52	377	72	791	122
Jackson, Tenn.	6	2	9	128	81	222	36
Jacksonville, Fla.	35	207	56	1,455	1,388	2,918	759
Jamestown, N. Y.		4	2	39	41	147	16
Jefferson City, Mo.		2		34	64	144	21
Jersey City, N. J.	3	55	154	785	278	576	759
Johnson City, Tenn.	2	43	56	209	274	317	89
Johnstown, Pa.	1	8	3	146	83	293	96
Joliet, Ill.		18	16	73	75	134	98
Joplin, Mo.	2	21	10	116	113	440	39
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	14	33	197	172	1,138	124
Kankakee, Ill.		21		107	41	306	35
Kannapolis, N. C.	4	1	68	47	27	180	19
Kansas City, Kans.	11	143	98	681	265	1,732	347
Kansas City, Mo.	37	269	175	870	701	2,203	712
Kearny, N. J.			5	65	69	209	47
Kenosha, Wis.		5	2	151	55	550	42
Kettering, Ohio		7		71	42	156	17
Key West, Fla.	1	7	18	22	32	69	22
Kingston, N. Y.		1	6	88	33	101	7
Knoxville, Tenn.	16	58	80	616	240	653	430
Kokomo, Ind.	2	2	3	168	131	340	48
Lackawanna, N. Y.	4	21	23	79	56	145	128
La Crosse, Wis.		3		118	60	323	89
La Fayette, Ind.		11	11	209	114	605	66
Lafayette, La.	2	6	49	149	47	112	21
La Grange, Ga.	2		3	66	22	110	28
Lake Charles, La.	2	2	69	171	84	170	46
Lakeland, Fla.	3	7	33	75	62	206	36
Lakewood, Ohio	1	9	2	107	33	274	37
Lancaster, Pa.		14	33	131	87	504	57

Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Mur- der, non- negli- gent man- slau- ghter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Lansing, Mich.....		10	11	240	147	234	135
Laredo, Tex.....	1	3	35	114	96	248	113
Laurel, Miss.....	3	1	8	78	38	171	17
Lawrence, Mass.....	1	5	3	165	46	322	140
Lawton, Okla.....	6	16	33	172	53	552	86
Lebanon, Pa.....		9	2	27	19	267	14
Lewiston, Maine.....		2	3	60	46	257	20
Lexington, Ky.....	2	40	259	540	276	842	177
Lima, Ohio.....	3	14	44	220	157	567	120
Lincoln, Nebr.....		10	64	250	277	1,775	127
Lincoln Park, Mich.....				No reports received			
Linden, N. J.....	2	9	7	78	65	270	38
Little Rock, Ark.....	4	102	116	718	538	1,331	273
Lockport, N. Y.....		3	1	71	34	121	21
Long Beach, Calif.....	12	379	239	2,104	(1)	3,512	1,680
Lorain, Ohio.....	1	35	35	190	69	529	69
Los Angeles, Calif.....	104	3,548	5,315	22,799	16,271	29,005	10,342
Louisville, Ky.....	32	544	494	3,042	3,106	3,641	3,506
Lowell, Mass.....		14	35	236	120	500	71
Lower Merion, Pa.....	1	6	2	203	153	335	65
Lubbock, Tex.....	8	34	110	820	473	2,115	221
Lynchburg, Va.....		10	50	158	51	358	30
Lynn, Mass.....	2	22	13	418	254	1,039	164
Lynwood, Calif.....	1	32	30	234	281	491	142
Macon, Ga.....	12	48	16	474	294	755	161
Madison, Wis.....		11	5	200	214	989	67
Malden, Mass.....		7	6	104	63	347	82
Manchester, N. H.....	1	1	4	95	64	400	61
Manitowoc, Wis.....				126	29	200	30
Mansfield, Ohio.....	1	18	15	163	135	416	83
Maplewood, N. J.....		6		37	29	38	7
Marion, Ind.....	2	10	1	87	32	358	55
Marion, Ohio.....		6	2	89	110	424	40
Mason City, Iowa.....		1	2	27	44	221	21
Musillon, Ohio.....	3	7	2	104	10	300	76
Maywood, Ill.....	1	10	6	87	51	145	25
McKeesport, Pa.....	3	14	33	175	119	429	75
Medford, Mass.....		6		108	74	351	44
McLure, Mass.....				51	26	140	13
Memphis, Tenn.....	43	184	560	1,930	1,043	1,540	707
Meriden, Conn.....		2	1	153	113	187	73
Meridian, Miss.....	5	5	55	87	72	216	17
Miami, Fla.....	22	380	209	3,631	1,579	4,622	1,282
Miami Beach, Fla.....	2	30	3	1,291	771	1,692	226
Michigan City, Ind.....	1	6	1	94	63	340	32
Middletown, Conn.....	1	1	3	65	45	146	22
Middletown, Ohio.....	1	15	6	113	114	538	129
Millwaukee, Wis.....	13	99	325	906	1,377	5,819	1,224
Minneapolis, Minn.....	7	385	46	2,682	1,377	3,570	1,573
Mishawaka, Ind.....	1	4	7	100	112	363	56
Mobile, Ala.....	25	100	174	1,253	299	1,023	312
Moline, Ill.....		3		112	55	365	71
Monroe, La.....	5	8	9	132	73	605	40
Montclair, N. J.....	3	5	10	105	83	194	22
Montgomery, Ala.....	13	38	80	627	264	624	135
Morgantown, W. Va.....		5		62	21	105	20
Mount Lebanon, Pa.....		2	2	44	20	25	7
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....		14	17	163	177	376	86
Muncie, Ind.....	5	35	7	305	45	1,152	173
Muskegon, Mich.....	2	6	11	289	167	658	85

See footnote at end of table.

Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Muskogee, Okla.	2	2	5	111	63	424	57
Nashua, N. H.			2	49	29	240	26
Nashville, Tenn.	38	137	118	1,066	840	1,841	607
New Albany, Ind.	2	4	3	76	104	420	64
Newark, N. J.	28	708	751	4,012	2,010	4,239	2,331
Newark, Ohio	1	4	1	95	78	392	35
New Bedford, Mass.	1	16	32	459	267	1,130	154
New Britain, Conn.	2	11	19	432	126	561	94
New Brunswick, N. J.	2	7	66	193	30	416	52
Newburgh, N. Y.	1	3	10	121	112	259	38
New Castle, Pa.		6		86	73	141	64
New Haven, Conn.	4	27	45	704	258	902	251
New Kensington, Pa.		2	11	16	13	71	12
New London, Conn.		6	11	147	50	232	38
New Orleans, La.	63	694	723	3,486	2,300	4,714	4,857
Newport, Ky.	2	23	7	67	88	153	82
Newport, R. I.		7	7	83	82	390	53
Newport News, Va.	7	64	97	375	366	1,070	191
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1	5	35	176	261	315	64
Newton, Mass.		7	5	315	236	595	79
New York N. Y.	315	5,288	9,517	36,171	40,737	34,192	13,844
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2	23	66	253	330	562	162
Norfolk, Va.	18	280	910	2,174	1,415	3,193	1,110
Norman, Okla.			Only 6 months received				
Norristown, Pa.		11	3	61	42	90	41
Northampton, Mass.			1	22	33	76	24
North Berren, N. J.		8	6	105	73	108	34
North Little Rock, Ark.			No reports received				
Norwalk, Conn.	3	5	38	179	179	266	38
Norwich, Conn.	2	1	1	62	60	91	39
Norwood, Ohio		6	6	73	57	178	41
Nutley, N. J.			No reports received				
Oakland, Calif.	15	428	618	2,385	461	7,020	1,368
Oak Park, Ill.		19	1	158	39	260	33
Oak Ridge, Tenn.		1	18	42	26	124	16
Odessa, Tex.	8	11	47	280	224	1,217	99
Ogden, Utah	3	23	10	162	145	997	150
Oklahoma City, Okla.	19	87	119	1,725	1,532	3,324	785
Omaha, Nebr.	10	123	86	898	180	2,134	716
Ontario, Calif.	1	6	22	169	144	494	77
Orange, N. J.		15	21	108	64	225	92
Orlando, Fla.	4	20	169	520	305	728	175
Oshkosh, Wis.		1	1	100	60	702	50
Ottumwa, Iowa		1	4	46	12	206	34
Owensboro, Ky.	5	7	26	127	131	396	61
Paducah, Ky.	3	7	72	147	70	236	62
Palo Alto, Calif.	1	5	4	76	133	670	83
Panama City, Fla.		8	10	106	79	149	25
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1	2	1	155	93	201	46
Parma, Ohio		2	1	89	30	139	10
Pasadena, Calif.	8	70	26	745	551	1,562	225
Passaic, N. J.	1	9	28	196	91	150	82
Patterson, N. J.	6	106	134	700	106	632	270
Pawtucket, R. I.	1	11	7	289	198	535	106
Pensacola, Fla.	6	21	113	381	161	790	139
Peoria, Ill.	4	63	139	746	282	1,518	372
Perth Amboy, N. J.		7	33	115	150	355	47
Petersburg, Va.	6	22	127	188	40	481	99
Philadelphia, Pa.	129	2,112	2,758	8,413	5,223	8,671	3,821
Phoenix, Ariz.	10	117	216	1,181	907	3,436	863
Pine Bluff, Ark.	6	17	39	171	5	115	60

Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	24	795	530	3,520	1,883	2,915	2,495
Pittsfield, Mass.			4	106	48	261	23
Plainfield, N. J.	1	6	7	92	113	321	63
Pocatello, Idaho.		16	14	121	96	556	68
Pomona, Calif.		24	19	277	197	551	143
Pontiac, Mich.	5	44	47	448	199	903	184
Port Arthur, Tex.	3	6	15	61	52	223	39
Port Huron, Mich.		1	1	111	50	522	36
Portland, Maine	1	19	14	206	165	774	184
Portland, Oreg.	10	298	206	2,042	1,920	5,350	943
Portsmouth, Ohio.	1	31	9	415	190	602	72
Portsmouth, Va.	10	51	377	496	316	875	237
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1	5	28	108	107	433	35
Providence, R. I.	9	57	145	1,389	916	2,499	507
Provo, Utah.		1	1	36	14	482	26
Pueblo, Colo.	1	21	12	224	255	1,000	157
Quincy, Ill.	2	11	3	141	111	422	43
Quincy, Mass.		7	4	344	139	860	123
Racine, Wis.		8	35	237	105	961	77
Raleigh, N. C.	2	23	349	286	204	707	126
Rapid City, S. Dak.			1	16	62	233	13
Reading, Pa.	1	27	11	210	118	681	118
Redondo Beach, Calif.		28	2	420	208	719	111
Redwood City, Calif.		8	1	105	123	549	81
Reno, Nev.	2	49	25	467	305	929	145
Revere, Mass.		9	2	126	48	253	173
Richmond, Calif.	1	57	75	437	226	1,552	304
Richmond, Ind.	1	13	4	230	117	283	60
Richmond, Va.	32	282	353	1,946	215	4,148	1,275
Riverside, Calif.	1	18	18	356	315	1,122	115
Roanoke, Va.	4	30	89	323	233	1,192	198
Rochester, Minn.		3		50	43	325	39
Rochester, N. Y.	7	55	41	898	533	2,644	488
Rockford, Ill.	2	13	38	337	179	789	116
Rock Island, Ill.		20		157	174	525	116
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1	3	96	136	80	409	40
Rome, Ga.	5	5	77	111	41	100	71
Rome, N. Y.		1	1	80	63	135	39
Roswell, N. Mex.	4	1	16	84	67	120	45
Royal Oak, Mich.	2	15	2	246	97	949	133
Sacramento, Calif.	10	224	79	882	1,283	3,347	805
Saginaw, Mich.	7	38	165	163	120	1,551	113
St. Cloud, Minn.			17	66	63	457	15
St. Joseph, Mo.	2	9	17	122	92	422	66
St. Louis, Mo.	95	1,636	1,932	6,735	3,582	15,240	5,478
St. Paul, Minn.	8	151	45	1,737	765	4,483	767
St. Petersburg, Fla.	9	13	29	511	285	1,145	129
Salem, Mass.			6	9	14	6	6
Salem, Oreg.		14	6	116	111	648	44
Salina, Kans.	1	7	15	130	53	683	31
Salt Lake City, Utah.	4	83	51	1,043	894	3,623	506
San Angelo, Tex.	3	9	48	260	71	374	74
San Antonio, Tex.	39	224	594	2,926	1,139	5,606	1,422
San Bernardino, Calif.	5	54	82	646	503	1,346	263
San Diego, Calif.	15	238	213	1,408	2,034	4,406	1,182
Sandusky, Ohio.	2	2	33	54	84	297	38
San Francisco, Calif.	45	1,309	983	5,192	2,129	10,861	5,733
San Jose, Calif.	1	67	35	564	745	2,662	635
San Leandro, Calif.		23	13	246	161	709	83
San Mateo, Calif.		12	6	146	257	930	160

Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Santa Ana, Calif.	2	20	40	437	176	1,069	167
Santa Barbara, Calif.		9	35	236	170	845	70
Santa Fe, N. Mex.		2	4	251	167	471	138
Santa Monica, Calif.	3	55	56	728	859	1,376	399
Savannah, Ga.	20	109	479	682	488	755	586
Schenectady, N. Y.	1	12	9	194	187	165	88
Scranton, Pa.		19	26	411	70	480	137
Seattle, Wash.	19	349	153	3,754	1,761	6,928	2,097
Shaker Heights, Ohio		8	17	63	61	373	68
Sharon, Pa.		4	4	54	35	117	22
Sheboygan, Wis.							
Shreveport, La.	12	17	29	48	73	348	39
Sioux City, Iowa		8	11	286	250	1,097	253
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		8	11	246	125	1,042	112
Somerville, Mass.	1	36	15	132	139	577	49
				327	325	593	239
South Bend, Ind.	3	34	27	670	388	1,727	183
South Gate, Calif.	1	44	6	500	484	861	285
Spartanburg, S. C.	2	4	11	149	104	368	107
Spokane, Wash.	4	54	30	799	345	2,745	417
Springfield, Ill.	3	23	41	250	116	806	166
Springfield, Mass.		7	37	662	94	985	281
Springfield, Mo.	7	16	17	242	130	573	92
Springfield, Ohio	3	33	19	203	99	625	108
Stamford, Conn.	2	30	23	288	246	540	117
Steubenville, Ohio	2	16	34	162	80	279	112
Stockton, Calif.	3	111	63	682	792	1,717	342
Stratford, Conn.				47	97	226	33
Superior, Wis.	2	8	1	96	37	470	33
Syracuse, N. Y.	3	41	23	543	325	1,849	336
Tacoma, Wash.		76	40	608	618	2,133	379
Tallahassee, Fla.	4	5	59	211	109	359	64
Tampa, Fla.	21	116	242	1,615	697	2,353	461
Taunton, Mass.	1		10	110	34	339	35
Teaneck, N. J.	1	1		153	50	156	14
Temple, Tex.	1	12	40	105	46	306	52
Terre Haute, Ind.	1	17	15	279	124	665	86
Toledo, Ohio	11	287	181	1,235	1,184	3,842	488
Topeka, Kans.	6	37	43	388	174	1,249	75
Torrance, Calif.	1	24	20	393	458	831	144
Torrington, Conn.		1	1	44	15	80	16
Trenton, N. J.	5	64	79	593	335	762	217
Troy, N. Y.	2	8	18	216	95	65	182
Tucson, Ariz.	4	72	71	688	295	2,326	375
Tulsa, Okla.	2	68	128	1,113	923	2,304	536
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	4	3	91	192	74	200	40
Tyler, Tex.	4	4	7	64	34	257	25
Union, N. J.	1	6	4	160	78	293	49
Union City, N. J.		10	18	185	38	152	67
University City, Mo.		10		115	176	369	102
Upper Darby, Pa.		5	56	160	73	537	102
Utica, N. Y.	1	7	7	218	101	469	144
Vallejo, Calif.	1	11	22	144	140	583	94
Valley Stream, N. Y.		6	7	66	75	165	33
Vancouver, Wash.		5	3	101	119	341	47
Vicksburg, Miss.		3	16	57	38	110	27
Waco, Tex.	3	36	160	507	189	1,128	128
Waltham, Mass.		2	4	145	81	446	51
Warren, Ohio		16	13	164	122	388	100
Warwick, R. I.	2	2		259	185	218	41
Warwick, Va.	2	31	107	324	182	476	81

Table 35.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1956, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Washington, D. C.	65	709	2,621	3,216	1,772	6,318	1,655
Washington, Pa.	2	3	16	32	45	128	46
Waterbury, Conn.	5	3	8	131	99	445	274
Waterloo, Iowa	1	1	3	153	74	171	56
Watertown, Mass.		1	5	119	74	234	86
Watertown, N. Y.		18	91	139	117	374	71
Waukegan, Ill.				30	30	333	112
Wausau, Wis.	1	2	1	73	61	304	112
Wauwatosa, Wis.		2	5	59	108	619	66
West Allis, Wis.		1		67	24	68	24
West Hartford, Conn.		4	1	114	52	124	25
West Haven, Conn.							
West New York, N. J.							
West Orange, N. J.							
West Palm Beach, Fla.	3	13	50	274	126	538	21
Weymouth, Mass.		3	3	71	59	137	25
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	13	16	104	104	187	61
White Plains, N. Y.	1	19	45	133	224	306	72
Wichita, Kans.	12	107	237	1,387	784	3,778	421
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1	36	53	431	200	1,522	327
Wilkes Barre, Pa.		6	18	114	88	317	91
Wilksburg, Pa.		4	2	82	28	211	83
Williamsport, Pa.	1	9	2	121	115	459	38
Wilmington, Del.	13	70	24	668	390	1,400	354
Wilmington, N. C.	4	19	273	257	146	333	132
Winona, Minn.				37	49	184	9
Winston-Salem, N. C.	14	35	292	424	181	893	110
Woodbridge, N. J.	1	5	3	183	111	185	54
Woonsocket, R. I.		5	7	111	71	230	88
Worcester, Mass.		41	7	999	373	1,392	414
Wrandotte, Mich.		7	2	131	70	526	99
Yakima, Wash.		9	26	216	143	1,703	95
Yonkers, N. Y.	2	13	37	299	123	1,058	238
York, Pa.	2	27	21	261	117	662	98
Youngstown, Ohio	8	71	25	559	516	1,088	338
Zanesville, Ohio		6	5	153	92	385	69

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

² The crime reporting for the city indicated does not meet acceptable standards established by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Offenses Known in Jurisdictions Outside the United States

Police agencies in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and the Isthmus of Panama forwarded crime reports in 1956 and the available information is presented in table 36.

Crime figures received from agencies outside the 48 states are not included in summary data in other sections of this publication.

Table 36.—*Offenses Known in Jurisdictions Outside the United States, 1956*

Jurisdiction reporting	Mur- der, non- negli- gent man- slaugh- ter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary- break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny- theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
Anchorage City.....	2	9	19	103	236	328	150
Department of Territorial Police (Juneau).....	10	32	47	189	297	166	376
First judicial division (Juneau).....	4		7	8	25	15	
Guam: Agana.....	5	6	15	118	51	129	56
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County.....	1	1	3	169	35	404	15
Honolulu City.....	4	30	59	1,364	718	3,349	512
Honolulu County.....	1	6	26	425	196	1,013	107
Kauai County.....	1	3	3	71	14	213	9
MauI County.....	1			121	15	319	13
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone.....		15	7	235	103	870	12

Supplemental Crime Data

Source

Interesting and important facets of the crime problem are presented by supplemental tabulations prepared by police in the larger population centers. Crime hazards and shifts in criminal activity come to light from such studies and answers are obtained to many questions, such as:

Are business houses victimized by robbers more often than are persons who are on the open streets and highways?

Are purse-snatchings increasing?

What is the value of property stolen?—Of property recovered?

As by-products of local administrative studies, police in cities over 25,000 contribute analytical data as summarized in Tables 37-39. As indicated in the headnotes of Tables 38 and 39, not quite all the 436 police departments in the cities represented in Table 37 were in a position to furnish all phases of the analysis. Almost all (92 percent) the population in cities over 25,000 inhabitants is represented in Table 37.

Trend

Rape. Forcible rapes, constituting 58.3 percent of the offenses in this category, increased 12.4 percent in 1956. This represents a very substantial increase in a serious problem which was brought sharply into focus in 1955 by a 21.3 percent increase. The 1955 jump in such crimes was a reversal of a trend indicated by an encouraging 5.4 percent decrease in 1954.

Statutory offenses, those in which victims are under the legal age of consent, increased 8.5 percent in 1956 to reverse the trend in 1955 when a 4.6 percent decrease was noted.

Rape is the only crime against the person included in the supplementary analysis under this system.

Crimes Against Property. A resurgence of armed and strong-armed robberies on the streets almost nullified the effects of the 9.3 percent decrease in robberies of places of business in 1956. Highway robberies made up 53.2 percent of the robbery problem in 1956, and the 1.3 percent increase in such crimes was instrumental in holding the overall decrease to only 2.4 percent in the cities studied. Robberies of business houses have declined for two years, but the increase

in highway robberies in 1956 is a sharp reversal of the experience in 1955 when a 13.8 percent decrease occurred.

Homes of people are entered in almost 75 percent of the daytime burglaries. Night and day burglaries of homes increased 2.1 percent in 1956 while burglaries of stores and other nonresidential structures increased 6.6 percent.

A startling increase of 41.2 percent in auto accessory thefts led substantial increases ranging from 4.8 percent to 14.8 percent in pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, bicycle thefts, thefts from automobiles and miscellaneous thefts.

Police in 436 cities recovered 22,535 more automobiles in 1956 than in 1955 as a part of increased activity to meet the 17.6 percent rise in auto thefts in those places. Recoveries reached 93.3 percent of the number of automobiles stolen.

Table 37.—*Offense Analysis, Trends, 1955-56*

[436 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 58,376,506]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1955	1956	
Rape:			
TOTAL.....	9,060	10,033	+10.7
Forcible.....	5,205	5,849	+12.4
Statutory.....	3,855	4,184	+8.5
Robbery:			
TOTAL.....	44,189	43,122	-2.4
Highway.....	22,664	22,955	+1.3
Commercial house.....	11,984	10,891	-9.1
Oil station.....	1,972	1,974	+1
Chain store.....	1,187	856	-27.9
Residence.....	3,645	3,477	-4.6
Bank.....	141	138	-2.1
Miscellaneous.....	2,600	2,828	+8.5
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
TOTAL.....	378,188	389,197	+4.7
Residence (dwelling):			
Night.....	63,305	65,596	+3.6
Day.....	52,125	52,248	+2
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Night.....	145,023	153,500	+5.9
Day.....	15,735	17,754	+12.8
Larceny— <i>theft</i> (except auto theft, by value):			
TOTAL.....	655,754	733,682	+14.9
\$50 and over.....	179,669	196,891	+9.6
\$5 to \$50.....	377,921	446,926	+18.3
Under \$5.....	98,164	109,865	+11.9
Larceny— <i>theft</i> (by type):			
TOTAL.....	655,754	733,682	+14.9
Pocket-picking.....	7,372	7,832	+6.2
Purse-snatching.....	11,314	11,977	+5.9
Shoplifting.....	29,111	33,409	+14.8
Thefts from autos (except accessories).....	117,862	123,535	+4.8
Auto accessories.....	145,606	203,539	+41.2
Bicycles.....	109,320	120,187	+9.9
All others.....	235,169	251,203	+6.8
Auto theft:			
Stolen.....	130,782	153,815	+17.6
Recovered.....	120,959	143,494	+18.6

Property Loss, by Crime

Robberies, burglaries and other thefts brought an average loss of \$197 per property crime in 1956. This is \$5 less than the 1955 figure, but the general increase in crime caused the per capita cost in the reporting cities to rise to \$4.19, almost 10 percent above the 1955 per capita loss.

Auto thefts represented 54.9 percent of the property losses reported by 429 cities (table 38) in 1956, and the average value of each car stolen was \$873.

Table 38.—Value of Property Stolen, by Type of Crime, 1956

[429 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 57,218,447. Values rounded off]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
TOTAL	1,217,247	\$339,585,177	\$197
Robbery.....	42,522	9,277,770	218
Burglary.....	283,594	48,574,319	171
Larceny-theft.....	740,489	50,177,483	68
Auto theft.....	130,642	131,558,605	873

Loss and Recovery Valuations, by Type of Property

Robbers, burglars and other thieves netted about 43 cents out of every dollar stolen in 1956. A distribution by type of property of the 57 cents on the dollar recovery rate by police is indicated by table 39.

For every dollar value recovered by the police, about 88 cents is a credit for the recovered stolen auto category.

Table 39.—Value of Property Stolen and Value of Property Recovered, by Type of Property, 1956

[419 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 54,484,806. Values rounded off]

Type of property	Value of property		Percent recovered
	Stolen	Recovered	
TOTAL	\$320,590,379	\$130,601,794	56.9
Currency, notes, etc.....	25,484,319	2,741,144	10.8
Jewelry and precious metals.....	18,224,685	1,616,563	8.9
Furs.....	7,773,764	280,546	3.6
Clothing.....	10,530,255	1,279,010	12.1
Locally stolen automobiles.....	124,111,093	114,900,047	92.6
Miscellaneous.....	42,780,155	9,784,075	22.9

Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested

Source

Police in urban communities are requested to furnish information at the end of the year about the age, sex, and race of persons arrested by them during the year. Arrests made for other agencies for violations outside the reporting jurisdiction are excluded.

Trends, 1955-56

Arrests of young people under 18 increased 17.3 percent in 1956. Arrests in other age groups increased only 2.6 percent during the same period. The population of young people age 10-17 increased less than 3 percent from 1955 to 1956 and, accordingly, it appears unlikely that the 17.3 percent increase in arrests of persons under 18 was due solely to the increase in the number of such persons in the population.

Increases in juvenile arrests in the larger population centers were high but were under the rise in arrests of persons under 18 in the smaller urban places. Cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants reported a 16.5 percent increase in arrests of young people under 18. Their smaller neighbors, under 25,000 inhabitants, reported a 20.9 percent increase in such arrests.

Trends are for comparisons of reports from identical places for the years 1955-56 which represent a population of about 34.6 million, or almost 39 percent of the urban population (1950 figures).

Table 40.—Arrest Trends, 1955-56

[Population figures from 1950 decennial census]

	Total—1,160 cities: total population 34,628,004	Over 25,000— 256 cities: population 26,138,663	2,500 to 25,000—904 cities: popu- lation 8,489,341
Total arrests:			
1955.....	1,803,205	1,298,212	304,993
1956.....	1,668,630	1,342,251	326,379
Change.....	+65,425	+44,039	+21,386
Percent change.....	+4.1	+3.4	+7.0
Under 18:			
1955.....	184,458	133,429	31,029
1956.....	199,287	155,486	37,501
Change.....	+28,529	+22,057	+6,472
Percent change.....	+17.3	+16.5	+20.9

Number of Arrests, 1956

Reports from 1,551 city police departments reflect 2,070,794 arrests during 1956 for violations occurring within the reporting jurisdictions. A total population of over 41 million or 46 percent of the urban population in the United States is represented by the 1,551 reports included in tables 41-44.

Age of Persons Arrested, 1956. Of those persons under 18 arrested in 1956, 40.1 percent were not yet 15 years of age. Youths under 18 made up 11.3 percent of the arrests in reporting cities but the serious nature of the participation of youths in crime is more clearly observed by an examination of selected categories.

For part I (major) crimes as a group, 45.8 percent of the arrests in 1956 were of youths under 18. Over 3,000 of the young people were arrested for criminal homicides, rapes and aggravated assaults. Though this presents a very serious picture, it is not so large statistically since these arrests for crimes against the person amount to only 9.5 percent of all such arrests. The criminal activity of youths in part I crimes is concentrated in the property crimes of robbery, burglary, auto theft, and other larcenies where they represent 52.3 percent of the persons arrested in 1956 in the reporting cities.

In the individual part I property crime classes, youths under 18 represented 24.7 percent of those arrested for robbery, 53.9 percent of those arrested for burglary, 50.4 percent of those arrested for larceny, and 66.4 percent of those arrested for auto theft.

Table 41.—Arrests by Age Groups, 1956; 1,551 Cities Over 2,500 in Population

[Total population 41,210,052, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	TOTAL	Age																	60 and over	Not known
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
TOTAL	2,070,794	94,074	42,523	50,114	47,781	48,598	45,443	42,947	51,851	50,343	50,448	51,807	244,521	255,848	245,421	220,651	187,462	340,435	685	
Criminal homicide:																				
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,028	26	27	30	46	42	42	39	55	57	49	70	333	392	284	184	147	279	.....
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,420	7	4	27	36	53	50	44	50	48	60	47	228	101	152	135	102	180	.....
Robbery	10,913	665	610	650	658	697	681	844	680	870	812	493	1,687	1,007	583	321	180	104	.....
Aggravated assault	23,780	580	360	485	528	601	610	633	743	810	816	826	4,037	3,880	3,031	2,223	1,460	2,110	.....
Other assaults	80,008	1,841	904	1,344	1,411	1,787	1,789	1,909	2,649	2,669	2,903	3,072	14,784	13,881	10,556	7,390	4,870	6,056	4	
Burglary—breaking or entering	46,406	12,921	4,416	4,521	3,141	2,206	1,780	1,514	1,589	1,275	1,145	1,116	4,099	2,700	1,570	997	608	708	12	
Larceny—theft	92,194	24,051	7,621	8,487	6,316	4,157	3,070	2,397	2,332	2,094	1,832	1,751	7,057	5,993	4,091	3,417	2,588	4,398	30	
Auto theft	28,035	5,622	5,427	4,756	2,817	1,624	1,203	795	730	640	427	407	1,435	958	510	305	173	144	8	
Embezzlement and fraud	13,894	79	44	60	162	144	202	293	551	423	408	472	2,495	2,641	2,088	1,424	928	1,320	.....
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	5,721	1,088	600	468	367	270	192	162	146	132	123	128	490	424	315	270	231	316	.....
Forgery and counterfeiting	9,036	123	99	158	291	296	265	320	400	328	341	367	1,735	1,018	1,131	834	427	482	1	
Rape	4,581	120	123	293	328	355	342	345	285	300	236	186	652	401	270	167	100	100	.....
Prostitution and commercial vice	14,619	5	16	30	100	281	332	401	592	779	743	826	3,254	2,515	1,801	1,230	700	607	4	
Other sex offenses	18,587	1,206	611	697	527	541	552	571	730	730	765	720	2,956	2,648	2,143	1,455	1,017	1,730	1	
Narcotic drug laws	7,289	23	38	94	130	177	236	275	390	417	500	405	2,087	1,140	631	333	269	288	.....
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	16,179	807	544	777	685	711	678	580	712	648	596	570	2,380	1,020	1,510	1,083	759	1,173	10	
Offenses against family and children	22,379	39	20	39	168	330	440	523	687	797	819	911	4,057	4,312	3,432	2,391	1,397	1,464	2	
Liquor laws	43,471	500	811	1,830	2,572	3,006	2,653	2,067	945	851	776	807	4,371	4,610	4,537	4,163	3,340	5,520	6	
Driving while intoxicated	104,925	12	24	158	437	816	1,227	1,018	2,683	2,908	3,090	3,245	15,582	16,670	15,695	13,043	11,129	15,640	15	
Disorderly conduct	241,187	8,591	4,275	5,870	6,699	8,458	8,054	7,461	8,989	8,928	8,166	8,047	35,789	33,030	27,676	21,935	15,978	24,317	19	
Drunkenness	842,416	569	802	1,819	3,250	6,123	7,238	8,030	12,400	13,080	13,020	16,281	81,143	105,010	120,483	121,244	112,261	210,422	291	
Vagrancy	75,478	443	338	631	1,081	2,506	2,108	1,804	2,020	1,951	1,803	1,617	8,050	8,238	8,088	8,218	7,859	17,514	6	
Gambling	44,906	96	98	140	182	279	291	300	633	769	876	990	6,251	7,342	6,818	5,890	4,977	8,870	5	
Gunplay	84,063	4,171	2,557	3,824	5,393	5,100	4,253	3,574	3,851	3,478	3,264	2,971	12,392	9,291	6,451	4,688	3,414	5,472	9	
All other offenses	236,699	30,271	12,158	12,675	9,771	8,033	7,126	6,456	7,006	6,447	6,167	6,350	26,601	25,078	21,132	16,818	12,532	21,847	142	

Table 42.—Number and Percentage of Arrests of Persons Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 Years of Age, 1956; 1,551 Cities Over 2,500 in Population

[Total population 41,219,052, based on 1950 decennial census]

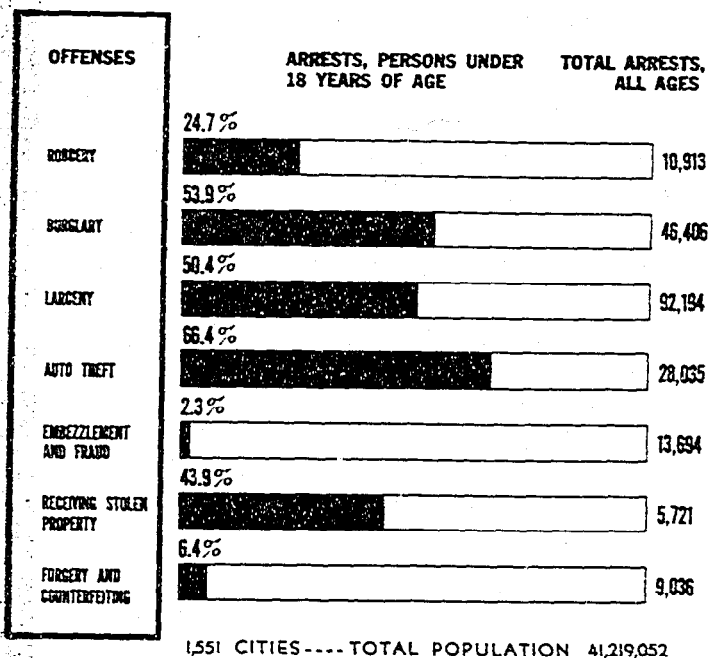
Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percentage			
	TOTAL	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25
TOTAL	2,070,794	234,474	371,462	575,891	11.3	17.9	27.9
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,028	139	262	499	6.9	12.9	24.6
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,420	74	227	432	5.2	16.0	30.4
Robbery.....	10,913	2,692	4,714	6,969	24.7	43.2	63.9
Aggravated assault.....	23,780	1,971	3,815	7,004	8.3	16.1	29.5
Other assaults.....	80,008	5,560	11,102	22,487	6.9	13.9	23.1
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	46,406	25,029	30,589	35,712	33.9	63.9	77.0
Larceny— theft.....	82,194	46,477	56,101	64,020	50.4	60.9	69.4
Auto theft.....	23,035	18,622	22,244	24,466	66.4	79.3	87.3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,694	311	955	2,792	2.3	7.0	20.4
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	5,721	2,513	3,137	3,666	45.9	54.8	64.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	9,036	581	1,372	2,808	6.4	15.2	31.1
Rape.....	4,591	840	1,882	2,889	18.3	41.0	62.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	14,619	151	1,186	4,119	1.0	8.1	19.2
Other sex offenses.....	19,587	3,038	4,702	7,647	15.5	24.0	39.0
Narcotic drug laws.....	7,259	292	886	2,692	4.0	13.4	36.9
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	16,179	2,513	4,788	7,320	17.4	29.6	45.2
Offenses against family and children.....	22,379	277	1,550	4,824	1.1	6.9	21.6
Liquor laws.....	43,471	5,728	13,484	16,953	13.2	31.0	39.0
Driving while intoxicated.....	104,925	631	4,322	16,254	.6	4.1	15.5
Disorderly conduct.....	241,167	25,444	49,417	82,628	10.6	20.5	34.3
Drunkenness.....	842,415	6,469	27,869	82,965	.8	3.3	9.8
Vagrancy.....	73,478	3,696	10,114	17,505	4.9	13.4	23.2
Gambling.....	44,906	516	1,476	4,744	1.1	3.3	10.6
Suspicion.....	84,063	15,855	28,782	42,345	18.9	34.2	50.4
All other offenses.....	236,500	64,775	86,390	112,350	27.4	36.5	47.5

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

PERCENT OF TOTAL ARRESTS
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY



CALENDAR YEAR 1956



FBI CHART

Figure 14.

Sex of Persons Arrested, 1956. Over 8 times as many men as women were arrested in 1956, about the same proportion as in 1955.

Arrest figures, by sex, in table 43 are from 1,551 cities, and do not represent total arrests for the United States.

Table 43.—Distribution of Arrests by Sex, 1956; 1,551 Cities Over 2,500 in Population

[Total population 41,219,052, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
TOTAL	2,070,794	1,844,682	226,112	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:						
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,028	1,631	397	.1	.1	.2
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,420	1,307	113	.1	.1	.1
Robbery.....	10,213	10,448	465	.5	.6	.2
Aggravated assault.....	23,780	19,578	4,182	1.1	1.1	1.8
Other assaults.....	50,008	71,576	8,432	3.9	3.9	3.7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	48,408	45,329	1,077	2.3	2.5	.5
Larceny— theft.....	82,154	80,575	11,619	4.5	4.4	5.1
Auto theft.....	28,035	27,323	712	1.4	1.5	.3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,694	11,574	2,120	.7	.6	.9
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	5,721	4,995	726	.3	.3	.3
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	9,038	7,536	1,500	.4	.4	.7
Rape.....	4,581	4,591	.....	.2	.2	.....
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	14,819	5,424	9,195	.7	.3	4.1
Other sex offenses.....	19,597	14,848	4,749	.9	.8	2.1
Narcotic drug laws.....	7,289	6,104	1,185	.4	.3	.5
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	16,179	15,286	893	.8	.8	.4
Offenses against family and children.....	22,379	20,345	2,034	1.1	1.1	.9
Liquor laws.....	48,471	35,421	8,050	2.1	1.9	3.6
Driving while intoxicated.....	104,925	100,391	4,534	5.1	5.4	2.0
Disorderly conduct.....	241,167	202,617	38,550	11.6	11.0	17.0
Drunkenness.....	842,415	775,556	66,879	40.8	41.9	29.6
Vagrancy.....	75,478	67,601	7,877	3.6	3.7	3.5
Gambling.....	44,906	40,142	4,764	2.2	2.2	2.1
Suspicion.....	54,063	75,006	9,057	4.1	4.1	4.0
All other offenses.....	236,500	199,498	37,002	11.4	10.8	16.4

Race of Persons Arrested, 1956. Arrests by race, as tabulated by police in 1,551 cities during 1956, are presented in table 44.

Table 44.—Arrests by Race, 1956; 1,551 Cities Over 2,500 in Population

[Total population 41,219,532, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	TOTAL	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chi- nese	Japa- nese	All others
TOTAL	2,076,794	1,390,944	634,022	40,554	236	114	4,924
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent man- slaughter.....	2,028	683	1,336	3	4	1	2
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,420	1,083	351	3			3
Robbery.....	10,913	5,160	5,697	43	1		12
Aggravated assault.....	23,760	7,672	15,977	53	2	1	56
Other assaults.....	80,068	42,470	36,637	307	19	3	250
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	46,406	32,407	13,748	169	2	5	75
Larceny—theft.....	92,194	62,852	28,656	513	8	4	161
Auto theft.....	22,035	21,694	6,109	190	3	1	38
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,694	11,055	2,592	38	1		16
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc....	5,721	3,377	2,304	132		1	17
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	9,036	7,649	1,333	46	2	1	5
Rape.....	4,591	2,509	2,043	129			19
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	14,819	7,587	6,926	73		1	32
Other sex offenses.....	19,597	13,324	5,886	111	8	4	64
Narcotic drug laws.....	7,289	2,862	4,387	5	7		28
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.....	16,179	7,489	8,540		6	2	64
Offenses against family and children.....	22,379	14,856	7,421		1		29
Liquor laws.....	43,471	25,071	18,008	26	11	5	90
Driving while intoxicated.....	104,825	86,367	17,122	1,211	11	9	205
Disorderly conduct.....	241,187	140,281	98,014	2,403	20	10	439
Drunkness.....	842,415	613,817	193,807	32,880	45	45	2,321
Vagrancy.....	75,478	54,104	20,166	946	14	5	243
Gambling.....	44,806	11,584	33,191	23	18		90
Suspicion.....	84,083	52,791	30,682	404	4	2	180
All other offenses.....	258,500	161,700	73,087	1,168	49	14	485

Reporting Area

Population Represented

Less than four percent of the population of the United States was not represented by one or more crime reports in 1956. Over 98 percent of the people residing in urban places and more than 93 percent of the people residing in rural areas were represented in the 1956 crime reporting.

Contributors

The 6,595 contributors in 1956 represent a 13.5 percent increase over the 5,809 agencies contributing in 1955. Total contributors were made up of 3,762 urban police agencies, 2,549 sheriffs, 14 state police, 259 law enforcement agencies in rural townships and villages and 11 police agencies outside the 48 states. The increase in contributors in no way affects the crime trends tabulations. For the urban and rural trend figures identical reporting agencies are represented in each year studied (tables 25-28) and for the United States totals (table 24) estimates cover only the unreported area each year.

Urban and Rural

Urban places are determined by the 1940 rule of the Bureau of the Census. They are generally incorporated places with 2,500 or more inhabitants. Rural reporting areas are located outside the limits of urban places.

Table 45.—Reporting Area

Population group	Cities or towns			Population		
	Number		Per- cent con- trib- utors	Number		Per- cent repre- sented
	TOTAL	Contrib- utors		TOTAL	Represent- ed by con- tributors	
TOTAL	4,031	3,762	93.3	89,518,135	87,859,991	98.1
1. Cities over 250,000.....	41	41	100.0	34,932,955	34,932,955	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	66	66	100.0	9,694,111	9,694,111	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	130	130	100.0	9,215,598	9,215,598	100.0
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	279	275	98.6	9,786,890	9,632,030	98.4
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	814	778	95.6	12,640,473	11,882,655	93.5
6. Cities 2,500 to 10,000.....	2,701	2,472	91.5	13,447,106	12,501,642	93.0

Classification of Offenses

Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Readers not entirely familiar with the uniform crime reporting program may be interested in a brief explanation of the contents of crime reports included in this bulletin:

1. These crime figures are called "police statistics" to distinguish them from judicial or penal statistics in the criminal field. (Program is voluntary. International Association of Chiefs of Police started it January 1930. The FBI has acted as the central clearinghouse since September 1930, by an Act of Congress.)

2. Crimes that are exclusively Federal are not included.

3. Each reporting agency counts only those crimes or arrests for crimes committed in its jurisdiction. A sheriff reports only for his rural areas outside the city or town limits of any urban places in his county. This feature avoids duplication.

4. "Offenses known to the police" (the part I offenses below) are limited to seven classes of grave offenses shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police.

5. Offenses (crimes) for the part I classes are reported as they become known. The police may learn of the occurrence of crime in a number of ways: reports of police officers; citizens' complaints; notification from prosecuting or court officials; or otherwise.

6. Offenses are included without regard to: (a) age of the offender; (b) value of property involved; (c) recovery of stolen property; (d) arrests; or (e) prosecutive action. The purpose is to show the amount of crime that has occurred as distinguished from arrests and the classifying is based strictly on the facts in possession of the police.

7. Complaints that are found by police investigation to be groundless are not included in crime tables in this bulletin, and returns that appear incomplete or defective are excluded.

8. Arrests are not included in "offenses known" information but arrest data are collected separately for the entire crime classification, parts I and II. So, the only information for part II offenses is that based on arrests.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

The complete classification of crimes is shown below with brief definitions for each:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide*.—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a holdup man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—thft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults*.—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting*.—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).*—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, P. M., APR. 23, 1958



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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES

Volume XXVIII—Number 2
ANNUAL BULLETIN, 1957

*Issued by the
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Washington, D. C.*



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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XXVIII

JANUARY 1958

Number 2

Summary

Crime Trends

Estimated Major Crimes. Estimates of the number of offenses known to police in 1957 total 2,796,400. This estimate includes the so-called part I crimes from minor larceny to murder. The 1957 figure is higher than ever before; 9.1 percent above 1956 and 23.9 percent over an average of the previous five years.

Changes from 1956 to 1957 among the eight categories ranged from a decrease of less than one percent for murder to an increase of 12.2 percent for burglary.

Murders totaling 6,920 were down 0.7 percent from 1956 and compared with the average for the previous five years 1957 showed a 1.1 percent decline. Negligent manslaughters were up 1.6 percent in 1957, and the total of 5,740 was 2.5 percent above the average for the previous five years. Rape, including statutory offenses, increased 3.8 percent in 1957 to number 21,080 or 13.9 percent above the previous five-year average. The estimated 100,110 aggravated assaults in 1957 were 3.8 percent above 1956 and 8.1 percent higher than the average for 1952-56.

Robberies, armed and unarmed, numbered 61,410 in 1957, an increase of 8.2 percent for the year and an increase of 1.4 percent above the average for the previous five years.

Other property crimes (burglary, auto theft and other larcenies) increased 12.2 percent, 9.9 percent, and 8.4 percent, respectively, in 1957 and, when compared with averages for 1952-56, these classes were up 20 percent, 26.2 percent, and 27.3 percent, in that order.

About 479 million dollars was lost to robbers, burglars and thieves, but police recoveries reduced the loss to about 212 million dollars.

In terms of volume alone, crime at 56.2 percent above the 1950 level is rising four times as fast as the total population—up 13 percent since 1950.

City Crimes. Part I offenses known to the police in 2,585 cities increased 8.9 percent, the total being influenced substantially by gains

in the numerous property crimes of burglary and theft. In individual offense classes, percentage changes ranged from the one decrease of 0.9 in negligent manslaughter to an increase of 12.2 in burglaries. Cities under this program generally are incorporated places with at least 2,500 inhabitants.

Rural Crimes. Part I offenses known to the police (including sheriffs and other agencies) in areas outside cities increased 11.1 percent, here again as a result of increases in the numerous property crimes of burglary and theft. Percentage changes in individual offense classes ranged from the only decrease, minus 4.5 percent in murders, to a plus 12.3 percent in burglaries.

Monthly Variations

Crimes of murder, rape and aggravated assault tend to occur more frequently in the warmer months. Negligent manslaughter does not follow this tendency of the other crimes against the person but follows a curve similar to that for property crimes, tending to increase in the cooler months of the year.

Property Recovered

Police in a limited number of cities reported recovery of 58 cents for every dollar's worth of property stolen. Over 93 percent of the stolen cars were recovered.

Persons Arrested

Arrests for all crime classifications by police in 1,220 cities increased 4.3 percent in 1957 as compared with 1956. In these same cities, arrests of persons under the age of 18 increased 9.8 percent. Percentage changes from year to year indicate that arrests of persons under 18 have increased 55 percent since 1952, the first year comparable figures were available. During the same period, 1952-57, the United States population in the 10-17 age group has increased 22 percent. Assuming that the reporting cities have experienced a similar population growth, it appears that the percentage increase in arrests of young people is two and one-half times the percentage growth of their population group.

Persons under 18 years of age were arrested in 10.3 percent of all arrests for the crimes against the person of murder, negligent manslaughter, rape and aggravated assault. For the crimes against property (robbery, burglary, auto theft and other larcenies) young people under 18 represented 53.1 percent of all arrests. Their greatest participation in part I offenses as evidenced by arrests, was in thefts of autos. In that category they represented 67.6 percent of all arrests.

Crime Trends

Major Crime Totals, 1957

Trend. A continued upswing raised 1957 major crimes above other years. United States estimates total 2,796,400 major crimes. This is 9.1 percent above 1956, the previous high year. Also, it is 23.9 percent higher than the average of the previous 5 years. Based on police reports, these trends represent only part I offense classifications.

Police do not count offenses known for all crime classes. In 1929, they selected a group of classifications to meet their administrative needs. Police called these grave offenses and the ones most generally and completely reported to them by the public. These are the part I or major crime classes. They are identified in table 24 with a comparison of the estimates for 1956 and 1957.

Table 24.—*Crime Trends, City and Rural*

[Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1956-1957]

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1956	1957	Number	Percent
TOTAL	2,563,150	2,796,400	+233,250	+9.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	6,970	6,929	-41	-0.7
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5,650	7,710	+2,060	+36.6
Rape.....	29,399	31,080	+1,681	+5.7
Robbery.....	76,770	81,410	+4,640	+6.0
Aggravated assault.....	96,430	100,410	+3,980	+4.1
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	323,720	369,020	+45,300	+14.2
Larceny—theft.....	1,387,390	1,721,170	+333,780	+24.1
Auto theft.....	249,720	289,560	+39,840	+16.0

Increases occurred in all part I crime classes except one. Offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter decreased; but this decrease was less than one (0.7) percent. From high to low, the percentage increases are: burglary, 12.2; auto theft, 9.9; larceny, 8.4; robbery, 6.0; rape, 5.7; aggravated assault, 4.1; and manslaughter by negligence, 3.6. Crimes of burglary, larceny and auto theft represented 93 percent of the part I crimes in 1957. As a group, these three increased 9.4 percent. Because of their bulk they controlled the over-all increase of 9.1 percent.

Population and Crime. In terms of volume alone, crime at 56.2 percent above the 1950 level is rising four times as fast as the total population (up 13 percent since 1950).

Measured against each 100,000 inhabitants, there were 1,642 crimes in 1957, as compared with 1,188 in 1950. Had the crime increase corresponded to the population growth, the part I crime rate would remain 1,188, the same as the 1950 figure. Source of population figures for 1950 and 1957: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25.

Crimes Against the Person. Victims of killings, rapes, and aggravated assaults totaled 133,850. They numbered 4,500 or 3.5 percent more than 1956 victims.

Only one 1957 count decreased. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter declined, but only 0.7 percent. Such killings totaled 6,920 or 1.1 percent below the previous five-year average.

Negligent manslaughters increased from 5,650 in 1956 to 5,740 in 1957. These 90 additional offenses caused a 1.6 percent increase in this classification and brought it to 2.5 percent above the average of the previous five years. This classification for the most part reflects those traffic deaths due to the gross negligence of some person other than the victims.

Offenses of rape increased 3.8 percent in 1957. Such offenses numbered 21,080 or 13.9 percent above the average of the previous five years. Information on page 110 reflects that 56.6 percent of the rapes in a limited number of cities were forcible in character. Beginning with January, 1958, statutory rape will not be reported in the offenses known data; this classification will be limited to forcible rapes.

Aggravated assaults increased 3.8 percent, to 100,110. This 3.8 percent rise brought the 1957 figure to 8.1 percent above the average for the previous five years. Aggravated assaults generally are those assaults accompanied by the use of a deadly weapon.

Crimes Against Property. Over 95 percent of the 1957 part I crimes had property as their object. Together, they increased 9.4 percent, and this is representative of the generally substantial increases in the individual classes. Even robbery reversed its two-year downward trend to increase 8.2 percent.

If the 1957 experience of a limited number of cities is typical, page 111, robbers, burglars and other thieves grossed about 479 million dollars. Police reduced this to about 212 million dollars by recovering stolen property valued at about 267 million dollars.

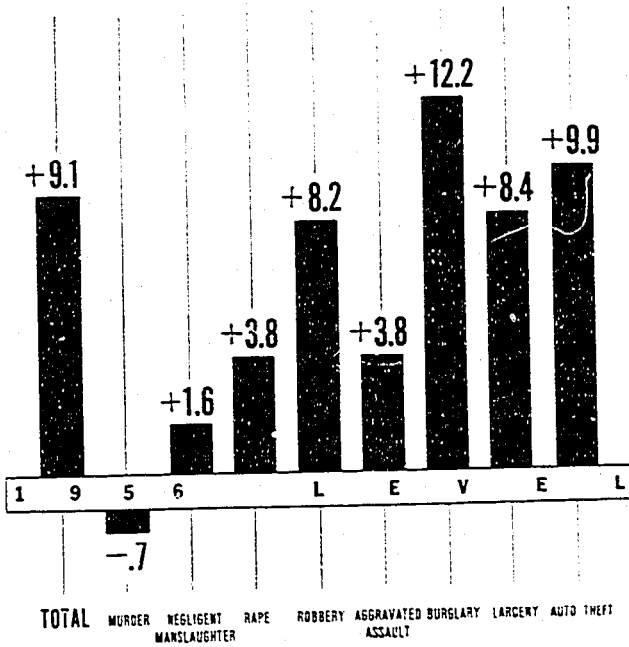
Robbers, armed and strong-armed, personally confronted their victims to take 12 million dollars. Their 61,410 attacks in 1957 topped their 1956 figure by 8.2 percent. This placed robberies 1.4 percent above an average of 1952-56.

CRIME TREND -- U.S.



BASED ON THE ESTIMATED
NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES

1956 - 1957 PERCENT CHANGE



FBI CHART

Figure 8.

Burglary-breaking or entering reflected the sharpest rise of any major crime class. A 12.2 percent rise brought the 1957 total of such offenses to 590,020. Losses totaled about 101 million dollars. Compared with the previous five-year average, burglaries are up 20 percent.

A 9.9 percent rise in auto thefts brought the 1957 total to 289,950. These crimes in 1957 were 26.2 percent above an average of the previous five years. Over 55 percent of part I property loss occurs in this classification. Autos valued at around 249 million dollars were stolen in 1957. This high loss rate was offset by recoveries totaling about 232 million dollars.

Larcenies (except autos) increased 8.4 percent with losses of about 117 million dollars. These crimes are now 27.3 percent above their five-year average. In the total of 1,721,170 are all types of larcenies other than auto. Purse-snatchings, very similar to robberies, numbered about 28,000. Other thefts, not so serious from the standpoint of personal encounter with the criminal, are nevertheless important to the police administrator who cannot consider a current market value as an index to criminal intent.

Estimated Crime Totals. Estimates consist of actual counts for 83 percent of the population and the assumption that the reported areas were representative of those not reported. Populations covered were 91 percent city and 70 percent rural.

Compilation by police of offenses known data is basically a measure of the police problem in a selected area of crime activity. Limitation of such data to part I offenses is discussed on page 122.

City Crime Trends

In 1957, city police reported that part I offenses increased 8.9 percent. Though substantial, this change is less than the 12.7 percent increase in these crimes in 1956 over 1955. In the past five years there have been increases in these city crimes for each year except 1955 when a minus 0.8 percent change was registered. Increases in the past five years have ranged from 4.0 percent to 12.7 percent.

City police reported increases in all but one of the part I offenses. Manslaughter by negligence decreased less than one (0.9) percent. Percentage increases for other classifications, in descending order, are: burglary-breaking or entering, 12.2; auto theft, 9.9; robbery, 8.1; larceny-theft, 8.0; rape, 3.7; aggravated assault, 3.7; and murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, 1.4.

Tables 25 and 26 reflect summaries of offenses known data received from 2,585 cities representing a population of over 80 million under the 1950 decennial census. Reports from identical cities were used for 1956 and 1957 in presenting trend information in tables 25 and 26. Cities, under this program, are mostly incorporated places with a minimum of 2,500 population according to the latest decennial census.

Table 25 presents information with cities grouped by size. In table 26, these same cities are arranged by geographic divisions and states.

Cities by Size. City groups in table 25 include a special analysis of cities in group I, those over 250,000 in population. An examination of all city groups, including the breakdown for the largest cities, reflects that increases in part I crimes ranged from a high of 15.4 percent in cities under 10,000 to a low of 4.3 percent in cities with 750,000 to one million inhabitants.

Robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft increased in cities of all sizes. Murder, negligent manslaughter, rape and aggravated assault reflected decreases scattered throughout the city groups with the exception of cities over one million. Cities over one million reported no decreases in individual crime classes.

An examination of the individual classifications and all city groups reflects changes ranging from minus 18.7 percent to plus 16.6 percent. The extreme of the decreases occurred in negligent manslaughter in cities under 10,000. The high of the increases was in the next larger group, 10,000 to 25,000, and was a 16.6 percent change in the auto theft classification.

Cities by Location. Increases in crime in all geographic divisions are shown in table 26. Increases ranged from a high of 12.6 percent in both the West South Central and the Pacific States to a low of 6.4 percent in the Middle Atlantic States. However, the Middle Atlantic States had an experience similar to that in the Pacific States in that no decreases occurred in the individual crime classes. Burglary and larceny were the only classes to show increases in all geographic divisions. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and negligent manslaughter each reflected decreases in four divisions; rape and aggravated assault each decreased in three divisions; and robbery and auto theft each decreased in one division.

Table 25.—City Crime Trends, 1956-57, by Population Groups

(Offenses known to the police in 2,585 cities, total population 80,369,611, based on 1950 decennial census)

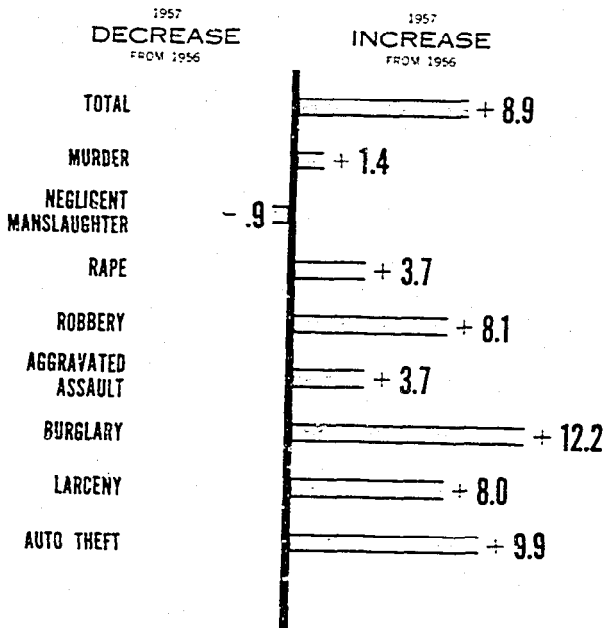
Population Group	TOTAL	Criminal homicide		Rape	Frob-bery	Aggra-vated assault	Bur-glary—break-ing or enter-ing	Lar-ceny—thief	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Man-slaughter by negli-gence						
TOTAL:									
1956.....	1,872,972	4,008	2,841	11,918	48,397	70,170	362,023	986,448	187,272
1957.....	1,921,248	4,081	2,815	12,259	52,323	72,734	406,117	1,065,633	205,901
Percent change.....	+5.9	+1.4	-0.9	+3.7	+9.1	+3.7	+12.2	+8.0	+9.9
Group I Total: 41 cities over 250,000; population, 34,932,955:									
1956.....	802,284	119	1,820	7,907	33,182	44,294	183,372	417,843	109,782
1957.....	852,809	120	1,848	8,280	37,183	43,694	206,834	458,743	117,707
Percent change.....	+6.3	+1.2	+1.5	+4.7	+11.2	+3.4	+9.4	+5.0	+7.2
5 cities over 1,000,000; population, 17,464,450:									
1956.....	383,153	95	335	4,089	20,240	32,625	89,779	189,333	39,047
1957.....	382,116	93	334	4,356	20,836	32,425	87,171	187,945	42,241
Percent change.....	-5.2	-2.9	+3.5	+6.5	+2.9	-1.0	-2.8	+3.1	+7.1
6 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; population, 5,100,391:									
1956.....	136,340	32	240	1,116	6,669	8,639	24,621	70,820	25,013
1957.....	142,478	30	245	1,097	7,000	9,379	35,449	73,440	27,078
Percent change.....	+4.3	-5.5	+2.1	-1.7	+4.9	+5.2	+43.0	+4.3	+8.3
7 cities, 500,000 to 750,000; population, 4,086,634:									
1956.....	92,048	22	247	739	4,040	4,340	19,172	41,339	15,294
1957.....	87,748	21	236	713	3,914	4,271	19,358	45,709	16,393
Percent change.....	-4.9	-4.5	-4.5	-3.0	-3.1	-1.9	+1.4	+10.5	+7.2
23 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; population, 8,341,590:									
1956.....	220,542	54	48	1,429	7,393	7,786	30,071	123,321	31,415
1957.....	240,466	56	53	1,456	7,381	7,876	32,456	132,257	33,991
Percent change.....	+9.0	+3.7	+10.4	+1.9	-0.2	+6.4	+7.9	+7.2	+8.0
Group II: 64 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 9,449,704:									
1956.....	229,633	34	40	1,111	4,825	7,500	32,015	128,797	24,011
1957.....	234,704	35	42	1,130	5,473	8,038	30,251	150,748	27,509
Percent change.....	+10.9	+2.9	+5.0	+1.7	+13.2	+7.1	-5.5	+17.1	+14.6
Group III: 124 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 8,837,545:									
1956.....	154,972	34	32	869	3,984	6,896	36,621	118,939	18,081
1957.....	201,194	37	33	821	3,259	6,941	41,944	137,470	21,356
Percent change.....	+9.8	+8.8	+3.1	-5.5	-18.2	+0.6	+14.5	+15.6	+12.5
Group IV: 262 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 9,242,624:									
1956.....	151,874	32	29	706	2,315	4,758	34,938	123,362	15,297
1957.....	201,779	32	29	704	2,591	4,558	39,793	136,488	17,251
Percent change.....	+10.9	+0.3	+0.0	-0.3	+19.6	-4.2	+13.3	+10.6	+13.4
Group V: 667 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 10,274,709:									
1956.....	178,212	32	151	719	1,916	4,104	34,408	121,787	12,825
1957.....	197,669	32	144	805	2,092	4,554	39,793	134,984	14,956
Percent change.....	+12.2	+0.3	-4.6	+12.0	+9.2	+11.0	+15.7	+10.8	+16.6
Group VI: 1,427 cities, under 10,000; population, 7,632,083:									
1956.....	97,973	189	123	506	1,194	2,398	29,469	65,740	7,359
1957.....	113,091	171	100	517	1,397	2,371	23,790	76,045	8,422
Percent change.....	+15.4	-9.5	-18.7	+2.2	+17.1	-1.1	+15.8	+16.5	+14.4

CITY CRIME TRENDS



OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

1956 - 1957 PERCENT CHANGE



2,585 CITIES

TOTAL POPULATION 80,369,611

FBI CHART

Figure 9.

Table 26.—City Crime Trends, 1956-57, by Geographic Divisions and States

[Offenses known to the police in 2,585 cities, total population 80,369,611, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	TOTAL	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL:									
1956.....	1,673,972	4,003	2,841	11,518	45,397	70,170	362,023	886,445	187,272
1957.....	1,821,245	4,061	2,815	12,259	52,323	72,734	406,117	1,065,035	205,901
Percent change.....	+8.9	+1.4	-0.9	+3.7	+5.1	+3.7	+12.2	+8.0	+9.9
New England, 183 cities; population, 6,494,884:									
1956.....	89,112	166	92	451	1,174	1,427	24,521	51,211	10,526
1957.....	89,491	92	182	387	1,285	1,429	21,926	54,593	11,777
Percent change.....	+0.4	-8.9	+9.8	+3.5	+7.8	-1.6	+5.5	+6.6	+11.8
Connecticut, 27 cities; population, 1,272,577:									
1956.....	16,710	30	50	74	215	482	4,587	9,373	1,880
1957.....	15,636	27	47	108	244	501	4,718	10,235	2,296
Maine, 19 cities; population, 330,932:									
1956.....	3,944	4	6	23	44	51	731	2,680	125
1957.....	4,670	4	4	15	30	41	743	3,413	418
Massachusetts, 96 cities; population, 3,780,889:									
1956.....	51,419	50	125	275	811	734	11,958	29,981	7,485
1957.....	53,062	51	114	291	881	701	11,933	30,958	10,091
New Hampshire, 15 cities; population, 252,028:									
1956.....	2,012	1	8	12	10	12	490	1,401	184
1957.....	2,354	1	6	12	7	7	457	1,690	294
Rhode Island, 17 cities; population, 673,758:									
1956.....	11,267	15	15	67	94	176	2,716	7,526	917
1957.....	12,317	8	13	37	169	170	3,041	7,594	1,333
Vermont, 9 cities; population, 95,600:									
1956.....	790	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	129	602	51
1957.....	975	1	.....	3	2	.....	144	723	101
Middle Atlantic, 480 cities; population, 21,305,336:									
1956.....	210,116	611	532	2,287	16,671	18,136	76,635	166,881	35,599
1957.....	229,117	658	529	2,159	16,757	17,929	82,151	175,111	38,591
Percent change.....	+8.6	+7.8	+1.7	+1.9	+0.7	+11.1	+8.2	+5.1	+7.6
New Jersey, 167 cities; population, 3,562,703:									
1956.....	53,034	8	18	373	1,418	2,012	13,954	31,100	6,283
1957.....	60,404	12	175	403	1,789	2,307	18,229	36,613	7,232
New York, 186 cities; population, 11,775,416:									
1956.....	153,654	371	123	2,106	5,757	10,396	44,577	101,244	19,039
1957.....	157,215	371	124	2,043	5,423	11,345	44,924	103,205	19,720
Pennsylvania, 227 cities; population, 5,967,417:									
1956.....	73,731	184	212	1,009	3,416	3,832	18,321	37,590	10,325
1957.....	82,828	188	240	1,004	3,515	4,288	21,679	41,393	10,321
East North Central, 605 cities; population, 18,093,955:									
1956.....	319,196	993	521	2,358	14,598	18,813	67,456	214,889	55,788
1957.....	372,718	880	527	2,237	15,489	18,292	73,153	228,911	58,377
Percent change.....	+16.7	-11.5	+1.2	-5.1	+6.1	-3.6	+8.2	+6.2	+10.8
Illinois, 157 cities; population, 6,022,297:									
1956.....	83,674	354	180	773	6,949	4,801	19,242	43,033	7,734
1957.....	87,175	363	160	748	7,494	4,801	20,344	44,895	8,047
Indiana, 74 cities; population, 1,889,276:									
1956.....	42,212	98	47	152	905	715	9,278	25,456	5,391
1957.....	45,700	74	52	134	958	974	9,921	29,607	5,330

See footnote at end of table.

Table 26.—City Crime Trends, 1956-57, by Geographic Divisions and States—Continued

[Offenses known to the police in 2,585 cities, total population 80,369,611, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	TOTAL	Criminal homicide							Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	
Michigan, 111 cities: population, 3,896,126:									
1956.....	106,456	151	92	823	4,038	5,399	18,508	66,879	10,546
1957.....	110,149	161	72	816	3,748	5,247	20,882	67,174	11,449
Ohio, 177 cities: population, 5,097,033:									
1956.....	90,377	276	178	441	2,432	2,472	16,741	58,741	9,056
1957.....	100,322	252	191	451	3,092	2,032	19,177	64,630	10,497
Wisconsin, 86 cities: population, 1,759,223:									
1956.....	26,477	24	34	164	164	393	3,217	19,196	2,211
1957.....	29,374	30	26	179	188	321	3,349	19,524	2,228
West North Central, 293 cities: population, 6,315,767:									
1956.....	157,913	229	175	645	3,281	3,078	21,179	82,877	13,509
1957.....	157,407	229	182	757	3,800	3,431	27,653	87,755	13,632
Percent change.....	+7.4	-4.2	+6.4	+16.4	+15.8	+11.5	+11.5	+8.9	+1.0
Iowa, 62 cities: population, 1,070,362:									
1956.....	16,226	10	14	49	120	100	2,003	12,171	1,142
1957.....	19,100	13	18	75	164	95	3,098	13,775	1,263
Kansas, 53 cities: population, 844,505:									
1956.....	19,377	38	24	104	358	480	3,751	15,394	1,231
1957.....	20,634	35	26	122	334	501	4,227	14,268	1,181
Minnesota, 72 cities: population, 1,514,923:									
1956.....	29,256	17	63	109	598	115	6,207	19,146	2,961
1957.....	25,539	15	55	126	586	133	6,100	18,996	2,448
Missouri, 52 cities: population, 2,012,898:									
1956.....	48,951	160	46	354	1,039	2,209	9,470	37,772	6,901
1957.....	54,489	148	54	394	1,392	2,523	11,610	30,325	7,344
Nebraska, 29 cities: population, 540,483:									
1956.....	9,292	12	25	78	145	160	1,388	6,556	988
1957.....	9,950	15	18	25	96	168	1,334	6,022	1,074
North Dakota, 11 cities: population, 154,441:									
1956.....	2,676	2		9	7	6	366	2,094	192
1957.....	2,975		1	6	17	13	324	2,320	224
South Dakota, 15 cities: population, 178,153:									
1956.....	2,133		1	2	14	5	316	1,707	66
1957.....	2,420	3	2	3	11	1	332	1,939	129
South Atlantic, 244 cities: population, 7,781,560:									
1956.....	194,804	729	355	1,156	4,588	15,537	42,888	107,856	22,091
1957.....	208,543	792	370	1,072	4,898	15,307	47,967	119,471	21,612
Percent change.....	+7.1	+6.5	+4.8	-6.9	+11.4	+1.4	+11.8	+8.9	-2.2
Delaware, 3 cities: population, 121,758:									
1956.....	3,252	13	4	7	71	25	718	2,032	282
1957.....	3,501	11	9	2	71	35	737	2,117	319
Florida, 53 cities: population, 1,449,022:									
1956.....	49,387	166	64	125	994	1,559	13,403	28,945	4,131
1957.....	56,208	171	73	130	1,305	1,625	16,053	32,347	4,504
Georgia, 25 cities: population, 629,537:									
1956.....	19,469	142	34	87	309	1,207	4,409	11,267	2,014
1957.....	22,995	129	49	118	437	1,191	5,510	13,062	2,562

See footnote at end of table.

Table 26.—City Crime Trends, 1956-57, by Geographic Divisions and States—Continued

[Offenses known to the police in 2,585 cities, total population \$0,369,611, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	TOTAL	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Maryland, 18 cities: population, 1,133,887:									
1956.....	25,133	72	65	127	811	12,277	5,010	13,219	6,452
1957.....	26,944	93	65	127	854	12,451	4,475	13,131	5,952
North Carolina, 55 cities: population, 1,109,571:									
1956.....	23,525	113	57	122	371	3,977	4,236	12,816	1,927
1957.....	26,221	135	59	122	319	3,942	5,433	14,119	2,083
South Carolina, 23 cities: population, 429,703:									
1956.....	9,767	38	11	71	148	481	2,232	3,732	915
1957.....	11,274	39	11	47	145	412	2,778	3,037	834
Virginia, 44 cities: population, 1,346,942:									
1956.....	39,523	124	53	125	821	12,952	8,405	312,944	4,118
1957.....	40,245	124	52	132	855	12,762	7,779	312,936	3,976
West Virginia, 22 cities: population, 458,942:									
1956.....	4,859	16	12	21	134	248	1,171	2,790	497
1957.....	5,618	17	9	13	154	281	1,245	3,715	584
East South Central, 105 cities: population, 3,045,164:									
1956.....	57,621	372	152	268	1,471	5,596	11,679	29,894	8,429
1957.....	62,253	388	122	259	1,538	5,459	17,179	32,983	8,166
Percent change.....	+9.9	+4.3	-24.7	-4.1	+7.7	-2.1	+56.8	+10.5	+4.9
Alabama, 30 cities: population, 942,915:									
1956.....	15,257	136	59	91	283	1,161	4,172	7,657	1,718
1957.....	15,692	157	37	77	292	1,207	5,129	9,555	2,091
Kentucky, 28 cities: population, 763,138:									
1956.....	21,534	66	45	123	710	1,018	4,687	10,571	4,317
1957.....	20,522	62	37	72	554	973	4,930	9,800	4,094
Mississippi, 18 cities: population, 391,865:									
1956.....	5,042	31	12	18	77	360	1,218	2,946	389
1957.....	5,970	32	7	24	84	384	1,506	3,499	415
Tennessee, 29 cities: population, 947,246:									
1956.....	16,055	142	46	66	391	970	4,599	8,030	1,814
1957.....	18,361	117	40	63	358	872	5,584	9,429	1,898
West South Central, 184 cities: population, 5,986,917:									
1956.....	154,916	565	285	775	2,825	5,134	36,755	86,671	17,998
1957.....	172,105	554	309	822	3,125	5,278	41,978	100,891	20,378
Percent change.....	+12.6	-1.9	+8.4	+6.3	+10.6	+1.7	+44.2	+12.5	+14.4
Arkansas, 25 cities: population, 375,929:									
1956.....	6,355	36	16	27	168	457	1,598	3,555	498
1957.....	7,339	29	31	16	131	514	1,760	4,347	511
Louisiana, 23 cities: population, 1,098,428:									
1956.....	25,382	106	87	241	821	1,267	5,209	12,042	5,689
1957.....	26,770	103	47	258	864	1,043	5,957	12,918	5,600
Oklahoma, 34 cities: population, 822,894:									
1956.....	19,725	35	18	89	212	347	3,969	12,271	1,787
1957.....	23,395	30	27	106	290	338	5,450	14,990	2,164
Texas, 102 cities: population, 3,689,666:									
1956.....	104,451	388	164	416	1,624	4,063	25,979	61,803	10,011
1957.....	116,599	392	204	442	1,840	4,341	28,831	68,646	12,206

Table 26.—City Crime Trends, 1956-57, by Geographic Divisions and States—Continued

[Offenses known to the police in 2,583 cities, total population \$0,369,611, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	TOTAL	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Mountain, 132 cities; population, 2,166,130:									
1956.....	79,683	84	78	297	1,965	1,093	12,956	49,205	7,603
1957.....	81,704	101	62	321	1,969	1,195	13,112	52,189	8,732
Percent change.....	+12.4	+20.2	-20.5	+29.5	+22.5	+9.5	+19.0	+10.1	+14.7
Arizona, 14 cities; population, 226,454:									
1956.....	13,300	18	32	46	244	341	2,323	8,799	1,458
1957.....	14,571	32	23	87	260	421	2,679	9,198	1,872
Colorado, 28 cities; population, 715,678:									
1956.....	23,497	26	15	130	718	380	4,915	14,561	2,872
1957.....	23,125	28	16	133	869	344	5,232	14,924	2,862
Idaho, 20 cities; population, 185,332:									
1956.....	5,870	8	4	13	44	36	681	4,365	319
1957.....	5,781	8	3	19	39	31	811	4,533	317
Montana, 18 cities; population, 218,428:									
1956.....	6,337	5	4	21	75	87	771	4,825	543
1957.....	6,579	5	3	10	66	60	772	5,106	567
Nevada, 3 cities; population, 46,093:									
1956.....	2,305	3	1	4	31	27	333	1,517	173
1957.....	2,460	2	1	4	66	24	307	1,624	192
New Mexico, 14 cities; population, 260,213:									
1956.....	9,409	8	8	24	83	139	1,776	6,072	1,222
1957.....	13,182	18	7	45	117	160	2,343	7,572	1,714
Utah, 19 cities; population, 369,462:									
1956.....	9,554	10	13	42	118	74	1,331	6,881	728
1957.....	11,100	4	9	40	196	130	1,843	7,957	821
Wyoming, 16 cities; population, 134,481:									
1956.....	2,471	6	1	13	32	19	420	1,810	170
1957.....	2,928	4	1	22	36	25	502	2,082	197
Pacific, 239 cities; population, 8,699,678:									
1956.....	518,328	347	522	2,457	8,771	6,581	65,961	185,691	36,213
1957.....	539,127	388	544	2,760	10,051	10,387	78,075	214,891	42,658
Percent change.....	+12.6	+11.6	+11.2	+12.9	+14.6	+8.2	+18.4	+10.2	+16.1
California, 186 cities; population, 6,841,003:									
1956.....	265,581	301	466	2,190	7,865	5,897	56,344	158,304	31,114
1957.....	299,864	304	486	2,463	7,952	5,897	66,806	178,123	33,829
Oregon, 36 cities; population, 677,692:									
1956.....	18,248	16	24	74	369	263	3,287	13,170	1,335
1957.....	19,711	24	31	71	375	186	3,287	13,311	1,766
Washington, 37 cities; population, 1,180,983:									
1956.....	55,119	30	33	123	540	321	6,630	23,617	3,766
1957.....	39,372	35	27	164	714	334	7,572	26,355	4,461

¹ Decrease of less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

² Includes the District of Columbia.

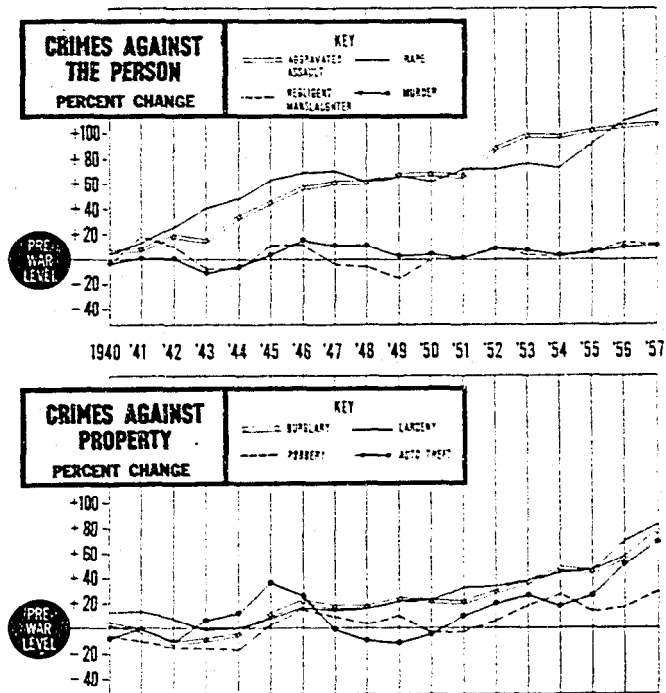
CITY CRIME TRENDS



1940-57 TREND VERSUS 1937-39 AVERAGE

353 Cities—Total Population 42,719,693

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE



FBI CHART

Figure 10.

Long-term City Trends

Crime Count. For each 100 city crimes on the average in the part I classifications immediately before World War II there were 177 in 1957.

A study of long-range data for selected cities, as presented in table 27 and figure 10, reflects increases in all part I crime classes. For each 100 of the respective crimes averaged for 1937-39, in 1957 there were: 111 murders; 111 negligent manslaughters; 219 rapes; 128 robberies; 207 aggravated assaults; 176 burglaries; 182 larcenies; and 168 auto thefts.

Population Changes. Population counts for the 353 cities represented in table 27 are available from the decennial counts in 1940 and 1950. During the period 1940-50, population increased 17 percent in these cities while crime increased only 11 percent.

There was no 1957 population count for these cities. However, assuming that the population increases since 1950 as estimated by the Bureau of the Census are characteristic of the population changes in these selected cities, then 1957 population was 13 percent above that for 1950.

For the same period, 1950-57, total part I crimes rose 48.8.

Based on the above percentage change figures, population was growing faster than crime from 1940-50, but this trend reversed sharply from 1950-57 and the growth in crime far outstripped that of population.

Cities Used. To present a proper continuity in crime figures for examination of long-range changes, selection of cities was limited to those whose method of reporting has been consistent over the years. This determination was made by an examination of reports and from available information concerning major changes in reporting procedures.

This study is limited to 353 cities having over 25,000 inhabitants. Their total population was 42,719,693 in 1950. The identical 353 cities are represented for each year, 1937-57.

Table 27.—City Crime Trends, 1937-57

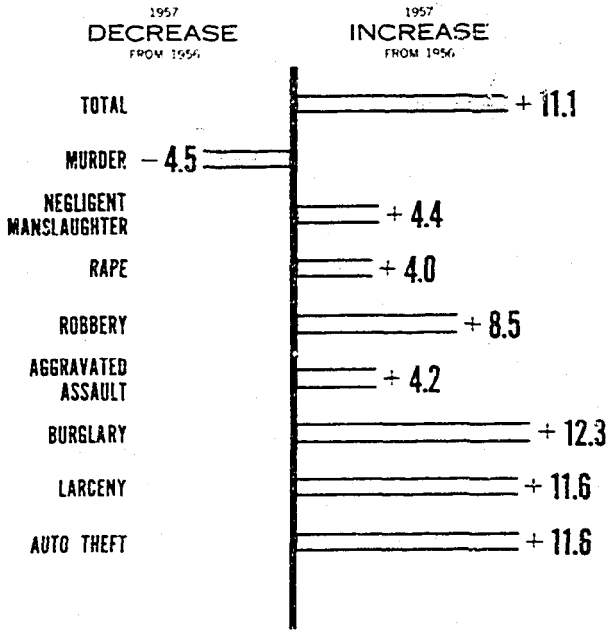
[Offenses known to the police in 353 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants, total population 42,719,693 based on 1950 decennial census]

Year	TOTAL	Mur- der, non- negli- gent man- slaugh- ter	Man- slaugh- ter by negli- gence	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burgla- ry— breakin- g or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
1937.....	605,447	2,479	1,978	3,047	26,696	19,841	137,757	325,974	87,675
1938.....	613,062	2,133	1,428	2,967	27,846	18,765	138,939	346,478	74,816
1939.....	637,514	2,223	1,229	3,235	26,347	19,693	145,298	369,442	79,767
1940.....	661,958	2,298	1,469	3,297	25,259	20,312	146,361	391,812	71,350
1941.....	661,132	2,295	1,852	3,513	24,212	20,736	138,043	383,615	76,896
1942.....	619,165	2,278	1,998	3,303	21,903	21,914	124,642	371,694	69,163
1943.....	604,354	2,030	1,428	4,349	21,636	22,125	127,368	342,367	83,280
1944.....	621,925	2,141	1,424	4,592	21,301	23,698	132,768	346,060	86,941
1945.....	702,720	2,361	1,723	5,042	27,671	28,026	156,835	373,488	105,574
1946.....	745,252	2,629	1,724	5,215	31,028	31,127	171,029	405,829	97,591
1947.....	708,014	2,535	1,481	5,268	29,335	31,004	164,769	393,798	76,824
1948.....	704,410	2,533	1,450	4,987	27,859	31,014	163,945	402,543	79,958
1949.....	734,925	2,332	1,398	5,137	29,683	32,144	173,312	422,582	68,416
1950.....	736,721	2,370	1,544	4,994	25,909	32,350	179,708	425,625	73,521
1951.....	779,458	2,302	1,557	5,395	27,085	31,884	169,209	457,677	83,137
1952.....	809,267	2,471	1,688	5,302	27,644	35,136	181,216	459,921	92,889
1953.....	845,208	2,439	1,599	5,449	31,813	38,064	191,339	476,771	97,731
1954.....	876,375	2,352	1,373	5,339	34,139	37,958	208,428	497,261	91,269
1955.....	854,682	2,410	1,643	5,910	30,675	38,785	202,660	505,011	97,588
1956.....	1,003,641	2,502	1,766	6,502	31,471	39,439	218,248	588,959	116,744
1957.....	1,096,337	2,533	1,722	6,732	34,641	39,863	247,845	632,215	130,795

RURAL CRIME TRENDS



OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE 1956 - 1957 PERCENT CHANGE



REPORTING AREA

Sheriffs' Offices - 1,394
Rural Villages - 153

State Police - 12
Rural Population - 38,823,058

FBI CHART

Figure 11.

Rural Crime Trends

In areas outside the limits of cities 1957 part I crimes were 11.1 percent above the 1956 level. Areas designated as rural under census procedures have in many areas assumed city-like proportions in their crime problem. The continued growth of nonfarm population in and near the city centers in all probability has been a potent factor in the steady growth in "rural" crime in recent years. Reports of sheriffs cover those areas in counties which are outside the limits of cities. (Cities are incorporated places with at least 2,500 inhabitants according to the latest decennial census.) Accordingly, reports for "rural" areas in some instances include not only farming areas but also city-like communities which lie just outside the limits of a city.

The 1957 rise of 11.1 percent in rural crime, though substantial, was not as marked as the 1956 increase of 15.5 percent. In 1957, only one crime classification reflected a decrease outside cities. Murders declined 4.5 percent. Increases in the other classifications ranged from a high of 12.3 percent in burglary to a low of 4.0 percent in rape. Percentage increases in descending order are: burglary, 12.3; larceny, 11.6; auto theft, 11.6; robbery, 8.5; manslaughter by negligence, 4.4; aggravated assault, 4.2; and rape, 4.0.

Source and Area. Reports for rural areas, those outside the limits of cities, are received from sheriffs, State police, and village officers. Sheriffs report only those part I offenses which occur outside cities in their counties. This is true even when the sheriff investigates crimes which occur in a city within his county. State police in some instances report in place of sheriffs. Reports from village officers are included in the tabulations only when the villages are not covered in the reporting by sheriffs or State police.

Data from identical reporting agencies were available for 1956 and 1957 for comparison, as shown in table 28. The 1950 population represented by this reporting totals 38,823,058.

Table 28.—Rural Crime Trends, 1956-57

[Based on reports of 1,394 sheriffs, 153 rural village officers and 12 State police, total rural population 38,823,058, based on the 1950 decennial census.]

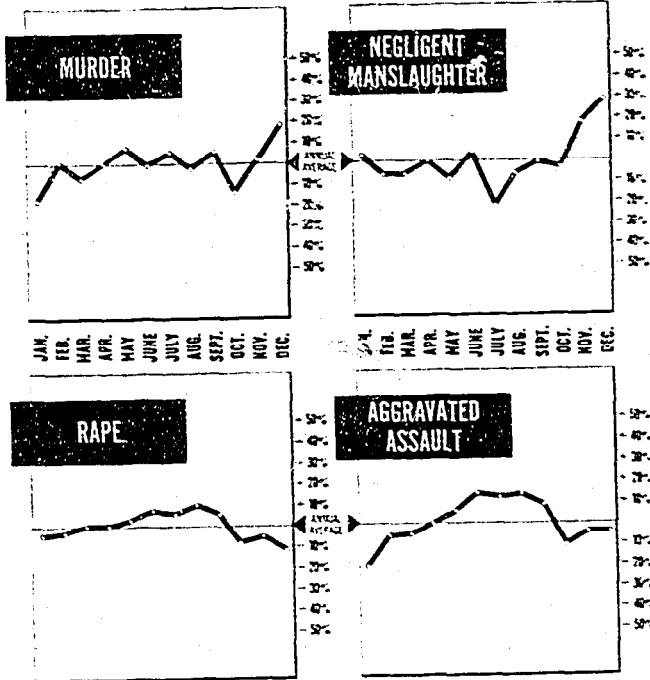
Offense	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1956	1957	
TOTAL	310,692	345,562	+11.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,755	1,676	-4.5
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2,185	2,282	+4.4
Rape.....	5,087	5,291	+4.0
Robbery.....	6,737	7,309	+8.5
Aggravated assault.....	14,577	15,191	+4.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	99,031	111,164	+12.3
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	154,780	172,743	+11.6
Auto theft.....	26,789	29,843	+11.6

MONTHLY VARIATIONS



OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE, 1957
 2,781 CITY POLICE AGENCIES
 TOTAL POPULATION 81,761,726

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON



FBI CHART

Figure 12.

Monthly Variations

Each of the part I crimes follows a seasonal curve which is fairly constant in its variations year after year. Crimes with property as the object occur in the cooler months of the year which are also the months with more darkness. Crimes against the person, except for manslaughter by negligence, seem to increase with the heat of the year. These patterns are not precise within the individual classifications but tend to follow some characteristics of the indicated seasonal variations.

One crime against the person, manslaughter by negligence, follows the general curve of property crimes. That is, it declines in the warmer months of the year and increases in the colder months with its high in December. This similarity to the property crimes is in the seasonal curve only. Deaths in the manslaughter by negligence classification are for the most part those of traffic victims who die as the result of gross negligence on the part of some other person. The hazardous driving months appear to have a strong influence on the incidence of this crime. It should be observed that not all traffic deaths are represented by the actual offenses entered in this negligent manslaughter category.

Data in table 29 are limited to the reports of 2,781 cities which had a total population of 81,761,726 in 1950. The accompanying charts, figures 12 and 13, were derived from the data in table 29.

Table 29.—Monthly Variations, 1957

[Daily average, offenses known to the police in 2,781 cities, total population 81,761,726, based on 1950 decennial census]

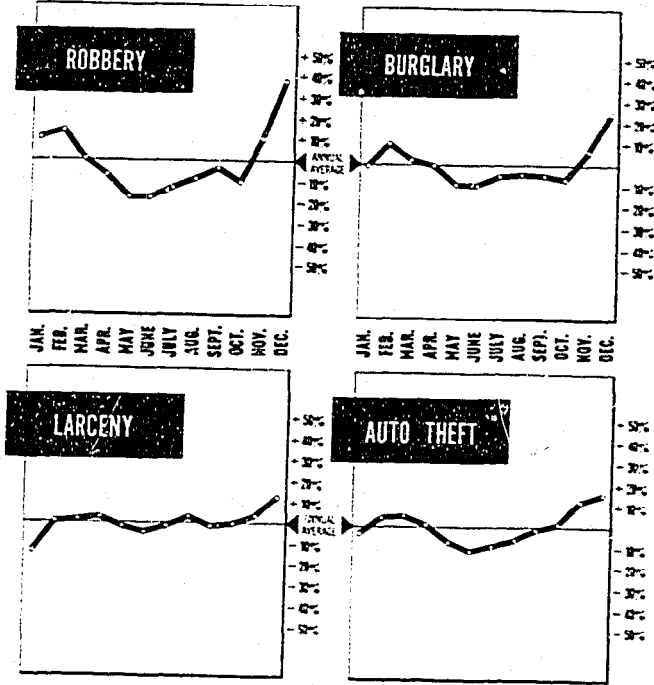
Month	Criminal homicide			Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence							
January-December.....	11.4	7.5	33.9	144.1	201.9	1,126.6	2,951.9	570.5	
January-March.....	10.4	7.5	33.1	155.5	174.9	1,163.6	2,824.1	581.3	
April-June.....	11.7	7.7	35.2	126.9	214.6	1,053.8	2,914.8	536.6	
July-September.....	11.7	7.0	36.3	131.8	224.5	1,072.2	2,951.9	538.7	
October-December.....	11.7	8.9	31.1	162.2	188.4	1,214.8	3,111.7	623.3	
January.....	9.4	8.0	32.5	158.5	160.4	1,120.3	2,543.7	551.5	
February.....	11.5	7.3	32.8	164.3	186.4	1,234.6	2,953.8	594.1	
March.....	10.6	7.3	33.9	144.6	190.9	1,148.7	2,991.3	599.5	
April.....	11.4	7.8	34.0	143.1	201.1	1,123.8	3,036.5	573.5	
May.....	12.3	7.1	35.0	119.0	213.0	1,021.4	2,893.6	529.9	
June.....	11.3	8.1	36.5	118.8	229.8	1,017.3	2,821.1	504.8	
July.....	12.0	6.1	35.9	125.5	226.4	1,068.9	2,906.6	519.2	
August.....	11.1	7.3	37.3	131.4	223.8	1,073.7	3,036.7	536.4	
September.....	12.0	7.7	35.9	138.7	218.2	1,071.8	2,911.1	561.3	
October.....	9.8	7.5	31.2	129.7	181.4	1,048.3	2,945.6	577.3	
November.....	11.6	9.2	32.2	158.7	192.6	1,193.1	3,061.6	640.0	
December.....	13.5	10.0	30.0	198.1	192.4	1,100.3	3,326.2	639.0	

MONTHLY VARIATIONS



OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE, 1957
 2,781 CITY POLICE AGENCIES
 TOTAL POPULATION 81,761,726

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY



FBI CHART

Figure 13.

Crime Rates

City Rates

Part I crimes reported by 2,781 city police departments are presented in tables 30, 31, and 32, together with an expression of the number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants according to the 1950 decennial census. Comparisons between areas should be made with caution. Population in the United States increased 13 percent between 1950 and 1957. The 1957 rates are based on 1950 population figures of cities because no later data are available on a nationwide basis.

Elimination of population differences by converting raw crime figures to crime rates reflects variations in crime experience in different areas. It should be observed that a high crime rate in one area does not in itself demonstrate that other areas, with lower crime rates, have incomplete reporting. It is recommended that the user of these data consider the factors affecting crime listed on page 97. It is also recommended that the user be familiar with the background information on pages 121-123 concerning offenses known to the police.

Crimes per unit of population seem to increase with the size of the city, but this gradation in all crime classes is not so clear above the level of 50,000 inhabitants. For example, table 30 reflects that in the cities with population ranging from 750,000 to one million there were more robberies (per 100,000 inhabitants) than in the cities with one million or more inhabitants.

Crime rates of states and geographic divisions, table 31, reflect differences in crime rates among the various areas. Again reference should be made to page 97 regarding the factors affecting crime. Also, note table 33 which shows the number of cities of each group by size included for each geographic division and state. Those areas with no big cities may be expected to have fewer crimes per capita in line with the remarks above concerning the differences in crime rates by size of city. However, the size of the cities in the various areas does not account for all the variations found in the rates. Note the grouping of the rates in table 32 by size of cities within geographic areas.

Similar differences may be observed even if the rates are adjusted on the basis of population changes since 1950. Estimates of population changes for individual states are available. These estimates combine populations in cities with populations outside of cities and are therefore not strictly applicable to changes in populations for the cities represented in tables 30-33.

Table 30.—City Crime Rates, 1957, by Population Groups

[Offenses known to the police and rate per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL GROUPS I-VI								
2,751 cities: total population, 51,761,728:								
Number of offenses known.....	4,150	2,842	12,354	52,589	73,709	411,201	1,077,442	209,241
Rate per 100,000.....	5.1	3.5	15.1	64.3	90.2	502.9	1,317.8	254.7
GROUP I								
41 cities over 250,000; population, 34,932,635:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,270	1,548	8,282	37,731	45,694	200,834	438,743	117,707
Rate per 100,000.....	6.5	4.4	23.7	108.0	150.8	574.9	1,256.0	357.0
7 cities over 1,000,000; population, 17,404,450:								
Number of offenses known.....	883	554	2,956	20,836	27,455	97,171	187,946	42,245
Rate per 100,000.....	5.6	3.2	28.5	119.7	137.6	358.3	1,079.9	242.7
6 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; population, 5,100,201:								
Number of offenses known.....	390	245	1,097	6,690	9,379	25,849	73,850	25,078
Rate per 100,000.....	7.6	4.8	21.5	129.4	183.9	506.8	1,447.8	491.7
7 cities, 500,000 to 750,000; population, 4,086,634:								
Number of offenses known.....	291	256	773	2,914	2,684	21,538	43,709	16,393
Rate per 100,000.....	7.1	5.8	18.9	71.3	51.0	322.6	1,069.3	401.1
23 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; population, 8,341,540:								
Number of offenses known.....	664	513	1,456	7,381	8,896	56,456	133,257	33,991
Rate per 100,000.....	7.3	6.1	17.5	88.5	81.6	676.8	1,597.5	407.5
GROUP II								
65 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 9,574,473:								
Number of offenses known.....	586	404	1,139	5,515	8,828	61,002	132,214	28,215
Rate per 100,000.....	6.1	4.2	11.9	57.6	92.2	637.1	1,389.8	291.7
GROUP III								
124 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 8,837,545:								
Number of offenses known.....	374	329	821	3,259	6,941	41,944	127,470	20,056
Rate per 100,000.....	4.2	3.7	9.3	36.9	78.5	474.6	1,442.4	228.9
GROUP IV								
265 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 9,342,651:								
Number of offenses known.....	338	283	713	2,571	4,671	40,145	137,332	17,369
Rate per 100,000.....	3.6	3.1	7.6	27.5	50.0	429.7	1,472.1	185.9
GROUP V								
663 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 10,644,044:								
Number of offenses known.....	353	155	836	2,134	4,711	40,866	137,847	15,575
Rate per 100,000.....	3.3	1.5	7.9	20.0	44.3	383.9	1,295.1	144.4
GROUP VI								
1,593 cities under 10,000; population, 8,430,055:								
Number of offenses known.....	229	113	593	1,379	2,864	26,410	83,636	9,519
Rate per 100,000.....	2.7	1.3	7.0	16.4	34.0	313.3	992.1	112.9

Table 31.—City Crime Rates, 1957, by Geographic Divisions and States

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— —theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	5.1	64.3	90.2	502.9	1,317.5	254.7
New England	1.4	19.5	21.9	329.6	549.3	222.6
Connecticut.....	2.1	16.2	39.4	370.7	804.3	173.3
Maine.....	1.2	9.1	12.4	223.7	1,034.1	124.7
Massachusetts.....	1.3	22.9	18.2	318.7	817.0	263.5
New Hampshire.....	1.4	14.8	2.8	181.3	638.7	80.9
Rhode Island.....	1.3	14.8	23.2	431.3	1,127.1	200.8
Vermont.....	1.9	2.8		138.9	678.7	96.7
Middle Atlantic	3.1	49.9	53.4	559.4	519.7	175.7
New Jersey.....	2.7	49.1	63.9	467.9	855.4	230.2
New York.....	3.2	45.9	96.1	381.4	874.7	167.1
Pennsylvania.....	3.1	37.9	70.6	358.2	688.7	170.7
East North Central	4.7	52.3	70.7	392.5	1,321.5	304.3
Illinois.....	6.0	123.6	78.1	343.7	746.1	133.4
Indiana.....	3.9	49.8	50.7	486.5	1,496.1	291.9
Michigan.....	4.1	95.1	132.9	534.6	1,735.4	392.2
Ohio.....	4.0	60.4	39.7	377.3	1,293.6	265.3
Wisconsin.....	1.7	10.6	18.3	190.1	1,281.1	152.5
West North Central	3.6	59.6	53.9	435.6	1,351.5	214.0
Iowa.....	1.2	15.0	9.0	342.0	1,278.6	115.8
Kansas.....	4.1	39.5	59.3	500.5	1,682.4	139.8
Minnesota.....	1.0	38.7	8.8	402.7	1,251.9	178.0
Missouri.....	7.3	129.0	123.1	572.1	1,487.5	334.7
Nebraska.....	2.7	17.6	30.5	247.9	1,153.7	187.4
North Dakota.....		11.0	8.4	209.8	1,502.2	190.4
South Dakota.....	1.7	6.6	6	184.4	1,067.2	71.5
South Atlantic	10.2	61.4	197.7	613.7	1,454.2	273.7
Delaware.....	8.4	54.2	27.4	607.3	1,694.8	272.3
Florida.....	11.6	87.5	113.6	1,083.9	2,198.5	343.4
Georgia.....	13.9	44.5	137.0	590.4	1,366.4	257.3
Maryland.....	8.1	75.3	216.2	394.7	1,158.2	445.5
North Carolina.....	12.3	29.7	334.7	487.2	1,296.1	186.8
South Carolina.....	9.1	32.8	104.6	613.5	1,612.4	195.9
Virginia.....	9.2	63.5	503.5	642.6	1,721.1	292.7
West Virginia.....	3.7	33.3	60.4	269.0	713.4	124.4
East South Central	12.6	42.6	113.5	549.2	1,037.6	280.0
Alabama.....	16.2	36.8	125.2	518.7	975.9	291.1
Kentucky.....	8.6	70.2	124.5	642.7	1,267.9	320.1
Mississippi.....	12.9	38.6	103.9	365.9	851.6	107.6
Tennessee.....	12.2	66.9	99.8	584.9	1,092.7	240.6
West South Central	9.2	51.2	102.7	690.0	1,658.1	334.6
Arkansas.....	7.6	33.3	131.6	453.9	1,111.6	133.4
Louisiana.....	9.6	78.3	94.5	539.9	1,171.7	507.2
Oklahoma.....	3.6	34.5	40.0	644.1	1,773.3	251.5
Texas.....	10.6	49.0	116.4	769.0	1,830.5	324.4
Mountain	4.7	76.4	55.4	704.8	2,488.9	403.3
Arizona.....	13.9	114.6	182.5	1,152.7	3,335.0	811.3
Colorado.....	3.2	120.7	47.7	813.7	2,076.4	416.4
Idaho.....	3.7	18.8	14.7	405.3	2,284.4	154.2
Montana.....	2.6	29.2	25.8	335.3	2,221.9	261.4
Nevada.....	7.5	142.0	67.3	1,107.9	3,674.8	484.9
New Mexico.....	7.0	49.0	66.2	920.4	3,426.1	685.1
Utah.....	1.1	52.8	34.5	524.3	2,119.5	322.1
Wyoming.....	2.9	43.7	21.8	371.3	1,536.9	170.4
Pacific	4.2	115.0	118.6	895.0	2,468.1	492.1
California.....	4.5	130.7	144.3	976.4	2,561.5	523.1
Oregon.....	3.6	53.9	34.2	596.3	1,976.4	251.6
Washington.....	2.9	60.7	19.8	637.6	2,219.0	375.0

* Includes the District of Columbia.

Table 32.—City Crime Rates, 1957, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population based on 1950 decennial census.]

Division and group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Total	5.1	64.3	90.2	502.9	1,317.8	254.7
New England	1.4	19.5	21.9	329.6	849.3	222.6
Group I.....	2.6	63.3	56.3	321.5	1,018.8	656.6
Group II.....	2.0	23.8	38.5	442.7	912.2	255.6
Group III.....	1.5	14.1	10.8	317.2	920.2	183.1
Group IV.....	.5	8.3	9.8	283.9	817.7	122.9
Group V.....	.9	5.9	3.5	232.7	637.2	82.5
Group VI.....	.8	4.1	6.6	263.6	692.0	78.4
Middle Atlantic	3.1	49.9	53.4	389.4	618.7	178.7
Group I.....	4.5	74.3	125.6	474.0	881.2	217.7
Group II.....	1.4	33.1	37.6	357.0	565.4	196.2
Group III.....	1.5	22.4	38.6	354.1	731.1	163.5
Group IV.....	1.1	14.5	21.7	375.9	800.8	123.2
Group V.....	1.4	11.1	14.6	219.6	703.0	97.4
Group VI.....	.7	10.3	14.2	216.3	599.4	79.5
East North Central	4.7	82.3	70.7	392.5	1,221.5	294.3
Group I.....	6.9	137.1	111.0	412.8	1,088.8	242.1
Group II.....	6.3	66.2	91.0	517.7	1,645.0	257.5
Group III.....	3.1	43.8	32.9	381.5	1,332.6	209.1
Group IV.....	1.7	27.1	17.2	332.6	1,427.7	166.1
Group V.....	2.0	24.1	20.9	378.5	1,404.6	148.2
Group VI.....	1.4	14.7	8.7	279.2	946.8	95.1
West North Central	3.6	59.6	33.9	435.6	1,331.5	314.0
Group I.....	6.5	128.0	108.8	601.9	1,531.4	370.7
Group II.....	3.6	58.9	71.5	694.5	1,948.1	216.8
Group III.....	3.9	17.9	22.6	381.0	1,517.6	158.7
Group IV.....	1.4	11.2	9.8	259.1	1,397.3	123.4
Group V.....	1.5	11.8	12.8	287.1	1,215.8	68.0
Group VI.....	.3	7.7	6.4	213.8	753.8	74.2
South Atlantic	10.2	61.4	197.7	613.7	1,484.2	273.7
Group I.....	10.7	85.9	264.1	467.8	1,245.1	379.5
Group II.....	11.9	108.1	167.2	1,000.2	2,037.3	293.1
Group III.....	9.9	42.0	184.6	583.4	1,438.2	204.8
Group IV.....	10.3	42.5	168.0	635.0	1,421.1	212.7
Group V.....	8.9	22.1	184.3	517.1	1,334.7	150.7
Group VI.....	8.1	16.9	150.0	441.0	948.8	119.6
East South Central	12.6	42.6	113.5	549.2	1,037.6	250.0
Group I.....	11.1	62.5	108.1	631.0	1,103.6	440.9
Group II.....	17.4	55.0	121.2	765.6	1,289.4	335.3
Group III.....	10.2	41.2	147.1	505.9	1,315.4	236.1
Group IV.....	10.3	22.5	141.3	457.5	1,042.5	145.8
Group V.....	15.4	21.0	102.7	389.3	861.9	132.2
Group VI.....	10.5	19.3	74.4	283.4	483.9	100.6
West South Central	9.2	51.2	102.7	690.0	1,655.1	354.6
Group I.....	14.1	86.4	78.1	606.0	1,720.9	352.0
Group II.....	7.0	46.6	143.3	341.1	2,170.9	351.0
Group III.....	7.3	45.3	235.2	723.0	2,259.1	242.8
Group IV.....	8.2	27.8	95.5	501.5	1,717.8	193.5
Group V.....	5.1	13.8	79.9	332.1	1,625.6	101.3
Group VI.....	4.5	17.3	42.9	379.1	794.7	83.7
Mountain	4.7	76.4	55.4	704.3	2,488.9	403.3
Group I.....	4.6	186.6	69.0	1,042.1	2,663.1	330.1
Group II.....	5.9	91.4	113.5	861.8	3,046.5	518.1
Group III.....	3.2	49.6	29.0	801.9	3,281.1	742.6
Group IV.....	6.7	39.8	52.9	704.2	2,893.6	419.3
Group V.....	4.8	24.0	24.0	468.1	2,304.1	213.6
Group VI.....	3.2	44.5	49.0	491.5	2,001.9	270.9
Pacific	4.2	115.0	115.5	895.0	2,468.1	452.1
Group I.....	3.1	164.5	181.9	1,023.4	2,232.0	602.7
Group II.....	3.8	76.7	35.5	645.8	2,264.3	320.0
Group III.....	3.0	71.8	38.5	780.7	2,615.9	418.0
Group IV.....	3.5	69.1	56.4	620.3	3,279.6	405.2
Group V.....	2.7	52.0	55.4	799.4	2,842.7	337.3
Group VI.....	3.5	31.9	36.0	606.5	2,463.1	264.8

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

Table 33.—Number of Cities in Each Population Group, Geographic Division, and State Represented in the City Crime Rate Tabulations (Tables 30-32)

Division and State	TOTAL	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
TOTAL: Population, 81,761,726	2,781	41	65	124	265	693	1,583
New England: Population, 6,489,921	189	1	11	17	36	67	57
Connecticut	27		4	2	11	5	5
Maine	19			1	2	7	9
Massachusetts	101	1	6	10	17	43	24
New Hampshire	15			1	3	4	8
Rhode Island	17		1	3	3	6	4
Vermont	10				1	2	7
Middle Atlantic: Population, 21,536,724	610	7	12	23	50	146	372
New Jersey	172	2	4	8	19	42	97
New York	192	3	4	6	16	44	119
Pennsylvania	246	2	4	9	15	60	156
East North Central: Population, 18,841,512	631	9	10	29	63	149	371
Illinois	162	1	1	10	14	40	96
Indiana	79	1	4	3	10	15	46
Michigan	120	1	2	7	8	35	67
Ohio	151	5	3	6	19	43	105
Wisconsin	97	1		3	12	16	57
West North Central: Population, 6,392,883	307	5	4	9	20	76	193
Iowa	67		1	4	7	9	45
Kansas	53		2	1	2	20	29
Minnesota	72	2	1		3	15	51
Missouri	59			2	5	18	32
Nebraska	26	1		1		7	20
North Dakota	11				2	3	6
South Dakota	16			1	1	4	10
South Atlantic: Population, 7,989,221	253	3	8	20	32	62	156
Delaware	5		1				4
District of Columbia	1	1					
Florida	63		3	2	11	11	36
Georgia	36	1		3	4	8	20
Maryland	15	1			2	5	10
North Carolina	55		1	5	5	18	32
South Carolina	31			3	1	5	22
Virginia	47		3	4	6	10	24
West Virginia	24			3	3	5	13
East South Central: Population, 3,344,791	100	3	5	4	15	26	57
Alabama	38	1	2	1	3	9	22
Kentucky	35	1		2	3	6	23
Mississippi	23			1	6	7	9
Tennessee	34	1	3		3	4	23
West South Central: Population, 6,162,198	212	5	5	5	15	59	117
Arkansas	25		1		3	4	20
Louisiana	24	1	2		4	4	13
Oklahoma	43		2		5	13	25
Texas	117	4	3	8	5	38	50
Mountain: Population, 2,250,018	149	1	2	3	12	26	105
Arizona	16		1		1		14
Colorado	29	1		1	1	6	20
Idaho	24				2	7	15
Montana	20				3	4	13
Nevada	5				1		4
New Mexico	17			1	2	4	10
Utah	21		1	1	1	1	17
Wyoming	17				1	4	12
Pacific: Population, 8,754,505	270	7	5	11	22	62	143
California	190	5	3	11	15	65	96
Oregon	40	1			2	8	29
Washington	40	1	2		5	11	21

Rural Rates

The crime problem in areas outside cities is about one-half that inside cities per unit of population according to an average of the ratios of city crimes to rural crimes for individual classifications.

Table 34 contains available offenses known data from areas outside cities, which are referred to under this program as rural areas. The data are presented as reported by the rural law-enforcement agencies and are expressed in terms of the number of crime per each 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures used are from the 1950 decennial census in the absence of later nationwide figures for these areas.

Rural areas, including the urbanized fringe areas outside cities, though relatively crime free when compared with all cities, report more crimes per capita in certain categories than some cities. The rural areas represented in table 34 reported more murders per 100,000 inhabitants than city groups with less than 100,000 inhabitants. Negligent manslaughters, closely allied with traffic mishaps, occurred with greater frequency per unit of population in rural areas than in any city group except cities in the 250,000 to 500,000 population group. Offenses of rape occurred in rural areas with greater frequency per unit of population than in all city groups under 250,000 inhabitants.

More robberies and aggravated assaults occurred per unit of population in rural areas than in the smallest cities, those with less than 10,000 population. In burglaries, larcenies, and auto thefts, all city-group rates were in excess of rural rates.

Information in table 34 is based on the reports from law-enforcement agencies representing 42,600,567 inhabitants (1950 population).

Table 34.—Rural Crime Rates, 1957

[Offenses known and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, as reported by 1,638 sheriffs, 167 rural village officers, and 13 State police; total rural population 42,600,567, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Offenses known	
	Number	Rate
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	1,974	4.6
Manslaughter by negligence	3,328	7.8
Rape	3,844	9.0
Robbery	7,069	16.6
Aggravated assault	17,355	40.7
Burglary—breaking or entering	19,412	45.3
Larceny— theft	154,225	362.7
Auto theft	21,918	51.4

Offenses in Individual Areas

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December, 1957, is shown in table 35. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants and is limited to selected classifications. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 30, 31, and 32 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. Such comparisons are not necessarily significant even though the figures for individual communities are converted into terms of number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

The following is a list of some of the factors which affect the amount and type of crime in the community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Relative stability of population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law enforcement agency.

The figures presented in the following tabulation are those for selected classifications reported by the individual police departments in the cities represented without reducing the data to crime rates (number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants).

In considering the volume of crime committed locally, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases than to ascertain whether they exceed or fall short of those for some other individual community, and it should be remembered that the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community.

In publishing these figures, the FBI acts as a service agency. The figures published are those submitted by the contributing agencies.

Table 35.—Number of Selected Part I Offenses Known to the Police, 1957, Cities Over 25,000 in Population

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Abilene, Tex.	2	6	15	250	102	1,606	155
Abington, Pa.		5	1	193	93	181	24
Akron, Ohio	11	13	94	1,395	668	3,475	1,037
Alameda, Calif.		13	4	144	82	550	74
Albany, Ga.	6	2	112	291	82	433	56
Albany, N. Y.	3	23	53	466	112	274	348
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	4	60	35	1,118	920	3,332	1,124
Alexandria, La.		25	138	252	26	324	143
Alexandria, Va.	11	37	257	442	268	1,120	157
Alhambra, Calif.	5	29	17	404	238	682	96
Aliquippa, Pa.	3	5	34	35	49	129	11
Allentown, Pa.		9	10	159	150	623	129
Alliance, Ohio	1	4	2	75	24	124	51
Alton, Ill.	3	8	3	95	28	427	60
Altoona, Pa.		11	11	146	51	103	62
Amarillo, Tex.	3	39	177	547	383	1,501	321
Amsterdam, N. Y.		10	8	23	23	362	14
Anderson, Ind.		7	12	174	56	362	71
Ann Arbor, Mich.		13	112	152	412	625	57
Anniston, Ala.	10	7	12	168	151	354	42
Appleton, Wis.		4		104	46	273	45
Arcadia, Calif.		18	15	391	104	561	67
Arlington, Mass.		2	1	49	23	145	13
Arlington, Va.		23	83	448	488	1,423	246
Asheville, N. C.	2	21	127	201	305	321	126
Ashland, Ky.				Only 4 months received			
Athens, Ga.	3	1	78	79	55	123	17
Atlanta, Ga.	72	344	655	3,312	1,949	6,739	1,789
Atlantic City, N. J.	1	45	167	730	329	331	152
Auburn, N. Y.		1	1	12	24	8	12
Augusta, Ga.	9	12	167	315	114	440	111
Aurora, Ill.	1	19	16	112	125	2,497	67
Austin, Tex.		44	342	712	331	2,757	155
Bakersfield, Calif.	2	46	48	443	334	1,356	307
Baltimore, Md.	54	813	2,403	3,842	3,543	7,165	4,739
Bangor, Maine		2	4	60	99	192	70
Barberton, Ohio	1	5	8	119	63	351	73
Baton Rouge, La.	19	27	129	670	463	1,124	318
Battle Creek, Mich.	1	14	17	245	111	245	79
Bay City, Mich.		4	9	216	65	231	201
Bayonne, N. J.	1	5	24	168	156	310	100
Beaumont, Tex.	3	31	331	697	226	1,412	253
Belleville, Ill.		6		153	49	184	27
Belleville, N. J.		4		63	10	62	53
Bellingham, Wash.		3		72	26	300	40
Belmont, Mass.		2	3	58	36	151	21
Beloit, Wis.	1	4	2	74	48	231	35
Berkeley, Calif.	3	63	59	577	173	1,338	171
Berwyn, Ill.		25	4	129	83	182	49
Bessemer, Ala.	4	18	145	133	24	207	26
Bethlehem, Pa.	2	4	5	131	117	42	44
Beverly, Mass.		1		51	53	122	39
Beverly Hills, Calif.	3	13	2	81	63	73	46
Billings, Mont.		6	2	126	163	1,108	89
Biloxi, Miss.	5	16	76	180	107	235	112
Binghamton, N. Y.	3	7	3	125	98	335	85
Birmingham, Ala.	60	153	307	1,696	1,065	2,658	1,057
Bloomfield, N. J.		4	3	72	29	332	23
Bloomington, Ill.	3	6	4	129	78	387	102
Bloomington, Ind.		7		120	99	475	68

Table 35.—Number of Selected Part I Offenses Known to the Police, 1957, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Boise, Idaho.....		14	3	2 142	2 171	486	97
Boston, Mass.....	21	307	451	2 377	2 781	5 384	5 102
Bremerton, Wash.....		5	3	72		610	46
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2	27	74	551	419	917	318
Bristol, Conn.....				54	83	121	46
Brockton, Mass.....	2	16	5	150	146	540	136
Brookline, Mass.....	1	9	1	163	78	392	132
Brownsville, Tex.....	2	4	31	129	2	638	106
Buffalo, N. Y.....	15	174	250	1 024	431	1 212	1 752
Burbank, Calif.....	1	40	42	456	342	812	331
Burlington, Iowa.....			1	51	12	318	16
Burlington, Vt.....		3		43	111	359	63
Butte, Mont.....	2	23	37	27	211	482	140
Cambridge, Mass.....		19		48	231	527	211
Camden, N. J.....	3	130	329	234	450	987	512
Canton, Ohio.....	2	5	6	321	404	1 337	338
Casper, Wyo.....	1	9	9	137	123	446	48
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	10	3	236	143	143	1 142	113
Champaign, Ill.....	1	12	6	104	104	519	53
Charleston, S. C.....	4	75	65	311	311	1 414	158
Charleston, W. Va.....	1	123	199	199	313	743	146
Charlotte, N. C.....	1	151	53	313	313	1 512	324
Charlottesville, Va.....		1	160	160	160	1 231	324
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1	177	1 206	112	112	1 237	324
Chelsea, Mass.....	1	1	119	58	58	93	58
Cheltenham, Pa.....		4	19	19	19	219	68
Chester, Pa.....			Only 7 months received				
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	2	15	4	110	110	9 000	113
Chicago, Ill.....	2	3 451	3 242	12 621	9 114	9 274	4 286
Chicago Heights, Ill.....	3	34	79	126	172	273	76
Chicopee, Mass.....		1	4	46	26	248	33
Cicero, Ill.....		1	2	337	27	310	131
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	230	230	1 475	1 022	3 903	463
Clarksburg, W. Va.....		1	117	117	1 022	1 022	2 263
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	2 770	47	2 344	1 022	12 726	2 463
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.....		11	139	139	139	39	11 373
Clifton, N. J.....	1	3	147	147	147	424	39
Clinton, Iowa.....		4	2	2	2	422	111
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	3	17	12	324	245	745	111
Columbia, Mo.....	1	1	9	105	4	319	41
Columbia, S. C.....	5	22	56	482	332	1 438	245
Columbus, Ga.....	4	114	362	114	114	436	109
Columbus, Ohio.....	11	369	2 364	1 335	1 335	4 561	574
Compton, Calif.....	3	105	1 110	1 110	328	1 436	632
Concord, Calif.....		3	117	117	328	397	33
Concord, N. H.....		1	1	39	37	125	14
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	1	5	56	1 171	154	1 329	358
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	1	20	20	121	121	150	54
Covington, Ky.....	3	13	5	120	215	324	251
Cranston, R. I.....		13	8	120	215	324	29
Culver City, Calif.....		37	17	130	213	477	105
Cumberland, Md.....	1	3	1	62	45	189	56
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.....		1	1	113	113	295	59
Dallas, Tex.....	66	373	446	3 330	815	8 039	1 025
Daly City, Calif.....	1	11	143	143	121	164	137
Danville, Ill.....	2	19	1	161	75	258	58
Danville, Va.....	1	54	111	111	105	463	154
Davenport, Iowa.....	11	510	265	510	265	1 179	156
Dayton, Ohio.....	25	153	241	1 330	404	799	338
Daytona Beach, Fla.....	3	30	72	361	337	738	73

See footnote at end of table.

Table 35.—Number of Selected Part I Offenses Known to the Police, 1957.
Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Dearborn, Mich.....		41	15	58	347	333	451
Decatur, Ill.....	4	23		4	342	343	204
Denver, Colo.....	18	17	87	4	231	243	128
Des Moines, Iowa.....	2	2	2	1	22	24	22
Des Plaines, Ill.....							19
Detroit, Mich.....	119	3 041	4 084	11 568	3 388	25 305	6 940
Dothan, Ala.....	1	1	5	1	5	47	3
Dubuque, Iowa.....		4		4	5	391	34
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	7	1	30	1 347	185
Durham, N. C.....	5	13	34	34	141	64	79
East Chicago, Ind.....	1	2	12	12	39	57	22
East Cleveland, Ohio.....		17	4	17	34	35	45
East Hartford, Conn.....		1	17	17	15	155	18
East Orange, N. J.....		3	3	123	115	313	44
East Providence, R. I.....							
East St. Louis, Ill.....	10	21	141	292	72	391	23
Easton, Pa.....		2	1	2	4	19	2
Eau Claire, Wis.....		2	2	2	3	14	7
El Cajon, Calif.....		1	3	1	18	114	4
El Paso, Tex.....	2	21	114	1 336	347	344	215
Elgin, Ill.....	1	2	2	5	2	2	21
Elizabeth, N. J.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	21
Elkhart, Ind.....	1	4		133	115	22	13
Elmhurst, Ill.....		5		143	22	22	13
Elmira, N. Y.....		9	5	153	22	22	22
Elvira, Ohio.....	1	1	10	10	10	10	10
Enid, Okla.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eric, Pa.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Euclid, Ohio.....							
Eugene, Oreg.....							
Eureka, Calif.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Evanston, Ill.....							
Evansville, Ind.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Everett, Mass.....							
Everett, Wash.....							
Fairmont, W. Va.....				No reports received			
Fall River, Mass.....							
Fargo, N. Dak.....							
Fayetteville, N. C.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ferndale, Mich.....							
Fitchburg, Mass.....							
Flint, Mich.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Font du Lac, Wis.....							
Fort Dodge, Iowa.....							
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Fort Smith, Ark.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Fort Worth, Tex.....	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Frammingham, Mass.....							
Freeport, Ill.....							
Freeport, N. Y.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fresno, Calif.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fullerton, Calif.....							
Gadsden, Ala.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Gainesville, Fla.....							
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Galveston, Tex.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Gardena, Calif.....							
Garfield, N. J.....							
Gary, Ind.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

Table 35.—Number of Selected Part I Offenses Known to the Police, 1957, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Mur- der, non- negli- gent man- slaugh- ter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ins or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Glendale, Calif.	1	43	12	638	412	1,624	304
Gloucester, Mass.			1	69	54	114	
Grand Forks, N. Dak.				72	45	288	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3	70	70	861	517	2,886	317
Granite City, Ill.		12	1	113	18	499	43
Great Falls, Mont.	2		5	128	116		117
Green Bay, Wis.			1	112	104		
Greensboro, N. C.	5	29	86	465	216	1,384	163
Greenville, Miss.	5	130	12	125	77	1,034	
Greenville, S. C.	13	10	10	573	310		183
Greenwich, Conn.	1		1		56	121	
Hackensack, N. J.		10	14	137	76	159	
Hagerstown, Md.		4		114	79	483	
Hamilton, N. J.		4	5	114	119	543	
Hamilton, Ohio	3	20	21	373	163	541	214
Hammond, Ind.	7	62	42	350	272	1,455	202
Hampton, Va.	2	15	15	312	312	1,443	
Hamtramck, Mich.		3	3	173	173	723	
Harrisburg, Pa.	3	12	12	1,032	529	2,822	433
Hartford, Conn.	12	12	12	1,032	529	2,822	433
Hattiesburg, Miss.	3						
Haverford, Pa.							
Haverhill, Mass.							
Hawthorne, Calif.	1	21	10	155	155	185	
Hayward, Calif.	2	9	11	173	173	828	155
Hazleton, Pa.		3	2	68	68	868	
Hempstead, N. Y.	5	11	17	143	143	158	
Hialeah, Fla.	1						
High Point, N. C.	2						
Highland Park, Mich.							
Only 3 months received							
Hoboken, N. J.	1	7	41	157	175	715	211
Holyoke, Mass.	1		1	157	175	715	211
Honolulu City, Hawaii	2	2	2	115	115	415	
Hot Springs, Ark.	3	14	14	115	115	165	
Houston, Tex.	136	157	153	7,029	2,304	7,029	2,304
Huntington, W. Va.	3	33	120	314	315	415	133
Huntington Park, Calif.							
Huntsville, Ala.	3						
Hutchinson, Kans.	1						
Independence, Mo.							
Indianapolis, Ind.	12	380	238	2,314	1,717	2,314	2,314
Inglewood, Calif.	3	30	19	115	115	415	
Iowa City, Iowa	1	4	2	34	34	115	
Irondequoit, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1	715	
Irvington, N. J.	10						
Ithaca, N. Y.	1						
Jackson, Mich.	1	4	38	153	153	415	
Jackson, Miss.	11	13	33	153	153	115	
Jackson, Tenn.	1	4	4	170	170	315	
Jacksonville, Fla.	34	405	274	2,170	1,628	2,170	2,170
Jamestown, N. Y.							
Jefferson City, Mo.							
Jersey City, N. J.	11	103	104	1,032	529	2,822	433
Johnson City, Tenn.	1						
Johnstown, Pa.							
Joliet, Ill.	2	25	20	157	113	1,241	116
Joplin, Mo.							
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1						
Kankakee, Ill.							
Kannapolis, N. C.	1						

Table 35.—Number of Selected Part I Offenses Known to the Police, 1957.
Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Kansas City, Kans.	7	137	95	621	110	1,681	837
Kansas City, Mo.	39	314	138	1,202	843	2,698	824
Kearny, N. J.			5	33	76	163	44
Kenosha, Wis.			6	127	53	590	96
Kettering, Ohio		2		109	25	179	31
Key West, Fla.	1	7	19	41	44	125	33
Kingston, N. Y.		1	10	101	39	91	
Knoxville, Tenn.	11	42	212	751	422	1,174	796
Kokomo, Ind.	1		10	192	119	524	112
La Crosse, Wis.	1	7	2	94	67	496	213
La Fayette, Ind.		9	9	211	136	732	26
La Grange, Ga.	3		13	97	52	187	
Laekawanna, N. Y.	1		13	111	48	159	
Lafayette, La.	3		3	111	111	213	
Lake Charles, La.	3		3	15	111	69	
Lakeland, Fla.	1	2	12	175	74	366	33
Lakewood, Ohio		15	12	207	45	356	32
Lancaster, Pa.		18	43	207	72	652	32
Lansing, Mich.	3	12	15	173	142	711	112
Laredo, Tex.			22	152	117	356	51
Laurel, Miss.	5		4	27	17	58	
Lawrence, Mass.	1		11	11	48	70	
Lawton, Okla.	10		13	23	14	74	
Lebanon, Pa.	1		2	12	8	37	
Lewiston, Maine		6	2	12	8	37	
Lexington, Ky.	9	54	25	224	222	1,085	
Lima, Ohio		13	17	174	155	479	
Lincoln, Nebr.		4	5	70	15	147	
Lincoln Park, Mich.				Only 1 month reported			
Linden, N. J.			8	136	6	371	46
Little Rock, Ark.	10		18	12	22	1,642	21
Lockport, N. Y.			12	12	22	179	
Long Beach, Calif.	6		12	12	22	4,179	1
Lorain, Ohio	1		2	12	12	37	
Los Angeles, Calif.	119	4,280	3,722	8,222	12,342	29,221	1,312
Louisville, Ky.	31	312	484	1,172	1,172	3,371	21
Lowell, Mass.	5	16	16	12	12	61	
Lower Merion, Pa.			12	12	12	300	
Lubbock, Tex.	12	43	33	12	12	145	
Lynchburg, Va.	6	11	12	12	12	96	
Lynn, Mass.	1	23	15	214	22	1,350	33
Lynwood, Calif.		24	15	12	12	491	
Macon, Ga.	19	30	13	12	12	749	112
Madison, Wis.	3	15	16	12	12	1,207	22
Malden, Mass.			2	12	12	340	
Manchester, N. H.	1			105	105	42	
Manhattan Beach, Calif.			5	212	105	134	
Manitowoc, Wis.	1			24	24	47	
Mansfield, Ohio	2		10	44	31	37	
Maplewood, N. J.			1				
Marion, Ind.	1	4	1	59	32	357	
Marion, Ohio	2	23	5	122	122	42	
Mason City, Iowa		1	1	70	52	255	
Massillon, Ohio		11	3	22	13	354	
Maywood, Ill.			2	22	6	154	
McKeesport, Pa.		18	29	190	103	232	
Medford, Mass.	1	10		120	120	400	
Melrose, Mass.				25	25	211	
Memphis, Tenn.	33	157	469	1,019	1,019	195	
Memo Park, Calif.	2	2	6	37	37	213	

See footnote at end of table.

Table 35.—Number of Selected Part I Offenses Known to the Police, 1957, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Merced, Calif.	1	19	29	90	23	419	47
Meriden, Conn.	1	1	3	152	140	200	72
Meridian, Miss.	3	4	58	149	71	396	61
Miami, Fla.	33	408	204	3,797	1,608	5,470	1,331
Miami Beach, Fla.	1	55	6	1,165	744	1,095	232
Michigan City, Ind.		10	1	55	85	235	39
Middletown, Conn.			6	75	66	115	27
Middletown, Ohio.		7	10	131	187	504	134
Milwaukee, Wis.	21	112	266	908	2,194	6,403	1,552
Minneapolis, Minn.	6	334	71	2,975	1,334	4,678	1,386
Mishawaka, Ind.	1	5	2	123	93	413	71
Mobile, Ala.	34	56	153	1,178	373	1,299	335
Modesto, Calif.	2	25	16	391	327	1,513	234
Moline, Ill.		8		128	53	354	61
Monroe, La.	4	5	5	156	71	710	71
Monrovia, Calif.	1	15	34	189	31	354	48
Montclair, N. J.	1	2	11	79	55	152	39
Montebello, Calif.		26	8	336	28	585	119
Montgomery, Ala.	18	47	162	811	351	762	245
Morgantown, W. Va.	1	1	1	32	25	136	11
Mount Lebanon, Pa.			1	49	54	78	13
Mount Vernon, N. Y.		15	13	134	204	381	92
Mountain View, Calif.		7		113	71	404	52
Muncie, Ind.	2	25	1	319	23	903	119
Muskegon, Mich.	1	8	1	219	179	736	91
Muskogee, Okla.		5	2	103	77	538	43
Nashua, N. H.			5	5	47	125	32
Nashville, Tenn.	37	113	103	1,156	800	1,831	597
National City, Calif.	1	12	35	230	121	578	87
New Albany, Ind.		7	4	95	95	423	39
New Bedford, Mass.	1	17	26	421	281	1,036	263
New Britain, Conn.		4	10	163	163	482	83
New Brunswick, N. J.	2	25	46	199	41	424	88
New Castle, Pa.		2		118	65	130	83
New Haven, Conn.	5	26	66	606	256	1,015	275
New Kensington, Pa.		2	5	15	29	96	19
New London, Conn.	1		10	103	90	290	55
New Orleans, La.	48	730	474	3,910	2,494	4,378	4,621
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1	16	44	186	192	302	102
New York, N. Y.	314	4,849	19,467	65,654	43,319	31,752	12,607
Newark, N. J.	43	885	736	5,158	2,323	4,177	3,111
Newark, Ohio.		1	1	63	79	439	56
Newburgh, N. Y.	1	6	5	123	114	271	52
Newport, Ky.	2	10	11	85	84	135	112
Newport, R. I.		9	8	143	7	478	77
Newport News, Va.	12	42	103	310	453	890	142
Newton, Mass.	2	9	7	359	305	960	85
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	39	57	376	323	717	263
Norfolk, Va.	21	128	743	2,223	1,139	3,440	1,094
Norman, Okla.		1		70	114	286	38
Norristown, Pa.		5	6	56	47	108	31
North Bergen, N. J.	1	6	9	151	95	119	43
North Little Rock, Ark.				Only 1 month received			
Northampton, Mass.		1		29	35	57	18
Norwalk, Conn.	2	6	36	194	139	331	112
Norwich, Conn.		4	8	53	42	129	33
Norwood, Ohio.		9	1	82	55	217	31
Nutley, N. J.	1	1	1	75	75	143	37
Oak Park, Ill.		17	3	195	23	190	66
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	1	1	19	55	24	209	5

Table 35.—Number of Selected Part I Offenses Known to the Police, 1957, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Mur- der, non- negli- gent man- slaugh- ter	Rob- bery	Acci- dented assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Oakland, Calif.	23	522	602	2,637	550	7,358	1,428
Odessa, Tex.	4	16	33	393	226	936	43
Ordan, Utah	3	33	24	302	217	1,262	181
Oklahoma City, Okla.	9	118	110	2,537	1,779	4,070	993
Omaha, Neb.	13	78	87	711	199	1,655	749
Ontario, Calif.		6	17	243	170	686	119
Orange, N. J.		12	23	191	97	191	79
Orlando, Fla.	4	27	210	672	398	935	183
Oshkosh, Wis.	1	2		132	79	802	31
Ottumwa, Iowa		5	6	84	70	348	32
Owensboro, Ky.		10	21	233	178	533	78
Oxnard, Calif.	12	9	12	180	189	517	91
Padueneh, Ky.	12	14	27	207	75	357	44
Palo Alto, Calif.		7	2	117	205	949	108
Panama City, Fla.	3	4	2	92	94	198	21
Park Forest, Ill.			2	15	27	310	13
Park Ridge, Ill.	3	3	2	12	12	17	6
Parkersburg, W. Va.		2		71	41	207	48
Parma, Ohio		7		123	35	168	27
Pasadena, Calif.	6	47	79	926	642	1,982	224
Pasadena, N. J.	5	18	48	257	142	194	26
Paterson, N. J.	4	73	133	888	113	619	352
Pawtucket, R. I.	1	10	5	167	94	517	26
Pekin, Ill.		4	1	67	34	150	13
Pensacola, Fla.	4	12	135	424	218	1,014	296
Peoria, Ill.	4	86	90	596	326	1,961	409
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1	6	21	129	176	365	48
Petersburg, Va.	6	24	117	160	302	238	79
Philadelphia, Pa.	135	2,215	3,146	10,381	3,378	9,723	4,003
Phoenix, Ariz.	16	127	234	1,193	1,182	2,743	1,029
Pine Bluff, Ark.	4	13	31	141	59	338	54
Pittsburgh, Pa.	25	627	520	3,926	2,103	3,017	2,340
Pittsfield, Mass.		2	3	102	79	261	31
Plainfield, N. J.	3	12	6	137	89	388	60
Pocastello, Idaho	3	9	5	137	101	456	42
Pomona, Calif.	4	36	28	411	271	725	194
Pontiac, Mich.	6	48	85	320	176	818	145
Port Arthur, Tex.	7	9	29	139	78	422	57
Port Huron, Mich.		14	6	121	39	601	35
Portland, Maine	1	14	24	240	251	1,110	171
Portland, Ore.	20	327	179	2,500	1,762	5,428	1,309
Portsmouth, Ohio	2	30	6	341	212	719	65
Portsmouth, Va.	6	63	125	448	331	909	242
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.		1	25	127	98	371	41
Prichard, Ala.	2	12	7	106	39	35	25
Providence, R. I.	4	55	144	1,622	915	2,461	793
Provo, Utah		2	1	38	16	505	22
Pueblo, Colo.		16	4	325	271	1,188	311
Quincy, Ill.	1	15	1	59	104	304	29
Quincy, Mass.		1	4	229	121	572	122
Racine, Wis.	1	12	18	243	94	1,062	109
Raleigh, N. C.	9	24	530	341	210	849	110
Rapid City, S. Dak.		3		29	24	346	8
Reading, Pa.	1	11	8	275	205	819	107
Redlands, Calif.		7	8	127	99	398	32
Redondo Beach, Calif.	1	22	19	495	258	925	137
Redwood City, Calif.	1	12	16	137	202	508	158
Reno, Nev.	1	52	22	415	273	883	290
Revere, Mass.	2	6		157	51	243	145
Richmond, Calif.	3	66	75	521	179	1,570	141

Table 35.—Number of Selected Part I Offenses Known to the Police, 1957, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Richmond, Ind.	3	11	10	237	233	348	70
Richmond, Va.	31	273	373	1,972	554	3,973	1,213
Riverside, Calif.	5	24	37	452	401	1,487	163
Roanoke, Va.	3	37	103	382	288	1,132	194
Rochester, Minn.	1	1	1	4	33	343	51
Rochester, N. Y.	6	41	62	1,135	651	3,043	305
Rock Island, Ill.	1	12	5	182	198	543	95
Rockford, Ill.	1	21	24	288	208	751	118
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1	1	93	113	73	376	37
Rome, Ga.	3	6	42	82	36	183	53
Rome, N. Y.	1	1	1	41	63	212	43
Roswell, N. Mex.	3	7	18	95	111	407	31
Royal Oak, Mich.	1	20	17	341	89	3,890	188
Sacramento, Calif.	9	240	77	1,262	1,328	3,557	943
Saginaw, Mich.	6	28	100	191	173	1,453	139
Salem, Mass.	1	1	16	41	43	281	35
Salem, Ore.	1	6	4	194	133	744	73
Salina, Kans.	2	1	21	112	63	449	49
Salt Lake City, Utah	7	137	97	1,212	783	3,914	471
San Angelo, Tex.	2	1	64	311	180	589	87
San Antonio, Tex.	36	177	344	3,233	1,000	5,594	2,006
San Bernardino, Calif.	5	47	129	1,000	881	1,574	302
San Diego, Calif.	9	278	278	1,828	1,000	5,182	1,496
San Francisco, Calif.	33	1,072	1,072	5,730	2,900	11,213	3,446
San Jose, Calif.	1	21	35	130	100	3,243	45
San Leandro, Calif.	1	21	9	39	33	184	4
San Mateo, Calif.	1	16	17	92	82	1,303	198
Sandusky, Ohio	1	5	23	23	23	1,000	1
Santa Ana, Calif.	1	30	20	243	133	1,130	133
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1	13	45	124	93	918	4
Santa Clara, Calif.	1	10	7	16	14	303	41
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1	10	14	117	141	1,010	21
Santa Monica, Calif.	1	13	45	133	111	1,000	447
Savannah, Ga.	13	123	274	133	133	1,013	103
Schenectady, N. Y.	1	7	9	151	133	16	103
Seranton, Pa.	1	1	11	11	2	13	13
Seattle, Wash.	13	52	92	4,772	2,000	7,511	1,000
Selma, Ala.	1	1	6	6	6	33	33
Shaker Heights, Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sharon, Pa.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheboygan, Wis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shreveport, La.	18	33	33	333	133	1,323	223
Sioux City, Iowa	1	12	6	6	6	1,323	223
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Skokie, Ill.	1	17	12	117	117	2,233	323
Somerville, Mass.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Bend, Ind.	5	31	31	344	344	1,010	213
South Gate, Calif.	1	43	29	43	43	2,233	323
South San Francisco, Calif.	1	4	4	4	4	2,233	323
Spartanburg, S. C.	6	21	21	182	173	612	312
Spokane, Wash.	5	81	35	750	100	2,000	200
Springfield, Ill.	3	23	46	130	130	1,000	100
Springfield, Mass.	1	6	25	25	113	1,000	100
Springfield, Mo.	3	16	14	361	146	603	111
Springfield, Ohio	1	19	18	217	110	603	60
St. Cloud, Minn.	1	1	1	33	33	33	33
St. Joseph, Mo.	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
St. Louis, Mo.	92	150	150	7,000	3,000	15,000	5,000
St. Paul, Minn.	5	194	46	1,546	3,000	4,439	1,000
St. Petersburg, Fla.	12	48	45	333	333	1,333	133

See footnote at end of table.

Table 35.—Number of Selected Part I Offenses Known to the Police, 1957, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Stamford, Conn.....	1	21	33	450	26	42	95
Staubenville, Ohio.....	1	29	32	332	78	51	29
Stockton, Calif.....	5	146	59	704	141	1,013	483
Stratford, Conn.....		4	4	108	128	103	49
Sunnyvale, Calif.....	1	5	3	107	110	346	30
Superior, Wis.....		5	2	12	39	32	47
Syracuse, N. Y.....	1	65	22	151	39	32	47
Tacoma, Wash.....	2	79	38	147	119	101	39
Tallahassee, Fla.....	4	7	1	137	33	340	39
Tampa, Fla.....	19	145	33	1,727	205	2,046	262
Taunton, Mass.....		1	2	19	22	15	13
Teaneck, N. J.....		4	2	13	22	15	13
Temple, Tex.....	5	13	47	133	22	15	13
Terre Haute, Ind.....	1	27	12	126	22	15	13
Toledo, Ohio.....	13	276	115	1,322	1,224	2,747	359
Topeka, Kans.....	8	43	47	30	17	12	7
Torrance, Calif.....		39	25	47	37	14	13
Torrington, Conn.....		1	3	1	1	1	1
Trenton, N. J.....	3	72	118	127	212	121	121
Troy, N. Y.....		15	12	12	21	12	12
Tucson, Ariz.....	12	53	37	137	17	12	12
Tulsa, Okla.....		105	131	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017
Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Tyler, Tex.....	2	3	5	12	12	12	12
Union, N. J.....		12	10	12	12	12	12
Union City, N. J.....	1	6	15	12	12	12	12
University City, Mo.....	1	10	1	12	12	12	12
Upper Darby, Pa.....		4	42	12	12	12	12
Utica, N. Y.....		6	6	12	12	12	12
Vallejo, Calif.....	2	21	14	111	126	2,274	131
Valley Stream, N. Y.....							
Vancouver, Wash.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Ventura, Calif.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Vicksburg, Miss.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Waco, Tex.....	10	41	7	147	147	1,424	1,424
Waltham, Mass.....		9	7	151	151	47	47
Warren, Ohio.....	1	32	23	145	145	27	27
Warwick, R. I.....							
Warwick, Va.....	5	77	97	3,057	1,249	2,808	1,249
Washington, D. C.....	28	77	2,708	3,057	1,249	2,808	1,249
Washington, Pa.....		12		53	32	13	13
Waterbury, Conn.....		2	13	13	13	13	13
Waterloo, Iowa.....	3	15	14	15	15	15	15
Watertown, Mass.....		3	3	3	3	3	3
Watertown, N. Y.....	1	9	13	13	13	13	13
Waukegan, Ill.....	1	44	54	149	111	45	102
Wausau, Wis.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Wauwatosa, Wis.....	1	1		104	88	345	345
West Allis, Wis.....	1	4	5	5	5	5	5
West Hartford, Conn.....		3	1	3	3	104	104
West Haven, Conn.....	1	2		12	54	113	113
West Mifflin, Pa.....	3	3		3	3	3	3
West New York, N. J.....							
West Orange, N. J.....							
West Palm Beach, Fla.....	4	10	47	26	144	616	633
Weymouth, Mass.....							
Wheeling, W. Va.....	2	18	22	78	141	62	62
White Plains, N. Y.....	1	15	35	167	27	27	27
Whittier, Calif.....	1	9		23	30	23	23
Wichita, Kans.....	11	106	275	1,611	24	2,827	451

See footnote at end of table

Table 35.—Number of Selected Part I Offenses Known to the Police, 1957,
Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Mur- der, non- negli- gent man- slaugh- ter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny— <i>theft</i>		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Wichita Falls, Tex.	5	25	101	497	211	2,097	232
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2	7	11	120	102	234	81
Wilkesburg, Pa.		4	6	129	46	233	52
Williamsport, Pa.		9	2	192	109	432	51
Wilmington, Del.	11	71	34	665	409	1,435	285
Wilmington, N. C.	8	29	254	368	166	713	134
Winona, Minn.				42	24	108	9
Winston-Salem, N. C.	17	1	201	533	187	975	179
Woodbridge, N. J.		3	5	132	101	197	37
Woonsocket, R. I.	1	7	3	132	92	222	125
Worcester, Mass.	7	43	17	1,066	459	1,472	527
Wyandotte, Mich.		8	3	105	77	502	143
Yakima, Wash.	1	23	19	375	182	1,908	119
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	18	39	230	115	1,173	244
York, Pa.	1	14	37	311	149	637	122
Youngstown, Ohio.	17	111	23	556	228	1,138	330
Zanesville, Ohio.		10	2	181	114	386	84

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

² Some unfounded complaints were included as offenses. The department's reporting procedures are being revised.

³ The crime reporting for the city indicated does not meet acceptable standards established by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Number of Selected Part I Offenses Known to the Police in Jurisdictions Outside the United States

Police agencies in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and the Isthmus of Panama contributed crime figures for the year 1957. For selected part I classifications, the offenses known to the police in these areas are presented in table 36.

Figures received from law-enforcement agencies outside the 48 states are not used in the compilation of summary data in other tables of this bulletin.

Table 36.—Number of Selected Part I Offenses Known to the Police in Jurisdictions Outside the United States, 1957

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
Anchorage City.....	2	10	10	172	215	435	159
Department of Territorial Police.....	10	23	60	196	368	295	386
First judicial division (Juneau).....	5	1	14	14	17	9	1
Juneau City.....		1	3	23	2	30	9
Guam: Agaña.....							
	1	6	16	135	55	196	41
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County.....	1		2	234	57	365	125
Honolulu City.....	8	39	2,015	2,015	894	4,024	1,115
Honolulu County.....	4	3	2,416	329	292	1,245	123
Kauai County.....	4	1	79	79	9	216	23
Mauai County.....	1	1	8	162	14	591	24
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone.....							
	2	14	10	296	93	724	13

Supplemental Crime Data

Some part I offenses are analyzed in supplemental reports forwarded by police in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Supplemental reports from 445 cities are summarized in table 37.

Trend

These 445 cities reported a 2.7 percent rise in offenses of rape in 1957. This is slightly below the 3.7 percent increase reported by the 2,585 cities represented in tables 25 and 26. Almost 57 percent of the offenses of rape in the 445 cities were forcible in character; however, forcible offenses, as contrasted with statutory offenses (victim under the age of consent) increased only seven tenths of one percent while the statutory crimes increased 5.5 percent. Beginning with the January, 1958, reports, statutory rape is excluded from the part I offenses.

Robberies increased 8.4 percent in the 445 cities and this agrees with the 8.1 rise reported by 2,585 cities (tables 25 and 26). Businesses, as a group, were attacked 7.2 percent more times in 1957 than in 1956. There were seven less bank robberies in 1957 in the 445 reporting cities. Armed and strong-armed robberies of victims at residences increased 8.4 percent while such incidents on the streets (highway) rose 10.3 percent.

Burglaries in the nighttime and in the daylight hours increased in 1957. Nonresidence structures, accounting for 60.7 of the burglaries, increased 13.8 percent, while residence burglaries rose 6.8 percent.

An analysis of larcenies by types shows decreases in two categories. Offenses of pocket-picking, comprising less than one percent of the larceny problem, declined 3.5 percent while thefts of bicycles, which make up almost 15 percent of total thefts, decreased 2.6 percent. Closely related to robberies, purse-snatchings rose 9.1 percent. Shop-liftings increased 13.9 percent and thefts of accessories and other articles from autos increased 7.7 percent.

Of the 177,165 autos stolen in 445 cities, 164,988 or 93.1 percent were recovered in 1957.

Table 37.—*Offense Analysis, Trends, 1956-57*

[445 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 39,957,313]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1956	1957	
Rape:			
TOTAL.....	10,385	10,677	+2.7
Forceful.....	6,004	6,045	+0.7
Statutory.....	4,381	4,632	+5.5
Robbery:			
TOTAL.....	44,205	47,902	+8.4
Highway.....	23,504	25,921	+10.3
Commercial house.....	11,151	11,499	+3.1
Oil station.....	2,047	2,379	+16.7
Chain store.....	1,882	1,241	-34.7
Residence.....	3,544	3,841	+8.4
Bank.....	149	142	-4.7
Miscellaneous.....	2,928	2,882	-1.5
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
TOTAL.....	296,352	328,791	+10.9
Residence (dwelling):			
Night.....	67,240	71,612	+6.5
Day.....	33,791	37,631	+11.1
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Night.....	159,915	179,841	+12.6
Day.....	18,496	19,707	+6.5
Larceny— <i>theft</i> (except auto theft, by value):			
TOTAL.....	769,534	821,158	+6.7
\$50 and over.....	201,864	219,982	+9.0
\$5 to \$50.....	459,167	484,875	+5.6
Under \$5.....	111,503	116,298	+4.3
Larceny— <i>theft</i> (by type):			
TOTAL.....	769,534	821,158	+6.7
Pocket-picking.....	8,048	7,750	-3.5
Purse-snatching.....	12,426	13,392	+7.8
Shoplifting.....	34,328	33,127	-3.5
Thefts from autos (except accessories):	117,471	128,193	+9.1
Auto accessories.....	239,117	224,174	-6.3
Bicycles.....	121,962	118,865	-2.5
All others.....	259,111	259,636	+0.2
Auto theft:			
Stolen.....	161,922	177,195	+9.4
Recovered.....	151,705	164,988	+8.8

Property Loss, by Crime

An average loss of \$199 for crimes against property was reported by 442 cities as shown in table 38. In the individual classes, average losses ranged from a low of \$68 for larceny-theft to a high of \$859 for auto theft. In the other two crimes of this type losses averaged \$202 in robberies and \$171 in burglaries.

Losses to auto thieves represented 55.5 percent of the property loss in the reporting cities due to the part I crimes against property.

Table 38.—Value of Property Stolen, by Type of Crime, 1957

[442 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 59,173,553. Values rounded off]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
TOTAL	1,364,678	\$271,833,274	\$199
Robbery.....	47,611	9,640,887	202
Burglary.....	325,646	55,576,918	171
Larceny—theft.....	818,770	55,682,781	68
Auto theft.....	173,651	150,952,688	869

Loss and Recovery Valuations, by Type of Property

Police recovered stolen property valued at 58 cents for every dollar's worth of property stolen in 1957, according to the reports of 433 cities, table 39.

Over 93 percent of the valuation of stolen autos was recovered in 1957. Police effected a recovery of 15.2 percent of stolen property other than automobiles.

Table 39.—Value of Property Stolen and Value of Property Recovered, by Type of Property, 1957

[433 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 56,622,564. Values rounded off]

Type of property	Value of property		Percent recovered
	Stolen	Recovered	
TOTAL	\$261,454,334	\$151,776,516	58.1
Currency, notes, etc.....	28,231,364	3,011,566	10.7
Jewelry and precious metals.....	21,423,913	1,954,801	9.2
Furs.....	7,406,345	460,822	6.2
Clothing.....	11,012,420	1,185,416	10.9
Locally stolen automobiles.....	143,843,569	133,907,494	93.1
Miscellaneous.....	49,496,323	11,256,357	22.7

Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested

Source

Arrest records of city police are the source of information in this section. Arrest records do not refer to the number of offenses known. Data in the preceding sections of this issue relate to offenses known to the police.

Arrest information is reported by city police for part II as well as part I classifications. Offenses known data in previous sections are limited to the part I classifications. Each reporting agency limits its entries about arrests to arrests for violations occurring within its jurisdiction. Arrests for violations occurring outside its jurisdiction are excluded from its report.

Trends, 1956-57

Reports from 1,220 cities for 1956 and 1957, when compared, reflect a 4.3 percent increase in total arrests. In these same cities, arrests of persons under the age of 18 increased 9.8 percent.

A build-up of percentage increases with 1952 as the base year indicates that the population group aged 10-17 has increased 22 percent while in reporting cities arrests of persons under 18 have increased 55 percent. Assuming that the population increase for the country is representative of the population change in the reporting cities, it may be observed that on a percentage basis arrests of young persons have increased two and one-half times faster than the population of young people. Source of population figures for 1950 and 1957: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25.

Arrests of persons under 18 increased 16.0 percent in cities under 25,000 and 8.1 percent in cities of 25,000 or more. Arrests in all age groups increased 5.9 percent in smaller cities and 3.9 percent in the larger population centers.

These trend figures do not represent all arrests in the United States but are limited to the arrests by 1,220 reporting police departments representing a total city population of 35,978,853 (1950 decennial census figures). Reports from identical cities were compared for 1956 and 1957 to obtain the trend information.

Table 40.—*Arrest Trends, 1956-57*

[Population figures from 1950 decennial census]

	Total—1,220 cities: total population 35,978,853	Over 25,000— 256 cities: population 27,010,544	2,500 to 25,000— 964 cities: population 8,968,009
Total arrests:			
1956.....	1,752,326	1,437,351	344,977
1957.....	1,559,196	1,493,867	365,333
Change.....	+76,968	+56,512	+20,456
Percent change.....	+4.3	+3.9	+5.9
Under 18:			
1956.....	205,690	163,733	44,957
1957.....	229,187	177,038	52,149
Change.....	+20,497	+13,305	+7,192
Percent change.....	+9.8	+8.1	+16.0

Number of Arrests, 1957

Police in 1,473 cities reported total arrests of 2,068,677 for violations within their jurisdictions in 1957. Traffic violations other than driving while intoxicated are not included in the figures. Data in table 41 do not represent all arrests but are limited to cities which had 40,176,369 inhabitants at the last decennial census, 1950.

Age of Persons Arrested, 1957. An examination of the distribution of 2,068,677 arrests in 1,473 cities by age groups, tables 41 and 42, reflects that 253,817 of these, or 12.3 percent, were of individuals who had not yet reached their eighteenth birthday at the time of arrest, and 39.0 percent of these were under the age of 15.

Although youths under 18 account for only 12.3 percent of arrests for all age groups, they make up 47.2 percent of the arrests for the part I crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking or entering, larceny-theft and auto theft. The extent of the participation of youths in crime for the part I classes is weighted by arrests for crimes against property.

Persons under 18 represented 53.1 percent of all arrests for the part I crimes of robbery, burglary-breaking or entering, larceny-theft, and auto theft, but only 10.3 percent of all arrests for the part I crimes against the person of murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault.

The participation of youths under 18 in the part I property crimes was highest in auto thefts where they represented 67.6 percent of all arrests. Of all arrests for burglary-breaking or entering, youths under 18 represented 54.8 percent. Similarly, they were subjects of arrest in 51.3 percent of all arrests for larceny-theft (other than auto). Youths under 18 accounted for 26.4 percent of the arrests for robbery.

Table 41.—Arrests by Age Groups, 1957; 1,473 Cities Over 2,500 in Population

[Total population 10,176,369, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	TOTAL	Age																		Not known
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over		
TOTAL	2,068,877	98,927	48,342	55,454	51,094	51,032	48,645	45,295	50,751	50,106	48,231	50,769	231,019	217,731	211,988	215,309	185,882	342,050	610	
Criminal homicide:																				
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,007	31	19	36	47	43	46	49	53	50	60	65	309	312	271	195	118	273	-----	
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,235	2	5	28	39	31	59	43	51	46	36	17	178	178	162	99	81	159	-----	
Robbery	11,820	939	602	715	838	771	746	643	699	615	471	501	1,753	1,131	612	3,633	2,490	1,471	2,062	1
Aggravated assault	23,266	661	401	546	510	586	639	613	708	712	715	966	3,897	3,612	3,033	2,490	1,991	6,088	14	
Other assaults	81,749	1,899	1,013	1,453	1,687	1,833	2,055	2,150	2,500	2,880	2,901	3,311	11,735	13,880	10,812	7,939	1,991	6,088	-----	
Burglary—breaking or entering	51,398	11,217	1,055	5,128	3,879	2,881	2,168	1,716	1,519	1,369	1,268	1,117	4,112	2,732	1,804	1,131	690	700	9	
Larceny— theft	192,476	26,795	8,723	9,671	7,356	1,981	3,675	2,781	2,370	2,695	1,838	1,838	7,421	6,256	4,813	3,621	2,817	5,181	55	
Auto theft	29,121	6,875	5,666	5,073	3,071	1,760	1,173	867	997	611	475	420	1,334	968	591	317	117	166	8	
Embezzlement and fraud	16,163	110	79	101	131	176	229	284	401	181	510	555	2,988	3,185	2,579	1,761	1,176	4,393	2	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,809	527	217	267	238	262	169	122	130	125	99	111	391	361	327	221	111	222	-----	
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,288	133	108	191	221	252	291	273	281	367	312	336	1,552	1,496	1,067	612	389	486	2	
Rape	4,763	163	168	253	318	421	418	339	362	275	233	187	672	399	251	138	69	123	-----	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	12,094	11	17	25	69	227	311	111	561	650	716	680	2,962	2,071	1,579	911	689	775	3	
Other sex offenses	29,968	1,331	691	735	657	588	668	583	690	781	679	731	3,289	2,727	2,229	1,561	1,477	1,851	-----	
Narcotic drug laws	7,277	17	17	56	129	193	231	281	358	339	398	416	2,033	1,251	316	253	285	-----		
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	10,801	813	551	783	821	866	796	652	682	655	580	605	2,119	2,660	1,650	1,076	805	1,139	1	
Offenses against family and children	22,444	59	11	58	131	397	428	516	666	822	868	802	1,615	1,363	3,360	2,396	1,376	1,475	1	
Liquor laws	43,317	570	942	2,369	3,301	3,578	3,099	2,443	864	780	760	728	3,614	1,067	3,090	3,095	5,381	4		
Driving while intoxicated	101,029	15	18	178	451	879	1,267	1,653	2,569	2,690	2,718	3,081	11,260	15,878	15,251	13,191	11,082	15,683	1	
Disorderly conduct	241,181	8,106	1,197	6,122	7,211	9,162	8,691	7,601	9,195	8,761	8,015	8,014	31,971	32,111	27,931	21,053	15,697	23,597	10	
Drunkennes	832,289	589	835	1,950	3,405	6,073	7,311	8,281	12,333	12,675	12,868	11,550	77,159	102,258	117,973	118,818	111,763	223,059	332	
Vagrancy	69,520	811	705	1,387	1,892	2,216	1,911	1,612	1,681	1,701	1,582	1,516	6,720	7,026	7,192	7,312	7,231	17,011	7	
Gambling	50,482	107	125	191	190	376	421	529	819	919	1,011	1,073	6,728	7,595	7,112	6,967	5,496	10,731	7	
Suspicion	81,915	3,739	2,378	3,818	6,067	5,523	4,736	4,067	3,896	3,610	3,202	2,978	11,029	9,191	6,616	4,665	3,379	1,993	-----	
All other offenses	229,742	31,312	12,872	11,069	11,510	7,919	7,260	6,108	6,069	6,106	5,813	5,078	21,496	22,821	19,577	16,362	11,587	10,952	157	

Table 42.—Number and Percentage of Arrests of Persons Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 Years of Age, 1957: 1,473 Cities Over 2,500 in Population

[Total population 40,176,369, based on 1950 decennial census]

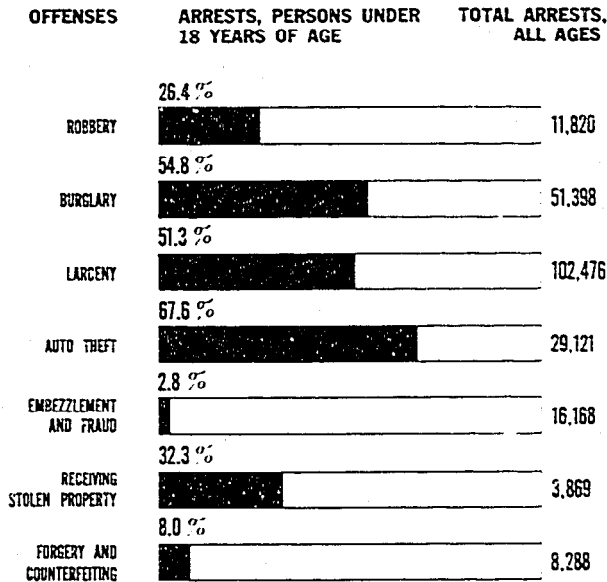
Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percentage			
	TOTAL	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25
TOTAL	2,068,677	258,917	399,689	599,551	12.3	19.3	29.0
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,007	133	271	499	6.5	13.5	24.3
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,238	74	201	371	6.0	15.2	30.8
Robbery.....	11,620	3,124	5,287	7,403	26.4	44.7	64.3
Aggravated assault.....	23,266	12,091	3,929	7,030	9.0	16.9	30.2
Other assaults.....	51,749	6,052	12,090	23,747	7.1	14.8	28.1
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	51,398	28,179	34,974	40,217	54.8	68.0	78.2
Larceny—theft.....	162,476	32,559	63,993	72,176	51.3	62.1	70.4
Auto theft.....	29,121	19,682	23,472	25,648	67.6	85.6	88.1
Embezzlement and fraud.....	16,168	454	1,142	3,095	2.8	7.1	13.1
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	3,569	1,249	1,733	2,390	32.3	44.8	56.9
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	5,285	639	1,478	2,744	8.0	17.8	33.1
Rape.....	4,780	932	2,110	3,167	19.5	44.1	65.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	12,694	122	1,194	3,744	1.0	8.7	29.5
Other sex offenses.....	20,969	3,477	3,256	8,137	16.3	25.1	38.8
Narcotic drug laws.....	7,277	219	927	2,558	3.0	12.7	34.5
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	16,564	2,998	5,192	7,524	17.8	39.6	45.6
Offenses against family and children.....	22,444	280	1,660	4,918	1.3	7.4	21.9
Liquor laws.....	43,347	7,125	16,245	19,437	16.4	37.5	44.8
Driving while intoxicated.....	101,099	665	4,476	15,444	.7	4.4	15.3
Disorderly conduct.....	241,157	26,029	51,813	85,805	10.8	21.5	35.6
Drunkenness.....	532,283	6,179	28,450	80,877	.8	3.4	9.7
Vagrancy.....	69,320	4,705	10,504	17,017	6.8	15.1	24.5
Gambling.....	50,462	615	1,944	5,756	1.2	3.9	11.5
Suspicion.....	64,645	15,972	30,238	43,924	18.9	35.7	51.4
All other offenses.....	229,742	69,703	91,290	115,787	30.3	29.7	30.4

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE



PERCENT OF TOTAL ARRESTS CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

CALENDAR YEAR 1957



1,473 CITIES ---- TOTAL POPULATION 40,176,369

FBI CHART

Figure 14.

Sex of Persons Arrested, 1957. Arrests in 1,473 cities by sex of the offenders are shown in table 43. The table shows the number of such arrests reported by police together with the percent distribution. These figures do not represent total arrests in the United States but are limited to cities with a total population of 40,176,369 according to the 1950 decennial census.

Table 43.—Distribution of Arrests by Sex, 1957: 1,473 Cities Over 2,500 in Population

[Total population 40,176,369, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
TOTAL	2,068,677	1,848,725	219,952	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:						
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,007	1,434	573	.1	.1	.2
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,238	1,124	114	.1	.1	(1)
Robbery.....	11,820	11,324	496	.6	.6	.2
Aggravated assault.....	23,266	19,201	4,065	1.1	1.0	1.8
Other assaults.....	51,749	33,969	17,780	3.9	4.0	3.5
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	51,398	50,195	1,203	2.5	2.7	.5
Larceny— theft.....	102,476	97,888	4,588	5.0	4.8	6.2
Auto theft.....	29,121	27,878	1,243	1.4	1.5	.1
Embezzlement and fraud.....	16,168	15,273	895	.8	.7	1.1
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	3,569	3,260	309	.2	.2	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	5,268	4,928	340	.4	.4	.6
Rape.....	4,780	4,780	0	.2	.3	0
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	12,694	8,908	3,786	.6	.2	4.0
Other sex offenses.....	20,968	16,654	4,314	1.0	.9	2.2
Narcotic drug laws.....	7,277	6,142	1,135	.3	.3	.5
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	16,664	15,992	672	.8	.9	.4
Offenses against family and children.....	22,444	20,433	2,011	1.1	1.1	.9
Liquor laws.....	43,347	35,910	7,437	2.1	1.9	3.4
Driving while intoxicated.....	101,099	96,096	5,003	4.9	5.2	2.3
Disorderly conduct.....	241,167	201,562	39,605	11.7	10.9	18.0
Drunkenness.....	532,266	378,848	153,418	40.2	41.6	27.8
Vagrancy.....	69,320	62,784	6,536	3.4	3.4	3.1
Gambling.....	50,422	45,364	5,058	2.4	2.5	2.3
Suspicion.....	24,645	23,612	1,033	4.1	4.1	3.7
All other offenses.....	229,742	193,028	36,714	11.1	10.6	15.7

(1) Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Race of Persons Arrested, 1957. Arrests in 1,473 cities by race of the offenders are shown in table 44. These figures do not represent total arrests in the United States but are limited to reporting cities which had a total population of 40,176,369 according to the 1950 decennial census.

Table 44.—Arrests by Race, 1957: 1,473 Cities Over 2,500 in Population

[Total population 40,176,369, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	TOTAL	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japa- nese	All others
TOTAL	2,068,677	1,405,967	616,023	37,715	267	273	5,427
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent man- slaughter.....	2,007	761	1,225	4	1	1	15
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,235	973	254	3			8
Robbery.....	11,820	5,517	6,158	66	1	1	77
Aggravated assault.....	23,268	8,041	15,045	78	2	5	95
Other assaults.....	51,749	41,746	39,316	342	6	4	235
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	51,395	36,058	14,989	182	4	5	153
Larceny— theft.....	102,476	70,701	30,826	591	24	19	345
Auto theft.....	29,121	23,095	5,716	221	2	2	85
Embezzlement and fraud.....	16,168	13,030	3,037	43	3	7	48
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	3,869	2,572	1,283	19	2		13
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	5,255	6,925	1,307	35	1		20
Rape.....	4,730	2,623	2,087	20	1	2	47
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	12,694	7,320	5,054	82	1	2	35
Other sex offenses.....	20,965	14,492	6,226	115	10	8	117
Narcotic drug laws.....	7,277	3,092	4,108	18	13		46
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	16,564	7,814	8,823	89	4	3	91
Offenses against family and children.....	22,444	14,624	7,639	66	1	2	112
Liquor laws.....	43,347	26,839	16,000	359	8	6	115
Driving while intoxicated.....	101,099	84,074	15,776	84	4	16	365
Disorderly conduct.....	241,167	141,057	97,628	1,673	29	20	790
Drunkenness.....	832,268	610,651	188,323	30,025	42	103	3,723
Vagrancy.....	69,520	51,679	16,248	1,230	9	13	291
Gambling.....	50,482	12,923	37,162	11	45	27	323
Suspicion.....	94,645	53,789	39,277	395	6	4	206
All other offenses.....	229,742	162,921	64,511	1,235	47	23	1,005

Reporting Area

Contributors

There was a 3.2 percent increase in the number of law-enforcement agencies which contributed one or more crime reports during 1957. The 6,595 contributors in 1956 increased to 6,808 in 1957. There were 3,857 city police departments, 2,666 sheriffs, 14 state police, 259 law-enforcement agencies in rural townships and villages and 12 agencies in territories and other regions administered by the United States which contributed in 1957 under the program. The populations represented by the 12 agencies outside the forty-eight States are not included in the percentage of population coverage mentioned below. It should be noted that increases in the number of contributors do not account for the increase in crime.

Identical contributors are represented in each period in the comparisons of figures for one or more years in the tables relating to trends.

City and Rural

Cities are for the most part incorporated places with at least 2,500 inhabitants and follow the 1940 rule of the Bureau of the Census. Other areas are rural although they include the nonfarm centers near cities.

Population Represented

Ninety-seven percent of the population of the United States was represented by one or more crime reports in 1957. However, data available for publication are not so complete. At least 17 percent of the population was not represented in the tables of this publication. In other words, the maximum coverage for a complete period of 1957 for any one type of tabulation was for 83 percent of the population.

About 99 percent of the city people and 95 percent of the people residing outside cities were represented by at least one crime report in 1957 under this voluntary reporting program.

Table 45.—Reporting Area

Population group	Cities or towns			Population		
	Number		Percent contributors	Number		Percent represented
	TOTAL	Contributors		TOTAL	Represented by contributors	
TOTAL	4,031	3,857	95.7	89,518,135	88,459,473	98.9
1. Cities over 250,000.....	41	41	100.0	34,932,955	34,932,955	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	66	66	100.0	9,694,111	9,694,111	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	130	130	100.0	9,216,598	9,216,598	100.0
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	279	277	99.3	9,788,890	9,717,389	99.3
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	814	797	97.9	12,440,475	12,192,601	98.0
6. Cities 2,500 to 10,000.....	2,701	2,546	94.3	13,447,106	12,735,819	94.7

Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Brief Background

Prior to 1930, law-enforcement agencies in the United States were unable to exchange comparable tabulations of reported crimes and persons arrested. Stumbling blocks were: (1) differences among the states in definitions of crimes; (2) variances in record procedures and administrative techniques among law-enforcement agencies; and (3) the not unjustified fear that through a popular misconception an admission of the existence of crime would be a charge against the police.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognized the need for an interchange of police statistics and evolved a program. Available penal and court statistics concerned matters somewhat removed in time from the immediate police problem. Among other things, police want to know: (1) how much crime there is; (2) its geographical distribution; (3) whether it is on the increase or decrease; (4) whether it varies for different types of offenses; and (5) the success obtained by the police in its investigation.

Locally, such tabulations aid the administrator in deploying his force by hour when and by area where crimes are happening. He studies means of coping with problems presented. His study may suggest the need for broad or specialized training programs. He may evolve new tactics in response to certain trends. Also, he will keep his public informed.

A by-product of such necessary administrative tabulations would be summary reports to be sent to a national clearinghouse for publication of information useful to the police and others. As a basis for reporting for local and national use it was emphasized that police should observe certain standards of record keeping: (1) make a permanent written record of each pertinent incident as soon as it comes to the attention of the police; (2) keep this record as an administrative control device to insure that the operating or field units do not mislay or otherwise lose the information; (3) place responsibility for the classification and scoring of crimes and arrests in the headquarters administrative phase of the police operation.

Classifications. National crime reporting categories are described in the following pages. There are 27. Incidents or violations of a similar character are grouped. These classifications do not necessarily agree with the titles of state statutes. A handbook is furnished

to each contributing police agency as a guide to the proper preparation of reports.

Voluntary Program Started. The IACP collected the first report. It conducted the program from January 1930, until legislation permitted transferral of the central files and duties to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Since September 1930, the FBI has acted as the national clearinghouse.

Reporting Jurisdiction. A police department is an accounting unit for crimes which occur within the city limits and related arrests. A sheriff reports for areas in his county which are outside the limits of cities. This arrangement is followed even though the sheriff in some instances conducts all or a part of the investigations within a city.

Police Statistics. This program provides for collecting information about crime matters through reports prepared by local law-enforcement agencies. The decision as to the classifying and scoring of a crime or an arrest is that of the reporting police who follow uniform instructions. This feature distinguishes information available under this program from any tabulations prepared primarily from records of prosecutors, courts, penal institutions, and the like.

Offenses Known to the Police. An auto is stolen. The owner calls the police. A police employee makes a brief record and assigns a patrol car by radio. A police officer interviews the owner and takes other appropriate action. This is an offense known to the police. Police may learn of an offense (crime) in many ways. Police count an offense even though they make no arrests or even though they find that a juvenile committed the offense. Similarly, none of the following factors affect the scoring of an offense: the value of property; the recovery of the property; the failure of a victim to cooperate in prosecution. In a small percentage of cases police investigation establishes that a crime did not occur. In such instances, the citizen's complaint is properly excluded from figures submitted for publication.

For this program police limit their reporting of offenses known to seven classes, the part I offenses, listed and described on pages 123 and 124. The IACP decided that these crimes of criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft were grave offenses which experience had shown to be most generally and completely reported by the public.

At the time the program was formulated by the IACP no practical value was anticipated from an extension of the part I classes. Some crimes were excluded because only a small and unknown percentage could be expected to come to the attention of the police, because some crimes occurred so infrequently that a separate category in the part I classes was not justified, or because a tabulation of the number of

arrests would total substantially the same as a tabulation of offenses known data.

Arrest Data. The number of persons arrested by the police is not synonymous with the number of offenses known. One is a count of persons, the other is a count of criminal acts. Several persons may commit one crime or one person may commit several crimes.

Police count the number of persons arrested for violations which occur within the reporting jurisdiction. Police make this count for all classifications. Since offenses known data are not tabulated for part II offense classes, the only information contributed by police for them relates to persons arrested. Part II offenses are described on pages 124 and 125.

Publication. Returns which obviously are incomplete or defective are excluded from the published figures. Individual variations from the standard reporting procedures are called to the attention of the contributor. Failure of a contributing agency within a reasonable time to correct a demonstrated deficiency of its reporting is brought to the attention of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the IACP which acts in an advisory capacity in this program.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

Classification of Offenses

The complete classification of crimes is shown below with brief definitions for each:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a holdup man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm

robbery, stickups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny— theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults*.—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting*.—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud*.—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing*.—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice*.—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as

prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children*.—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws*.—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws*.—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness*.—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct*.—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy*.—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling*.—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated*.—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws*.—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations*.—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws*.—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses*.—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion*.—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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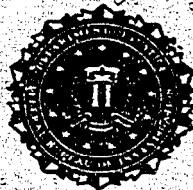
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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPECIAL ISSUE

• 1958

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES

SPECIAL ISSUE, 1958

*Issued by the
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.*



ADVISORY

**Committee on Uniform Crime Records
International Association of Chiefs of Police**

**STANLEY R. SCHROTEL, Chief of Police
Cincinnati, Ohio, *Chairman***

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1958

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department
of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Special Issue

November 1958

Summary

Discontinuance of Semiannual Publication

Uniform Crime Reports, published semiannually since 1941, will be published only once each year in the future. This action follows the recommendation of a Consultant Committee and will bring together in one annual publication all crime data for the calendar year. The 1958 Uniform Crime Reports will be published in the fall of 1959.

Purpose of 1958 Special Issue of Uniform Crime Reports

The special issue of Uniform Crime Reports presented here has as its primary purpose the publication of the report and related papers of the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting and also to present, for continuity purpose, 1957 crime data which was not included in the 1957 annual issue of Uniform Crime Reports.

Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting

Late in 1957 the FBI employed a Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting to make an independent analysis of the Uniform Crime Reporting program. The survey was made by Dr. Peter P. Lejins, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, Chairman; Dr. Charlton F. Chute, Director of the Institute of Public Administration, New York City; and Mr. Stanley R. Schrotel, Chief of Police at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Copies of the report of the Consultant Committee were furnished to members of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) for their individual reactions prior to publication of it here. While general endorsement of the report was given by the IACP group, some concern was expressed as to whether the police would, under the recommendations, have available in the future the basic information that they have had in the past and whether that information would be available on a relatively current basis.

Since these questions may arise in the minds of other users of the data, it is suggested that the answer to them will be found in the degree the FBI finds it possible to implement the principles set forth in the report, particularly as to recommendation 2 (p. 14) and recommendation 7 (p. 20).

Recommendation 2 suggests that in any changes of format in the publication of Uniform Crime Reports the FBI make every reasonable effort to maintain continuity with reference to the crime statistics that have been published in the past. In recommendation 7 the Consultant Committee, while suggesting that only one annual bulletin be issued, pointed out that "issuance of intermediate publications of limited scope, which the FBI might find appropriate for release, is of course not precluded by this recommendation but is actually encouraged."

For the information of the police and other users of the Uniform Crime Reports, the FBI is in accord with all of the recommendations of the Consultant Committee. With particular reference to the two recommendations referred to above, it is the present plan to issue quarterly releases in the nature of preliminary data showing crime trends for the most recent available period for cities by population group and also the number of offenses reported by individual cities with population in excess of 100,000. For example, according to present plans, in April or May of 1959 such a release of preliminary data covering the 1958 calendar year would be published with the expressed understanding that the data are subject to minor adjustments on the basis of additional reports and correspondence with contributing agencies. Approximately 3 months later, preliminary figures covering the first quarter of the calendar year 1959 would be released and so on throughout the year.

In the early fall of 1959 a complete annual Uniform Crime Reports covering all available statistics compiled under Uniform Crime Reporting in considerable detail would be available for distribution.

In the new annual Uniform Crime Reports a more convenient treatment of police statistics will be available in one volume for the general reader plus more meaningful presentations which will assist police and others interested in the crime problem.

An index to crime will be continued but emphasis is to be shifted somewhat from the original Part I crimes which were designed over a quarter of a century ago by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to serve such a purpose and which have been so used in Uniform Crime Reports. Classifications retained for crime index purposes are: Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter; forcible rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary; larceny, \$50 and over; and auto theft.

Now that most of the population is concentrated in and around cities with a resultant loss of true rural areas in many instances, the retention of the distinction in crime tables separated only as to cities and rural has become inadequate as a means of contrasting differences in crime experience between two areas formerly dissimilar in character. Crime reporting jurisdictions do not automatically shift with the population and today many sheriffs who report for areas in their county which are outside the limits of cities are in effect reporting the equivalent of city crime insofar as volume is concerned.

Because of the impossibility of separating from a sheriff's crime report that portion of crime which covers areas urban in character but which are not cities, and because it would be entirely too burdensome to the reporting law enforcement agencies to maintain several sets of statistical figures for reporting purposes, a basis of publication other than city (urban) and rural was recommended, the Standard Metropolitan Area.

A presentation of crime data for the three areas will be shown: (1) Standard Metropolitan Areas; (2) Other Cities; (3) Rural. A Standard Metropolitan Area, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, generally is a county which contains at least 1 city of 50,000 inhabitants plus any contiguous counties essentially metropolitan in character and sufficiently integrated with the central city. Reporting jurisdictions for crime-reporting purposes coincide with the boundaries of areas included in a Standard Metropolitan Area. Outside these population centers are other cities and the rural areas. Tabulations will not be limited to the three areas enumerated above but the use of the Standard Metropolitan Area data will permit the presentation of crime rates based on population estimates in the between-census years which can be made available by the Bureau of the Census. A limited exploratory tabulation illustrating in a general way the steps involved in the procedure to be followed for the above three areas is presented in Appendix II of the Report, page 51. It will be observed from the indicated tabulation that one product of the proposed procedure will be an estimate of total known crime in the United States for selected categories with the detailed steps used in arriving at the estimates shown clearly.

Data for 1957 From Police Reports

Offenses Cleared and Persons Arrested, 1957. Available data on offenses cleared, persons charged, and persons found guilty, compiled before receipt of the Consultant Committee report, are included in this special issue to round out the 1957 data included in the annual issue for 1957 Uniform Crime Reports, page 71.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

Report of the Consultant Committee

September 1958

DR. PETER P. LEJINS. *Department of Sociology, University of Maryland
(Chairman)*

DR. CHARLTON F. CBUTE. *Director, Institute of Public Administration,
New York City*

MR. STANLEY R. SCHROTEL. *Chief of Police, Cincinnati, Ohio*

Letter of Transmittal

SEPTEMBER 29, 1958.

Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER,
*Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. HOOVER: Herewith I am transmitting to you the report of the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting. The report is self-explanatory and as such needs no further introduction or commentary. Dr. Charlton F. Chute and Chief Stanley R. Schrotel concur with me, however, in the wish to take this opportunity and to state the general position of this Committee on the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and its own role with reference to it.

The Committee considers the Uniform Crime Reports unquestionably the most important source of information on crime in this country on a national scale, of use to both practitioner and scholar. Their publication is an outstanding accomplishment. For this the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the personnel directly responsible for the production of the Reports, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and its Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting, and the cooperating police departments deserve a compliment of the highest order from those who are concerned with the problem of crime in the United States.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program is the fact that for all of the information contained in the Reports the Bureau has to depend on the voluntary cooperation of the police throughout the country. Many other attempts by other agencies to secure continuous nationwide cooperation in similar enterprises have failed. The Bureau's accomplishment in securing in many respects well-nigh universal coverage is unique. It reflects a delicate balance in the exercise of vigor and tact in the Bureau's relations with the participating police agencies, and must be attributed, of course, to the tremendous overall prestige which the Bureau enjoys in this country.

The Committee sees itself as an instrument developed by the FBI in the latter's continuous effort to improve the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The Committee's suggestions for changes should by no means be interpreted as criticism of the program as such, but rather as recognition of the need for continuous adjustment which every program of this nature requires. With constant changes in the crime picture, with changes in the patterns of law enforcement, with

(7)

the gradual progress in the science and techniques of gathering and presenting statistical information, the need for adaptation of the program through periodic revision is to be expected.

In reading this report it should be kept in mind that although the Committee was invited to review the Uniform Crime Reports in their entirety, it was charged at the outset with the task of considering certain specific issues which were of primary concern to the staff engaged in the production of the Reports. There were limits to the time available to the Committee, which in turn restricted the scope of the project. By pointing this out, the Committee is not attempting to dodge responsibility for the content of its report, but rather wishes it to be very clear that the issues discussed therein are only selected issues which appeared to be particularly important, and that there may be other points which could appropriately be raised.

The Committee is particularly pleased to acknowledge the wonderful cooperation it received from the staff of the Bureau. It felt all along that the staff took the Committee fully into its confidence and made a real effort to supply all necessary information and answer all questions.

Through its recommendations the Committee hopes to contribute in some measure to the even greater usefulness of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and is sure that this Program will continue as the most important segment of the nationwide criminal statistics published in the United States.

Sincerely yours,

(S) Peter P. Lejins,

PETER P. LEJINS,

Chairman.

Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting.

Introduction

Importance of Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the Role of the Consultant Committee

When appointing the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting, the Federal Bureau of Investigation drew up a proposed agenda for the study to be undertaken.¹ This agenda was predicated upon recognition of the fact that the time had come to review the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, in existence since 1930, "for the purpose of making suggestions." The task was delineated as a very general one, to wit, "these suggestions may cover any phase of the collection or publication of the data that comes to mind in the light of the experience gained thus far."

More specifically, however, three issues were tentatively singled out for study, indicating to the Committee the current areas of primary concern to the personnel in charge of the publication. These were: 1. The population basis for the computation of the rates, especially in view of the rapid population changes occurring between the decennial United States censuses; 2. the question of reporting criminal offenses for the rural population, which arises in view of the fact that many rural areas, especially those in the vicinity of the large metropolitan centers have actually become urban in character, although retaining their rural police jurisdiction; and 3. the makeup of the group of offenses labeled "Part I offenses," especially with reference to the inclusion of manslaughter by negligence and larceny, and above all petty larceny.

The suggestion of these specific issues served to channel the Committee's work accordingly. But in order to see these issues in the overall perspective, the Committee had to resort to a broader review of the program and thus approached the more general assignment suggested in the tentative agenda.

The proposed agenda suggested, moreover, that the Committee keep in mind in its recommendations both the criminal statistics standpoint and the police standpoint.

It should be pointed out that the Committee had definite time and personnel limitations, and its study and this report should therefore not be interpreted as an all-inclusive or exhaustive analysis of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

The Consultant Committee approached its task with full realization of the great importance of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the FBI for police work, law enforcement, and crime control in general,

¹ See Appendix 1.

as well as for research and the scientific interpretation of the crime situation. The Committee was fully aware of the fact that the Uniform Crime Reports are the only general crime statistics on a nationwide scale available at the present time in the United States. Other criminal statistics are only partial, that is, they deal only with some particular category of offenses, or have very limited coverage.

By way of an example, one might mention the Juvenile Court Statistics published by the Children's Bureau. In addition to being limited to juvenile delinquency, these statistics were admittedly "incomplete both in items reported and geographical representation."¹ The new method introduced beginning with the 1956 data resorts to a sampling procedure, rather than attempting to collect the information for all the courts.² The National Safety Council statistics on traffic deaths, which constitute the greater part of manslaughter by negligence, present a similar problem. While these may be good statistics, they deal, of course, with only one particular offense. Similarly, one might mention the arson or embezzlement statistics which are attempted on a national scale by organizations in the respective areas. In addition to again being only partial statistics, they are also very incomplete. The National Prisoner Statistics, collected and published at the present time by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, are still another example. While these are excellent statistics, they do not deal directly with the overall crime situation but rather with one single aspect of it, that is, with the institutionalized offenders. In that sense they reflect the policy and the facilities in the area of imprisonment rather than the crime situation in the country.

The so-called Judicial Criminal Statistics, collected and published by the Bureau of the Census once upon a time, may well serve as an example of statistics which had to be discontinued because of obstacles which the Uniform Crime Reporting Program managed to overcome. They represented an ambitious undertaking of having statistics of crime based on the offenses established by the courts. This statistical series never secured the continuous cooperation of a sufficient number of courts and was discontinued at the recommendation of a special committee, called together by the Bureau of the Budget, since the statistics seemed totally useless in the form in which they appeared.

The Committee was aware of the generally accepted theoretical position that at least for the United States, in view of the structure of law enforcement in this country, crimes known to the police represent the best statistics for the purpose of a crime index both as to total volume, the volume of separate offenses, and in general.

The Committee therefore approached its task with recognition of

¹ I. Richard Perlman. "Reporting Juvenile Delinquency," *NPPA Journal*, July 1957, p. 245.

² *Juvenile Court Statistics*, 1956, Children's Bureau Statistical Series No. 47, 1958, Washington, D. C., p. J.

the importance of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, recognition of the tremendous work done by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in carrying out this program, and awareness of the fact that this program should by all means be continued and encouraged. The Committee's suggestions for some changes should therefore not be interpreted as criticism of the program as such; they are meant to be constructive suggestions for further improvement. The Committee sees itself as an instrument developed by the FBI in the latter's continued efforts to improve its Uniform Crime Reporting Program. With the constant changes taking place in the crime picture, with changes in the patterns of law enforcement, with the gradual progress being made in the science and techniques of gathering and presenting statistical information, the need for adaptation of all programs of this type through periodic revision is to be expected. The recommendations of this Committee and the work on which these recommendations are based should be looked upon as an instance of such continuous program review.

Voluntary Nature of Cooperation in Data Collection

In approaching the FBI Uniform Crime Reports, it should be kept in mind that the relationship between the FBI and the police departments which supply the FBI with the statistical data on which the reports are based is one of voluntary cooperation. The FBI does not have any legal authority over the local police departments whereby it could require the statistical information and prescribe the way and the form in which it should be supplied. This fact is very often overlooked, especially by those who compare the Uniform Crime Reports with police statistics coming from abroad, where the relationship between the police authority of the central political government and the local police departments is frequently one of subordination and where the local police force is simply a branch or part of the central authority, so that the latter can issue directives which must be followed.

It is in the nature of American government that most matters of law enforcement are in the hands of the States, counties, municipalities, etc. The local police is not in any way obligated to fulfill the requests or follow the directions of the Federal agency, but the relationship depends entirely upon voluntary cooperation at all levels. This type of relationship, of course, in many ways affects the process of collecting the information needed for the Uniform Crime Reports.

First, the information is only as complete and accurate as the local police authorities are willing to make it. If the local authorities choose not to report at all, to report irregularly, or to report incompletely, nothing can be done about this in the sense of ordering them

to do things the way they should be done. In addition, the type of cooperation received by the FBI in this area cannot be interpreted exclusively as a demonstration of the effectiveness of the FBI in securing the information from the police authorities. The amount of cooperation by the police authorities expresses not only their cooperativeness or lack thereof with the FBI, but the general climate of relations between local government and the Federal Government in any area. It is true that the FBI can, to a certain extent, improve this cooperative relationship, but the latter will always reflect the general pattern of cooperation with the Federal Government as a whole.

Secondly, another way in which the factor of voluntary cooperation makes itself felt is in the manner in which the information has to be collected. Since cooperation is voluntary, the collecting agency has to be very careful about its public relations. This undoubtedly affects the type and the form of data that may be requested. The FBI has to be constantly aware of how much information it can ask in order not to endanger cooperation. It also has to be aware of how much pressure it can exercise in case of noncompliance, how soon reminders and how many reminders can be made, etc. This also plays an important role with regard to the nature of the data requested. The FBI has to be constantly watchful so as not to lose the cooperation of the local police agencies by asking information which would require too much work or be so complicated in form as possibly to discourage the local authorities from supplying it.

The Broader Function of the Uniform Crime Reports

Another important consideration with regard to the Uniform Crime Reports arises in the following connection. These reports are statistics which the FBI collects for the promotion of better law enforcement as a result of a request made by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Moreover, these statistics are collected by the FBI, as previously stated, with the voluntary cooperation of the police agencies; they are collected for the use of the police and therefore it is quite natural that they must include first of all information that is of interest to the police. Especially since, as was pointed out above, the cooperation of police agencies is involved, it is difficult to be guided by any purposes other than the direct interest of the police in the matter. The statistics presumably have to have some significance for police work.

On the other hand, it should be kept in mind that in spite of the fact that the Uniform Crime Reports represent statistical information of importance to the police, they are regularly released also to other interested agencies and individuals, as well as to the press, in other

words, to the general public. Thus they are accessible to the entire citizenry of the United States. In that sense they have become the major source of information for the United States in matters of crime. The release of the reports is eagerly awaited by the press and receives front-page attention all over the country. Editorial commentary follows in many papers and additional articles in the way of comment and analysis very often appear. Researchers, welfare agencies, both public and private, various governmental agencies, local, State and Federal—all make ever-increasing use of the reports. This fact imposes an added responsibility on the FBI. It cannot simply maintain that what it publishes about crime is for the use of the police only and therefore the needs of the FBI and other police departments should alone determine the content of the releases. In view of the fact that the Uniform Crime Reports have come to play the kind of role they do in this country, the responsibility of informing the public in such a way that the information cannot lead to misunderstandings and misconceptions, but will be useful from the standpoint of crime control and law enforcement becomes self-evident.

Anyone familiar with the situation knows that in spite of the fact that there is much intelligent analysis by the press, there is also a regrettable amount of misinterpretation by some of the information contained in the Uniform Crime Reports each time they are released. This causes unnecessary concern on the part of local governmental agencies, private organizations, and the public, frequently about imaginary problems. The FBI's own files of newspaper clippings from all over the country contain ample evidence of this. The Committee has learned about the great concern of the FBI about such misinterpretations and the amount of effort it puts into the publishing of the reports to forestall these and again after each release to straighten out misunderstandings on the part of the users.

Even though this is an introductory statement dealing with the general perspective on Uniform Crime Reporting, it appears warranted to sum up the Committee's point of view in the following recommendation:

Recommendation (1): Since the UCR's have outgrown being of use primarily to the law enforcement agencies, especially the police, and have become a basic source of information on crime for the country as a whole, the FBI should be encouraged to give as much recognition to this fact as is compatible with its program and be guided in the compilation and publication of the criminal statistics by the need to present these in such a way that the information will be meaningful to the general public and interested agencies and organizations even outside the immediate field of law enforcement.

Analysis of Present Practices and Recommendations

Policies in Making Changes in the UCR's

Continuity of the Statistical Series

The Committee considers it very important that in making any changes in the Uniform Crime Reports as the result of the Committee's suggestions or at any other time, the utmost care should be taken to preserve the continuity of the present statistical series. This is, of course, a problem which pertains not only to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports but to any statistics of significant duration. It grows out of the fact that, as time goes on, changes become necessary and improve the quality of the statistical compilation. If on the other hand, changes in the analytical categories lead to a loss of continuity, that is, comparisons can no longer be made after the change, this may mean a considerable loss to the value of the compilation. With the UCR's being published for 28 years, the opportunities which they offer for comparisons in crime statistics over this period of more than a quarter of a century are, of course, of prime importance.

If the format of the presentation or the statistical categories are changed, one should, wherever feasible, give both the old and the new versions. In some cases it might suffice to present the data in such a way that the reader who is especially interested in time series can himself reconstruct the series as it appeared before, by making the necessary calculations. This is especially important in those cases where the use of crime data for scientific purposes is anticipated.

Recommendation (2): In making changes in the UCR's, the utmost care should be taken not to destroy the continuity of the statistical series. Wherever feasible, both versions, i. e., the old and the new, should be given, or the data should be presented in such a way that the reader himself can make the calculations necessary to utilize the data earlier collected and published.

The Objectives of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Any analysis of the Uniform Crime Reports, even one limited to certain specific issues, is predicated on a clear understanding of the purposes of this publication. In a very general way the purpose was indicated in the "Introduction" to this report as the promotion of better law enforcement through the collection and dissemination of pertinent information about crime and its control. A number of more specific objectives can, of course, be discerned. A closer look at the content of the UCR's shows that, first of all, there are criminal statistics. On the one hand there is an attempt to collect information about all offenses committed in this country, obtaining this information from the police jurisdictions into which the country is subdivided. For certain offenses (Pt. I offenses) this information is collected as these offenses become known to the police. For other offenses (Pt. II offenses) this information is collected as the offenders involved are arrested. On the other hand, the crime situation is analyzed by using a specific group of offenses (Pt. I offenses) as an index of criminality to establish trends and to make the figures for individual communities more meaningful by computing crime rates. All this is done separately for the urban and the rural areas of the United States. While the Part I offenses are used in these analyses as a crime index, this is not, as will be pointed out further in the Report, their only meaning or function. In the case of cities, the Part I offenses are further traced with regard to being cleared by arrest or by establishment of the offender's guilt.

Generally speaking much less use is made of Part II than of Part I offenses. The Part II offenses become known only through the arrest statistics. Information about arrests is collected only from the urban police departments and is analyzed in terms of age, sex, and race of the arrested offenders, with some trend, analysis, and use of rates. This, as just stated, is also done for the Part I offenses which result in arrests. Similarly, statistics are published for persons charged with crime in the responding urban areas and for persons found guilty. In addition several other kinds of crime statistics are published, such as the monthly variations in Part I offenses, number of persons released after being arrested or cited for various violations, the value of property lost through offenses against property, the value of property recovered, etc.

Another major statistical series within the UCR's—one which does not involve criminal statistics—is the section on police employee data. It should be pointed out that the Committee was concerned with the criminal statistics only, and the police employee data section was not studied at all.

From this very brief and very general review of the current content of the Uniform Crime Reports it can be seen that a wide variety of data is being collected and published, and a complicated statistical compilation results. In a very general way two major objectives or purposes seem to permeate this material. One is the collection of crime data for all communities of the entire country, which would give the total "crime bill" of the United States. The other is the use of a group of specific offenses (Pt. I offenses) as an index of criminality and of law enforcement activities.

One of the basic tasks of the Committee was to take a stand on these two objectives of the Uniform Crime Reports.

The idea of an index of crime, based on statistics of certain offenses, is a well worked-out topic in American criminology. Its development was coincident in time with the development of Uniform Crime Reporting. Those who are familiar with the history of American criminology know that in this case the theory and the practice were developed in conjunction with one another, and the same people were involved in both. The conventional concept of an index of crime is based on six assumptions: (1) That the statistics on crimes known to the police mirror the true occurrence of crimes better than any other kind of criminal statistics, at least in the United States; (2) that not all crimes become known to the police with equal consistency and therefore, for the purposes of an index, those offenses should be selected which are relatively most frequently and most consistently reported to the police; (3) that serious offenses have to be selected, because on the one hand we are interested mostly in the more serious crimes, and on the other hand, the more serious offenses have the general tendency of being reported to the authorities more frequently and more consistently than the less serious ones; (4) that an important qualification for inclusion of an offense is the uniformity of its definition for the entire territory for which the index is constructed; (5) that the offenses to be included should be sufficiently frequent to be statistically significant; and (6) that a certain optimum number of offenses answering the above 5 qualifications be used; an index based on 8 offenses is more meaningful than one based on 2. At the same time, of course, an index is supposed to be a manageable instrument and a shortcut, compared to the country's total picture of criminality.

The Committee endorses the production and use of a crime index, for the purposes of which the Part I offenses have heretofore been used. The Committee feels that an index of crime has a definite function to perform, and that historically speaking this was envisaged by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in developing the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This can be clearly seen from

the appropriate sections of *Uniform Crime Reporting*.¹ Throughout the 28 years of their existence, the UCR's have produced and used such an index. Further analysis of what offenses should be utilized to construct such an index of crime and what changes might be made in that connection in the composition of the Part I offenses will be further discussed in the section of the Report entitled "Classification of Offenses."

The Committee also endorses the collection of all pertinent information on crime for the entire country as another major objective of the UCR's. This also was envisaged by the original designers of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, and the UCR's stand as testimony of the unrelenting effort of the FBI to collect as complete information as possible on criminality in this country.

The Committee makes the following recommendations:

Recommendation (3): The objectives for collecting and presenting the statistical information on criminal offenses should be clearly formulated and adhered to at all times. A brief restatement of these objectives should appear in each issue of the UCR's to forestall misinterpretation of the data.

Recommendation (4): In view of the officially stated purposes of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and in view of the actual content of the UCR's, the objective of publishing statistics on criminal offenses should be interpreted as a twofold one, i. e.: (1) Compilation and publication of a meaningful index of crime for the United States (presently accomplished by the reporting of Pt. I offenses); and (2) compilation and publication of the total volume of criminal offenses committed in the United States, by categories, perhaps entitled General Crime Statistics for the United States. It is understood that both of these statistical series are to serve as the basis for the computation of appropriate rates and trends and for making comparisons.

As already stated, the issues involved in the production of an index of crime will be discussed and certain recommendations made in that connection in the section of the report entitled "Classification of Offenses." Here, however, certain rather obvious recommendations will be made in connection with the second objective of the criminal statistics.

Recommendation (5): In presenting the total crime picture for the United States, a tabulation including all offenses, perhaps with the exception of some minor ones, should be aimed at, which means that this tabulation should include not only offenses currently reported as Part I offenses but also those reported as Part II.

¹ *Uniform Crime Reporting*. Committee on Uniform Crime Records, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1929: p. 22.

Recommendation (6): In order to make the implementation of recommendation (5) possible, the collection of offenses of Part II, that is, offenses known through arrest, should be intensified in order to achieve more complete coverage for the urban communities, and a program of collecting this information for the rural areas should be initiated. Various analyses, such as by age, sex, and race, which can presently be made only for a limited number of offenders could then be extended to the entire criminal population.

The Committee is aware of the fact that recommendations (5) and (6) involve long-range projects, but feels that as long as the UCR's are not restricted to an index of crime but also have as an objective the collection and publication of information on all offenses, complete coverage for the country as a whole is a logical and ultimate goal. Recommendation (6) is directed toward two major gaps in the completeness of coverage for offenses of Part II: The incompleteness of urban coverage and the total absence of rural reporting. The Committee also refers the reader to its recommendation under the subtitle "Present Data Collection *versus* Sampling."

Collection and Publication of Data

Frequency of Reports From Cooperating Police Departments

The Committee has very seriously considered the possibility of diminishing the frequency of submission of the statistical reports by the cooperating police departments. This would mean abandoning the present scheme of getting monthly reports and substituting perhaps a quarterly or semiannual report from the police instead. The Committee has, however, rejected the idea of any change in this direction, in spite of the fact that it appears reasonable to assume that a report submitted quarterly, for instance, would decrease the amount of work to be done by the local police departments as compared to a monthly report. This could then perhaps be used as an argument for requesting an increased amount of information in the less frequent reports. The Committee is, however, aware of the fact that the request for a monthly report from the local police authorities serves a valuable educational purpose. The police departments are alerted at frequent intervals as regards statistical accounting. There is the danger that with the pressure for monthly reports removed, the police departments might become somewhat less punctilious and instead of producing more data for the 3-months report, might actually become less precise and, not having gotten up a report for a longer period,

could conceivably have difficulty in getting data together for the 3-months report. Besides, reports on a quarterly basis, if received together with monthly breakdowns, would probably have to be cross-checked for accuracy in the FBI, in which case the amount of work—from the FBI point of view at least—would not diminish at all. Besides, of course, all analyses which are based on monthly reports, for instance the fluctuation of crime frequency in the course of the year, might suffer considerably, especially if some of the departments would fail to send in the monthly breakdowns and supply only the totals for the quarter or the half year.

After studying this matter—*Matters Discussed (I)*—the Committee decided not to recommend any change in the current practice.

Frequency of Publication

At the present time the UCR's are being published twice a year as a semiannual and an annual bulletin. There was a time when they were issued on a quarterly basis and, prior to that, monthly. The question was raised whether any change should be made in the present frequency of publication, and it was suggested that only one annual bulletin be put out.

First of all, it was felt that with the present staff and budget facilities, the publication of two volumes a year places considerable pressure on the FBI in the sense that the agency has to be constantly publication conscious; there are always deadlines to be met. If there are any defects in the information received from the local agencies, there is very little time to contact the latter and to secure better information. Also there is relatively very little time for statistical analysis of the information received. It is felt that these and similar difficulties would decrease considerably if the *Bulletin* were published only once a year.

In that case, the volume might be increased in size. Additional analyses could be added. It would be much easier to refer back to the agencies for better reports and perhaps for some additional information on the basis of the reports received.

A good example of the serious handicaps which impending deadlines, growing out of the necessity of putting out two publications per year, are responsible for, is the method for deriving the annual crime totals to which the FBI has to resort. This is discussed in the section of the report dealing with the "General United States Crime Statistics" under the subtitle "Estimating the Totals."

Another argument for having just 1 bulletin each year is that, with the present system of 2 bulletins, the data for a given year do not all appear in the annual bulletin covering that year but have to be included in the semiannual bulletin of the following year. Thus, for

instance, the *Annual Bulletin* for 1957, which was released on April 23, 1958, does not contain offenses cleared for 1957, because the publication of the *Annual Bulletin* is too early to permit inclusion of that type of data. "Offenses Cleared" for 1957 will appear only in the *Semiannual Bulletin* for 1958, which, as other semiannual bulletins, will not appear until early fall. If there were only one bulletin each year, it could be released approximately at the time of the present semiannual bulletin, and in that manner could handle all data for 1 year in 1 publication.

An important factor would be that a certain amount of repetition now appearing in the two bulletins would be eliminated, and that the same space, the same personnel, time and, in general, the same budgetary allotment could be utilized for publishing more data than is being done at the present time.

Recommendation (7): It is recommended that the present practice of publishing the UCR's as a semiannual and an annual bulletin be discontinued and only one annual bulletin be issued. A sufficient amount of time should be allowed for the tabulation and analysis of the data. The quality of the publication should not be allowed to suffer from impending deadlines. The fuller scope of the one annual publication—see recommendation (1)—will necessitate more preparation time. Issuance of intermediate publications of limited scope, which the FBI might find appropriate for release, is of course not precluded by this recommendation but is actually encouraged.

Classification of Offenses

Part I and Part II Offenses

The proposed agenda given the Committee by the FBI suggested looking into the advisability of revising the present distribution of offenses between Parts I and II, and more specifically a careful weighing of the arguments for and against retaining manslaughter by negligence and larceny below \$50 (petty larceny) among Part I offenses. The justifiability of this concern on the part of the FBI was well substantiated by the fact that the resource persons contacted in the course of the study very often volunteered concern with reference to the above two categories, and very many suggested the need for change. Still another category, namely that of auto theft, was questioned, although to a lesser extent.

Perusal of the references to the UCR's in the press shows that one of the major points on which misinterpretation of the published data or criticism thereof is apt to occur, is the composition of the Part I offenses.

An example of an instance in which the present reporting of Part I offenses recently came under attack involved criticism of the distribution of the offenses by age groups and the meaning attached thereto. While this matter is properly discussed in the part of the report dealing with juvenile offenses, it is referred to here because the criticism goes back to the weaknesses in the present structure of Part I. The Committee has in mind here a statement, originally appearing in the May 3, 1958, issue of *The New Yorker*, which was quoted and apparently endorsed by the Annual Conference of the International Juvenile Officers' Association in its Milwaukee meeting on May 23, 1958, and is reflected in that organization's resolutions. The essence of the criticism lies in the fact that while 47.2 percent of all persons arrested for Part I offenses which are labeled major crimes appear to be under 18 years of age—which, of course, represents an alarming situation indeed—in reality the immediate assumption that juveniles committed nearly half of all murders, aggravated assaults, rapes, etc., is erroneous, since, as a more detailed analysis in the UCR's indicates, juveniles are responsible primarily for the auto thefts and larcenies, and their participation in the above-cited three serious offenses is relatively low.

The above criticism is based largely on a misinterpretation, since the Uniform Crime Reports *Annual Bulletin* for 1957 itself points out (p. 113) that:

Although youths under 18 account for only 12.3 percent of arrests for all age groups, they make up 47.2 percent of the arrests for the Part I crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary—breaking or entering, larceny—theft, and auto theft. The extent of the participation of youths in crime for the Part I classes is weighted by arrests for crimes against property.

Persons under 18 represented 53.1 percent of all arrests for the Part I crimes of robbery, burglary—breaking or entering, larceny—theft, and auto theft, but only 10.3 percent of all arrests for the Part I crimes against the person of murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault.

Nevertheless this superficial and erroneous impression is highly undesirable. It is traceable to the composition of the Part I offenses: while bearing the title "major crimes," this group of offenses is numerically made up for the most part not of major crimes but of petty larcenies, culpable traffic fatalities, and auto thefts of the type referred to as joyriding.

The Committee studied and discussed in great detail the developmental history of the category of offenses known as "Part I offenses" and the present philosophy behind using this category as contrasted

with "Part II offenses." It established that, historically, the category of Part I offenses was the result of a compromise, in back of which were various differing proposals at the time the original committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police formulated the plan for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. It was also aware of at least one major change in the Part I offenses, made prior to the establishment of this Committee, viz., the elimination of statutory rape from that group.

The Committee came to the conclusion that the difficulties encountered in the separation of offenses into Part I and Part II as well as the problems created by the composition of Part I are due to the fact that the classification as such has several purposes in mind, or attempts to achieve a number of objectives. Each one of these objectives is a perfectly justifiable one, but the classification, being a compromise, does not fully accomplish any one of these. Therefore it is easily open to criticism from the standpoint of any one single objective. According to the Committee's analysis, the objectives which the current classification attempts to achieve or what might be called the classification criteria, are as follows:

1. Differentiation between the offenses which are best reported, as they become known to the police (Pt. I offenses) and those which are best reported as they become known to the law enforcement agencies through the arrest of the offender (Pt. II offenses).

2. Use of a certain number of offenses known to the police as an index of criminality. The crime situation in the country is evaluated on the basis of the statistics of Part I offenses. Generally speaking the criteria for a crime index, which were enumerated above, apply and were actually considered in developing the category of "Part I offenses."

3. Separation of offenses into more important and less important ones. The term "major crime" is very frequently used in the UCR's with reference to Part I offenses, by implication conveying the idea that Part II offenses are not major, i. e., evidently minor or less important offenses. Just what is the exact meaning of the term "major" is not quite clear.

4. Emphasis on the offenses which are especially important from the standpoint of the police. The Committee met with the attitude that some of the offenses should remain Part I offenses because that stresses their importance to the cooperating police departments, and, conversely, their removal from Part I would "deemphasize" them not only in the sense of reporting but also in the sense of their suppression.

As stated above, the Committee came to the conclusion that the separation of offenses into Part I and Part II does not satisfy all of the above four criteria, and that probably no single grouping of the offenses would either. Thus, for instance, it is quite obvious that, if

judged exclusively from the standpoint of criterion No. 1, i. e., the technique of recording, some of the Part II offenses should be transferred to Part I, because they could be better recorded as they become known to the police instead of waiting until an arrest is effectuated. A careful study would be necessary to definitely establish this, but offhand the question could be raised with reference, for instance, to forgery and counterfeiting, many types of fraud, several of the "all other offenses," etc.

From the point of view of criterion No. 2, i. e., the index of crime, several of the Part I offenses are out of place. Manslaughter by negligence, which category is made up almost exclusively of culpable traffic deaths, is certainly not a proper offense to be used for an index of criminality. Rape, for instance, even if statutory rape is excluded, is notoriously an offense which is not consistently reported to the police. As a matter of fact, rape is often used as an example of precisely the opposite, namely, of an offense which the victim and its relatives often hesitate to report because of the painfulness of the publicity attached. In many cases, on the other hand, a report of rape is made falsely. Larceny under \$50 is certainly not an offense that is consistently reported. These offenses are mentioned here only to illustrate the point which the Committee is attempting to make; a more detailed discussion of manslaughter by negligence and larceny follows under the respective headings.

As for criterion No. 3, i. e., the seriousness of the offense in the sense of its being a "major" or "nonmajor" offense, the lack of definiteness as to what "major" means should once more be pointed out. But it seems that whatever precise meaning is assigned to the term "major," petty larceny—below \$50—certainly does not qualify for inclusion in Part I on that score (except perhaps in the sense of numerical frequency). Concern about the fact that stolen hubcaps and minor thefts from the open counter are included in the category of "major crimes" is a repeated criticism of the UCR's. Perhaps one of the best statements of this criticism is in the FBI's own proposed agenda for the Committee's work. Moreover, the inclusion of joy-riding auto thefts in Part I solely by reason of being a "major offense"—whatever the meaning thereof—also can be questioned. On the other hand, depending again, of course, on the exact meaning of the term "major," several of the Part II offenses might possibly qualify.

Finally, from the standpoint of criterion No. 4, that is, the importance of the offense for police work, it seems that if that criterion alone were to be followed, considerable flexibility would be an important consideration in order to keep up with changes in the actual crime problems. Several offenses which are now in Part II would probably qualify.

In view of the above, the Committee recommends deemphasizing the present division of offenses into Part I and Part II and suggests achieving the several objectives which the present classification attempts to accomplish, by using several separate presentations or tabulations of statistical data. For this purpose the Committee makes the following recommendations:

Recommendation (8): In the UCR's published hereafter, the emphasis should be removed from the terminology Part I and Part II offenses. It is felt that if this terminology were retained in spite of considerable changes in the content of the groupings of offenses, confusion would result; new terms applied to a new classification would promote clarity.

Recommendation (9): It may be advisable to retain, at least for the time being, the current terminology of Part I and Part II offenses in the Bureau's communications with the cooperating police departments, since it is by now accepted practice and a tradition of long standing.

Recommendation (10): The publication of an index of crime, which function is presently performed by the Part I offenses, should be continued, but the tabulations should be entitled "index of crime" and the composition of the index be changed to exclude manslaughter by negligence and larceny below \$50 (for elaboration of this see the respective subtitles and also the subtitle "Auto Theft").

Recommendation (11): The general tabulations of United States crime statistics should be divided into those offenses which are reported as they become known to the police and those which are reported as they become known through the arrest of the offender.

Recommendation (12): The classification suggested in recommendation (11), which presently consists in the differentiation of Part I and Part II offenses, should be further studied by the personnel of the Bureau in consultation with experienced representatives of the police departments in order to determine the best manner of handling specific offenses.

Recommendation (13): A special section should be developed in the UCR's to deal with the group of offenses which at a given time are especially important to the police in its work, so as to increase the effectiveness of the police in combatting the particular offenses by focusing attention on them and providing additional information on their frequency and distribution and their success in suppressing them. Both offenses known to the police and offenses reported follow-

ing arrest might be included here. Again, continued study by the personnel of the Bureau in consultation with the best qualified representatives of the police departments should form the basis for including offenses in this section.

The following comment may serve to further clarify the above recommendations. If these recommendations are followed, the UCR's will contain three tabulations of groups of offenses, each one of which may be somewhat similar to the present Part I offenses, but would also differ from the latter; and all three would differ from each other. These three groups would be: (1) Offenses recorded as they become known to the police, within the general tabulation of the United States crime statistics; (2) offenses used for the purposes of the crime index; (3) offenses which are singled out as being at the given time of special importance to the police departments in their work. The sense of this change will be that each one of the three tabulations will be different from the Part I offenses in order to meet the objections to which this latter group is vulnerable when it is evaluated from the standpoint of each separate one of the three specific objectives. Each of the three new groups of offenses will satisfy one particular objective.

Manslaughter by Negligence

As to the nature of the offenses reported in this category and the ways in which they are reported, the following seems to be well established. Over 99 percent of all cases of manslaughter by negligence are made up of traffic fatalities which are attributable to culpable negligence. This represents the considered opinion of the experienced FBI staff involved in the preparation of the UCR's. As a matter of fact, the number of homicides other than traffic fatalities reported under negligent manslaughter is so small that it is hard to think of any example of anything else, the best one seemingly being the case of accidental shooting in the hunting season.

It also became apparent to the Committee that in the reporting of manslaughter by negligence the conventional situation characteristic of the crimes known to the police appears to be considerably modified. The police itself is hesitant to evaluate a case as negligent manslaughter rather than as an accident and has a tendency to await the action of the grand jury. It is reasonable to assume that the policies of the various police departments vary in that respect, and it is therefore justifiable to question the consistency with which this offense is reported as a crime known to the police.

The above two facts about negligent manslaughter make it a very suspect category from the point of view of its usefulness for an index of crime. In spite of the seriousness which the problem of traffic

fatalities represents nationally, this offense can hardly be characterized as a serious crime in the same sense in which other crimes are. In a sense, traffic fatalities are a function of the traffic volume and as such do not primarily measure crime but rather the extent to which a country uses automobiles. The fact that culpable negligence is undoubtedly present makes it possible to handle such instances as criminal offenses. Our concern about the magnitude of the problem and our desperate search to find a means to diminish it leads to our resorting to the strongest measure society has, namely, punishing it as a serious crime. But in essence the traffic fatality is not a criminal offense that is characteristic enough to be used as an index of the Nation's criminality.

It is true that, since it involves loss of life, manslaughter by negligence becomes known to the police regularly, but its classification under manslaughter, as pointed out above, very often does not represent police action and the degree of consistency in reporting on that score is not quite certain.

Another aspect in which the present way of reporting negligent manslaughter can be criticized is its appearance in the rural-urban distribution of crime and its use in the UCR's for the computation of the rural-urban rates. It is easily noticeable that a very substantial part of the cases of manslaughter by negligence takes place in the rural areas, i. e., they are reported by the rural police or the State police for the rural area. The reason is obvious: Automobile accidents, which constitute the vast majority of cases of negligent manslaughter and which take place on the highways in the rural areas, are included; these automobile accidents, however, represent offenses not only by the rural population, but also by cityfolk who are in a state of travel at the time of the accident. This certainly confuses the meaning of the rural-urban distribution of this offense.

From the point of view of police need, it might be important to know the place where the traffic fatalities occur, so that preventive and law-enforcement actions can be planned. In that sense it may be useful to tabulate negligent manslaughter in rural and urban categories. On the other hand, however, if used in the interpretation of the reasons for the offense, such tabulation gives rise to the impression that the offense is attributable to the rural population and is therefore misleading.

Recommendation (14): The category of manslaughter by negligence should be eliminated from the offenses used for the purposes of a crime index. It should however continue to be included in the United States crime statistics.

Tentative Suggestion (1): Manslaughter by negligence should be studied for inclusion in the proposed new section of the UCR's dealing with offenses that are especially important to the work of the police.

The suggestion has been made that consideration be given to using the traffic-fatality data collected, tabulated and published by the National Safety Council. The Committee is uncertain to what extent an agency like the FBI should depend in its reports exclusively on information assembled by an outside nonofficial organization. As ***Tentative Suggestion (2)*** the Committee recommends looking into the possibility of making use of the statistics on traffic fatalities compiled by some such agency, provided this source is competent and reliable.

Petty Larceny

There seems to be a rather strong conviction on the part of the police authorities that theft, regardless of how small, represents an important type of crime which in general is rather consistently reported to the police and is therefore a very suitable crime to be included in the crime index.

There are, however, reasons why the inclusion of petty theft in the crime index might be questioned below the level of felonious theft. One of these reasons is the fact that some of the petty larcenies are extremely minor offenses. Another reason for not including petty theft is the question of the consistency of reporting. In such major areas of larceny as, for instance, shoplifting, the policies of the firms involved often are against contacting the law enforcement agencies for the purpose of prosecuting customers who engage in petty stealing. In that case, not to report must very often be considered the policy of the firm. It would, of course, be against the theory of the crime index to use an offense of this kind. In that connection information given in the proposed agenda for the Consultant Committee is very significant. According to this information, thefts of bicycles, auto accessories, and other thefts from automobiles in 1956 represented over 50 percent of all the larcenies, while approximately one-seventh of the larcenies represented property under \$5 in value. Moreover it has been found difficult to determine when a bicycle is actually stolen and when it is borrowed by some other child, and in the case of hubcaps, or license plates it is very difficult to distinguish whether these items were actually stolen or perhaps lost and reported stolen merely for insurance purposes.

In view of all this, the suggestion that the petty larcenies be stricken from the offenses used for index purposes should be given serious consideration. There is again, of course, the question of the continuity

of a statistical series, which was discussed earlier. Therefore it is hoped that if petty larcenies are excluded from the index, they will be reported in such a way that anyone interested in the time series and comparisons could easily add the petty larcenies to the other offenses which will hereafter make up Part I and in that way reestablish the category currently used in the series. Perhaps one might even suggest that in deference to the fact that petty larcenies were for so many years included in the larceny figures in the Part I offenses, one might have a special figure, at least for a while, appear in the UCR's which would include both felonious and petty larcenies.

Recommendation (15): The present division of larceny into cases of over and under \$50 should be retained. The criteria for distinction should be further studied. Only larcenies above \$50 should be used for the purposes of the crime index. Larcenies under \$50 should be reported as offenses known to the police in the general tabulation of the United States crime statistics.

Auto Theft

The question has come up whether auto theft, which at present is one of the Part I offenses, should be included in the crime index. The arguments against inclusion are mainly two: (1) Auto theft does not constitute a uniform category, since it includes as widely different offenses as professional theft of car parts and cars for stripping and resale on the one hand, and juvenile joyriding on the other. (2) Joyriding, which comprises a very substantial portion of the auto thefts, is presumably not an offense of such an inherently criminal nature as to appropriately be used for the purposes of a crime index.

The arguments in favor of retaining auto theft for crime index purposes are: (1) The extremely high consistency of reporting. An auto theft, especially in view of the insurance involved, is almost always reported; (2) a stolen car usually represents a relatively very high value, and almost automatically qualifies as grand larceny. The Committee decided to retain auto theft for the purposes of the crime index.

Matters Discussed (2): Auto theft as a Part I offense. The Committee decided on continuing the present practice, except that in view of the general changes in the structure of the UCR's, auto theft will from now on be included in the group of offenses going into the crime index.

General United States Crime Statistics

When the purposes of the presentation of criminal statistics in the UCR's were discussed earlier in this Report, the general tabulation of police statistics on crime was pointed out as one of the major objectives. The Committee fully endorsed this objective—see Recommendation (4)—and suggested further expansion of the collection of data with reference to the Part II offenses so as to achieve more complete coverage for the urban areas and to include also the rural population—see Recommendations (5) and (6).

Several issues are involved in the presentation of these general crime statistics, and the Committee considered four of these as especially important. The UCR's analyze separately offenses reported for the urban and the rural areas and present crime rates, estimated crime totals and trends. The Committee discussed the desirability of this type of presentation and agreed that this analysis is very meaningful and should by all means be retained. But the following questions arise: (1) The question pertaining to the division of the United States population into urban and rural; (2) the question of the population base used for the computation of the crime rates; (3) the method of arriving at estimated totals for the entire United States on the basis of the available reports, which give criminal offenses only for part of the country; and (4) the method used in the presentation of trends. It can immediately be seen that especially the first 3 of these issues are very much interrelated, since all 3 of them revolve around the availability of sufficiently recent and accurate population figures. Therefore, although they will be handled separately for the sake of simplicity of presentation, it will be noticed that they all go back to one and the same basic problem.

Rural Versus Urban Criminality

The major problem involved in analyzing criminality on the basis of reports by rural and urban areas was pointed out in the tentative agenda drawn up by the FBI for the work of this Committee, namely, that the rapid trend toward urbanization, combined with the trend toward suburban living, leads to a situation where areas which administratively are rural, are in reality inhabited by urban people. Thus part of the crimes attributed to the rural population because they are reported by police departments which are rural according to their organization, are in reality committed by city people. This is especially damaging for the accuracy of the crime rates; since these are generally higher for the urban areas, a considerable amount of distortion may result. This may be one of the explanations for the

recently apparent relatively more rapid increase in rural criminality as reported in the UCR's. In the above-mentioned agenda, the FBI itself raised the question whether it should not perhaps "resort to a reliable sample for rural crime reporting."

The Committee discussed the substitution of a sampling technique in rural crime reporting for the present method, which attempts to obtain full information on rural criminality, and advises against the change, at least for the reporting of crimes known to the police. The main reason for this stand of the Committee was its desire to preserve the present general objective of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program to collect full information on criminality in the United States. Instead, the Committee recommends making use of the new analytical category introduced by the Bureau of the Census in its 1950 decennial census, viz., Standard Metropolitan Areas.

Standard Metropolitan Areas are generally speaking urban in nature and contain a minimum of population which still adheres to the rural way of life. At the same time these areas are made up of governmental units, i. e., cities and counties (in New England cities and towns). Thus they do not cut across the areas for which police crime reports are available and the population figures can thus be used for the needs of police crime statistics. The Bureau of the Census was consulted in this matter, and it was found that the Census plans to continue the use of the Standard Metropolitan Areas in future censuses.

For the population living outside of the Standard Metropolitan Areas¹ the present differentiation into urban and rural communities should be continued, making use of the 1950 census definitions of these terms, which differ slightly from the earlier ones. It should be noted that no use can be made at this point of the category of "urban fringe," introduced by the census in 1950, since the areas assigned to this category cut across the political or administrative boundaries and consequently cannot be used for the tabulation of police data.

Matters Discussed (3): The Committee discussed the possibility of substituting a sampling method for the present collection of criminal statistics for rural areas for crimes known to the police and advises against the change.

Recommendation (16): The Committee recommends the following plan for the analysis of the crime data into rural and urban. The population of the area of the United States should be divided into three types of communities:

¹ According to the United States 1950 census, of a population of about 150 million, 84 million were living in Standard Metropolitan Areas, and according to a 1956 sample study by the Bureau of the Census, of the approximately 164 million in 1956, 96 million were living in Standard Metropolitan Areas.

1. Standard Metropolitan Areas as established by the Bureau of Census for the 1950 census and as these may be further revised by that Bureau.

2. Urban communities, that is, generally speaking communities with more than 2,500 inhabitants. More specifically the current (1950) Census definition should be used. The urban population which is not comprised within the Standard Metropolitan Areas would be taken care of in this category.

3. Rural population, again in accordance with the current (1950) census definition. This would amount to the total rural population except for the small part which is included in the Standard Metropolitan Areas. It is believed that this would give for the United States the rural population in the truest sense of that word, for which statistical data is currently available.

At the request of the Committee this plan has been tested by the Statistical Section of the FBI for the States of Illinois and Maryland. Tabulations were prepared in accordance with the three suggested categories, and although the Committee did not feel it necessary to pursue this plan in all final detail, the experience gained showed that the plan is workable for the tabulation of the crime data received from the cooperating police departments. The FBI personnel concerned was also agreed on the workability of the plan, which, was likewise discussed with personnel of the Census Bureau and the tentative reaction there was also favorable as to the feasibility of the plan from the point of view of the census data. For the exploratory tabulations for the States of Illinois and Maryland and the respective Standard Metropolitan Areas, see Appendix 2.

The advantages of this plan for estimating the crime totals, which will be discussed under the pertinent subtitle, will be mentioned there.

Crime Rates

A considerable amount of the information appearing in the UCR's is converted into crime rates, with the population of the areas covered by the reports serving as the base. The FBI's proposed agenda for this Committee contains the statement: "The rates are calculated for the purpose of furnishing a yardstick with which to assist local administrators in measuring the current magnitude of the police problem at hand." The Committee felt it hardly necessary to argue the importance of the computation of rates, which are not only desirable but often crucial for the meaningfulness of statistical data of this nature.

And yet, the question of the crime rates has heretofore been one of the most difficult problems for the UCR's to cope with and has

probably been the most frequent subject for criticism. The reason for the difficulty is that the official population figures used by the FBI are the decennial United States Census figures, which, with every additional year further away from the census-taking, become further and further removed from reality. The differential rate of population growth in various communities makes communities with a rapid rate of growth appear exaggeratedly criminalistic in terms of the rates of offenses reported by the police. Conversely, the slower-growing communities are apt to appear in a favorable light toward the end of the decade. Thus, when the population basis is changed with the new census figures becoming available, sudden drastic upward or downward shifts in the crime rates appear for some areas.

The Committee recommends against using the decennial census figures except for the year of the census. It feels that official annual population estimates, based on sample studies and other techniques should be used instead. This is especially suitable for the purpose of the crime statistics since the introduction of the new analytical categories in the most recent United States census, especially the category of Standard Metropolitan Areas, which was discussed under the preceding subtitle in connection with rural-urban analyses.

The following annual estimates appear to be available from the Bureau of the Census: First of all there is, of course, an annual estimate for the total United States population, and there are such estimates for the individual States. Moreover, annual estimates are available for the total population of the Standard Metropolitan Areas and for the total urban and rural populations outside of the Standard Metropolitan Areas. It would probably also be possible to obtain an annual estimate for the population of all metropolitan areas of 100,000 and over. The Committee gained the impression that with not too much of an additional budgetary outlay, the Bureau of the Census could supply the Department of Justice with annual population estimates for the Standard Metropolitan Areas on an individual basis, if so requested.

The Committee discussed the feasibility of obtaining annual population estimates for various communities from other than official governmental sources. Many such estimates are available¹ and are being widely used, e. g., in business. The Committee would limit itself, however, to the tentative suggestion to the FBI that the possibility of resorting to that kind of estimates be explored.

As a result of the study reflected in the above discussion, the Committee makes the following recommendations:

¹ See, e. g., U. S. Bureau of the Census. "Local Population Estimates Prepared by State and City Agencies: 1937-58." *Current Population Reports—Population Estimates*, Series p. 25, No. 178, June 27, 1958.

Recommendation (17): In view of the differential population growth in various communities, the decennial census figures should not be used for the computation of the crime rates beyond the year to which they pertain. Instead, the available annual estimates by the Bureau of the Census should be used. It is felt that the plan for utilizing in the rural-urban analyses the analytical categories recently introduced by the Bureau of the Census would prove of value also in the computation of the crime rates. It is hereby also recommended that the FBI further explore the possibility of obtaining more detailed annual estimates from the Bureau of the Census.

Tentative Suggestion (3): The possibility of using annual population estimates by other than governmental agencies should be explored.

Estimating the Totals

In spite of the remarkably high degree of cooperation by the police departments in supplying the Uniform Crime Reporting Program with crime data, complete coverage can hardly ever be expected in a program of this sort.

There is a natural interest in having figures for the total amount of crime in the entire country or in a given community, calculated on the basis of the amount of crime reported by the cooperating departments. Besides, since not necessarily the same police departments respond each year, the estimated totals gain in importance as the figures which are to be used for comparisons from year to year and as the basis for the calculation of trends. The only other method that might be used for the latter purposes instead of using the estimated totals would be to exclude from the entire time series those communities which have failed to respond even once, but this would tend to reduce the reporting universe unnecessarily. The use of estimated totals suggests itself whenever one or several segments of the unit under study fail to report.

The FBI has for a long time resorted to estimating certain totals in the UCR's. The Committee was informed by the staff members about the various ways used in the past to achieve this. There is no point in recounting the former methods here or the changes which gradually took place. It is necessary, however, to describe briefly the currently-used method in arriving at such estimates.

Each year, after the reports on the Part I offenses have been received from the cooperating departments for the entire year, a comparison is made between the number of offenses for the current year and the number of offenses reported the previous year. The comparison is always based on the information supplied by those depart-

ments which responded both years. The comparison is made separately for the rural and urban areas and for the eight offenses which make up Part I. Percentage differences are noted and are considered indications of trends. Then the estimated number of offenses for the previous year, each offense type, rural and urban separately, are increased or decreased, depending on the established trend. Addition of the 16 figures obtained gives the estimated total of "major crimes" for the entire country for the given year. The Committee labelled this method of obtaining estimates of the totals, Method A. It will be noted that the estimate for a given year is derived from the estimate for the previous year, and so on. The year which served as the basis for this continuing series of estimates was, and still is, 1947. In that year extensive studies were made to arrive at the estimate.

Method A is not, however, the only method involved in the production of the estimated totals. Later in the year, after the estimated totals arrived at by Method A have been published, a more intensive study, which is impossible prior to publication because of the imminence of the deadline, is made. Estimated urban and rural totals are developed separately. For arriving at the estimated totals of urban crime, the following steps are taken: The cities, divided into 6 groups by size, are taken separately by groups for the 9 geographic divisions of the country. This makes 54 units. The offenses reported by the police departments for each one of these units are then tabulated. If not all departments have responded, the figure for each one of the offenses is increased accordingly.

On the basis of the previous decennial census figures, the total number of offenses is estimated proportionately to the part of the population for which the reports have come in. Since, as indicated above, the 8 Part I offenses are handled separately, this produces eight times 54, that is, 432 figures, the sum-total of which gives the estimated total of urban criminality for the entire country. For the rural area the separation into nine geographic divisions is not used. Experience has shown that the differences between the regions are so slight that there is no point in using them. Of course, there is no grouping by size of communities. Thus the estimated total for rural crime is arrived at simply by comparing the number of offenses reported for the portion of the rural population represented by the cooperating departments and the total rural population. Heretofore, again, the previous decennial figures have been used. The Committee labeled this method of arriving at the estimated totals, Method B.

The use made of the figures arrived at by Method B is as follows: These figures are used at the time of the calculation of the estimate for the next year as a supplementary step in Method A, but for the

purpose of clarity of presentation this was not mentioned when the latter method was described. One might say that the figures arrived at by Method B serve as a control device in the sense of comparing with them the figures arrived at by Method A. As the staff pointed out, usually no appreciable discrepancy appears.

The main device for making adjustments, if the above-mentioned control device should indicate the need for such, is the use of a correction factor. This correction factor was developed on the basis of an intensive study of the rural crime reporting, which was undertaken also in 1947. In this study, the rural crime figures obtained from communities which were known to have excellent crime reporting were compared with the overall rural figures received from all over the country. Considerable under-reporting was discovered especially for two offenses: Larceny and auto theft. Since that time the rural crime estimates have been "blown up" by injecting the correction factor for larcenies and auto thefts. In 1947 this correction factor amounted to 150 and 100 percent respectively for the 2 offenses. In view of the general improvement in rural crime reporting, it was felt in time, however, that the correction factor should be less, and it is now considerably lower than in 1947.

One of the main objections to the current procedure, as described above, is that the estimated totals of major crimes, as published for a particular year, are not based on the reports of the offenses known to the police for that year, except insofar as the latter are used to calculate the percentage increases and decreases (trend) in the separate crime categories and these are then applied to the estimate of the previous year. It will be recalled that each year, as described above, after publication of the bulletin containing the major crime estimates, the Bureau develops by means of Method B the major crime estimates for the same year on the basis of the crime reports for that year. This calculation is not published, but is used as a control device in calculating the estimate for the next year. This procedure should be discarded, since it is not and probably should not be published in the UCR's in view of the nature of the publication, and secondly, because it injects a certain amount of arbitrariness even if this arbitrariness is applied on the basis of the best judgment of the expert staff thoroughly familiar with the quality of the reports coming in from the police departments.

The current procedure could also be interpreted as follows: In view of the impending deadlines, the major crime estimates are published on the basis of the calculation here referred to as Method A. The reports from the local departments for the given year are really analyzed only after publication of the bulletin and are used in the computation of the estimates for the next year. Since the figure for the current year is already published, the FBI is constrained by it

and injects the necessary correction suggested by the results of Method B, by manipulation of the rural "correction factor" and of percentage increases and decreases. In spite of the fact that this procedure is based on the best judgment of experts, and in spite of the fact that when taken over a period of years it probably does give a reasonably accurate picture of crime, it can hardly be justified statistically as a permanent procedure.

The Committee feels that in view of the above, the currently-used method for computation of the crime estimates, while having merit in the past, should now be changed. The reason for recommending the change, stated more generally, is the fact that the amount of statistical manipulation in back of the figures which are currently presented in the UCR's as major crime totals are unnecessarily complicated and too many; a more direct and simple procedure should be substituted. The calculations involving estimates between the reports submitted by the police department, and the figures finally published in the UCR's should be as few, as simple and as clear as possible, and should be briefly described in the bulletins.

Another point which the Committee would like to make is that the estimates of the total crimes in the Nation, made on the basis of the total number of offenses submitted by the reporting departments all over the country, separately by urban and rural police, are based on the assumption that the portions of the population for which no reports were received have the same crime rates as those for which reports were received. It seems to be safer to estimate the offenses for the nonreporting sections of the country individually by separate States rather than for the country as a whole or for geographic divisions. Presumably, the situation with regard to criminality within individual States is somewhat more homogeneous than in the country as a whole. Law enforcement is a State matter, as is criminal legislation. A national total which is a composite of State totals, which in turn are computed on the basis of the portions of the State which actually reported the offenses is therefore a better estimate. The same would apply, of course, to the various components of the total, such as city crimes, rural crimes, or any specific category of crime. It is believed that under the procedure discussed in "Rural Versus Urban Criminality," such computation on the basis of States will be quite convenient and feasible.

Recommendation (18): In computing the estimated totals of major crimes the procedure suggested under the heading "*Rural Versus Urban Criminality*" should be utilized. Offenses known to the police should be computed from the police reports for the Standard Metropolitan Areas, for the rest of the urban population and for the rural population within each State (1950 United States census definitions).

The number of reported offenses should then be proportionately increased to take care of the unreported portions, if any, of these same categories within each State. The sum total of the estimates for the States thus obtained will give the national estimate for the given year. It is hoped that wherever available the annual population estimates by the United States census will be substituted for the currently-used decennial census figures.

The Committee has encountered the opinion on the part of some of the resource persons with whom these matters were discussed, that in addition to the estimates of the totals, the totals of actually-reported figures should be more prominently displayed in the UCR's. The reasoning behind this suggestion is that the estimated totals, even if the methods employed in arriving at these estimates are described, still represent a figure which does not, so to say, actually exist, but is derived on the basis of certain statistical manipulations. Presumably, there would be a certain advantage in having the figure which actually represents the known offenses more closely associated with the estimated data. This means that, in addition to the estimates of the totals, the actual figures based on addition of all the crimes known to the police, both urban and rural, should be given. In view of the very considerable size of the population which actually does report, especially the city population, these figures, although not giving the total picture countrywise, would still be of great significance.

Recommendation (19): In view of the remarkable coverage for offenses known to the police, the actual figures representing the total number of offenses committed in the United States, both rural and urban, are very significant and should be presented more prominently and more accessibly.

The Trends

Indication of the trends in crime is a traditional part of the Uniform Crime Reports. Heretofore the trends were usually indicated by giving the figures or rates for the current and the previous year. Occasionally comparisons of a broader scope appeared, often very illuminating.

In the very beginning of its work the Committee discussed this matter of measuring trends with the staff of the FBI, and found that the staff had already discussed and was contemplating replacing the comparisons of the 2 most recent years by comparisons of the latest available figures with the averages of several years. The Annual Bulletin for 1957 contains several instances of such comparisons with the averages of the previous 5 years.

The Committee feels that wherever possible comparisons with more than 1 year should be made. The reasons for this recommendation are quite obvious. A previous year can be a year of especially high crime rates in general, or with reference to certain specific offenses. Or, on the contrary, it can be an unusually low year. If the previous year happens to be low, the figures for the current year will be interpreted as a trend in the direction of increased criminality. If the figures for the past year happen to be unusually high, the year under consideration will indicate a trend in the direction of lesser criminality. It is perfectly obvious that such conclusions can be very misleading, because regardless of its relationship to the previous year, the year under consideration may in reality fit very neatly into a longer-range trend in criminality, which might be just the opposite, or considerably different from, the one indicated by the comparison with the 1 single previous year. Comparisons with averages of several years will therefore be much more sound in most instances.

The technique which should be used in computing these averages probably will be dictated by the particular set of statistical data. Five-year averages suggest themselves as a convenient measure. Generally speaking, one would probably think in terms of average rates rather than absolute figures. It goes without saying that further comparisons, going beyond the 5-year averages, might be extremely illuminating as the series grows. Comparisons with 10-year and 20-year averages or the average of the entire preceding series might be in order, of course, one has to keep in mind changes that may have occurred in the statistical categories or in definitions; such changes are bound to occur in a series of some length. Thus one should not be swayed so far by the desire to make comparisons of this type as to overlook the fact that the data might not lend themselves to such comparisons. Moreover, it should be kept in mind that the registering of offenses by the local police departments and their reporting of these offenses improve with time, and the figures may therefore not be quite comparable. All these considerations should be carefully weighed in deciding on the use of one or the other type of comparison.

Recommendation (20): In the tabulations designed to demonstrate trends in the number of offenses, comparisons with more than only the previous year are recommended. The exact number of preceding years to be used for the purposes of such comparisons should probably be determined in each individual case, depending on the nature of the comparison and the nature of the data in question.

Present Data Gathering Versus Sampling

The Committee has considered the proposal that the UCR's resort to some sampling procedure rather than attempt, as heretofore, to collect information on crimes for the entire country. After carefully considering the advantages and disadvantages of both procedures, the Committee has reached the conclusion that the present procedure should be retained. The main argument in favor of this is the remarkable coverage by now achieved by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program in its statistical series of offenses known to the police (Pt. I offenses). Assuming that the trend toward increased coverage continues, more or less complete reporting will be a reality in a very few years.

In favor of a sampling procedure is of course the argument that a carefully drawn stratified sample would give a statistically more accurate picture than incomplete reporting for the total area. Moreover, handling of a small, although adequate, sample would be a much less extensive operation than the present program. Against the sampling procedure is the argument that all it would accomplish is a series of estimates for the country as a whole and, perhaps, for some major subdivisions. The nature of the program implies, however, a different and more extensive purpose. The cooperating police departments, various governmental agencies and the public in general are interested in the crime figures for individual communities, counties, towns, States, etc., assembled in such a way that meaningful comparisons are possible and trends can be discerned.

The Committee is aware of the fact that beginning with 1956 the Children's Bureau has been using a sampling procedure for its Juvenile Court Statistics. This is based on the Current Population Survey Sample developed by the Bureau of the Census. Of course, the Children's Bureau's statistical series has never had from the juvenile courts anything like the response the FBI has from the police departments in its "offenses known to the police" series.

It should be remembered, of course, that in addition to the tabulations based on the reported Part I offenses, the UCR's also publish figures which are based on much less complete reporting. The outstanding example of this are the arrest data by age, sex and race, which in the 1957 Annual Bulletin, for example, were based on reports from 1,473 cities with a 1950 population of 40,176,369. As long as the analyses of the data are limited in their reference to that particular population, the procedure is sound. The moment a generalization is made, however, which implies that these observations can be extended to the urban population of the United States as a whole, the procedure is exposed to the criticism that a representative stratified sample would produce a statistically much more sound picture.

With reference to all such tabulations, therefore, either 1 of 2 courses of action suggests itself. Either a definite attempt should be made by the FBI, with the assistance of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, to build up the reporting so as to achieve more or less complete coverage, comparable to that for "offenses known to the police," or a sampling technique should be resorted to.

Matters Discussed (4): Present procedures in collecting data for the Uniform Crime Reports versus sampling procedure. The consensus of the Committee is in favor of the present procedure.

Recommendation (21): With reference to all tabulations in the Uniform Crime Reports which are not based on "offenses known to the police" (Pt. I offenses), for which a high degree of coverage has been built up, 1 of 2 courses should be followed: Either a definite attempt should be made to build up the reporting to achieve more or less complete coverage, comparable to that for "offenses known to the police," or a sampling technique should be resorted to. See Recommendations (5) and (6).

Miscellaneous Offenses

In the course of its study the Committee received several requests for analyzing certain offenses with a view to their reclassification within the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

The suggestion that arson, which presently is included among "all other offenses" in Part II, should be moved to Part I was given careful consideration. In view of the new methods suggested by the Committee for tabulating offenses *in lieu* of the present Part I, a recommendation that arson should be moved to Part I has, of course, lost its point. That arson is not a suitable offense to be used for the purposes of an index of crime is too obvious to require explanation here. Whether it is desirable to have arson included in the group labeled offenses of special importance to the police is questionable and, besides, in accordance with the Committee's general recommendation, should be decided by the staff of the Bureau in consultation with the police authorities. The only change that might be considered, therefore, is placing arson as a named offense in the "General United States Crime Statistics." Then the question would be whether it should be classified as a crime known to the police or as an offense reported on the basis of arrest. The latter issue should again be decided in accordance with the Committee's recommendation, i. e., in consultation with the police authorities. As regards placing arson as a named offense into the "General United States Crime Statistics," the Committee did not feel that there is any par-

ticular need for doing so. The fire departments receive information about fires and study these more frequently than the police. Thus more detailed and more complete information on arson might be expected from the fire departments. The fire marshal often takes on a case of fire directly, when suspicion exists that the case involves arson. As things stand now, arson is an offense which is reported to the police both incompletely and inconsistently.

Matters Discussed (5): Arson. The Committee feels that no change is indicated with reference to the present handling of arson.

The Committee also considered the suggestion that embezzlement be handled as a separate offense. Presently it is placed together with fraud as one of the categories of Part II. The Committee did not feel that this is an offense with reference to which the police can, generally speaking, do very much, or that the reporting of this offense to the police has much promise of being accurate or consistent. More than on anything else, the reporting depends on the policies of the firm or agency within which the embezzlement has taken place. Still, since fraud and embezzlement are two quite different offenses, the Committee was of the opinion that the question of their appearing in the UCR's as two distinct categories might be studied further.

Tentative Suggestion (4): The question of handling fraud and embezzlement as two separate offense categories in the tabulation of the "General United States Crime Statistics" should be studied further.

Juvenile Offenders

The Committee devoted a considerable amount of time to the study and discussion of the reporting of statistics on juvenile offenders.

The general issue was raised to what extent the introduction of the concept of juvenile delinquency into the law enforcement system of a state affects the principles involved in the reporting of offenses known to the police. The laws introducing the juvenile courts define juvenile delinquency as not being a crime, and a juvenile who is adjudged delinquent is generally not a criminal in accordance with the law. What effect does this have on the reporting of offenses before the identity of the offender has been established, since, if the latter turns out to be a juvenile, there is no crime under the law? What might be termed the material damage is there, but crime does not consist of an overt act alone; *mens rea*, either in the form of intent or culpable negligence.

must also be present. Since the law does not consider a juvenile capable of committing a crime, this "inner element" is lacking. It is true that also in the case of offenses by adults it sometimes turns out after the offense has been reported, that no crime was committed or a crime different from the one originally reported has actually taken place. But in the adult cases this is a matter of "human error," in spite of which crimes known to the police are considered the best statistics for the purposes of a crime index. In the case of a juvenile, however, it is presumably a matter of principle.

Having discussed this issue, the Committee felt that there is no sufficient basis for a change in current procedures, since in juvenile cases, just as in adult cases, the violations of the rights of people are recorded as they become known to the police and are later reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

The Committee discussed the resolution adopted by the International Juvenile Officers' Association at its Annual Conference in Milwaukee on May 23, 1958. This resolution reads as follows:

WHEREAS, research has revealed the inadequacy of Uniform Terminology in the area of Juvenile Control; and

WHEREAS, the International Juvenile Officers' Association is desirous of promoting a system of uniform terminology and reporting that will be in the best interest of the public, interested agencies and the members of this association:
Now THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED, That this association recommend the following changes and additions be made in the manual of Uniform Crime Reporting as distributed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a medium for the collection of facts and statistics in the area of juvenile control:

1. That thefts under \$50 be removed from Part I and placed in Part II.
2. That the offenses of Escapees, Runaways, Truancy, and Vandalism be added to Part II.
3. That age grouping be extended, reaching down from the 15th year, by year and extended through 10 years and younger.
4. That a new table be added to show the handling of nonoffenders, i. e., Lost Children, Witnesses, Victims, and Neglected Children.
5. That a new table be added to show police disposition of all children handled, i. e., Released-Delinquency Not Sustained, Warned, Referred to Probation Department of Juvenile Court, and other dispositions.
6. That space be made available to show the actual number of children handled for offenses, actual number of children handled for nonoffenses, and the actual number of children placed in detention, . . .

As may be remembered, this action of the International Juvenile Officers' Association was mentioned earlier in this Report (p. 21) and reference was made to the erroneous interpretation of the information contained in the UCR's.

As to the specific recommendations made in this resolution, the Committee reached the following conclusions. The suggestion contained in No. 1 is being taken care of by the new plan recommended

in the section on "Classification of Offenses." If adopted, this will result in a generally somewhat different presentation of data.

With reference to suggestions Nos. 2-6, with the exception of vandalism in No. 2, the Committee feels that these data are not at the present time being handled in the UCR's because the entire area from which they stem has not so far been considered the proper subject for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The Committee is of the opinion that the data mentioned in the resolution is important, but whether the FBI should extend its activities into collection and analysis of statistics of this type should depend entirely on a policy decision of the FBI itself.

As to the question of vandalism, in keeping with its general recommendation—see Recommendation (12)—the Committee feels that the issue of singling out vandalism from the category of "all other offenses" should be decided by the staff of the FBI in consultation with the police authorities.

More specifically the Committee feels, e. g., that the offenses mentioned under No. 2 (except vandalism) are not criminal code offenses but rather juvenile delinquencies, and as was stated above, their inclusion into the scope of the UCR's is a policy decision for the FBI to evaluate and make. This is even more the case with reference to the items mentioned under No. 4, which are not even offenses but matters from the area of child welfare.

Matters Discussed (6): The Committee did not consider it necessary to make any specific recommendations with regard to the collection and reporting of data on offenders in the juvenile age bracket, believing that the FBI's entering into the juvenile field on a more intensive and extended basis would take the Uniform Crime Reporting Program outside of its originally planned and presently observed scope, which is a policy matter for decision by the FBI itself.

Various Editorial Matters

In the course of this study the Committee and its individual members on many occasions discussed various editorial questions involved in the publication of the UCR's with the staff responsible for the production of this publication. Some of the points raised were matters of opinion which could be handled in various ways. Other suggestions were readily accepted by the staff and, as a matter of fact, have already been incorporated in the issue of the Bulletin which

appeared since the Committee began its work. The Committee does not feel that a list of these items needs to be included in this report since they are not of a general nature but involve mostly questions of better organization and presentation of the materials.

Perhaps the essence of most of these suggestions could be summed up in the following statement. The UCR's are read by persons of varied backgrounds and interests. The police officer, the newspaperman, the scholar might be mentioned as typical consumers. Each of these approaches the information contained in the reports from a different point of view, with a different set of requirements in mind. While this enhances the importance of the UCR's, it places a heavy responsibility on the staff producing them, in the sense that the information has to be presented clearly and succinctly, with the least chance for misunderstanding and misinterpretation. In spite of the space this may require, it is necessary to have in each issue a statement on the essentials of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and frequent references in the text to the principles and policies appearing in this statement. The staff engaged in the production of the UCR's should be complimented for having been alert to this need, and on the whole this problem has been handled very satisfactorily. The Committee feels, however, that the staff should be supported in the continuance of this indispensable feature of the publication. It is felt that if the Committee's recommendation to limit the publication of the bulletins to one annual issue is accepted, the handling of this explanatory material about the Uniform Crime Reporting Program will be even more effective.

A Permanent Technical Consultant Committee

In the course of its study the Consultant Committee gradually arrived at the conclusion that it would be advisable to have a committee made up of persons well versed in criminal statistics which would be available whenever needed by the FBI staff engaged in the production of the Uniform Crime Reports. This recommendation should not be interpreted as self-aggrandizement by the Consultant Committee. It grew out of the recognition of the extreme usefulness of the discussions with the Committee members to the Bureau staff. This feeling was repeatedly expressed by the staff. Nor should it be interpreted as an attempt on the part of this Committee to perpetuate itself. The thought of suggesting themselves for such a permanent technical committee is far from the minds of the present consultants.

Two questions arise in connection with the possible establishment of such a permanent technical consultant committee: namely, why there should be such a technical consultant committee when the Bureau already has a professional staff engaged in the production of the Reports, and how creation of such a committee can be justified when there already exists a special committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

As to the first of the two questions, the functions of a technical consultant committee as compared to those of the Bureau staff would consist in: (a) Supplying the broader and more detached perspective of the outsider who is familiar with the field but is not himself engaged in the publication of the document; and (b) providing a more independent critical evaluation of the procedures used.

Compared to the committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the technical consultant committee would be made up of persons trained and professionally engaged in the practical and scientific use of criminal statistics rather than representing primarily the administrative interests of the police in the Uniform Crime Reports. The importance of the committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police is in no way questioned by the suggestion that a permanent technical consultant committee be established.

It is felt that a more or less permanent committee of this type would offer considerable advantages over *ad hoc* committees, appointed as the need arises, since the membership of the permanent committee would gradually accumulate a more thorough and intimate knowledge of the problems faced by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

It is envisaged that the permanent technical consulting committee would meet and study matters related to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as and when requested by the staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Recommendation (22): A permanent technical consultant committee should be established to be available to the Bureau staff for consultation whenever needed.

Respectfully submitted,

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STANLEY R. SCHROTL,
PETER P. LEJINS, *Chairman,*
Consultant Committee on
Uniform Crime Reporting.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1958.

Appendix I

Proposed Agenda
by FBI
for
Consultant Committee
November 1957

Uniform Crime Reporting has been in existence since 1930, and over the years great strides have been made in this area of criminal statistics through the cooperation of local police and the FBI working together. However, problems in connection with the collection and publication of the data inherently abiding in this program suggest the time has come when a committee of three authorities in the field of criminal statistics, be employed in a consultant capacity by the FBI to review the project as it now stands for the purpose of making suggestions. These suggestions may cover any phase of the collection or publication of the data that comes to mind in light of the experience gained thus far. The following agenda is presented as a suggestion only and any other matters which appear pertinent for discussion should be frankly considered.

(1) Population sources

All rates published in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin are based on the latest United States Bureau of the Census decennial census figures. The rates are calculated for the purpose of furnishing a yardstick with which to assist local administrators in measuring the current magnitude of the police problem at hand. In an effort to indicate the trend in crime from one year to the next, the FBI has presented in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin other tabulations showing the offenses reported by a group of cities during the 2 or more years under study. Any communities known to have changed in their reporting procedure during any of the years under study are eliminated from the calculations. Should the FBI continue to publish crime tables as they now do? Is there some method available to take into account intracensal population changes?

(2) Rural crime reporting

In the past two decades there have been shifts in the population that appear to affect crime reporting. Many areas that were strictly rural in character now contain highly urbanized fringe areas adjacent to municipalities. Silver Spring and Bethesda, Md., just out of Washington, D. C., are typical examples. These growing fringe areas are still *rural according to police jurisdiction*, but their environmental structure is urban. Generally, urban crime rates are substantially higher than those in the strictly rural areas. This gives rise to the question as to whether this shift in population does not tend to distort the so-called rural crime rates to the extent that they may be inflated by the reporting of rural police agencies covering these increasingly urbanized fringe areas. Should the FBI attempt to resort to a reliable sample for rural crime reporting, the sample to represent areas that are popularly considered rural eliminating those classified by the Census Bureau as urbanized fringe areas in metropolitan districts?

(3) Part I offense classes

Does the experience in crime reporting to date indicate a need for further changes in the Part I offense classifications? One such change has been recently made upon the recommendation of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. That involved the elimination of statutory rape from the rape classification.

For example: Other possible areas for consideration involve manslaughter-by-negligence and larceny. The FBI conducts a constant program of correspondence with contributing agencies in an effort to bring about uniformity in these classifications. In spite of such educational and corrective activity by the FBI for almost three decades many departments continue to report in the manslaughter-by-negligence classification the action of grand juries as distinguished from the results of police investigation. Under present arrangements a lack of uniformity in the manslaughter-by-negligence classification may be expected to continue indefinitely. The question is raised as to the significance of this classification from the criminal statistics standpoint as well as from the police standpoint.

Basically, the manslaughter-by-negligence classification represents traffic fatalities attributable to culpable negligence. The question may be raised as to whether this is important. Is not the important thing to the police and the public the number of traffic fatalities that occur as distinguished from the number attributable to the vague

term, culpable negligence? The National Safety Council tabulates and publishes traffic fatality data.

The FBI appears to be waging an almost endless battle to insure that reporting police agencies include minor thefts in their offenses known data. Some have expressed the thought this classification should be limited to felony larcenies, but this term is far from uniform among the States. Included in the problem of uniformity in the larceny classification would be the efforts of the FBI to include bicycle thefts. It is admittedly difficult to determine when a bicycle is actually stolen and when it is borrowed by some other child. Also, a substantial portion of larcenies represent thefts of auto accessories and personal property taken from automobiles. It has been found very difficult in some cases to distinguish whether a hubcap or license plate was lost and reported stolen merely for insurance purposes or was actually stolen. Bicycle thefts, auto accessories, and other thefts from automobiles in 1956 represented over 50 percent of all the larcenies. Approximately one-seventh of the larcenies represented property under \$5 in value. Should the larceny classification be limited to thefts over \$100, or would this merely shift the problem to one of obtaining uniformity in the value placed upon property stolen? Should the larceny classification be eliminated altogether except possibly for purse snatchings? One possibility would be to eliminate larceny from the Part I offense classification and to change the robbery classification to "robbery and purse snatching."

Appendix II

Exploratory Sample Tabulations of Population and Offenses Known to the Police, Utilizing Standard Metropolitan Areas—Prepared for the Committee by the Statistical Section of the FBI

Explanation: These sample tabulations have a twofold purpose. (1) They demonstrate the manner in which the crime reporting area of the country may be divided into three segments; (a) Standard Metropolitan Areas (SMA), (b) urban communities outside any SMA, and (c) rural areas. (2) They indicate the procedure which may be followed in arriving at State totals. They are not shown here to illustrate the exact format of tables to be published in the future. As an expedient, these tables show one figure for all the so-called Part I offenses and of course in actual tabulations this information would be presented separately as to individual offense categories. Hence, the only significance the following tables have is that of their serving as an illustration for the new methodology. They certainly should not be used as substantive statistical material for any kind of comparisons or as a basis for any kind of conclusions.

A. ILLINOIS

<i>Area</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Pl. I offenses known</i>
SMA 026 Chicago, Ill.	5,495,364	
<i>Agencies reporting:</i>		
Evanston, Ill.	73,641	1,376
Oak Park, Ill.	63,529	553
Chicago, Ill.	3,620,962	47,368
Cicero, Ill.	67,544	1,022
Berwyn, Ill.	51,280	468
East Chicago, Ind.	54,263	1,916
Gary, Ind.	133,911	4,910
Hammond, Ind.	87,594	3,095
Joliet, Ill.	51,601	977
Aurora, Ill.	50,576	843
Maywood, Ill.	27,473	325
Elgin, Ill.	44,223	489

A. ILLINOIS—Continued

<i>Area</i>	<i>Population</i>	
SMA 026 Chicago, Ill.—Continued		
<i>Agencies reporting:</i>	<i>Population represented</i>	<i>Pl. I offenses known</i>
Waukegan, Ill.....	38,946	929
Lake County, Ill.....	80,640	721
Barrington, Ill.....	4,209	37
Highwood, Ill.....	3,813	57
Lake Forest, Ill.....	7,819	107
Libertyville, Ill.....	5,425	74
Mundelein, Ill.....	3,189	54
North Chicago, Ill.....	8,628	321
Zion, Ill.....	8,950	161
Cook County, Ill.....	150,637	978
Arlington Heights, Ill.....	8,768	110
Bellwood, Ill.....	8,746	169
Blue Island, Ill.....	17,622	346
Brookfield, Ill.....	15,472	215
Calumet City, Ill.....	15,799	936
Chicago Heights, Ill.....	24,551	866
Des Plaines, Ill.....	14,994	331
Elmwood Park, Ill.....	18,801	354
Evergreen Park, Ill.....	10,531	297
Forest Park, Ill.....	14,969	182
Glencoe, Ill.....	6,980	95
Glenview, Ill.....	6,142	167
Hinsdale, Ill.....	8,676	52
Homewood, Ill.....	5,887	137
Kenilworth, Ill.....	2,789	29
La Grange, Ill.....	12,002	248
La Grange Park, Ill.....	6,176	56
Lansing, Ill.....	8,682	73
Lincolnwood, Ill.....	3,072	121
Lyons, Ill.....	6,120	120
Markham, Ill.....	2,753	12
Melrose Park, Ill.....	13,366	335
Midlothian, Ill.....	3,216	19
Mount Prospect, Ill.....	4,009	14
Norridge, Ill.....	3,428	10
Northbrook, Ill.....	3,348	69
North Lake, Ill.....	4,361	133
North Riverside, Ill.....	3,230	44
Oak Lawn, Ill.....	8,751	308
Park Forest, Ill.....	8,138	368
Park Ridge, Ill.....	16,602	68
Riverdale, Ill.....	5,840	111
River Forest, Ill.....	10,823	158
River Grove, Ill.....	4,839	144
Riverside, Ill.....	9,153	90
Skokie, Ill.....	14,832	611
South Holland, Ill.....	3,247	19
Summit, Ill.....	8,957	146
Westchester, Ill.....	4,308	58
Western Springs, Ill.....	6,364	48
Wilmette, Ill.....	18,162	489
Winnetka, Ill.....	12,105	193

A. ILLINOIS—Continued

Area	Population	
SMA 026 Chicago, Ill.—Continued		
<i>Agencies reporting:</i>	<i>Population represented</i>	<i>Pt. I offenses known</i>
Du Page County, Ill.-----	59,134	617
Clarendon Hills (2,437) included, and Bensenville (3,754) included.		
Downers Grove, Ill.-----	11,886	216
Elmhurst, Ill.-----	21,273	315
Glen Ellyn, Ill.-----	9,524	23
Lombard, Ill.-----	9,817	20
Naperville, Ill.-----	7,013	101
Vill. Park, Ill.-----	8,821	184
Wheaton, Ill.-----	11,638	75
Kane County, Ill.-----	39,570	107
Batavia, Ill.-----	5,838	13
Geneva, Ill.-----	5,139	12
St. Charles, Ill.-----	6,709	120
Will County, Ill.-----	72,142	662
Rockdale Junction (2,820) included.		
Lockport, Ill.-----	4,955	32
Lake County, Ind.-----	45,896	777
Crown Point, Ind.-----	5,839	45
Griffith, Ind.-----	4,470	130
Highland, Ind.-----	5,878	144
Hobart, Ind.-----	10,244	199
Munster, Ind.-----	4,753	82
Whiting, Ind.-----	9,669	114
Population and offenses represented by reports-----	<u>5,385,672 (98.0%)</u>	<u>79,120</u>
<i>Areas not represented:</i>		
Deerfield, Ill.-----	3,288	
Highland Park, Ill.-----	16,808	
Broadview, Ill.-----	5,196	
Calumet Park, Ill.-----	2,500	
Dolton, Ill.-----	5,558	
Franklin Park, Ill.-----	8,899	
Harvey, Ill.-----	20,683	
Lemont, Ill.-----	2,757	
Morton Grove, Ill.-----	3,926	
Niles, Ill.-----	3,587	
Palatine, Ill.-----	4,079	
Phoenix, Ill.-----	3,606	
Robbins, Ill.-----	4,766	
Steger, Ill.-----	4,358	
Stickney, Ill.-----	3,317	
West Chicago, Ill.-----	3,973	
Westmont, Ill.-----	3,402	
Wilmington, Ill.-----	3,354	
East Gary, Ind.-----	5,635	
	<u>109,692 (2.0%)</u>	
Total population and total estimated offenses.	5,495,364 (100.0%)	80,735

A. ILLINOIS—Continued

Area	Population	
SMA 034 Davenport, Iowa, Rock Island-Moline, Ill. -----	234, 256	
<i>Agencies reporting:</i>	<i>Population represented</i>	<i>Pt. I offenses known</i>
Davenport, Iowa-----	74, 549	2, 064
Rock Island, Ill.-----	48, 710	1, 064
Moline, Ill.-----	37, 397	578
Rock Island County, Ill.-----	30, 483	244
East Moline, Ill.-----	13, 913	153
Silvis, Ill.-----	3, 055	26
Population and offenses represented by reports-----	<u>208, 107 (88.8%)</u>	<u>4, 129</u>
<i>Areas not represented:</i>		
Scott County, Iowa-----	26, 149 (11.2%)	
Bettendorf, Iowa (5,132) included.		
Total population and total estimated offenses.	234, 256 (100.0%)	4, 650
SMA 036 Decatur, Ill. -----	98, 853	
<i>Agencies reporting:</i>	<i>Population represented</i>	<i>Pt. I offenses known</i>
Decatur-----	66, 269	1, 651
Macon County-----	32, 584	313
Population and offenses represented by reports-----	<u>98, 853 (100.0%)</u>	<u>1, 964</u>
<i>Areas not represented</i> -----	None	
SMA 095 Peoria, Ill. -----	250, 512	
<i>Agencies reporting:</i>	<i>Population represented</i>	<i>Pt. I offenses known</i>
Peoria-----	111, 856	3, 461
Peoria County-----	54, 299	316
Chillicothe-----	2, 767	26
Peoria Heights-----	5, 425	50
Creve Coeur-----	5, 409	9
East Peoria-----	8, 658	298
Morton-----	3, 693	23
Pekin-----	21, 853	249
Population and offenses represented by reports-----	<u>214, 095 (85.5%)</u>	<u>4, 432</u>
<i>Areas not represented:</i>		
Tazewell County-----	32, 132	
Washington-----	4, 285	
	<u>36, 417 (14.5%)</u>	
Total population and total estimated offenses.	250, 512 (100.0%)	5, 184

A. ILLINOIS—Continued

Area	Population	
SMA 110 Rockford, Ill.....	152,385	
<i>Agencies reporting:</i>	<i>Population represented</i>	<i>Pt. I offenses known</i>
Rockford.....	92,927	1,422
Loves Park.....	5,366	49
South Beloit.....	3,221	9
Population and offenses represented by reports.....	101,514 (66.6%)	1,480
<i>Areas not represented:</i>		
Winnebago County.....	59,871 (33.4%)	
Total population and total estimated offenses..	152,385 (100.0%)	2,222
<i>Area</i>	<i>Population</i>	
SMA 128 Springfield, Ill.....	131,484	
<i>Agencies reporting:</i>	<i>Population represented</i>	<i>Pt. I offenses known</i>
Springfield.....	81,628	1,381
Sangamon County.....	49,856	285
Population and offenses represented by reports.....	131,484 (100.0%)	1,666
<i>Areas not represented.....</i>	<i>None</i>	
<i>Area</i>	<i>Population</i>	
Illinois Urban.....	1,241,263	
<i>Agencies reporting:</i>	<i>Population represented</i>	<i>Pt. I offenses known</i>
Cairo.....	12,123	327
Canton.....	11,927	99
Centralia.....	13,863	135
Collinsville.....	11,862	93
De Kalb.....	11,708	127
Dixon.....	11,523	147
Freeport.....	22,467	284
Jacksonville.....	20,387	276
Kewanee.....	16,821	137
La Salle.....	12,083	91
Maconb.....	10,592	24
Marion.....	10,459	110
Mattoon.....	17,547	283
Monmouth.....	10,193	145
Mount Vernon.....	15,600	303
Ottawa.....	16,957	181
Sterling.....	12,817	318
Streator.....	16,469	131
Urbana.....	22,834	258
Wood River.....	10,190	146
Alton.....	32,550	628
Belleville.....	32,721	419
Bloomington.....	34,163	717
Champaign.....	39,563	794

A. ILLINOIS—Continued

Area	Population	
Illinois Urban—Continued		
<i>Agencies reporting:</i>	<i>Population represented</i>	<i>Pt. 1 offenses known</i>
Danville.....	37,864	586
East St. Louis.....	82,293	1,648
Granite City.....	29,465	598
Galesburg.....	31,425	451
Kankakee.....	25,856	404
Quincy.....	41,450	500
Belvidere.....	9,422	5
Benton.....	7,848	28
Bradley.....	5,699	8
Bushnell.....	3,317	14
Carmi.....	5,574	19
Chester.....	5,389	17
Christopher.....	3,545	11
East Alton.....	7,290	163
Edwardsville.....	8,776	31
Eldorado.....	4,500	
Flora.....	5,255	40
Galena.....	4,648	19
Galva.....	2,886	4
Geneseo.....	4,325	3
Georgetown.....	3,294	30
Gillespie.....	4,105	8
Harvard.....	3,464	17
Herrin.....	9,331	78
Highland.....	4,283	61
Hillsboro.....	4,141	12
Hoopeston.....	5,992	38
Jerseyville.....	5,792	31
Litchfield.....	7,208	5
Madison.....	7,963	197
Marseilles.....	4,514	26
Mendota.....	5,129	51
Metropolis.....	6,093	65
Morris.....	6,926	53
Morrison.....	3,531	
Mount Carmel.....	8,732	113
Murphysboro.....	9,241	11
Normal.....	9,772	121
Oglesby.....	3,922	6
Olney.....	8,612	52
Pana.....	6,178	71
Paris.....	9,460	77

A. ILLINOIS—Continued

<i>Area</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Pt. I offenses known</i>
Illinois Urban—Continued		
<i>Agencies reporting:</i>		
Pinckneyville.....	3, 299	1
Pontiac.....	8, 990	68
Princeton.....	5, 765	46
Robinson.....	6, 407	52
Rochelle.....	5, 449	30
Rock Falls.....	7, 983	68
Salem.....	6, 159	36
Sandwich.....	3, 027	40
Sparta.....	3, 576	2
Spring Valley.....	4, 916	32
Staunton.....	4, 047	60
Sycamore.....	5, 912	11
Taylorville.....	9, 188	29
Tuscola.....	2, 960	15
Vandalia.....	5, 471	27
Venice.....	6, 226	173
Westville.....	3, 196	1
Woodstock.....	7, 192	15
Gibson City.....	3, 029	1
Aledo.....	2, 919	3
Carlyle.....	2, 669	7
Casey.....	2, 734	36
McLeansboro.....	3, 008	8
Nokomis.....	2, 544	22
Oregon.....	3, 205	11
Pittsfield.....	3, 564	17
Sullivan.....	3, 470	15
Farmington.....	2, 651	
Lewistown.....	2, 630	3
Momence.....	2, 644	16
Newton.....	2, 780	23
O'Fallon.....	3, 022	13
Rantoul.....	6, 387	153
Waterloo.....	2, 821	
Population and offenses represented by reports.....	1, 041, 771	(83.9%) 12, 879

A. ILLINOIS—Continued

Illinois Urban—Continued

<i>Area</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Pt. I offenses known</i>
<i>Areas not represented:</i>		
Abingdon.....	3,300	
Anna.....	4,380	
Beardstown.....	6,080	
Carbondale.....	10,921	
Cariinville.....	5,116	
Cartersville.....	2,716	
Charleston.....	9,164	
Clinton.....	5,945	
Crystal Lake.....	4,832	
Du Quoin.....	7,147	
Dwight.....	2,843	
Effingham.....	6,892	
Fairfield.....	5,576	
Fulton.....	2,706	
Greenville.....	4,069	
Harrisburg.....	10,999	
Havana.....	4,379	
Johnston City.....	4,479	
Lawrenceville.....	6,328	
Lincoln.....	14,362	
Paxton.....	3,795	
Peru.....	8,653	
Savanna.....	5,058	
Shelbyville.....	4,462	
Virden.....	3,206	
Washington Park.....	5,840	
Watseka.....	4,235	
West Frankfort.....	11,384	
White Hall.....	3,082	
Zeigler.....	2,516	
Marshall.....	2,960	
Carthage.....	3,214	
Monticello.....	2,612	
Alorton Village.....	2,547	
Brooklyn Village.....	2,568	
Marengo.....	2,726	
Mascoutah.....	3,009	
Mount Morris.....	2,709	
Rushville.....	2,682	
	199,492	(16.1%)
Total population and total estimated of-	1,241,263	(100.0%)
fenses.....		15,350

A. ILLINOIS—Continued

Area	Population	
Illinois Rural	1, 576, 909	
Agencies reporting (counties):	Population represented	Pt. 1 offenses known
Adams	23, 240	78
Alexander	8, 193	33
Brown	7, 132	13
Bureau	27, 030	104
Calhoun	6, 898	73
Clark	11, 668	16
Clay	12, 190	34
Coles	13, 617	168
Crawford	14, 730	102
De Kalb	20, 134	78
Douglas	13, 746	60
Edgar	13, 947	64
Edwards	9, 056	31
Effingham	14, 783	87
Fayette	19, 111	84
Ford	9, 077	36
Franklin	23, 392	67
Fulton	26, 508	94
Gallatin	9, 818	21
Grundy	12, 291	93
Hamilton	9, 248	33
Hancock	22, 576	112
Hardin	7, 530	22
Henderson	8, 416	29
Henry	22, 460	82
Iroquois	28, 113	67
Jersey	9, 472	82
Kankakee	39, 325	259
Knox	19, 641	136
La Salle	32, 935	96
Lawrence	14, 211	23
Lee	24, 928	31
Livingston	25, 924	178
Logan	16, 309	65
McDonough	14, 290	66
McHenry	32, 442	306
McLean	32, 642	125
Madison	63, 941	375
Marion	22, 238	271
Mason	10, 947	63
Menard	9, 639	66
Mercer	14, 455	73
Monroe	10, 461	8
Montgomery	18, 567	26
Morgan	15, 181	64
Moultrie	9, 701	94
Ogle	22, 066	15
Perry	11, 238	103
Piatt	11, 358	73
Pike	18, 591	48
Putnam	4, 746	11

A. ILLINOIS—Continued

Area	Population	Pt. I offenses known
Illinois Rural—Continued		
<i>Agencies reporting (counties):</i>		
Randolph.....	22,708	48
Richland.....	8,277	85
St. Clair.....	73,754	428
Schuyler.....	6,931	13
Shelby.....	19,972	69
Stephenson.....	19,128	30
Vermilion.....	36,733	425
Wabash.....	5,919	14
Warren.....	11,788	44
Washington.....	14,460	70
White.....	15,361	112
Whiteside.....	22,299	337
Woodford.....	21,335	48
Mount Olive.....	2,401	5
Population and offenses represented by reports.....	1,181,218 (74.9%)	6,066
<i>Areas not represented (counties):</i>		
Bond.....	10,088	
Boone.....	7,648	
Carroll.....	13,918	
Cass.....	9,017	
Champaign.....	37,316	
Christian.....	23,450	
Clinton.....	19,365	
Cumberland.....	10,496	
De Witt.....	10,949	
Greene.....	15,770	
Jackson.....	17,962	
Jasper.....	9,486	
Jefferson.....	20,292	
Jo Daviess.....	16,811	
Johnson.....	8,729	
Kendall.....	12,115	
Macoupin.....	25,335	
Marshall.....	13,025	
Massac.....	7,501	
Pope.....	5,779	
Pulaski.....	13,639	
Saline.....	17,921	
Scott.....	7,245	
Stark.....	8,721	
Union.....	16,120	
Wayne.....	15,357	
Williamson.....	21,636	
	395,691 (25.1%)	
Total population and total estimated offenses.....	1,576,909 (100.0%)	8,099

B. MARYLAND

Area	Population	
SMA 011 Baltimore, Md.....	1, 337, 373	
<i>Agencies reporting:</i>	<i>Population represented</i>	<i>Pt. I offenses known</i>
Baltimore City.....	949, 708	22, 868
Anne Arundel County.....	107, 345	2, 409
Annapolis.....	10, 047	628
Baltimore County.....	270, 273	6, 423
Population and offenses represented by reports.....	1, 337, 373 (100.0%)	32, 328
Areas not represented.....	None	
Area	Population	
SMA 144 Washington, D. C.....	1, 464, 089	
<i>Agencies reporting:</i>	<i>Population represented</i>	<i>Pt. I offenses known</i>
Washington, D. C.....	802, 178	16, 354
Montgomery County, Md.....	155, 010	2, 599
Rockville (6,934) included.		
Prince Georges County, Md.....	148, 957	3, 495
Capitol Heights (2,729) included.		
Cheverly (3,318) included.		
College Park (11,170) included.		
Riverdale (5,530) included.		
Bladensburg, Md.....	2, 899	96
Greenbelt, Md.....	7, 074	189
Hyattsville, Md.....	12, 308	301
Laurel, Md.....	4, 482	177
Alexandria, Va.....	61, 787	2, 370
Arlington, Va.....	135, 449	2, 733
Fairfax County, Va.....	98, 557	2, 792
Population and offenses represented by reports.....	1, 428, 701 (97.6%)	31, 106
Areas not represented:		
Mount Rainier, Md.....	10, 989	
Takoma Park, Md.....	13, 341	
Brentwood, Md.....	3, 523	
Falls Church, Va.....	7, 535	
	35, 388 (2.4%)	
Total population and total estimated offenses.....	1, 464, 089 (100.0%)	31, 871
Area	Population	
Maryland Urban.....	167, 775	
<i>Agencies reporting:</i>	<i>Population represented</i>	<i>Pt. I offenses known</i>
Cumberland.....	37, 679	353
Hagerstown.....	36, 260	688
Brunswick.....	3, 752	15
Cambridge.....	10, 351	148
Crisfield.....	3, 688	16
Easton.....	4, 836	77

B. MARYLAND—Continued

Area	Population	
Maryland Urban—Continued		
<i>Agencies reporting</i>	<i>Population represented</i>	<i>Pt. I offenses known</i>
Elkton.....	5,245	106
Frederick.....	18,142	285
Pocomoke City.....	3,191	16
Salisbury.....	15,141	219
Westminster.....	6,140	25
Aberdeen.....	2,044	137
Population and offenses represented by reports.....	147,369 (87.8%)	2,085
<i>Areas not represented:</i>		
Chestertown.....	3,143	
Frostburg.....	6,876	
Havre de Grace.....	7,809	
Bel Air.....	2,578	
	20,406 (12.2%)	
Total population and total estimated offenses.	167,775 (100.0%)	2,375
Maryland Rural		
	<i>Population</i>	
<i>Agencies reporting (counties):</i>	<i>Population represented</i>	<i>Pt. I offenses known</i>
Allegany.....	45,001	313
Westernport (3,431) included.		
Calvert.....	12,100	63
Cecil.....	28,111	119
Dorchester.....	17,464	111
Frederick.....	40,393	36
Garrett.....	21,259	50
Harford.....	38,451	150
Howard.....	23,119	184
Talbot.....	14,592	102
Washington.....	42,626	172
Population and offenses represented by reports.....	283,116 (59.1%)	1,250
<i>Areas not represented:</i>		
Caroline.....	18,234	
Carroll.....	38,767	
Charles.....	23,415	
Kent.....	10,534	
Queen Annes.....	14,579	
St. Marys.....	29,111	
Somerset.....	17,057	
Wicomico.....	24,500	
Worcester.....	19,957	
	196,154 (40.9%)	
Total population and total estimated offenses.	479,270 (100.0%)	2,115

Appendix III

List of Actions Taken by the Committee, Compiled from the Body of the Report

Explanation: The Committee's consideration of the issues raised led to three types of actions: A. Definite recommendations for change in the current practice in producing the Uniform Crime Reports—actions of this type are referred to as "Recommendations"; B. Tentative suggestions for the FBI to consider changing current practice after additional study by the Bureau—such actions are referred to as "Tentative Suggestions"; and C. Decisions that the current practice should be left as is—actions of this type are referred to as "Matters Discussed."

A. Recommendations

	<i>Page</i>
Recommendation (1)	13

Since the UCR's have outgrown being of use primarily to the law enforcement agencies, especially the police, and have become a basic source of information on crime for the country as a whole, the FBI should be encouraged to give as much recognition to this fact as is compatible with its program and be guided in the compilation and publication of the criminal statistics by the need to present these in such a way that the information will be meaningful to the general public and interested agencies and organizations even outside the immediate field of law enforcement.

Recommendation (2)	14
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In making changes in the UCR's, the utmost care should be taken not to destroy the continuity of the statistical series. Wherever feasible, both versions, i. e., the old and the new, should be given, or the data should be presented in such a way that the reader himself can make the calculations necessary to utilize the data earlier collected and published.

Recommendation (3)

The objectives for collecting and presenting the statistical information on criminal offenses should be clearly formulated and adhered to at all times. A brief restatement of these objectives should appear in each issue of the UCR's to forestall misinterpretation of the data.

Recommendation (4)

In view of the officially stated purposes of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and in view of the actual content of the UCR's, the objective of publishing statistics on criminal offenses should be interpreted as a twofold one, i. e., (1) Compilation and publication of a meaningful index of crime for the United States (presently accomplished by the reporting of Pt. I offenses); and (2) compilation and publication of the total volume of criminal offense committed in the United States, by categories, perhaps entitled General Crime Statistics for the United States. It is understood that both of these statistical series are to serve as the basis for the computation of appropriate rates and trends and for making comparisons.

Recommendation (5)

In presenting the total crime picture for the United States, a tabulation including all offenses, perhaps with the exception of some minor ones, should be aimed at, which means that this tabulation should include not only offenses currently reported as Part I offenses but also those reported as Part II.

Recommendation (6)

In order to make the implementation of recommendation (5) possible, the collection of offenses of Part II, that is, offenses known through arrest, should be intensified in order to achieve more complete coverage for the urban communities, and a program of collecting this information for the rural area should be initiated. Various analyses, such as by age, sex, and race, which can presently be made only for a limited number of offenders could then be extended to the entire criminal population.

	<i>Page</i>
Recommendation (7)	20
<p>It is recommended that the present practice of publishing the UCR's as a semiannual and an annual bulletin be discontinued and only one annual bulletin be issued. A sufficient amount of time should be allowed for the tabulation and analysis of the data. The quality of the publication should not be allowed to suffer from impending deadlines. The fuller scope of the one annual publication—see recommendation (1)—will necessitate more preparation time. Issuance of intermediate publications of limited scope, which the FBI might find appropriate for release, is, of course, not precluded by this recommendation but is actually encouraged.</p>	
Recommendation (8)	24
<p>In the UCR's published hereafter, the emphasis should be removed from the terminology Part I and Part II offenses. It is felt that if this terminology were retained in spite of considerable changes in the content of the groupings of offenses, confusion would result; new terms applied to a new classification would promote clarity.</p>	
Recommendation (9)	24
<p>It may be advisable to retain, at least for the time being, the current terminology of Part I and Part II offenses in the Bureau's communications with the cooperating police departments, since it is by now accepted practice and a tradition of long standing.</p>	
Recommendation (10)	24
<p>The publication of an index of crime, which function is presently performed by the Part I offenses, should be continued, but the tabulations should be entitled "index of crime" and the composition of the index be changed to exclude manslaughter by negligence and larceny below \$50 (for elaboration of this see the respective subtitles and also the subtitle "Auto Theft").</p>	
Recommendation (11)	24
<p>The general tabulations of United States crime statistics should be divided into those offenses which are reported as they become known to the police and those which are</p>	

reported as they become known through the arrest of the offender.

Recommendation (12) 24

The classification suggested in recommendation (11), which presently consists in the differentiation of Part I and Part II offenses, should be further studied by the personnel of the Bureau in consultation with experienced representatives of the police departments in order to determine the best manner of handling specific offenses.

Recommendation (13) 24, 25

A special section should be developed in the UCR's to deal with the group of offenses which at a given time are especially important to the police in its work, so as to increase the effectiveness of the police in combating the particular offenses by focusing attention on them and providing additional information on their frequency and distribution and their success in suppressing them. Both offenses known to the police and offenses reported following arrest might be included here. Again, continued study by the personnel of the Bureau in consultation with the best qualified representatives of the police departments should form the basis for including offenses in this section.

Recommendation (14) 26

The category of manslaughter by negligence should be eliminated from the offenses used for the purposes of a crime index. It should, however, continue to be included in the United States crime statistics.

Recommendation (15) 28

The present division of larceny into cases of over and under \$50 should be retained. The criteria for distinction should be further studied. Only larcenies above \$50 should be used for the purposes of the crime index. Larcenies under \$50 should be reported as offenses known to the police in the general tabulation of the United States crime statistics.

Recommendation (16)

The Committee recommends the following plan for the analysis of the crime data into rural and urban. The population of the area of the United States should be divided into three types of communities:

1. Standard Metropolitan Areas as established by the Bureau of Census for the 1950 census and as these may be further revised by that Bureau.

2. Urban communities, that is, generally speaking communities with more than 2,500 inhabitants. More specifically the current (1950) census definition should be used. The urban population which is not comprised within the Standard Metropolitan Areas would be taken care of in this category.

3. Rural population, again in accordance with the current (1950) census definition. This would amount to the total rural population except for the small part which is included in the Standard Metropolitan Areas. It is believed that this would give for the United States the rural population in the truest sense of that word, for which statistical data is currently available.

Recommendation (17)

In view of the differential population growth in various communities, the decennial census figures should not be used for the computation of the crime rates beyond the year to which they pertain. Instead, the available annual estimates by the Bureau of the Census should be used. It is felt that the plan for utilizing in the rural-urban analyses the analytical categories recently introduced by the Bureau of the Census would prove of value also in the computation of the crime rates. It is hereby also recommended that the FBI further explore the possibility of obtaining more detailed annual estimates from the Bureau of the Census.

Recommendation (18)

In computing the estimated totals of major crimes the procedure suggested under the heading "*Rural versus Urban Criminality*" should be utilized. Offenses known to the police should be computed from the police reports for the Standard Metropolitan Areas, for the rest of the urban population and for the rural population within

each State (1950 United States census definitions). The number of reported offenses should then be proportionately increased to take care of the unreported portions, if any, of these same categories within each State. The sum total of the estimates for the States thus obtained will give the national estimate for the given year. It is hoped that wherever available the annual population estimates by the United States census will be substituted for the currently used decennial census figures.

Recommendation (19) 37

In view of the remarkable coverage for offenses known to the police, the actual figures representing the total number of offenses committed in the United States, both rural and urban, are very significant and should be presented more prominently and more accessibly.

Recommendation (20) 38

In the tabulations designed to demonstrate trends in the number of offenses, comparisons with more than only the previous year are recommended. The exact number of preceding years to be used for the purposes of such comparisons should probably be determined in each individual case, depending on the nature of the comparison and the nature of the data in question.

Recommendation (21) 40

With reference to all tabulations in the Uniform Crime Reports which are not based on "offenses known to the police" (Pt. I offenses), for which a high degree of coverage has been built up, 1 of 2 courses should be followed: Either a definite attempt should be made to build up the reporting to achieve more or less complete coverage, comparable to that for "offenses known to the police." or a sampling technique should be resorted to. See recommendations (5) and (6).

Recommendation (22) 46

A permanent technical consultant committee should be established to be available to the Bureau staff for consultation whenever needed.

B. Tentative Suggestions

Tentative Suggestion (1) Page 27

Manslaughter by negligence should be studied for inclusion in the proposed new section of the UCR's dealing with offenses that are especially important to the work of the police.

Tentative Suggestion (2) 27

The Committee recommends looking into the possibility of making use of the statistics on traffic fatalities compiled by some agency other than the FBI, provided this source is competent and reliable.

Tentative Suggestion (3) 33

The possibility of using annual population estimates by other than governmental agencies should be explored.

Tentative Suggestion (4) 41

The question of handling fraud and embezzlement as two separate offense categories in the tabulation of the "General United States Crime Statistics" should be studied further.

C. Matters Discussed

Matters Discussed (1) 19

After studying various considerations involved in the question as to the frequency with which crime reports are sent the FBI by the police, the Committee decided not to recommend any change in the current practice.

Matters Discussed (2) 28

Auto theft as a Part I offense. The Committee decided on continuing the present practice, except that in view of the general changes in the structure of the UCR's, auto theft will from now on be included in the group of offenses going into the crime index.

	<i>Page</i>
Matters Discussed (3)	30
<p>The Committee discussed the possibility of substituting a sampling method for the present collection of criminal statistics for rural areas for crimes known to the police and advises against the change.</p>	
Matters Discussed (4)	40
<p>Present procedures in collecting data for the Uniform Crime Reports versus sampling procedure. The consensus of the Committee is in favor of the present procedure.</p>	
Matters Discussed (5)	41
<p>Arson. The Committee feels that no change is indicated with reference to the present handling of arson.</p>	
Matters Discussed (6)	43
<p>The Committee did not consider it necessary to make any specific recommendations with regard to the collection and reporting of data on offenders in the juvenile age bracket, believing that the FBI's entering into the juvenile field on a more intensive and extended basis would take the Uniform Crime Reporting Program outside of its originally planned and presently observed scope, which is a policy matter for decision by the FBI itself.</p>	

(End of Consultant Committee Report)

Data for 1957 from Police Reports

Explanation

This section was compiled from police reports before the receipt of the report of the Consultant Committee which is printed in the preceding pages and, therefore, does not contain any of the changes recommended by the Committee.

Crime data received under this program for the calendar year 1957, but not included in the 1957 Uniform Crime Reports, are presented here. This completes the presentation of 1957 data for the purpose of preserving continuity and is in line with recommendation No. 2 of the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting. The semi-annual issue of Uniform Crime Reports has been discontinued, and hereafter one Uniform Crime Reports each year will be available for distribution in the early fall and will include all data for the previous calendar year heretofore included in the annual and semiannual issues.

Offenses Cleared and Persons Arrested, 1957

Table 1 reflects the ratio of offenses cleared by arrest and persons charged per each 100 offenses known, on the average, based on information voluntarily submitted by 1,885 cities representing about 74 percent of the population residing in cities in this country. The data in table 1 are limited to eight categories and are arranged with cities grouped by size. Table 2 reflects for the same 1,885 cities arranged by geographical divisions, the number of offenses known, the number of offenses cleared by arrest, and the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.

Reports of 198 cities over 25,000 are summarized in table 3 to show for 8 categories the number of offenses known, the number of offenses cleared by arrest, the number of persons charged and the number and percentage of persons found guilty. For the other crime categories, for which offenses known information is not collected, table 4 reflects for the 198 cities used in table 3, the number of persons charged and the number and percentage of such persons found guilty.

Table 1.—Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1957, by Population Groups, Number per 100 Known Offenses

Population group: number of cities and percentage of city population represented within each group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL GROUPS I-VI								
1,885 cities: 74 percent:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	91.5	90.2	80.9	42.6	77.9	29.6	20.1	30.1
Persons charged.....	90.7	75.3	76.5	43.2	69.3	21.0	15.4	23.9
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000: 88 percent:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	90.1	91.2	79.7	42.9	75.9	29.6	22.2	30.2
Persons charged.....	89.7	77.1	71.3	40.0	64.9	17.8	15.3	26.2
4 cities over 1,000,000: 89 percent:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	89.1	94.3	74.7	45.7	74.9	31.0	23.6	31.5
Persons charged.....	90.2	113.8	71.9	40.1	65.0	15.4	12.8	19.7
6 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000: 100 percent:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	90.3	90.7	80.4	56.5	77.7	33.6	18.9	17.7
Persons charged.....	82.4	109.2	72.5	39.0	59.7	13.5	10.9	16.9
6 cities, 500,000 to 750,000: 83 percent:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	93.0	86.8	87.6	46.7	81.9	37.6	25.1	21.1
Persons charged.....	90.4	37.1	89.8	39.8	78.5	24.5	23.0	21.6
19 cities, 250,000 to 500,000: 83 percent:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	89.9	90.0	72.0	41.3	73.1	30.2	21.8	29.7
Persons charged.....	94.3	50.4	62.2	34.5	71.7	13.7	14.0	17.4
GROUP II								
50 cities, 100,000 to 250,000: 75 percent:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	83.8	92.0	79.1	39.9	71.3	27.6	16.9	22.7
Persons charged.....	88.9	70.6	78.8	45.9	59.8	20.5	14.1	21.1
GROUP III								
104 cities, 50,000 to 100,000: 80 percent:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	93.0	87.9	82.6	40.8	81.3	27.4	17.0	25.5
Persons charged.....	94.7	77.3	91.1	50.9	76.8	19.9	13.0	19.9
GROUP IV								
128 cities, 25,000 to 50,000: 72 percent:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	94.7	84.2	84.0	44.5	88.3	32.4	18.5	20.1
Persons charged.....	94.7	71.0	89.9	60.1	90.5	23.0	15.1	21.1
GROUP V								
548 cities, 10,000 to 25,000: 68 percent:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	94.8	100.0	74.8	42.1	87.1	51.8	18.9	40.5
Persons charged.....	91.9	178.5	91.7	58.3	80.5	37.2	15.7	39.7
GROUP VI								
950 cities under 10,000: 39 percent:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	88.0	93.7	74.9	48.4	89.5	33.8	23.8	46.0
Persons charged.....	90.7	94.6	93.0	58.9	94.6	32.5	19.2	46.1

Table 2.—Number of Offenses Known, Number and Percentage Cleared by Arrest, 1957, by Geographic Divisions

Geographic division: number of cities and percentage of city population represented within each division	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, ALL DIVISIONS								
1,885 cities: 74 percent:								
Number of offenses known.....	3,336	2,281	9,763	42,529	59,608	320,117	867,514	168,299
Number cleared by arrest.....	3,054	2,057	7,596	18,129	45,506	84,548	174,288	50,715
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	91.5	90.2	80.9	42.6	77.6	29.6	20.1	30.1
New England States: 151 cities; 78 percent:								
Number of offenses known.....	86	168	421	1,160	1,288	17,612	47,167	12,824
Number cleared by arrest.....	73	138	389	505	1,032	5,143	8,984	9,281
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	84.9	82.1	92.4	43.5	82.0	29.2	19.0	72.2
Middle Atlantic States: 418 cities; 85 percent:								
Number of offenses known.....	625	488	3,179	9,519	16,945	74,727	157,875	33,093
Number cleared by arrest.....	554	475	2,542	4,604	12,862	21,814	31,733	11,957
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	88.6	97.3	83.1	48.4	75.6	29.2	20.1	35.0
East North Central States: 460 cities; 82 percent:								
Number of offenses known.....	868	474	2,190	14,237	12,456	65,015	200,599	34,424
Number cleared by arrest.....	724	413	1,734	5,867	9,585	20,123	41,336	11,744
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	83.6	87.1	79.2	41.2	77.0	31.0	20.6	34.0
West North Central States: 302 cities; 80 percent:								
Number of offenses known.....	228	171	718	3,726	3,282	25,658	79,092	12,819
Number cleared by arrest.....	204	154	561	1,831	2,298	7,278	18,103	4,007
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	91.2	90.1	78.1	49.3	69.0	28.4	18.9	31.3
South Atlantic States: 174 cities; 68 percent:								
Number of offenses known.....	672	365	954	3,993	13,744	56,414	91,496	17,528
Number cleared by arrest.....	649	262	872	1,827	11,762	11,193	12,396	4,723
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	96.6	85.7	91.0	45.0	85.6	20.7	14.7	26.8
East South Central States: 60 cities; 39 percent:								
Number of offenses known.....	174	56	133	713	1,972	8,788	18,291	5,660
Number cleared by arrest.....	168	49	123	272	1,438	2,140	3,500	1,146
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	96.6	87.5	92.7	38.1	72.7	24.4	19.2	20.2
West South Central States: 160 cities; 58 percent:								
Number of offenses known.....	445	262	667	2,656	4,210	33,290	78,906	17,478
Number cleared by arrest.....	406	246	574	1,235	3,384	17,841	20,415	5,337
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	91.2	93.9	86.1	47.6	80.6	53.6	25.9	30.5
Mountain States: 100 cities; 75 percent:								
Number of offenses known.....	86	59	336	1,590	1,100	14,184	48,567	8,155
Number cleared by arrest.....	81	56	375	637	810	3,972	8,334	2,471
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	94.2	94.9	81.8	40.1	73.6	28.0	17.2	30.3
Pacific States: 220 cities; 65 percent:								
Number of offenses known.....	214	298	1,175	4,935	3,629	44,459	144,361	25,827
Number cleared by arrest.....	193	234	841	1,801	2,415	11,344	21,185	6,279
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	90.2	78.5	71.6	36.5	66.5	25.5	15.4	24.3

1 Includes the District of Columbia.

Table 3.—Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Number of Persons Found Guilty, 1957; 198 Cities Over 25,000 in Population Representing 54 Percent of the City Population for Those Cities Over 25,000

Offense	Number of offenses		Number of persons				Percentage found guilty
	Known to the police	Cleared by arrest	Charged (held for prosecution)	Found guilty			
				Total guilty	Offense charged	Lesser offense	
TOTAL	757,535	211,056	155,299	97,015	83,354	13,661	62.5
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,787	1,628	1,654	1,118	821	297	67.6
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,170	1,043	909	283	221	62	31.1
Rape.....	6,410	5,138	4,660	2,401	1,831	570	31.5
Robbery.....	28,994	12,573	12,150	7,571	6,634	1,337	62.3
Aggravated assault.....	37,690	29,194	24,525	10,116	7,681	3,633	41.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	169,094	49,086	30,978	20,623	17,071	3,552	66.6
Larceny—theft (except auto theft).....	426,357	85,919	60,638	42,572	39,406	3,166	70.2
Auto theft.....	86,033	26,475	19,785	12,331	10,889	1,442	62.3

Table 4.—Number of Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution) and Number Found Guilty, 1957; 198 Cities Over 25,000 in Population Representing 54 Percent of the City Population for Those Cities Over 25,000

Offense	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)				Percentage found guilty
	TOTAL CHARGED	Found guilty			
		TOTAL GUILTY	Offense charged	Lesser offense	
TOTAL	14,733,400	10,983,099	10,535,376	46,723	74.3
Other assaults.....	32,001	26,869	25,951	918	51.7
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4,884	3,954	3,285	669	31.5
Embezzlement and fraud.....	12,319	7,826	6,900	726	61.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,274	1,965	1,429	136	47.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	12,353	7,874	7,514	360	63.7
Sex offenses (including prostitution and commercialized vice).....	34,246	22,678	21,453	1,225	66.2
Offenses against family and children.....	16,145	9,672	9,429	243	59.9
Narcotic drug laws.....	13,147	9,453	8,882	571	71.9
Liquor laws.....	24,815	16,277	16,158	119	65.6
Drunkenness; disorderly conduct; vagrancy.....	801,827	578,336	577,116	1,220	72.1
Gambling.....	81,712	37,116	37,031	85	45.4
Driving while intoxicated.....	53,463	42,642	38,723	3,919	79.8
Traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	13,463,187	10,077,389	10,042,162	35,227	74.9
All other offenses.....	210,059	143,656	142,143	1,513	68.4

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**UNIFORM
CRIME
REPORTS**

for the United States

PRINTED ANNUALLY—1958

ADVISORY: Committee on Uniform Crime Records
International Association of Chiefs of Police
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U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS—1958

Summary

This is the first of the Uniform Crime Reports published under the revisions suggested by a special Consultant Committee of experts appointed by the FBI to study this program. Their recommendations, endorsed by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, are reflected in changes in form and content of this report.

The purpose of the Summary is to present the main points which may be of interest to the general reader. For the sake of simplicity, qualifying statements have been omitted insofar as possible.

For those readers who are interested in a more precise, technical treatment or who desire to make specific studies, detailed discussions of the scope and limitations of the data will be found in subsequent sections of this publication. Anyone who desires assistance in the proper interpretation of material contained herein is urged to communicate with the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Crime Index Trends, 1957-58

Note: Estimated crime totals for the United States appearing here are not comparable to such totals published in prior years.

In this issue, the volume of crime in the United States has been measured for the first time by the new Crime Index. This index is composed of seven separate crime categories, which are shown in the left column of the table below.

As measured by the Crime Index, crime in the United States showed an overall increase in 1958 of 9.3 percent over the 1957 level. There were increases in all of the individual classifications, as follows:

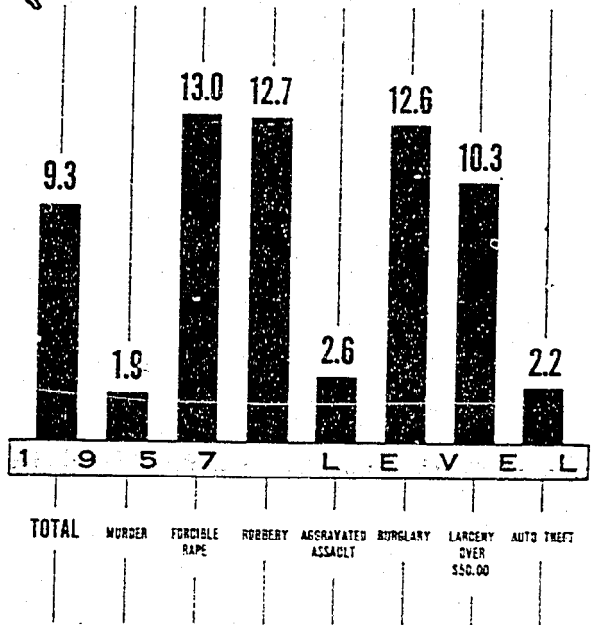
Crime index classification	Estimated number of offenses		Change	
	1957	1958	Number	Percent
Total	1,422,285	1,553,922	+131,637	+9.3
Murder	8,027	8,189	+162	+1.9
Forcible rape	12,826	14,561	+1,735	+13.0
Robbery	66,843	75,347	+8,504	+12.7
Aggravated assault	110,672	113,530	+2,858	+2.6
Burglary	693,707	679,787	-13,920	-1.9
Larceny over \$50	354,972	391,550	+36,578	+10.3
Auto theft	265,178	270,965	+5,787	+2.2

1957-1958
PERCENT CHANGE

CRIME INDEX TREND-- U.S.



(BASED ON NUMBER OF REPORTED OFFENSES)



FBI
CHART

Figure 1

It will be seen from the above that the categories of negligent manslaughter and larceny under \$50, which in previous issues of the Uniform Crime Reports were listed together with the above offenses, have not been included in the Crime Index. Statutory rape (no force used—victim under legal age of consent) has also been omitted, and rape figures have been limited to offenses involving force.

In addition to these changes, the estimating procedures used in arriving at the above totals for the United States are entirely new and are based on the recommendations of the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting. In view of these changes and inasmuch as the Crime Index was not used in previous years, the crime figures shown above for 1957 will differ from similar estimates for the United States which appeared in the 1957 annual issue of the Uniform Crime Reports. Accordingly, no valid comparison can be drawn between the estimated U.S. crime totals shown above and the totals appearing in previous issues of this publication.

Population and Crime (Crime Rates)

Note: The crime rates presented here are not comparable with the rates presented in previous issues, with the exceptions noted below.

From 1957 to 1958, it is estimated that the population in the United States increased 1.7 percent. As seen in the preceding section, however, the percent increase in the Crime Index was five times as great. Thus, it is obvious that crime is growing far more rapidly than is the general population. Below, Crime Index figures for 1957 and 1958 have been converted into crime rates (the number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants) by using population estimates for the respective years.

Crime index classification	Number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants		Percent change
	1957	1958	
Total.....	826.2	896.9	+7.4
Murder.....	4.7	4.7	.....
Forcible rape.....	7.6	8.4	+10.5
Robbery.....	39.3	43.5	+10.7
Aggravated assault.....	65.0	65.7	+0.8
Burglary.....	354.5	362.4	+10.7
Larceny over \$50.....	298.4	226.0	+8.4
Auto theft.....	155.7	156.4	+0.4

All population figures used in this issue of Uniform Crime Reports are current estimates for each year. Heretofore, population figures from the latest U.S. decennial census were used. For example, under the previous method, the crime rates for each year from 1950 through 1957 were obtained by measuring the crime figures for the respective years against the 1950 population. Inasmuch as current population estimates for each year are now used, the rates set forth in this issue are not comparable with those presented in other years, with the exception of the years 1930, 1940, and 1950 when the general Census of the United States was taken.

Monthly Variations

Although crimes of all types occur throughout the year, certain rather definite seasonal patterns emerge when crime data are arranged by months.

Aggravated assaults, for example, occur with greatest frequency during the warmer months of the year. The same is true of forcible rapes. On the other hand, negligent manslaughters, which are mostly traffic deaths, tend to rise during the last quarter of the year.

Crimes with property as their object have generally been more prevalent during the darker and colder months of the year. In 1958, this was demonstrated most sharply in the robbery and burglary classifications.

Offense Analysis

During 1958, robbers using weapons or force committed one-half of their crimes in streets and alleys. One-third of their crimes were against places of business. In both of these areas they increased their activity more than 10 percent over 1957.

Although burglars, as might be expected, operate principally at night, they are also active in the daytime. This is most noticeable in cases involving sneak thievery from homes. Four out of 10 residence

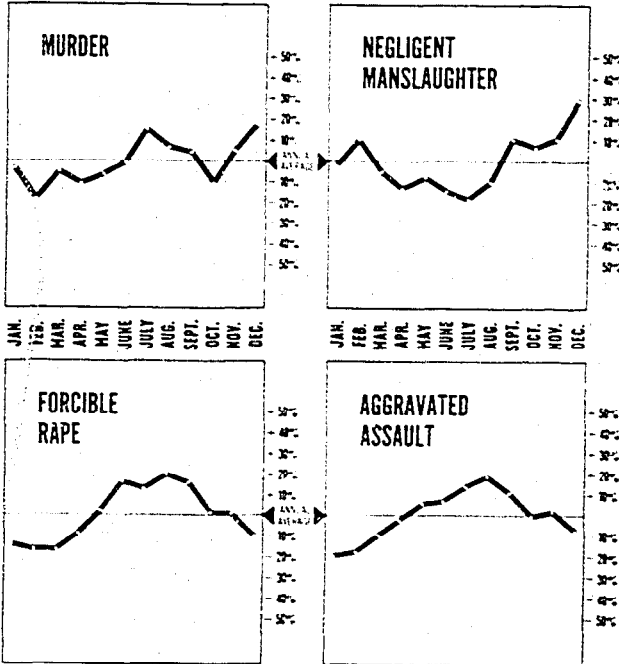
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE 1958



MONTHLY VARIATIONS

3,131 CITY POLICE AGENCIES
TOTAL POPULATION 96,539,841



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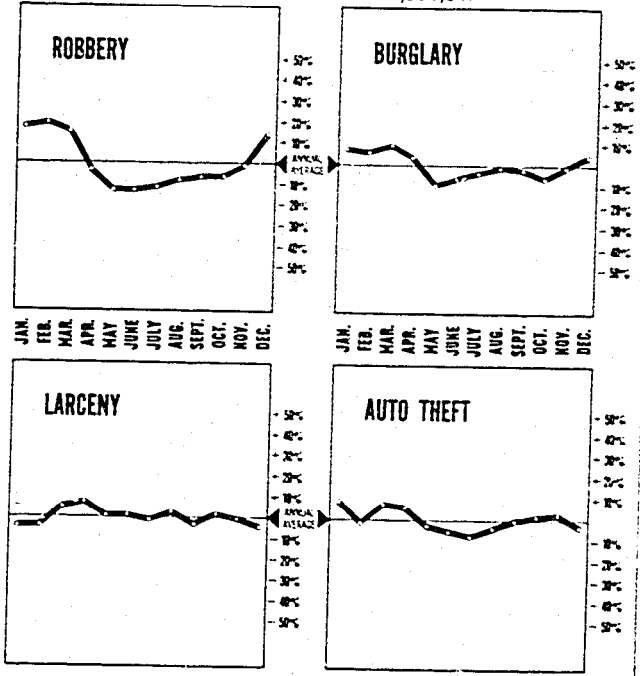
Figure 2

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY



OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE 1958

MONTHLY VARIATIONS
3,131 CITY POLICE AGENCIES
TOTAL POPULATION 96,539,841



FBI
CHART

Figure 3

burglaries occurred during daylight hours. Residence burglaries increased nearly 10 percent in 1958 over 1957 and accounted for 4 out of every 10 burglaries.

Of all crimes against property, that is, robbery, burglary, auto theft, and other thefts, the latter account for six cases in every ten. Almost one-half (45 percent) of these common thefts involve accessories or other articles stolen from automobiles. (Table 9.)

Value of Property, Stolen and Recovered

Over one-half of the dollar value of property stolen in 1958 was accounted for by auto thefts. In this category, the average value per theft (or the average value of the cars involved) was \$835. Other property stolen by robbers, burglars, and thieves, as reported to the police, averaged \$111 per offense.

While police recovered 92 cents for each \$1 stolen in the auto theft category, recovery of other types of property was at the rate of 14 cents on the dollar. (Tables 10 and 11.)

Offenses Cleared by Arrest and Persons Convicted, 1958

Police continued the relatively high clearances of crimes against the person. They cleared 79 of each 100 of these by arrest, and charged (held for prosecution) 69 persons. Criminal homicides, forcible rapes, and aggravated assaults (the crimes against the person) generally receive more intensive investigative attention than the more numerous and to some extent less important crimes which have property as their object. Robbery, the most vicious of the property crimes, is unique in that group in that the victim is confronted by the criminal. Police cleared by arrest 43 of each 100 robberies and charged 42 persons. With robbery and other property crimes of burglary, larceny and auto theft grouped together, the clearance rate was 24 for each 100 offenses. The overall experience for crimes against the person and against property was 26 offenses cleared by arrest and 21 persons charged for each 100 offenses. (Tables 12 and 13.)

For all crime categories, as a single group, police reported that of each 100 persons charged 67 persons were found guilty. The highest conviction rate was for driving while intoxicated, with 81 persons found guilty for each 100 charged. Charges of negligent manslaughter were, as in previous years, followed by the smallest proportion of convictions, about 31 of each 100 persons charged. (Table 14.)

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON



OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST

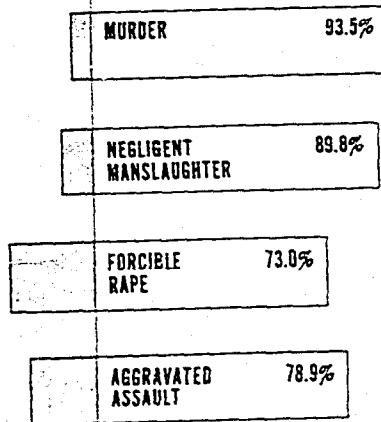
CALENDAR YEAR 1958

1,994 CITIES

77,469,233 POPULATION

NOT CLEARED

CLEARED



FBI
CHART

Figure 4

**OFFENSES AGAINST
PROPERTY**



**OFFENSES
CLEARED
BY ARREST**

CALENDAR YEAR 1958

1,994 CITIES

77,469,233 POPULATION

NOT CLEARED

CLEARED

NOT CLEARED	CLEARED
ROBBERY	42.7%
BURGLARY	29.7%
LARCENY	20.2%
AUTO THEFT	26.9%

FBI
CHART

Figure 5

**PERCENT OF
PERSONS CHARGED**

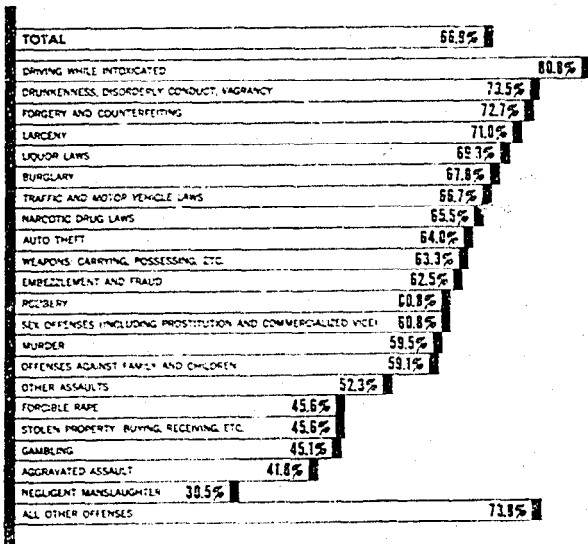
**PERSONS
FOUND
GUILTY**



CALENDAR YEAR 1958

198 CITIES OVER 25,000

TOTAL POPULATION 38,007,281



FBI
CHART

Figure 6

Age of Persons Arrested

Arrests of persons aged 18 and over have increased about 1 percent each year for the past 5 years, while arrests of persons under 18 have increased about 10 percent each year. In 1958, arrests in the under-18 age group increased 12.6 percent in cities under 25,000 population and 7.1 percent in the larger cities, according to reports of 1,238 cities. The overall increase in arrests of persons under 18 amounted to 8.1 percent.

Percentagewise, this increase in the arrests of youths was greater than the increase in the number of young people in the population. Thus, it can be seen that the increase in the youth population does not account for all of the increase in youth arrests. Nor do isolated changes in reporting procedures of police account for the increase, as explained in another section (see p. 26) of this publication.

Changes in arrests of youths from 1957 to 1958 ranged from an increase of 33.8 percent in buying, receiving, or possessing stolen property down to an encouraging decrease of 9.7 percent in gambling. Perhaps the most significant decrease was that of 7.4 percent in auto theft; however, this is offset by increases of 7.4 percent and 7.2 percent in burglary and larceny, respectively.

Although youths under 18 represented only 12.1 percent of all persons arrested, they were the subjects of 64.1 percent of the arrests for auto theft, 49.9 percent of those for burglary, 48.5 percent of those for larceny, 30.9 percent of those for receiving or possessing stolen property, and 22.8 percent of those for robbery. In other specific categories their indicated participation in crimes ranged from 18.5 percent of all arrests for forcible rape down to less than one percent for driving while intoxicated, drunkenness, and gambling.

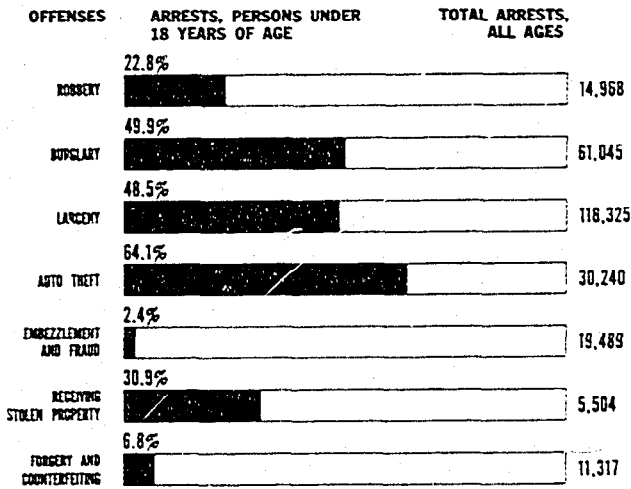
Tables 17 through 21 present data by age, sex and race of persons arrested.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE



PERCENT OF TOTAL ARRESTS CALENDAR YEAR 1958



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1,586 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 52,329,297

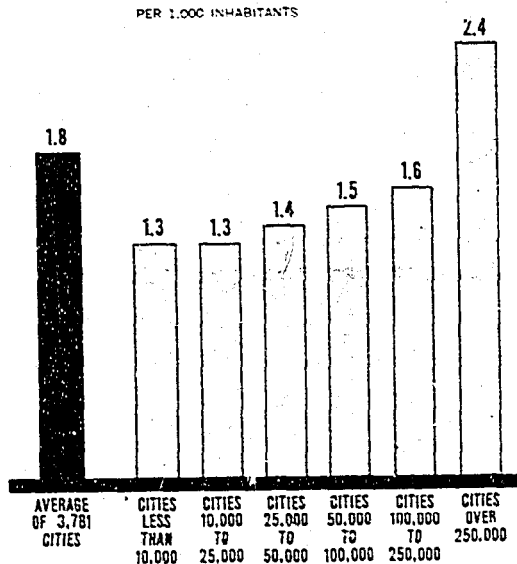
Figure 7

Police Employee Data

In reports from police covering most of the city population, 45 police employees were listed as having been killed in line of duty during 1957. Based on current population estimates applicable to that year, one policeman was killed for each 2.3 million inhabitants. Cities with less than 10,000 inhabitants had the highest incidence of police deaths, and, geographically, the Pacific States reported the most police deaths per unit of population. Such deaths are counted in all cases where they result from injuries received during the course

BY POPULATION GROUPS
APRIL 30, 1958

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FULL-TIME POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES



FBI
CHART

Figure 8

of official business and they are not limited to deaths at the hands of criminals. (Table 22.)

As of April 30, 1958, in reporting cities, full-time police personnel averaged 1.8 per 1,000 inhabitants (1958 estimated population). In the largest cities (those with over 250,000 inhabitants) there were 2.4 police employees per 1,000 inhabitants. Civilian employees represented 8.6 percent of the total reported police employees. (Tables 23 and 24.)

Introduction

Objectives

Under the Uniform Crime Reporting program police statistics on the state and local level are compiled for the Nation. The objectives in brief are (1) the presentation of an "Index of Crime" composed of a relatively small group of offense classes to serve as an indicator of the extent of and trend in criminality, and (2) the compilation of the total volume of all types of criminal offenses.

Prominent among the users of the data, of course, are the police departments throughout the country who make the publication of the Uniform Crime Reports possible through their voluntary contribution of crime reports, and many of the tabulations are constructed primarily for their use. At the same time, efforts are made to publish the Uniform Crime Reports in such form that they might be of greatest possible value to the general public and to social scientists as well.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police

The Uniform Crime Reporting program was initiated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1930 and continues to be carried on under their auspices. Virtually all the information called for by this program is data actually needed for the administration of local law enforcement.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police has a Committee on Uniform Crime Records which serves in an advisory capacity to the FBI in the conduct of this program. The assistance of this committee is especially valuable in actively promoting the quality of the reports supplied by the cooperating police departments.

The Consultant Committee and Its Recommendations

During 1958, a study of the more pressing problems which had developed in the Uniform Crime Reporting program over the years was undertaken by a special committee which had been appointed by the FBI for that purpose. The Consultant Committee was composed of Dr. Peter P. Lejins, Professor of Sociology, University of Maryland, who served as Chairman; Dr. Charlton F. Chute, Director of the Institute of Public Administration, New York City; and Col. Stanley R. Schrotel, Police Chief, Cincinnati, Ohio. Their pub-

lished report¹ contained 22 recommendations, all of which have been endorsed by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the FBI.

The year 1959 will be the first full year of operation under the new procedures. Nevertheless, it is hoped that students of the Consultant Committee's report will recognize in the current issue of the Uniform Crime Reports substantial progress toward the ultimate goals outlined by the Consultant Committee.

The implementation of the recommendation to publish one annual Uniform Crime Report in lieu of the semiannual issues as heretofore makes it possible to include in this one report all available data for 1958. Regular users of the Uniform Crime Reports will find the current issue quite different in format from prior issues. At the same time, every reasonable effort has been made to maintain continuity of data previously published.

Since several of the recommendations of the Consultant Committee are in the nature of long-range planning they could not be implemented in the first year of the modified program and some comment concerning them therefore appears in order. Briefly, Recommendations 5, 6, and 21 involve the proposal that efforts be made to enlarge the coverage of statistics on persons arrested to include both urban and rural areas—by a sampling technique if need be—to the end that (1) the data on age, sex, and race of persons arrested might be available for the entire criminal population, and (2) that eventually the total crime picture of the United States might cover all types of offenses including those reported only through the media of arrest reports.

Consequently, forms for reports on persons arrested in 1958 were sent for the first time to sheriffs and other law enforcement authorities policing rural areas. In line with existing instructions for reporting offenses known, these authorities were requested to confine their data to arrests for offenses in the rural portion of their counties. This first attempt to collect such data brought an encouraging response. Reports were received from about 10 percent of the rural police agencies and others are perfecting arrangements to report arrest data in the future. Upon examination of the reports received it became clear that it was not yet feasible to tabulate summary data from them, but the program has gotten off to a good start.

The Consultant Committee also recommended discussions with experienced representatives of police departments to reconsider the offenses which should be handled as "offenses known" and which should be reported on the basis of the arrest of the offenders, as well as to determine the group of offenses especially important to the police

¹ *Uniform Crime Reports, Special Issue 1958*, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.

in its work. (Recommendations 12 and 13.) This topic will be on the agenda for the next meeting with the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in the fall of 1959. It is anticipated that in accordance with the recommendation of the Consultant Committee a special part of the Uniform Crime Reports will be developed in the future to deal specially with the offenses which at a given time are especially important to the police in its work.

All other recommendations of the Committee have been put into effect. From the more important and far-reaching ones may be mentioned here the lessening of the emphasis on the differentiation between the Part I and Part II offenses; the use of a somewhat revised grouping of offenses known to the police as an index of the extent of and the trends in criminality; the discontinuance of decennial census population figures as the basis for the computation of rates except for the census years and use instead of annual population estimates by the Bureau of the Census, current data provided by various State and local governmental agencies, and private population estimates; and the adoption of the differentiation into standard metropolitan areas, other urban population, and rural population instead of the former distinction between rural and urban population.

In effect also is the recommendation that a permanent technical consultant committee be established to be available to the Bureau staff for consultation. The original committee agreed to serve in this capacity for 1959, and the FBI staff has been in regular contact with it during the preparation of this first report under the revised plan. The Committee has indicated its concurrence with the manner in which its recommendations have been implemented in this issue.

Reporting Procedure

Monthly and annual crime reports are sent to the FBI on a voluntary basis by city police departments and agencies providing police protection for the rural areas. These latter agencies may be the county sheriff, the county police department or in some cases the state police organization. Carefully prepared instructions are provided so as to avoid duplication in reporting.

All police agencies participating in this program are furnished the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook containing complete instructions, with sample forms bearing specimen entries. A Manual of Police Records containing a basic outline of sound record procedures is also available to the police upon request.

The entries on the monthly reports are based on "offenses known to the police." This means that the crimes are taken from the

police record of offenses known to the police as having occurred, regardless of whether an arrest was made in the case or not. Such factors as the recovery of property, the age of the person or persons known to have been responsible for the act, or the attitude of the victim towards prosecution are not taken into consideration. On an annual basis the police submit a summation of the 12 monthly reports, making any necessary adjustments. The crimes reported on the basis of "offenses known" are criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft.

In addition to this reporting of the "offenses known," the city police (and in the future also the rural police, see above) furnish an annual report of persons arrested for all types of crimes including those mentioned above. These annual reports provide data on the age, sex and race of the arrested persons, as well as information on the disposition of the charges placed against them.

Another item of information provided by the cooperating agencies and presented in this report is the "cleared by arrest" data (tables 12 and 13). These data, available for cities grouped by size and location, show the success the police had in 1958 in solving crimes by arrest. An offense is treated as cleared when one or more of the offenders involved in its commission is arrested and made available for prosecution. These clearances refer to offenses, not arrests. Thus, the arrest of one person may clear several crimes while under other circumstances the arrest of several persons may clear only one crime.

Classification of Offenses

The complete classification of crimes is shown below with brief definitions for each:

1. *Criminal homicide*.—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a holdup man by a private citizen. (b) *Manslaughter by negligence* includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Forcible rape*.—Includes forcible rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape. Does not include statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent).

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft)*.—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

8. *Other assaults*.—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting*.—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud*.—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*.—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice*.—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as

prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution and commercialized vice).*—Includes statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

Reporting Area

Crime reports were received for 1958 from 4,047 city police departments, 2,780 counties, 15 State police agencies whose authorities extend to criminal matters and which assume responsibilities for specific reporting areas, and 11 departments in Territories and other regions administered by the United States. These reporting departments represented 97.2 percent of the urban population and 97.1

percent of the rural population of the United States. Not all of these reports could be used for the purposes of the Uniform Crime Reporting program, either because a complete set for the year was not received or an examination indicated that they had been incorrectly prepared. Agencies forwarding reports for the full year represented 87.7 percent of the population.

Verification Processes

Contact with contributing agencies is maintained by means of an active correspondence program. As the reports are received at the FBI, they are subjected to a variety of checks for accuracy and reasonableness. Efforts are made to evaluate the quality of the reports from each agency on the basis of such considerations as other reports received from the same agency, those received from other agencies similar in size and location, as well as on the basis of information received from collateral sources, such as public health agencies, for example. To bring to light misunderstanding concerning the manner of preparing the reports as well as to gather information concerning the types of records from which the data are drawn, questionnaires are sent out from time to time. As an indication of the extent of followup, it might be stated that approximately 3,000 letters were directed to contributing agencies with reference to the 1958 reports.

Each class of the FBI National Academy since its inception in 1935 has received specialized instruction in the preparation of the information for the Uniform Crime Reports. This subject has also been presented in regional police schools throughout the country in which representatives of the FBI have participated.

In special situations when correspondence seems inadequate, a representative of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police may make a personal visit to a local department for the purpose of being of assistance to the local agency in the preparation of its reports.

Beginning with 1958, the rape category, which heretofore included also statutory rape cases, was limited to forcible offenses. While full instructions with regard to this change were distributed, it appeared that some agencies continued to include statutory offenses in the forcible rape class in 1958. In about 1,300 instances, it was found that the rape figures for 1958 equalled or exceeded those reported by the agency in 1957 and in each such instance, a special letter reiterating instructions on the change was sent specifically inquiring whether the new procedures concerning this class of offense had been followed for 1958. This brought about a number of corrections. All

in all, every effort is made to promote and maintain high standards for the data received. Moreover, the figures of any agency which are obviously incorrect are excluded from the summary tables.

Notwithstanding the variety of checks that are applied and however thorough the verification processes, it is obvious that the FBI cannot vouch for the accuracy of the crime reports received, no more than could any national or state agency engaged in a similar undertaking. The basic responsibility for the accuracy of the reports rests with the local law enforcement executives from whom and for whom the data are collected.

Population

Valid and up-to-date information on the number of inhabitants in the various states and subdivisions thereof is vital in constructing many of the tables in this report. Such population figures are used in prorating for unreported areas on the basis of the number of crimes reported in similar areas. Then too, population figures are needed in calculating crime rates, i.e. the number of offenses per unit of population, in this case the number per 100,000 inhabitants.

In this report, special efforts were made to utilize the best available population data. The procedures followed in selecting population figures were worked out in the conferences between the staff of the FBI, members of the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting, and representatives of the United States Bureau of the Census.

For the most part, the population figures used represent 1958 population estimates since the last general census of population was taken in 1950. In no case were unadjusted population data, collected or estimated prior to 1957, used. The population figures used in this report were drawn from the following sources and in the order of preference indicated below:

1. Whenever U.S. Bureau of the Census data or estimates were available these were used. This includes the provisional State estimates for July 1, 1958, and special censuses taken for certain specific areas.
2. Local population data and estimates prepared by State and city governmental agencies wherever available were used next if recommended by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
3. Population estimates compiled by commercial concerns for business and industry were consulted for the remaining areas, and the averages of three such commercially compiled estimates were used.

4. The foregoing procedure provided population figures for all counties and for all cities with over 10,000 inhabitants in 1958 as well as for a great many smaller cities. For other small cities, for which the above sources did not provide any population figures, the following procedure was resorted to: Eighty percent of the population change in the cities under 10,000 during the decade between 1940 and 1950 within each State was combined with the 1950 census population of each place in a simple linear extrapolation to estimate the 1958 population for this report.

It should be pointed out that this compilation of population figures for 1958 took account of such data as were available as of May 1, 1959.

A summary of the populations derived from each source is as follows:

Source	Populations	Percentage
Provisional estimate for United States, U.S. Bureau of the Census.....	173,260,000	100.0
1. Special Censuses by U.S. Bureau of the Census.....	18,073,000	10.4
2. Estimates by State and city agencies ¹	73,585,000	42.5
3. Averages of commercially compiled estimates.....	72,104,000	41.6
4. Estimate by extrapolation.....	9,498,000	5.5

¹ Actually this population source provided estimates by counties totaling 115,000,000. The 73,585,000 shown here represents the population used after deducting the estimates for places within counties derived from sources 1, 3, and 4.

When the population data from the above sources were added, the total for the continental United States fell short, by two-tenths of 1 percent, of the July 1, 1958, provisional estimate of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In 40 individual States, the figures were within 3 percent of the Census Bureau estimates. In seven of the remaining States, the difference did not exceed 5 percent and in one it was as high as 11.8 percent. These differences are attributable in part to differences in dates of reference. In all cases, the population figures were adjusted so that the State totals would agree with the provisional estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Area Definitions

The population of the United States is generally divided into urban (cities) and rural although with the 1950 Census the Bureau of the Census introduced the additional concept of standard metropolitan areas.¹ Consequently, the crime data in this report are, when appropriate, grouped according to (1) standard metropolitan areas, (2) other cities (urban places outside standard metropolitan areas) and (3) rural.

¹ According to a release dated June 8, 1959, by the Bureau of the Budget, such areas will be identified in the future as standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Standard metropolitan areas in this report are those identified by the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Areas.¹ The Index of Crime has been computed for these areas throughout the country except in New England where the Index of Crime is presented for metropolitan State economic areas.¹ Briefly, a standard metropolitan area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one central city of 50,000 inhabitants, if according to certain criteria the counties and cities thus included are sufficiently metropolitan in character. In New England, however, cities and towns are the units used in defining standard metropolitan areas and since the compilation of crime and current population data for towns presents practical obstacles, metropolitan State economic areas were used in New England instead. In New England these consist of a county or group of counties within a State in which half the population in 1940 was within a standard metropolitan area. Standard metropolitan areas and metropolitan State economic areas comprise 61 percent of the 1958 estimated population for the continental United States in this report.

Other cities, as the term is used in the Index of Crime tabulations in this report, refers to urban communities as defined in the 1950 Census which are situated outside any standard metropolitan area. These are places with over 2,500 inhabitants, most of them incorporated. They comprise 15 percent of the 1958 estimated population for the country.

Rural areas are the territory and population not included either in the standard metropolitan areas or in "other cities." Since the standard metropolitan areas themselves include some population classified as rural, the term "other rural" might even be used for this report. Rural areas here include neither any place of 2,500 or more inhabitants, nor any of the densely populated suburban areas adjacent to our large metropolitan centers. In that sense the somewhat restricted meaning attached to the term "rural" may actually more closely represent what has been traditionally considered rural than the term "rural" as used in earlier Uniform Crime Reports. Twenty-four percent of the population reside in rural areas as presently defined.

The division into the three major types of areas just described is used in the part of this report dealing with the Index of Crime. However, in the parts entitled "General U.S. Crime Statistics" and "Police Employee Data," information is presented for cities grouped by size and location. The term "city" in these two parts denotes an urban community with a reporting police force serving the popula-

¹ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County and City Data Book, 1956* (a Statistical Abstract Supplement), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., 1957. Also *Standard Metropolitan Area Definitions*, Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, mimeograph statement, dated January 15, 1957, and amendments thereto dated December 5, 1958.

tion within the administrative city limits. This grouping of the cities does not take into consideration whether they lie within a standard metropolitan area or a metropolitan State economic area.

The Crime Totals

Crime reports received at the FBI from cooperating local law enforcement agencies cover nearly the entire population of the Nation, and this coverage continues to grow (see section on Reporting Area above). Nevertheless, there are some areas for which there are no reports. These gaps are filled in by an estimating procedure based generally on the extrapolation of the known crime experience of the reported areas. In this report the use of crime estimates for the total population was confined to the part dealing with the Index of Crime. The following methodology was used:

As a general rule the figures supplied by a reporting agency were not used in this report unless the agency had forwarded a complete set of reports for the year. The only exception made was the following: If a reporting agency sent in as many as nine monthly reports of apparently good quality, and the population of the community served by that agency comprised at least 25 percent of the area for which totals were being tabulated, the offenses for the missing months were estimated on the basis of those actually reported during the other months of the year. Otherwise, the crime figures for the year were estimated on the basis of those actually reported by other agencies in the same area.

For example, if City A, with a population of 25,000 situated in a standard metropolitan area of 100,000, sent in reports for each month of 1958 except for May, August, and December, the crimes for those months were estimated on the basis of those reported by City A during the other 9 months of 1958. On the other hand, if the population of City A were only 24,000 (less than 25 percent of the SMA), or if City A had only reported for 8 months, the crime figures for the entire year for City A would be estimated on the basis of those actually reported by other agencies in that standard metropolitan area.

Estimating crime totals for standard metropolitan areas or metropolitan State economic areas, "other city" areas and rural areas was accomplished by simple proration of the crimes for the reported areas to the unreported portions within the same overall area, thus obtaining the estimated total for the latter. Both the reported offenses and estimated totals for each area are shown in the tabulations in sufficient detail to enable those interested to determine the extent and method of estimating.

Prior to this issue of the Uniform Crime Reports, the old (1940) census definition of an urban community was followed which, with a few exceptions, described an urban community as an incorporated place of over 2,500 inhabitants. Virtually all such places were potential contributing units to the Uniform Crime Reports.

Beginning with this report, however, the 1950 census definition of urban communities is being followed. This includes unincorporated as well as incorporated places with over 2,500 inhabitants. A few of the unincorporated places are units contributing to the Uniform Crime Reports. There are 299 such unincorporated places (total population 1,800,000), scattered about the country from which no reports are received. A study has shown that virtually all of these are policed by county law enforcement agencies. Appropriate estimates of crimes in each such place were made with a corresponding deduction from the crime figures reported for the respective county.

In some States, rural crime reporting is handled in varying degrees by the State police. Unless the State police reported separately by county, its figures were prorated according to population to supply county crime data needed for the rural portions of a standard metropolitan area.

In table 4, showing the Index of Crime by State for 1957 and 1958, the same population base as outlined under *Population* above was used in prorating 1957 reported crimes to unreported areas. It was not considered feasible to establish 1957 population estimates for individual places for proration purposes. In this connection, it may be observed that in many instances the individual population estimates used were as of January 1, 1958, and thus were equally applicable to 1957. For 1957 State crime rates the July 1, 1957, estimates for each State prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were used.

Crime Trends

Probably more people are interested in crime trends than in any other phase of crime statistics, and consequently substantial space in this report is devoted to various aspects of this subject.

Broad general questions as to whether crime is increasing or decreasing in the country as a whole or in the various geographic divisions and States can best be answered by referring to the tables dealing with the Index of Crime. See also the discussion above under "The Crime Totals."

In the part "General U.S. Crime Statistics," trend information is presented for city groups in terms of absolute numbers only, since the task of making population estimates for each reporting unit for the

prior years in order to calculate rates was not possible with the resources available. The necessary population data has been established for 1958, and as the Uniform Crime Reports are published in future years under the revised plan, it will be possible to give crime trends for cities based upon rates.

It will be observed that the crime trend information for cities in the part of this report entitled "General U.S. Crime Statistics" is not limited to the offenses comprised in the Index of Crime. Such tabulations as these are of primary interest to police executives and it was felt that, since the additional information was available, it should be included. Thus, the crimes of manslaughter by negligence and larceny under \$50 appear in these tabulations.

All city crime trend information is based on the reports of cities which reported for each of the respective years. Whenever the reports of an agency or correspondence with the executive of a department reflected that a change in reporting procedure had taken place during a period to be covered by a trend tabulation, the figures for that community were eliminated entirely from such a tabulation. For example, whenever a city's report on the age, sex and race of arrested persons showed as much as a 20 percent change in arrests of persons under 18 years of age from 1957 to 1958, a letter was directed to the reporting department inquiring as to what, if any, change in local practices or procedures took place during the period which might make the comparison of the figures for the 2 years invalid. Incidentally, this procedure eliminated some 20 cities from the tabulations of the trends in juvenile arrests 1957-58.

One tabulation (table 6) in this report compares the crimes reported by 2,703 city police agencies during 1958 with the average of the crimes reported by those same agencies during 1953-57. As the revised procedures of Uniform Crime Reports are developed over the years ahead, it is planned to extend the comparisons of 1 year's figures with the average for several prior years to the presentation of the "Index of Crime."

The Index of Crime, 1958

In this part of the Report, as the title implies, the information presented with regard to a relatively small group of offenses is supposed to be indicative of the extent, rates and trends of criminality in general in this country. The offenses selected for this purpose are: Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary—breaking or entering, larceny over \$50 and auto theft.

These offenses are reported as they become known to the police, and it is believed that a relatively high and relatively consistent number of them becomes so known. Generally speaking these offenses are serious in nature. Their definitions do not vary too much from one jurisdiction to another but present in this respect a fairly high degree of uniformity.

It should be kept in mind that in contrast to the earlier practice, negligent manslaughter, statutory rape and larceny under \$50, which were included in the so-called Part I offenses formerly used for the purposes of a crime index, now are no longer included in the index of crime tabulation.

Table 1.—Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas

Standard metropolitan area	Population	Total offenses	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft
Akron, Ohio (Includes Summit County.)	484,684								
Area actually reporting.....	91.1%	4,546	14	30	330	120	1,740	1,010	1,284
Estimated total.....	100.0%	5,581	17	48	405	158	2,138	1,241	1,577
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,152.3	3.6	9.9	83.6	32.0	441.2	250.1	328.1
Albany-Schenectady-Troy N.Y. (Includes Albany, Rensselaer, and Schenectady Counties.)	562,948								
Area actually reporting.....	80.3%	2,125	4	9	63	87	997	433	532
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,492	5	10	73	101	1,185	602	616
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		437.3	0.9	1.8	13.0	17.9	205.2	80.2	109.4
Albuquerque, N. Mex. (Includes Bernalillo County.)	215,907								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	3,853	2	7	83	80	1,018	684	1,370
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,815.6	0.9	3.2	38.4	37.1	471.6	465.8	638.7
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa. (Includes Lehigh and Northampton Counties, Pa., and Warren County, N.J.)	495,458								
Area actually reporting.....	96.0%	1,716	3	15	48	28	912	421	286
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,788	3	16	50	29	950	442	298
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		360.9	0.6	3.2	10.1	6.0	191.7	80.2	60.1
Altoona, Pa. (Includes Blair County.)	141,927								
Area actually reporting.....	95.3%	476	2	3	7	14	270	73	107
Estimated total.....	100.0%	499	2	3	7	15	283	77	112
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		351.6	1.4	2.1	4.9	10.6	193.4	64.3	78.9
Amarillo, Tex. (Includes Potter and Randall Counties.)	139,127								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,633	11	21	60	251	550	623	205
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,173.7	10.1	15.1	47.4	182.6	395.3	376.9	147.3
Anderson, Ind. (Includes Madison County.)	122,659								
Area actually reporting.....	95.1%	827	4	4	21	20	490	162	134
Estimated total.....	100.0%	869	4	4	22	27	511	160	141
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		708.6	3.3	3.3	17.9	22.0	416.0	130.4	115.0

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Asheville, N.C.	138,990								
(Includes Buncombe County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,309	18	29	47	108	628	360	210
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,000.6	13.0	20.9	33.8	112.6	379.0	259.0	167.0
Atlanta, Ga.	927,058								
(Includes Cobb, De Kalb, Fulton, Clayton, and Gwinnett Counties.)									
Area actually reporting.....	90.6%	11,961	112	129	479	901	5,027	2,695	2,618
Estimated total.....	100.0%	12,380	110	131	490	930	5,201	2,790	2,710
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,338.1	12.6	14.6	63.6	101.0	601.3	301.0	292.3
Atlantic City, N.J.	147,733								
(Includes Atlantic County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	89.0%	1,953	8	8	73	134	1,031	440	213
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,191	9	9	82	165	1,102	504	273
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,485.1	0.1	0.1	65.6	104.9	780.0	311.2	181.8
Augusta, Ga.	227,488								
(Includes Richmond County, Ga., and Aiken County, S.C.)									
Area actually reporting.....	62.7%	1,158	17	25	23	267	610	201	125
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,817	27	40	37	410	813	321	199
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		812.0	11.9	17.6	10.3	180.3	367.4	141.1	87.5
Austin, Tex.	202,790								
(Includes Travis County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	91.4%	1,769	11	16	26	260	951	292	320
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,957	12	18	28	281	1,011	221	360
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		965.0	6.9	8.9	13.8	110.0	611.8	109.0	172.6
Bakersfield, Calif.	270,780								
(Includes Kern County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,050	10	69	292	160	1,077	1,015	691
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,405.7	6.0	25.6	71.6	59.1	730.1	385.9	214.6
Baltimore, Md.	1,601,032								
(Includes Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	20,797	117	132	887	2,399	6,468	6,072	6,722
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,295.8	7.3	8.2	65.3	149.6	403.0	318.0	360.6
Baton Rouge, La.	210,078								
(Includes East Baton Rouge Parish.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	2,111	6	22	42	151	1,050	635	308
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,000.3	2.9	10.6	20.0	71.9	499.8	251.7	110.0
Bay City, Mich.	104,209								
(Includes Bay County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	703	2	8	13	16	390	185	110
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		674.0	1.9	7.7	12.6	16.4	374.2	148.7	114.2

Table 1.—Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan area	Population	Total offenses	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex. (Includes Jefferson and Orange Counties.)	298,774								
Area actually reporting.....	74.6%	2,377	12	11	81	329	1,150	481	313
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,188	16	15	109	429	1,551	615	420
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,067.9	5.4	5.0	36.5	143.6	520.1	215.9	140.6
Binghamton, N.Y. (Includes Broome County.)	208,405								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	671	1	5	1	8	312	238	109
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		320.5	0.5	2.4	0.5	3.9	151.2	115.3	52.8
Birmingham, Ala. (Includes Jefferson County.)	617,146								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	7,481	85	122	353	587	3,017	1,811	1,146
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,212.2	13.8	19.8	57.2	95.7	489.7	293.3	185.7
Boston, Lowell, and Lawrence, Mass. (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk Counties.)	2,955,873								
Area actually reporting.....	97.8%	21,621	15	131	837	589	9,081	6,115	7,819
Estimated total.....	100.0%	25,476	16	131	859	693	9,288	6,253	7,985
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		851.7	1.0	4.5	29.0	23.4	311.2	211.5	270.5
Bridgeport and Stamford-Norwalk, Conn. (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Fairfield County.)	590,349								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,804	9	19	72	169	2,401	1,431	712
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		303.8	1.5	3.2	12.2	27.1	406.7	242.4	120.6
Brockton, Mass. (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Plymouth County.)	208,748								
Area actually reporting.....	92.9%	1,116	1	15	23	12	758	382	221
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,201	1	16	25	13	816	411	241
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		576.7	0.5	7.7	12.1	6.3	391.7	198.8	116.6
Buffalo, N.Y. (Includes Erie and Niagara Counties.)	1,241,992								
Area actually reporting.....	98.6%	6,763	32	40	250	372	2,191	1,430	2,129
Estimated total.....	100.0%	6,858	32	41	269	377	2,529	1,450	2,159
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		551.4	2.6	3.3	21.9	30.4	203.6	116.7	173.8

Canton, Ohio.....	328,715									
(Includes Stark County.)										
Area actually reporting.....	60.9%	1,701	5	7	104	10	813	480	303	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,910	8	11	171	31	1,335	788	590	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		894.4	2.4	3.3	62.0	9.4	400.1	230.7	181.3	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	127,839									
(Includes Linn County.)										
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	811		6	8	1	259	182	78	
Estimated total.....		417.7		4.7	0.3	0.8	202.0	142.4	61.0	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....										
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.....	120,858									
(Includes Champaign County.)										
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	883		11	51	30	368	262	181	
Estimated total.....		730.6		9.1	42.2	24.8	304.6	216.8	133.2	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....										
Charleston, S.C.....	208,032									
(Includes Charleston County.)										
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	2,469	14	28	90	153	1,432	701	341	
Estimated total.....		1,382.8	6.8	13.0	43.7	74.3	695.0	383.9	166.6	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....										
Charleston, W. Va.....	324,633									
(Includes Fayette and Kanawha Counties.)										
Area actually reporting.....	89.7%	1,689	18	13	79	168	772	296	343	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,882	19	14	88	187	861	330	382	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		579.9	6.2	4.3	27.1	57.6	265.3	101.7	117.7	
Charlotte, N.C.....	246,347									
(Includes Mecklenburg County.)										
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	3,602	27	15	94	726	1,821	639	380	
Estimated total.....		1,462.2	11.0	6.1	38.2	294.7	739.2	218.8	164.3	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....										
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	268,266									
(Includes Hamilton County, Tenn., and Walker County, Ga.)										
Area actually reporting.....	81.3%	2,710	38	18	104	229	1,681	174	409	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,222	45	21	195	272	1,908	200	485	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,210.1	16.9	7.9	73.2	102.2	750.4	77.4	182.1	
Chicago, Ill.....	6,471,281									
(Includes Cook, Du Page, Kane, Lake, and Will Counties, Ill., and Lake County, Ind.)										
Area actually reporting.....	98.4%	60,080	378	643	8,385	5,033	22,489	15,131	8,018	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	61,056	384	653	8,621	5,115	22,855	15,380	8,148	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		943.6	5.9	10.1	131.7	79.0	353.2	237.7	125.0	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1,045,764									
(Includes Hamilton County, Ohio, and Campbell and Kenton Counties, Ky.)										
Area actually reporting.....	97.0%	6,445	41	100	331	318	2,433	1,837	1,387	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	6,644	42	103	341	320	2,498	1,894	1,430	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		636.6	4.0	9.9	32.7	31.2	240.3	181.5	137.0	

Table 1.—Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan area	Population	Total offenses	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Forethlo rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft
Cleveland, Ohio (Includes Cuyahoga and Lake Counties.)	1,741,234								
Area actually reporting.....	96.8%	10,758	75	57	1,169	548	4,308	1,708	2,774
Estimated total.....	100.0%	11,113	77	59	1,239	569	4,543	1,761	2,809
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		638.2	4.4	3.4	71.1	32.5	260.0	101.3	161.0
Columbia, S.C. (Includes Richland and Lexington Counties.)	232,673								
Area actually reporting.....	78.7%	2,500	10	20	49	105	898	833	580
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,175	24	25	62	133	1,128	1,058	745
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,365.2	10.3	10.7	26.7	57.2	485.0	451.9	320.3
Columbus, Ga. (Includes Chattahoochee and Muscogee Counties, Ga., and Russell County, Ala.)	228,301								
Area actually reporting.....	95.3%	1,770	21	15	61	132	964	346	231
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,864	25	16	67	139	1,012	363	242
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		816.7	11.0	7.0	29.3	60.9	443.3	162.0	106.0
Columbus, Ohio (Includes Franklin County.)	652,896								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	8,253	21	75	451	775	3,247	2,343	1,338
Estimated total.....		1,201.1	3.2	11.5	69.5	118.7	497.3	358.9	201.0
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Corpus Christi, Tex. (Includes Nueces County.)	238,216								
Area actually reporting.....	95.6%	3,026	7	15	83	497	1,463	488	473
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,165	7	16	87	520	1,530	510	495
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,328.6	2.9	6.7	36.5	218.3	642.3	214.1	207.8
Dallas, Tex. (Includes Dallas County.)	861,476								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	9,650	91	74	442	730	5,120	1,427	1,772
Estimated total.....		1,120.0	10.6	8.6	51.3	84.7	591.3	165.0	205.7
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill. (Includes Rock Island County, Ill., and Scott County, Iowa.)	275,694								
Area actually reporting.....	88.1%	1,742	4	19	43	18	771	409	388
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,970	5	21	49	20	872	504	430
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		710.8	1.8	7.7	17.9	7.3	318.0	200.1	156.4

Dayton, Ohio	575,178								
(Includes Greene and Montgomery Counties.)									
Area actually reporting.....	69.2%	3,432	23	13	236	220	1,735	563	636
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,960	33	19	311	327	2,507	814	919
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		862.3	5.7	3.3	69.3	56.0	435.9	141.5	169.8
Decatur, Ill.	109,098								
(Includes Macon County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,129	5	1	20	11	720	238	128
Estimated total.....		1,031.9	4.0	0.9	23.8	10.1	600.0	218.2	117.3
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Denver, Colo.	831,764								
(Includes Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Jefferson, and Boulder Counties.)									
Area actually reporting.....	93.7%	12,896	31	147	969	316	5,660	3,010	2,503
Estimated total.....	100.0%	13,751	33	157	1,055	369	6,934	3,212	2,991
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,653.2	4.0	18.9	126.8	44.4	713.4	386.2	369.6
Des Moines, Iowa	388,790								
(Includes Polk County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	83.0%	2,436	6	19	78	43	1,210	759	315
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,935	7	23	91	62	1,465	914	380
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,091.9	2.6	8.6	35.0	19.3	615.0	310.0	141.4
Detroit, Mich.	3,864,221								
(Includes Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne Counties.)									
Area actually reporting.....	98.8%	51,110	111	422	3,057	4,627	23,918	8,813	9,608
Estimated total.....	100.0%	51,897	116	428	4,017	4,697	24,313	8,613	9,653
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,313.0	3.8	11.1	104.0	121.6	629.2	223.7	249.8
Dubuque, Iowa	83,728								
(Includes Dubuque County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	413		1	0		185	155	93
Estimated total.....		529.1		1.2	10.7		221.0	185.1	111.1
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis.	285,332								
(Includes St. Louis County, Minn., and Douglas County, Wis.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,775	7	9	21	23	926	514	272
Estimated total.....		622.1	2.6	3.2	8.4	8.1	321.5	180.1	95.3
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Durham, N.C.	119,390								
(Includes Durham County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	799	10	10	29	120	367	200	117
Estimated total.....		699.2	8.4	8.4	21.3	105.5	257.1	167.5	98.0
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
El Paso, Tex.	295,483								
(Includes El Paso County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	4,198	11	21	132	191	1,086	639	1,215
Estimated total.....		1,421.0	3.7	7.1	41.7	65.7	672.2	216.3	411.3
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Erie, Pa.	233,188								
(Includes Erie County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,520	5	8	48	74	761	280	341
Estimated total.....		651.9	2.1	3.4	20.6	31.7	327.7	120.1	140.2
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									

Table 1.—Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan area	Population	Total offenses	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$750	Auto theft
Evansville, Ind.	207,468								
(Includes Vanderburgh County, Ind., and Henderson County, Ky.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	2,350	2	8	77	90	1,185	601	390
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,135.0	1.0	3.9	37.1	43.4	571.2	291.1	188.0
Fall River and New Bedford, Mass.	388,678								
(Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Bristol County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	3,168	3	17	39	61	1,412	885	748
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		815.1	0.8	4.4	10.0	15.7	363.3	227.7	192.4
Flint, Mich.	365,718								
(Includes Genesee County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,688	7	31	190	131	1,526	1,400	495
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,117.8	1.9	8.5	52.0	35.8	417.3	391.4	135.4
Fort Smith, Ark.	73,413								
(Includes Sebastian County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	583	3	4	23	66	215	168	68
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		794.1	4.1	5.4	30.5	89.9	293.7	228.8	92.6
Fort Wayne, Ind.	224,377								
(Includes Allen County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,506	1	10	38	46	753	501	214
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		671.9	0.4	4.5	16.9	20.5	335.6	223.3	95.4
Fort Worth, Tex.	602,235								
(Includes Tarrant and Johnson Counties.)									
Area actually reporting.....	72.2%	5,065	44	44	315	143	3,059	1,052	1,098
Estimated total.....	100.0%	7,846	61	61	436	198	4,247	1,457	1,506
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,302.8	10.1	10.1	72.4	32.9	703.5	241.9	251.3
Fresno, Calif.	333,777								
(Includes Fresno County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	3,841	13	23	202	154	1,585	1,281	570
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,148.7	3.9	6.9	60.5	46.1	474.9	383.8	172.0
Gadsden, Ala.	98,500								
(Includes Etowah County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	751	10	6	6	139	301	183	65
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		762.1	10.3	6.1	6.1	140.1	305.6	185.8	66.4

Galveston, Tex.	145,822								
(Includes Galveston County.)	100.0%	2,015	10	21	80	371	909	580	65
Area actually reporting.....		1,402.4	13.0	10.5	51.9	251.4	621.3	307.7	41.0
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Grand Rapids, Mich.	349,287								
(Includes Kent County.)	100.0%	2,837	7	23	91	99	1,460	656	401
Area actually reporting.....		812.2	2.0	6.6	20.1	23.3	416.6	187.8	114.8
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Green Bay, Wis.	123,659								
(Includes Brown County.)	100.0%	482	3	4	10	4	207	161	103
Area actually reporting.....		389.8	2.4	3.2	8.1	3.2	167.4	122.1	83.3
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Greensboro-High Point, N.C.	210,417								
(Includes Guilford County.)	100.0%	1,615	18	20	50	201	743	357	253
Area actually reporting.....		719.7	8.2	9.1	22.8	93.0	338.6	162.7	115.3
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Greenville, S.C.	210,843								
(Includes Greenville County.)	100.0%	2,091	17	20	68	149	1,407	863	477
Area actually reporting.....		1,119.9	8.1	9.5	27.5	70.7	668.0	409.7	226.4
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	185,829								
(Includes Butler County.)	100.0%	1,681	5	11	65	97	666	460	408
Area actually reporting.....		600.2	2.7	7.5	35.0	36.1	358.4	247.0	219.0
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Hampton-Newport News-Warwick, Va.	189,964								
(Includes Hampton, Newport News, and Warwick cities, Va.)	100.0%	2,927	20	22	73	251	1,270	931	357
Area actually reporting.....		1,519.8	10.5	11.6	38.4	133.7	668.5	490.1	187.9
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Harrisburg, Pa.	314,019								
(Includes Cumberland and Dauphin Counties.)	87.0%	1,433	8	8	65	31	812	333	173
Area actually reporting.....		1,031	9	9	74	30	921	379	197
Estimated total.....	100.0%	519.4	2.0	2.9	23.6	12.4	201.2	120.7	62.7
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Hartford and New Britain-Bristol, Conn.	630,829								
(Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Hartford County.)	100.0%	4,396	10	23	167	220	2,160	1,176	630
Area actually reporting.....		605.3	1.6	3.0	26.5	31.9	312.4	186.4	99.0
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Houston, Tex.	1,182,010								
(Includes Harris County.)	97.0%	17,670	110	141	657	1,281	8,638	3,188	3,622
Area actually reporting.....		18,216	141	148	677	1,321	8,905	3,287	3,734
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,541.1	12.2	12.6	57.3	111.8	753.4	278.1	316.9
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									

Kansas City, Mo. (Includes Johnson and Wyandotte Counties, Kans., and Clay and Jackson Counties, Mo.)	998,098									
Area actually reporting	91.2%	7,801	53	72	515	301	3,496	1,605	1,030	
Estimated total	100.0%	8,291	50	70	570	323	3,711	1,799	1,737	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		829.7	5.0	7.0	59.0	32.4	371.8	180.2	174.0	
Kenosha, Wis. (Includes Kenosha County.)	100,687									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	510	2	8	3	0	108	142	148	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		506.6	2.0	7.9	3.0	8.0	100.6	141.0	147.0	
Knoxville, Tenn. (Includes Anderson, Blount, and Knox Counties.)	361,400									
Area actually reporting	81.2%	2,141	10	8	43	101	911	367	668	
Estimated total	100.0%	4,182	20	16	81	203	1,770	717	1,363	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,157.2	5.5	4.4	23.2	50.2	492.3	198.4	377.1	
Lancaster, Pa. (Includes Lancaster County.)	219,499									
Area actually reporting	91.5%	837	4	6	31	55	478	171	92	
Estimated total	100.0%	916	4	7	31	60	522	187	101	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		396.7	1.6	2.8	13.6	24.0	200.2	76.0	40.5	
Lansing, Mich. (Includes Ingham County.)	216,379									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,114	6	18	19	29	518	347	177	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		515.1	2.8	8.3	8.8	13.4	239.5	160.4	81.8	
Laredo, Tex. (Includes Webb County.)	66,988									
Area actually reporting	91.0%	589	1		8	50	207	164	160	
Estimated total	100.0%	613	1		8	61	216	171	166	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		915.1	1.5		11.9	91.1	322.6	256.3	232.9	
Lowiston-Auburn, Maine (Metropolitan Statistical Economic Area Includes Androscoggin County.)	87,765									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	537	1	4	8	6	201	161	63	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		611.0	1.1	4.6	9.1	6.8	335.0	183.4	71.8	
Lexington, Ky. (Includes Fayette County.)	117,592									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,310	10	13	91	396	957	610	290	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,971.0	8.5	11.1	77.4	260.4	814.8	614.7	254.5	
Lima, Ohio (Includes Allen County.)	103,428									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	782	2	1	23	30	359	279	88	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		760.1	1.9	1.0	22.2	29.0	317.1	269.8	85.1	

See footnote on page 49.

Table 1.—Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan area	Population	Total offenses	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Foreable rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft
Lincoln, Nebr.	141,538								
(Includes Lancaster County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	921	10	0	21	28	379	272	190
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		650.7	11.3	0.1	14.8	19.8	267.8	192.2	138.5
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	253,065								
(Includes Pulaski County.)									
Area actually reporting	77.0%	3,401	15	13	108	262	1,463	797	443
Estimated total	100.0%	3,974	19	17	257	262	1,920	918	575
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,570.3	7.5	6.7	101.6	103.5	761.1	362.8	227.2
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio.	197,630								
(Includes Lorain County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,017	3	3	10	35	559	177	203
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		514.0	1.5	1.5	23.3	17.7	278.3	89.6	102.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	6,191,633								
(Includes Los Angeles and Orange Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	98.0%	152,154	211	1,941	7,455	11,226	61,820	11,192	25,286
Estimated total	100.0%	155,293	249	1,973	7,607	11,453	63,143	12,083	25,892
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,507.0	4.0	31.9	122.0	185.0	1,038.3	197.9	410.7
Louisville, Ky.	719,054								
(Includes Jefferson County, Ky., and Clark and Floyd Counties, Ind.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,363	43	11	480	408	3,842	2,471	3,102
Estimated total	100.0%	10,376	43	11	480	411	3,873	2,491	3,127
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,455.9	6.0	5.7	68.1	57.2	538.6	346.4	431.9
Lubbock, Tex.	166,812								
(Includes Lubbock County.)									
Area actually reporting	81.6%	2,442	12	10	58	116	1,262	420	231
Estimated total	100.0%	2,992	15	12	71	142	1,583	515	287
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,794.9	9.0	7.2	42.6	85.1	949.0	308.7	172.0
Macon, Ga.	170,482								
(Includes Bibb and Houston Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	83.5%	1,463	8	9	51	35	781	388	221
Estimated total	100.0%	1,749	10	11	61	42	935	465	265
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,025.5	5.9	6.5	35.8	24.6	548.6	272.8	155.5

Madison, Wis.	212,658								
(Includes Dane County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	61.0%	766	1	0	10	6	340	255	148
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,180	2	0	15	9	521	303	228
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		551.0	0.9	4.2	7.1	4.2	210.4	181.8	107.2
Manchester, N.H.	178,876								
(Metropolitan State Economic Area Includes Hillsborough County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	692		5	10	9	358	157	163
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		303.5		2.8	5.7	5.1	203.0	80.3	87.0
Memphis, Tenn.	608,258								
(Includes Shelby County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	82.3%	5,309	39	21	190	377	2,890	1,116	674
Estimated total.....	100.0%	6,451	47	29	231	459	3,512	1,355	819
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,061.1	7.8	4.8	38.1	75.6	579.3	223.5	135.1
Miami, Fla.	841,481								
(Includes Dade County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	85.9%	18,687	82	52	1,201	1,028	9,143	4,395	2,718
Estimated total.....	100.0%	19,382	86	54	1,252	1,072	9,731	4,552	2,832
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		2,304.3	10.2	6.4	148.8	127.4	1,133.0	541.0	330.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,165,089								
(Includes Milwaukee and Waukesha Counties, Wis.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	7,545	12	77	161	410	2,428	2,708	1,659
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		652.6	1.0	6.7	13.9	35.5	210.0	242.0	143.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	1,365,968								
(Includes Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington Counties.)									
Area actually reporting.....	99.2%	13,219	17	75	610	147	4,163	3,600	2,631
Estimated total.....	100.0%	13,350	17	76	621	148	4,213	3,629	2,652
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		977.8	1.2	5.6	45.5	10.8	454.8	265.7	191.1
Mobile, Ala.	295,203								
(Includes Mobile County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	3,433	38	30	125	305	1,950	538	437
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,162.9	12.9	10.2	42.7	103.3	663.6	182.2	148.0
Montgomery, Ala.	187,441								
(Includes Montgomery County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,806	14	7	87	147	834	478	235
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,078.6	8.4	4.2	52.0	87.8	600.5	285.5	149.3
Muncie, Ind.	108,010								
(Includes Delaware County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	705	3	1	42	5	461	49	144
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		652.7	2.8	0.9	38.9	4.6	428.8	45.4	133.3

Table 1.—Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan area	Population	Total offenses	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Foreblo rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich. (Includes Muskegon County.)	148,773								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	2,217	5	19	21	35	803	1,133	220
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,510.1	3.4	12.8	15.5	23.5	539.7	761.0	153.9
Nashville, Tenn. (Includes Davidson County.)	352,600								
Area actually reporting.....	92.0%	5,927	61	49	217	311	2,853	1,295	1,105
Estimated total.....	100.0%	5,184	65	49	210	317	2,892	1,309	1,116
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,499.2	18.1	13.7	62.1	89.4	813.7	361.7	311.2
New Haven and Waterbury, Conn. (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes New Haven County.)	613,453								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,310	7	13	50	95	2,231	989	950
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		708.0	1.1	2.1	9.1	15.6	361.2	161.1	155.8
New Orleans, La. (Includes Jefferson, Orleans, and St. Bernard Parishes.)	819,913								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	11,108	57	117	1,200	631	1,431	3,067	4,503
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,720.7	7.0	14.3	147.1	77.3	173.8	371.1	560.2
New York-Northeastern New Jersey (Includes New York City, Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester Counties, N.Y., and Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union Counties, N.J.)	14,404,711								
Area actually reporting.....	97.4%	160,081	166	1,040	7,870	12,751	51,320	67,762	25,870
Estimated total.....	100.0%	164,073	178	1,088	8,080	13,091	50,302	69,201	26,570
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,135.3	3.3	7.4	56.1	90.9	349.5	477.6	184.5
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va. (Includes Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties.)	587,837								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	9,450	60	82	411	1,413	3,727	2,213	1,520
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,609.1	10.2	13.9	70.5	240.4	634.0	376.5	258.6
Ogden, Utah (Includes Weber County.)	103,161								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	716	1	14	29	25	307	201	103
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		723.2	1.0	13.6	28.1	24.2	297.6	194.0	103.8

Oklahoma City, Okla. (Includes Oklahoma and Cleveland Counties.)	443,664	89.7%	7,210	21	62	180	110	2,924	2,610	1,316
Area actually reporting		100.0%	8,082	23	60	211	133	3,259	2,920	1,407
Estimated total			1,821.6	5.2	15.6	47.6	30.0	734.6	658.2	350.7
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	431,950									
Omaha, Nebr. (Includes Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebr., and Pottawattamie County, Iowa.)		95.6%	3,184	19	23	164	73	1,324	673	1,008
Area actually reporting		100.0%	3,330	20	24	172	70	1,385	690	1,054
Estimated total			770.9	4.6	5.6	39.8	17.6	320.6	138.7	244.0
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	236,169									
Orlando, Fla. (Includes Orange County.)		100.0%	3,647	26	44	97	338	1,705	1,296	341
Area actually reporting			1,544.6	11.0	18.6	41.1	143.2	637.4	548.9	144.4
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	190,397									
Pensacola, Fla. (Includes Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties.)		80.8%	2,940	16	17	122	353	1,137	683	611
Area actually reporting		100.0%	3,398	18	20	141	407	1,310	764	738
Estimated total			1,781.7	9.5	10.5	74.1	213.8	688.0	401.3	387.6
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	269,700									
Peoria, Ill. (Includes Peoria and Tazewell Counties.)		88.3%	2,147	1	13	118	140	912	529	404
Area actually reporting		100.0%	2,433	1	15	131	150	1,097	599	458
Estimated total			992.1	0.4	5.6	40.7	59.0	395.6	222.1	169.8
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	4,180,767									
Philadelphia, Pa. (Includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties, Pa., and Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties, N.J.)		97.2%	37,314	146	613	2,721	4,000	15,680	8,137	6,011
Area actually reporting		100.0%	38,110	150	662	2,799	4,121	16,132	8,371	6,184
Estimated total			916.8	3.6	15.8	66.8	98.3	384.9	199.7	147.6
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	648,714									
Phoenix, Ariz. (Includes Maricopa County.)		99.4%	11,659	43	100	305	683	1,189	3,054	3,186
Area actually reporting		100.0%	11,738	43	110	307	687	1,221	3,073	3,205
Estimated total			2,139.2	7.8	20.0	72.4	125.2	769.8	559.3	684.1
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	2,360,862									
Pittsburgh, Pa. (Includes Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties.)		92.1%	18,131	62	143	1,153	863	8,295	3,623	3,995
Area actually reporting		100.0%	19,600	67	155	1,252	937	9,007	3,934	4,338
Estimated total			834.0	2.8	6.6	53.0	39.7	381.5	166.6	183.7
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants										

Table 1.—Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan area	Population	Total offenses	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Foreblo rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft
Pittsfield, Mass. (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Berkshire County.)	137,930								
Area actually reporting.....	91.8%	102	2	3	6	7	237	157	80
Estimated total.....	100.0%	706	2	3	6	7	245	162	83
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		398.2	1.4	2.2	4.3	5.1	177.6	117.4	60.2
Portland, Maine. (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Cumberland County.)	183,127								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,285	5	5	11	33	593	413	210
Estimated total.....		701.7	2.7	1.1	22.4	18.0	309.1	225.5	119.6
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Portland, Oreg. (Includes Clatsop, Multnomah, and Washington Counties, Oreg., and Clark County, Wash.)	831,015								
Area actually reporting.....	98.9%	8,829	15	65	359	118	4,051	2,772	1,403
Estimated total.....	100.0%	8,955	15	66	405	120	4,112	2,811	1,426
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,052.2	1.8	7.8	47.0	14.1	493.2	330.3	167.6
Providence, R.I. (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Bristol, Kent, and Providence Counties.)	734,468								
Area actually reporting.....	95.0%	8,271	5	12	195	179	3,545	2,625	1,743
Estimated total.....	100.0%	8,696	5	13	172	181	3,607	2,737	1,818
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,171.5	0.7	1.8	23.1	25.1	303.4	372.7	247.5
Pueblo, Colo. (Includes Pueblo County.)	120,476								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,132	5	27	71	24	525	317	460
Estimated total.....		1,158.6	1.2	22.4	61.4	19.9	435.8	263.1	391.8
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Racine, Wis. (Includes Racine County.)	143,631								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	731	1	1	20	24	373	297	100
Estimated total.....		705.5	0.7	0.7	13.9	16.7	250.7	111.1	69.6
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Raleigh, N.C. (Includes Wake County.)	168,421								
Area actually reporting.....	51.3%	1,136	6	7	19	348	115	226	115
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,215	12	14	37	678	220	441	224
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,300.8	7.0	8.0	21.4	128.8	511.6	278.0	111.7

Reading, Pa.	271,532										
(Includes Berks County.)											
Area actually reporting	97.2%	1,115	5	0	25	15	571	282	211		
Estimated total	100.0%	1,146	5	0	26	15	587	290	217		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		422.0	1.8	2.2	9.0	5.5	210.2	100.8	70.0		
Richmond, Va.	403,732										
(Includes Chesterfield and Henrico Counties.)											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,353	37	52	255	475	2,333	983	1,213		
Estimated total		1,325.9	9.2	12.0	63.2	117.7	579.1	243.5	300.4		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants											
Roanoke, Va.	157,971										
(Includes Roanoke County.)											
Area actually reporting	97.4%	1,514	13	4	29	148	810	321	183		
Estimated total	100.0%	1,555	13	4	30	152	838	330	188		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		954.4	8.2	2.5	19.0	96.2	530.5	203.9	119.0		
Rochester, N.Y.	641,819										
(Includes Monroe County.)											
Area actually reporting	98.6%	3,378	7	20	62	66	1,020	1,009	501		
Estimated total	100.0%	3,430	7	20	63	67	1,045	1,110	512		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		533.1	1.3	3.7	11.0	12.4	303.0	200.0	94.5		
Rockford, Ill.	108,029										
(Includes Winnebago County.)											
Area actually reporting	65.1%	801	2	2	15	42	305	225	140		
Estimated total	100.0%	1,213	3	3	23	61	552	350	212		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		602.8	1.5	1.5	11.0	32.2	277.5	170.0	100.0		
Sacramento, Calif.	437,282										
(Includes Sacramento County.)											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,200	18	57	369	130	2,884	1,502	1,242		
Estimated total		1,419.2	4.1	13.0	81.4	29.7	690.4	313.5	281.0		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants											
Saginaw, Mich.	184,840										
(Includes Saginaw County.)											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,370	4	18	42	192	612	313	195		
Estimated total		711.4	2.2	9.7	22.7	163.9	331.1	169.3	105.5		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants											
St. Joseph, Mo.	103,035										
(Includes Buchanan County.)											
Area actually reporting	100.0%	121		4	7	23	190	102	95		
Estimated total		695.5		3.9	6.8	22.3	184.4	99.0	92.2		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants											
St. Louis, Mo.	2,027,913										
(Includes . . . Charles, St. Louis, and Jefferson Counties, Mo., and Madison and St. Clair Counties, Ill.)											
Area actually reporting	93.2%	30,892	113	281	2,605	2,630	12,846	6,692	5,692		
Estimated total	100.0%	33,146	121	305	2,892	2,822	13,783	7,148	6,075		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,634.5	0.0	15.0	142.0	139.2	670.7	352.5	299.0		

See footnote on page 49.

Table 1.—Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan area	Population	Total offenses	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft
Salt Lake City, Utah (Includes Salt Lake County.)	360,884								
Area actually reporting	71.6%	3,325	3	21	109	112	1,392	1,087	611
Estimated total	100.0%	4,642	4	20	152	156	1,930	1,618	853
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,285.0	1.1	7.8	11.1	12.2	521.8	410.4	230.6
San Angelo, Tex. (Includes Tom Green County.)	75,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	747		10	18	161	315	159	81
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		983.0		13.2	23.7	211.0	414.6	209.2	110.5
San Antonio, Tex. (Includes Bexar County.)	619,011								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,751	17	29	301	877	4,458	1,633	2,463
Estimated total	100.0%	9,810	17	29	300	882	4,485	1,643	2,418
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,582.5	7.6	4.7	49.4	142.3	723.5	265.0	399.1
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif. (Includes Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.)	706,222								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,483	39	135	326	528	5,253	2,361	1,901
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,484.4	5.5	19.1	46.2	74.8	743.8	325.8	269.2
San Diego, Calif. (Includes San Diego County.)	914,290								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,011	20	92	369	117	3,728	3,252	2,011
Estimated total	100.0%	10,215	30	91	407	156	3,801	3,318	2,100
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,117.2	3.3	10.3	44.5	49.0	416.1	362.9	230.3
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. (Includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Solano Counties.)	2,665,940								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	36,073	85	318	2,560	2,210	15,419	6,737	6,584
Estimated total	100.0%	37,047	85	319	2,565	2,211	15,489	6,751	6,693
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,369.6	3.2	13.1	96.2	83.0	580.7	253.2	260.2
San Jose, Calif. (Includes Santa Clara County.)	657,069								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,703	7	36	183	60	2,100	1,069	1,241
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,023.8	1.3	6.5	32.0	14.4	303.1	162.9	222.8

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Santa Barbara, Calif. (Includes Santa Barbara County.)	119,660									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,409	2	3	51	56	712	395	187	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,177.2	1.7	2.5	45.1	48.8	591.9	330.0	156.2	
Savannah, Ga. (Includes Chatham County.)	198,224									
Area actually reporting.....	70.3%	2,331	15	10	108	374	663	619	530	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,321	21	23	151	532	943	881	707	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,675.4	10.6	11.6	77.7	268.4	475.7	444.4	350.9	
Scranton, Pa. (Includes Lackawanna County.)	240,677									
Area actually reporting.....	97.2%	815	2	5	17	25	420	172	204	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	869	2	5	17	26	432	177	210	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		361.1	0.8	2.1	7.1	10.8	179.5	73.5	87.3	
Seattle, Wash. (Includes King County.)	870,431									
Area actually reporting.....	99.5%	13,172	22	83	578	122	6,116	3,340	2,911	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	13,221	22	83	589	122	6,141	3,353	2,923	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,519.2	2.5	9.5	66.6	14.0	705.5	385.2	335.8	
Shreveport, La. (Includes Bossier and Cade Parishes.)	249,354									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,805	31	10	69	150	674	616	430	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		729.0	13.6	4.0	28.5	62.6	270.3	246.9	176.1	
Sioux City, Iowa (Includes Woodbury County.)	110,779									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	821	2	4	10	23	321	300	152	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		735.6	1.7	3.4	8.6	10.7	277.4	261.6	136.2	
Sioux Falls, S. Dak. (Includes Minnehaha County.)	82,869									
Area actually reporting.....	79.1%	459		1	5	1	171	201	80	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	577		1	6	1	215	253	101	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		696.3		1.2	7.2	1.2	259.4	305.3	121.0	
South Bend, Ind. (Includes St. Joseph County.)	239,615									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,892	2	9	73	48	929	518	283	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		789.5	0.8	3.8	30.5	20.0	387.7	228.7	118.1	
Spokane, Wash. (Includes Spokane County.)	279,187									
Area actually reporting.....	98.9%	2,295	3	7	119	38	1,043	692	391	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,321	3	7	120	38	1,055	700	398	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		831.3	1.1	2.5	43.0	13.6	377.9	250.7	142.6	

Table 1.—Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan area	Population	Total offenses	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Forellble rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft
Springfield, Ill. (Includes Sangamon County.)	140,426								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	980	1	2	40	63	181	220	173
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		701.3	0.7	1.4	28.5	11.9	312.5	163.1	123.2
Springfield, Mo. (Includes Greene County.)	120,787								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	765	0	10	21	12	301	177	135
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		625.1	7.5	8.3	17.4	31.8	238.0	146.5	111.8
Springfield, Ohio (Includes Clark County.)	128,781								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	631		7	38	28	363	110	85
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		490.0		5.1	29.5	21.7	281.0	85.4	66.0
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass. (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Hampden and Hampshire Counties.)	484,831								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,801	11	18	23	30	1,420	157	827
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		578.3	2.3	3.7	4.7	8.0	291.7	91.3	170.6
Stockton, Calif. (Includes San Joaquin County.)	233,666								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,318	13	27	225	127	2,121	1,180	652
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,801.6	5.6	11.6	96.3	51.1	909.1	505.2	276.2
Syracuse, N.Y. (Includes Onondaga County.)	403,229								
Area actually reporting	96.2%	2,168	5	21	99	23	803	819	356
Estimated total	100.0%	2,213	5	25	103	24	835	851	370
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		550.3	1.2	6.2	25.6	6.0	207.1	218.6	91.8
Tacoma, Wash. (Includes Pierce County.)	317,261								
Area actually reporting	98.0%	2,657	1	25	85	17	1,215	808	383
Estimated total	100.0%	2,687	1	25	86	18	1,250	828	387
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		846.0	1.3	7.9	27.1	35.1	396.8	270.7	122.0

Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla. (Includes Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties.)	651,281										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	8,521	73	43	386	747	4,599	1,763	1,000		
Estimated total	100.0%	8,599	74	43	390	751	4,650	1,770	1,009		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,329.3	11.4	6.0	59.9	115.8	698.6	273.2	154.9		
Terro Haute, Ind. (Includes Vigo County.)	108,733										
Area actually reporting	96.3%	1,131	4	2	35	23	668	267	132		
Estimated total	100.0%	1,174	4	2	36	24	694	277	137		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,079.7	3.7	1.8	33.1	22.1	638.3	254.8	120.0		
Toledo, Ohio. (Includes Lucas County.)	459,091										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,593	14	25	310	214	2,329	1,968	799		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,219.4	3.0	6.4	74.1	46.0	507.3	428.7	184.2		
Topeka, Kans. (Includes Shawnee County.)	128,381										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,369	8	7	76	41	785	351	89		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,079.3	6.2	5.5	59.2	31.9	611.4	273.7	69.3		
Trenton, N.J. (Includes Mercer County.)	287,971										
Area actually reporting	98.1%	2,279	13	19	95	113	1,101	545	363		
Estimated total	100.0%	2,310	13	19	97	115	1,119	554	369		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		804.3	4.9	7.1	36.2	51.1	417.0	200.7	137.7		
Tucson, Ariz. (Includes Pima County.)	218,051										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,610	7	31	199	377	2,130	708	1,125		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,885.8	2.8	13.8	80.9	163.2	965.7	312.1	457.2		
Tulsa, Okla. (Includes Tulsa County.)	338,120										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,636	27	59	111	279	2,063	1,427	610		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,371.1	8.0	11.8	42.6	82.6	610.1	422.0	191.1		
Utica-Romo, N.Y. (Includes Herkimer and Oneida Counties.)	207,068										
Area actually reporting	78.0%	758	1	1	9	14	283	236	214		
Estimated total	100.0%	974	1	1	11	18	359	299	271		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		324.2	0.3	0.3	3.7	0.1	120.8	100.7	91.2		
Waco, Tex. (Includes McLennan County.)	153,098										
Area actually reporting	97.1%	1,988	29	22	76	293	1,069	304	204		
Estimated total	100.0%	2,030	29	22	78	299	1,092	311	208		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,326.1	13.1	11.4	51.0	195.3	713.3	203.2	135.9		

Table 1.—Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan area	Population	Total offenses	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft
Washington, D.C. (Includes District of Columbia; Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Md.; Alexandria city, Falls Church city, and Arlington and Fairfax Counties, Va.)	1,929,405								
Area actually reporting.....	99.1%	18,768	116	159	908	3,165	6,816	4,216	3,358
Estimated total.....	100.0%	18,937	117	160	910	3,194	6,909	4,251	3,389
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		981.5	6.1	8.3	47.5	165.5	358.0	220.5	175.6
Waterloo, Iowa (Includes Black Hawk County.)	126,055								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	480	3	11	21	14	262	186	83
Estimated total.....		460.1	2.4	8.7	16.7	11.1	207.8	147.6	65.8
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
West Palm Beach, Fla. (Includes Palm Beach County.)	912,955								
Area actually reporting.....	98.1%	1,100	15	8	36	75	621	219	112
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,300	31	17	75	156	1,291	497	233
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,080.0	14.6	8.0	35.2	73.3	606.2	233.4	109.4
Wheeling, W. Va.—Steubenville, Ohio (Includes Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, and Ohio Counties, W. Va., and Belmont and Jefferson Counties, Ohio.)	373,684								
Area actually reporting.....	83.8%	1,818	10	8	83	54	970	410	301
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,200	12	10	99	61	1,158	500	363
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		560.3	3.2	2.7	26.5	17.1	309.9	133.8	97.1
Wichita, Kans. (Includes Sedgewick County.)	329,304								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	3,050	6	40	102	245	1,358	912	393
Estimated total.....		928.0	1.8	12.1	31.0	74.4	412.4	276.9	119.3
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Wichita Falls, Tex. (Includes Wichita County.)	136,363								
Area actually reporting.....	71.4%	1,130	8	9	32	83	439	358	201
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,519	11	12	43	112	560	481	270
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,113.8	8.1	8.8	31.5	82.1	432.6	352.7	198.0

Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.	300,720								
(Includes Luzerne County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	82.5%	888	2	7	21	22	481	199	150
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,075	2	8	25	27	583	241	189
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		200.8	0.6	2.2	0.8	7.3	157.7	65.2	81.1
Wilmington, Del.	364,592								
(Includes New Castle County, Del., and Salem County, N.J.)									
Area actually reporting.....	93.0%	2,854	8	20	89	67	1,499	632	539
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,071	9	22	96	72	1,612	680	580
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		842.3	2.5	6.0	26.3	10.7	442.1	186.5	169.1
Winston-Salem, N.C.	189,659								
(Includes Forsyth County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,466	23	13	45	323	579	239	214
Estimated total.....		802.0	12.6	7.1	21.0	176.8	317.0	130.8	133.0
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Worcester, Mass.	671,361								
(Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Worcester County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	96.4%	3,869	6	24	72	40	1,902	789	1,037
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,013	6	25	75	41	1,973	818	1,076
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		702.5	0.9	4.4	13.1	7.2	315.4	143.2	183.4
York, Pa.	227,685								
(Includes York County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	93.8%	1,066	2	13	37	43	604	223	174
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,173	2	14	40	46	646	239	186
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		515.2	0.9	6.1	17.6	20.2	283.7	105.0	81.7
Youngstown, Ohio.	609,275								
(Includes Mahoning and Trumbull Counties, Ohio, and Mercer County, Pa.)									
Area actually reporting.....	81.4%	3,523	15	9	170	68	1,560	1,239	467
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,225	18	11	211	70	1,831	1,486	518
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		694.0	3.0	1.8	34.7	11.5	309.2	244.3	90.1

(1) Counties in which Standard Metropolitan Area towns are situated are treated as metropolitan state economic areas although not designated as such in reference material, footnote 1, page 23.

Table 2.—Index of Crime by State, 1958

[For standard metropolitan areas in this table the percentage actually reporting may not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals since these data represent the sum of such calculations for individual areas varying in size, portions reporting and crime rates]

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft
ALABAMA									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	1,218,016								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	13,822	168	107	686	1,511	9,289	3,088	1,080
Estimated total.....	651,616								
Other Cities.....	61.0%	2,718	23	25	68	311	1,310	678	281
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	4,221	51	30	100	488	2,048	1,053	436
Estimated total.....	1,310,759								
Rural.....	11.0%	1,080	89	53	50	601	658	653	80
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,131	108	118	125	1,323	1,213	1,212	102
Estimated total.....	3,211,320	22,474	417	324	817	3,355	9,680	5,373	2,808
State Total.....		682.8	13.0	10.1	25.4	101.6	298.3	167.3	81.2
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
ARIZONA									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	701,768								
Area actually reporting.....	99.6%	16,368	70	113	601	1,050	6,329	3,822	4,311
Estimated total.....	100.0%	16,378	70	111	598	1,041	6,351	3,810	4,330
Other Cities.....	131,621								
Area actually reporting.....	81.1%	1,405	1	10	51	71	670	303	251
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,671	5	19	61	81	685	407	350
Rural.....	214,886								
Area actually reporting.....	61.3%	1,033	13	22	61	98	300	106	171
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,139	20	35	101	151	481	309	260
State Total.....	1,140,305	1,711.5	6.6	17.4	68.5	114.2	608.2	401.8	131.0
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
ARKANSAS									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	326,178								
Area actually reporting.....	82.2%	3,611	18	17	227	268	1,728	876	511
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,357	22	21	280	328	2,171	1,096	613
Other Cities.....	221,182								
Area actually reporting.....	63.9%	1,087	21	9	82	311	608	350	204
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,109	36	14	128	101	1,650	662	319
Rural.....	916,611								
Area actually reporting.....	10.0%	1,411	13	11	67	108	711	311	100
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,590	108	103	108	270	1,778	853	250
State Total.....	1,768,301	11,198	166	136	582	1,080	5,608	2,601	1,212
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		631.0	9.1	7.8	33.0	61.7	311.8	141.0	68.0

CALIFORNIA									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	12,130,207								
Area actually reporting.....	98.8%	235,171	463	2,724	11,075	15,118	100,726	60,851	43,314
Estimated total.....	100.0%	238,564	460	2,760	12,140	15,300	102,166	61,772	43,891
Other Cities.....	751,495								
Area actually reporting.....	98.1%	8,852	21	40	282	357	4,350	2,098	1,688
Estimated total.....	100.0%	8,999	21	60	287	363	4,430	2,130	1,715
Rural.....	1,155,027								
Area actually reporting.....	91.3%	9,418	30	137	246	393	6,682	2,259	990
Estimated total.....	100.0%	10,019	41	145	263	417	6,025	2,396	732
State Total.....	14,336,739	257,560	531	2,981	12,690	16,140	112,611	68,289	46,338
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,706.6	3.7	20.7	83.5	112.6	785.5	462.4	323.2
COLORADO									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	652,210								
Area actually reporting.....	91.5%	14,318	34	174	1,063	370	6,085	3,327	3,263
Estimated total.....	100.0%	15,383	34	194	1,120	393	6,450	3,620	3,451
Other Cities.....	250,991								
Area actually reporting.....	88.0%	2,214	1	20	61	53	1,140	620	335
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,651	5	23	73	89	1,293	715	391
Rural.....	477,283								
Area actually reporting.....	75.2%	2,160	20	33	113	133	1,057	637	296
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,925	17	41	160	177	1,406	847	274
State Total.....	1,710,527	20,650	10	261	1,352	629	9,169	5,091	4,168
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,207.8	4.1	11.7	79.0	36.8	635.5	297.6	240.0
CONNECTICUT									
Metropolitan State Economic Areas.....	1,834,631								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	13,639	26	65	295	475	6,795	3,695	2,208
Other Cities.....	250,793								
Area actually reporting.....	81.5%	617	1	5	8	17	321	214	81
Estimated total.....	100.0%	768	1	6	10	21	356	291	100
Rural.....	221,682								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	801	3	7	11	11	478	160	131
State Total.....	2,316,976	16,141	30	68	316	607	7,669	4,019	2,532
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		651.8	1.3	2.9	13.9	21.9	331.1	173.5	103.3
DELAWARE									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	306,161								
Area actually reporting.....	91.9%	2,755	8	17	87	48	1,421	613	508
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,810	8	18	91	61	1,493	642	533
Other Cities.....	24,016								
Area actually reporting.....	81.8%	181			5	6	63	59	48
Estimated total.....	100.0%	211			6	7	74	70	57
Rural.....	119,811								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	650	4	10	15	25	401	89	110
State Total.....	451,051	3,709	14	28	112	83	1,971	801	760
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		819.9	3.1	6.2	24.7	18.3	431.1	170.4	161.2

Table 2.—Index of Crime by State, 1958—Continued

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft
FLORIDA									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	2,550,711								
Area actually reporting.....	92.8%	13,151	205	187	2,401	3,000	21,183	10,236	5,800
Estimated total.....	100.0%	13,835	289	201	2,528	3,195	22,514	10,537	6,271
Other Cities.....	777,391								
Area actually reporting.....	87.2%	6,975	52	39	192	521	3,570	1,847	751
Estimated total.....	100.0%	7,939	60	45	220	601	4,091	2,118	891
Rural.....	1,168,102								
Area actually reporting.....	81.9%	3,713	91	46	158	654	1,722	742	300
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,514	175	89	301	1,290	3,318	1,430	578
State Total.....	4,485,204	60,988	624	335	3,052	6,058	29,828	14,385	7,710
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,372.0	11.8	7.5	68.7	113.8	673.7	323.8	173.6
GEORGIA									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	1,667,088								
Area actually reporting.....	90.4%	18,400	161	195	711	1,035	7,825	4,201	3,669
Estimated total.....	100.0%	20,537	182	212	809	1,170	8,710	4,675	4,099
Other Cities.....	757,544								
Area actually reporting.....	89.3%	2,682	37	14	12	373	1,390	420	400
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,000	62	24	71	629	2,314	518	575
Rural.....	1,303,285								
Area actually reporting.....	83.9%	2,513	60	66	82	412	1,105	401	318
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,000	283	195	212	1,301	3,268	1,183	838
State Total.....	3,817,917	32,493	527	431	1,122	3,803	14,322	6,678	6,712
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		851.1	13.8	11.3	29.4	99.0	375.1	172.2	140.0
IDAHO									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	None								
Other Cities.....	296,731								
Area actually reporting.....	90.3%	2,311	6	9	36	65	1,142	683	393
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,565	7	10	40	72	1,265	750	435
Rural.....	365,659								
Area actually reporting.....	86.4%	1,607	8	27	72	60	673	578	180
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,859	9	31	83	80	779	669	208
State Total.....	662,390	4,444	16	41	123	162	2,044	1,425	643
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		671.6	2.4	6.2	18.6	24.0	308.6	216.2	97.1

ILLINOIS										
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	7,432,161									
Area actually reporting.....	95.9%	62,609	360	678	8,582	4,893	21,180	15,682	8,634	
Estimated total.....	106.0%	68,317	374	708	8,893	5,196	25,693	16,397	9,216	
Other Cities.....	1,016,307									
Area actually reporting.....	85.0%	4,643	7	21	185	60	2,420	1,177	601	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	5,316	8	25	218	78	2,854	1,385	778	
Rural.....	1,410,719									
Area actually reporting.....	63.0%	3,380	10	21	90	49	2,126	803	281	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	5,376	16	33	152	78	3,375	1,275	446	
State Total.....	9,889,307	77,008	398	766	9,283	5,322	31,822	19,937	10,440	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		770.3	4.0	7.7	93.7	53.8	321.8	192.7	105.6	
INDIANA										
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	2,269,878									
Area actually reporting.....	99.0%	25,601	98	123	1,316	1,124	11,360	6,623	4,670	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	25,733	98	121	1,321	1,134	11,455	6,676	4,616	
Other Cities.....	937,372									
Area actually reporting.....	84.3%	5,291	6	25	104	47	2,011	1,391	806	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	5,992	6	28	120	63	3,297	1,676	913	
Rural.....	1,376,489									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	5,101	30	54	139	132	3,149	1,141	646	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	39,916	134	208	1,690	1,319	17,901	9,282	6,474	
State Total.....	4,680,739	805.9	2.9	4.6	31.7	28.8	390.8	202.8	141.3	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....										
IOWA										
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	921,874									
Area actually reporting.....	91.0%	6,163	17	55	160	87	2,916	1,900	1,018	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	6,880	19	61	182	98	3,266	2,120	1,131	
Other Cities.....	698,363									
Area actually reporting.....	96.6%	2,627	14	14	33	36	1,323	742	365	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,615	11	11	31	37	1,370	769	379	
Rural.....	1,203,660									
Area actually reporting.....	79.0%	2,323	8	17	38	39	1,186	812	193	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,910	10	22	48	40	1,601	1,043	244	
State Total.....	2,821,833	12,435	43	97	264	184	6,137	3,954	1,758	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		110.7	1.5	3.4	9.4	6.6	217.6	140.1	62.2	
KANSAS										
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	772,770									
Area actually reporting.....	93.0%	6,357	28	67	314	378	3,102	1,881	887	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	6,813	31	71	346	396	3,306	1,980	983	
Other Cities.....	585,698									
Area actually reporting.....	91.5%	3,016	8	27	73	101	1,596	866	465	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,223	8	29	77	107	1,694	916	492	
Rural.....	757,213									
Area actually reporting.....	74.3%	2,151	13	21	55	51	1,254	655	199	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,895	17	28	74	73	1,688	747	268	
State Total.....	2,116,717	12,931	59	128	497	576	6,888	3,543	1,743	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		611.2	2.6	6.0	23.6	27.2	311.4	168.0	82.4	

Table 2.—Index of Crime by State, 1958—Continued

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft
KENTUCKY									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	1,023,216								
Area actually reporting.....	95.2%	13,772	61	59	623	734	5,289	3,209	3,707
Estimated total.....	100.0%	14,115	63	63	640	762	5,422	3,387	3,778
Other Cities.....	476,003								
Area actually reporting.....	76.0%	2,631	22	29	80	291	1,431	618	457
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,550	29	38	105	383	1,887	813	601
Rural.....	1,580,129								
Area actually reporting.....	41.3%	1,399	30	68	78	67	812	222	132
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,388	73	140	189	162	1,060	538	320
State Total	3,049,378	21,359	165	241	934	1,307	6,276	4,738	4,898
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		693.4	5.4	7.8	30.3	42.4	301.1	153.8	152.6
LOUISIANA									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	1,270,345								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	18,117	97	119	1,311	941	6,158	4,118	5,310
Other Cities.....	598,493								
Area actually reporting.....	77.2%	2,952	21	23	82	253	1,523	670	380
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,824	27	30	104	328	1,973	808	492
Rural.....	1,232,480								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	2,521	59	52	70	573	767	678	318
State Total	3,110,318	24,461	183	231	1,964	1,842	8,898	5,804	6,150
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		786.5	5.9	7.4	62.1	59.2	286.1	182.1	197.7
MAINE									
Metropolitan State Economic Areas.....	270,892								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,822	6	12	49	39	860	571	282
Other Cities.....	393,293								
Area actually reporting.....	96.3%	804	2	4	7	15	420	247	163
Estimated total.....	100.0%	958	2	1	8	17	472	274	181
Rural.....	377,311								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,678	16	21	41	46	731	378	145
State Total	951,520	4,458	21	37	102	102	2,063	1,226	608
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		468.5	2.5	3.9	10.3	10.7	216.8	128.8	65.4
MARYLAND									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	2,221,091								
Area actually reporting.....	99.7%	21,750	132	180	963	2,548	8,212	6,169	6,559
Estimated total.....	100.0%	21,807	132	180	969	2,518	8,253	6,179	6,569

Other Cities.....	205,088											
Area actually reporting.....	59,157	1,181	10	4	30	62	610	217	200			
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,325	11	4	41	70	718	244	235			
Rural.....	527,300											
Area actually reporting.....	843		11	13	19	180	380	192	42			
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,357	18	21	31	280	621	309	68			
State Total.....	2,956,394	27,490	181	205	1,071	2,877	9,572	6,752	6,872			
Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants.....		920.8	6.4	0.0	36.2	97.3	323.8	227.7	232.4			

MASSACHUSETTS

Metropolitan State Economic Areas.....	4,745,341								
Area actually reporting.....	97,897	36,360	67	208	1,000	762	14,822	8,785	10,735
Estimated total.....	100.0%	37,191	68	213	1,021	767	15,163	8,986	10,970
Other Cities.....	61,135								
Area actually reporting.....	61,337	269			0	4	192	46	21
Estimated total.....	100.0%	419			0	0	290	72	33
Rural.....	55,168								
Area actually reporting.....	91	1	4		2	36	33	11	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	37,701	69	217	1,037	775	15,498	9,091	11,014
State Total.....	4,861,614	775.5	1.4	4.5	21.3	15.9	318.8	187.0	226.5
Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants.....									

MICHIGAN

Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	5,519,178								
Area actually reporting.....	65,679	181	576	4,370	5,572	30,407	13,151	11,410	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	66,157	183	582	4,436	5,642	30,772	13,281	11,561
Other Cities.....	918,068								
Area actually reporting.....	5,382	11	43	162	143	2,820	1,457	806	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	5,588	11	45	190	148	2,928	1,513	837
Rural.....	1,128,391								
Area actually reporting.....	10,450	52	181	191	288	5,878	2,460	1,391	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	82,495	240	808	4,733	6,078	39,678	17,283	15,789
State Total.....	7,665,547	1,018.8	3.1	10.3	60.2	77.3	600.2	219.5	175.3
Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants.....									

MINNESOTA

Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	1,662,218								
Area actually reporting.....	14,778	21	78	635	168	0,955	4,069	2,840	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	11,885	21	70	640	169	7,005	4,095	2,870
Other Cities.....	543,360								
Area actually reporting.....	2,202	3	4	26	8	1,021	691	446	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,361	3	4	28	0	1,098	741	478
Rural.....	1,229,088								
Area actually reporting.....	2,130	3	21	32	26	1,235	601	208	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,690	4	30	41	33	1,544	752	250
State Total.....	3,374,666	19,912	31	113	709	211	9,649	5,691	3,608
Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants.....		590.0	0.9	3.3	21.0	0.3	285.0	165.7	106.0

Table 2.—Index of Crime by State, 1958—Continued

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Foreble rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft
MISSISSIPPI									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	169,931								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,003	16	4	23	100	590	133	137
Other Cities.....	663,189								
Area actually reporting.....	76.1%	3,987	36	33	102	339	1,515	725	337
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,056	17	43	131	445	1,991	953	443
Rural.....	1,413,668								
Area actually reporting.....	21.0%	470	17	12	32	144	201	47	26
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,281	81	67	152	680	957	221	121
State Total	2,185,891	7,340	144	104	309	1,231	3,538	1,310	704
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		335.8	6.9	4.8	14.1	56.3	161.0	59.9	32.2
MISSOURI									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	2,457,090								
Area actually reporting.....	98.8%	34,528	147	308	2,793	2,770	14,417	7,621	6,460
Estimated total.....	100.0%	34,984	149	312	2,833	2,817	14,607	7,722	6,544
Other Cities.....	575,766								
Area actually reporting.....	76.4%	2,666	7	10	42	45	1,189	431	330
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,704	9	21	55	59	1,656	561	410
Rural.....	1,238,595								
Area actually reporting.....	61.5%	3,334	35	75	120	160	2,023	610	305
Estimated total.....	100.0%	5,421	57	122	205	209	3,280	992	490
State Total	4,271,451	42,109	215	455	3,093	3,136	19,432	9,278	7,480
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,000.2	5.0	10.7	72.4	73.4	455.4	317.2	175.1
MONTANA									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	None								
Other Cities.....	305,210								
Area actually reporting.....	96.6%	2,603	3	14	74	48	922	824	618
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,601	3	11	77	50	954	853	610
Rural.....	382,417								
Area actually reporting.....	89.1%	2,187	11	21	57	40	1,128	665	256
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,730	14	26	71	61	1,408	836	320
State Total	687,627	5,331	17	40	148	111	2,382	1,663	960
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		773.8	2.5	5.8	21.5	16.1	343.5	244.7	139.3

NEBRASKA										
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	498,024									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	3,520	30	29	172	96	1,466	658	1,069	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,626	31	30	180	99	1,527	684	1,116	
Other Cities.....	300,751									
Area actually reporting.....	91.3%	1,020	5	7	23	15	611	280	182	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,089	5	7	24	16	641	303	193	
Rural.....	658,016									
Area actually reporting.....	80.6%	1,263	8	18	60	75	650	266	150	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,570	10	22	71	93	844	330	197	
State Total	1,457,390	6,325	46	69	278	208	2,912	1,317	1,405	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		334.0	3.2	4.0	10.1	11.3	199.8	90.4	103.3	
NEVADA										
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	None									
Other Cities.....	158,010									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	2,814	11	12	181	58	1,283	682	584	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,906	11	12	187	60	1,325	705	603	
Rural.....	108,842									
Area actually reporting.....	97.0%	1,364	12	17	61	38	691	371	173	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,402	12	17	62	39	706	379	177	
State Total	266,852	4,298	23	29	249	99	2,031	1,084	780	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,610.6	9.7	10.9	93.3	37.1	701.1	400.2	292.3	
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Metropolitan State Economic Areas.....	175,876									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	692		5	19	9	358	167	163	
Other Cities.....	220,808									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	825	3	7	5	13	423	251	121	
Rural.....	187,780									
Area actually reporting.....	88.0%	773	1	4	6	9	512	138	103	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	869	1	4	7	10	575	155	116	
State Total	584,464	2,388	4	16	24	32	1,357	683	390	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		108.2	0.7	2.7	4.1	5.6	232.2	96.3	60.7	
NEW JERSEY										
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	5,144,227									
Area actually reporting.....	96.7%	12,805	118	362	2,000	2,153	10,681	9,610	8,542	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	14,763	121	378	2,104	2,607	20,428	10,221	8,841	
Other Cities.....	322,730									
Area actually reporting.....	92.5%	1,928	6	19	38	93	1,041	497	340	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,160	6	11	41	101	1,096	537	398	
Rural.....	282,398									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	109	2	19	15	19	258	45	51	
State Total	5,749,331	47,272	132	408	2,160	2,727	21,782	10,363	9,289	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		822.2	2.3	7.1	37.6	47.1	378.9	187.9	161.1	

Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,011	1	3	15	6	416	261	309
Rural	439,041								
Area actually reporting	79.7%	805	2	11	31	26	510	172	110
Estimated total	100.0%	1,087	3	14	43	33	610	216	138
State Total	650,392	2,131	4	17	53	39	1,088	480	487
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		325.7	0.6	2.6	8.9	6.0	167.0	73.8	88.7
OHIO									
Standard Metropolitan Areas	6,412,190								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	47,733	216	350	3,316	2,455	19,097	11,794	9,676
Estimated total	100.0%	53,685	241	377	3,695	2,671	22,421	13,007	10,673
Other Cities	1,119,313								
Area actually reporting	91.4%	6,252	14	27	181	106	3,205	1,760	659
Estimated total	100.0%	6,841	15	30	198	116	3,607	1,926	1,049
Rural	1,783,456								
Area actually reporting	77.3%	4,698	26	77	160	191	2,743	1,120	342
Estimated total	100.0%	6,010	34	100	128	217	3,549	1,449	442
State Total	9,314,959	65,875	280	597	4,021	3,034	29,477	16,362	12,164
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		701.9	3.1	5.4	43.0	32.6	315.4	175.3	130.2
OKLAHOMA									
Standard Metropolitan Areas	781,784								
Area actually reporting	94.1%	11,885	48	112	333	398	4,056	4,016	1,862
Estimated total	100.0%	12,748	50	119	355	412	5,322	4,317	2,113
Other Cities	715,692								
Area actually reporting	81.2%	3,318	19	18	110	95	1,637	793	596
Estimated total	100.0%	4,069	23	22	135	117	2,078	977	734
Rural	757,636								
Area actually reporting	61.3%	2,712	17	57	95	171	1,390	701	251
Estimated total	100.0%	4,425	77	93	165	279	2,208	1,141	499
State Total	2,285,112	21,229	150	234	615	808	9,688	6,488	3,256
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		929.0	6.6	10.2	28.2	35.4	423.1	283.0	142.5
OREGON									
Standard Metropolitan Areas	763,663								
Area actually reporting	99.2%	8,251	14	61	392	168	3,783	2,551	1,312
Estimated total	100.0%	8,325	14	65	395	169	3,816	2,573	1,333
Other Cities	413,382								
Area actually reporting	91.2%	2,959	7	19	64	69	1,318	1,022	493
Estimated total	100.0%	3,215	8	21	70	72	1,415	1,121	598
Rural	596,107								
Area actually reporting	67.3%	1,618	14	26	46	66	793	512	161
Estimated total	100.0%	2,416	21	39	68	98	1,177	801	239
State Total	1,773,142	14,016	43	125	533	279	6,438	4,488	2,100
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		790.3	2.4	7.0	30.1	15.7	363.0	253.6	118.4
PENNSYLVANIA									
Standard Metropolitan Areas	8,763,993								
Area actually reporting	94.7%	63,627	241	810	3,997	4,860	28,086	13,532	11,091
Estimated total	100.0%	67,596	250	839	4,273	5,031	29,531	14,187	11,682
Other Cities	969,416								
Area actually reporting	77.2%	2,469	5	21	81	60	1,088	716	465
Estimated total	100.0%	3,197	6	27	109	78	1,409	966	602

Table 2.—Index of Crime by State, 1958—Continued

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued									
Rural.....	1,337,810								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	3,962	20	49	100	83	2,621	710	373
State Total.....	11,101,129	72,755	282	915	4,382	5,192	33,664	15,863	12,557
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		653.1	2.6	8.2	39.5	46.8	302.3	142.9	113.1
RHODE ISLAND									
Metropolitan State Economic Areas.....	731,468								
Area actually reporting.....	95.9%	8,271	5	12	165	176	3,545	2,625	1,743
Estimated total.....	100.0%	8,626	5	13	172	181	3,697	2,737	1,818
Other Cities.....	82,709								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	457		1	9	11	181	148	107
Rural.....	57,801								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	252	1	4	6	2	196	21	22
State Total.....	875,968	9,335	6	18	187	187	4,074	2,906	1,947
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,069.8	0.7	2.1	21.4	22.5	465.6	332.1	222.5
SOUTH CAROLINA									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	731,168								
Area actually reporting.....	81.7%	8,310	50	68	197	407	3,727	2,487	1,404
Estimated total.....	100.0%	9,704	65	88	221	588	4,270	2,832	1,637
Other Cities.....	513,924								
Area actually reporting.....	75.3%	2,611	27	11	39	283	1,472	486	290
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,460	36	19	52	375	1,950	614	384
Rural.....	1,153,913								
Area actually reporting.....	37.9%	1,881	57	45	19	451	886	300	81
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,963	150	119	129	1,198	2,338	815	214
State Total.....	2,401,039	18,127	251	226	405	2,161	8,558	4,291	2,235
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		754.0	10.4	9.4	16.8	89.9	356.0	178.6	93.0
SOUTH DAKOTA									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	82,868								
Area actually reporting.....	70.4%	459		1	5	1	171	201	80
Estimated total.....	100.0%	577		1	6	1	215	253	101
Other Cities.....	211,617								
Area actually reporting.....	91.6%	784	2	10	15	10	314	295	118
Estimated total.....	100.0%	800	2	11	16	11	333	312	125
Rural.....	101,681								
Area actually reporting.....	68.3%	1,116	6	27	47	70	663	407	187

Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,067	9	39	69	115	968	591	273
State Total.....	699,168	3,474	11	51	91	187	1,536	1,159	489
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		406.0	1.6	7.3	13.0	13.2	210.7	165.8	71.4
TENNESSEE									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	1,551,400								
Area actually reporting.....	80.7%	10,067	151	96	611	1,021	8,317	2,951	2,884
Estimated total.....	100.0%	10,451	172	110	737	1,210	9,921	3,563	3,726
Other Cities.....	506,600								
Area actually reporting.....	67.0%	2,396	23	17	32	154	1,351	397	422
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,576	34	25	48	230	2,016	593	630
Rural.....	1,411,308								
Area actually reporting.....	19.6%	869	17	21	21	118	489	151	43
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,411	87	123	123	605	2,508	774	221
State Total.....	3,460,298	27,489	293	258	908	2,034	14,448	4,930	4,577
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		791.7	8.4	7.4	26.2	59.2	416.5	142.1	131.0
TEXAS									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	5,185,653								
Area actually reporting.....	92.6%	64,406	437	450	2,378	5,639	31,615	11,018	12,269
Estimated total.....	100.0%	69,248	469	483	2,581	5,958	31,113	12,569	13,075
Other Cities.....	2,027,175								
Area actually reporting.....	77.2%	9,727	67	61	179	872	5,253	1,962	1,333
Estimated total.....	100.0%	12,600	87	79	232	1,130	6,804	2,511	1,727
Rural.....	2,164,862								
Area actually reporting.....	66.5%	8,176	150	173	208	1,314	3,598	1,834	860
Estimated total.....	100.0%	14,170	281	306	308	2,379	6,368	3,246	1,622
State Total.....	9,377,090	98,318	837	868	3,181	9,487	47,285	18,358	19,324
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,027.2	8.9	9.3	33.9	101.0	501.3	195.8	174.1
UTAH									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	153,035								
Area actually reporting.....	77.8%	4,971	4	35	138	137	1,689	1,288	780
Estimated total.....	100.0%	5,388	5	43	181	181	2,237	1,710	1,022
Other Cities.....	213,067								
Area actually reporting.....	75.7%	612	1	11	3	291	150	153	153
Estimated total.....	100.0%	808	1	15	4	388	198	202	202
Rural.....	178,185								
Area actually reporting.....	79.5%	681	4	7	8	11	328	218	75
Estimated total.....	100.0%	860	5	9	10	14	414	313	95
State Total.....	864,587	7,956	10	53	208	199	3,039	2,230	1,319
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		816.1	1.2	6.1	23.8	23.0	351.5	257.9	152.0
VERMONT									
Metropolitan State Economic Areas.....	None								
Other Cities.....	152,873								
Area actually reporting.....	86.3%	693	3	5	1	1	325	178	180
Estimated total.....	100.0%	803	3	6	1	1	377	206	209
Rural.....	219,511								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	907	9	5	8	4	603	164	111
State Total.....	372,387	1,710	12	11	9	5	980	370	323
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		459.2	3.2	3.0	2.1	1.3	261.2	99.4	86.7

Table 2.—Index of Crime by State, 1958—Continued

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft
VIRGINIA									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	1,825,216								
Area actually reporting.....	99.2%	23,358	151	200	585	2,701	9,693	5,880	3,868
Estimated total.....	100.0%	23,512	152	201	591	2,814	9,616	5,915	3,893
Other Cities.....	537,597								
Area actually reporting.....	89.7%	3,410	37	36	100	553	1,572	717	425
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,834	41	40	111	610	1,753	799	474
Rural.....	1,572,189								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	5,100	117	132	173	992	2,020	703	813
State Total.....	3,934,972	32,452	310	373	1,175	4,422	13,495	7,597	5,910
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		824.7	8.0	9.5	29.9	112.4	341.2	190.8	132.4
WASHINGTON									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	1,551,361								
Area actually reporting.....	99.0%	18,700	30	110	789	217	8,675	5,121	3,752
Estimated total.....	100.0%	18,861	30	116	795	210	8,751	5,169	3,781
Other Cities.....	530,132								
Area actually reporting.....	88.5%	3,617	3	21	93	76	1,462	1,259	730
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,121	3	27	105	80	1,652	1,423	825
Rural.....	681,615								
Area actually reporting.....	80.9%	3,933	8	26	61	74	2,159	1,213	392
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,376	9	29	63	82	2,402	1,319	436
State Total.....	2,769,111	27,357	42	172	958	397	12,605	7,841	5,012
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		987.0	1.5	6.2	35.0	14.0	462.4	280.8	182.1
WEST VIRGINIA									
Standard Metropolitan Areas.....	661,497								
Area actually reporting.....	91.2%	3,813	32	20	173	381	1,703	713	716
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,097	31	27	181	405	1,869	780	762
Other Cities.....	385,293								
Area actually reporting.....	83.7%	1,205	4	8	36	22	659	265	211
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,410	5	10	43	26	787	317	252
Rural.....	919,011								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	3,031	56	67	78	213	1,612	486	532
State Total.....	1,966,734	8,541	95	94	305	814	4,268	1,589	1,546
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		433.8	4.8	4.8	15.5	32.7	216.8	80.7	78.6

WISCONSIN										
Standard Metropolitan Areas	1,785,790									
Area actually reporting	95.8%	10,275	10	102	200	155	3,080	3,298	2,212	
Estimated total	100.0%	10,680	20	105	214	158	3,361	3,730	2,292	
Other Cities	907,070									
Area actually reporting	91.8%	3,113	8	11	53	15	1,585	857	614	
Estimated total	100.0%	3,425	9	12	58	16	1,727	934	669	
Rural	1,211,057									
Area actually reporting	80.8%	3,218	7	43	53	39	1,975	781	317	
Estimated total	100.0%	3,982	9	53	60	18	2,411	970	392	
State Total	3,937,499	18,080	38	170	338	222	8,035	5,340	3,353	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		150.0	1.0	4.3	8.0	13.3	201.1	143.2	85.2	
WYOMING										
Standard Metropolitan Areas	None									
Other Cities	107,796									
Area actually reporting	98.1%	1,231	5	7	49	26	489	461	101	
Estimated total	100.0%	1,255	5	7	50	27	498	473	105	
Rural	122,314									
Area actually reporting	80.7%	1,220	3	19	99	16	352	500	207	
Estimated total	100.0%	1,521	4	21	123	57	430	620	257	
State Total	319,920	2,776	9	31	173	84	334	1,083	462	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		867.7	2.8	9.7	51.1	26.3	201.0	341.6	141.3	

Table 3.—Index of Crime, United States, 1958

Area	Population	Total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny over \$50	Auto theft
Standard Metropolitan Areas	105,735,501	1,171,896	1,598	10,018	63,773	81,273	493,781	301,920	219,610
Area actually reporting	103.0%	1,171,896	1,598	10,018	63,773	81,273	493,781	301,920	219,610
Estimated total	100.0%	1,221,208	1,800	10,360	66,071	81,471	514,201	313,231	228,014
Other Cities	25,189,735	330,616	677	388	3,113	8,522	67,082	31,433	21,601
Area actually reporting	84.8%	330,616	677	388	3,113	8,522	67,082	31,433	21,601
Estimated total	100.0%	401,238	813	1,055	4,051	10,613	79,410	40,955	25,208
Rural	12,035,033	119,786	1,411	2,021	3,478	10,262	61,077	27,562	13,312
Area actually reporting	108.7%	119,786	1,411	2,021	3,478	10,262	61,077	27,562	13,312
Estimated total	100.0%	171,476	2,639	3,110	5,222	18,116	83,170	39,264	17,713
United States Total	173,260,320	1,553,922	8,182	14,501	75,347	113,530	678,787	391,550	270,965
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		896.0	4.7	8.4	43.6	65.6	392.4	228.0	150.4

The percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States which have varying populations, portions reporting, and crime rates.

Table 4.—Index of Crime by Geographic

[Population figures shown in this table are those published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Area	Year	Population	Total offenses		Murder and noncapital manslaughter		Forcible rape	
			Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
Continental United States ¹	1957	170,293,000	1,422,253	835.2	8,027	4.7	12,886	7.6
	1958	173,260,000	1,553,922	896.9	8,182	4.7	14,561	8.4
	Percent change		+2.3	+7.4	+1.9		+13.0	+10.5
New England	1957	9,836,000	63,858	649.2	140	1.4	(?)	
	1958	9,961,000	70,364	706.4	145	1.5	(?)	
	Percent change		+10.2	+8.8	+3.6	+7.1		
Connecticut	1957	2,299,000	14,052	619.3	38	1.7	(?)	
1958	2,316,000	15,073	650.8	30	1.3	(?)		
Maine	1957	939,000	3,930	418.5	16	1.7	(?)	
1958	932,000	4,421	464.6	24	2.5	(?)		
Massachusetts	1957	4,827,000	34,920	723.4	62	1.3	(?)	
1958	4,872,000	37,484	771.0	69	1.4	(?)		
New Hampshire	1957	573,000	2,002	349.4	4	0.7	(?)	
1958	554,000	2,370	428.5	4	0.7	(?)		
Rhode Island	1957	837,000	3,563	425.7	10	1.2	(?)	
1958	873,000	4,317	494.7	6	0.7	(?)		
Vermont	1957	370,000	1,389	375.4	10	2.7	(?)	
1958	372,000	1,699	458.2	12	3.2	(?)		
Middle Atlantic	1957	22,778,000	230,889	765.5	734	3.2	(?)	
	1958	23,080,000	270,623	818.1	875	3.8	(?)	
	Percent change		+7.9	+6.9	+10.2	+26.3		
New Jersey	1957	5,617,000	43,000	765.5	131	2.3	(?)	
1958	5,749,000	46,864	815.1	132	2.3	(?)		
New York	1957	16,148,000	141,167	874.2	400	2.5	(?)	
1958	16,229,000	151,921	935.1	461	2.8	(?)		
Pennsylvania	1957	11,011,000	66,723	606.0	263	2.4	(?)	
1958	11,101,000	71,540	647.1	282	2.5	(?)		
East North Central	1957	34,979,000	252,029	720.5	1,211	3.5	(?)	
	1958	35,618,000	277,993	780.5	1,106	3.1	(?)	
	Percent change		+10.3	+8.3	-8.7	-11.4		
Illinois	1957	9,689,000	68,239	703.8	419	4.3	(?)	
1958	9,889,000	76,302	771.6	398	4.0	(?)		
Indiana	1957	4,507,000	34,218	759.2	169	3.7	(?)	
1958	4,581,000	36,710	801.4	134	2.9	(?)		
Michigan	1957	7,703,000	53,914	699.3	247	3.2	(?)	
1958	7,856,000	61,687	785.5	246	3.1	(?)		
Ohio	1957	9,206,000	59,351	644.7	332	3.6	(?)	
1958	9,345,000	63,368	678.5	320	3.4	(?)		
Wisconsin	1957	3,861,000	16,287	421.8	44	1.1	(?)	
1958	3,938,000	17,928	453.5	39	1.0	(?)		
West North Central	1957	15,214,000	91,033	598.4	383	2.5	(?)	
	1958	15,391,000	99,397	648.8	406	2.6	(?)	
	Percent change		+9.2	+7.9	+6.0	+4.0		
Iowa	1957	2,783,000	11,721	421.2	20	0.7	(?)	
1958	2,822,000	12,338	437.2	43	1.5	(?)		
Kansas	1957	2,190,000	12,958	610.0	58	2.6	(?)	
1958	2,118,000	12,863	605.1	56	2.6	(?)		
Minnesota	1957	3,318,000	17,056	514.0	52	1.6	(?)	
1958	3,375,000	19,739	584.7	31	0.9	(?)		
Missouri	1957	4,238,000	38,491	907.2	210	5.0	(?)	
1958	4,271,000	42,654	998.6	215	5.0	(?)		
Nebraska	1957	1,437,000	5,616	390.8	25	1.7	(?)	
1958	1,457,000	6,266	429.9	46	3.2	(?)		
North Dakota	1957	643,000	2,175	321.7	8	1.2	(?)	
1958	650,000	2,114	325.1	4	0.6	(?)		
South Dakota	1957	633,000	3,118	492.6	10	1.6	(?)	
1958	639,000	3,423	536.6	11	1.6	(?)		

See footnotes at end of table.

Divisions and States, 1957-58

Series P-25, No. 189, dated Nov. 13, 1958. All 1958 rates calculated prior to population rounding!

Robbery		Aggravated assault		Burglary		Larceny over \$50		Auto theft	
Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
68,843	39.3	110,672	65.0	605,707	354.5	554,972	208.4	265,178	155.7
75,347	45.5	113,530	64.5	679,787	392.4	591,550	226.0	270,965	156.4
+12.7	+10.7	+2.6	+6	+12.6	+10.7	+16.3	+8.4	+2.2	+4
1,473	15.0	1,600	16.3	27,481	276.3	16,874	171.6	16,590	168.7
1,671	16.8	1,618	16.2	31,641	317.3	18,175	182.5	17,114	171.8
+13.4	+12.0	+1.1	-6	+13.4	+14.9	+7.7	+6.4	+3.2	+1.8
291	12.8	554	24.4	6,551	28.7	3,937	173.5	2,621	118.2
316	13.6	507	21.9	7,669	331.1	4,019	173.5	2,532	109.3
67	7.1	82	8.7	1,544	164.4	1,109	118.1	1,112	118.4
98	10.3	102	10.7	2,063	216.8	1,228	122.8	998	95.4
950	19.7	753	15.6	13,594	281.6	8,790	182.1	10,771	233.1
1,037	21.3	775	15.9	13,498	318.8	9,091	187.0	11,014	245.5
25	4.4	39	3.3	1,125	196.3	317	90.2	312	74.5
24	4.1	33	2.9	1,357	232.2	317	96.3	396	76.7
120	14.0	190	19.0	3,564	415.8	1,211	139.0	1,470	171.5
187	21.4	197	19.7	4,074	463.6	1,306	150.7	1,547	182.5
20	5.4	32	3.2	803	217.0	310	83.8	244	63.9
9	2.4	5	1.3	280	232.2	370	99.4	221	56.7
11,616	35.4	19,170	58.5	100,673	305.3	76,335	232.9	42,601	130.9
13,549	41.0	19,285	58.6	105,735	319.6	84,392	254.9	48,149	139.5
+16.6	+15.8	+4.3	+3.2	+5.7	+4.7	+10.5	+8.4	+7.6	+6.6
1,932	34.4	2,644	47.1	19,418	345.7	9,794	174.4	9,681	161.7
2,160	37.6	2,727	47.4	21,782	378.9	10,803	187.9	9,280	161.1
5,590	34.6	11,658	47.2	49,940	308.3	32,129	212.8	21,448	132.8
7,007	43.2	12,096	44.3	50,339	310.5	37,066	235.5	24,382	149.9
4,094	37.2	4,828	44.3	30,715	278.9	14,412	130.9	12,371	112.4
4,382	39.5	5,192	46.8	33,564	302.5	15,825	142.9	12,557	113.1
17,806	50.9	15,796	45.2	108,196	309.3	61,244	175.1	47,776	156.6
19,945	56.0	16,275	45.7	126,813	356.0	67,634	189.9	46,223	129.8
+12.0	+10.0	+3.0	+1.1	+17.2	+15.1	+10.4	+8.5	-3.3	-5.0
8,191	84.5	5,178	53.4	27,454	282.1	17,224	177.6	9,793	101.0
9,263	93.7	5,322	55.4	31,822	321.8	19,057	192.7	10,440	105.6
1,358	30.1	1,322	30.1	15,410	321.9	8,737	195.9	6,474	160.2
1,590	34.7	1,310	29.8	17,901	380.8	9,232	202.8	7,211	141.5
4,287	55.6	5,979	77.6	32,294	419.1	15,965	202.8	15,142	196.5
4,733	60.2	6,028	77.3	33,578	432.2	17,338	219.2	15,786	175.3
3,673	39.9	3,909	41.6	24,167	249.2	14,057	143.2	12,213	125.7
4,021	43.0	3,034	31.5	29,477	315.4	16,382	175.3	12,164	130.2
297	7.7	408	10.6	6,871	178.0	4,282	136.3	3,496	88.2
338	8.6	522	13.3	8,035	204.1	4,640	143.2	3,323	88.2
4,692	30.8	4,263	29.0	42,242	371.7	24,572	148.4	16,875	110.9
4,990	32.4	4,481	30.7	47,360	397.7	26,123	153.2	17,038	110.7
+6.4	+5.2	+5.1	+3.9	+12.1	+10.5	+11.3	+10.0	+1.0	-1.2
253	9.1	167	8.0	6,119	219.9	3,486	128.5	1,676	66.2
264	9.4	184	8.3	6,137	217.5	3,954	140.1	1,726	68.2
511	24.3	622	76.6	6,843	325.9	3,227	153.7	1,697	82.9
497	23.5	576	71.6	6,588	311.4	3,345	158.0	1,743	84.4
629	19.0	163	4.9	8,148	245.6	4,786	143.6	3,308	97.7
799	21.0	211	6.3	9,649	276.9	4,829	153.7	3,608	108.9
3,968	70.0	2,939	29.3	16,422	324.2	8,280	194.7	7,721	174.2
3,093	72.4	3,136	31.3	19,452	455.4	9,579	217.2	7,421	173.1
166	11.6	211	14.7	2,501	174.0	1,423	143.2	1,488	163.5
278	19.1	208	14.3	2,912	199.8	1,317	90.4	1,305	105.3
54	8.4	46	7.1	991	153.6	514	84.7	462	71.6
55	8.9	39	6.0	1,086	167.0	480	83.9	447	82.7
111	16.0	115	11.5	1,358	196.0	1,110	160.2	412	59.5
91	13.0	127	12.2	1,396	219.7	1,159	165.8	499	71.4

Table 4.—Index of Crime by Geographic

Area	Year	Population	Total offenses		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter		Forcible rape	
			Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
South Atlantic 1	1957	24,761,000	203,464	821.7	2,257	9.1	(9)	
	1958	25,352,000	222,503	877.7	2,420	9.5	(9)	
	Percent change		+9.4	+6.8	+7.2	+4.4		
Delaware	1957	434,000	2,854	657.6	27	6.2	(9)	
	1958	454,000	3,681	810.7	14	3.1	(9)	
Florida	1957	4,209,503	54,971	1,306.0	513	12.2	(9)	
	1958	4,442,000	60,653	1,365.4	524	11.8	(9)	
Georgia	1957	3,771,000	29,642	786.1	478	12.7	(9)	
	1958	3,818,000	32,062	839.8	57	13.8	(9)	
Maryland	1957	2,895,000	24,733	854.3	141	4.9	(9)	
	1958	2,956,000	27,285	922.9	161	5.4	(9)	
North Carolina	1957	4,472,000	29,193	651.1	432	9.5	(9)	
	1958	4,349,000	29,756	684.1	428	9.4	(9)	
South Carolina	1957	2,378,000	15,451	651.6	211	8.9	(9)	
	1958	2,404,000	17,501	744.6	251	10.4	(9)	
Virginia	1957	3,829,000	31,400	820.3	273	7.2	(9)	
	1958	3,935,000	32,079	815.2	340	8.6	(9)	
West Virginia	1957	1,953,000	7,065	359.9	92	4.7	(9)	
	1958	1,969,000	8,447	429.1	95	4.8	(9)	
East South Central	1957	11,815,000	71,455	608.3	1,175	9.9	(9)	
	1958	11,947,000	77,714	650.5	1,019	8.5	(9)	
Percent change			+8.1	+6.9	-13.3	-14.1		
Alabama	1957	3,102,000	18,358	590.9	401	12.7	(9)	
	1958	3,211,000	20,150	629.7	417	13.0	(9)	
Kentucky	1957	3,543,000	22,444	633.5	217	6.1	(9)	
	1958	3,681,000	21,118	573.6	165	4.4	(9)	
Mississippi	1957	2,195,000	17,403	792.8	241	11.1	(9)	
	1958	2,185,000	17,501	799.0	144	6.6	(9)	
Tennessee	1957	3,443,000	21,521	625.0	316	9.2	(9)	
	1958	3,496,000	22,310	638.3	282	8.1	(9)	
West South Central	1957	16,277,000	139,022	853.8	1,329	7.6	(9)	
	1958	16,539,000	151,367	915.5	1,336	8.1	(9)	
Percent change			+9.1	+7.0	+1.8	+6.6		
Arkansas	1957	1,781,000	9,342	524.2	171	9.6	(9)	
	1958	1,795,000	11,058	616.1	174	9.7	(9)	
Louisiana	1957	3,065,000	21,549	703.1	207	6.8	(9)	
	1958	3,110,000	24,243	779.7	183	5.9	(9)	
Oklahoma	1957	2,827,000	20,391	721.2	123	4.3	(9)	
	1958	2,885,000	20,965	726.8	150	5.2	(9)	
Texas	1957	9,177,000	87,443	952.2	873	9.4	(9)	
	1958	9,377,000	95,450	1,019.9	877	9.3	(9)	
Mountain	1957	6,288,000	44,253	703.4	623	9.9	(9)	
	1958	6,384,000	47,345	741.4	629	9.8	(9)	
Percent change			+7.2	+5.4	+1.6	+8.1		
Arizona	1957	1,078,000	11,518	1,068.5	11	1.0	(9)	
	1958	1,100,000	13,329	1,203.1	12	1.1	(9)	
Colorado	1957	1,651,000	17,837	1,077.3	41	2.5	(9)	
	1958	1,711,000	20,408	1,193.1	20	1.2	(9)	
Idaho	1957	645,000	3,602	559.9	11	1.7	(9)	
	1958	672,000	4,403	655.2	15	2.2	(9)	
Montana	1957	671,000	1,877	279.6	2	0.3	(9)	
	1958	688,000	2,021	293.8	2	0.3	(9)	
Nevada	1957	522,000	4,361	835.4	24	4.6	(9)	
	1958	527,000	4,850	918.4	24	4.5	(9)	
New Mexico	1957	851,000	9,155	1,075.8	30	3.5	(9)	
	1958	842,000	9,956	1,182.2	30	3.5	(9)	
Utah	1957	810,000	6,724	829.5	10	1.2	(9)	
	1958	825,000	7,053	854.9	10	1.2	(9)	
Wyoming	1957	317,000	2,043	644.5	15	4.7	(9)	
	1958	320,000	2,145	670.0	9	2.8	(9)	
Pacific	1957	18,317,000	123,228	672.1	596	3.2	(9)	
	1958	18,871,000	135,644	719.2	616	3.3	(9)	
Percent change			+6.5	+6.9	+3.4	+3.1		
California	1957	13,870,000	112,517	803.3	489	3.5	(9)	
	1958	14,307,000	124,649	864.5	531	3.7	(9)	
Oregon	1957	1,741,000	13,023	748.2	16	0.9	(9)	
	1958	1,773,000	13,891	783.7	16	0.9	(9)	
Washington	1957	2,175,000	16,718	768.9	61	2.8	(9)	
	1958	2,200,000	17,857	811.7	42	1.9	(9)	

1 Includes the District of Columbia.

2 Beginning in 1958 the rape category was limited to forcible offenses. Prior to 1958 statutory cases were also included. The best available indication of the change in forcible rapes from 1957 to 1958 is the 13.0 percent rise shown for cities. See table 5 and pertinent footnote. This percentage change used here (table 4) for estimating total 1957 forcible rapes.

Divisions and States, 1957-58—Continued

Robbery		Aggravated assault		Burglary		Larceny over \$50		Auto theft	
Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
7,832	31.7	30,248	122.2	84,356	340.7	44,732	180.7	34,019	137.4
8,770	34.6	30,175	119.0	97,592	384.8	48,357	190.7	35,217	138.9
+11.7	+9.1	-2	-2.6	+13.7	+12.9	+8.1	+5.5	+3.5	+1.1
110	25.3	93	21.4	1,485	342.2	619	142.6	530	119.8
112	24.7	83	18.3	1,971	434.1	15,801	175.4	700	151.2
2,184	51.3	4,845	115.1	23,913	615.7	13,933	320.8	9,013	190.4
3,032	68.7	5,036	115.5	29,926	673.7	14,388	323.3	7,710	173.6
1,322	31.9	4,176	107.7	12,501	331.5	6,383	166.6	5,067	132.6
1,222	29.4	3,803	95.6	14,322	375.1	6,516	172.9	5,252	136.6
1,084	27.4	2,914	70.7	8,260	203.3	4,432	109.4	3,851	93.6
1,071	26.2	2,577	67.3	9,572	233.8	4,732	117.7	3,822	93.4
699	15.6	8,149	182.2	10,282	259.6	4,343	97.1	3,190	71.3
810	17.8	8,574	188.5	11,822	290.5	4,725	105.2	3,306	78.2
375	15.8	2,437	60.9	6,742	167.7	3,874	161.1	1,882	42.2
405	16.8	2,161	50.9	2,338	56.0	4,251	172.5	2,335	50.0
1,167	30.5	4,323	113.1	12,897	334.6	7,251	172.4	5,523	145.5
1,175	29.9	4,423	112.4	13,425	341.7	7,387	190.8	5,276	132.4
292	14.9	4,323	112.4	4,291	167.7	1,388	80.8	1,230	28.5
305	15.5	644	32.5	4,298	216.8	1,388	80.8	1,230	28.5
2,787	23.6	7,996	67.6	31,723	368.5	15,046	127.3	13,147	111.3
4,908	24.8	7,947	66.5	34,841	398.4	16,351	138.9	12,147	105.4
+6.5	+5.1	-1.5	-1.6	+16.1	+14.9	+8.7	+1.5	+1.3	+5.3
384	18.5	3,974	84.1	7,339	233.4	4,234	142.8	482	15.2
817	25.4	3,335	104.5	9,339	298.6	4,377	145.3	482	15.2
880	29.2	1,419	46.8	8,370	268.9	4,380	145.3	482	15.2
934	30.3	1,307	42.4	9,217	301.1	4,382	145.3	482	15.2
882	17.6	1,166	33.8	3,338	153.0	1,313	63.8	2,884	107.7
309	14.1	1,231	35.3	3,338	161.9	1,310	59.9	2,884	107.7
932	27.1	2,427	71.5	12,411	324.5	4,724	139.2	4,771	132.5
808	26.2	2,034	59.2	14,448	432.5	4,930	142.1	4,371	131.5
4,835	29.8	13,701	84.2	63,009	371.1	32,272	155.1	28,634	163.0
3,944	35.7	13,205	79.8	71,389	431.5	32,272	155.1	28,634	163.0
+21.6	+19.8	-3.6	-5.2	+13.3	+11.5	+2.9	+1.2	+1.3	+1.1
429	24.1	1,154	64.8	4,331	243.7	2,211	117.9	1,035	52.1
582	33.0	1,089	61.7	5,337	311.8	2,211	117.9	1,212	63.1
990	32.3	2,034	66.3	7,428	343.4	4,261	162.0	2,257	92.1
1,496	48.1	1,412	59.2	7,428	343.4	4,261	162.0	2,257	92.1
748	33.1	1,092	48.4	9,267	424.2	4,261	162.0	2,257	92.1
2,645	28.2	8,421	102.4	9,267	424.2	4,261	162.0	2,257	92.1
2,688	33.3	8,421	102.4	4,261	162.0	17,468	228.0	15,246	172.5
2,181	33.9	8,421	102.4	4,261	162.0	17,468	228.0	15,246	172.5
2,705	43.0	2,034	41.1	30,142	431.6	17,410	142.9	14,216	117.1
3,359	51.7	3,037	46.8	30,142	431.6	17,410	142.9	14,216	117.1
+24.2	+20.2	+17.5	+13.9	+12.8	+11.2	+14.0	+10.1	+13.6	+16.0
516	47.9	1,018	84.4	7,333	241.0	2,291	111.4	1,035	52.1
738	65.5	1,302	114.2	7,333	241.0	2,291	111.4	1,035	52.1
1,063	63.9	1,302	114.2	8,146	268.9	2,291	111.4	1,035	52.1
1,332	78.0	629	26.8	9,100	335.5	2,091	107.6	4,106	200.0
75	11.6	61	9.5	1,725	37.4	1,243	27.7	567	12.2
123	18.6	113	13.0	2,044	398.9	1,423	215.2	1,043	137.1
133	19.8	124	15.5	1,921	365.2	1,410	214.0	1,109	143.3
148	21.5	111	16.1	2,362	443.5	1,423	215.2	1,043	137.1
205	78.2	194	77.0	2,120	309.2	1,066	414.7	960	318.7
249	93.3	99	37.1	2,031	261.1	1,074	406.5	845	315.5
236	29.0	381	46.9	3,138	388.4	1,074	406.5	845	315.5
350	41.6	461	54.8	3,430	407.5	1,074	406.5	845	315.5
287	34.2	184	21.9	3,175	378.0	1,066	414.7	960	318.7
206	23.8	199	23.9	2,039	351.9	1,066	414.7	960	318.7
190	59.0	100	31.5	1,005	317.0	1,123	355.8	519	161.4
173	54.1	84	26.3	934	291.9	1,063	341.6	432	141.3
13,057	71.2	15,323	83.5	119,783	632.9	70,469	287.1	52,060	202.2
14,191	75.2	16,806	88.0	131,854	678.4	72,111	287.1	52,060	202.2
+8.7	+5.6	+9.7	+6.8	+10.1	+11.7	+11.7	+8.6	+8.8	+5.5
11,630	82.8	14,634	105.6	101,643	722.4	58,746	423.3	45,355	322.2
12,690	86.5	16,140	112.6	112,611	775.5	62,228	452.4	46,838	333.2
325	39.1	304	17.4	5,851	335.7	4,057	220.8	2,240	123.5
333	36.1	279	15.7	4,438	363.0	4,057	220.8	2,240	123.5
902	33.1	305	13.4	12,289	451.0	4,057	220.8	2,240	123.5
968	35.0	87	14.0	12,805	462.4	4,057	220.8	2,240	123.5

* Beginning in 1958 the category was limited to forcible offenses. Prior to 1958 statutory cases were also included. Sufficient data not available for use in making estimates of 1957 forcible rates for individual states or geographic divisions.

General United States Crime Statistics

This part of the Report presents general information on the extent of criminality and some crime trends in the United States as reported by the police agencies which cooperate with the Uniform Crime Reporting program. As stated elsewhere in this report, a sustained effort is being made to develop the coverage and make it as complete as possible, so that the total "crime picture" of the United States will be reflected. In using the data contained in this part, it should be kept in mind that the type of information reported and the kind of tabulations made are determined to a large extent by the needs and interests of the police administration.

Table 5.—City Crime Trends, 1957-58, by Population Groups

[Cases known to the police in 2,808 cities, total population 89,021,016]

Population group	Total	Criminal homicide		Fore/ble rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
TOTAL:										
1957.....	1,714,179	3,750	2,645	16,748	49,421	69,976	362,320	247,231	758,969	193,110
1958.....	1,897,287	3,870	2,874	7,823	68,207	72,460	427,457	272,805	827,508	196,784
Percent change.....	+8.0	+3.2	+2.7	+13.0	+13.7	+3.8	+11.8	+10.3	+8.0	+1.9
GROUP I										
33 cities over 250,000; population, 35,436,745:										
1957.....	805,121	2,111	1,461	14,592	30,291	45,071	100,715	132,633	280,510	111,207
1958.....	890,565	2,210	1,370	5,069	40,950	47,510	209,748	141,069	393,160	111,631
Percent change.....	+7.6	+5.0	-0.2	+10.1	+12.0	+4.3	+10.0	+0.3	+8.1	+0.3
5 cities over 1,000,000; population, 17,909,937:										
1957.....	370,965	983	554	12,805	20,830	27,425	97,171	80,828	107,418	42,245
1958.....	412,372	1,022	463	3,078	23,688	28,411	105,171	87,062	117,028	44,949
Percent change.....	+8.5	+1.0	-16.4	+0.7	+13.7	+3.6	+8.2	+0.2	+9.6	+9.4
6 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; population, 6,133,258:										
1957.....	112,072	390	215	1,621	6,000	9,370	25,840	15,387	58,453	25,078
1958.....	117,643	404	206	639	6,877	9,390	29,131	10,257	61,139	23,630
Percent change.....	+4.0	+3.6	-15.9	+2.0	+1.2	(*)	+12.7	+5.7	+4.6	-8.3
9 cities, 500,000 to 750,000; population, 5,311,311:										
1957.....	107,760	269	313	1,692	3,661	2,878	25,706	12,407	43,050	18,888
1958.....	121,032	321	316	1,91	4,482	3,695	30,107	14,681	47,790	19,176
Percent change.....	+12.3	+7.1	+1.0	+6.9	+22.4	+27.3	+17.1	+17.5	+11.0	+1.5
10 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; population, 7,082,210:										
1957.....	175,394	439	349	1,701	5,101	5,880	12,010	21,221	71,683	21,996
1958.....	185,498	469	385	858	6,000	6,981	45,339	26,069	70,699	23,776
Percent change.....	+5.8	+6.8	+10.2	+21.0	+13.8	+3.3	+7.0	+7.6	+7.0	+4.0
GROUP II										
78 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 11,651,733:										
1957.....	258,899	524	395	1,625	4,900	8,361	50,710	33,310	126,870	27,132
1958.....	281,709	533	422	737	5,733	8,705	43,971	36,691	139,016	28,068
Percent change.....	+10.0	+1.7	+6.8	+17.0	+17.0	+1.1	+12.8	+9.7	+9.6	+6.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.—City Crime Trends, 1957-58, by Population Groups—Continued

[Offenses known to the police in 2,868 cities, total population 89,921,616]

Population group	Total	Criminal homicide		Foreble rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
GROUP III										
165 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 11,227,353:										
1957.....	210,232	354	327	1,812	3,398	6,181	45,225	20,610	101,383	20,212
1958.....	228,276	388	330	619	3,981	6,696	61,148	33,376	110,643	21,286
Percent change.....	+8.6	+9.6	+0.9	-120.9	+17.2	+6.3	+13.1	+12.6	+6.0	+5.3
GROUP IV										
337 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 11,823,790:										
1957.....	101,687	321	331	1,400	2,223	4,210	38,346	24,460	185,422	16,038
1958.....	209,021	310	225	456	2,704	4,012	43,145	27,415	114,653	16,285
Percent change.....	+9.0	-0.6	-2.6	-114.0	+12.6	-6.6	+12.5	+12.1	+8.8	+1.6
GROUP V										
741 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 11,691,010:										
1957.....	162,911	293	137	1,351	1,621	3,708	32,169	17,868	91,760	12,062
1958.....	182,645	240	127	425	1,660	3,761	37,632	19,015	106,696	12,216
Percent change.....	+12.1	-18.1	-7.3	-121.1	+20.7	+1.5	+17.0	+10.1	+12.0	+1.3
GROUP VI										
1,418 cities under 10,000; population, 8,081,946:										
1957.....	85,359	147	64	1,268	985	1,606	16,136	9,341	47,016	6,468
1958.....	96,068	171	101	316	1,673	1,633	21,813	10,837	53,331	6,493
Percent change.....	+12.5	+16.1	+0.1	-17.9	+8.9	+1.4	+11.0	+16.0	+13.1	+0.3

¹ Beginning in 1958 the rape category was limited to forcible offenses. Prior to 1958 statutory cases were also included. The 1957 rape figures shown are 50 percent of those reported since a special offense analysis furnished by 122 cities (total population 25,700,000) showed approximately half the reported rapes were forcible in 1957.

² Increase of less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Table 6.—City Crime Trends, 1958 versus Average 1953-57

[Offenses known to the police in 2,703 cities over 2,500, total population 84,872,159]

Offense	Number of offenses		Percent change
	Average, 1953-57	1958	
TOTAL	1,412,545	1,782,334	+25.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	3,314	3,679	+11.0
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2,301	2,343	+1.8
Forcible rape.....	5,203	6,872	+32.1
Robbery.....	43,661	52,180	+14.3
Aggravated assault.....	63,035	67,969	+7.8
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	321,218	404,283	+25.9
Larceny—thft.....	821,212	1,091,369	+33.2
Auto theft.....	156,601	183,882	+17.1

¹ Beginning in 1958 the rape category was limited to forcible offenses. Prior to 1958 statutory cases were also included. The forcible rapes used to construct the annual average for 1953-57 were estimates based on special offense analyses furnished by over 400 selected cities (total population over 50,000,000) which showed the proportion of reported rapes classified as forcible each year.

² Includes all reported thefts regardless of value of property stolen.

Table 7.—Monthly Variations, 1958

[Daily average, offenses known to the police in 3,131 cities, total population 96,539,841]

Month	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	11.9	7.8	22.4	164.3	214.4	1,269.3	3,250.6	583.5
January-March.....	10.9	7.6	18.8	192.6	180.1	1,363.9	3,218.4	613.0
April-June.....	11.2	6.7	23.0	148.6	221.5	1,218.0	3,339.4	577.8
July-September.....	12.9	7.1	26.0	148.4	242.6	1,238.6	3,233.6	598.8
October-December.....	12.4	8.8	21.7	167.7	309.9	1,296.3	3,211.0	585.1
January.....	11.5	7.4	19.2	192.7	171.3	1,360.4	3,110.3	633.9
February.....	9.7	8.4	18.6	196.0	173.6	1,347.2	3,122.4	578.9
March.....	11.3	7.2	18.6	189.3	192.9	1,348.3	3,413.1	625.5
April.....	10.6	6.6	20.3	158.5	209.0	1,318.9	3,483.3	618.0
May.....	11.1	7.0	22.8	142.8	287.4	1,133.9	3,290.1	564.7
June.....	11.8	6.5	21.0	142.8	229.1	1,183.2	3,277.4	571.2
July.....	13.7	6.2	23.2	144.9	244.0	1,221.7	3,213.8	577.5
August.....	12.7	6.9	23.8	151.7	234.6	1,232.5	3,234.5	588.4
September.....	12.4	8.4	23.9	132.9	237.8	1,241.8	3,150.5	581.2
October.....	10.6	8.1	22.6	133.6	214.1	1,187.8	3,302.5	591.9
November.....	12.5	8.4	22.5	162.2	217.2	1,256.2	3,254.9	598.9
December.....	14.0	9.8	20.1	187.2	197.4	1,324.7	3,105.1	564.9

GROUP IV										
361 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 12,903,836:										
Number of offenses known.....	353	239	506	2,739	4,207	47,137	29,639	121,087	17,570	
Rate per 100,000.....	2.8	1.9	4.0	21.7	31.1	374.0	235.2	984.5	130.4	
GROUP V										
820 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 12,831,021:										
Number of offenses known.....	278	138	402	2,238	4,219	41,705	21,869	116,292	13,893	
Rate per 100,000.....	2.1	1.1	3.8	17.3	32.6	322.9	169.0	699.1	107.4	
GROUP VI										
1,792 cities under 10,000; population, 9,797,961:										
Number of offenses known.....	239	126	391	1,381	2,689	25,811	12,622	61,291	7,647	
Rate per 100,000.....	2.4	1.3	4.0	14.1	26.4	263.7	128.8	625.6	78.0	

Table 9.—Offense Analysis, Trends, 1957-58, and Percent Distribution

[405 cities over 25,000. Total population 61,228,835]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change	Percent distribution, 1958
	1957	1958		
Robbery:				
TOTAL	42,730	48,332	+13.1	100.0
Highway.....	22,445	25,159	+12.1	52.1
Commercial house.....	10,574	12,322	+16.5	28.5
Oil station.....	2,163	2,262	+4.6	4.7
Chain store.....	1,217	1,644	+34.1	3.4
Residence.....	3,672	3,882	+5.7	8.0
Bank.....	136	208	+52.9	.4
Miscellaneous.....	2,523	2,855	+13.2	5.9
Burglary—breaking or entering:				
TOTAL	297,367	329,837	+11.0	100.0
Residence (dwelling):				
Night.....	64,591	71,406	+10.6	21.6
Day.....	52,843	57,603	+9.0	17.5
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):				
Night.....	163,377	186,545	+14.2	56.5
Day.....	16,556	14,373	-13.2	4.4
Larceny—theft (except auto theft, by value):				
TOTAL	744,549	803,185	+7.9	100.0
\$50 and over.....	204,954	225,248	+8.9	27.8
\$5 to \$50.....	436,321	463,468	+6.2	57.7
Under \$5.....	103,274	114,469	+12.8	14.5
Larceny—theft (by type):				
TOTAL	744,549	803,185	+7.9	100.0
Pocket-picking.....	7,177	7,056	-1.7	.9
Purse-snatching.....	11,812	12,611	+6.8	1.6
Shoplifting.....	35,556	41,924	+17.9	5.2
Thefts from autos (except accessories).....	124,695	144,187	+15.6	18.0
Auto accessories.....	203,644	221,141	+8.6	27.5
Bicycles.....	106,408	108,447	+1.9	13.5
All others.....	255,287	287,819	+14.9	33.3

Table 10.—Value of Property Stolen, by Type of Crime, 1958

[405 cities over 25,000. Total population 61,228,835]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
TOTAL	1,342,926	\$265,700,000	\$195
Robbery.....	48,332	10,900,000	226
Burglary.....	329,837	61,400,000	186
Larceny—theft.....	803,185	58,000,000	73
Auto theft.....	161,472	134,800,000	835

Table 11.—Value of Property Stolen and Value of Property Recovered, by Type of Property, 1958

[405 cities over 25,000. Total population 61,228,835]

Type of property	Value of property		Percent recovered
	Stolen	Recovered	
TOTAL	2265,700,000	3143,300,000	53.9
Currency, notes, etc.	31,700,000	3,800,000	12.0
Jewelry and precious metals	23,200,000	2,200,000	9.5
Furs	7,600,000	400,000	5.3
Clothing	12,200,000	1,100,000	9.0
Locally stolen automobiles	134,900,000	124,400,000	92.2
Miscellaneous	56,100,000	11,400,000	20.3

¹ Value of automobiles stolen may not agree with stolen automobile value in table 10 since value of vehicles stolen in robberies and burglaries is included in the values of stolen property for these offense classes.

Table 12.—Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1958, by Population Groups. Number per 100 Known Offenses

Population Group	Total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—break-ins or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
		Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI									
1,994 cities; total population, 77,469,233:									
Offenses known	106.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	24.4	24.5	29.5	23.0	42.7	75.9	29.7	20.2	24.9
Persons charged	20.8	24.0	26.7	25.9	42.2	66.7	21.5	15.0	23.0
GROUP I									
38 cities over 250,000; total population, 33,687,929:									
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	28.2	28.1	30.5	20.6	43.1	77.7	29.4	21.7	23.1
Persons charged	20.5	23.4	26.0	24.5	39.5	61.0	18.0	15.0	19.4
4 cities over 1,000,000; total population, 13,634,807:									
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	32.1	32.9	33.1	22.0	46.7	76.1	32.0	24.0	27.1
Persons charged	20.7	20.5	23.8	24.6	38.7	63.2	16.2	12.8	21.8
8 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; total population, 6,796,964:									
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	26.5	23.7	26.1	23.9	37.7	80.3	28.4	20.7	17.5
Persons charged	23.4	20.9	27.0	28.2	41.9	56.0	25.2	18.1	18.0
9 cities, 500,000 to 750,000; total population, 5,165,349:									
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	29.3	26.2	29.0	22.1	42.2	84.1	31.4	25.8	22.4
Persons charged	21.7	24.9	26.2	25.1	42.9	69.0	17.8	18.5	18.7
17 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; total population, 6,400,710:									
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	22.5	20.4	24.0	20.8	39.0	75.5	24.2	16.4	22.1
Persons charged	18.3	24.3	22.1	23.8	36.4	57.0	14.5	12.4	17.6

Table 12.—Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1958, by Population Groups, Number per 100 Known Offenses—Continued

Population Group	Total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP II									
70 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 10,289,757:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	23.6	84.8	83.6	75.3	39.1	76.4	28.0	17.7	27.4
Persons charged.....	18.9	84.8	72.7	87.3	44.3	68.3	20.7	14.1	21.2
GROUP III									
134 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 9,241,128:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	23.2	95.0	80.3	73.8	40.1	81.0	28.1	17.6	27.1
Persons charged.....	19.4	92.8	67.9	82.7	49.0	84.0	21.3	14.2	23.3
GROUP IV									
264 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 9,296,665:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	24.7	92.5	82.6	80.8	43.4	85.3	32.2	19.2	35.2
Persons charged.....	20.8	92.9	85.4	87.6	55.5	84.2	27.7	15.4	31.7
GROUP V									
394 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 9,426,284:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	26.0	94.9	94.7	83.6	44.1	85.8	31.9	20.4	41.4
Persons charged.....	21.9	105.6	94.7	91.8	55.1	88.6	29.9	15.3	39.2
GROUP VI									
894 cities under 10,000; total population, 5,227,470:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	30.6	90.5	83.6	82.2	55.8	89.1	34.8	25.1	50.4
Persons charged.....	26.9	86.3	88.5	96.1	71.7	94.5	35.6	19.1	51.1

Table 13.—Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged (Head for Prosecution), 1958, by Geographic Divisions. Number per 100 Known Offenses

Geographic division	Total	Criminal homicide		Fore- ble rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
		Mur- der, non- negli- gent man- slauth- ter	Man- slauth- ter by negli- gence						
TOTAL, ALL DIVISIONS									
1,984 cities: total population, 77,489,233:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	28.4	33.5	39.8	73.0	42.7	78.9	29.7	20.2	24.9
Persons charged.....	20.6	24.0	28.7	78.9	42.2	66.7	21.5	15.0	23.0
NEW ENGLAND STATES									
154 cities: total population, 5,678,342:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	32.0	30.1	33.8	77.8	39.5	73.7	25.1	19.9	21.8
Persons charged.....	22.2	25.9	27.7	101.5	70.7	90.4	24.1	17.6	22.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES									
448 cities: total population, 19,612,014:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	25.9	33.8	34.3	72.4	43.6	76.1	22.5	19.6	23.5
Persons charged.....	21.0	25.0	21.1	92.6	32.0	71.5	19.5	11.9	23.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES									
480 cities: total population, 19,238,418:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	28.9	36.6	36.5	73.3	44.4	78.1	25.6	22.0	23.1
Persons charged.....	19.7	28.9	24.1	39.0	31.9	43.7	23.3	15.6	22.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES									
231 cities: total population, 8,897,122:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	23.9	31.1	33.6	75.6	34.0	72.6	27.4	19.3	22.9
Persons charged.....	15.1	20.1	25.9	41.3	19.7	32.9	17.4	12.6	17.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES¹									
175 cities: total population, 7,582,811:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	32.4	37.7	34.5	81.5	47.2	83.2	32.2	24.2	27.4
Persons charged.....	22.2	26.1	23.4	119.3	27.1	72.6	32.0	24.9	27.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES									
69 cities: total population, 2,202,673:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	25.6	37.5	35.2	72.5	44.9	87.5	28.7	23.0	19.2
Persons charged.....	21.5	28.0	23.3	74.5	37.9	87.2	23.2	20.6	18.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES									
111 cities: total population, 6,193,341:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	29.1	34.8	27.2	76.3	44.1	76.4	32.0	23.7	26.2
Persons charged.....	19.4	27.2	24.7	103.9	45.3	72.2	19.5	15.1	18.1

See footnote at end of table.

Table 13.—Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1958, by Geographic Divisions. Number per 100 Known Offenses—Continued

Geographic division	Total	Criminal homicide		Fore- ble rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
		Mur- der, nonneg- ligent man- slaugh- ter	Man- slaugh- ter by negli- gence						
MOUNTAIN STATES									
101 cities; total population, 2,603,985:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	23.4	91.4	96.5	74.0	43.9	75.5	30.9	18.5	25.6
Persons charged.....	19.3	78.5	82.6	61.7	38.5	61.3	23.0	13.7	19.3
PACIFIC STATES									
225 cities; total population, 7,490,327:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	20.0	91.2	81.8	62.3	37.3	70.0	24.7	15.4	24.7
Persons charged.....	15.1	90.7	80.2	45.6	36.3	47.1	17.5	11.2	12.0

1 Includes the District of Columbia.

Table 14.—Number of Persons Found Guilty per 100 Persons Formally Charged by the Police, 1958: 198 Cities Over 25,000. Total Population 38,007,281

Offense	Number of persons			
	Charged (held for prosecu- tion) ¹	Found guilty		
		Total guilty	Offense charged	Lesser offense
TOTAL	100.0	66.9	68.4	0.5
Criminal homicide:				
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	100.0	50.5	45.0	14.5
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	100.0	20.5	23.1	3.4
Robbery	100.0	60.8	49.7	11.1
Aggravated assault	100.0	41.8	27.4	14.4
Other assaults	100.0	32.3	48.7	3.6
Burglary—breaking or entering	100.0	67.8	50.1	11.7
Larceny—theft	100.0	71.0	66.7	4.3
Auto theft	100.0	64.0	56.2	7.8
Embezzlement and fraud	100.0	62.5	54.3	6.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	100.0	45.6	41.4	4.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	100.0	72.7	62.1	10.6
Foreble rape	100.0	45.6	33.9	11.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	100.0	50.6	49.4	1.2
Other sex offenses (includes statutory rape)	100.0	68.0	63.5	3.5
Narcotic drug laws	100.0	65.5	62.6	2.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	100.0	63.3	58.5	4.8
Offenses against family and children	100.0	59.1	57.5	1.6
Liquor laws	100.0	69.3	67.8	1.5
Driving while intoxicated	100.0	80.8	73.3	7.5
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	100.0	66.7	66.3	.4
Disorderly conduct	100.0	60.3	59.6	.7
Drunkenness	100.0	78.4	78.0	.4
Vagrancy	100.0	61.8	61.0	.8
Gambling	100.0	45.1	44.4	.7
All other offenses	100.0	73.2	72.7	1.1

Offenses in Individual Areas

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December, 1958, is shown in table 15. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in table 8 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. Such comparisons are not necessarily significant even though the figures for individual communities are converted into terms of number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

The following is a list of some of the factors which affect the amount and type of crime in the community:

- Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
- The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
- The economic status and activities of the population.
- Relative stability of population.
- Climate.
- Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
- The number of police employees per unit of population.
- The standards governing appointments to the police force.
- The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
- The attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems.
- The degree of efficiency of the local law enforcement agency.

In considering the volume of crime committed locally, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases than to ascertain whether they exceed or fall short of those for some other individual community, and it should be remembered that the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community.

In publishing these figures, the FBI acts as a service agency. The figures published are those submitted by the contributing agencies.

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958. Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forecible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—break-in or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Benton Harbor, Mich.			2		10	163	174	1,559	143
Berkeley, Calif.	1	1	29		66	614	187	1,785	242
Berwyn, Ill.		1	1		1	143	183	1,241	189
Bessemer, Ala.	5		1		145	192	113	1,139	183
Bethlehem, Pa.			2		3	120		1,100	143
Beverly, Mass.		1			1	2	133	1,106	142
Beverly Hills, Calif.	1				1	1	1	1,100	142
Billings, Mont.	1	1	1		2	152	133	1,100	142
Bloomington, Ill.	1	1	2		1	130	133	1,100	142
Bloomington, Ind.	1				1	1	1	1,100	142
Birmingham, Ala.	45	11	47	180	43	2	1	1,100	142
Birmingham, Mich.								1,100	142
Bloomfield, N.J.			1					1,100	142
Bloomington, Ill.	1		1					1,100	142
Bloomington, Ind.	1							1,100	142
Boise, Idaho	1		2					1,100	142
Borger, Tex.		1						1,100	142
Bossier City, La.	1		5					1,100	142
Boston, Mass.	27	2	5	13	48	2	1	1,100	142
Boulder, Colo.								1,100	142
Braintree, Mass.					13			1,100	142
Bremerton, Wash.			1		3			1,100	142
Bridgport, Conn.	1		3					1,100	142
Bristol, Conn.	1							1,100	142
Brockton, Mass.				14	2			1,100	142
Brookhaven, N.Y.	1				4			1,100	142
Brookline, Mass.	1				4			1,100	142
Brownsville, Tex.					11			1,100	142
Bryan, Tex.					10			1,100	142
Buena Park, Calif.	1							1,100	142
Buffalo, N.Y.	19	3	15	72	22	1	1	1,100	142
Burbank, Calif.	12		9					1,100	142
Burlington, Iowa								1,100	142
Burlington, N.C.	1							1,100	142
Burlington, Vt.								1,100	142
Butte, Mont.								1,100	142
Cambridge, Mass.								1,100	142
Camden, N.J.	3							1,100	142
Canton, Ohio	4							1,100	142
Carlsbad, N. Mex.								1,100	142
Casper, Wyo.	4							1,100	142
Cedar Rapids, Iowa			3					1,100	142
Champaign, Ill.								1,100	142
Charleston, S.C.								1,100	142
Charleston, W. Va.								1,100	142
Charlotte, N.C.								1,100	142
Charlottesville, Va.								1,100	142
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1							1,100	142
Chelsea, Mass.								1,100	142
Chickasha, Okla.								1,100	142
Chester, Pa.	4							1,100	142
Cheyenne, Wyo.								1,100	142
Chicago, Ill.	26		107	11	2			1,100	142
Chicago Heights, Ill.								1,100	142
Chillicothe, Mass.			1					1,100	142
Chillicothe, Ohio								1,100	142
Chula Vista, Calif.	1							1,100	142
Clare, Ill.								1,100	142
Cincinnati, Ohio	39		2					1,100	142
Clarkburg, W. Va.	1							1,100	142

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Fore- fence	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Man- slaughter by negli- gence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Clearwater, Fla.	2			4	36	2 198	108	476	323
Cleveland, Ohio	73	18	50	1,107	524	2 839	1,026	14,146	46
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		1		3	17	143	61	268	85
Clifton, N.J.		8		8	3	153	102	324	15
Clinton, Iowa		1	1	3		62	26	431	
Colorado Springs, Colo.	2		7	21	16	317	236	436	140
Columbia, Mo.	1	1	1	1		108	37	324	61
Columbia, S.C.	6	1	5	27	64	588	381	1,708	251
Columbus, Ga.	7	3	9	31	46	683	152	538	109
Columbus, Ohio	19	12	30	414	742	2 551	1,995	5,586	1,219
Compton, Calif.	5	3	29	126	122	1,079	946	1,738	569
Concord, Calif.	1			5	2	135	67	667	48
Concord, N.H.	1	1		1		26	117	117	16
Corpus Christi, Tex.	6	6		76	470	1,324	381	1,265	37
Costa Mesa, Calif.				6	15	122	21	287	
Council Bluffs, Iowa	3	1		6	4	191	142	628	110
Covington, Ky.	3		1	3	4	29	4	48	217
Cranston, R.I.		1		3	2	250	221	571	28
Culver City, Calif.				6	3	312	42	400	
Cumberland, Md.	1			6	2	106	42	182	
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio			1	17	1	94	135	342	1
Dallas, Tex.	82	61	40	402	384	4,237	278	10,042	1
Daly City, Calif.			1	1	3	107	125	301	
Danbury, Conn.			1	4	3	39	18	100	
Danville, Ill.	1		3	20		241	145	428	
Danville, Va.	5	1	5	9	7	112	106	540	168
Davenport, Iowa	1			23	23	411	446	1,386	288
Dayton, Ohio	19	2	12	224	221	1,513	346	1,192	101
Daytona Beach, Fla.	4	1	6	23	23	508	367	1,245	311
Dearborn, Mich.	12	9	6	23	23	387	367	1,245	115
Decatur, Ga.			1	17	4	153	153	282	115
Decatur, Ill.	4		1	17	2	61	153	282	115
Denton, Tex.			106	917	23	4,272	2,144	2,287	312
Denver, Colo.	23	4	106	917	43	1,202	574	2,287	312
Des Moines, Iowa	6	3	14	73		43	43	282	14
Des Plaines, Ill.				4	4	147	27	453	6
Detroit, Mich.	110	14	237	2,364	4,113	14,176	27	27,453	1,023
Dothan, Ala.			3	2	21	107	107	1,147	116
Downey, Calif.			13	2		12	12	282	28
Dubuque, Iowa				15	15	420	301	1,512	162
Duluth, Minn.		1		15	15	420	301	1,512	162
Durham, N.C.				12	12	297	297	1,386	38
East Chicago, Ind.				1	1	12	12	282	28
East Cleveland, Ohio		1		13	13	130	130	621	62
East Detroit, Mich.				13	13	130	130	621	62
East Hartford, Conn.				1	1	10	10	282	28
East Lansing, Mich.				1	1	10	10	282	28
East Liverpool, Ohio				1	1	10	10	282	28
East Orange, N.J.		4		1	1	10	10	282	28
East Point, Ga.				1	1	10	10	282	28
East Providence, R.I.				1	1	10	10	282	28
East St. Louis, Ill.		3		1	1	10	10	282	28
Eastchester, N.Y.	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Easton, Pa.				1	1	10	10	282	28
Eau Claire, Wis.				1	1	10	10	282	28
El Cajon, Calif.		1		1	1	10	10	282	28
El Dorado, Ark.				10	10	10	10	10	10
El Paso, Tex.	10	13	20	10	10	10	10	10	10
Elgin, Ill.				10	10	10	10	10	10
Elizabeth, N.J.	4	11	16	10	10	10	10	10	10
Elkhart, Ind.	1		1	1	1	10	10	10	10

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forecible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—break-in or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Elmhurst, Ill.		2		22		56		194	
Elmira, N.Y.			1	5	4	130		372	
Elyria, Ohio	1			3	3	71		150	
Englewood, Colo.		1	1	10		108		411	
Englewood, N.J.	1	6	3	16	13	119	50	31	
Enid, Okla.				3	2	28		44	
Erie, Pa.	4	1	0	43	6	61	35	1,479	314
Euclid, Ohio	1	1		2	2	53	19	27	
Eugene, Oreg.	3	2	2	10	2	130	24	282	
Eureka, Calif.	1	1	2	15	10	93	100	281	
Evanston, Ill.	3			21	61	144	300	1,351	342
Evansville, Ind.	1	5	2	67	71	100	311	1,733	342
Everett, Mass.			2	10		130		1,673	
Everett, Wash.			0	15		173		283	
Fair Lawn, N.J.		2		1		157	3	28	13
Fairfield, Conn.				1		17		217	46
Fairmont, W. Va.				Complete data not received					
Fall River, Mass.	1	4	2	11	16	29	13	213	28
Fargo, N. Dak.			2	2		2		500	
Fayetteville, N.C.	4	1	5	29	129	323	4	206	116
Ferndale, Mich.			1	10		10		121	
Findlay, Ohio			3	3		3		391	
Fitchburg, Mass.			3	3		3		459	
Flint, Mich.	4	10	19	15	44	1,057	2	1,632	282
Florence, S.C.	2		5	5		5		164	
Fond du Lac, Wis.						1		330	
Fort Dodge, Iowa	1	2	3	1	10	10		1,160	
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	2	5		25	27	219		1,304	
Fort Smith, Ark.	3	11	1	18	22	218		343	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	3	3	3	31	34	420	43	1,151	170
Fort Worth, Tex.	42	23	28	294	114	1,013	2	2,020	420
Framingham, Mass.		2		5		11		280	
Freeport, Ill.	1			14		13		334	
Freeport, N.Y.	1		1	6		13		368	
Fresno, Calif.	5	2	3	112	27	505	12	1,321	242
Fullerton, Calif.	1	2	3	10	21	213	13	720	212
Gadsden, Ala.	1	4		1		24		220	
Gainesville, Fla.	4		2	6	29	121		411	
Galesburg, Ill.				3		3		74	
Galveston, Tex.	11	6	20	74	245	732	42	1,411	242
Garden City, Mich.	1			4		1		220	
Garden Grove, Calif.		4		2		24		220	
Gardena, Calif.	1			43		24		220	
Gardfield, N.J.		1		1		1		220	
Gardfield Heights, Ohio				10		2		220	
Garland, Tex.	1	1		2		2		220	
Gary, Ind.	26	4	2	251	202	1,132	1	1,845	220
Gastonia, N.C.	3	3		3		3		220	
Glendale, Calif.		2	5	31		14		1,057	
Gloucester, Mass.				2		2		220	
Goldsboro, N.C.		2		1		21		220	
Grand Forks, N. Dak.				4		2		220	
Grand Island, Neb.				1		1		220	
Grand Prairie, Tex.		1		1		1		220	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	6	1	71	27	227	2	2,095	220
Granite City, Ill.						171	14	431	
Great Falls, Mont.		2				136		205	
Greeley, Colo.						113		162	
Green Bay, Wis.						119		220	
Greenburgh, N.Y.						17		220	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide					Aggravated assault	Burglary—break-in or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Forcible rape	Robbery	Forcible			\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Greensboro, N.C.	8	12	16	37	93	539	285	1,020	17.	
Greenville, Miss.	1		5	27	27	114	102	492	14	
Greenville, S. C.	9	3	6	27	17	650	340	895	197	
Greenwich, Conn.		1	1	3	2	87	52	103	7	
Groton, Conn.				4	2	37	34	36	10	
Hackensack, N.J.			4	13	18	165	65	154	44	
Hagerstown, Md.	3	1		13		220	159	493	74	
Hamilton, N.J.	2	2		3	35	164	104	416	68	
Hamilton, Ohio	1	2	2	5	43	287	232	626	201	
Hammond, Ind.	4	7		5	43	610	365	1,274	222	
Hampton, Va.	10	8	10	17	95	447	353	555	104	
Hamtramck, Mich.	2	2	2	70	18	167	194	371	148	
Harlingen, Tex.	1	2	6	6	94	373	106	490	43	
Harrisburg, Pa.	5	4	2	51	17	456	637	1,620	123	
Hartford, Conn.	7	3	14	137	194	1,030	634	1,323	345	
Hastings, Nebr.				4			12	33	41	
Hattiesburg, Miss.	3		3	13	25	219	94	345	41	
Haverford, Pa.				2	4	25	25	25	25	
Haverhill, Mass.				2	15	223	63	224	94	
Hawthorne, Calif.			6	2	15	345	214	524	108	
Hayward, Calif.	1	4	2	26	10	373	265	592	130	
Hazel Park, Mich.			3	11	5	336	147	474	109	
Hazleton, Pa.	1			2	2	44	41	136	16	
Hempstead, N.Y.	1		1	25	14	146	145	141	68	
Hialeah, Fla.	3		3	33	20	304	141	405	128	
High Point, N.C.	5		1	5	41	129	49	287	61	
Highland Park, Mich.	1	1		67	34	504	320	1,020	177	
Hoboken, N.J.	1	2	2	13	41	195	44	182	155	
Hollywood, Fla.	1	1	1	13	4	175	39	524	45	
Holyoke, Mass.	2	2	6	2	2	147	124	616	124	
Honolulu City, Hawaii	14	20	14	23	40	3,454	1,173	6,217	1,123	
Hot Springs, Ark.	6	4		18	11	713	213	562	34	
Houston, Tex.	117	32	71	587	1,130	7,790	2,523	8,467	3,363	
Huntington, W. Va.	5	5	5	53	168	323	190	575	181	
Huntington Park, Calif.		2	4	4	20	443	321	826	157	
Huntsville, Ala.	7	1	2	1	4	200	10	402	51	
Hutchinson, Kans.				3	11	123	72	402	42	
Idaho Falls, Idaho				6	2	124	2	1,020	39	
Independence, Mo.				13	1	121	1	245	105	
Indianapolis, Ind.	32	9	33	524	301	2,856	1,623	3,245	2,173	
Inglewood, Calif.	1		5	45	31	776	511	1,112	222	
Inkster, Mich.	2	1	23	24	24	331	24	524	152	
Iowa City, Iowa				2	1	43	43	154	23	
Irondequoit, N.Y.				2	1	105	22	169	4	
Irving, Tex.	1			4	14	105	22	32	9	
Irvington, N.J.				15	7	77	151	42	68	
Ithaca, N.Y.				5	4	6	28	18	19	
Jackson, Mich.	1		2	11	49	173	123	350	90	
Jackson, Miss.	14	2		19	74	533	120	1,222	121	
Jackson, Tenn.	1		7	7	6	200	73	312	37	
Jacksonville, Fla.	35	22	6	463	290	3,137	1,609	3,294	574	
Jamestown, N.Y.			2	2	7	41	15	115	16	
Janesville, Wis.				6	7	63	61	369	31	
Jefferson City, Mo.			1	1	7	1	32	102	102	
Jersey City, N.J.	9	4	23	119	176	1,011	346	523	524	
Johnson City, Tenn.			1	5	11	215	172	327	66	
Johnstown, Pa.	12		1	10	4	213	167	331	91	
Joliet, Ill.				21	5	123	39	436	100	
Joplin, Mo.			2	5	6	160	122	421	51	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	1	4	10	39	367	223	1,323	76	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Kankakee, Ill.				16	6	129	51	275	14
Kannapolis, N.C.	1			1	89	100	47	1,255	37
Kansas City, Kans.	13	6	11	130	77	718	117	1,571	357
Kansas City, Mo.	37	30	41	369	178	1,988	92	3,346	987
Kearny, N.J.	1	1	1	6		91	52	149	34
Kenosha, Wis.	2			3	1	95	49	38	123
Kettering, Ohio	1	1	1	6		79	31	136	73
Key West, Fla.		4		3		11	5	73	4
Kingston, N.Y.			1	5	20	63	55	101	39
Kirkwood, Mo.				1	1	13	43	143	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	10	8	6	41	55	283	123	1,527	22
Kokomo, Ind.		1	4	7	6	281	110	463	102
La Crosse, Wis.	12			2	2	26	32	124	41
La Grange, Ga.	2			1	1	17	23	113	22
Lackawanna, N.Y.			2	15	12	145	33	165	22
Lafayette, Ind.			1	5	8	217	12	69	47
Lafayette, La.				1	13	151	21	33	3
Lake Charles, La.		1	3	19	47	324	140	283	23
Lakeland, Fla.	3			16	7	133	111	413	23
Lakewood, Ohio		3	1	11	2	163	131	463	33
Lancaster, Ohio				5	1	13	57	445	34
Lancaster, Pa.	12			20	45	125	12	645	74
Lansing, Mich.	4	3	6	9	17	246	155	915	104
Laredo, Tex.	1	5		7	12	20	12	120	22
Las Vegas, Nev.	6	1	3	67	23	305	124	1,202	22
Laurel, Miss.		2		3	5	144	17	111	44
Lawrence, Kans.	2		1	4	10	77	15	36	41
Lawrence, Mass.		3		12	14	22	15	171	26
Lawton, Okla.	1	1	4	14	21	22	22	22	144
Lebanon, Pa.				Only 10 months received					
Leominster, Mass.			2	12	1	70	41	166	25
Lewiston, Maine				5	3	114	71	391	25
Lexington, Ky.	8	4	5	73	121	674	131	1,319	225
Lima, Ohio	1	1	1	13	10	304	12	176	12
Lincoln, Nebr.	6	6	3	5	25	313	124	1,716	122
Lincoln Park, Mich.				Only 8 months received					
Linden, N.J.	1	5		14	11	160	72	411	22
Little Rock, Ark.	8	1	7	123	124	1,133	37	1,444	372
Livonia, Mich.				2	12	325	57	334	70
Lockport, N.Y.		1	1	1	8	24	47	219	24
Long Beach, Calif.	9	20	117	490	309	3,103	2,193	3,154	1,727
Long Beach, N.Y.	1			5	8	26	12	431	32
Long Branch, N.J.	1		1	3	5	23	49	99	14
Lonsview, Tex.	30	2		2	11	24	12	25	14
Lorain, Ohio		4		22	29	24	12	25	12
Los Angeles, Calif.	136	159	1,028	4,622	6,354	31,123	12,513	63,026	1,225
Louisville, Ky.	36	46	26	435	341	2,425	1,713	4,126	122
Lowell, Mass.	3	5	4	30	18	426	95	370	311
Lower Merion, Pa.	12	1	2	8	7	161	170	331	45
Lubbock, Tex.	12	2	7	23	113	1,224	410	2,321	124
Lynchburg, Va.	2	5	11	11	24	161	37	398	24
Lynn, Mass.	1	4	1	34	13	237	221	1,130	122
Lynwood, Calif.	1			47	19	224	307	332	122
Macon, Ga.	6	1		37	25	370	43	812	122
Madison, Wis.	1		6	10	5	22	20	127	12
Malden, Mass.			2	2	4	103	41	323	22
Manchester, N.H.			3	1	1	91	91	315	22
Manhattan Beach, Calif.			1	2	3	22	151	405	22
Manitowoc, Wis.						73	123	426	22
Mansfield, Ohio	2	2		22	6	234	171	416	22

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide					Aggravated assault	Burglary—break-in or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Forcible rape	Robbery				\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Maple Heights, Ohio.....				6			82	38	202	18
Maplewood, N.J.....		3		1			56	49	56	10
Marietta, Ga.....	3			2		6	145	51	414	68
Marion, Ind.....		1		2			63	27	393	29
Marion, Ohio.....			2	8		4	130	166	614	46
Mason City, Iowa.....				2		1	53	48	204	46
Massillon, Ohio.....			1	30		4	141	11	377	47
Maywood, Ill.....	2	1	1	11		2	70	77	140	14
McAllen, Tex.....		2		2			79	5	195	13
McKeesport, Pa.....	4	2	1	42		25	189	116	369	67
Medford, Mass.....			1	1			12	114	303	81
Melrose, Mass.....				1			2	37	215	8
Memphis, Tenn.....	37	17	20	180		376	2	1,107	2,943	661
Menlo Park, Calif.....			1	2		6	45	45	186	31
Meriden, Conn.....				4		7	130	149	170	75
Meridian, Miss.....	8	2	1	5		23	166	24	344	33
Mesa, Ariz.....	2		1	11		5	133	45	714	94
Minnet, Fla.....	40	15	10	693		695	4,419	1,855	6,034	1,347
Miami Beach, Fla.....	2	4	4	45		11	1,067	650	1,497	237
Michigan City, Ind.....		1	2	2			83	79	170	37
Middletown, Conn.....		3		1		7	89	64	140	25
Middletown, Ohio.....	1	6	2	10		5	124	164	607	138
Midland, Mich.....				2			63	63	514	46
Midland, Tex.....	3	1	3	13		109	83	115	344	31
Millford, Conn.....			3	1		1	8	8	141	28
Milwaukee, Wis.....	11	15	26	133		404	1,543	2	5,627	1,421
Minneapolis, Minn.....	5	27	15	389		95	2,449	1,246	5,830	1,548
Mjao, N. Dak.....			1	1		1	108	28	134	58
Mishawaka, Ind.....		1	1	10		1	113	88	461	46
Missoula, Mont.....			2	14			114	88	262	26
Mobile, Ala.....	24	19	16	103		209	1,674	573	2,471	408
Moderato, Calif.....			2	37		12	39	174	471	101
Moline, Ill.....		2	2	5		5	18	24	38	17
Monroe, La.....	10	1		2		1	20	24	38	24
Monroe, Mich.....	1		1	1			1	1	1	1
Monrovia, Calif.....			6	16		23	139	88	317	61
Montclair, N.J.....		2	2	6		6	159	22	183	24
Montebello, Calif.....		1	10	24		9	153	153	170	170
Monterey Park, Calif.....	1		4	15		20	123	126	281	28
Montgomery, Ala.....	11	1	1	7		138	44	1	221	288
Morristown, W. Va.....				3		1	1	46	129	13
Mount Clemens, Mich.....	1		4	17		3	31	31	34	33
Mount Lebanon, Pa.....			1	2			2	2	2	11
Mount Pleasant, N.Y.....			2	2		4	16	15	48	1
Mount Vernon, N.Y.....	3			2		2	16	215	43	124
Mountain View, Calif.....			4	9		7	11	112	411	39
Muncie, Ind.....	3		1	2		2	47	39	1,006	134
Muskegon, Mich.....	2	3	2	10		15	14	174	714	79
Muskegee, Okla.....				2			61	61	604	62
Nashua, N.H.....		7	1	2		3	91	30	304	66
Nashville, Tenn.....	64	8	43	195		205	2,148	1,007	2,173	642
Natchez, Miss.....	2		2	3		5	3	2	23	14
Natick, Mass.....		1	2	1			1	2	2	10
National City, Calif.....	1		1	21		21	12	128	223	160
New Albany, Ind.....	1			5			142	130	233	33
New Bedford, Mass.....	1	5	7	19		32	68	29	1,156	352
New Britain, Conn.....				14		15	14	137	423	68
New Brunswick, N.J.....		3	2	13		69	22	43	615	169
New Castle, Pa.....				Only 11 months received						
New Haven, Conn.....	3	2	5	24		38	733	21	1,084	271

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
New Kensington, Pa.	7	1	1	4	6	32	15	110	47
New London, Conn.				Only 6 months received					
New Orleans, La.	55	34	117	1,191	625	4,417	3,059	5,200	4,558
New Rochelle, N.Y.	2		1	9	29	221	164	199	146
New York, N.Y.	354	64	725	6,046	10,636	34,682	46,971	35,561	16,811
Newark, N.J.	39	52	129	914	846	4,335	2,491	4,039	2,264
Newark, Ohio	1			7	102	88	88	429	33
Newburgh, N.Y.	1		2	6	11	152	111	292	33
Newport, Ky.	2			11	9	25	109	170	33
Newport, R.I.			1	7	10	113	100	324	33
Newport News, Va.	5	3	8	46	117	614	447	1,246	214
Newton, Mass.	2	9	5	11	3	347	265	336	121
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	2	2	4	20	60	343	367	375	181
Norfolk, Va.	18	19	33	236	819	2,014	1,228	3,755	629
Norman, Okla.		1			8	73	173	345	62
Norristown, Pa.	1		1	5	5	83	51	156	15
North Bergen, N.J.	1		1	10	9	154	124	152	22
North Little Rock, Ark.				Only 1 month received					
North Miami, Fla.				2		139	4	23	33
North Tonawanda, N.Y.	1	1			2	130	44	113	33
Norhampton, Mass.	1		1	1	2	24	19	39	22
Norwalk, Conn.	2	1		2	61	215	129	329	33
Norwich, Conn.				1	4	72	42	118	33
Norwood, Ohio				5	1	4	1,423	137	42
Nutley, N.J.				5	1	8	8	42	33
Oak Park, Ill.		1		26		128	123	10	115
Oak Park, Mich.				5	7	7	12	151	10
Oak Ridge, Tenn.			2		14	47	47	11	11
Oakland, Calif.	22	24	60	484	124	2,447	2,112	2,928	1,387
Odessa, Tex.	10		4	16	39	425	212	1,270	42
Ogden, Utah	1	22	11	29	25	212	167	1,328	144
Oklahoma City, Okla.	17	13	49	172	102	1,354	2,120	4,129	1,253
Omaha, Nebr.	14	10	9	148	88	1,003	341	3,429	256
Ontario, Calif.	3	1	3	12	18	221	124	363	23
Orange, N.J.	1	2		19	91	91	22	26	23
Orlando, Fla.	7		15	46	205	137	366	1,162	13
Oshkosh, Wis.	1			1	2	124	2	152	21
Ottumwa, Iowa			3	2	6	124	62	137	21
Owensboro, Ky.	4	1	1	12	17	224	161	478	134
Oxnard, Calif.	2		2	12	56	213	143	328	134
Paducah, Ky.	4	1	1	13	33	128	12	36	27
Palo Alto, Calif.				2	1	170	23	36	1
Panama City, Fla.	4			1	1	17	17	35	1
Park Forest, Ill.				1	1	1	1	1	1
Park Ridge, Ill.	1	1		2	2	42	10	24	2
Parkersburg, W. Va.	2	1	3	6		176	67	187	24
Parma, Ohio		1	1	1		112	12	187	24
Pasadena, Calif.	1	7	46	77	30	971	138	2,222	24
Pasadena, Tex.				6	34	118	47	222	24
Passaic, N.J.	2	1		11	43	24	20	72	13
Paterson, N.J.	4	1	6	26	151	1,050	197	3,231	24
Pawtucket, R.I.	3	1		12	6	23	21	33	24
Peabody, Mass.	1			1	1	40	40	24	24
Pekin, Ill.				3	3	39	3	146	22
Pennsauken, N.J.	1	2	2	5	4	116	11	141	22
Pensacola, Fla.	7	4	5	61	172	202	291	1,112	212
Peoria, Ill.	1		6	22	136	222	372	1,127	212
Perth Amboy, N.J.	1			10	2	243	140	243	212
Petersburg, Va.	15		3	16	119	167	45	173	212
Phoenix City, Ala.	5			10	12	122	22	212	212

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Philadelphia, Pa.	117	104	556	2,354	3,286	10,874	5,779	9,719	4,134
Phoenix, Ariz.	17	17	33	202	258	1,751	1,418	3,973	1,510
Pine Bluff, Ark.	4	2	5	17	51	202	47	423	33
Pittsburgh, Pa.	27	57	94	884	671	4,499	2,378	3,316	3,007
Pittsfield, Mass.	1	3	1	2	4	114	73	230	46
Plainfield, N.J.	1	2	1	13	11	188	103	304	77
Pocatello, Idaho	3		2	2	35	132	147	707	82
Pomona, Calif.	4		4	25	35	302	323	722	188
Ponca City, Okla.	1			6	6	59	30	180	33
Pontiac, Mich.		4	4	33	43	638	245	324	123
Port Arthur, Tex.	1		1	12	6	209	131	372	64
Port Huron, Mich.			1	2	9	139	56	656	43
Portland, Maine		4	4	36	23	303		1,104	1,146
Portland, Oreg.	10	25	33	341	28	2,766	2,007	6,129	1,188
Portsmouth, Ohio		1	3	23	21	313	209	718	74
Portsmouth, Va.	12	4	16	93	33	511	307	1,045	33
Pottstown, Pa.		3	3	4	4	14	14	84	15
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.		3	4	13	13	157	83	45	45
Prichard, Ala.		6	4	13	13	148	59	32	6
Providence, R.I.		6	5	12	13	1,576	1,227	3,220	1,216
Provo, Utah		2		5	5	34	33	174	35
Pueblo, Colo.	5	3	7	40	10	339	279	1,174	306
Quincy, Ill.		1		9	3	171	143	457	73
Quincy, Mass.				7	3	133	108	336	201
Racine, Wis.	1			13	23	136	136	1,073	73
Rahway, N.J.	1	1	1	2	6	6	55	174	33
Raleigh, N.C.	6	5	7	19	34	415	135	1,254	115
Rapid City, S. Dak.				14	14	128	128	1,244	128
Reading, Pa.	2		2	7	6	11	6	42	42
Redlands, Calif.				2	11	24	24	123	123
Redondo Beach, Calif.	2		7	24	23	619	333	1,223	123
Redwood City, Calif.	1	1	1	6	6	158	158	1,223	123
Reno, Nev.	6	3	4	21	34	282	314	1,223	123
Revere, Mass.	1		3	16	1	202	64	1,223	123
Richfield, Minn.						2	2	4	4
Richland, Wash.					1	34	34	11	11
Richmond, Calif.	1	1	6	13	98	213	213	1,223	123
Richmond, Ind.				13	6	210	181	1,223	123
Richmond, Va.	2	2	2	13	2	1,202	131	1,223	123
Ridgewood, N.J.				1	4	4	4	20	20
Riverside, Calif.	6	1	1	13	13	53	474	1,223	123
Roanoke, Va.	9	3	1	13	13	123	272	1,223	123
Rochester, Minn.	1	1	1	1	1	103	62	2,223	223
Rochester, N.Y.	6	1	15	24	24	1,173	63	2,223	223
Rock Hill, S.C.	3			2	12	2	40	2,223	223
Rock Island, Ill.	3	4	1	10	6	115	218	1,223	123
Rockford, Ill.	2	10		14	41	337	123	1,223	123
Rockville Centre, N.Y.			2	2	2	2	125	1,223	123
Rocky Mount, N.C.				1	1	142	66	1,223	123
Rome, Ga.	6	2	1	2	2	108	40	1,223	123
Rome, N.Y.					2	2	73	1,223	123
Roseville, Mich.	1			15	9	143	63	1,223	123
Roswell, N. Mex.	1		2	6	35	109	207	1,223	123
Royal Oak, Mich.	1			2	2	370	144	1,223	123
Sacramento, Calif.	12	1	20	28	76	1,222	1,119	3,223	1,223
Saginaw, Mich.	2	2	3	31	179	227	151	1,207	119
Salem, Mass.			3	6	2	161	64	1,223	123
Salem, Oreg.			1	13	13	153	153	1,223	123
Salina, Kans.				8	1	139	85	1,223	123
Salt Lake City, Utah	3	2	21	82	108	1,301	1,017	4,037	374

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958. Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft	
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50		
San Angelo, Tex.		1	4	10	75	4,322	141	73	6	
San Antonio, Tex.	42	45	22	121	60	4,399	1,603	7,690	2	
San Bernardino, Calif.	5	7	17	25	91	1,896	2,424	5,171	1,566	
San Diego, Calif.	14	46	51	22	337	1,826	2,424	5,171	1,566	
San Francisco, Calif.	34	44	144	1,518	1,317	6,027	2,303	11,914	2,929	
San Jose, Calif.	2	12	7	37	28	3,341	1,021	3,344	72	
San Leandro, Calif.	1	3	4	3	1	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	
San Mateo, Calif.	2	3	8	18	15	2,227	1,227	1,227	1,227	
Sandusky, Ohio.		3	3	19	24	95	12	24	12	
Santa Ana, Calif.	1		14	25	20	21	14	1,712	120	
Santa Barbara, Calif.		2	2	25	51	303	129	22	113	
Santa Clara, Calif.	1	3	3	8	6	124	172	24	113	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	4	1	4	13	5	391	129	24	113	
Santa Monica, Calif.	2	4	13	21	42	913	1,329	2,654	344	
Santa Rosa, Calif.	2	1	1	3	3	132	132	264	344	
Sarasota, Fla.	1									
Savannah, Ga.	14		16	17	37	319	119	219	319	
Schenectady, N.Y.	1	1	1	11	3	193	155	149	319	
Seranton, Pa.	1		4	15	21	221	100	155	155	
Seattle, Wash.	20	20	23	23	107	4,895	2,326	2,326	2,326	
Sedalia, Mo.	1		1	2	11	74	13	312	14	
Selma, Ala.	5		1	11	10	10	20	300	14	
Shaker Heights, Ohio				Only 6 months received						
Sharon, Pa.	1				4	91	47	22	22	
Shawnee, Okla.				4		140	47	22	22	
Sheboygan, Wis.				2		100	55	44	113	
Sherman, Tex.	1		2	2		15	15	44	113	
Shreveport, La.	24			19	27	27	27	27	27	
Sioux City, Iowa	2	1	3	19	21	24	24	24	24	
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		2	1	1	1	171	221	221	221	
Skokie, Ill.	1		2	2	19	116	15	22	22	
Somerville, Mass.	1	1	3	2	14	14	14	14	14	
South Bend, Ind.	1	3	1	3	30	30	30	30	30	
South Euclid, Ohio				3	3	3	3	3	3	
South Gate, Calif.			10	10	29	29	29	29	29	
South Portland, Maine	1	1	1	1	3	14	14	14	14	
South San Francisco, Calif.		3	1	1	1	45	45	45	45	
Spartanburg, S.C.	4		4	4	19	19	19	19	19	
Spokane, Wash.	3	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Springfield, Ill.				2	2	2	2	2	2	
Springfield, Mass.	5	1	3	3	31	31	31	31	31	
Springfield, Mo.	4		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Springfield, Ohio		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
St. Clair Shores, Mich.		1	4	4	11	11	11	11	11	
St. Cloud, Minn.										
St. Joseph, Mo.			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
St. Louis, Mo.	91	19	13	13	23	23	23	23	23	
St. Louis Park, Minn.	1									
St. Paul, Minn.	1	23	42	15	22	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	
St. Petersburg, Fla.	19	12	2	117	45	57	22	22	22	
Stamford, Conn.	3	1	5	10	11	11	11	11	11	
Steubenville, Ohio	1		2	34	34	34	34	34	34	
Stillwater, Okla.				136	136	136	136	136	136	
Stockton, Calif.	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Stratford, Conn.		1		4		4	4	4	4	
Sunnyvale, Calif.	1		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Superior, Wis.		1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Syracuse, N.Y.	5		14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
Tacoma, Wash.	4		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Tallahassee, Fla.	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forecible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Tampa, Fla.	30	5	24	182	545	2,260	1,060	3,751	668
Taunton, Mass.		4	1	2	9	171	52	315	42
Teaneck, N.J.			2	4	1	111	78	218	33
Temple, Tex.	3		1	31	48	118	51	414	67
Terre Haute, Ind.	3	4			14	511	202	865	110
Texarkana, Tex.	3			7	10	101	75	101	33
Texas City, Tex.	5		1	5	14	115	77	500	32
Toledo, Ohio	10	6	21	308	202	1,757	1,639	4,297	568
Topeka, Kans.	7	8	5	70	36	650	282	1,647	73
Torrance, Calif.				Only 4 months received					
Torrington, Conn.				1	1	53	27	71	11
Trenton, N.J.	10		15	27	134	850	348	799	280
Troy, N.Y.				12	33	203	100	217	135
Tucson, Ariz.	4	3	13	24	114	1,033	370	2,664	621
Tulsa, Okla.	11	5	20	89	162	1,780	1,257	3,005	540
Tuscaloosa, Ala.			3	3	74	231	299	166	34
Tyler, Tex.			3	3	9	141	61	415	45
Union, N.J.	1	6	1	13	9	164	109	383	43
Union City, N.J.		2	1	16	12	262	23	183	121
University City, Mo.				8		147	24	45	42
University Park, Tex.				4	3	44	102	96	13
Upper Arlington, Ohio				1		26	30	70	8
Upper Darby, Pa.		2	1	0	69	267	142	785	133
Urbana, Ill.				6	5	76	40	185	19
Utica, N.Y.	1			9	13	14	120	877	160
Vallejo, Calif.	2		1	9	3	263	28	338	53
Vallejo, Calif.	1		1	2	26	135	28	22	109
Valley Stream, N.Y.			1	5	9	59	117	374	81
Vancouver, Wash.	1	1	1	5	9	175	123	292	56
Ventura, Calif.			2	5	9				
Vicksburg, Miss.	3	1	4	3	9	95	54	130	24
Waco, Tex.	7	2	18	21	192	946	186	1,532	143
Waltham, Mass.		1		4	14	138	105	238	62
Warren, Ohio	2		2	25	15	192	185	412	112
Warwick, R.I.			1	1		351	369	427	74
Washington, D.C.	74	18	28	289	2,309	2,316	1,548	5,294	1,123
Washington, Pa.				9	30	30	68	182	44
Waterbury, Conn.	1	4		11	12	473	168	568	261
Waterford Twp., Mich.	1	1	1	1		212	82	414	31
Waterloo, Iowa	3		5	29	12	198	141	227	58
Watertown, Mass.				4		164	74	156	40
Watertown, N.Y.				2		169	24	293	48
Waukegan, Ill.	1	2		13	13	189	154	518	103
Wausau, Wis.	1		1	1	1	39	36	443	31
Wauwatosa, Wis.	1	1	1	12		104	76	227	43
Webster Groves, Mo.				3	1	47	42	173	12
Weldon, W.Va.				1	1	20	15	32	5
West Allis, Wis.				10	4	104	119	264	61
West Covina, Calif.	1		1	14		114	65	138	19
West Hartford, Conn.		2	1			123	38	103	14
West Haven, Conn.				2	1	138	68	182	30
West Millin, Pa.		1				45	10	80	35
West New York, N.J.				2	1	121	87	258	45
West Orange, N.J.		2		2	34	366	111	612	71
West Palm Beach, Fla.	9		3	26					
Weymouth, Mass.				1	1	64	46	147	26
Wheeling, W.Va.	2			25	18	344	155	513	95
White Plains, N.Y.				15	54	163	328	471	87
Whittier, Calif.				No reports received					
Wichita, Kans.	5	5	23	81	219	1,015	635	3,448	359

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1953, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— <i>theft</i>		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Wichita Falls, Tex.....	7	3	8	113	33	43	347	1,017	133
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	2	1	113	33	162	177	1,017	133
Wilkesburg, Pa.....	1	2	1	113	33	162	177	1,017	133
Williamsport, Pa.....	1	2	1	113	33	162	177	1,017	133
Wilmington, Ill.....	1	2	1	113	33	162	177	1,017	133
Wilmington, Del.....	1	9	5	137	15	911	172	1,017	133
Wilmington, N.C.....	6	1	10	4	135	122	172	1,017	133
Wilson, N.C.....	7	3	1	4	28	103	172	1,017	133
Winona, Minn.....	1	1	1	1	1	13	172	1,017	133
Winston-Salem, N.C.....	21	7	11	40	307	42	172	1,017	133
Woburn, Mass.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	172	1,017	133
Woodbridge, N.J.....	1	6	5	1	1	1	172	1,017	133
Woonsocket, R.I.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	172	1,017	133
Worcester, Mass.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	172	1,017	133
Wyandotte, Mich.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	172	1,017	133
Yakima, Wash.....	1	2	4	12	24	13	172	1,017	133
Yonkers, N.Y.....	1	1	4	12	49	13	172	1,017	133
York, Pa.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	172	1,017	133
Youngstown, Ohio.....	9	4	2	13	1	172	172	1,017	133
Zanesville, Ohio.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	172	1,017	133

1 Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
 2 The crime reporting for the city indicated does not meet acceptable standards established by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.
 3 Complete larceny figures are not available.
 4 Policed by the Nassau County Police Department; crime figures not separately reported for Valley Stream.

Table 16.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police in Jurisdictions Outside the United States, 1953

Jurisdiction reporting	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— <i>theft</i>		Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:									
Anchorage City.....	8	1	6	23	17	121	172	22	133
Department of Territorial Police.....	8	4	12	14	28	230	316	215	133
Juneau City.....	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	31	133
Guam: Agaña.....	2	3	1	6	13	131	76	133	133
Hawaii:									
Hawaii County.....	1	4	1	1	9	16	36	133	133
Honolulu City.....	14	20	14	26	49	454	1,176	1,176	1,176
Honolulu County.....	4	7	8	1	1	19	24	133	133
Kauai County.....	2	2	1	1	1	13	13	133	133
Maui County.....	2	1	1	1	1	13	13	133	133
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone.....	1	1	4	9	4	28	95	69	133

Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested

Information regarding the personal characteristics of arrested persons presented here is derived from the annual reports prepared by city police. As was pointed out above, efforts have been initiated to broaden this series to cover the rural areas (see the section on "The Consultant Committee and Its Recommendations," p. 15). The figures include persons arrested and later released as well as those held for prosecution under a formal charge. Instructions also provide that all persons arrested be reported opposite the charge embracing the violation prompting their arrest, regardless of their age or the fact that some technical charge such as "wayward minor" may be formally filed.

Table 17.—Arrests by Age Groups, 1958: 1,586 Cities Over 2,500, Total Population 52,329,497

Offense charged	TOTAL	Age																	
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Not known
TOTAL	2,340,004	108,892	52,776	52,240	52,307	53,109	58,424	51,267	58,782	58,691	54,578	55,610	58,117	57,461	475,803	250,535	211,699	387,040	384
Criminal homicide:																			
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,303	17	19	14	20	57	69	71	70	74	68	64	369	303	291	231	158	297	1
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,195	12	7	29	30	45	10	33	31	40	12	31	180	165	145	85	62	152	.....
Robbery.....	11,968	980	637	830	662	1,080	1,060	911	801	711	606	629	2,403	1,837	1,637	389	197	215	2
Aggravated assault.....	25,824	670	393	599	678	707	732	769	819	817	867	841	4,259	3,878	3,390	2,283	1,070	2,322	.....
Other assaults.....	82,454	2,050	1,153	1,556	1,762	2,290	2,358	2,190	2,810	2,983	2,966	3,290	11,618	13,423	10,782	7,230	4,792	0,031	8
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	61,015	13,768	5,785	6,023	4,001	3,923	2,085	2,341	2,135	1,897	1,680	1,135	5,452	3,710	2,203	1,307	787	814	6
Larceny—Theft.....	118,325	28,581	9,088	10,576	8,211	6,468	4,647	3,547	3,008	2,784	2,350	2,225	9,033	7,500	5,735	4,233	3,312	6,091	30
Auto theft.....	30,240	5,018	5,095	5,308	3,331	2,053	1,491	1,052	703	663	495	332	1,485	1,018	638	311	181	103	12
Embezzlement and fraud.....	10,489	186	75	70	110	274	352	420	495	601	653	650	3,848	3,891	3,085	2,051	1,380	1,020	.....
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	5,504	685	287	370	358	303	286	221	202	183	140	141	609	618	411	260	210	203	.....
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	11,317	121	128	233	283	375	396	412	407	260	183	134	2,068	1,088	1,442	513	606	630	.....
Forcible rape.....	3,690	108	123	214	237	297	289	241	213	201	180	113	630	351	239	121	85	96	.....
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	17,482	27	25	46	97	201	483	492	700	910	940	907	3,802	2,930	2,142	1,312	633	1,128	2
Other sex offenses (includes statutory rape).....	24,617	1,618	867	923	859	804	852	810	901	966	855	816	3,696	3,001	2,181	1,720	1,161	2,078	4
Narcotic drug laws.....	9,883	43	11	100	183	280	317	434	416	480	525	501	2,893	1,770	892	445	312	384	.....
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	18,611	726	610	819	857	899	838	720	812	700	712	658	2,781	2,217	1,832	1,155	896	1,233	.....
Offenses against family and children.....	23,704	104	39	69	95	122	513	573	789	877	683	926	1,953	1,869	3,556	2,301	1,381	1,501	2
Liquor laws.....	52,707	711	1,337	2,055	1,191	4,514	4,171	3,353	1,029	1,041	928	981	4,180	4,592	4,831	4,059	3,820	5,216	2
Driving while intoxicated.....	102,219	111	18	188	403	857	1,271	1,685	2,406	2,648	2,951	2,885	13,795	15,400	15,613	13,900	11,288	17,077	2
Disorderly conduct.....	281,997	9,138	4,023	6,398	7,316	10,611	10,019	9,455	10,572	9,883	8,024	8,581	49,295	39,413	33,103	25,111	10,331	20,040	20
Drunk/ness.....	908,057	655	968	2,210	3,855	6,052	7,812	8,855	12,855	13,174	13,610	14,093	80,088	110,608	131,874	129,001	125,630	210,011	7
Vagrancy.....	88,351	765	675	1,409	1,739	2,762	2,362	1,970	2,210	1,042	1,009	1,890	8,250	6,650	10,205	9,912	9,491	21,182	.....
Gambling.....	61,516	91	107	129	245	481	611	770	1,115	1,202	1,349	1,419	8,018	6,680	9,201	7,819	6,767	12,485	0
Suspicion.....	60,710	3,660	2,770	4,131	7,010	7,069	5,720	4,708	4,735	4,110	3,574	3,838	13,460	10,298	7,297	5,068	3,417	5,897	11
All other offenses.....	276,928	37,116	10,065	16,913	11,169	9,439	8,938	7,847	8,080	7,347	7,011	7,108	29,887	27,029	21,783	18,181	13,077	23,765	11

Table 13.—Number and Percentage of Arrests of Persons Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 Years of Age, 1958: 1,586 cities over 2,500, total population 52,329,497

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percentage			
	TOTAL	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25
TOTAL	2,340,094	284,215	480,015	693,634	12.1	19.7	29.3
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,303	170	317	595	5.6	13.8	23.7
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,166	78	202	358	6.7	17.3	30.7
Robbery.....	14,988	3,415	6,496	9,429	22.8	43.4	63.0
Aggravated assault.....	25,924	2,340	4,399	8,016	9.1	17.8	31.0
Other assaults.....	82,454	6,323	13,578	23,543	7.9	16.5	31.0
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	61,045	30,460	39,708	46,766	49.9	63.0	76.6
Larceny— theft.....	113,325	57,388	72,051	82,418	48.5	60.9	69.7
Auto theft.....	30,240	19,326	27,892	28,929	64.1	79.3	87.2
Embezzlement and fraud.....	19,489	477	1,522	3,924	2.4	7.8	20.1
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	3,504	1,700	2,510	3,195	30.9	45.6	58.0
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	11,317	797	1,950	3,840	6.8	17.2	33.9
Forcible rape.....	3,690	682	1,569	2,249	18.5	41.0	61.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	17,482	195	1,431	5,104	1.1	8.2	29.2
Other sex offenses (includes statutory rape).....	24,517	4,297	6,826	10,384	17.4	37.5	42.3
Narcotic drug laws.....	9,863	376	1,447	3,459	3.8	14.7	35.1
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	15,611	3,072	5,722	8,494	16.5	29.7	45.6
Offenses against family and children.....	23,701	9,224	1,759	3,345	1.2	7.6	12.6
Liquor laws.....	32,707	9,494	21,565	23,537	18.0	40.9	59.5
Driving while intoxicated.....	102,919	37,518	4,434	15,044	6	4.3	14.7
Disorderly conduct.....	231,997	77,765	37,833	86,038	9.8	21.3	34.1
Drunkenn.....	905,957	7,744	31,027	82,408	1.9	3.4	8.4
Vagrancy.....	59,351	4,888	11,711	19,671	5.2	13.3	22.3
Gambling.....	61,546	371	2,446	7,531	.9	4.0	12.2
Suspicion.....	95,740	17,582	35,234	51,172	18.2	38.4	52.9
All other offenses.....	276,999	14,282	110,276	159,792	30.4	39.9	50.5

Table 19.—Arrest Trends 1957-58: 1,238 Cities Over 2,500 in Population, Total Population 43,688,633

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested					
	Under 18 years of age			Total all ages		
	1957	1958	Percent change	1957	1958	Percent change
TOTAL	223,421	241,469	+8.1	1,908,862	1,955,021	+2.5
Criminal homicide:						
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	103	97	-5.8	1,874	1,894	+1.0
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	58	61	+5.2	823	911	+10.5
Robbery.....	2,641	2,685	+1.7	10,954	12,023	+9.8
Aggravated assault.....	1,899	1,838	-3.2	20,394	21,149	+3.7
Other assaults.....	4,732	5,429	+14.7	28,824	32,136	+11.5
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	23,989	25,753	+7.4	49,865	50,308	+1.0
Larceny— theft.....	45,414	48,678	+7.2	20,595	100,230	+10.6
Auto theft.....	17,880	16,539	-7.4	28,022	25,452	-9.1
Embezzlement and fraud.....	377	422	+11.9	14,332	17,115	+17.8
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	1,082	1,448	+33.8	3,328	4,337	+29.3
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	583	641	+9.9	7,646	9,310	+21.9
Forcible rape.....	782	461	(3)	3,788	2,703	-27.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	116	153	+31.9	14,691	14,371	-2.2
Other sex offenses (includes statutory rape).....	3,193	3,630	(3)	21,126	21,583	+2.1
Narcotic drug laws.....	238	312	+31.1	7,946	8,285	+4.4
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	2,346	2,598	+10.7	14,426	15,487	+7.3
Offenses against family and children.....	293	274	-6.5	21,222	21,517	+1.4
Liquor laws.....	6,985	8,195	+17.3	39,637	41,699	+5.2
Driving while intoxicated.....	530	502	-5.3	9,459	9,829	+3.9
Disorderly conduct.....	24,211	24,003	-0.9	21,027	13,432	-36.1
Drunkenness.....	5,223	6,204	+19.0	24,027	24,628	+2.5
Vagrancy.....	3,765	4,141	+10.0	14,867	14,844	-0.2
Gambling.....	1,522	477	-68.7	43,199	44,046	+1.9
Suspicion.....	14,004	14,429	+3.1	78,823	84,117	+6.7
All other offenses.....	62,298	72,167	+15.8	231,257	236,073	+2.1

¹ Arrests of persons under 18 years of age increased 12.6 percent in 908 cities under 25,000 and 7.1 percent in 330 cities over 25,000 in population.
² Rape and other sex offense figures for 1957 and 1958 are not comparable individually since beginning in 1958 statutory rape previously included as rape was included as other sex offenses. Combining these classes, rape and other sex offenses increased 3.0 percent among the youths and decreased 2.5 percent in the total for all ages.

Table 20.—Distribution of Arrests by Sex, 1958: 1,586 Cities Over 2,500, Total Population 52,329,497

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
TOTAL	2,340,004	2,091,585	248,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:						
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,303	1,844	459	.1	.1	.2
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,166	1,055	111	(?)	.1	(?)
Robbery.....	14,968	14,296	672	.6	.7	.3
Aggravated assault.....	25,824	21,709	4,055	1.1	1.0	1.6
Other assaults.....	82,454	74,562	7,892	3.5	3.6	3.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	61,045	59,572	1,473	2.6	2.8	.6
Larceny—theft.....	118,325	101,346	16,979	5.1	4.8	6.8
Auto theft.....	30,240	29,282	958	1.3	1.4	.4
Embezzlement and fraud.....	19,489	16,799	2,780	.8	.8	1.1
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	5,504	5,078	426	.2	.2	.2
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	11,317	9,612	1,705	.5	.5	.7
Forcible rape.....	3,680	3,680	—	.2	.2	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	17,482	5,412	12,070	.7	.3	4.9
Other sex offenses (includes statutory raps).....	24,517	19,595	4,922	1.0	.9	2.0
Narcotic drug laws.....	9,983	8,249	1,614	.4	.4	.6
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	15,611	17,673	936	.7	.8	.4
Offenses against family and children.....	25,701	21,671	2,030	1.0	1.0	.8
Liquor laws.....	52,707	44,634	8,033	2.3	2.1	3.2
Driving while intoxicated.....	102,219	94,782	5,437	4.4	4.6	3.2
Disorderly conduct.....	231,897	239,582	42,415	12.1	11.5	17.1
Drunkenness.....	908,957	841,440	67,517	35.9	40.2	27.2
Vagrancy.....	98,351	81,637	6,714	3.8	3.9	2.7
Gambling.....	61,546	55,459	6,087	2.6	2.7	2.5
Suspicion.....	96,740	86,730	10,010	4.1	4.1	4.0
All other offenses.....	276,995	233,874	43,124	11.8	11.2	17.4

1 Because of rounding the sum of the individual classifications may not add to precisely 100.0 percent.
 2 Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Table 21.—Arrests by Race, 1958, 1,586 Cities Over 2,500, Total Population 52,329,497

Offense charged	TOTAL	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chi- nese	Japa- nese	All others
TOTAL	2,340,004	1,583,070	696,209	43,128	1,252	296	16,051
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,303	840	1,427	8	2	2	24
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	1,166	904	243	1			1
Robbery.....	14,968	6,732	8,034	72	7		123
Aggravated assault.....	25,824	9,073	16,389	75	5	2	126
Other assaults.....	82,454	45,840	35,733	311	28	4	540
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	61,045	41,754	18,623	343	27	1	297
Larceny—theft.....	119,323	80,202	36,642	678	37	13	243
Auto theft.....	30,240	21,091	6,135	27	31	2	149
Embezzlement and fraud.....	19,489	15,618	3,782	48	1	1	9
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	3,504	3,666	1,765	23	1		49
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	11,317	9,580	1,633	52	9	3	20
Forcible rape.....	3,680	1,821	1,797	9			31
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	17,482	9,194	7,886	110	20	7	296
Other sex offenses (includes statu- tory rape).....	24,517	17,079	7,058	105	14	8	253
Narcotic drug laws.....	9,863	3,807	5,740	17	34	4	221
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.....	18,611	8,678	9,633	86	13	4	167
Offenses against family and children.....	23,701	15,118	8,323	71	2		137
Liquor laws.....	12,707	34,158	17,877	453	21	10	128
Driving while intoxicated.....	102,219	84,646	16,068	1,008	16	16	471
Disorderly conduct.....	281,897	161,721	113,171	2,301	83	17	2,704
Drunkenness.....	908,937	673,864	198,051	33,017	297	12	6,573
Vagrancy.....	68,351	64,665	20,980	1,929	97	24	288
Gambling.....	61,546	13,800	46,767	3	341	6	607
Suspicion.....	96,740	63,231	32,711	579	42	10	167
All other offenses.....	278,988	193,254	80,635	1,624	99	26	1,360

Police Employee Data

Table 22.—Number of Police Department Employees Killed, 1957, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups

[3,781 cities, total population 102,324,229]

Geographic division	TOTAL		Population group					
			Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
	Number	Rate per 5,000,000 inhabitants	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total number.....	45		21	2	2	5	6	9
Rate per 5,000,000 inhabitants.....	2.2		2.7	0.5	0.9	2.0	2.2	3.7
New England.....	2	1.4			1	1		
Middle Atlantic.....	9	1.9					1	1
East North Central.....	9	1.9	5			2	1	1
West North Central.....	4	2.5	2				1	1
South Atlantic.....	4	1.5	2	1				1
East South Central.....	3	3.1	1					2
West South Central.....	5	2.6		1		2	1	1
Mountain.....								
Pacific.....	9	3.9	4		1		2	2

Police employee data traditionally collected annually as of April 30 is presented here for 1958. Obviously, the average figures shown are not intended to serve as suggested police strength for any particular community. They merely reflect the police personnel situation as it was on April 30.

Table 23.—Civilian Police Department Employees, 1958 Percentage of Total, by Population Group

Population Group:	Percentage civilian employees
Total, all cities.....	8.6
Group I (over 250,000).....	9.1
(Over 1,000,000).....	7.2
(750,000-1,000,000).....	10.5
(500,000-750,000).....	11.2
(250,000-500,000).....	12.8
Group II (100,000-250,000).....	10.9
Group III (50,000-100,000).....	9.1
Group IV (25,000-50,000).....	6.7
Group V (10,000-25,000).....	5.5
Group VI (2,500-10,000).....	7.5

Table 24.—Full-time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Number and Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups

[3,781 cities, total population 102,324,229]

Geographic division	TOTAL	Population group					
		Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
TOTAL:							
Number of police employees.....	182,063	82,069	20,196	17,509	17,329	18,150	15,915
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
New England:							
Number of police employees.....	14,398	3,034	3,782	2,696	2,586	1,614	686
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	2.0	4.0	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3
Middle Atlantic:							
Number of police employees.....	54,188	36,497	3,307	3,613	3,290	4,117	3,394
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	2.3	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3
East North Central:							
Number of police employees.....	39,478	22,600	3,037	3,574	3,614	3,694	2,937
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
West North Central:							
Number of police employees.....	10,931	4,829	1,150	871	1,006	1,399	1,676
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
South Atlantic:¹							
Number of police employees.....	19,780	7,499	3,173	2,543	2,008	2,073	2,482
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.8	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6
East South Central:							
Number of police employees.....	6,382	1,672	1,371	461	894	884	1,100
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
West South Central:							
Number of police employees.....	11,643	5,032	1,638	1,041	1,217	1,416	1,299
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Mountain:							
Number of police employees.....	4,631	816	842	747	681	671	874
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3
Pacific:							
Number of police employees.....	20,639	11,090	1,874	1,983	2,083	2,222	1,367
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

Table 25.—Number of Cities Used in Tabulations Regarding Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, and Police Killed, 1957

Geographic Division	TOTAL	Population group					
		Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
TOTAL:							
Population represented.....	102,324,229	39,069,939	12,759,933	11,748,435	12,772,977	13,557,955	12,114,959
Number of cities.....	3,781	46	56	173	366	595	2,222
New England: Total population, 7,190,582.....	230	1	11	22	44	71	81
Middle Atlantic: Total population, 23,516,962.....	743	7	13	31	53	174	463
East North Central: Total population, 23,272,370.....	865	10	15	42	74	210	444
West North Central: Total population, 8,017,634.....	416	5	6	11	22	81	22
South Atlantic: Total population, 10,885,140.....	456	5	14	21	36	88	22
East South Central: Total population, 4,816,979.....	234	3	6	6	21	46	152
West South Central: Total population, 9,753,225.....	394	7	9	14	35	88	241
Mountain: Total population, 3,362,960.....	188	1	3	7	17	38	120
Pacific: Total population, 11,508,376.....	317	7	9	19	43	92	147

Table 26.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population

City	Number of police department employees			City	Number of police department employees		
	TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians		TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians
ALABAMA				CALIFORNIA—Continued			
Anniston.....	53	49	4	Pasadena.....	159	133	36
Bessemer.....	46	43	3	Pomona.....	76	65	15
Birmingham.....	443	392	51	Redlands.....	43	39	4
Dothan.....	40	40	—	Redondo Beach.....	25	20	5
Florence.....	34	34	—	Redwood City.....	48	45	3
Gadsden.....	103	91	12	Richmond.....	147	127	20
Huntsville.....	66	66	—	Riverside.....	113	98	15
Mobile.....	252	200	52	Sacramento.....	224	179	45
Montgomery.....	191	178	13	San Bernardino.....	175	159	17
Phenix City.....	29	29	—	San Diego.....	683	587	96
Prichard.....	43	43	—	San Francisco.....	1,600	1,297	303
Selma.....	38	38	—	San Jose.....	157	156	11
Tuscaloosa.....	79	76	3	San Leandro.....	34	34	—
ARIZONA				San Mateo.....	55	55	—
Mesa.....	33	32	1	Santa Ana.....	107	82	25
Phoenix.....	315	282	33	Santa Barbara.....	21	24	—
Tucson.....	152	133	19	Santa Clara.....	41	40	1
ARKANSAS				Santa Monica.....	172	131	41
El Dorado.....	21	21	—	Santa Rosa.....	27	23	4
Fort Smith.....	59	56	3	South Gate.....	72	67	5
Hot Springs.....	37	36	1	South San Francisco.....	20	18	2
Little Rock.....	154	146	8	Stockton.....	123	113	10
North Little Rock.....	70	70	—	Sunnyvale.....	45	40	5
Pine Bluff.....	28	25	3	Torrance.....	45	42	3
CALIFORNIA				Vallejo.....	67	54	13
Alameda.....	75	71	4	Ventura.....	43	42	1
Alhambra.....	91	78	13	West Covina.....	27	25	2
Anaheim.....	90	84	6	Whittier.....	45	43	2
Arcadia.....	58	48	10	COLORADO			
Bakersfield.....	165	125	40	Aurora.....	37	34	3
Baldwin Park.....	36	31	5	Boulder.....	173	151	22
Berkeley.....	153	144	9	Colorado Springs.....	178	158	20
Beverly Hills.....	81	74	7	Denver.....	516	463	153
Buena Park.....	31	24	7	Englewood.....	30	28	2
Burbank.....	156	136	20	Greely.....	34	32	2
Chula Vista.....	45	41	4	Pueblo.....	109	100	9
Compton.....	91	81	10	CONNECTICUT			
Concord.....	40	35	5	Bridgeport.....	469	357	112
Costa Mesa.....	38	34	4	Bristol.....	58	54	4
Culver City.....	57	53	4	Danbury.....	40	40	—
Daly City.....	37	31	6	East Hartford.....	66	61	5
El Cajon.....	28	28	—	Greenwich.....	136	121	15
Eureka.....	46	38	8	Hartford.....	446	397	49
Fresno.....	265	228	37	Meriden.....	44	41	3
Fullerton.....	75	75	—	Middletown.....	43	42	1
Gardena.....	42	38	4	New Britain.....	147	136	11
Glendale.....	162	140	22	New Haven.....	398	372	26
Hawthorne.....	44	40	4	New London.....	63	60	3
Hayward.....	64	58	6	Norwalk.....	107	103	4
Huntington Park.....	55	51	4	Norwich.....	51	49	2
Inglewood.....	86	71	15	Stamford.....	128	177	—
Long Beach.....	505	449	56	Stratford.....	64	61	3
Los Angeles.....	5,675	4,478	1,197	Torrington.....	26	25	1
Lynwood.....	36	33	3	Waterbury.....	263	237	26
Manhattan Beach.....	31	29	2	West Hartford.....	83	82	1
Menlo Park.....	29	27	2	West Haven.....	64	63	1
Modesto.....	57	46	11	DELAWARE			
Monrovia.....	37	34	3	Wilmington.....	260	224	36
Montebello.....	42	39	3	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Monterey Park.....	50	47	3	Washington.....	2,722	2,729	193
Mountain View.....	30	26	4				
National City.....	39	36	3				
Oakland.....	704	674	120				
Ontario.....	57	52	5				
Oxnard.....	46	41	5				
Palo Alto.....	57	54	3				

Table 26.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1953, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			City	Number of police department employees		
	TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians		TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians
FLORIDA				ILLINOIS—Con.			
Clearwater.....	79	66	12	Park Forest.....	17	17	4
Coral Gables.....	95	79	17	Park Ridge.....	17	17	1
Daytona Beach.....	63	56	7	Pekin.....	17	17	17
Fort Lauderdale.....	143	122	21	Peoria.....	46	46	3
Gainesville.....	50	43	7	Quincy.....	60	60	4
Hialeah.....	163	151	12	Rock Island.....	132	132	8
Hollywood.....	49	37	12	Rockford.....	38	38	2
Jacksonville.....	433	370	63	Skokie.....	115	115	15
Key West.....	37	37	6	Springfield.....	100	100	4
Lakeland.....	96	61	35	Urbana.....	21	21	4
Miami.....	847	618	229	Waukegan.....	24	24	4
Miami Beach.....	258	195	63	Wilmette.....	4	4	4
North Miami.....	46	35	11				
Orlando.....	123	115	8	INDIANA			
Panama City.....	44	36	8	Anderson.....	7	7	9
Pensacola.....	11	10	1	Bloomington.....	35	35	3
Sarasota.....	4	4	4	East Chicago.....	16	16	5
St. Petersburg.....	150	130	20	Elkhart.....	4	4	3
Tallahassee.....	12	12	12	Evansville.....	192	192	12
Tampa.....	347	270	77	Fort Wayne.....	122	122	24
West Palm Beach.....	115	98	17	Gary.....	142	142	10
				Hammond.....	102	102	91
GEORGIA				Indianapolis.....	102	102	1
Albany.....	51	46	5	Kokomo.....	1	1	1
Athens.....	40	38	2	Lafayette.....	1	1	1
Atlanta.....	76	63	13	Marion.....	50	50	12
Augusta.....	152	136	16	Michigan City.....	55	55	6
Columbus.....	137	126	11	Mishawaka.....	14	14	10
Decatur.....	199	181	18	Muncie.....	14	14	10
East Point.....	42	41	1	New Albany.....	14	14	6
La Grange.....	42	41	1	Richmond.....	14	14	10
Macon.....	153	138	15	South Bend.....	9	9	2
Marietta.....	1	1	1	Terre Haute.....	1	1	1
Rome.....	37	32	5				
Savannah.....	372	312	60	IOWA			
Valdosta.....	37	32	5	Ames.....	13	13	1
				Burlington.....	16	16	16
IDAHO				Cedar Rapids.....	16	16	16
Boise.....	59	52	7	Clinton.....	16	16	16
Idaho Falls.....	60	51	9	Council Bluffs.....	16	16	16
Pocatello.....	49	42	7	Davenport.....	16	16	16
				Des Moines.....	16	16	16
ILLINOIS				Dubuque.....	16	16	16
Alton.....	45	44	1	Fort Dodge.....	16	16	16
Aurora.....	71	67	4	Iowa City.....	16	16	16
Belleville.....	38	37	1	Mason City.....	16	16	16
Berwyn.....	32	32	1	Ottumwa.....	16	16	16
Bloomington.....	46	40	6	Stacy City.....	16	16	16
Champaign.....	10, 115	9, 395	418	Waterloo.....	16	16	16
Chicago.....	43	41	2				
Chicago Heights.....	43	41	2	KANSAS			
Cicero.....	32	32	1	Hutchinson.....	14	14	14
Danville.....	31	31	1	Kansas City.....	14	14	14
Decatur.....	31	31	1	Lawrence.....	14	14	14
Des Plaines.....	31	31	1	Salina.....	14	14	14
East St. Louis.....	31	31	1	Topeka.....	14	14	14
Elgin.....	31	31	1	Wichita.....	14	14	14
Elmhurst.....	31	31	1				
Evanston.....	136	113	23	KENTUCKY			
Fresport.....	33	33	1	Ashland.....	10	10	10
Galesburg.....	33	33	1	Covington.....	10	10	10
Granite City.....	31	31	1	Lexington.....	10	10	10
Joliet.....	31	31	1	Louisville.....	10	10	10
Kankakee.....	31	31	1	Newport.....	10	10	10
Marywood.....	31	31	1	Owensboro.....	10	10	10
Moline.....	31	31	1	Paducah.....	10	10	10
Oak Park.....	31	31	1				

Table 26.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958.
Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			City	Number of police department employees		
	TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians		TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians
LOUISIANA				MICHIGAN—Con.			
Alexandria.....	59	38	1	Battle Creek.....			11
Baton Rouge.....	233	211	24	Bay City.....	2,328	67	5
Bossier City.....	22	22		Benton Harbor.....	33	33	3
Lafayette.....	46	46		Birmingham.....	3,223	31	3
Lake Charles.....	36	35	1	Dearborn.....	2,202	18	18
Monroe.....	42	30	12	Detroit.....	4,426	4,426	452
New Orleans.....	1,136	1,063	73	East Detroit.....	42	42	1
Shreveport.....	208	186	22	East Lansing.....	1,411	1	1
MAINE				Ferdale.....			4
Auburn.....	26	26		Flint.....	2,222	2	4
Bangor.....	59	45	10	Garden City.....	2,222	2	3
Lewiston.....	60	56	4	Grand Rapids.....	2,222	2	3
Portland.....	124	108	16	Hamtramck.....	2,222	2	3
South Portland.....	31	31		Hazel Park.....	115	103	12
MARYLAND				Highland Park.....			4
Annapolis.....	39	39		Inkster.....	12	12	1
Baltimore.....	3,064	2,800	264	Jackson.....	102	102	24
Cumberland.....	66	60	6	Kalamazoo.....	149	142	7
Hagerstown.....	58	54	4	Lansing.....	2,222	2	3
MASSACHUSETTS				Lincoln Park.....			3
Arlington.....	87	73	9	Livonia.....	2,222	2	3
Attleboro.....	40	39	1	Midland.....	2,222	2	3
Belmont.....	43	40	3	Monroe.....	2,222	2	3
Beverly.....	57	57		Mount Clemens.....	2,222	2	3
Boston.....	3,034	2,828	208	Muskegon.....	2,222	2	3
Braintree.....	48	45	3	Oak Park.....	2,222	2	3
Brockton.....	101	96	5	Pontiac.....	130	111	19
Brookline.....	145	137	8	Port Huron.....	65	47	18
Cambridge.....	240	230	10	Roseville.....	42	37	5
Chelsea.....	75	70	5	Royal Oak.....	2,222	2	3
Chicopee.....	66	63	3	Saginaw.....	124	143	11
Everett.....	113	110	3	St. Clair Shores.....	37	31	4
Fall River.....	256	239	17	Wyandotte.....	70	60	10
Fitchburg.....	74	67	7	MINNESOTA			
Framlingham.....	46	45	1	Austin.....	34	33	1
Gloucester.....	51	49	2	Duluth.....	135	117	18
Haverhill.....	74	72	2	Minneapolis.....	2,222	2	3
Holyoke.....	115	113	2	Richfield.....	2,222	2	3
Lawrence.....	142	133	9	Rochester.....	2,222	2	3
Leominster.....	32	30	2	St. Cloud.....	2,222	2	3
Lowell.....	173	164	9	St. Louis Park.....	2,222	2	3
Lynn.....	188	173	9	St. Paul.....	453	424	41
Malden.....	118	118		Winona.....	9	9	
Medford.....	110	105	5	MISSISSIPPI			
Melrose.....	49	47	2	Biloxi.....	34	34	
Methuen.....	29	29		Greenville.....	46	40	6
Natick.....	35	34	1	Gulfport.....	31	30	1
New Bedford.....	233	130	13	Hattiesburg.....	35	33	2
Northampton.....	39	39		Jackson.....	178	150	28
Peabody.....	43	42	1	Laurel.....	31	30	1
Pittsfield.....	87	82	5	Meridian.....	31	31	9
Quincy.....	163	158	5	Natchez.....	33	33	
Revere.....	84	79	5	Vicksburg.....	33	33	
Salem.....	82	76	6	MISSOURI			
Somerville.....	166	166		Columbia.....	44	40	4
Springfield.....	372	359	13	Independence.....	39	39	
Taunton.....	64	61	3	Jefferson City.....	31	31	
Waltham.....	94	90	4	Joplin.....	50	37	13
Watertown.....	76	70	6	Kansas City.....	794	624	170
Weymouth.....	72	70	2	Kirkwood.....	34	32	2
Woburn.....	35	35		Sedalia.....	33	33	
Worcester.....	403	362	41	Springfield.....	100	94	6
MICHIGAN				St. Joseph.....	101	92	9
Allan Park.....	42	42		St. Louis.....	2,527	1,071	556
Ann Arbor.....	89	80	9	University City.....	51	49	2
				Webster Groves.....	26	23	3

Table 26.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			City	Number of police department employees		
	TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians		TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians
MONTANA				NEW YORK			
Billings.....	67	63	4	Albany.....	373	371	102
Butte.....	40	38	2	Amsterdam.....	44	42	2
Great Falls.....	54	51	3	Auburn.....	61	58	3
Missoula.....	34	29	5	Binghamton.....	135	125	10
NEBRASKA				Buffalo.....	1,332	1,354	168
Grand Island.....	35	34	1	Elmira.....	98	97	1
Hastings.....	29	27	2	Freeport.....	52	48	4
Lincoln.....	123	99	23	Hempstead.....	72	56	6
Omaha.....	412	366	46	Irondequoit.....	31	31	.....
NEVADA				Ithaca.....	44	39	1
Las Vegas.....	144	110	34	Jamestown.....	74	67	1
Reno.....	167	84	83	Kingston.....	65	64	2
NEW HAMPSHIRE				Lackawanna.....	72	70	2
Concord.....	44	41	3	Lockport.....	45	42	1
Manchester.....	117	112	5	Long Beach.....	48	47	1
Nashua.....	51	46	5	Mount Vernon.....	171	159	12
NEW JERSEY				New Rochelle.....	151	139	12
Atlantic City.....	207	173	34	New York.....	24,217	23,679	1,139
Bayonne.....	172	161	11	Newburgh.....	55	55	.....
Belleville.....	67	64	3	Niagara Falls.....	176	167	9
Bloomfield.....	91	88	3	North Tonawanda.....	35	34	1
Camden.....	249	207	42	Poughkeepsie.....	74	71	3
Clifton.....	102	97	5	Rochester.....	345	482	64
East Orange.....	153	152	1	Rockville Centre.....	49	48	1
Elizabeth.....	252	281	11	Rome.....	58	51	7
Englewood.....	60	58	2	Schenectady.....	139	149	10
Fair Lawn.....	45	40	5	Syracuse.....	423	284	49
Garfield.....	45	45	.....	Troy.....	213	156	57
Hackensack.....	70	67	3	Utica.....	179	169	10
Hamilton.....	78	74	4	Watertown.....	53	51	2
Hoboken.....	152	152	.....	White Plains.....	162	155	7
Irvington.....	99	91	8	Yonkers.....	340	308	32
Jersey City.....	969	822	177	NORTH CAROLINA			
Kearny.....	112	111	.....	Asheville.....	91	86	5
Linden.....	102	102	.....	Burlington.....	54	49	5
Long Branch.....	52	50	2	Charlotte.....	274	243	31
Mt. Pleasant.....	47	47	.....	Durham.....	111	111	11
Montclair.....	94	89	5	Fayetteville.....	74	74	11
New Brunswick.....	76	76	.....	Gastonia.....	38	38	.....
Newark.....	1,427	1,353	94	Goldsboro.....	36	35	1
North Bergen.....	105	95	10	Greensboro.....	182	170	12
Nutley.....	47	45	2	High Point.....	27	28	9
Orange.....	79	77	2	Kannapolis.....	23	26	.....
Passaic.....	120	120	.....	Raleigh.....	129	112	16
Paterson.....	306	288	18	Rocky Mount.....	57	49	9
Pennsauken.....	35	33	2	Wilmington.....	37	71	17
Perth Amboy.....	97	93	4	Wilson.....	37	34	3
Plainfield.....	90	80	10	Winston-Salem.....	174	160	14
Rahway.....	32	48	4	NORTH DAKOTA			
Ridgewood.....	35	35	.....	Fargo.....	74	65	9
Teaneck.....	51	51	.....	Grand Forks.....	9	31	23
Trenton.....	272	248	24	Minot.....	9	35	23
Union.....	77	76	1	OHIO			
Union City.....	119	110	9	Akron.....	297	279	19
West New York.....	89	89	.....	Alliance.....	26	26	.....
West Orange.....	77	75	2	Ashtabula.....	27	27	2
Woodbridge.....	86	85	1	Barberton.....	37	34	3
NEW MEXICO				Canton.....	135	148	17
Albuquerque.....	211	181	30	Chillicothe.....	93	92	1
Carlsbad.....	25	21	4	Cincinnati.....	179	1,825	252
Boswell.....	34	34	.....	Cleveland.....	71	67	4
Santa Fe.....	34	33	1	Cleveland Heights.....	65	59	11
				Columbus.....	37	35	2
				Cuyahoga Falls.....	37	35	2
				Dayton.....	374	328	46

Table 26.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			City	Number of police department employees		
	TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians		TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians
OHIO—Continued				PENNSYLVANIA—Continued			
East Cleveland.....	68	61	7	New Kensington.....	42	42	
East Liverpool.....	19	19		Norristown.....	48	48	
Elyria.....	46	46		Philadelphia.....	5,691	5,129	562
Euclid.....	66	64	2	Pittsburgh.....	1,495	1,450	45
Findlay.....	34	25	6	Pottstown.....	36	30	
Garfield Heights.....	30	29	1	Reading.....	172	151	21
Hamilton.....	96	93	3	Scranton.....	185	173	12
Kettering.....	22	21	1	Sharon.....	51	48	3
Lakewood.....	68	64	4	Upper Darby.....	152	139	13
Lancaster.....	27	26	1	Washington.....	34	33	1
Lima.....	62	57	5	West Mifflin.....	17	15	2
Lorain.....	61	60	1	Wilkes-Barre.....	97	94	3
Mansfield.....	56	54	2	Wilkinsburg.....	33	31	2
Maple Heights.....	32	31	1	Williamsport.....	55	54	1
Marion.....	35	33	2	York.....	86	82	4
Massillon.....	23	22	1				
Middletown.....	67	64	3	RHODE ISLAND			
Newark.....	48	45	3	Cranston.....	95	95	
Norwood.....	45	43	2	East Providence.....	77	75	2
Parma.....	55	46	9	Newport.....	83	82	1
Portsmouth.....	60	57	3	Pawtucket.....	154	146	8
Sandusky.....	34	33	1	Providence.....	880	528	352
Shaker Heights.....	59	56	3	Warwick.....	73	69	4
South Euclid.....	27	25	2	Woonsocket.....	96	92	4
Springfield.....	101	92	9				
Steubenville.....	45	44	1	SOUTH CAROLINA			
Toledo.....	450	409	41	Charleston.....	140	132	8
Upper Arlington.....	20	20		Columbia.....	160	147	13
Warren.....	64	61	3	Greenville.....	128	116	12
Youngstown.....	297	273	24	Rock Hill.....	49	45	4
Zanesville.....	35	35		Spartanburg.....	87	70	17
OKLAHOMA				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Bartlesville.....	34	32	2	Rapid City.....	37	33	4
Enid.....	51	44	7	Sioux Falls.....	66	61	5
Lawton.....	43	41	2				
Midwest City.....	21	21		TENNESSEE			
Muskogee.....	52	50	2	Chattanooga.....	196	186	10
Norman.....	27	26	1	Jackson.....	47	47	
Oklahoma City.....	353	312	41	Johnson City.....	34	33	1
Ponca City.....	32	29	3	Knoxville.....	213	170	43
Shawnee.....	50	30	20	Memphis.....	644	536	108
Stillwater.....	24	23	1	Nashville.....	341	309	32
Tulsa.....	271	246	25	Oak Ridge.....	35	35	
OREGON				TEXAS			
Eugene.....	67	52	15	Abilene.....	97	86	11
Portland.....	759	647	112	Amarillo.....	174	144	30
Salem.....	73	58	15	Austin.....	236	184	52
PENNSYLVANIA				Baytown.....	30	28	2
Abington.....	51	51		Beaumont.....	124	117	7
Aliquippa.....	31	30	1	Birmingham.....	20	16	4
Allentown.....	134	124	10	Birmingham.....	48	42	6
Altoona.....	104	92	12	Bryan.....	37	36	1
Bethlehem.....	83	85	2	Corpus Christi.....	166	150	16
Cheltenham.....	43	42	1	Dallas.....	1,077	897	180
Chester.....	95	71	24	Denton.....	30	30	
Easton.....	52	50	2	El Paso.....	242	208	34
Erie.....	196	179	17	Fort Worth.....	575	523	52
Harrisburg.....	146	142	4	Galveston.....	98	83	15
Haverford.....	52	49	3	Garland.....	25	24	1
Hazleton.....	32	32		Grand Prairie.....	35	33	2
Johnstown.....	100	84	16	Hartlingen.....	37	36	1
Lancaster.....	85	78	7	Houston.....	1,023	849	174
Lebanon.....	39	39		Irving.....	28	28	
Lower Merion.....	31	124	7	Kingsville.....	20	20	
McKeesport.....	108	75	33				
Mount Lebanon.....	33	31	2				
New Castle.....	61	57	4				

Table 26.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			City	Number of police department employees		
	TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians		TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians
TEXAS—Con.				WASHINGTON—Continued			
Laredo.....	53	52	1	Bremerton.....	33	45	8
Longview.....	37	35	2	Everett.....	273	56	3
Lubbock.....	164	154	10	Seattle.....	2,719	767	105
Marshall.....	32	29	4	Spokane.....	244	210	34
McAllen.....	18	17	1	Tacoma.....	246	235	21
Midland.....	82	67	15	Vancouver.....	33	34	1
Odessa.....	96	90	6	Walla Walla.....	134	34	—
Orange.....	30	30	—	Yakima.....	4	4	—
Pasadena.....	40	37	3	WEST VIRGINIA			
Port Arthur.....	70	70	—	Charleston.....	15	121	7
San Angelo.....	55	55	—	Clarksburg.....	31	36	1
San Antonio.....	597	492	105	Huntington.....	105	105	17
Sherman.....	29	29	1	Morgantown.....	133	15	8
Temple.....	32	32	—	Parkersburg.....	44	38	6
Texarkana.....	31	28	3	Wheeling.....	24	25	1
Texas City.....	37	33	4	WISCONSIN			
Tyler.....	57	54	3	Appleton.....	—	53	—
University Park.....	23	23	—	Beloit.....	22	—	3
Waco.....	109	103	6	Eau Claire.....	22	20	10
Wichita Falls.....	94	87	7	Fond du Lac.....	42	42	3
UTAH				Green Bay.....	42	41	4
Ogden.....	73	58	15	Janesville.....	42	41	1
Provo.....	34	32	2	Kenosha.....	91	82	8
Salt Lake City.....	316	267	49	La Crosse.....	24	24	5
VERMONT				Madison.....	15	152	24
Burlington.....	50	44	6	Manitowoc.....	45	45	2
VIRGINIA				Milwaukee.....	1,277	1,524	134
Alexandria.....	124	109	15	Oshkosh.....	27	27	1
Arlington.....	183	166	17	Racine.....	132	127	5
Charlottesville.....	44	43	1	Sheboygan.....	43	43	1
Danville.....	77	71	6	Superior.....	43	44	—
Hampton.....	69	63	6	Wausau.....	44	43	1
Lynchburg.....	77	72	5	Wauwatosa.....	103	63	13
Newport News.....	74	68	6	West Allis.....	—	—	—
Norfolk.....	385	357	28	WYOMING			
Petersburg.....	49	44	5	Casper.....	53	32	1
Portsmouth.....	104	92	12	Cheyenne.....	—	—	9
Richmond.....	443	389	54	HAWAII			
Roanoke.....	123	119	4	Honolulu City.....	58	42	96
Warwick.....	43	38	5				
WASHINGTON							
Bellingham.....	43	40	3				

**Table 27.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958,
Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000**

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
ALABAMA		ARKANSAS		CALIFORNIA—Continued	
Albertville.....	9	Arkadelphia.....	5	Chowchilla.....	8
Alexander City.....	17	Ashdown.....	2	Claremont.....	13
Aliceville.....	3	Batesville.....	6	Clovis.....	9
Andalusia.....	13	Blytheville.....	17	Couchella.....	5
Athens.....	16	Camden.....	17	Coalinga.....	12
Atmore.....	9	Clarksville.....	3	Colton.....	25
Attalla.....	11	Conway.....	8	Colusa.....	5
Auburn.....	13	Crossett.....	6	Corcoran.....	10
Bay Minette.....	5	Dermott.....	2	Corning.....	4
Boaz.....	5	Dumas.....	3	Corona.....	21
Brewton.....	7	Eudora.....	3	Coronado.....	23
Brundidge.....	3	Fayetteville.....	20	Covina.....	27
Chickasaw.....	12	Forrest City.....	11	Davis.....	22
Childersburg.....	7	Hamburg.....	3	Delano.....	21
Cullman.....	13	Harrison.....	5	Dinuba.....	10
Decatur.....	32	Helena.....	11	El Centro.....	31
Demopolis.....	9	Hope.....	10	El Cerrito.....	27
Elba.....	4	Malvern.....	10	El Monte.....	27
Enterprise.....	12	Marianna.....	6	El Segundo.....	43
Evergreen.....	4	Marked Tree.....	3	Emeryville.....	28
Fairfield.....	21	McGehee.....	4	Escondido.....	19
Fairhope.....	6	Mena.....	4	Exeter.....	5
Fayette.....	7	Monticello.....	3	Fairfax.....	6
Florala.....	7	Morrilton.....	5	Fairfield.....	15
Fort Payne.....	12	Newport.....	9	Fillmore.....	6
Geneva.....	8	Osceola.....	6	Fontana.....	21
Greenville.....	9	Paragould.....	11	Fort Bragg.....	7
Guntersville.....	8	Paris.....	2	Gilroy.....	10
Hartselle.....	7	Piggott.....	2	Glendora.....	3
Homewood.....	19	Pocahontas.....	3	Grass Valley.....	5
Jacksonville.....	6	Prescott.....	5	Gridley.....	9
Jasper.....	15	Rogers.....	5	Hanford.....	20
Leeds.....	6	Russellville.....	6	Headsburz.....	9
Lipscomb.....	4	Searcy.....	5	Hemet.....	8
Marion.....	4	Siloam Springs.....	3	Hermosa Beach.....	25
Mountain Brook.....	16	Springdale.....	11	Hillsborough.....	14
Northport.....	11	Stamps.....	1	Hollister.....	11
Oneonta.....	6	Stuttgart.....	9	Huntington Beach.....	21
Opelika.....	20	Texarkana.....	23	Indio.....	21
Opp.....	7	Tcumann.....	3	La Habra.....	21
Piedmont.....	6	Van Buren.....	6	La Mesa.....	28
Prattville.....	6	Walnut Ridge.....	6	La Verne.....	8
Rainbow.....	5	Warren.....	5	Laguna Beach.....	20
Sheffield.....	19	West Helena.....	4	Larkspur.....	4
Sylacauga.....	20	West Memphis.....	18	Lindsay.....	5
Talladega.....	22	Wynne.....	5	Livermore.....	21
Tallassee.....	6			Lodi.....	30
Tarrant City.....	8	CALIFORNIA		Lompoc.....	13
Troy.....	10	Albany.....	23	Los Banos.....	11
Tuscumbia.....	13	Alturas.....	4	Los Gatos.....	11
Tuskegee.....	10	Antioch.....	20	Madera.....	23
Union Springs.....	4	Arcata.....	12	Manteca.....	11
Wetumpka.....	5	Atherton.....	13	Martinez.....	15
		Atwater.....	7	Marysville.....	24
		Auburn.....	8	Maywood.....	23
		Azusa.....	8	Merced.....	34
		Banning.....	31	Mill Valley.....	11
		Burston.....	20	Millbrae.....	12
		Beaumont.....	7	Montclair.....	10
		Bell.....	28	Monterey.....	41
		Belmont.....	15	Napa.....	28
		Benicia.....	9	Needles.....	8
		Bishop.....	7	Nevada City.....	4
		Blythe.....	15	Newport Beach.....	59
		Brawley.....	23	North Sacramento.....	17
		Brea.....	12	Oakdale.....	7
		Burlingame.....	12	Oceanside.....	36
		Calico.....	15	Ojai.....	15
		Carlsbad.....	12	Orange.....	32
		Carmel-by-the-Sea.....	11	Oroville.....	14
		Chico.....	25	Pacific Grove.....	14
		Chino.....	12	Palm Springs.....	43

Table 27.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
CALIFORNIA—Continued		COLORADO—Con.		FLORIDA—Con.	
Paso Robles.....	17	Loveland.....	30	Mount Dora.....	5
Petaluma.....	19	Manitou Springs.....	6	New Smyrna Beach.....	16
Piedmont.....	19	Monte Vista.....	5	Ocala.....	23
Pittsburg.....	25	Montrose.....	7	Opalocka.....	19
Placerville.....	6	Rocky Ford.....	5	Ormond Beach.....	8
Port Huenehue.....	9	Salida.....	7	Pahokee.....	6
Porterville.....	15	Sterling.....	16	Palatka.....	21
Red Bluff.....	14	Trinidad.....	14	Palm Beach.....	54
Redding.....	27	Walsenburg.....	7	Palmetto.....	11
Reedley.....	11	CONNECTICUT		Perry.....	8
Rialto.....	18	Ansonia.....	25	Pinellas Park.....	8
Riverbank.....	5	Branford.....	20	Plant City.....	22
Roseville.....	18	Danielson.....	5	Pompano Beach.....	5
Salinas.....	31	Derby.....	18	Port St. Joe.....	13
San Anselmo.....	16	Jewett City.....	3	Quincy.....	13
San Bruno.....	24	Naucatuck.....	31	Riviera Beach.....	17
San Carlos.....	37	Putnam.....	9	Sanford.....	19
San Fernando.....	30	Rockville.....	12	Sebring.....	10
San Gabriel.....	38	Shelton.....	15	South Miami.....	21
San Luis Obispo.....	17	Stafford Springs.....	4	St. Augustine.....	29
San Marino.....	37	Wallington.....	27	St. Cloud.....	3
San Pablo.....	36	Williamantic.....	18	Stuart.....	8
San Rafael.....	36	Winsted.....	12	Tarpon Springs.....	10
Sanger.....	13	DELAWARE		Titusville.....	8
Santa Cruz.....	41	Dover.....	19	Vero Beach.....	18
Santa Maria.....	12	Laurel.....	4	Wauchula.....	4
Santa Paula.....	18	Lewes.....	5	West Miami.....	7
Sausalito.....	8	Milford.....	11	Winter Garden.....	7
Seal Beach.....	12	New Castle.....	4	Winter Haven.....	24
Sebastopol.....	8	Newark.....	18	Winter Park.....	18
Selma.....	13	Seaford.....	6	GEORGIA	
Shafter.....	10	FLORIDA		Adel.....	5
Sierra Madre.....	11	Apalachicola.....	3	Alma.....	5
Signal Hill.....	23	Arcadia.....	4	Americus.....	16
South Pasadena.....	22	Auburndale.....	9	Ashburn.....	3
Susanville.....	15	Barton.....	6	Bainbridge.....	18
Taft.....	15	Belle Glade.....	19	Barnesville.....	5
Tracy.....	23	Boynton Beach.....	8	Baxley.....	5
Tulare.....	16	Bradenton.....	29	Blakely.....	6
Turlock.....	18	Chipley.....	2	Brunswick.....	31
Ukiah.....	15	Cocoa.....	13	Calhoun.....	8
Upland.....	18	Dade City.....	9	Camilla.....	7
Yacerville.....	11	Dania.....	9	Canton.....	6
Yavalia.....	12	De Funiak Springs.....	4	Carrollton.....	13
Wasco.....	10	De Land.....	15	Cartersville.....	12
Watsonville.....	17	Delray Beach.....	19	Cedartown.....	15
Willits.....	9	Dunedin.....	9	Chamblee.....	6
Willows.....	5	Eustis.....	10	Coehran.....	5
Woodlake.....	3	Fernandina Beach.....	11	College Park.....	20
Woodland.....	19	Fort Meade.....	4	Commerce.....	6
Yreka City.....	6	Fort Myers.....	35	Cordele.....	13
Yuba City.....	16	Fort Pierce.....	34	Covington.....	9
COLORADO		Green Cove Springs.....	6	Cuthbert.....	4
Alamosa.....	7	Gulfport.....	7	Dalton.....	22
Brighton.....	6	Hollandale.....	15	Dawson.....	7
Canon City.....	7	Holly Hill.....	5	Douglasville.....	4
Cortez.....	8	Homestead.....	25	Dublin.....	10
Craig.....	3	Jacksonville Beach.....	20	Eastman.....	5
Delta.....	6	Kissimmee.....	8	Eatonton.....	4
Durango.....	12	Lake City.....	14	Elberton.....	11
Florence.....	3	Lake Wales.....	15	Fitzgerald.....	12
Fort Collins.....	20	Lake Worth.....	41	Forest Park.....	12
Fort Morgan.....	12	Leesburg.....	7	Forsyth.....	5
Golden.....	8	Live Oak.....	14	Gainesville.....	28
Grand Junction.....	32	Madison.....	3	Greensboro.....	3
Gunnison.....	4	Marianna.....	10	Griffin.....	34
La Junta.....	8	Melbourne.....	14	Hapeville.....	13
Lamar.....	10	Miami Shores.....	19	Hartwell.....	7
Las Animas.....	3	Miami Springs.....	26	Hawkinsville.....	5
Leadville.....	6			Hazelhurst.....	3
Litchton.....	7			Hogansville.....	7
Longmont.....	13			Jesup.....	11

Table 27.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
GEORGIA—Con.		ILLINOIS—Con.		ILLINOIS—Con.	
La Fayette.....	8	Broadview.....	10	Lawrenceville.....	6
Lawrenceville.....	5	Brookfield.....	18	Lemont.....	2
Manchester.....	5	Bushnell.....	3	Lewistown.....	3
Milledgeville.....	13	Cairo.....	15	Libertyville.....	11
Monroe.....	9	Calumet City.....	13	Lincoln.....	15
Montezuma.....	4	Canton.....	14	Lincolnwood.....	6
Moultrie.....	26	Carbondale.....	10	Litchfield.....	6
Nashville.....	4	Carlinville.....	5	Lockport.....	7
Newnan.....	20	Carle.....	5	Lombard.....	17
Ocilla.....	4	Carmi.....	6	Loves Park.....	5
Pelham.....	4	Carthage.....	3	Lyons.....	12
Porterdale.....	6	Casey.....	4	Macon.....	12
Quitman.....	8	Centralis.....	15	Madison.....	13
Rockmart.....	8	Charleston.....	9	Marengo.....	3
Rossville.....	8	Chester.....	5	Marion.....	8
Sandersville.....	4	Chillicothe.....	12	Markham.....	6
Summersville.....	8	Christopher.....	12	Marseilles.....	6
Swainsboro.....	8	Clinton.....	5	Marshall.....	3
Sylvania.....	7	Collinsville.....	13	Mascoutah.....	21
Sylvester.....	6	Creve Coeur.....	6	Mattoon.....	3
Tallapoosa.....	4	Crystal Lake.....	6	Melrose Park.....	3
Thomaston.....	15	De Kalb.....	16	Melrose Park.....	23
Thomasville.....	21	Deerfield.....	8	Mendota.....	6
Tifton.....	21	Dixon.....	13	Metropolis.....	6
Toccoa.....	12	Dolton.....	12	Midlothian.....	1
Trion.....	5	Dowdners Grove.....	19	Momence.....	12
Vidalia.....	10	Du Quoin.....	4	Monmouth.....	11
Warner Robins.....	17	Dwight.....	5	Monticello.....	5
Washington.....	5	East Alton.....	9	Morris.....	6
Waycross.....	30	East Moline.....	16	Morrison.....	4
Waynesboro.....	5	East Peoria.....	18	Morton.....	4
IDAHO		Edwardsville.....	10	Morton Grove.....	15
Alameda.....	9	Effingham.....	7	Mount Carmel.....	8
Blackfoot.....	9	Eldorado.....	26	Mount Morris.....	3
Buhl.....	5	Elmwood Park.....	6	Mount Prospect.....	15
Burley.....	11	Evergreen Park.....	18	Mount Vernon.....	12
Caldwell.....	19	Fairfield.....	6	Mundelein.....	15
Coeur d'Alene.....	15	Farmington.....	2	Murphysboro.....	5
Emmett.....	8	Fiora.....	9	Naperville.....	18
Gooding.....	6	Forest Park.....	23	Newton.....	3
Grangeville.....	3	Franklin Park.....	13	Niles.....	3
Jerome.....	8	Fulton.....	1	Nokomis.....	3
Kellogg.....	9	Galena.....	5	Normal.....	7
Lewiston.....	23	Galva.....	1	Norridge.....	1
Montpeller.....	5	Geneseo.....	2	North Chicago.....	14
Moscow.....	14	Geneva.....	22	North Lake.....	10
Nampa.....	21	Georgetown.....	3	North Riverside.....	9
Payette.....	5	Gibson City.....	3	Northbrook.....	14
Preston.....	4	Gillespie.....	3	O'Fallon.....	3
Rexburg.....	4	Glen Ellyn.....	20	Oak Lawn.....	20
Rupert.....	11	Glencoe.....	17	Oglesby.....	4
Salmon.....	3	Glensview.....	20	Olney.....	4
Sandpoint.....	8	Greenville.....	4	Oregon.....	4
St. Anthony.....	3	Harrisburg.....	7	Ottawa.....	19
Twin Falls.....	24	Harvard.....	5	Palatine.....	13
Wallace.....	5	Harvey.....	26	Pana.....	5
Welser.....	4	Havana.....	9	Paxton.....	7
ILLINOIS		Herrin.....	6	Peoria Heights.....	12
Aledo.....	2	Highland.....	5	Peru.....	1
Alorton.....	2	Highland Park.....	30	Phoenix.....	1
Anna.....	3	Highwood.....	6	Pineknysville.....	1
Arlington Heights.....	22	Hillsboro.....	6	Fittsfield.....	3
Barrington.....	10	Hinsdale.....	15	Pontiac.....	10
Batavia.....	7	Homewood.....	12	Princeton.....	4
Beardstown.....	5	Hoopston.....	6	Rantoul.....	10
Bellwood.....	17	Jacksonville.....	19	River Forest.....	21
Belvidere.....	8	Jerseyville.....	11	River Grove.....	10
Bensenville.....	9	Johnston City.....	2	Riverdale.....	10
Benton.....	8	Kenilworth.....	11	Riverside.....	13
Blue Island.....	13	Kewanee.....	14	Robinson.....	7
Bradley.....	3	La Grange.....	26	Rock Falls.....	5
		La Grange Park.....	15	Rockville.....	10
		La Salle.....	14	Roselle.....	2
		Lake Forest.....	22	Salem.....	10
		Lansing.....	11	Sandwich.....	3

Table 27.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
ILLINOIS—Con.		INDIANA—Con.		IOWA—Con.	
Savanna.....	7	Franklin.....	10	Carroll.....	7
Shelbyville.....	5	Garrett.....	3	Cedar Falls.....	15
Silvis.....	5	Gas City.....	19	Centerville.....	1
South Beloit.....	4	Goshen.....	13	Chariton.....	4
South Holland.....	3	Greencastle.....	11	Charles City.....	13
Spring Valley.....	5	Greenfield.....	12	Cherokee.....	6
St. Charles.....	10	Greensburg.....	12	Clarinda.....	3
Stanton.....	3	Greenwood.....	8	Clarion.....	10
Steger.....	3	Griffith.....	2	Clear Lake.....	3
Sterling.....	16	Highland.....	10	Cresco.....	11
Stickney.....	16	Robart.....	10	Creston.....	3
Streator.....	4	Huntingburg.....	5	De Witt.....	7
Sullivan.....	14	Huntington.....	23	Decorah.....	6
Summit.....	9	Jasoville.....	4	Denison.....	4
Sycamore.....	7	Jasper.....	4	Eagle Grove.....	4
Taylorville.....	1	Jeffersonville.....	19	Eldora.....	8
Tuscola.....	6	Kendallville.....	11	Finnetsburg.....	2
Vandalia.....	15	Knov.....	25	Estherville.....	9
Vander.....	14	La Porte.....	10	Evansdale.....	2
Villa Park.....	2	Lawrenceburg.....	12	Fairfield.....	16
Virden.....	3	Lebanon.....	12	Forest City.....	3
Washington.....	6	Linton.....	9	Fort Madison.....	7
Waterloo.....	10	Logansport.....	30	Glenwood.....	3
Watsoka.....	9	Madison.....	13	Grinnell.....	1
West Chicago.....	6	Martinsville.....	11	Hampton.....	4
West Frankfort.....	11	Mitchell.....	6	Harsham.....	3
Westchester.....	14	Monticello.....	15	Hawarden.....	4
Western Springs.....	4	Mount Vernon.....	5	Humboldt.....	3
Westmont.....	2	Munster.....	7	Independence.....	3
Westville.....	20	Nappanee.....	4	Indianola.....	9
White Hall.....	4	New Castle.....	32	Iowa Falls.....	4
Wilmington.....	12	Noblesville.....	14	Jefferson.....	19
Winnetka.....	3	North Manchester.....	6	Kokoski.....	5
Wood River.....	10	North Vernon.....	2	Knoville.....	6
Woodstock.....	3	Oakland City.....	12	Le Mars.....	4
Zeligler.....	10	Paoli.....	23	Manchester.....	9
Zion.....	3	Peru.....	4	Maquoketa.....	5
INDIANA		Petersburg.....	4	Marion.....	21
Alexandria.....	9	Plainfield.....	1	Marshalltown.....	3
Angola.....	5	Plymouth.....	1	Missouri Valley.....	3
Atter.....	5	Portland.....	7	Monticello.....	4
Auburn.....	6	Princeton.....	14	Mount Pleasant.....	4
Aurora.....	10	Rensselaer.....	1	Muscataine.....	21
Batesville.....	3	Rochester.....	5	Nevada.....	3
Bedford.....	22	Rushville.....	11	New Hampton.....	17
Beech Grove.....	11	Salom.....	8	Newton.....	13
Bicknell.....	4	Scottsburg.....	5	Oelwein.....	3
Bluffton.....	7	Seymour.....	12	Onawa.....	4
Boonville.....	12	Shelbyville.....	21	Osgo.....	2
Brazil.....	4	Speedway.....	2	Ossola.....	11
Bremen.....	4	Sullivan.....	3	Oskaloosa.....	4
Brookville.....	3	Tell City.....	5	Pella.....	4
Cambridge City.....	3	Tipton.....	8	Perry.....	10
Charlestown.....	4	Union City.....	8	Red Oak.....	12
Chesterton.....	3	Valparaiso.....	13	Rock Rapids.....	7
Clarksville.....	9	Vincennes.....	23	Sac City.....	4
Clinton.....	10	Wabash.....	18	Sheldon.....	4
Columbia City.....	31	Warsaw.....	11	Shenandoah.....	11
Columbus.....	23	Washington.....	14	Spencer.....	6
Connersville.....	23	West Lafayette.....	18	Storm Lake.....	6
Crawfordsville.....	6	West Terre Haute.....	15	Tama.....	12
Crown Point.....	3	Whiting.....	25	Tipton.....	4
Danville.....	12	Winchester.....	10	Vinton.....	13
Deatur.....	4	IOWA		Washington.....	7
Delphi.....	4	Albia.....	5	Waukon.....	6
Dunkirk.....	4	Algona.....	8	Waverly.....	10
East Gary.....	5	Anamosa.....	3	Webster City.....	9
Edinburg.....	8	Atlantic.....	7	West Des Moines.....	4
Elwood.....	14	Audubon.....	3	Winterset.....	4
Fairmount.....	1	Belle Plaine.....	11	KANSAS	
Frankfort.....	22	Bettendorf.....	3	Abilene.....	6
		Bloomfield.....	1	Anthony.....	4
		Boone.....	15	Arkansas City.....	20

Table 27.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
KANSAS—Con.		KENTUCKY—Con.		LOUISIANA—Con.	
Atholson.....	17	Elsmere.....	3	Sulphur.....	6
Augusta.....	10	Erwin.....	1	Tallulah.....	12
Baxter Springs.....	7	Fort Thomas.....	13	Thibodaux.....	20
Belleville.....	4	Frankfort.....	25	Ville Platte.....	20
Beloit.....	5	Franklin.....	8	Vinton.....	20
Chanute.....	13	Fulton.....	8	West Monroe.....	4
Cherryvale.....	3	Georgetown.....	8	Winnsboro.....	4
Clay Center.....	5	Greenville.....	10		
Colby.....	24	Harlan.....	7	MAINE	
Coffeyville.....	12	Harrod-burg.....	11	Augusta.....	27
Colby.....	3	Hazard.....	34	Bath.....	15
Columbus.....	8	Henderson.....	24	Belfast.....	4
Concordia.....	3	Hopkinsville.....	4	Biddeford.....	17
Council Grove.....	17	Irvine.....	3	Brewer.....	15
Dodge City.....	13	Jackson.....	6	Brunswick.....	5
El Dorado.....	4	Lebanon.....	5	Calais.....	4
Ellinwood.....	4	London.....	6	Ellsworth.....	4
Ellis.....	18	Ludlow.....	6	Fort Fairfield.....	5
Emporia.....	15	Mayfield.....	16	Gardiner.....	5
Eureka.....	14	Maysville.....	15	Hallowell.....	6
Fort Scott.....	4	Middlesboro.....	3	Madison.....	3
Fredonia.....	4	Monticello.....	4	Old Town.....	13
Garden City.....	4	Morehead.....	3	Presque Isle.....	11
Garnett.....	5	Morganfield.....	11	Rockland.....	12
Goodland.....	22	Mount Sterling.....	10	Rumford.....	9
Great Bend.....	12	Murray.....	8	Saco.....	20
Hays.....	6	Nicholasville.....	6	Waterville.....	13
Ecvington.....	3	Paris.....	11	Westbrook.....	
Elwataha.....	2	Park Hills.....	3		
Hoisington.....	2	Pikeville.....	6	MARYLAND	
Holton.....	7	Pineville.....	13	Aberdeen.....	5
Hugoton.....	12	Princeton.....	12	Bel Air.....	5
Independence.....	11	Providence.....	20	Bladensburg.....	10
Iola.....	19	Richmond.....	10	Brentwood.....	10
Junction City.....	6	Russellville.....	10	Brunswick.....	12
Kingman.....	5	Shelbyville.....	12	Cambridge.....	3
Larned.....	8	Somerset.....	3	Capitol Heights.....	3
Leavenworth.....	15	South Fort Mitchell.....	5	Chestertown.....	3
Liberal.....	4	Versailles.....	17	Crisfield.....	11
Lyons.....	22	Williamsburg.....	4	Easton.....	5
Manhattan.....	5	Winchester.....	17	Elkton.....	33
Marysville.....	14			Frederick.....	6
McPherson.....	4	LOUISIANA		Greenbelt.....	5
Neodesha.....	16	Abbeville.....	14	Havre de Grace.....	13
Newton.....	3	Bastrop.....	2	Hyattsville.....	9
Norton.....	6	Berwick.....	21	Laurel.....	9
Olathe.....	6	Bocalusa.....	4	Mount Rainier.....	5
Osawatimie.....	14	Covington.....	4	Pocomoke City.....	40
Ottawa.....	4	De Quincey.....	6	Salisbury.....	19
Paola.....	18	De Ridder.....	8	Takoma Park.....	..
Parsons.....	3	Donaldsonville.....	17	Westminster.....	
Phillipsburg.....	24	Eunice.....	14		
Pittsburg.....	12	Franklin.....	10	MASSACHUSETTS	
Pratt.....	9	Hammond.....	1	Abington.....	10
Russell.....	3	Harahan.....	3	Adams.....	13
Scott City.....	13	Haynesville.....	6	Amesbury.....	10
Wellington.....	14	Homer.....	34	Amherst.....	22
Winfield.....	14	Houma.....	9	Andover.....	16
		Jennings.....	3	Athol.....	6
		Jonesboro.....	5	Auburn.....	6
		Kaplan.....	9	Ayer.....	22
		Kenner.....	18	Barstable.....	13
		Morgan City.....	13	Blackstone.....	12
		Natchitoches.....	22	Bridgewater.....	14
		New Iberia.....	3	Canton.....	17
		New Roads.....	4	Clinton.....	18
		Oakdale.....	12	Concord.....	5
		Pineville.....	2	Dalton.....	11
		Plaquemine.....	2	Danvers.....	20
		Port Allen.....	13	Dartmouth.....	..
		Rayne.....	15	Dedham.....	
		Ruston.....	6		
		Springhill.....	14		

Table 27.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued		MICHIGAN—Con.		MICHIGAN—Con.	
Dracut.....	9	Bozette City.....	4	Romeo.....	7
Easthampton.....	15	Buchanan.....	4	Sault Ste Marie.....	27
Fairhaven.....	10	Cadillac.....	13	South Haven.....	11
Franklin.....	9	Caro.....	3	St. Clair.....	4
Gardner.....	27	Center Line.....	15	St. Ignace.....	3
Great Barrington.....	7	Charlevoix.....	4	St. Johns.....	5
Greenfield.....	29	Charlotte.....	7	St. Joseph.....	20
Hingham.....	30	Cheboygan.....	6	St. Louis.....	5
Hopedale.....	3	Chelsea.....	3	Sturgis.....	15
Hudson.....	14	Clawson.....	15	Tecumseh.....	8
Ipswich.....	12	Coldwater.....	14	Three Rivers.....	11
Lee.....	4	Dowagiac.....	9	Traverse City.....	18
Lexington.....	31	Durand.....	4	Trenton.....	30
Longmeadow.....	16	East Grand Rapids.....	11	Vassar.....	5
Ludlow.....	15	Eaton Rapids.....	5	Wakefield.....	5
Mansfield.....	6	Ecorse.....	53	Wayne.....	27
Marblehead.....	26	Escanaba.....	12	Ypsilanti.....	37
Marlborough.....	22	Fenton.....	7	Zeeland.....	4
Maynard.....	13	Fremont.....	5		
Middleboro.....	16	Gladstone.....	6	MINNESOTA	
Millford.....	21	Grand Haven.....	10	Albert Lea.....	20
Millbury.....	4	Grand Ledge.....	5	Alexandria.....	6
Milton.....	51	Greenville.....	8	Anoka.....	13
Montague.....	8	Grosse Pointe.....	18	Bayport.....	2
Nantucket.....	8	Grosse Pointe Farms.....	19	Beard's.....	12
Needham.....	39	Grosse Pointe Park.....	32	Benson.....	6
Newburyport.....	17	Grosse Pointe Woods.....	31	Blue Earth.....	4
North Adams.....	31	Hancock.....	6	Brainerd.....	15
North Andover.....	12	Hastings.....	10	Brockenridge.....	4
North Attleboro.....	18	Hillsdale.....	9	Brooklyn Center.....	6
Northbridge.....	10	Holland.....	23	Cambridge.....	2
Norwood.....	33	Holly.....	6	Chisholm.....	14
Orange.....	6	Houghton.....	4	Cloquet.....	16
Palmer.....	7	Howell.....	8	Columbia Heights.....	12
Plymouth.....	24	Hudson.....	3	Crookston.....	12
Provincetown.....	6	Huntington Woods.....	13	Crosby.....	3
Randolph.....	19	Iron Mountain.....	3	Crystal.....	14
Reading.....	27	Iron River.....	5	Detroit Lakes.....	6
Rockland.....	13	Ironwood.....	8	East Grand Forks.....	9
Rockport.....	6	Ishpeming.....	18	Edina.....	19
Saucus.....	23	Kingston.....	5	Ely.....	12
Somerset.....	6	Lapeer.....	8	Eveleth.....	14
South Hadley.....	12	Laurium.....	3	Fairmont.....	13
Southbridge.....	29	Ludington.....	12	Fairbault.....	17
Spencer.....	3	Madison Heights.....	19	Fergus Falls.....	11
Stoneham.....	29	Manistee.....	10	Fridley.....	5
Stoughton.....	14	Manistique.....	5	Glencoe.....	5
Swampscott.....	25	Marine City.....	9	Glenwood.....	5
Tuxbridge.....	6	Marquette.....	20	Golden Valley.....	3
Wakefield.....	30	Marshall.....	20	Grand Rapids.....	3
Walpole.....	19	Marysville.....	9	Granite Falls.....	3
Ware.....	8	Mason.....	7	Hastings.....	6
Webster.....	20	Melvindale.....	20	Hibbing.....	24
Wellesley.....	34	Menominee.....	13	Hopkins.....	13
West Springfield.....	44	Milan.....	4	Hutchinson.....	4
Westfield.....	41	Mount Morris.....	2	International Falls.....	8
Whitman.....	10	Mount Pleasant.....	15	Lake City.....	4
Winchendon.....	10	Munising.....	5	Le Sueur.....	3
Winchester.....	36	Muskegon Heights.....	32	Litchfield.....	4
Wintthrop.....	32	Negaunee.....	12	Little Falls.....	4
		Newberry.....	14	Luyame.....	2
		Niles.....	2	Mankato.....	2
		Northville.....	7	Marshall.....	2
		Norway.....	4	McIntevideo.....	2
		Otsego.....	6	Moorhead.....	29
		Owosso.....	2	New Ulm.....	15
		Petoskey.....	9	North Mankato.....	4
		Plainwell.....	4	North St. Paul.....	6
		Pleasant Ridge.....	8	Northfield.....	5
		Plymouth.....	4	Ortonville.....	4
		River Rouge.....	15	Owatonna.....	12
		Rochester.....	4	Park Rapids.....	4
		Rochester.....	6	Pipestone.....	2
		Rochester City.....	4	Proctor.....	2
MICHIGAN					
Adrian.....	26				
Albion.....	15				
Alcona.....	4				
Allegan.....	6				
Alma.....	14				
Alpena.....	19				
Bad Axe.....	1				
Belding.....	4				
Berkley.....	19				
Bessemer.....	4				
Big Rapids.....	8				

Table 27.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
MINNESOTA—Con.		MISSOURI—Con.		MONTANA	
Red Wing.....	14	Butler.....	4	Anaconda.....	12
Redwood Falls.....	4	California.....	2	Bozeman.....	13
Robbinsdale.....	13	Cameron.....	5	Cut Bank.....	6
Sauk Centre.....	3	Cape Girardeau.....	27	Dillon.....	5
Sauk Rapids.....	2	Carrollton.....	3	Glasgow.....	11
Shakopee.....	4	Carthage.....	18	Glencive.....	11
Sleepy Eye.....	4	Charleston.....	6	Hamilton.....	2
South St. Paul.....	23	Chillicothe.....	11	Helena.....	23
Springfield.....	3	Clayton.....	35	Kalspell.....	13
St. James.....	5	Clinton.....	6	Lauriel.....	4
St. Peter.....	6	Crystal City.....	3	Lewistown.....	4
Staples.....	4	De Soto.....	4	Livingston.....	10
Stillwater.....	9	Dexter.....	4	Miles City.....	11
Thief River Falls.....	11	East Prairie.....	6	Red Lodge.....	3
Tracy.....	3	Eldon.....	6	Shelby.....	8
Two Harbors.....	8	Excelsior Springs.....	9	Sidney.....	5
Virginia.....	22	Farmington.....	4	Whitefish.....	4
Wadena.....	5	Fayette.....	4	Wolf Point.....	6
Waseca.....	6	Ferguson.....	15		
West St. Paul.....	8	Festus.....	6	NEBRASKA	
White Bear Lake.....	5	Flat River.....	13	Allan.....	12
Wilmar.....	14	Florissant.....	17	Auburn.....	4
Windom.....	4	Fredericktown.....	4	Beatrice.....	17
Worthington.....	11	Fulton.....	1	Bellevue.....	7
		Glendale.....	4	Blair.....	4
MISSISSIPPI		Hannibal.....	22	Broken Bow.....	3
Aberdeen.....	6	Harrisonville.....	4	Chadron.....	7
Bay St. Louis.....	4	Hayti.....	4	Columbus.....	14
Booneville.....	4	Higginsville.....	4	Cozad.....	3
Brookhaven.....	10	Hillsdale.....	3	Crete.....	5
Canton.....	7	Jackson.....	21	Fairbury.....	7
Charleston.....	2	Jennings.....	5	Falls City.....	9
Clarksdale.....	20	Kennett.....	8	Fremont.....	19
Cleveland.....	10	Kirksville.....	14	Gering.....	5
Columbia.....	7	Ladue.....	18	Gothenburg.....	3
Columbus.....	30	Lamar.....	4	Holbeke.....	8
Corinth.....	15	Lebanon.....	14	Kearney.....	17
Crystal Springs.....	4	Lee's Summit.....	8	Lexington.....	6
Ellisville.....	1	Louisiana.....	3	McCook.....	2
Forest.....	3	Malden.....	26	Nebraska City.....	17
Greenwood.....	26	Maplewood.....	5	Norfolk.....	15
Hazlehurst.....	4	Marceline.....	10	North Platte.....	24
Indianola.....	6	Marshall.....	4	Ocilla.....	4
Kosciusko.....	8	Maryville.....	9	Plattsmouth.....	5
Leland.....	7	Mexico.....	9	Schuyler.....	3
Lexington.....	4	Moberly.....	14	Scottsbluff.....	19
Long Beach.....	4	Monett.....	7	Seward.....	4
McComb.....	13	Neosho.....	9	Sidney.....	14
Moss Point.....	6	Nevada.....	10	Superior.....	4
New Albany.....	5	North Kansas City.....	20	Valentine.....	3
Newton.....	3	Oberland.....	18	Wahoo.....	2
Ocean Springs.....	4	Paccola.....	4	Wayne.....	4
Oxford.....	6	Pine Lawn.....	6	West Point.....	3
Pascagoula.....	18	Poplar Bluff.....	15	York.....	7
Pass Christian.....	3	Richmond.....	4		
Pert Gibson.....	3	Richmond Heights.....	19	NEVADA	
Tupelo.....	25	Rock Hill.....	6	Carson City.....	10
Water Valley.....	4	Rolla.....	13	Elko.....	12
Waynesboro.....	5	Salem.....	5	Henderson.....	14
West Point.....	8	Shrewsbury.....	4	North Las Vegas.....	15
Winona.....	4	Sikeston.....	12	Sparks.....	14
Yazoo City.....	21	Slater.....	3	Winnemucca.....	6
		St. Ann.....	3		
MISSOURI		St. Charles.....	15	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Aurora.....	4	Ste. Genevieve.....	4	Berlin.....	30
Berkeley.....	12	Sullivan.....	3	Claremont.....	16
Bethany.....	3	Trenton.....	4	Derry.....	5
Bolivar.....	3	Union.....	4	Dover.....	26
Bonne Terre.....	2	Valley Park.....	2	Exeter.....	6
Boonville.....	8	Vandalia.....	2	Franklin.....	5
Breckenridge Hills.....	2	Warrensburg.....	2	Keene.....	18
Brentwood.....	16	Washington.....	6	Lacونا.....	26
Brookfield.....	5	Webb City.....	6		
		Wellston.....	20		
		West Plains.....	15		

Table 27.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Con.		NEW JERSEY—Continued		NEW JERSEY—Continued	
Lebanon.....	8	Hillsdale.....	11	South Amboy.....	18
Littleton.....	5	Hillside.....	61	South Bound Brook.....	5
Milford.....	3	Keansburg.....	14	South Orange.....	42
Newport.....	5	Kenilworth.....	13	South Plainfield.....	21
Portsmouth.....	38	Keyport.....	10	South River.....	39
Rochester.....	17	Lambertville.....	5	Summit.....	33
Somersworth.....	10	Leonia.....	5	Tenafly.....	22
NEW JERSEY		Lincoln Park.....	5	Totowa.....	11
Asbury Park.....	53	Little Ferry.....	10	Union Beach.....	6
Atlantic Highlands.....	6	Little Silver.....	7	Ventnor City.....	27
Audubon.....	13	Lodi.....	33	Verona.....	13
Barrington.....	7	Lyndhurst.....	31	Vineland.....	33
Bellmawr.....	10	Madison.....	25	Waldwick.....	4
Belmar.....	17	Manasquan.....	11	Wallington.....	21
Bergenfield.....	27	Manville.....	12	Wanaque.....	4
Bernardsville.....	7	Margate City.....	5	Washington.....	47
Beverly.....	5	Maywood.....	20	Weehawken.....	5
Bloomington.....	1	Merchantville.....	11	West Caldwell.....	13
Bogota.....	14	Metuchen.....	20	West Long Branch.....	6
Boonton.....	12	Middlesex.....	12	West Paterson.....	7
Bordentown.....	7	Midland Park.....	7	Westfield.....	4
Bound Brook.....	14	Millburn.....	50	Westville.....	8
Bridley Beach.....	13	Milltown.....	6	Westwood.....	16
Bridgeton.....	26	Millville.....	20	Wharton.....	4
Briantown.....	8	Morris Plains.....	13	Wildwood.....	24
Burlington.....	28	Morrisstown.....	34	Wood Lynne.....	4
Butler.....	4	Mount Ephraim.....	8	Wood Ridge.....	18
Caldwell.....	18	Mountain Lakes.....	7	Woodbury.....	23
Cape May.....	10	Neptune City.....	5	NEW MEXICO	
Carlstadt.....	15	Neptune Township.....	27	Alamogordo.....	13
Carteret.....	42	New Milford.....	20	Artesia.....	15
Chatham.....	17	New Providence.....	13	Belen.....	9
Clayton.....	4	Newton.....	9	Clayton.....	13
Clementon.....	3	North Arlington.....	27	Clovis.....	15
Ciffside Park.....	28	North Haledon.....	6	Deming.....	4
Closter.....	11	North Plainfield.....	22	Farmington.....	35
Collingswood.....	21	North Wildwood.....	15	Gallup.....	24
Cranford.....	37	Northfield.....	8	Hobbs.....	27
Cresskill.....	10	Oaklyn.....	8	Las Cruces.....	11
Dover.....	15	Ocean City.....	26	Las Vegas City.....	6
Dumont.....	22	Oceanport.....	10	Las Vegas Town.....	5
Dunellen.....	11	Oradell.....	16	Lordsburg.....	21
East Paterson.....	24	Palisades Park.....	41	Los Alamos.....	16
East Rutherford.....	20	Palmira.....	11	Lovington.....	8
Eatontown.....	12	Paramus.....	8	Portales.....	6
Edgewater.....	18	Park Ridge.....	10	Raton.....	17
Egg Harbor City.....	8	Paulsboro.....	11	Truth or Consequences.....	7
Fair Haven.....	7	Penns Grove.....	19	Tucuman.....	14
Fairview.....	20	Phillipsburg.....	12	NEW YORK	
Fanwood.....	14	Pitman.....	3	Albion.....	7
Flemington.....	2	Pleasantville.....	12	Amityville.....	17
Fort Lee.....	40	Pleasantville.....	11	Attica.....	12
Franklin.....	3	Point Pleasant.....	12	Babylon.....	16
Garwood.....	11	Pompton Lakes.....	24	Baldwinsville.....	4
Glassboro.....	10	Prospect Park.....	3	Bailston Spa.....	4
Glen Ridge.....	11	Ramsey.....	12	Batavia.....	29
Glen Rock.....	21	Raritan.....	8	Bath.....	12
Gloucester City.....	21	Red Bank.....	31	Beacon.....	26
Guttenberg.....	24	Ridgefield.....	25	Blasdel.....	5
Guttenberg.....	12	Ridgefield Park.....	20	Brookport.....	4
Hackettstown.....	5	River Edge.....	14	Bronxville.....	22
Haddon Heights.....	12	Riverton.....	4	Catskill.....	4
Haddonfield.....	27	Rockaway.....	8	Catskill.....	4
Haledon.....	5	Roselle.....	33	Canastota.....	17
Hammonont.....	12	Roselle Park.....	19	Canistota.....	12
Harrison.....	58	Rumson.....	11	Canton.....	6
Hasbrouck Heights.....	17	Rumson.....	6	Carthage.....	7
Hawthorne.....	17	Rutherford.....	30		
Highland Park.....	18	Salem.....	12		
Highlands.....	5	Sayreville.....	13		
Hightstown.....	4	Secaucus.....	13		
		Somerville.....	12		

Table 27.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958.
Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
NEW YORK—Con.		NEW YORK—Con.		NORTH CAROLINA	
Catskill.....	9	Malverne.....	20	Ahoskie.....	6
Cobleskill.....	3	Mamaroneck.....	35	Albemarle.....	12
Cohoes.....	40	Masena.....	29	Ashboro.....	4
Cooperstown.....	2	Mechanicville.....	16	Beaufort.....	4
Corinth.....	3	Medina.....	11	Belhaven.....	19
Corning.....	31	Middletown.....	38	Belmont.....	6
Cortland.....	23	Mohawk.....	3	Bessemer City.....	6
Coxsackie.....	1	Monticello.....	12	Boone.....	6
Croton on Hudson.....	10	Mount Kisco.....	16	Brevard.....	5
Dansville.....	10	Mount Morris.....	2	Canton.....	8
Depew.....	12	New York Mills.....	1	Chapel Hill.....	19
Dobbs Ferry.....	17	Newark.....	15	Cherryville.....	6
Doyleville.....	2	North Pelham.....	16	Clinton.....	13
Dunkirk.....	2	North Syracuse.....	4	Concord.....	31
East Aurora.....	11	North Tarrytown.....	22	Draper.....	5
East Rochester.....	8	Northport.....	14	Dunn.....	14
East Syracuse.....	9	Norwich.....	14	Edenton.....	7
Ellenville.....	12	Nyack.....	21	Elizabeth City.....	13
Elmira Heights.....	7	Ogdensburg.....	14	Elkin.....	7
Elmsford.....	9	Olean.....	34	Farmville.....	7
Endicott.....	35	Oneida.....	19	Forest City.....	13
Fairport.....	5	Oneonta.....	18	Graham.....	8
Falconer.....	5	Ossining.....	33	Greenville.....	22
Fayetteville.....	1	Oswego.....	31	Hanlet.....	8
Floral Park.....	37	Owego.....	13	Henderson.....	13
Fort Edward.....	4	Palmyra.....	4	Hendersonville.....	15
Fort Plain.....	12	Patchogue.....	7	Hickory.....	40
Frankfort.....	3	Peekskill.....	35	Jacksonville.....	13
Fredonia.....	3	Pelham Manor.....	23	Kings Mountain.....	11
Fulton.....	3	Penn Yan.....	11	Kinston.....	36
Garden City.....	37	Perry.....	5	Laurinburg.....	15
Genesee.....	13	Plattsburgh.....	29	Leaksville.....	9
Geneva.....	28	Pleasantville.....	15	Lenoir.....	21
Glen Cove.....	33	Port Chester.....	54	Lexington.....	26
Glens Falls.....	22	Port Jervis.....	14	Lenoir County.....	10
Gloversville.....	33	Potsdam.....	12	Louisburg.....	3
Gosben.....	5	Rensselaer.....	21	Lumberton.....	25
Gouverneur.....	8	Rye.....	42	Marion.....	9
Gowanda.....	5	Salamanca.....	12	Monroe.....	29
Granville.....	2	Saranac Lake.....	11	Mooresville.....	12
Green Island.....	10	Saratoga Springs.....	31	Morehead City.....	12
Greenport.....	5	Saugerties.....	7	Mornton.....	18
Hamburg.....	14	Scarsdale.....	55	Mount Airy.....	17
Hamilton.....	2	Scotia.....	13	Mount Olive.....	5
Hastings on Hudson.....	16	Seneca Falls.....	13	New Bern.....	31
Haverstraw.....	11	Silver Creek.....	5	Newton.....	12
Herkimer.....	15	Sloan.....	6	North Wilkesboro.....	12
Highland Falls.....	3	Solvay.....	13	Oxford.....	5
Homer.....	3	South Glens Falls.....	2	Plymouth.....	5
Hoosick Falls.....	3	Southampton.....	10	Reidsville.....	22
Hornell.....	23	Spring Valley.....	15	Rockingham.....	11
Horseheads.....	6	Springville.....	4	Roxboro.....	8
Hudson.....	23	Suffern.....	12	Rutherfordton.....	6
Hudson Falls.....	12	Tarrytown.....	25	Salisbury.....	37
Illion.....	13	Ticonderoga.....	5	Sanford.....	17
Irvington.....	14	Tonawanda.....	29	Seaholm.....	4
Johnson City.....	24	Tucuman.....	20	Selma.....	5
Johnstown.....	16	Tupper Lake.....	9	Shelby.....	21
Kenmore.....	29	Walden.....	7	Siler City.....	5
Lake Placid.....	10	Walton.....	3	Smithfield.....	13
Lakewood.....	2	Wappingers Falls.....	6	Southern Pines.....	10
Lancaster Village.....	11	Warsaw.....	3	Spencer.....	3
Larchmont.....	23	Warwick.....	4	Spindale.....	4
Le Roy.....	9	Waterloo.....	5	Statesville.....	22
Liberty.....	9	Watervliet.....	25	Tarboro.....	16
Lindenhurst.....	26	Watkins Glen.....	6	Thomasville.....	26
Little Falls.....	14	Waverly.....	12	Valdese.....	5
Liverpool.....	3	Wellsville.....	9	Wake Forest.....	6
Lowville.....	3	Westfield.....	6	Washington.....	29
Lynbrook.....	50	Whitehall.....	3	Waynesville.....	7
Lyons.....	6	Whitesboro.....	12	Whiteville.....	9
Malone.....	15	Yorkville.....	1	Williamston.....	9

**Table 27.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958,
Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000—Continued**

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
NORTH DAKOTA		OHIO—Continued		OHIO—Continued	
Bismarck	26	Hicksville	3	Struthers	16
Devils Lake	8	Hillsboro	9	Tallmadge	9
Dickinson	11	Hubbard	10	Tiffin	23
Grafton	5	Huron	5	Tipp City	4
Jamestown	15	Independence	8	Toronto	7
Mandan	11	Ironton	21	Troy	12
Ruby	4	Jackson	11	Uhrichsville	7
Valley City	9	Kent	11	University Heights	23
Wahpeton	4	Kenton	10	Upper Sandusky	5
OHIO		Lakeville Village	3	Urbana	19
Ada	3	Lebanon	12	Van Wert	13
Amherst	5	Lincoln Heights	4	Wadsworth	13
Ashland	16	Lisbon	4	Wapakoneta	8
Athens	12	Lockland	12	Warrenssville	10
Avon	1	Logan	8	Heights	12
Avon Lake	14	London	8	Washington Court House	3
Barnesville	5	Louisville	5	Wauson	2
Bay Village	10	Lyndhurst	11	Wellington	3
Bedford	17	Maderia	10	Wellston	1
Bellaire	15	Mariemont	10	Wellsville	7
Bellefontaine	13	Marietta	17	West Carrollton	7
Bellevue	11	Martins Ferry	15	Westerville	6
Berea	18	Marysville	12	Westlake	14
Bexley	13	Maumee	12	Whitehall	13
Bowling Green	7	Mayfield Heights	14	Wickliffe	13
Brecksville	7	Medina	14	Willard	9
Breckport	8	Miamisburg	11	Willoughby	19
Brook Park	17	Middleport	3	Willowick	14
Brooklyn	13	Minerva	5	Wilmington	10
Bryan	10	Mingo Junction	8	Windham	9
Bucyrus	15	Montpelier	3	Wooster	15
Cadiz	3	Mount Healthy	4	Wymonic	11
Cambridge	19	Mount Vernon	19	Xenia	21
Campbell	20	Napoleon	8	Yellow Springs	3
Carey	5	Nelsonville	4	OKLAHOMA	
Carrollton	4	New Boston	10	Ada	18
Celina	6	New Lexington	16	Altus	21
Chagrin Falls	8	New Philadelphia	5	Alva	8
Cheviot	8	Newburg Heights	2	Anadarko	10
Circleville	12	Newcomertown	6	Armore	32
Clyde	7	Newton Falls	6	Atoka	3
Columbiana	3	Niles	20	Bethany	11
Conneaut	12	North Baltimore	3	Blackwell	15
Coshocton	15	North Canton	7	Bristow	9
Crestline	2	North College Hill	6	Broken Arrow	6
Crooksville	2	North Olmsted	11	Chandler	4
Deer Park	16	North Royalton	8	Checotah	2
Defiance	12	Norwalk	37	Cherokee	4
Delaware	7	Oakwood	7	Chickasha	19
Delphos	4	Oberlin	5	Claremore	8
Dennison	4	Orville	3	Clinton	10
Dover	13	Ottawa	7	Cor-Jell	2
East Palestine	5	Oxford	18	Cushing	15
Eastlake	10	Painesville	14	Del City	9
Eaton	5	Parma Heights	10	Dewey	3
Elmwood place	6	Perryssburg	19	Drumright	5
Fairborn	27	Piqua	3	Duncan	29
Fairport Harbor	4	Pomeroy	10	Durant	12
Fairview Park	15	Port Clinton	10	Edmond	11
Fostoria	21	Ravenna	14	El Reno	15
Franklin	8	Reading	4	Elk City	9
Fremont	22	Rittman	18	Eufaula	2
Galion	14	Rocky River	13	Guthrie	13
Gallipolis	9	Rossford	5	Guymon	2
Geneva	6	Salem	2	Healdton	10
Girard	15	Sebring	10	Henryetta	4
Golf Manor	7	Shadyside	10	Hobart	1
Grandview Heights	8	Shelby	10	Holdenville	5
Granville	12	Sidney	17	Hollis	4
Greenfield	4	Silverton	10	Hominy	4
Greenhills	12	Solon	17	Hugo	7
Greenville	12	St. Bernard	3	Idabel	6
		St. Clairsville	8		
		St. Marys	12		
		Strongsville	12		

Table 27.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
OKLAHOMA—Con.		OREGON—Con.		PENNSYLVANIA—Continued	
Kingfisher.....	3	Springfield.....	20	Curwensville.....	2
Lindsay.....	5	St. Helens.....	7	Dallastown.....	2
Madill.....	4	Sweet Home.....	9	Danville.....	3
Mangum.....	6	The Dalles.....	20	Darby.....	17
Marlow.....	5	Tillamook.....	6	Derry.....	12
McAlester.....	21	West Linn.....	3	Dickson City.....	3
Miami.....	18	PENNSYLVANIA		Donora.....	14
Nichols Hills.....	7	Aldan.....	22	Dormont.....	28
Nowata.....	5	Ambler.....	2	Downingtown.....	6
Okemah.....	4	Ambridge.....	27	Doylstown.....	10
Okmulgee.....	15	Archbald.....	4	Dravosburg.....	4
Pawhuska.....	12	Arnold.....	11	Du Bois.....	11
Pawnee.....	6	Ashland.....	3	Dunmore.....	9
Perry.....	6	Ashley.....	6	Duquesne.....	24
Picher.....	2	Aspinwall.....	3	Durysa.....	3
Poteau.....	3	Athens.....	4	East Conemaugh.....	6
Fryor Creek.....	9	Avalon.....	10	East Lansdowne.....	4
Purcell.....	5	Avoca.....	2	East McKeesport.....	3
Sallisaw.....	4	Baden.....	2	East Pittsburgh.....	13
Sand Springs.....	11	Bangor.....	4	East Stroudsburg.....	7
Sapulpa.....	13	Barnesboro.....	7	Ebensburg.....	5
Sayre.....	3	Beaver.....	5	Eddystone.....	5
Seminole.....	14	Beaver Falls.....	25	Edgewood.....	11
Sulphur.....	5	Bedford.....	9	Edwardsville.....	9
Tahlequah.....	8	Bellefonte.....	6	Elizabeth.....	2
Tonkawa.....	5	Bellevue.....	13	Elizabethtown.....	2
Vinita.....	9	Bellwood.....	4	Ellwood City.....	15
Wagoner.....	3	Beantleyville.....	1	Emmaus.....	6
Walters.....	4	Berwick.....	1	Emporium.....	6
Watonga.....	2	Bethel.....	11	Emsworth.....	5
Weatherford.....	11	Birdsboro.....	2	Ephrata.....	9
Wewoka.....	6	Blairsville.....	7	Etna.....	11
Woodward.....	6	Blakely.....	7	Exeter.....	3
OREGON		Bloomsburg.....	6	Farrell.....	24
Albany.....	21	Boyetown.....	3	Ford City.....	5
Ashland.....	12	Breckenridge.....	3	Forest City.....	2
Astoria.....	23	Bradford.....	26	Forest Hills.....	11
Baker.....	12	Brentwood.....	15	Forty Fort.....	5
Beaverton.....	4	Bridgeport.....	6	Fountain Hill.....	5
Bend.....	19	Bridgeville.....	6	Franklin.....	16
Burns.....	4	Bristol.....	18	Freedom.....	4
Coos Bay.....	13	Brockway.....	2	Freeland.....	3
Coguille.....	6	Brookville.....	2	Freeport.....	3
Cortalis.....	25	Brownsville.....	1	Gallitzin.....	1
Cottare Grove.....	6	Burnham.....	13	Gettysburg.....	7
Dallas.....	6	Butler.....	8	Girardville.....	1
Forest Grove.....	8	California.....	34	Glassport.....	9
Grants Pass.....	16	Camp Hill.....	3	Glendon.....	4
Gresham.....	5	Canonsburg.....	15	Greencastle.....	2
Hermiston.....	7	Carbondale.....	15	Greensburg.....	13
Hillsboro.....	8	Carlisle.....	18	Greentree.....	5
Hood River.....	6	Carnegie.....	15	Greenville.....	9
Klamath Falls.....	30	Castle Shannon.....	6	Grove City.....	2
La Grande.....	10	Catawauqua.....	15	Hamburg.....	3
Lakeview.....	4	Chambersburg.....	20	Hanover.....	13
Lebanon.....	13	Charlertol.....	30	Hanover Township.....	23
McMinnville.....	6	Chairton.....	15	Hellertown.....	2
Medford.....	28	Chairton.....	35	Holidaysburg.....	8
Milwaukie.....	6	Clark Summit.....	3	Homestead.....	20
Newberg.....	6	Clearfield.....	3	Honesdale.....	5
Newport.....	4	Clifton Heights.....	6	Hummelstown.....	1
North Bend.....	12	Clymer.....	7	Huntingdon.....	2
Nyssa.....	4	Coatesville.....	23	Indiana.....	13
Ontario.....	7	Collingdale.....	2	Ingram.....	4
Oregon City.....	15	Columbia.....	19	Irwin.....	3
Oswego.....	5	Connellsville.....	9	Jeannette.....	21
Pendleton.....	19	Conshohocken.....	10	Jenkintown.....	15
Prineville.....	8	Coplay.....	10	Jermyn.....	1
Redmond.....	5	Coraopolis.....	1	Jersey Shore.....	4
Roseburg.....	21	Corry.....	19	Jim Thorpe.....	4
Seaside.....	10	Coudersport.....	10	Johnsburg.....	4
Silverton.....	4	Crafton.....	12	Kane.....	4
		Cresson.....	3	Kenhorst.....	2
				Kennett Square.....	3

Table 27.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1953, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		PENNSYLVANIA—Continued	
Kingston	18	Penbrook	2	Waynesburg	5
Kittanning	9	Phillipsburg	5	Weatherly	4
Kutztown	3	Phoenixville	14	Wellsboro	3
Lansdale	14	Pittsalm	3	Wesleyville	20
Lansdowne	15	Pittston	21	West Chester	4
Lansford	5	Plains	6	West Hazleton	13
Larksville	6	Pleasant Hills	12	West Homestead	2
Larrobe	15	Plymouth	17	West Newton	5
Laureldale	2	Port Allegany	2	West Pittston	5
Leechburg	2	Portage	3	West Reading	5
Lehighton	4	Pottsville	30	West View	7
Lemoyne	4	Prospect Park	10	West Wyoming	4
Lewisburg	16	Punxsutawney	7	West York	4
Lewistown	4	Quakertown	7	Westmont	14
Littitz	2	Rankin	4	Whitehall	5
Littlestown	15	Red Lion	2	Whiteoak	10
Lock Haven	5	Renovo	2	Wilmerding	4
Luzerne	5	Reynoldsville	3	Wilson	1
Mahanoy City	1	Ridgway	4	Windber	3
Manheim	1	Rising Spring	2	Winton	2
Mansfield	12	Rocheater	6	Wyoming	2
Marcus Hook	4	Royersford	3	Wyomissing	15
Masontown	1	Sayre	6	Yeadon	2
McSherrystown	4	Schuylkill Haven	5	Youngwood	4
McAdoo	12	Scottsdale	4	Zelienople	
McDonald	20	Selinsgrove	11	RHODE ISLAND	
McKees Rocks	27	Sewickley	17	Barrington	16
Meadville	4	Shaler	15	Bristol	13
Mechanicsburg	10	Shamokin	8	Burrillville	4
Media	3	Sharon Hill	11	Central Falls	33
Meyersdale	9	Sharpsburg	5	Cumberland	14
Middletown	14	Shenandoah	12	East Greenwich	9
Midland	1	Shillington	4	Johnston	13
Millersville	1	Shippensburg	5	Lincoln	13
Millvale	1	Slatington	2	North Providence	21
Milton	1	Somerset	2	Warren	12
Minersville	4	Souderton	4	West Warwick	17
Monaca	10	South Fork	1	Westerly	9
Monessen	21	South Greensburg	12	SOUTH CAROLINA	
Monongahela	11	South Williamsport	1	Abbeville	10
Montoursville	9	Southwest Greensburg	1	Aiken	20
Morrisville	5	Spangler	2	Anderson	44
Mount Carmel	1	Spring City	1	Anderson	5
Mount Joy	7	Springdale	4	Andrews	5
Mount Oliver	3	St. Clair	5	Bainberg	4
Mount Penn	3	St. Marys	15	Batesburg	6
Mount Pleasant	5	State College	13	Beaufort	10
Mount Union	5	Stetson	15	Belton	6
Muncy	24	Stowe Township	19	Bennettsville	13
Munhall	12	Stroudsburg	13	Bishopville	5
Myerstown	15	Strumit Hill	3	Camden	19
Nanticoke	12	Sunbury	10	Chester	10
Nanty Glo	1	Susquehanna	2	Clinton	13
Narberth	6	Swarthmore	19	Clover	7
Nazareth	6	Swissvale	12	Conway	17
New Brighton	4	Swesville	2	Durbinson	15
New Cumberland	4	Tamaqua	19	Denmark	5
New Holland	2	Tarentum	3	Dillon	11
North Braddock	2	Taylor	13	Easley	7
North Catasauqua	2	Throop	4	Fort Mill	20
North East	2	Titusville	3	Gaffney	21
North Wales	10	Towanda	3	Georgetown	32
Northampton	2	Traford	17	Greenwood	17
Northumberland	4	Turtle Creek	4	Greer	16
Norwood	8	Tyrone	4	Hartsville	4
Oakmont	25	Union City	44	Honea Path	10
Oil City	6	Uniontown	2	Kingsree	8
Old Forge	5	Upland	10	Lake City	
Olyphant	4	Vandergrift	6		
Oxford	4	Warren	18		
Palmerton	5	Waynesboro	10		
Palmyra	6				
Parkesburg	2				
Pen Argyl	2				

Table 27.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
SOUTH CAROLINA—Con.		TENNESSEE—Con.		TEXAS—Continued	
Lancaster.....	18	Lawrenceburg.....	9	Decatur.....	3
Laurens.....	18	Lebanon.....	12	Del Rio.....	11
Manning.....	5	Lenoir City.....	9	Denison.....	20
Marion.....	13	Lewisburg.....	11	Donna.....	7
McColl.....	4	Loudon.....	6	Dublin.....	12
Mullins.....	12	Martin.....	6	Dumas.....	12
Murtle Beach.....	21	Maryville.....	15	Eagle Lake.....	9
Newberry.....	15	McKenzie.....	4	Eagle Pass.....	9
North Augusta.....	14	McMinnville.....	11	Eastland.....	4
Orangeburg.....	33	Millan.....	7	Edinburg.....	12
Seneca.....	7	Millington.....	11	El Campo.....	8
Sumter.....	32	Morristown.....	19	Electra.....	12
Union.....	16	Mount Pleasant.....	6	Elgin.....	1
Walhalla.....	4	Murfreesboro.....	22	Falfurrias.....	5
Walterboro.....	8	Newport.....	10	Floydada.....	6
Witamire.....	3	Paris.....	17	Fort Stockton.....	1
Williamston.....	4	Pulaski.....	8	Fredericksburg.....	14
Winnaboro.....	8	Ripley.....	5	Fresport.....	14
York.....	7	Rockwood.....	7	Gainesville.....	12
		Rogersville.....	4	Galena Park.....	12
		Shelbyville.....	15	Giddings.....	1
		South Pittsburg.....	4	Gilmer.....	12
		Sparta.....	6	Glacewater.....	1
		Springfield.....	14	Gonzales.....	1
		Sewater.....	7	Graham.....	1
		Tallahassee.....	10	Greenville.....	23
		Union City.....	14	Halton.....	21
		Winchester.....	9	Hamilton.....	2
				Hamilin.....	3
				Haskell.....	2
				Hearne.....	6
				Henderson.....	16
				Hersford.....	12
				Highland Park.....	20
				Hillsboro.....	7
				Huntsville.....	7
				Jacinto City.....	10
				Jacksonville.....	5
				Jasper.....	4
				Jefferson.....	4
				Kaufman.....	4
				Kenedy.....	6
				Kermit.....	9
				Kerrville.....	16
				Kilgore.....	17
				Killeen.....	17
				La Feria.....	5
				La Porte.....	5
				Lake Jackson.....	15
				Lamesa.....	1
				Lampasas.....	1
				Lancaster.....	10
				Levelland.....	3
				Liberty.....	8
				Littletfield.....	3
				Livingston.....	3
				Llano.....	21
				Lufkin.....	1
				Luling.....	3
				Marlin.....	3
				Mathis.....	3
				McCamey.....	21
				McKinney.....	4
				Memphis.....	5
				Mercedes.....	6
				Mexia.....	5
				Mineral Wells.....	8
				Mission.....	10
				Monahans.....	8
				Mount Pleasant.....	10
				Nacodoches.....	11
				Narasota.....	5
				Nederland.....	3
SOUTH DAKOTA		TEXAS			
Aberdeen.....	22	Alamo.....	1		
Belle Fourche.....	4	Alamo Heights.....	13		
Brookings.....	6	Alice.....	15		
Canton.....	3	Alpine.....	3		
Deadwood.....	4	Andrews.....	6		
Hot Springs.....	7	Anson.....	4		
Huron.....	20	Aransas Pass.....	14		
Lead.....	4	Arlington.....	35		
Lemmon.....	2	Athens.....	9		
Madison.....	9	Atlanta.....	4		
Milbank.....	4	Ballinger.....	5		
Mitchell.....	19	Bastrop.....	2		
Mobridge.....	7	Bay City.....	9		
Pierre.....	11	Beeville.....	9		
Redfield.....	3	Big Spring.....	35		
Sisseton.....	4	Bonham.....	12		
Spearfish.....	3	Bowie.....	4		
Sturgis.....	4	Brady.....	7		
Vermillion.....	5	Breckenridge.....	9		
Watertown.....	13	Brownfield.....	14		
Webster.....	3	Brownwood.....	21		
Winner.....	4	Calvert.....	1		
Yankton.....	11	Cameron.....	4		
		Canadian.....	2		
		Canyon.....	4		
		Carrizo Springs.....	2		
		Carthage.....	5		
		Center.....	5		
		Childress.....	9		
		Cisco.....	8		
		Cleburne.....	16		
		Cleveland.....	2		
		Coleman.....	3		
		College Station.....	3		
		Colorado City.....	9		
		Columbus.....	2		
		Comanche.....	1		
		Commerce.....	3		
		Conroe.....	14		
		Corleana.....	25		
		Crockett.....	6		
		Curo.....	6		
		Dalhart.....	8		

Table 27.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
TEXAS—Con.		UTAH—Con.		VIRGINIA—Con.	
New Boston.....	2	Nephi.....	4	Suffolk.....	12
New Braunfels.....	14	Orem.....	9	Vinton.....	25
Nocona.....	3	Payson.....	4	Virginia Beach.....	13
Olmos Park.....	3	Pleasant Grove.....	4	Waynesboro.....	4
Olney.....	3	Priest.....	9	Winchester.....	2
Paducah.....	3	Richfield.....	4	Wytheville.....	2
Palacios.....	3	Roy.....	3		
Palentine.....	15	South Ogden.....	3	WASHINGTON	
Panthers.....	13	South Salt Lake.....	9	Aberdeen.....	17
Paris.....	13	Spanish Fork.....	5	Anacortes.....	12
Pecos.....	15	Springville.....	5	Auburn.....	13
Perryton.....	8	St. George.....	8	Belleve.....	12
Pharr.....	13	Tooele.....	5	Buckley.....	13
Pittsburg.....	13	Vernal.....	5	Camas.....	1
Plainview.....	23			Centralia.....	15
Premont.....	1	VERMONT		Chehalis.....	9
Ranger.....	6	Barre.....	12	Cheney.....	4
Raymondville.....	3	Bellows Falls.....	5	Clarkston.....	12
Refugio.....	3	Bennington.....	10	Colfax.....	6
Robstown.....	14	Brattleboro.....	15	Colville.....	6
Rosenberr.....	9	Essex Junction.....	3	Dayton.....	3
Rotan.....	3	Middlebury.....	2	Ellensburg.....	12
Rusk.....	4	Montpelier.....	9	Enumelaw.....	4
San Augustine.....	6	Newport.....	9	Ephrata.....	10
San Benito.....	9	Rutland.....	2	Grand Coulee.....	10
San Marcos.....	14	Springfield.....	9	Grandview.....	10
San Saba.....	1	St. Albans.....	9	Hogansville.....	6
Secuin.....	11	St. Johnsbury.....	7	Kelso.....	15
Seminole.....	6	Waterbury.....	12	Kennewick.....	15
Seymour.....	3	Windsor.....	5	Kent.....	2
Shamrock.....	3	Winneski.....	5	Kirkland.....	6
Silsbee.....	1			Longview.....	9
Sinton.....	7	VIRGINIA		Moses Lake.....	10
Slaton.....	2	Abingdon.....	9	Mount Vernon.....	24
Snyder.....	2	Altavista.....	6	Olympia.....	3
South Houston.....	5	Ashland.....	3	Omak.....	17
Stamford.....	8	Bedford.....	11	Pasco.....	5
Stephenville.....	8	Blacksburg.....	6	Port Angeles.....	5
Sulphur Springs.....	16	Blackstone.....	8	Port Townsend.....	6
Sweetwater.....	12	Bluefield.....	5	Pullman.....	8
Taft.....	9	Bristol.....	26	Purgallup.....	15
Tahoka.....	9	Chase City.....	11	Raymond.....	5
Taylor.....	10	Chincoteague.....	3	Renton.....	2
Teague.....	10	Christiansburg.....	6	Sedro Woolley.....	4
Terrell.....	10	Clifton Forge.....	3	Shelton.....	12
Terrell Hills.....	5	Colonial Heights.....	5	Snohomish.....	4
Tulla.....	9	Covington.....	14	Summer.....	5
Tulde.....	15	Culpeper.....	7	Sunnyside.....	5
Vernon.....	10	Emporia.....	12	Tappanish.....	12
Waxahachie.....	10	Falls Church.....	15	Tamwater.....	3
Weatherford.....	10	Farmville.....	11	Wapato.....	2
Wellington.....	12	Franklin.....	10	Wenatchee.....	13
Westhaco.....	11	Fredericksburg.....	21		
West University Place.....	12	Frent Royal.....	15	WEST VIRGINIA	
Wharton.....	4	Galax.....	10	Beckley.....	21
Winnaboro.....	1	Harrisonburg.....	13	Benwood.....	1
Youkum.....	4	Hopewell.....	13	Bluefield.....	31
Yorktown.....	2	Lexington.....	13	Buckhannon.....	4
		Luray.....	5	Charles Town.....	5
UTAH		Marion.....	12	Chesapeake.....	5
American Fork.....	5	Martinsville.....	31	Chester.....	1
Bingham Canyon.....	3	Narrows.....	9	Dunbar.....	1
Bountiful.....	5	Norton.....	5	Elkins.....	4
Brigham.....	10	Orange.....	16	Follansbee.....	4
Cedar City.....	6	Pulaski.....	6	Grafton.....	2
Cleasfield.....	4	Radford.....	7	Hinton.....	2
Heber.....	3	Richlands.....	7	Konova.....	6
Helper.....	4	Salem.....	12	Keyser.....	2
Layton.....	2	Saltville.....	3	Logan.....	12
Lehi.....	4	South Boston.....	14	Mannington.....	12
Lozan.....	12	South Norfolk.....	34	Martinsburg.....	18
Midvale.....	6	Staunton.....	31	McMechen.....	3
Murray.....	8			Montgomery.....	5

**Table 27.—Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958,
Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000—Continued**

City	Number of police de- partment employees	City	Number of police de- partment employees	City	Number of police de- partment employees
WEST VIRGINIA— Continued		WISCONSIN—Con.		WISCONSIN—Con	
Moundsville.....	13	Dodgeville.....	3	Ripon.....	7
Mullens.....	4	Edgerton.....	5	River Falls.....	4
New Martinsville.....	4	Elkhorn.....	7	Shawano.....	8
Nitro.....	9	Evansville.....	5	Sheboygan Falls.....	4
Oak Hill.....	6	Fort Atkinson.....	11	Shorewood.....	23
Paden City.....	2	Fox Point.....	21	South Milwaukee.....	23
Phillippi.....	4	Greendale.....	6	Sparta.....	7
Piedmont.....	2	Hartford.....	6	Spooner.....	5
Point Pleasant.....	5	Horicon.....	3	Stevens Point.....	20
Princeton.....	13	Hudson.....	5	Stoughton.....	6
Richwood.....	6	Hurley.....	5	Sturgeon Bay.....	9
Salem.....	2	Jefferson.....	5	Tomah.....	7
Shinnston.....	3	Kaukauna.....	10	Tomahawk.....	4
South Charleston.....	21	Kewaunee.....	3	Two Rivers.....	15
Spencer.....	3	Kimberly.....	4	Wausau.....	4
St. Albans.....	10	Ladysmith.....	4	Watertown.....	18
Vienna.....	1	Lake Geneva.....	7	Waukesha.....	48
War.....	2	Lake Mills.....	3	Waupaca.....	5
Welch.....	15	Lancaster.....	4	Waupun.....	7
Wellsburg.....	5	Little Chute.....	4	West Bend.....	10
Westover.....	2	Marinette.....	17	West Milwaukee.....	20
White Sulphur Springs.....	2	Marshfield.....	21	Whitefish Bay.....	26
Williamson.....	12	Mayville.....	4	Whitewater.....	8
		Medford.....	2	Wisconsin Rapids.....	13
		Menasha.....	23		
WISCONSIN		Menomonie.....	12	WYOMING	
Algoma.....	4	Merrill.....	13	Buffalo.....	6
Antigo.....	3	Monona.....	5	Cody.....	12
Ashland.....	12	Monroe.....	14	Douglas.....	3
Baraboo.....	14	Neenah.....	29	Evanston.....	5
Beaver Dam.....	14	Nellsville.....	3	Green River.....	4
Berlin.....	7	New Richmond.....	4	Lander.....	7
Black River Falls.....	4	Oconomowoc.....	10	Laramie.....	17
Bloomer.....	4	Oconto.....	4	Lovell.....	12
Burlington.....	12	Onalaska.....	2	Newcastle.....	6
Cedarburg.....	4	Park Falls.....	4	Powell.....	10
Chippewa Falls.....	19	Platteville.....	6	Rawlins.....	14
Clintonville.....	7	Plymouth.....	5	Riverton.....	11
Columbus.....	4	Portage.....	11	Rock Springs.....	15
Cudahy.....	24	Prairie Du Chien.....	6	Sheridan.....	15
De Pere.....	9	Reedsburg.....	6	Thermopolis.....	11
Delavan.....	7	Rhineland.....	13	Torrington.....	7
		Rice Lake.....	11	Worland.....	8
		Richland Center.....	6		

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS—1959



FOR RELEASE
FRIDAY, P. M., SEPTEMBER 16, 1960
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**UNIFORM
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International Association of Chiefs of Police
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Cincinnati, Ohio. *Chairman*

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The Police Profession
FAITH AND CONFIDENCE



Pulitzer Prize winning photo by Bill Beal, Washington Daily News

Preface

The fact that we have a clear picture of the extent of crime in the United States today is a tribute to the vision of American law enforcement. The current program, from which we gain such insight, grew out of the recognized need on the part of the police profession for some means of coordinating available crime statistics.

It had its inception thirty years ago when the International Association of Chiefs of Police requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to serve in collecting and processing this important data. In the ensuing three decades police agencies and the FBI, working together on a wholly voluntary basis, have produced the widely used Uniform Crime Reports.

The Uniform Crime Reports, comprised of police data, are recognized as the most complete form of crime statistics available on a nationwide basis. Data compiled in this issue are based upon voluntary contributions received from approximately 7,000 law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The police and the FBI engage in this cooperative effort to learn more about the extent and fluctuation of crime in the belief that such knowledge will enable them to plan their work accordingly and to achieve more effective law enforcement.

Crime, the criminal and the juvenile delinquent are an ever-growing problem in our complex society. Crime is the concern not solely of law enforcement but of the community as well.

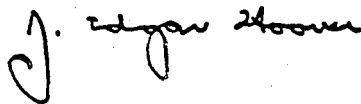
Over the years researchers, law makers, public and private welfare bodies, governmental agencies, the press and the general public have indicated increasing interest in this publication and are using it on an extensive scale. While these statistics hold the greatest significance for police agencies, and are collected and produced for the use of such agencies, the FBI is striving to make the information more meaningful to those with specialized interests outside the immediate field of law enforcement, and to the general public as well.

In a number of instances, usage by those outside the law enforcement profession has resulted in some misinterpretations and in subsequent criticism being directed toward the law enforcement agencies which make the compilation of these crime statistics possible. Those who are sincerely concerned with the crime problem in America are encouraged to use the data in the Uniform Crime Reports to the utmost; however, they are urged to keep such usage within its valid limitations.

In connection with the FBI's efforts to improve the standards of reporting and compiling statistics, as well as to expand coverage in order to make the reports fully representative, a group of consultants is engaged on a permanent basis.

These men are prominent in their respective fields of sociology, public administration and law enforcement, and their suggestions have been of great value. Their efforts and those of the FBI, notwithstanding, the fact remains that the effectiveness of the Uniform Crime Reports is dependent upon the accuracy and quality of the data reported voluntarily by contributing law enforcement agencies.

The excellent relationship existing among local, state and Federal law enforcement is indicated in this very successful cooperative endeavor. The FBI is proud to have a part in this program.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J".

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS—1959

Summary

You have here a wealth of information on crime in the U.S., due to the cooperation of police and sheriffs who voluntarily send crime figures to the FBI.

This summary is for the reader interested in the general crime picture. Technical data, of interest primarily to police, social scientists, and other students, are presented in the following sections.

If you wish assistance in the interpretation of any information in this publication, please communicate with the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.

Crime Capsule

Crime volume continued unabated in 1959. Last year of the fifties registered a new all-time high with 69 percent more crime than 1950 and 128 percent over 1940. Crime continues to outpace population growth 4 to 1.

Crime clock shows three serious crimes per minute.

Crime calendar shows criminal activity reached peak in December, 1959 after a low point in May.

Loss of over \$500 million loot in 1959 cut to 47 cents on dollar by police recoveries.

Police have increased their effectiveness in arresting and charging persons over 50 percent since 1950 but this has been offset by a slower rise in court convictions, up only 36 percent in the same period.

Proponents of abolition of capital punishment cannot find support for their cause in study of state murder rates, since results are inconclusive.

Arrests of persons under 18 have doubled since a post-World War II low in 1948, while population of young people age 10 through 17 has increased by less than one-half.

Crime Totals

Criminals did not slacken their activities in 1959. They rolled up an awesome crime total for the last year of the decade. By the end of the year, police had counted 1,592,160 serious crimes. They listed increases in the vicious crimes of murder, forcible rape, and assault to kill or to inflict serious injury. Auto thefts and other major thefts

increased while burglaries remained unchanged and robberies declined.

With serious crime 128 percent above 1940 (see opposite), and a further nine-percent increase in the first half of 1960, the one percent rise from 1958 to 1959 is placed in proper perspective as one more point in the continued upward climb of crime.

Details follow (estimates for 1957 and 1958 have been adjusted to include Alaska and Hawaii):

Crime index classification	Estimated number of offenses			Change 1958-59	
	1957	1958	1959	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,438,900	1,573,170	1,592,100	+18,900	+1
Murder.....	8,060	8,220	8,580	+360	+4
Forcible rape.....	12,940	14,610	14,830	+220	+2
Robbery.....	66,930	73,490	71,540	-1,950	-3
Aggravated assault.....	110,830	113,030	119,610	+6,580	+6
Burglary.....	607,200	684,800	685,000	+1,200	-----
Larceny \$50 and over.....	344,940	364,060	403,400	+38,340	+13
Auto theft.....	276,000	292,800	288,300	-4,500	-2

Crime and Population

Is the crime problem really increasing or is it merely keeping pace with population growth?

For a number of years, crime has been rising four times as fast as population. A more direct answer comes from measuring crimes against inhabitants in the U.S. By this means, we obtain rates—the number of crimes per 100,000 people.

If rates do not change from year to year, crime is just keeping up with population. If rates increase, crime is outstripping population growth.

These show a 1959 figure 12 percent above an average of the past 5 years and 70 percent above 1940.

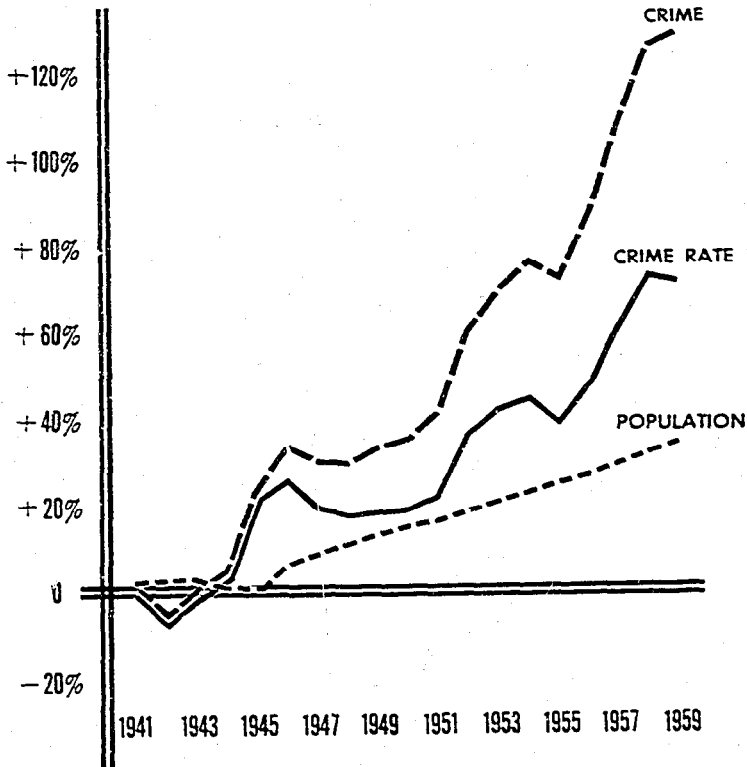
Thus, by two methods—comparing the percentage change in crime and population and a study of crime rates—we find that something more than the rise in population is behind the upsurge in crime. Details are shown below and in the accompanying chart.

Crime index classification	Crimes per 100,000 inhabitants		
	Number 1959	1959 percent change	
		Over 1958	Over 5-year average
Total.....	896.0	-1	+12
Murder.....	4.8	+2	-----
Forcible rape.....	8.3	-1	+2
Robbery.....	40.3	-7	-1
Aggravated assault.....	67.4	+3	+3
Burglary.....	385.9	-2	+13
Larceny \$50 and over.....	327.0	-----	+16
Auto theft.....	162.3	-----	+11

CRIME AND POPULATION

1940 - 1959

PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1940



CRIME = INDEX OF CRIME OFFENSES
RATE = NUMBER OF CRIMES PER 100,000 POPULATION

FBI CHART

Crime Clock

Three serious crimes occurred each minute in 1959.

One murder occurred every hour.

One forcible rape occurred every 35 minutes.

One robbery occurred every 7 minutes.

One aggravated assault occurred every 4 minutes.

One burglary occurred every 46 seconds.

One serious larceny (\$50 and over) occurred each minute.

One auto theft occurred every 2 minutes.

Every 4 minutes, there was a crime of murder, forcible rape, or assault to kill.

Crime Calendar

There is no month without crime, but some crimes are more pronounced in their own season. December 1959 was easily the crime month of the year, leading all other months in murder, manslaughter by negligence, robbery, burglary, and larceny. Auto theft reached a peak in November, and during the month of August the other two serious crimes, rape and aggravated assault, had their greatest frequency.

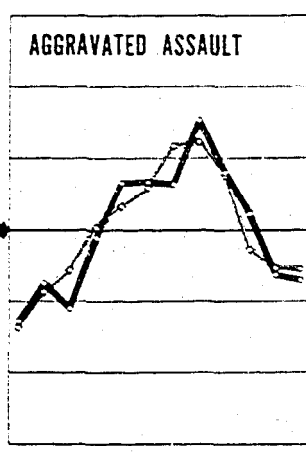
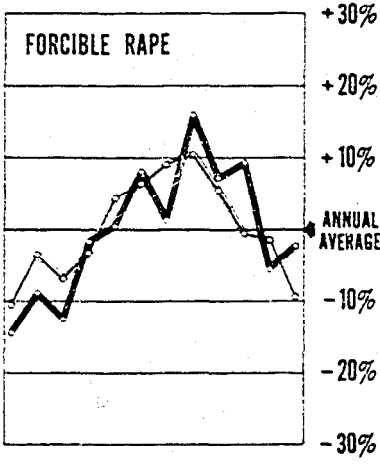
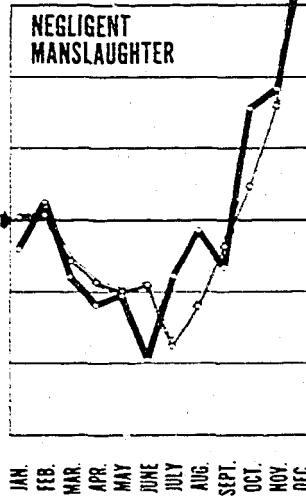
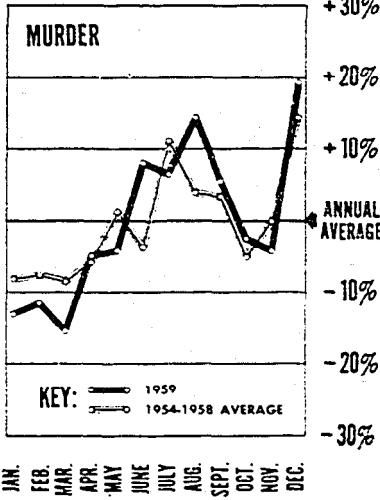
Crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) tend to rise during the darker or winter months of the year. More hours of darkness providing more opportunity is one factor. Crimes against the person (murder, rape, and aggravated assault) will occur more frequently during the warmer or summer months. Again the elements provide the conditions which influence the occurrence of many of these violent crimes. Negligent manslaughter comprised mostly of traffic deaths is the only crime against the person with opposite seasonal tendencies. It is affected to some extent by the hazardous driving months of the winter.

A comparison of seasonal patterns is demonstrated in the following charts using the 1959 experience and the average for the 5-year period, 1954-58.

CRIMES BY MONTH

VARIATIONS FROM ANNUAL AVERAGE
1959 AND 1954-1958 AVERAGE

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

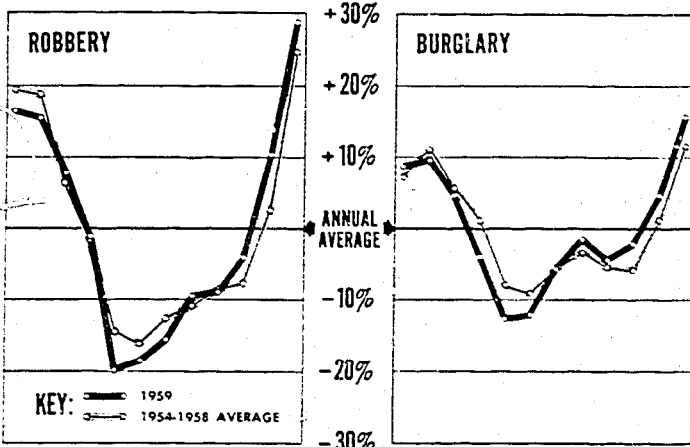


FBI CHART

CRIMES BY MONTH

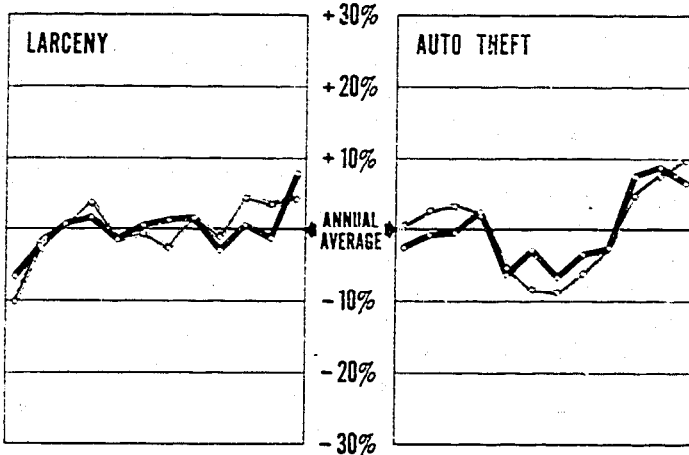
VARIATIONS FROM ANNUAL AVERAGE
1959 AND 1954-1958 AVERAGE

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.

JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.



FBI CHART

Crime Costs

Robbers, burglars, and other thieves stole over \$500 million in loot, during 1959. Police recoveries cut the net loss to 47 cents on the dollar.

Almost one-half the stolen valuation represented autos; but a high recovery rate (92 percent) by police led to a net loss of only 8 cents on the dollar in this category. For other types of property, police recovered 13 cents for every dollar stolen. Currency, jewelry, and furs are the least likely to be recovered after theft. This is due at least in part to a lack of personal identification and the quick assimilation of such items into our everyday living.

The average value loss for every robbery was \$233; burglary, \$186; larceny, \$76; and auto theft, \$829.

Crime Analyzed

In 1959 over half the robberies with weapons or force were committed on streets. In addition, business houses were the scenes of robberies in a third of the cases, although they were victimized 9 percent less in 1959 than 1958. People were confronted by robbers in their homes and at other locations in the remaining 14 percent of such crimes.

Burglars unlawfully entered residences with 7 percent greater frequency in 1959 than in the previous year, accounting for 42 percent of all burglaries. Attacks on stores, offices, and other nonresidence structures declined 4 percent, but these places were victimized in 58 percent of the burglaries.

Thefts of accessories and other articles from automobiles accounted for 44 percent of the thievery. Pocket-picking, purse-snatching, and shoplifting combined represented over eight percent of the theft problem but shopliftings outnumbered the other two by more than 2 to 1. Bicycle thefts (14 percent) and miscellaneous thefts (35 percent) make up the balance of the theft problem. A significant decrease of 11 percent occurred in auto accessory thefts in 1959.

Crime and Punishment

Police have met the challenge of the upsurge in crime with a corresponding increase in activity. In spite of demands from ever ballooning traffic problems and over 60 percent jump in crime from 1950 to 1959, city police in 1959 cleared by arrest 58 percent more crimes and charged 53 percent more persons for such crimes than in 1950.

This high rate of effectiveness by the police has been offset by a slower pace in court convictions. From 1950 to 1959, persons found guilty in court increased only 36 percent or slightly more than one-half the rise in crime. To what extent this made ineffectual the added effort of police can only be conjectured.

Police experience in 1959 was similar to that of previous years, insofar as percentages are concerned. Grouping all offenses against the person, it is noted that for each 100 crimes, 79 were cleared by the arrest of 67 persons. Variations from these averages are shown in the individual classifications. For each 100 murders, 93 were cleared by arrest. For each 100 manslaughters by negligence, 89 were cleared by arrest. Similarly, 74 percent of the forcible rapes and 79 percent of the aggravated assaults were cleared by arrest.

As a group, the crimes against property of robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft show a lower percentage of clearances than do the crimes against persons. For each 100 property crimes as a group, 25 were cleared by charging 18 persons. This group total is held down by the numerous larcenies (including property of small value) for which only 21 of each 100 were cleared by arrest. In partial explanation of this seemingly low clearance rate, it should be noted that in numerous instances owners leave property unguarded in a hazardous place. Also, much of the stolen property does not bear identifying serial numbers or such numbers are not known to the owner.

Another property category, where value is generally not inconsequential and where the articles are identifiable by numbers, is auto theft. However, only 26 of each 100 auto thefts are cleared by arrest. Many autos are stolen for "joyriding" or transportation purposes and are recovered by police within a relatively short period of time. The precipitous abandonment of the auto by the thief accounts in part for lack of sufficient opportunity to find him in possession or to trace to him the illicit possession.

CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST

1959

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

NOT CLEARED

CLEARED

MURDER

92.7%

NEGLIGENT
MANSLAUGHTER

88.5%

FORCIBLE
RAPE

73.6%

AGGRAVATED
ASSAULT

78.9%

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

NOT CLEARED

CLEARED

ROBBERY

42.5%

BURGLARY

30.7%

LARCENY

20.9%

AUTO THEFT

26.2%

FBI CHART

Clearances of burglaries are slightly higher than larceny and auto theft. Thirty-one of each 100 burglaries were cleared by arrest in 1959. Robbery is the only crime against property followed by a frequency of clearances by arrest approaching the experience in crimes against the person. Similar to these latter crimes because the criminal confronts the victim, robberies are cleared by arrest 43 times out of 100. Also, because of the vicious nature of robbery, a greater portion of available investigative time is allotted to its solution.

When the police investigation establishes the identity of the offender or offenders, one or more persons must be arrested and charged with the commission of the crime in order to list the case as cleared by arrest (the arrest of one person may clear several crimes while several persons may be arrested for the commission of only one crime). After charging the arrested persons, police follow the prosecution to determine the final dispositions of the cases. Although this may be considered a step beyond police or "offenses known" statistics, it is nevertheless essential information for administrative purposes and in order that the police may at some future time readily identify miscreants with their past records.

As explained above, not all these crimes are cleared by arrest nor are all the persons convicted who are arrested and charged with a crime. But a comparison of averages shows that for each 100 crimes discussed above, 14 persons were found guilty in 1959. The comparison is somewhat more favorable when convictions are measured against arrests. Of each 100 persons arrested and charged with the group of crimes discussed above, 66 were found guilty. Expanding the study to all categories, including traffic, the average number of persons found guilty for each 100 persons charged was 75.

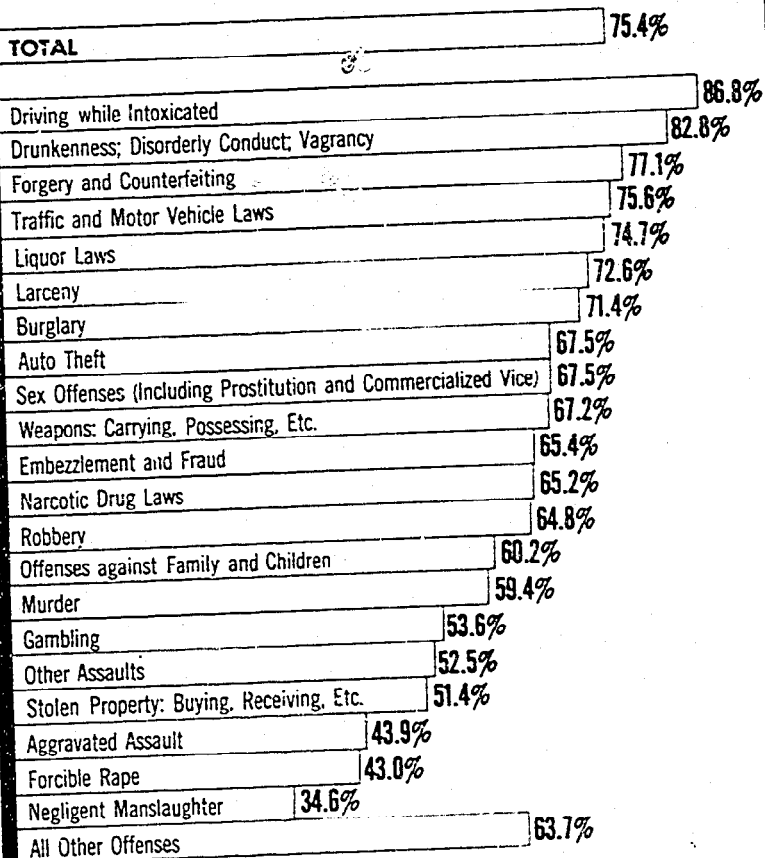
The percentage of persons guilty ranged from a high of 86.8 for driving while intoxicated to a low of 34.6 for manslaughter by negligence. Embezzlement and fraud was at the midpoint, 65.4. These data show that the top three classes in convictions were driving while intoxicated, drunkenness and vagrancy. The three crimes showing the lowest convictions of the 25 categories listed were manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape and aggravated assault. In other words, persons charged with any of the last-named crimes were less likely to be convicted than if they had been charged with driving while intoxicated, drunkenness or vagrancy.

A person charged with aggravated assault (assault with intent to kill, maim, or seriously wound) was the least likely to be convicted for the offense charged. Over 40 percent of the persons charged in that category who were found guilty at all were found guilty of some lesser

PERSONS FOUND GUILTY

1959

PERCENT OF PERSONS CHARGED



FBI CHART

offense, and this represents the highest percentage of "found guilty of lesser offense."

(See tables 12, 13, and 14 for details of 1959 data.)

Capital Punishment

Most states have capital punishment; a few do not. For the most part, capital punishment is associated with the crime of murder. Some states have high murder rates; some do not. Of those states with low murder rates, some have capital punishment; some do not. The number of murders that occur within a state as indicated by rates is due to a wide range of social, human and material factors.

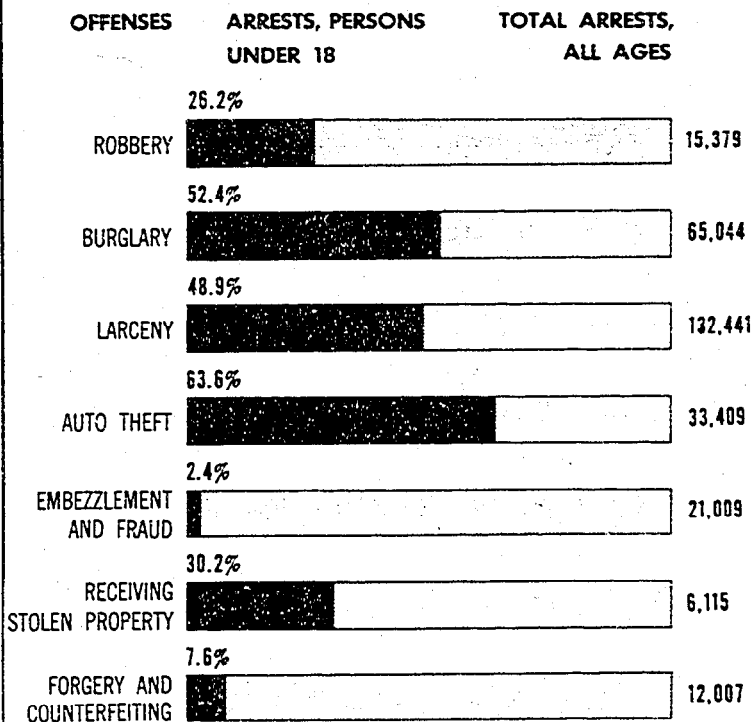
It would be convenient for a study of the effects of capital punishment as a deterrent if states fell neatly into two groups: (1) Those with low murder rates and capital punishment; and (2) those with high murder rates and no capital punishment. Or, if the user of these statistics is making a case against capital punishment, he would prefer to demonstrate that the states with low murder rates are those that do not have capital punishment. But to expect such an oversimplification of a highly complex subject is to engage in wishful thinking or a futile groping for proof that is not there.

Some who propose the abolishment of capital punishment select statistics that "prove" their point and ignore those that point the other way. Comparisons of murder rates between the nine states which abolished the death penalty or qualified its use and the forty-one states which have retained it either individually, before or after abolition, or by group are completely inconclusive.

The professional law enforcement officer is convinced from experience that the hardened criminal has been and is deterred from killing based on the prospect of the death penalty. It is possible that the deterrent effect of capital punishment is greater in states with a high murder rate if the conditions which contribute to the act of murder develop more frequently in those states. For the law enforcement officer the time-proven deterrents to crime are sure detection, swift apprehension, and proper punishment. Each is a necessary ingredient.

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE 1959

PERCENT OF TOTAL ARRESTS



FBI CHART

Persons Arrested

In report after report received from police, the seriousness of the juvenile delinquency problem is highlighted. Early in the post-World War II period, juvenile delinquency and youth population figures dropped to their lowest point since 1940. This is shown by arrest, juvenile court, and population data on an accompanying chart for the period 1940-59. Since 1948, juvenile arrests and court cases have more than doubled while the population of our young people has increased by less than one-half.

By directly comparing percentages of the rise in delinquency and the growth in the young population, we find that juvenile arrests have increased two and one-half times as fast.

Pinpointing this situation further is a comparison of adults with juveniles. Arrests of young people during this period (1948-1959) have increased six times as fast as arrests of persons who have reached their 18th birthday.

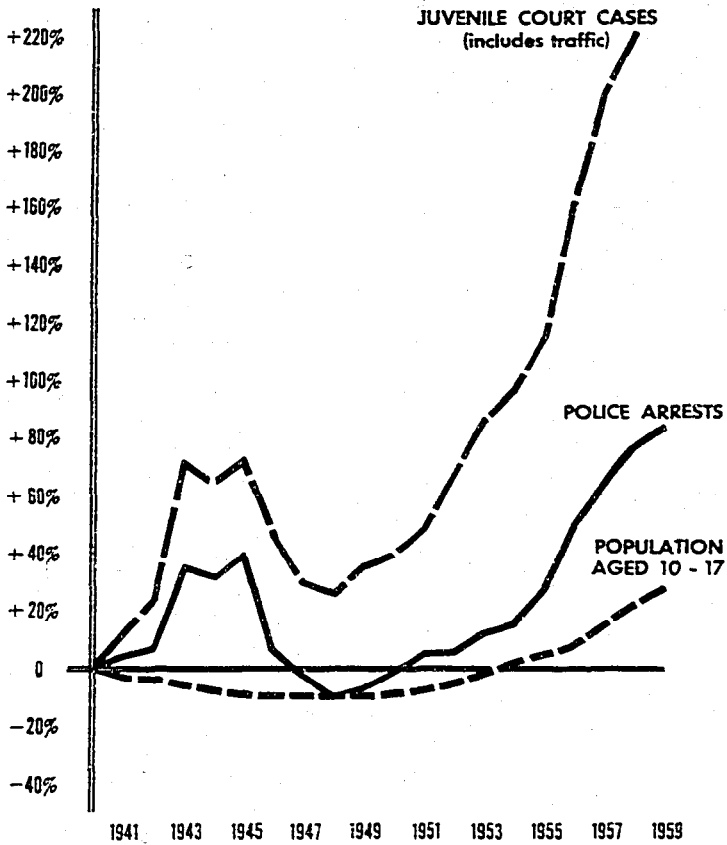
A comparison of 1958 and 1959 figures shows a continuation of the rise in arrests of young persons under 18. Arrests of persons age 18 or older remained unchanged. In smaller cities (under 25,000), arrests of youths increased five percent, and this was almost matched with a 4 percent rise in the larger cities (25,000 and over). For all reporting cities combined, the increase in juvenile arrests was 4 percent for the year.

Again in 1959, arrests of youths were disproportionately high in certain categories. On an overall basis, they represented 12 percent of the arrests, but for auto theft, 64 percent. This was followed by 52 percent for burglary, 49 percent for larceny, 30 percent for possession of stolen property, and 26 percent for robbery.

Details of age, sex, and race information as compiled by city police for arrested persons are shown in tables 16 through 20.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

1940 -- 1959
PERCENT CHANGE



JUVENILE COURT DATA FROM CHILDREN'S BUREAU
POLICE ARREST DATA FROM UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
POPULATION DATA FROM BUREAU OF CENSUS

FBI CHART

Police

Victims of criminals and a hazardous occupation, 49 city police employees lost their lives in line of duty during 1958. This is an increase over the previous year and a reversal of a slight downward trend in such deaths noted in the past few years.

During 1959 no change was recorded in the city police strength to combat crime and to handle other multitudinous duties. There were 1.8 police employees per thousand inhabitants available in city police departments in 1959. These figures refer to average police strength, including civilians, and do not represent a measure of desirable police strength. Undermanned, as well as sufficiently manned, departments are represented in the figures.

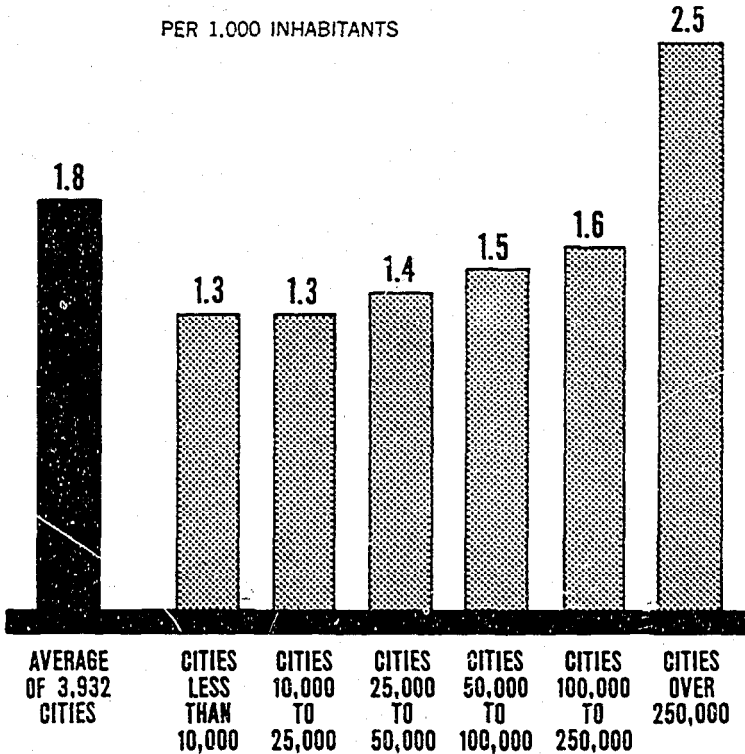
Although such data are of some assistance in measuring probable manpower needs, in a given community, particularly if existing strength falls short of average, there are definite limitations to the reliance which should be placed in such figures. Obviously, not all departments can be average in the number of employees.

A realistic approach to the complex problem of police manpower needs involves a careful study of many factors. Length of the work-week is important. For example, a decrease in working hours from 48 to 40 per week results in a need for an increase in the force of about 17 percent in order to maintain the same number of available man-hours. In improving services available through the police department it is well to give some thought to the not so obvious factors, such as selection and training of personnel, pay, retirement provisions, and quality of supervision.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FULL-TIME POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

BY POPULATION GROUPS APRIL 30, 1959

PER 1,000 INHABITANTS



FBI CHART

Law Enforcement Officer's Pledge

- 1- BE READY to serve the public faithfully and fearlessly 24 hours a day.
- 2- UPHOLD the rights of every individual within the law.
- 3- STRIVE diligently to secure the evidence to free the innocent as well as convict the guilty.
- 4- HONOR his badge--never tarnish it with personal misconduct, on or off duty.
- 5- BE COURTEOUS and FRIENDLY--for most citizens the only contact with law enforcement is to report or seek information.
- 6- AVOID favoritism--race, creed, and influence have no place on the scales of justice.
- 7- ACT as a model to youth--help youngsters to be good citizens.
- 8- KEEP in good physical condition. A healthy body and mind mean better work.
- 9- LEARN MORE about the law enforcement profession--acquiring knowledge is a never-ending process.
- 10- BE LOYAL to self, organization, country and God.



J. Edgar Hoover

DIRECTOR,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



Introduction

Objectives

Under the program of Uniform Crime Reporting, police and sheriffs compile information on the number of offenses known to them. These offenses are limited to violations of state and local laws and the voluntary efforts of contributing law enforcement agencies are aimed at obtaining a picture of the crime problem on a nationwide scale. As the collecting and coordinating agency under this cooperative system, the Federal Bureau of Investigation publishes information from the locally compiled reports. In presenting these printed tabulations, two broad needs are recognized. Perhaps of primary interest and importance are the extent and fluctuation of criminal activity as mirrored by a group of serious offense classes selected as a practical and convenient measure. Beyond the evaluative data obtained through the media of these index classifications, there remains the compilation of the total volume of crime in the United States. For this second goal, the crime index classes and all other crime categories under this system are considered.

Although contributing police are interested in informing themselves through Uniform Crime Reports, they have placed no limitation on the use or distribution of the data which they voluntarily prepare to make available the only general crime statistics on a nationwide basis in the United States. As a result, printed tabulations are shaped not only to meet the needs of the police but are also constructed with a view to serving the interests of other students of the crime problem. In spite of the somewhat involved nature inherent in such a statistical presentation, it is felt that the general public has an interest in and should be kept informed of all facets of crime and criminality. To this end, the preceding section was presented in a fashion as nontechnical as possible with qualifying and limiting statements held to a minimum. Such a broad treatment of this vital information should not detract from the value of the technical approach incorporated in this and following sections which are of primary interest to police, social scientists, and other students.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police

This organization formulated Uniform Crime Reporting in 1930 to further the interests of scientific police management. Reporting forms were limited to those matters essential to the police executive, the legislator, the sociologist, and the public generally. Through its Committee on Uniform Crime Records, this organization acts as an advisor to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the conduct of the program. Valuable assistance is received from the Committee. It actively promotes the quality of the reporting by the participating police.

The Consultant Committee and Its Recommendations

Uniform Crime Reports—1958 contained on pages 14-16 a discussion of progress and status following 22 recommendations made by a special committee. The Consultant Committee, appointed by the FBI in 1958 to study the more pressing problems of the 28-year old program, was composed of Dr. Peter P. Lejins, Professor of Sociology, University of Maryland, who served as Chairman; Dr. Charlton F. Chute, Director of the Institute of Public Administration, New York City; and Colonel Stanley R. Schrotel, Police Chief, Cincinnati, Ohio. Their entire report was published by the FBI in Uniform Crime Reports, Special Issue—1958.

Most of the recommendations of the Committee were incorporated in Uniform Crime Reports—1958. These completed changes involved three major revisions in the presentation of data but no change in information collected from contributors. Broadly, format changes were (1) elimination of manslaughter by negligence and minor thefts from crime classes used as a crime index; (2) crime index totals for standard metropolitan areas and for States; (3) crime rates based on current estimates of population for individual areas prepared by the FBI in line with suggestions by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

There remains unfulfilled one phase of the recommendations. This relates to the second objective outlined above, the compilation of the total volume of crime in the United States covering all crime categories. Realization is contingent on the degree of participation by sheriffs, county police, and, in some instances, state police in the preparation of annual reports of persons arrested.

Except for probative collections of annual reports from those agencies in the past, only monthly reports had been requested of them. Early, tentative distributions of annual report forms to law enforcement agencies outside cities indicated that efforts to extend the num-

ber of report forms were premature. Reflection will indicate a part of the obstacle when it is observed that one of the annual forms, that for collecting the age, sex, and race of persons arrested, provides for 1,074 entries.

With renewed interest in the possibility of obtaining a total crime count for all areas, as evidenced by recommendations of the Committee and indications that the general level of record keeping had improved over the years throughout the entire field of law enforcement, annual report forms were sent to all contributors for the year 1958. As reported in Uniform Crime Reports-1958, the initial response by police agencies outside cities was encouraging. About 10 percent prepared and returned the reports and numerous agencies replied that they hoped to respond in the future. And for 1959, about 22 percent of all such agencies made an annual report of arrests. Excerpts of this information appear in textual form preceding tabulations based on reporting of arrests by age, sex, and race.

A careful evaluation of tabulations prepared from the annual reports received from sheriffs and state police for 1959 indicates the advisability of broader coverage before attempting to construct U.S. totals so that such totals will be authoritative from the start. An accelerated, intensive program is being carried out during 1960 through personal contacts with contributors by Special Agents of the FBI and by mailing a series of informative, instructional material. Through this means it is hoped that information assembled at the close of 1960 may be presented in other than a progress report form.

Resort to a permanent technical consultant committee is now an integral part of the FBI's procedures in the conduct of this program.

Reporting Procedure

Transferral of crime data in the records of local law enforcement agencies to the FBI at Washington, D.C., is dependent upon action on the part of the police. None of the information is compiled directly from police records by the FBI.

Special reporting forms used under this program are illustrated and discussed in the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook. Each revision of this handbook containing complete reporting instructions and illustrations is mailed to all contributors by the FBI. Currently, the handbook is dated January 1960. An expanded explanation of the necessary basic record procedures, as outlined in the handbook, is furnished by the FBI to law enforcement agencies in the Manual of Police Records. Obviously, without a sound record procedure it is difficult, if not impossible, for a contributing agency to meet the minimum standards of acceptable reporting under this system. City and county

police, sheriffs, and certain State police organizations receive monthly and annual report forms, tally sheets, and abbreviated instructions regularly, monthly and annually. These agencies voluntarily complete the entries and return the forms to the FBI as a cooperative gesture toward the success of the program which is possible only through the combined efforts of all.

Great care is taken to insure that no duplication occurs in reporting by various agencies. In addition to the detailed description in the handbook of the limits of reporting jurisdictions as between sheriffs and police in urban places, lists of urban places by county have been furnished to sheriffs, county police, and, in some instances, State police organizations. These lists will be supplemented or repeated from time to time to insure that current information is readily available to contributors. During the past year, Special Agents of the FBI contacted all State police, State highway patrols, and similar State organizations to insure that no changes in jurisdictions affecting crime reporting had taken place. At the same time, a review was made of the areas covered by contributing State police reporting in place of sheriffs or supplementing the reports of sheriffs. From this survey it was found that the contributors interviewed were alert to the dangers involved and had resolved locally many intricate reporting problems through a sound understanding of the object and spirit of the program.

Proper police procedure demands that as each criminal act (crime) comes to the attention of the police, it is made a matter of written record. This is a running log or record of facts about each theft, burglary, robbery or other crime that happens which comes to the attention of the police from any source. This is standard procedure in police work, and from such a record police tally information designated as "offenses known." Thus, the broad base of police statistics is, in its basic form, not affected by considerations of whether property is recovered, whether anyone is arrested for the crime, the age of the perpetrator, prosecutive policies, and the like. Police count each criminal act to get the total crime problem insofar as volume is concerned.

Nationally, the number of offenses known to the police (and sheriffs) is collected on monthly crime reports for criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft. Information reported monthly to the FBI is summarized by participants on one of the annual returns. All contributors are requested to furnish annual returns, and in addition to the above these provide for listing information for all crime categories concerning each person arrested. Thus, the only information collected under this program for crime classifications other than those itemized just

above is based on arrests, as distinguished from "offenses known" which do not refer to arrests.

Certain corollary information is also reported to round out the basic count of "offenses known" and persons arrested. This lends additional significance to the effort, not only from the police managerial and tactical standpoints but also from the point of interested observers of the crime data.

Along with "offenses known," police count those offenses which have been cleared by arrest. This furnishes them with one measure of the effectiveness of their operations. An offense is cleared by arrest when a person is identified through investigation with the commission of the crime, is arrested, and is made available for prosecution. Sometimes one person commits several crimes; sometimes several persons commit only one crime. For these reasons, the arrest of one person may clear more than one offense, while the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense.

Arrests are analyzed by police in their reporting by noting the number of persons found guilty and a listing of arrests by age, sex, and race.

Classification of Offenses

A stumbling block to a national crime reporting system in the United States results from variations in definitions of criminal violations among the States. This obstacle, insofar as uniformity of definitions is concerned, was removed by the adoption of an arbitrary set of crime classifications. To some extent the title of each classification connotes in a general way its content. However, in reading the explanation of each category it is very important to keep in mind that because of the differences among the State codes there is no possibility in a system such as this to distinguish between crimes by designations such as "felony" and "misdemeanor."

An example of the above is aggravated assault. It is reserved for attacks by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. By definition certain assaults, such as assaults by hooded persons and wife beating, felonies in some States regardless of the seriousness of the resulting injury, do not necessarily qualify for inclusion in the Uniform Crime Reporting classification of aggravated assault. Consideration must be given to the seriousness of the attack and not to its local designation as a felony. A continuing program is carried out to furnish contributors with timely supplemental instructions as the need arises in certain classifications. These are aimed at the clarification of any misunderstandings which may

arise and the redirection of attention to the proper application of classification procedures under this system.

Each crime classification, with a brief definition, is listed below:

1. **Criminal homicide.**—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Excludes attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a holdup man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence: any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.

2. **Forcible rape.**—Forcible rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape. Excludes statutory offenses (no force used-victim under age of consent).

3. **Robbery.**—Stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, robbery armed; assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. **Aggravated assault.**—Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means. Exclude simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. **Burglary-breaking or entering.**—Burglary, house-breaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance and attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is not counted again as larceny.

6. **Larceny-theft** (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value. Thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. **Auto theft.**—Stealing or driving away and abandoning a motor vehicle, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Excludes taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

8. **Other assaults.**—Assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature.

9. **Forgery and counterfeiting.**—Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. **Embezzlement and fraud.**—Fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. **Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.**—Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property and attempts.

12. **Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.**—All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and attempts.

13. **Prostitution and commercialized vice.**—Sex offenses of a commercialized nature and attempts, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. **Sex offenses** (except forcible rape, prostitution and commercialized vice).—Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. **Offenses against the family and children.**—Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. **Narcotic drug laws.**—Offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. **Liquor laws.**—State or local liquor law violations except "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22). Excludes Federal violations.

18. **Drunkenness.**—Drunkenness or intoxication.

19. **Disorderly conduct.**—Breach of the peace.

20. **Vagrancy.**—Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. **Gambling.**—Promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. **Driving while intoxicated.**—Driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. **Violation of road and driving laws.**—Improper handling of a moving motor vehicle.

24. **Parking violations.**—Improper or overtime parking.

25. **Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.**—Traffic and motor vehicle violations other than classes 22-24.

26. **All other offenses.**—All violations of State or local laws except classes 1-25.

27. **Suspicion.**—Arrests for no specific offense and released without formal charges being placed.

Reporting Area

Voluntary contributions of crime reports were made by law enforcement agencies in 1959 for 7,000 reporting areas, cities, and counties. All but 6 percent of the population was represented by this reporting. City, county, and State police organizations joined in this cooperative effort.

Although the reporting area is nearly 100 percent, not all reports were usable and in some instances a complete set of figures for the year

was not received. Tabulations for the full year are available for 89 percent of the population.

Verification Processes

Uniformity of crime data collected under this program is of primary concern to the FBI as the national clearinghouse. With approximately 7,000 persons preparing crime reports on a voluntary basis under this system the supervision for uniformity is indeed complex. Issuance of instructions does not fulfill the role of the FBI. On the contrary, it is standard operating procedure to examine each incoming report not only for arithmetical accuracy but also, and possibly of even more importance, for reasonableness.

Variations in the level and ratios among the crime classes established by previous reports of each agency are used as a gage of possible or probable incompleteness or changes in reporting policy. Necessary arithmetical adjustments or unusual variations are brought to the attention of the submitting agency by correspondence. During 1959, 4,500 letters were addressed to contributors as a result of verification and evaluation processes. Correspondence with contributors is the principal tool for supervision of quality. Not only are the individual reports studied but also periodic trends for individual reporting units are run, as are crime rates in descending order for all units grouped for general comparability to assist in detecting variations and fluctuations possibly due to some reason other than chance. For the most part, the problem is one of keeping the contributors informed of the type information necessary to the success of this program.

Uniform Crime Reporting has been taught to all law enforcement officers attending the FBI National Academy. This Academy was established in 1935 and there are 2,562 graduates who are still in law enforcement with almost 29 percent the executive heads of law enforcement agencies. The FBI also presents this subject to regional police schools throughout the country.

Contacts by Special Agents of the FBI are utilized to enlist the cooperation of new contributors and to explain the purpose of this program and the methods of assembling information for reporting. When correspondence including specially designed questionnaires fails, Special Agents may be directed to visit the contributor to affirmatively resolve the misunderstanding. Special surveys are used to inquire into various areas of the system. Also, Special Agents of the FBI are instructed, from time to time, to conduct in the field specific surveys of quality.

Through these means there are continuous probing and re-evaluation of the degree of compliance attained. From this constant activity

it is clear that a level of uniformity exists in the data collected that is extremely high with the result that tabulations presented herein are reliable from the standpoint of comparability. However, it is well to note at this point that there are many factors affecting the incidence of crime.

The careful student, before reaching conclusions based on an examination of crime rates of different areas, should, of course, give full cognizance to the possibilities that variations result from conditions other than incomplete crime figures or lack of uniformity in the reporting of contributors. Some of the factors affecting crime are enumerated on page 85.

Those variations from the desired reporting standards which cannot be resolved by the steps indicated above are brought to the attention of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. That Committee may designate a representative to make a personal visit to the local department to assist in the needed revision of records and reporting methods.

It is clear, of course, that regardless of the extent of the statistical verification processes used by the FBI, the accuracy of the data assembled under this program depends upon the degree of effort exerted by each contributor to meet the necessary standards of reporting and, for this reason, the FBI is not in a position to vouch for the validity of the reports received.

Population

Following the recommendations of the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting and under the guidance of the United States Bureau of the Census, the FBI, in presenting crime data for 1958, overcame the defect inherent in published crime rates for intercensal years based on population figures provided by the decennial counts. In addition to the need for reliable, current population data for individual reporting areas in the preparation of crime rates, the present estimating procedure is built on a proration method for unreported areas using current population figures. Estimating methods used in constructing 1958 population figures are described in some detail in Uniform Crime Reports—1958.

Because estimates of 1959 population would be 9 years removed from the most recent applicable population count, the United States Bureau of the Census recommended that the preliminary figures from the 1960 count when applied to 1959 crime counts would represent a higher degree of accuracy than could be expected of estimates for 1959. This suggested procedure was accepted by the FBI.

Area Definitions

Extensive shifts by city dwellers to nearby rural areas have destroyed the classic concept of populations divided between city (urban) and rural. Interpretation of economic and other statistical data collected without regard to the erasure of city limits as a guide to where the city ends and the farms begin, has become difficult if not misleading. In line with the need for adjustments of areas to better define the contemporary scene, the Bureau of the Census introduced the standard metropolitan area with the 1950 census. According to a release dated June 8, 1959, by the Bureau of the Budget, such areas were to be identified thereafter as standard metropolitan statistical areas. As far as practicable, presentation of crime data in this publication follows the area designations of the Bureau of the Census of (1) standard metropolitan statistical areas, (2) other cities (urban places outside standard metropolitan statistical areas) and (3) rural.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas were formerly known as standard metropolitan areas. Totals for the Index of Crime are shown for these areas wherever boundaries of such areas coincide with those of crime reporting units. Generally, standard metropolitan statistical areas are made up of an entire county or counties having at least one core city of 50,000 or more inhabitants with the whole meeting the requirements of certain metropolitan characteristics. Police in cities (urban places) report for crimes committed within the city limits. Sheriffs or county police report for crimes committed within the limits of a county but outside cities. Refinements of reporting to fit other subdivisions of these units are not practicable, at least at this time.

In New England, "town" instead of "county" is used to describe a standard metropolitan statistical area. These towns do not coincide generally with established crime reporting units. However, **metropolitan State economic areas in New England** are somewhat similar to standard metropolitan statistical areas elsewhere in that they encompass an entire county or counties. Accordingly, in order to approximate the presentation of the Index of Crime by standard metropolitan statistical areas in New England, metropolitan State economic areas have been used for the practical considerations outlined above.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas (metropolitan State economic areas in New England) comprise over 60 percent of the 1960 population (preliminary figures).

Other cities. Index of Crime totals are shown under this caption for urban places outside standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Most of these places of 2,500 or more inhabitants are incorporated and they make up 14 percent of the 1960 population (preliminary).

Rural areas are outside the two described above and represent 24 percent of the population (1960 preliminary figures).

The Crime Totals

Areas not represented by crime reports are relatively small, as discussed previously and as shown by an examination of the following tables presenting 1959 crime totals for the Index of Crime classifications. As indicated, an intensified program is underway to further reduce the unreported areas.

Within each of the three areas, standard metropolitan statistical areas, other urban, and rural, it was assumed that the unreported portion had the same proportionate crime experience as that for which reports were received. In lieu of figures for the entire year from those agencies representing at least 25 percent of any one of the individual units of the three areas indicated above for which estimates were prepared, reports for as many as 9 months were accepted as sufficiently representative on which to base estimates for the year. In these cases, figures for 9 months were divided by 9 and multiplied by 12. In prorating for unreported areas, the 1960 population count (preliminary figures) was used.

Crime Trends

Where estimated crime totals, as described above, were not available for comparison from period to period, data for trends are homogeneous to the extent that figures from identical reporting units were used for each of the periods tabulated. Exclusions were made when figures from a reporting unit were obviously inaccurate for any period or it was ascertained that unusual fluctuations were due to such variables as improved record procedures and not to chance.

The Index of Crime, 1959

In this section are presented data for a select group of classifications designed to furnish a ready index to the probable amount and fluctuation of crime.

Limitations in the extent of coverage afforded by a few categories arise from certain practical considerations from the police standpoint. Offenses known (criminal acts) are the basis of the index. Not all crimes come readily to the attention of the police. Not all crimes are of sufficient importance to be significant in an index. Not all important crimes occur with sufficient regularity to warrant a separate category in an index designed to furnish an abbreviated insight into the crime problem.

Classifications in the Index of Crime are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary—breaking or entering, larceny over \$50 and auto theft. Prior to publication of Uniform Crime Reports—1958, classifications used for index purposes included manslaughter by negligence, statutory rape, and larceny under \$50.

The dividing line of \$50 does not necessarily represent the difference between grand and petit larceny since, as indicated previously, these classifications are arbitrary for the purpose of this system and do not agree in all respects to all State statutes.

Tables in this section include totals for the Index of Crime classifications arranged by standard metropolitan statistical areas (metropolitan State economic areas in New England) and by States. State totals for 1959 are built up from three areas: standard metropolitan statistical areas, other urban, and rural. All population figures used are from Bureau of the Census preliminary releases of the 1960 decennial count subject to change as the count is completed.

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Table 1.—Index of Crime, United States, 1959

Area	Population	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
United States Total.....	177,709,519	1,592,180	8,583	14,832	71,555	119,611	685,862	403,426	288,337
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		896.0	4.8	8.3	40.3	67.3	385.0	227.0	162.3
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	110,245,530	1,217,765	4,844	10,639	60,818	87,204	505,025	311,915	230,400
Area actually reporting.....	196.87%	1,260,590	5,011	10,850	62,821	90,097	522,743	320,850	244,182
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,139,8	4.6	9.8	57.0	81.7	471.2	291.0	221.5
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Other Cities.....	21,596,350	141,472	700	785	3,243	9,111	64,725	36,497	22,402
Area actually reporting.....	185.47%	165,558	887	919	3,735	11,093	80,777	42,335	25,812
Estimated total.....	100.0%	73.1	3.6	3.7	15.2	45.1	329.4	172.1	104.9
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Rural.....	42,867,623	120,077	1,489	2,025	3,274	10,091	69,788	29,271	14,130
Area actually reporting.....	172.3%	170,915	2,055	3,063	4,076	18,431	82,342	40,232	18,313
Estimated total.....	100.0%	399.7	6.2	7.1	11.6	43.0	192.1	93.0	42.8
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									

¹ The percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States which have varying populations, portions reporting and crime rates.

Table 2.—Index of Crime by Geographic

Area	Year	Population	Total offenses		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter		Forcible rape	
			Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
Continental United States¹	1958	174,095,000	1,573,210	893.6	3,222	4.7	14,606	8.4
	1959	177,709,512	1,592,189	896.0	3,553	4.9	14,532	8.3
Percent change			+1.2	+0.3	+4.4	+2.1	+1.5	-1.2
New England	1958	9,961,000	70,731	710.1	145	1.5	367	3.7
	1959	10,423,543	69,833	670.3	133	1.3	391	3.8
Percent change			-1.2	-5.6	-8.3	-13.3	+6.5	+2.7
Connecticut	1958	2,316,000	15,141	653.8	30	1.3	68	2.9
	1959	2,514,897	15,867	630.9	33	1.3	74	3.1
Maine	1958	952,000	4,458	468.5	24	2.5	37	3.9
	1959	964,235	4,615	478.6	14	1.5	41	4.3
Massachusetts	1958	4,562,000	37,701	775.5	69	1.4	317	4.4
	1959	5,212,558	36,218	708.1	60	1.2	317	4.4
New Hampshire	1958	394,000	2,386	408.2	4	1.0	16	2.7
	1959	399,543	2,321	470.1	4	1.0	18	3.0
Rhode Island	1958	875,000	9,335	1,062.8	6	0.7	18	2.1
	1959	843,019	8,942	1,058.2	7	0.8	15	2.1
Vermont	1958	372,000	1,710	459.2	12	3.2	11	3.0
	1959	387,291	1,420	366.6	12	3.1	5	1.3
Middle Atlantic	1958	33,080,000	272,823	825.1	525	1.6	2,728	8.3
	1959	33,834,111	280,201	828.1	525	1.6	2,728	8.3
Percent change			+2.7	+1.4	+5.9	+0.0	+0.0	+0.0
New Jersey	1958	5,749,000	47,772	778.2	132	2.3	408	7.1
	1959	6,018,579	46,846	778.4	144	2.4	408	6.8
New York	1958	16,229,000	132,826	819.1	431	2.7	3,955	24.4
	1959	16,396,507	130,754	798.2	497	3.0	4,037	24.7
Pennsylvania	1958	11,101,000	77,775	700.6	293	2.6	1,915	17.3
	1959	11,219,034	75,591	673.9	285	2.5	1,919	17.1
East North Central	1958	35,618,000	280,447	813.3	1,108	3.1	7,459	21.0
	1959	35,987,829	285,106	820.0	1,230	3.4	7,600	21.2
Percent change			+1.6	+1.8	+16.6	+16.1	+10.9	+10.1
Illinois	1958	9,889,000	87,065	880.4	398	4.0	2,706	27.4
	1959	10,012,612	85,242	851.2	455	4.5	2,935	29.3
Indiana	1958	4,581,000	36,916	805.9	134	2.9	1,055	23.0
	1959	4,637,005	35,980	776.9	138	2.9	1,055	23.0
Michigan	1958	7,189,000	62,495	869.9	216	3.0	1,613	22.4
	1959	7,774,737	61,749	793.0	233	3.0	1,613	21.0
Ohio	1958	9,345,000	65,675	702.8	240	2.6	2,072	22.3
	1959	9,637,371	63,312	656.9	267	2.8	2,072	21.5
Wisconsin	1958	3,938,000	15,096	486.6	42	1.0	170	4.3
	1959	3,923,854	16,823	428.5	45	1.1	133	3.4
West North Central	1958	15,391,000	100,317	652.0	465	3.0	3,230	21.0
	1959	15,266,894	102,495	671.4	447	2.9	3,230	21.2
Percent change			+2.1	+3.0	+5.2	+1.7	+0.0	+0.0
Iowa	1958	2,821,000	12,435	440.7	43	1.5	297	10.5
	1959	2,736,408	12,782	467.1	39	1.4	283	10.3
Kansas	1958	2,116,000	17,931	847.2	55	2.6	128	6.0
	1959	2,161,421	13,618	630.0	51	2.4	113	5.3
Minnesota	1958	3,375,000	19,912	590.0	31	0.9	113	3.3
	1959	3,393,302	20,132	593.3	35	1.0	79	2.3
Missouri	1958	4,271,000	43,109	1,009.2	215	5.0	455	10.7
	1959	4,273,174	43,535	1,018.5	246	5.8	414	9.7
Nebraska	1958	1,457,000	6,325	434.0	46	3.2	59	4.0
	1959	1,398,875	6,271	448.3	39	2.8	59	4.2
North Dakota	1958	650,000	2,131	327.7	4	0.6	17	2.6
	1959	626,976	2,112	336.9	3	0.5	23	3.7
South Dakota	1958	699,000	3,474	496.9	11	1.6	51	7.3
	1959	676,738	4,045	597.7	14	2.1	42	6.2
South Atlantic	1958	25,352,000	224,647	886.1	420	1.6	3,142	12.4
	1959	25,698,118	228,763	891.1	423	1.6	3,146	12.4
Percent change			+1.8	+1.9	+1.2	+0.3	+0.1	+0.1
Delaware	1958	454,000	3,709	816.9	14	3.1	28	6.2
	1959	443,158	3,882	869.2	18	4.1	32	7.2
Florida	1958	4,442,000	60,888	1,372.9	521	11.8	335	7.5
	1959	4,840,001	67,775	1,396.0	500	10.2	416	8.6
Georgia	1958	3,518,000	32,493	923.1	227	6.5	431	12.3
	1959	3,917,240	31,643	807.8	224	5.7	416	10.6
Maryland	1958	2,955,000	27,490	929.8	161	5.4	235	7.9
	1959	3,072,999	27,467	893.8	136	4.4	218	7.1

¹ Includes the District of Columbia. All 1958 rates calculated prior to population rounding.

Divisions and States, 1958-59

Robbery		Aggravated assault		Burglary		Larceny \$50 and over		Auto theft	
Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
75,483	43.4	113,854	63.3	684,828	383.4	393,622	226.1	282,787	162.4
71,535	40.5	119,614	67.3	683,863	385.9	463,428	227.0	282,537	162.3
-5.2	-7.1	+5.9	+4.0	+5.1	+2.5	+2.5	+4.4	+2.0	-1.1
1,671	16.8	1,618	16.2	31,641	317.6	18,175	182.5	17,114	171.8
1,478	14.2	2,016	19.3	30,949	296.9	17,637	169.2	17,279	163.7
-11.6	-15.5	+24.6	+19.1	-2.2	-6.5	-3.0	-7.3	+1.0	-3.6
316	13.6	507	21.3	7,669	331.1	4,019	173.5	2,532	109.3
338	13.4	641	25.5	7,902	314.2	4,276	170.0	2,599	103.3
98	10.3	102	10.7	2,063	216.8	1,228	128.8	909	95.4
84	8.7	117	12.1	2,119	218.8	1,249	129.3	991	102.9
1,037	21.3	775	15.9	15,498	313.3	9,091	187.0	11,014	226.5
842	16.5	990	19.4	14,704	287.3	8,670	169.5	10,721	209.6
24	4.1	32	4.3	1,357	232.2	563	96.3	390	66.7
40	6.7	29	3.5	1,676	279.5	601	100.2	441	73.6
187	21.4	197	22.8	4,074	465.6	2,906	332.1	1,947	222.5
169	20.0	229	27.1	3,742	442.8	2,540	300.6	2,136	264.6
9	2.4	5	1.3	680	263.2	370	99.4	323	86.7
5	1.3	10	2.6	806	268.1	301	77.7	291	75.1
13,549	41.0	19,985	60.4	105,735	319.6	84,332	254.9	46,149	139.5
12,845	38.0	21,570	63.8	105,886	312.1	86,911	258.9	49,871	147.5
-5.2	-7.3	+7.9	+5.6	-1.1	-2.3	+3.1	+3.5	+8.1	+5.7
2,160	37.6	2,727	47.4	21,782	378.9	10,803	187.9	9,260	161.1
2,004	33.3	2,925	48.6	20,771	348.1	11,009	182.9	9,587	159.3
7,007	43.2	12,066	74.3	50,289	310.5	57,666	353.3	24,332	149.9
7,116	42.9	12,588	75.3	50,206	302.5	61,084	368.1	27,236	164.1
4,382	39.5	5,192	48.8	32,564	302.3	15,863	142.9	12,557	113.1
3,723	33.2	6,057	54.0	34,609	308.5	14,818	132.1	13,068	116.3
19,945	56.0	16,057	45.7	126,813	356.0	67,634	189.9	56,217	157.8
20,026	56.6	18,333	50.9	125,268	348.1	67,283	187.0	60,180	167.2
+4	-7.7	+12.6	+11.4	-1.2	-2.2	-5	-1.5	+7.0	+6.0
9,263	93.7	5,322	53.8	31,822	321.8	19,657	192.7	20,437	200.7
10,386	103.7	6,308	63.0	33,167	331.3	20,191	201.7	23,800	237.7
1,980	34.7	1,319	28.6	17,901	390.8	9,292	202.8	6,474	141.3
1,302	28.1	1,433	30.9	17,723	382.3	7,921	170.8	7,189	158.0
4,733	60.2	6,078	77.3	39,573	503.2	17,263	219.5	13,789	173.3
4,714	60.6	6,949	89.4	38,652	510.0	17,561	225.9	13,666	173.8
4,021	43.0	3,034	32.3	29,477	315.4	16,282	175.3	12,164	130.2
3,318	34.4	3,024	31.4	27,701	287.4	16,219	168.3	12,279	128.2
338	8.6	322	13.3	8,035	264.1	5,640	143.2	3,383	85.2
308	7.6	619	15.8	7,023	178.9	5,391	137.3	3,316	84.5
4,990	32.4	4,481	29.1	47,360	307.7	25,122	163.7	17,038	112.7
4,862	31.8	4,687	30.7	47,957	314.1	26,349	172.6	17,386	113.7
-2.6	-1.9	+4.6	+5.5	+1.3	+2.1	+4.9	+3.8	+1.9	+2.7
264	9.4	184	6.5	6,137	217.5	3,954	140.1	1,796	62.2
247	9.0	230	9.4	6,013	219.7	4,251	153.3	1,919	70.1
497	23.5	576	27.2	6,888	311.4	3,343	158.0	1,743	82.4
538	24.9	633	29.3	7,044	325.9	3,488	161.4	1,735	83.3
709	21.0	211	6.3	9,649	285.9	5,591	165.7	3,608	106.9
663	19.5	275	8.1	9,221	271.7	5,930	174.8	3,929	115.8
2,093	72.4	3,136	73.4	19,452	455.4	9,278	217.2	7,480	173.1
3,113	73.9	3,243	75.0	20,031	468.8	9,193	215.1	7,295	170.7
278	19.1	308	14.3	2,912	199.5	1,817	90.4	1,305	103.3
170	12.2	177	12.7	2,834	202.6	1,539	110.0	1,435	102.6
58	8.9	39	6.0	1,086	167.0	480	73.8	447	68.7
30	4.8	34	5.4	1,095	174.6	533	83.2	374	59.7
91	13.0	127	18.2	1,596	219.7	1,199	165.8	499	71.4
101	14.9	95	14.0	1,719	234.0	1,395	206.1	679	100.3
8,770	34.6	30,173	119.0	97,564	384.8	48,357	190.7	35,217	138.9
5,440	32.8	30,896	120.2	100,082	389.3	50,308	195.8	34,566	134.5
-3.8	-5.2	+2.4	+1.0	+2.6	+1.2	+4.0	+2.7	-1.9	-3.2
112	24.7	83	18.3	1,971	434.1	801	176.4	700	154.2
114	25.7	94	21.2	2,050	462.6	785	177.1	719	151.3
3,032	68.7	5,056	113.8	29,928	673.7	14,383	323.8	7,710	173.6
3,010	61.6	5,679	116.1	34,282	701.1	15,002	330.8	8,826	181.7
1,122	29.4	3,803	98.6	14,322	375.1	6,576	172.2	5,712	149.6
1,038	26.5	3,982	101.7	13,797	351.2	6,374	167.7	5,551	141.7
1,071	36.2	2,877	87.3	8,572	223.5	6,732	227.7	6,873	232.4
1,258	40.9	2,697	87.8	8,538	229.6	7,416	241.3	6,824	191.5

Table 2.—Index of Crime by Geographic

Area	Year	Population	Total offenses		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter		Forcible rape	
			Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
South Atlantic—Con.								
North Carolina.....	1958	4,549,000	31,137	682.5	42	9.4	381	8.4
	1959	4,523,651	29,535	652.9	401	8.9	370	8.2
South Carolina.....	1958	2,404,000	18,127	754.0	251	10.4	226	9.4
	1959	2,358,251	18,205	772.0	228	12.2	204	8.7
Virginia.....	1958	3,935,000	32,422	824.7	340	8.6	373	9.5
	1959	3,898,775	29,354	753.3	343	8.8	324	8.3
West Virginia.....	1958	1,969,000	8,341	423.8	95	4.8	94	4.8
	1959	1,847,082	8,438	456.8	81	4.4	110	6.0
East South Central	1958	11,847,000	78,646	658.6	1,019	8.5	827	7.0
	1959	11,950,688	84,454	706.7	1,071	9.0	821	6.9
Percent change.....			+7.4	+7.4	+5.1	+4.9	-11.4	-11.3
Alabama.....	1958	3,211,000	32,474	1012.8	417	13.0	324	10.1
	1959	3,244,386	33,701	1039.5	418	12.9	298	9.2
Kentucky.....	1958	3,080,000	21,359	693.4	165	5.4	241	7.8
	1959	3,012,071	22,042	731.9	159	5.3	205	6.8
Mississippi.....	1958	2,219,000	7,340	333.8	144	6.5	104	4.7
	1959	2,162,422	9,092	420.4	247	11.4	116	5.4
Tennessee.....	1958	3,469,000	23,498	677.1	286	8.2	328	9.5
	1959	3,391,809	23,014	678.3	277	8.2	318	9.4
West South Central	1958	16,339,000	133,207	815.3	1,337	8.2	1,471	9.0
	1959	16,806,969	150,029	892.7	1,436	8.5	1,421	8.5
Percent change.....			+2.2	+3.6	+7.5	+4.9	-1.1	-1.1
Arkansas.....	1958	1,796,000	11,191	623.9	166	9.4	139	7.8
	1959	1,772,428	9,400	530.9	184	10.4	139	7.8
Louisiana.....	1958	3,110,000	24,464	786.5	182	5.9	331	10.7
	1959	3,230,932	22,680	702.0	182	5.6	296	9.2
Oklahoma.....	1958	2,285,000	27,219	1191.0	176	7.7	234	10.3
	1959	2,300,513	19,858	863.2	154	6.7	214	9.3
Texas.....	1958	9,377,000	97,318	1,038.2	837	8.9	824	8.8
	1959	9,504,035	97,584	1,026.4	915	9.6	828	8.7
Mountain	1958	6,484,000	74,074	1,143.3	339	5.2	739	11.4
	1959	6,788,688	78,145	1,151.3	395	5.8	710	10.5
Percent change.....			+2.4	+1.6	+17.8	+12.2	-3.9	-8.4
Arizona.....	1958	1,140,000	19,518	1,711.5	67	5.9	198	17.4
	1959	1,282,403	19,238	1,500.2	67	5.2	195	15.2
Colorado.....	1958	1,711,000	20,659	1,207.8	70	4.1	231	14.7
	1959	1,735,315	20,350	1,174.2	94	5.4	205	11.8
Idaho.....	1958	882,000	4,444	502.6	16	1.8	41	4.6
	1959	923,606	4,394	475.6	15	1.6	34	3.7
Montana.....	1958	688,000	3,321	482.8	17	2.5	46	6.7
	1959	688,022	3,270	475.3	27	3.9	33	4.8
Nevada.....	1958	967,000	4,298	444.6	27	2.8	29	3.0
	1959	981,348	4,390	447.5	23	2.3	48	4.9
New Mexico.....	1958	812,000	9,992	1,230.5	36	4.3	76	9.4
	1959	943,348	11,039	1,170.2	37	3.9	81	8.6
Utah.....	1958	845,000	7,056	835.1	10	1.2	23	2.7
	1959	883,066	7,304	827.1	9	1.0	21	2.4
Wyoming.....	1958	320,000	2,278	712.0	9	2.8	31	9.7
	1959	326,578	2,485	761.1	14	4.3	23	7.0
Pacific	1958	78,714,300	308,253	391.5	656	8.3	3,395	4.3
	1959	80,955,983	308,113	380.6	630	7.8	3,246	4.0
Percent change.....			-1.3	-3.9	-4.0	-9.1	-4.7	-7.7
Alaska.....	1958	302,000	1,695	561.3	19	6.3	22	7.3
	1959	223,888	2,158	963.9	12	5.4	17	7.6
California.....	1958	14,337,000	257,569	1,796.6	731	5.1	821	5.7
	1959	15,325,873	254,055	1,658.5	598	3.9	722	4.7
Hawaii.....	1958	633,000	7,026	1,109.8	21	3.3	23	3.6
	1959	620,282	7,453	1,201.0	17	2.7	23	3.7
Oregon.....	1958	1,773,000	14,916	841.0	43	2.4	125	7.0
	1959	1,766,366	14,362	813.4	39	2.2	146	8.3
Washington.....	1958	2,769,000	27,357	987.9	42	1.5	172	6.2
	1959	2,824,144	27,055	958.0	34	1.2	174	6.2

Divisions and States, 1958-59—Continued

Robbery		Aggravated assault		Burglary		Larceny \$50 and over		Auto theft	
Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
810	17.8	8,574	188.5	11,852	260.5	4,786	105.2	3,306	72.7
674	14.9	8,242	182.2	11,900	264.2	5,117	113.1	3,231	71.4
405	15.9	2,161	89.9	5,558	125.0	4,291	178.5	1,335	33.0
357	15.1	2,684	113.8	5,104	243.6	4,593	195.0	1,970	52.3
1,175	29.9	4,422	112.4	13,425	341.2	7,507	207.7	4,210	132.4
1,044	26.6	4,062	104.2	12,128	311.1	7,136	184.6	4,995	125.6
305	15.5	644	32.7	4,268	216.8	4,553	80.7	1,546	78.5
238	12.9	581	31.5	4,157	225.1	1,980	101.8	1,391	75.3
968	24.8	7,947	68.3	38,541	308.4	16,351	138.9	12,588	105.4
1,916	24.4	8,107	67.8	40,074	335.3	18,466	154.5	12,996	108.8
-1.8	-1.6	+2.0	+2.0	+8.8	+8.7	+12.9	+12.9	+3.3	+3.2
817	23.4	3,355	104.5	9,580	198.3	5,373	167.3	2,608	81.2
515	25.1	2,962	91.3	10,443	321.9	5,067	174.7	3,128	98.4
934	30.3	1,307	42.4	9,275	301.1	4,738	133.8	4,699	152.4
851	28.3	1,367	45.4	10,297	341.9	5,578	153.2	4,192	139.2
309	14.1	1,231	58.3	3,538	161.9	1,310	59.9	704	32.2
300	13.9	1,734	83.0	3,573	173.1	1,874	86.7	886	41.0
908	29.2	2,054	39.0	14,448	416.5	4,930	142.1	4,577	131.9
830	29.6	1,784	35.2	15,461	457.6	5,347	151.4	4,793	135.7
5,993	35.7	13,296	79.3	71,359	451.5	32,982	199.5	26,242	162.9
5,103	30.4	13,324	79.3	69,419	413.0	33,999	202.3	25,239	150.3
-12.5	-14.5	+1.9	-1.6	-2.7	-4.3	+3.1	+1.4	-6.2	-7.7
582	33.0	1,089	61.7	5,508	311.8	2,501	141.6	1,212	68.6
446	25.2	910	51.3	4,691	264.7	2,593	148.3	1,258	53.2
1,496	48.7	1,842	59.2	9,896	286.1	5,064	182.1	6,150	197.2
1,189	36.9	1,505	46.6	9,152	282.3	5,253	161.7	5,749	161.8
645	24.2	908	35.4	9,668	453.1	6,488	282.0	3,256	142.5
564	24.1	741	32.2	9,008	431.6	5,956	268.9	3,181	138.3
3,181	39.9	9,457	101.0	47,285	504.3	18,356	195.8	16,324	174.1
2,910	39.9	10,168	107.0	46,838	490.0	20,224	212.6	15,826	167.6
3,359	51.7	3,037	46.8	30,620	471.5	19,823	305.7	16,217	249.7
2,968	42.7	3,072	45.3	31,724	467.7	20,819	305.9	16,547	243.9
-11.6	-13.3	+1.3	-3.2	+3.6	-1.5	+4.9	+4	+2.0	-2.3
758	66.5	1,302	114.2	7,620	668.2	4,316	404.8	4,949	434.0
618	48.2	1,200	93.6	7,341	572.4	4,969	387.5	4,849	378.1
1,332	79.0	629	36.8	9,160	335.5	5,091	297.6	4,106	240.0
1,253	72.2	873	38.8	9,366	339.7	5,018	287.6	3,241	207.1
123	18.6	152	23.0	2,044	308.6	1,425	215.3	643	97.1
76	11.5	124	18.7	1,327	275.3	1,533	314.3	73	113.5
148	21.5	111	16.1	2,342	343.5	1,823	244.7	96	139.6
159	22.5	119	17.8	2,347	351.3	1,775	235.7	1,290	193.1
243	33.3	99	37.1	2,031	761.1	1,824	406.2	720	222.3
590	106.6	108	38.7	2,697	958.6	1,820	469.2	824	317.6
330	41.8	461	54.8	3,430	407.5	3,031	312.5	3,008	357.3
248	38.9	555	58.8	3,849	418.6	3,035	321.7	3,014	319.5
206	23.6	199	23.0	3,039	351.5	2,130	257.9	1,319	152.6
185	18.7	139	28.9	3,254	368.5	2,170	245.7	1,406	159.2
173	54.1	84	28.3	934	391.9	1,093	341.6	432	141.3
49	15.0	63	19.3	843	288.8	897	303.3	55	122.5
14,337	72.7	16,930	25.9	136,893	694.4	59,809	408.9	54,400	280.5
12,891	61.5	17,609	24.0	134,833	643.4	61,634	428.6	54,280	288.9
-10.1	-15.4	+4.0	-2.2	-1.5	-7.3	+1.3	+3.0	-1.9	-7.7
51	25.2	64	31.7	428	211.9	570	282.2	511	253.0
57	27.5	84	42.0	543	242.5	706	315.3	729	325.6
12,680	227.5	16,140	112.6	112,611	785.5	66,228	462.4	46,538	323.2
11,483	72.6	16,678	107.4	111,643	715.8	66,344	457.2	44,533	288.7
95	15.0	60	9.5	4,611	728.4	1,592	244.9	1,314	207.6
108	17.4	59	9.5	3,714	598.5	1,520	244.9	1,012	324.2
533	30.1	179	15.7	6,438	363.0	4,498	219.0	2,190	118.4
494	27.1	382	21.8	6,338	360.9	4,817	214.3	2,173	122.8
966	32.0	287	14.0	12,805	422.4	8,941	296.3	4,042	182.1
769	32.2	395	14.0	12,595	446.0	8,267	276.7	4,281	170.0

Table 3.—Index of Crime by State, 1959

[For standard metropolitan statistical areas in this table the percentage actually reporting may not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals since these data represent the sum of such calculations for individual areas varying in size, portions reporting and crime rates]

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Hurglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
ALABAMA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	1,252,369								
Area actually reporting.....	93.1%	11,118	163	117	629	1,393	5,331	3,319	2,296
Estimated total.....	100.0%	15,236	175	151	663	1,461	6,971	3,472	2,413
Other Cities.....	636,537								
Area actually reporting.....	73.5%	3,625	25	12	31	367	1,535	701	315
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,910	31	1	36	499	2,098	958	469
Rural.....	1,353,130								
Area actually reporting.....	11.7%	1,816	87	12	80	118	577	616	90
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,353	269	101	299	1,002	1,381	1,237	216
State Total.....	3,244,366	23,701	418	268	815	2,902	10,443	6,667	3,128
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		730.5	12.9	8.3	25.1	91.3	321.9	171.7	96.4
ALASKA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	None								
Other Cities.....	82,576								
Area actually reporting.....	82.9%	917	1	6	30	18	269	238	301
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,106	5	7	36	58	314	323	363
Rural.....	111,312								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,052	7	10	21	36	220	383	366
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,052	7	10	21	36	220	383	366
State Total.....	223,888	2,158	12	17	57	91	543	706	729
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		963.9	5.4	7.6	25.5	12.0	212.5	315.3	325.6
ARIZONA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	911,171								
Area actually reporting.....	99.3%	16,622	52	116	161	922	6,131	4,072	4,235
Estimated total.....	100.0%	16,632	52	117	164	929	6,173	4,102	4,265
Other Cities.....	131,362								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,521	7	8	88	101	610	369	305
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,521	7	8	88	101	610	369	305
Rural.....	206,932								
Area actually reporting.....	50.2%	791	1	20	33	81	265	250	140
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,586	8	30	63	167	628	498	279
State Total.....	1,282,405	19,239	67	155	218	1,200	7,311	4,980	4,840
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,498.2	5.2	15.2	19.2	93.6	572.1	387.5	378.1

ARKANSAS									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	365,483								
Area actually reporting.....	81.3%	3,129	16	26	148	212	1,355	979	303
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,914	19	32	189	256	1,700	1,218	600
Other Cities.....	180,413								
Area actually reporting.....	61.2%	1,060	21	10	66	223	1,072	411	154
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,203	39	10	108	304	1,762	672	252
Rural.....	958,832								
Area actually reporting.....	39.7%	1,107	60	36	69	115	492	270	76
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,789	126	91	149	299	1,239	703	191
State Total.....	1,772,428	9,906	184	139	446	910	4,691	2,683	843
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		668.9	10.4	7.8	25.2	61.3	264.7	146.3	63.2
CALIFORNIA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	13,425,433								
Area actually reporting.....	60.0%	232,779	436	2,713	10,777	15,703	100,290	61,099	41,789
Estimated total.....	100.0%	231,721	413	2,730	10,825	16,787	101,210	61,607	42,117
Other Cities.....	827,835								
Area actually reporting.....	69.7%	9,292	26	62	333	409	4,660	2,067	1,749
Estimated total.....	100.0%	9,220	26	62	311	410	4,680	2,073	1,764
Rural.....	1,277,705								
Area actually reporting.....	10.0%	10,105	39	98	304	481	5,817	2,794	602
Estimated total.....	100.0%	254,035	608	2,888	11,463	18,678	111,643	66,344	41,633
State Total.....	16,530,973	1,635.8	3.3	19.0	73.8	107.4	718.8	427.2	286.7
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
COLORADO									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	1,010,708								
Area actually reporting.....	81.6%	14,240	61	115	1,018	414	6,431	3,213	2,092
Estimated total.....	100.0%	15,278	68	123	1,066	410	6,907	3,441	3,267
Other Cities.....	276,724								
Area actually reporting.....	66.6%	2,201	10	17	69	62	1,015	656	381
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,543	12	20	69	72	1,172	768	410
Rural.....	418,893								
Area actually reporting.....	60.5%	2,470	22	66	89	140	1,165	741	266
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,729	21	62	88	155	1,287	819	294
State Total.....	1,735,316	20,650	94	11.8	1,253	673	9,366	5,018	3,941
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,184.2	5.4		72.2	38.8	539.7	289.2	227.1
CONNECTICUT									
Metropolitan State Economic Areas.....	1,987,311								
Area actually reporting.....	97.7%	13,864	30	68	308	696	6,810	3,760	2,314
Estimated total.....	100.0%	14,171	31	59	312	695	6,958	3,829	2,377
Other Cities.....	240,785								
Area actually reporting.....	69.6%	605	1	9	12	14	305	191	73
Estimated total.....	100.0%	870	1	13	17	20	430	275	105
Rural.....	280,881								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	826	1	6	9	10	605	172	117
Estimated total.....	100.0%	15,867	33	78	338	641	7,902	4,276	2,699
State Total.....	2,514,897	630.9	1.3	3.1	13.4	26.6	314.2	170.0	103.3
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									

Table 3.—Index of Crime by State, 1959—Continued

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forecible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
DELAWARE									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	305,000								
Area actually reporting.....	65.0%	2,040	13	20	95	60	1,477	611	601
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,951	13	20	96	70	1,497	619	609
Other Cities.....	23,010								
Area actually reporting.....	87.1%	164	1		1	1	63	54	30
Estimated total.....	100.0%	179	1		1	1	72	67	31
Rural.....	115,112								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	722	1	12	17	23	481	69	116
State Total.....	443,158	3,852	18	32	114	94	2,950	785	759
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		869.2	4.1	7.2	25.7	21.2	462.6	177.1	171.3
FLORIDA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	2,873,312								
Area actually reporting.....	66.8%	18,701	250	232	2,392	3,169	21,945	10,699	6,921
Estimated total.....	100.0%	28,138	261	255	2,499	3,777	29,154	11,166	7,218
Other Cities.....	713,615								
Area actually reporting.....	88.2%	7,969	56	33	205	697	3,068	2,100	910
Estimated total.....	100.0%	9,064	63	37	232	756	4,490	2,381	1,090
Rural.....	1,278,014								
Area actually reporting.....	95.7%	3,157	81	54	139	635	1,692	684	267
Estimated total.....	100.0%	7,403	173	124	294	1,110	3,625	1,465	572
State Total.....	4,860,001	67,775	500	410	3,010	5,679	31,282	15,002	8,886
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,396.0	10.2	8.5	61.6	116.1	701.1	306.8	181.7
GEORGIA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	1,726,708								
Area actually reporting.....	80.8%	17,789	106	131	631	1,571	7,113	4,010	3,810
Estimated total.....	100.0%	19,870	162	111	718	1,731	8,390	4,461	4,201
Other Cities.....	692,212								
Area actually reporting.....	53.5%	2,703	41	15	34	155	1,322	477	356
Estimated total.....	100.0%	5,052	82	28	61	850	2,471	892	665
Rural.....	1,104,290								
Area actually reporting.....	32.8%	2,265	92	50	81	199	650	314	205
Estimated total.....	100.0%	6,721	280	211	256	1,402	2,890	1,018	625
State Total.....	3,917,210	31,613	524	418	1,038	3,083	13,757	6,374	5,551
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		807.8	13.4	10.6	26.5	104.7	351.2	162.7	141.7

HAWAII										
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	488,625									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	6,701	17	10	108	39	3,180	1,384	1,951	
Other Areas.....	131,957									
Area actually reporting.....	68.4%	613		3		14	301	93	42	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	740		4		20	625	136	01	
State Total.....	620,582	7,463	17	23	108	69	3,714	1,520	2,012	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,201.0	2.7	3.7	17.4	0.5	638.6	214.0	324.2	
IDAHO										
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	None									
Other Cities.....	273,490									
Area actually reporting.....	93.4%	2,405	6	4	35	73	965	789	603	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,674	0	1	37	78	1,065	845	639	
Rural.....	399,116									
Area actually reporting.....	69.0%	1,236	6	21	27	32	526	476	148	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,790	9	30	39	40	762	690	214	
State Total.....	663,606	4,364	15	34	76	124	1,827	1,539	763	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		657.6	2.3	6.1	11.5	19.7	276.3	231.3	113.6	
ILLINOIS										
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	7,699,683									
Area actually reporting.....	93.8%	79,429	391	766	9,356	5,620	25,738	16,515	21,140	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	85,565	420	821	10,006	6,091	27,948	17,783	22,680	
Other Cities.....	1,602,959									
Area actually reporting.....	91.6%	1,132	13	31	152	76	2,935	1,148	674	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,611	11	37	166	83	2,222	1,253	736	
Rural.....	1,310,070									
Area actually reporting.....	71.6%	3,694	16	53	163	159	2,143	821	340	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	5,166	21	74	214	221	2,907	1,165	484	
State Total.....	10,012,612	93,242	435	935	10,366	6,308	33,167	20,191	23,600	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		951.2	4.6	9.3	103.7	63.0	331.3	201.7	237.7	
INDIANA										
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	2,353,917									
Area actually reporting.....	98.7%	21,116	196	165	1,016	1,141	10,918	5,284	5,453	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	21,463	197	167	1,083	1,170	11,051	5,376	5,630	
Other Cities.....	990,224									
Area actually reporting.....	85.4%	5,997	8	21	79	61	2,870	1,267	795	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	5,980	9	28	91	75	3,361	1,472	931	
Rural.....	1,377,769									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	5,548	42	67	116	188	3,313	1,071	729	
State Total.....	4,637,695	35,980	158	292	1,392	1,433	17,725	7,921	7,189	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		778.0	3.4	6.4	28.1	30.9	392.3	170.8	155.0	

Table 3.—Index of Crime by State, 1959—Continued

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
IOWA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	907,163	6,772	20	41	149	110	3,010	2,231	1,181
Area actually reporting.....	97.3%	6,058	20	43	165	114	3,110	2,289	1,218
Estimated total.....	100.0%	6,958	20	43	165	114	3,110	2,289	1,218
Other Cities.....	684,866	2,580	9	12	28	25	1,204	836	406
Area actually reporting.....	91.4%	2,334	10	13	30	26	1,339	880	430
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,580	9	12	28	25	1,204	836	406
Rural.....	1,111,379	2,711	8	21	51	79	1,364	914	238
Area actually reporting.....	87.7%	3,290	9	27	62	90	1,555	1,076	271
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,290	9	27	62	90	1,555	1,076	271
State Total.....	2,739,408	12,782	38	83	247	230	6,013	4,261	1,819
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		467.1	1.4	3.0	9.0	8.4	219.7	155.3	70.1
KANSAS									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	808,803	7,284	21	72	371	389	3,798	1,719	1,004
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	7,284	21	72	371	389	3,798	1,719	1,004
Other Cities.....	598,911	2,010	5	20	75	95	1,481	823	441
Area actually reporting.....	95.6%	3,074	5	21	78	99	1,619	891	461
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,074	5	21	78	99	1,619	891	461
Rural.....	754,695	2,536	17	28	69	113	1,390	709	210
Area actually reporting.....	77.8%	3,299	22	36	80	145	1,787	911	270
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,299	22	36	80	145	1,787	911	270
State Total.....	2,161,421	13,618	51	129	638	633	7,044	3,486	1,735
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		630.0	2.4	6.0	21.9	29.3	325.0	161.4	80.3
KENTUCKY									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	1,025,093	13,812	60	89	698	780	5,650	3,732	3,023
Area actually reporting.....	91.0%	14,608	65	89	633	815	5,821	3,963	3,162
Estimated total.....	100.0%	14,608	65	89	633	815	5,821	3,963	3,162
Other Cities.....	465,292	3,270	22	11	67	257	1,688	740	485
Area actually reporting.....	75.5%	4,331	20	15	80	310	2,236	980	642
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,331	20	15	80	310	2,236	980	642
Rural.....	1,521,799	1,589	27	12	54	70	934	290	160
Area actually reporting.....	41.7%	3,810	65	101	129	183	2,210	695	398
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,810	65	101	129	183	2,210	695	398
State Total.....	3,012,051	27,610	109	205	851	1,367	10,297	5,678	4,192
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		751.9	3.6	6.8	28.3	45.4	311.9	188.2	139.2

LOUISIANA										
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	1,368,532	10,725	95	128	1,034	822	6,378	3,779	4,489	
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%									
Other Cities.....	693,518	2,898	18	23	68	210	1,556	694	329	
Area actually reporting.....	70.2%	3,804	24	30	89	276	2,042	911	432	
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%									
Estimated total.....	1,268,882	2,151	64	48	69	407	732	536	268	
Rural.....	100.0%									
Area actually reporting.....	3,230,932	22,680	183	206	1,189	1,505	9,132	6,236	6,319	
State Total.....		702.0	6.7	6.4	36.8	46.6	283.3	161.7	161.5	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....										
MAINE										
Metropolitan State Economic Areas.....	270,804	1,777	5	13	20	38	898	534	293	
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%									
Other Cities.....	318,025	870	3	2	10	16	426	248	171	
Area actually reporting.....	81.3%	1,051	4	2	12	19	511	298	205	
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%									
Estimated total.....	376,312	1,787	5	26	46	60	710	417	523	
Rural.....	100.0%									
Area actually reporting.....	984,235	4,618	14	41	84	117	2,119	1,249	991	
State Total.....		478.0	1.5	4.3	8.7	12.1	210.5	120.5	102.8	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....										
MARYLAND										
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	2,400,812	24,910	114	202	1,223	2,488	8,452	6,877	5,584	
Area actually reporting.....	99.5%	25,043	115	203	1,228	2,505	8,499	6,900	5,602	
Estimated total.....	187,801	1,439	8	6	17	36	693	250	219	
Other Cities.....	63,399	1,221	9	6	18	39	610	268	235	
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%									
Estimated total.....	484,329	800	4	6	8	102	490	165	31	
Rural.....	100.0%									
Area actually reporting.....	1,263	1,263	12	9	12	153	722	248	17	
Estimated total.....	3,072,989	27,467	134	218	1,258	2,607	9,858	7,418	6,884	
State Total.....		563.8	4.4	7.1	40.9	57.8	320.8	211.3	191.5	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....										
MASSACHUSETTS										
Metropolitan State Economic Areas.....	4,952,093	35,181	59	211	718	971	14,212	8,399	10,505	
Area actually reporting.....	98.0%	35,812	69	224	832	986	14,494	8,561	10,682	
Estimated total.....	62,016	237	2	2	6	2	140	61	24	
Other Cities.....	70,899	299	3	3	8	3	176	79	30	
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%									
Estimated total.....	70,559	77	1	1	2	1	31	27	9	
Rural.....	100.0%									
Area actually reporting.....	5,114,888	38,218	60	231	842	990	14,704	8,679	10,721	
State Total.....		708.1	1.2	4.6	16.5	19.4	287.5	169.5	209.6	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....										

Table 3.—Index of Crime by State, 1959—Continued

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
MICHIGAN									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	5,687,778								
Area actually reporting.....	98,077	68,075	231	672	4,320	0,438	31,821	11,065	11,421
Estimated total.....	100,077	69,812	241	670	4,385	0,523	32,208	14,216	11,508
Other Cities.....	732,849								
Area actually reporting.....	97,777	1,270	20	20	111	132	2,369	025	693
Estimated total.....	100,077	1,370	20	20	117	135	2,422	047	709
Rural.....	1,351,190								
Area actually reporting.....	100,077	9,567	71	183	212	291	5,022	2,399	1,389
State Total.....	7,774,787	83,740	323	882	4,714	6,940	39,652	17,661	13,668
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1077.2	4.2	11.3	60.6	89.4	510.0	225.0	176.8
MINNESOTA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	1,705,718								
Area actually reporting.....	99,077	11,848	28	47	680	200	6,515	4,276	3,202
Estimated total.....	100,077	11,959	28	47	686	202	6,681	4,320	3,235
Other Cities.....	517,522								
Area actually reporting.....	98,377	2,380	1	0	34	20	1,075	809	431
Estimated total.....	100,077	2,421	1	0	30	20	1,091	823	434
Rural.....	1,110,092								
Area actually reporting.....	95,277	2,582	0	25	36	50	1,172	719	211
Estimated total.....	100,077	2,712	0	26	38	53	1,516	787	256
State Total.....	3,393,392	23,132	35	79	683	276	9,291	5,830	3,929
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		683.3	1.0	2.3	19.5	8.1	271.7	174.8	115.8
MISSISSIPPI									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	186,572								
Area actually reporting.....	100,077	1,221	20	4	32	217	693	175	164
Other Cities.....	607,630								
Area actually reporting.....	58,777	2,156	31	22	46	235	1,213	692	211
Estimated total.....	100,077	1,183	38	37	78	190	2,090	1,128	416
Rural.....	1,368,290								
Area actually reporting.....	11,777	512	21	11	28	174	177	81	45
Estimated total.....	100,077	3,086	143	75	190	1,177	1,204	571	306
State Total.....	2,162,422	9,009	217	116	300	1,704	3,873	1,874	886
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		420.1	11.4	5.4	13.9	83.0	179.4	86.7	41.0

MISSOURI

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	2,468,665										
Area actually reporting.....	95.2%	33,787	155	303	2,607	2,770	14,605	7,037	0,190		
Estimated total.....	100.0%	35,671	161	322	2,832	2,938	15,477	7,420	0,618		
Other Cities.....	330,438										
Area actually reporting.....	70.0%	2,028	10	11	63	41	1,123	483	204		
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,609	13	14	83	68	1,478	636	387		
Rural.....	1,274,471										
Area actually reporting.....	60.0%	3,066	41	46	147	140	1,816	671	230		
Estimated total.....	100.0%	5,195	60	78	195	247	3,076	1,137	300		
State Total.....	4,273,174	43,633	246	414	3,113	3,243	20,031	9,193	7,285		
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,018.8	8.8	9.7	72.8	75.9	488.8	216.1	170.7		

MONTANA

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	None								
Other Cities.....	293,293								
Area actually reporting.....	91.0%	2,035	11	16	69	68	1,188	647	637
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,103	12	18	73	72	1,256	1,001	673
Rural.....	374,729								
Area actually reporting.....	80.3%	2,381	13	33	77	42	974	691	551
Estimated total.....	90.0%	2,667	16	37	86	47	1,091	774	617
State Total.....	668,022	5,779	27	53	169	119	2,347	1,776	1,390
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		863.7	4.0	7.0	23.8	17.8	351.3	265.7	193.1

NEBRASKA

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	527,370								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	3,638	18	25	127	91	1,510	773	1,068
Other Cities.....	291,321								
Area actually reporting.....	91.9%	968	3	7	0	24	438	292	105
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,019	3	7	9	26	462	308	206
Rural.....	572,178								
Area actually reporting.....	77.3%	1,247	14	35	26	47	646	354	125
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,614	18	45	34	61	830	458	162
State Total.....	1,398,876	6,371	39	77	170	177	2,334	1,539	1,436
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		418.3	2.8	5.6	12.2	12.7	202.0	110.0	102.6

NEVADA

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	None								
Other Cities.....	188,805								
Area actually reporting.....	91.0%	3,378	8	22	108	43	1,728	814	565
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,704	9	23	211	46	1,838	866	601
Rural.....	92,453								
Area actually reporting.....	90.8%	1,631	12	23	81	57	780	412	266
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,790	13	25	89	63	859	454	293
State Total.....	281,318	5,390	22	48	300	109	2,697	1,320	894
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,915.8	7.8	17.1	106.6	38.7	958.0	469.2	317.8

Table 3.—Index of Crime by State, 1959—Continued

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
Metropolitan State Economic Areas.....	176,193								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	858	1	3	10	5	322	160	168
Estimated total.....	210,210								
Other Cities.....	99,477	811	1	1	17	5	436	242	142
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	875	1	1	18	5	452	251	147
Estimated total.....	213,140								
Rural.....	100.0%	1,088	11	11	12	10	732	161	191
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	2,921	16	18	40	20	1,676	601	441
State Total.....	599,643								
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		170.5	2.7	3.0	6.7	4.8	270.5	100.2	73.0
NEW JERSEY									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	4,750,000								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	10,470	110	329	1,780	2,790	17,565	9,360	8,421
Estimated total.....	100.0%	11,301	114	312	1,813	2,691	18,120	9,634	8,627
Other Cities.....	633,070								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,280	15	27	117	162	1,083	1,165	811
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,581	16	20	125	173	2,123	1,247	869
Rural.....	634,395								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	901	11	35	30	71	528	128	92
State Total.....	9,018,370								
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		140.8	2.1	6.7	33.3	19.0	315.1	182.0	150.3
NEW MEXICO									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	289,318								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	3,911	12	15	125	110	1,216	1,091	1,389
Other Cities.....	324,765								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	3,324	15	10	80	160	1,487	1,117	410
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,610	21	14	111	270	2,692	1,510	623
Rural.....	350,276								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	2,495	24	52	112	201	671	425	1,005
State Total.....	943,359								
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		170.2	0.0	8.0	36.9	58.8	418.0	321.7	310.5
NEW YORK									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	14,185,168								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	151,153	168	953	6,631	12,069	16,190	58,189	26,014
Estimated total.....	100.0%	153,698	176	969	7,011	12,289	17,311	59,113	26,460

Other Cities.....	1,005,168	3,812	10	21	47	183	1,738	1,245	600	
Area actually reporting.....	96.7%	3,911	10	21	49	180	1,707	1,287	685	
Estimated total.....	100.0%									
Rural.....	1,400,191	1,955	10	40	21	100	906	620	168	
Area actually reporting.....	90.7%	2,165	11	44	23	110	1,008	684	185	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	168,764	487	1,037	7,116	12,688	60,308	61,084	27,258	
State Total.....	18,596,597	602.6	3.0	6.2	42.0	76.8	302.5	308.1	164.1	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....										
NORTH CAROLINA										
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	1,111,680	11,215	110	66	281	2,201	6,055	2,137	1,320	
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%									
Other Cities.....	805,010	7,807	70	69	161	2,707	2,869	1,132	1,006	
Area actually reporting.....	88.3%	8,013	70	78	186	2,830	3,238	1,292	1,241	
Estimated total.....	100.0%									
Rural.....	2,517,082	4,421	96	107	98	1,486	1,517	803	314	
Area actually reporting.....	47.3%	9,377	203	220	207	3,142	3,207	1,698	664	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,523,631	401	370	674	8,242	11,600	6,117	3,231	
State Total.....		662.0	8.0	8.2	14.0	182.2	254.2	113.1	71.4	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....										
NORTH DAKOTA										
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	None									
Other Cities.....	214,165	1,110		2	7	6	496	345	203	
Area actually reporting.....	91.5%	1,183		2	7	6	525	365	278	
Estimated total.....	100.0%									
Rural.....	412,811	806	3	18	20	24	495	163	83	
Area actually reporting.....	86.8%	920	3	21	23	28	570	188	96	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,112	3	23	30	34	1,095	553	374	
State Total.....	626,976	330.0	.5	3.7	4.8	6.4	174.6	88.2	60.7	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....										
OHIO										
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	6,604,010	49,392	253	411	2,920	2,660	20,377	12,464	10,371	
Area actually reporting.....	99.2%	61,121	262	421	3,016	2,633	21,277	12,860	10,700	
Estimated total.....	100.0%									
Other Cities.....	1,001,118	6,225	17	39	167	142	3,177	1,731	971	
Area actually reporting.....	91.3%	6,830	19	33	172	156	3,480	1,800	1,004	
Estimated total.....	100.0%									
Rural.....	1,861,313	4,200	29	69	102	181	2,341	1,152	311	
Area actually reporting.....	78.2%	5,371	26	77	130	235	2,994	1,473	436	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	9,637,371	307	534	3,318	3,024	27,701	16,219	12,208	
State Total.....		656.0	3.2	6.6	34.4	31.4	287.4	168.3	126.7	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....										

Table 3.—Index of Crime by State, 1959—Continued

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
OKLAHOMA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	916,824								
Area actually reporting.....	91.1%	11,401	53	127	331	361	5,085	3,411	2,084
Estimated total.....	100.0%	12,192	63	135	353	358	6,393	3,650	2,291
Other Cities.....	651,169								
Area actually reporting.....	82.3%	3,018	18	13	67	103	1,461	830	523
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,667	23	16	81	125	1,770	1,000	635
Rural.....	720,620								
Area actually reporting.....	70.1%	2,364	41	61	77	135	1,085	763	202
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,399	69	103	130	229	1,430	1,291	312
State Total.....	2,300,613	19,858	164	254	664	741	9,008	6,958	3,181
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		863.2	6.7	11.0	21.5	32.2	391.0	258.0	138.3
OREGON									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	723,511								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	8,538	16	77	374	108	3,733	2,756	1,381
Other Cities.....	397,577								
Area actually reporting.....	93.0%	3,200	6	21	71	70	1,428	1,205	489
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,517	6	23	76	75	1,615	1,296	529
Rural.....	635,218								
Area actually reporting.....	81.8%	1,964	11	39	37	93	907	619	225
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,317	17	46	41	110	1,070	765	265
State Total.....	1,756,306	14,392	39	146	494	383	6,338	4,617	2,175
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		819.4	2.2	8.3	28.1	21.8	360.0	271.3	123.8
PENNSYLVANIA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	8,729,351								
Area actually reporting.....	95.7%	63,317	216	921	3,433	5,703	28,913	12,670	11,398
Estimated total.....	100.0%	65,871	253	955	3,692	5,878	30,127	13,191	11,905
Other Cities.....	989,806								
Area actually reporting.....	89.4%	2,921	5	16	58	63	1,413	758	681
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,269	6	20	72	70	1,591	910	725
Rural.....	1,490,784								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	4,071	26	54	91	100	2,681	681	438
State Total.....	11,219,931	73,591	285	1,029	3,725	6,057	34,509	14,919	13,688
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		655.0	2.5	9.2	33.2	54.0	308.5	132.1	119.5

RHODE ISLAND										
Metropolitan State Economic Areas.....	712,873									
Area actually reporting.....	87.0%	7,115	4	14	136	178	2,006	2,000	1,847	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	8,120	5	16	165	203	3,374	2,275	2,101	
Other Cities.....	68,126									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	690	2		11	16	210	241	119	
Rural.....	61,029									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	214	1	2	3	10	158	24	16	
State Total.....	845,019	8,942	8	18	169	229	3,742	2,440	2,436	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,053.2	9	2.1	20.0	27.1	442.8	300.0	261.6	
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	763,818									
Area actually reporting.....	91.4%	9,219	63	67	222	534	4,230	2,795	1,248	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	9,951	100	101	233	676	4,607	3,095	1,366	
Other Cities.....	450,012									
Area actually reporting.....	83.3%	2,608	20	23	28	299	1,490	602	300	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,204	24	28	31	359	1,706	663	360	
Rural.....	1,153,521									
Area actually reporting.....	40.2%	2,030	66	29	36	703	724	374	98	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	5,050	164	72	90	1,749	1,801	930	214	
State Total.....	2,358,251	18,205	288	294	357	2,684	8,104	4,898	1,970	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		772.0	12.2	8.7	15.1	113.8	313.6	195.0	83.5	
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	85,951									
Area actually reporting.....	75.6%	515	1	1	4	1	164	225	119	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	680	1	1	5	1	217	288	157	
Other Cities.....	156,914									
Area actually reporting.....	90.8%	1,296	1	0	28	30	637	445	218	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,429	1	10	31	33	691	499	273	
Rural.....	393,873									
Area actually reporting.....	94.3%	1,215	8	20	42	30	650	390	160	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,288	12	31	65	61	911	607	249	
State Total.....	676,738	4,045	14	42	91	95	1,719	1,396	679	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		597.7	2.1	6.2	14.9	14.0	251.0	201.1	100.3	
TENNESSEE										
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	1,608,964									
Area actually reporting.....	87.5%	18,164	111	141	618	1,065	9,711	3,368	3,150	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	20,821	125	150	674	1,220	10,792	3,869	3,691	
Other Cities.....	470,323									
Area actually reporting.....	68.8%	2,352	20	10	44	110	1,323	489	317	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,419	29	15	64	173	1,923	711	504	
Rural.....	1,452,522									
Area actually reporting.....	19.3%	921	18	13	41	114	530	148	67	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,771	93	67	212	691	2,740	767	295	
State Total.....	3,551,809	29,514	247	232	950	1,984	15,461	5,347	4,793	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		821.5	7.0	6.6	23.0	55.2	437.9	161.4	135.7	

Table 3.—Index of Crime by State, 1959—Continued

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Firearms	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
TEXAS									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	5,453,913								
Area actually reporting.....	53.9%	67,102	501	490	2,158	6,428	31,991	13,423	12,108
Estimated total.....	100.0%	70,952	510	514	2,285	6,828	33,858	14,156	12,771
Other Cities.....	1,933,315								
Area actually reporting.....	79.1%	9,813	81	65	150	712	5,291	2,102	1,120
Estimated total.....	100.0%	12,413	102	70	201	934	6,680	2,657	1,705
Rural.....	2,116,777								
Area actually reporting.....	51.2%	7,691	118	157	210	1,392	3,295	1,810	737
Estimated total.....	100.0%	11,100	271	290	421	2,492	6,030	3,411	1,360
State Total.....	9,603,035	97,585	915	874	2,910	10,168	46,688	20,324	16,926
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,021.9	9.6	9.2	30.6	107.0	490.0	212.8	167.6
UTAH									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	491,549								
Area actually reporting.....	52.9%	5,027	6	19	118	185	2,108	1,467	1,001
Estimated total.....	100.0%	5,398	7	52	130	202	2,297	1,690	1,120
Other Cities.....	204,897								
Area actually reporting.....	80.8%	670	1	6	13	5	332	105	118
Estimated total.....	100.0%	828	1	7	16	6	411	211	146
Rural.....	186,620								
Area actually reporting.....	67.0%	723	1	8	13	14	366	227	91
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,078	1	12	10	21	516	339	146
State Total.....	883,066	7,304	9	71	135	229	3,264	2,179	1,406
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		827.1	1.0	8.0	18.7	25.9	368.6	245.7	160.2
VERMONT									
Metropolitan State Economic Areas.....	None								
Other Cities.....	157,170								
Area actually reporting.....	89.8%	562		1	1	3	292	94	169
Estimated total.....	100.0%	625		1	1	3	325	107	188
Rural.....	239,121								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	705	2	1	4	7	181	104	103
State Total.....	397,291	1,420	2	5	5	10	808	301	291
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		358.6	.6	1.3	1.3	2.6	208.1	77.7	75.1
VIRGINIA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	1,061,168								
Area actually reporting.....	93.8%	22,628	157	167	816	2,695	8,036	5,867	3,801
Estimated total.....	100.0%	22,657	157	167	816	2,699	8,018	5,871	3,867
Other Cities.....	112,615								
Area actually reporting.....	64.0%	3,272	31	31	97	661	1,639	651	355
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,497	32	35	101	696	1,693	680	370

Rural.....	1,494,095											
Area actually reporting.....	160.0%	3,000	164	84	98	777	1,577	642	858			
State Total.....	3,899,778	29,054	343	286	1,044	4,663	13,123	7,190	4,895			
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		763.3	8.8	7.3	26.8	101.2	311.1	184.6	125.0			
WASHINGTON												
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	1,784,085											
Area actually reporting.....	89.6%	10,272	38	132	636	219	9,168	5,502	3,517			
Estimated total.....	100.0%	10,378	38	133	640	220	9,217	5,594	3,530			
Other Cities.....	432,012											
Area actually reporting.....	85.2%	3,632	6	8	55	58	1,538	1,269	709			
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,816	6	8	58	61	1,616	1,322	745			
Rural.....	607,117											
Area actually reporting.....	90.9%	3,498	10	30	61	103	1,590	1,221	471			
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,862	11	33	71	114	1,762	1,351	520			
State Total.....	3,824,144	27,055	54	174	769	385	12,585	8,287	4,801			
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		958.0	1.9	6.2	27.2	14.0	416.0	292.7	170.0			
WEST VIRGINIA												
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	708,860											
Area actually reporting.....	83.8%	3,858	27	36	143	347	1,683	994	658			
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,157	29	39	155	370	1,806	1,032	706			
Other Cities.....	331,137											
Area actually reporting.....	80.6%	1,288	3	6	30	41	678	304	220			
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,600	4	7	37	51	812	378	281			
Rural.....	614,095											
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	2,681	48	61	46	160	1,609	450	401			
State Total.....	1,847,082	8,438	81	110	238	681	4,157	1,880	1,391			
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		454.8	4.4	6.0	12.9	31.5	225.1	101.6	75.3			
WISCONSIN												
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	1,810,217											
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	10,051	31	68	226	407	3,330	3,534	2,350			
Other Cities.....	870,110											
Area actually reporting.....	90.9%	2,987	4	10	37	36	1,470	865	550			
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,297	4	11	41	40	1,621	952	615			
Rural.....	1,230,621											
Area actually reporting.....	82.2%	2,801	8	36	32	67	1,693	741	281			
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,482	10	41	39	82	2,060	905	312			
State Total.....	3,029,854	16,823	45	123	308	610	7,023	6,391	3,318			
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		424.6	1.1	3.1	7.8	15.8	178.0	157.3	81.5			
WYOMING												
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	None											
Other Cities.....	197,319											
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,325	7	3	18	22	574	405	201			
Rural.....	120,260											
Area actually reporting.....	81.3%	610	6	12	25	33	300	468	162			
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,161	7	15	31	41	366	592	199			
State Total.....	328,678	2,489	14	23	49	63	943	697	400			
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		792.1	4.3	7.0	15.0	19.3	288.8	305.3	122.5			

Table 4.—Index of Crime, 1959, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
Akron, Ohio (Includes Summit County.)	509,403								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,639	12	21	269	84	2,054	1,425	1,681
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,097.4	2.4	4.1	53.8	16.5	403.2	279.7	330.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y. (Includes Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties.)	681,236								
Area actually reporting	84.1%	2,493	9	11	63	75	1,017	462	603
Estimated total	100.0%	2,907	11	17	63	89	1,209	540	669
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		460.3	1.7	2.6	9.7	13.7	185.6	84.3	102.7
Albuquerque, N. Mex. (Includes Bernalillo County.)	280,318								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,034	12	15	125	110	1,216	1,001	1,396
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,081.2	4.6	6.8	48.0	45.7	467.1	407.6	532.4
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J. (Includes Lehigh and Northampton Counties, Pa.; and Warren County, N.J.)	490,723								
Area actually reporting	97.6%	1,650	10	10	42	39	945	356	218
Estimated total	100.0%	1,690	10	10	43	40	969	365	254
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		344.4	2.0	2.0	8.8	8.2	197.3	74.4	61.8
Altoona, Pa. (Includes Blair County.)	156,028								
Area actually reporting	95.1%	418	2	5	10	13	232	81	105
Estimated total	100.0%	471	2	5	11	14	244	85	110
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		310.3	1.5	3.7	8.1	10.3	179.4	62.5	80.0
Amarillo, Tex. (Includes Potter and Randall Counties.)	148,433								
Area actually reporting	90.1%	1,063	22	24	47	243	650	712	305
Estimated total	100.0%	1,380	25	25	49	253	672	741	317
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,333.0	15.5	16.8	33.0	170.4	385.4	499.2	213.0
Anderson, Ind. (Includes Madison County.)	126,326								
Area actually reporting	95.3%	630	3	3	12	20	217	101	131
Estimated total	100.0%	659	3	3	13	21	229	103	148
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		433.6	2.4	2.4	10.4	16.8	200.7	87.0	118.1

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Ann Arbor, Mich.	171,378								
(Includes Washtenaw County.)									
Area actually reporting	98.4%	1,360	6	16	10	40	407	640	144
Estimated total	100.0%	1,390	6	16	10	50	605	650	140
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		811.6	2.0	8.8	11.1	29.2	294.8	370.6	85.2
Asheville, N.C.	137,357								
(Includes Buncombe County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,340	7	16	46	193	641	301	243
Estimated total		1,656.9	5.6	12.6	35.3	151.6	424.8	230.3	190.8
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants									
Atlanta, Ga.	1,012,838								
(Includes Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, and Gwinnett Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	95.4%	11,764	95	99	420	1,014	4,692	2,055	2,762
Estimated total	100.0%	12,331	100	101	440	1,094	4,918	2,783	2,895
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,217.5	9.0	10.0	43.4	108.0	485.6	274.8	285.8
Atlantic City, N.J.	157,139								
(Includes Atlantic County.)									
Area actually reporting	80.9%	2,149	6	17	61	93	1,114	630	310
Estimated total	100.0%	2,391	7	19	68	101	1,239	600	355
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,521.6	4.5	12.1	43.3	65.5	789.5	381.8	225.9
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.	214,117								
(Includes Richmond County, Ga., and Alken County, S.C.)									
Area actually reporting	97.8%	1,801	29	14	22	251	807	460	218
Estimated total	100.0%	1,841	30	14	22	257	825	470	223
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		859.8	14.0	6.6	10.3	120.0	385.3	219.5	104.1
Austin, Tex.	211,292								
(Includes Travis County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,169	14	18	58	435	1,050	310	275
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,029.5	6.6	8.5	27.5	205.0	496.9	151.0	130.2
Bakersfield, Calif.	293,473								
(Includes Kern County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,879	14	68	160	210	1,683	1,233	621
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,321.8	4.8	23.2	61.1	71.6	573.5	420.1	177.5
Baltimore, Md.	1,708,076								
(Includes Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, and Howard Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20,359	96	162	1,101	2,374	6,421	5,602	4,543
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,193.3	5.6	9.5	64.5	139.1	376.4	331.9	266.3
Baton Rouge, La.	228,095								
(Includes East Baton Rouge Parish.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,817	9	16	69	149	1,453	859	275
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,235.0	3.9	7.0	24.6	65.3	637.0	378.6	120.0
Bay City, Mich.	103,694								
(Includes Bay County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	761	2	10	14	16	418	149	143
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		711.2	1.9	9.6	13.3	14.2	595.9	141.1	135.4

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Table 4.—Index of Crime, 1959, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex. (Includes Jefferson and Orange Counties.)	304,194								
Area actually reporting	67.3%	2,085	27	11	55	336	1,092	305	289
Estimated total	100.0%	3,097	40	16	82	469	1,489	542	429
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,018.1	13.1	5.3	27.0	161.0	489.5	178.2	141.0
Binghamton, N.Y. (Includes Broome County.)	211,374								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	570		8	10	7	271	190	81
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		269.7		3.8	4.7	3.3	128.2	89.0	39.7
Birmingham, Ala. (Includes Jefferson County.)	628,682								
Area actually reporting	99.3%	7,061	95	126	371	917	2,053	2,178	1,324
Estimated total	100.0%	8,020	96	127	374	923	2,074	2,193	1,333
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,275.7	15.3	20.2	59.5	146.8	329.1	348.8	212.0
Boston, Lowell, and Lawrence, Mass. (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk Counties.)	3,085,088								
Area actually reporting	98.8%	21,008	47	152	705	799	8,851	5,718	7,733
Estimated total	100.0%	21,301	48	154	714	809	8,962	5,787	7,827
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		787.7	1.6	5.0	23.1	26.2	290.5	187.6	251.7
Bridgeport and Stamford-Norwalk, Conn. (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Fairfield County.)	647,948								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,192	5	16	73	198	2,400	1,411	769
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		187.1	.8	2.5	11.3	30.6	370.7	222.6	118.8
Brockton, Mass. (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Plymouth County.)	216,714								
Area actually reporting	91.0%	1,277		13	17	15	626	378	218
Estimated total	100.0%	1,403		14	19	16	686	416	273
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		648.7		6.5	8.8	7.4	317.0	192.2	127.0
Buffalo, N.Y. (Includes Erie and Niagara Counties.)	1,303,638								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,360	23	35	242	363	2,339	1,433	1,045
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		487.9	1.8	2.7	18.6	27.8	179.4	110.7	80.2

Canton, Ohio.....	337,956									
(Includes Stark County.)										
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	2,207	3	13	108	62	1,010	637	425	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		679.7	.9	3.8	32.0	18.3	310.4	193.6	126.8	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	133,359									
(Includes Linn County.)										
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	691	5	1	7	8	206	214	160	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		518.2	3.7	.7	5.2	6.0	222.0	160.5	120.0	
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.....	132,152									
(Includes Champaign County.)										
Area actually reporting.....	106.0%	974	1	10	57	50	406	213	147	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		737.9	.8	7.6	43.1	60.5	362.0	161.2	111.2	
Charleston, S.C.....	206,891									
(Includes Charleston County.)										
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	3,337	27	43	161	230	1,576	945	360	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,612.9	13.1	20.8	74.4	114.1	761.8	456.8	172.1	
Charleston, W. Va.....	280,762									
(Includes Kanawha County.)										
Area actually reporting.....	88.1%	1,011	13	20	83	131	781	580	300	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,170	15	23	91	149	800	658	341	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		865.4	6.0	9.2	37.5	60.4	361.0	262.4	136.0	
Charlotte, N. C.....	270,051									
(Includes Mecklenburg County.)										
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	4,010	39	21	91	788	2,048	636	424	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,493.3	14.4	7.8	33.6	290.8	755.0	234.4	166.5	
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga.....	279,244									
(Includes Hamilton County, Tenn.; and Walker County, Ga.)										
Area actually reporting.....	86.2%	2,576	26	20	131	221	1,582	139	461	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,987	30	23	165	260	1,835	181	523	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,069.7	10.7	8.2	55.5	93.1	657.1	67.7	187.3	
Chicago, Ill.....	6,172,127									
(Includes Cook, Du Page, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties.)										
Area actually reporting.....	95.3%	69,369	367	676	8,633	4,039	21,361	13,058	10,379	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	72,721	375	709	9,059	5,183	22,414	14,046	20,335	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,178.2	6.1	11.5	146.8	81.0	363.1	237.3	329.6	
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.....	1,059,026									
(Includes Hamilton County, Ohio; and Campbell and Kenton Counties, Ky.)										
Area actually reporting.....	96.1%	6,411	61	118	302	390	2,406	1,818	1,414	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	6,705	69	123	314	312	2,501	1,923	1,473	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		633.4	6.3	11.9	29.6	29.6	239.4	181.6	139.1	

Table 4.—Index of Crime, 1959, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
Cleveland, Ohio. (Includes Cuyahoga and Lake Counties.)	1,780,283								
Area actually reporting.....	98.3%	10,144	70	80	1,025	650	3,047	1,730	3,017
Estimated total.....	100.0%	10,319	80	81	1,013	676	3,710	1,760	3,060
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		579.0	4.5	4.5	38.6	32.4	208.4	98.0	172.1
Columbia, S.C. (Includes Richland and Lexington Counties.)	257,981								
Area actually reporting.....	76.7%	2,278	21	23	35	118	852	850	373
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,970	27	30	46	151	1,111	1,116	486
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,151.3	10.5	11.0	17.8	59.7	430.7	432.0	183.4
Columbus, Ga.-Ala. (Includes Chattahoochee and Muscogee Counties, Ga., and Russell County, Ala.)	216,230								
Area actually reporting.....	85.3%	1,520	15	5	51	96	802	264	333
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,839	18	6	63	113	910	309	390
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		850.1	8.3	2.8	29.1	52.3	431.7	142.0	180.3
Columbus, Ohio. (Includes Franklin County.)	678,642								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	8,218	31	53	156	723	3,473	2,296	1,240
Estimated total.....		1,210.0	4.6	7.8	67.4	106.9	513.3	331.0	181.1
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....									
Corpus Christi, Tex. (Includes Nueces County.)	219,602								
Area actually reporting.....	95.3%	2,926	10	20	100	306	1,370	550	461
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,071	10	21	103	416	1,438	601	487
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,402.3	4.6	9.6	17.0	190.0	656.6	271.2	222.4
Dallas, Tex. (Includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, and Ellis Counties.)	1,073,673								
Area actually reporting.....	88.9%	10,165	162	28	374	850	4,970	1,601	2,132
Estimated total.....	100.0%	11,434	115	65	421	960	5,601	1,868	2,308
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,063.0	10.7	6.1	39.2	90.0	521.7	171.0	223.4
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill. (Includes Rock Island County, Ill.; and Scott County, Iowa.)	267,611								
Area actually reporting.....	90.8%	1,817	3	18	62	38	775	572	360
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,023	3	20	68	42	854	630	406
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		755.0	1.1	7.5	25.4	15.7	319.1	235.4	151.7

Dayton, Ohio. (Includes Greene, Miami, and Montgomery Counties.)	699,676	4,600	30	65	238	312	2,220	827	916
Area actually reporting	92.1%	5,001	33	00	258	339	2,420	898	903
Estimated total	100.0%	725.1	5.5	8.7	37.4	49.2	350.9	130.2	144.0
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	117,802								105
Decatur, Ill. (Includes Macon County.)	100.0%	854	1	1	53	25	470	213	80.5
Area actually reporting	100.0%	728.0	.9	.9	28.1	21.3	405.8	181.0	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	928,161								2,727
Denver, Colo. (Includes Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Jefferson, and Boulder Counties.)	92.7%	13,177	48	101	993	408	6,001	2,899	2,912
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,216	52	109	1,071	440	6,474	3,127	318.7
Estimated total	100.0%	1,639.8	5.6	11.8	116.0	47.7	701.3	338.7	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	262,698								423
Des Moines, Iowa (Includes Polk County.)	100.0%	2,939	2	21	80	48	1,317	1,048	101.0
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,118.8	.8	8.0	30.5	18.3	601.3	399.0	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	3,744,844								9,272
Detroit, Mich. (Includes Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne Counties.)	98.0%	51,532	100	470	3,869	5,422	23,550	8,735	9,415
Area actually reporting	100.0%	52,317	172	483	3,928	5,505	23,918	8,868	261.4
Estimated total	100.0%	1,397.2	4.6	12.9	101.0	147.0	639.5	230.8	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	79,761								85
Dubuque, Iowa (Includes Dubuque County.)	100.0%	410			1		176	148	109.3
Area actually reporting	100.0%	55.0			1.3		220.7	185.0	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	379,892								308
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis. (Includes St. Louis County, Minn.; and Douglas County, Wis.)	99.1%	1,695	2	3	25	10	898	410	311
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,680	2	3	25	10	900	423	113.0
Estimated total	100.0%	618.4	.7	1.1	0.2	3.7	331.0	164.9	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	112,447								87
Durham, N. C. (Includes Durham County.)	100.0%	933	12	6	28	138	454	200	77.4
Area actually reporting	100.0%	829.7	10.7	4.4	24.0	122.7	403.7	186.0	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	310,590								1,277
El Paso, Tex. (Includes El Paso County.)	100.0%	4,296	21	20	105	199	1,852	782	411.0
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,373.1	7.7	8.4	34.1	64.1	596.1	251.7	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	246,400								347
Erie, Pa. (Includes Erie County.)	100.0%	1,551	2	8	40	76	532	246	140.8
Area actually reporting	100.0%	629.3	.8	3.2	16.2	30.8	337.0	99.8	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants									

Table 4.—Index of Crime, 1959, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$20 and over	Auto theft
Evansville, Ind.-Ky. (Includes Vanderburgh County, Ind.; and Henderson County, Ky.) Area actually reporting	198,616								
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	100.0%	2,543	15	8	62	98	1,391	678	421
Fall River and Now Bedford, Mass. (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Bristol County.) Area actually reporting	397,850	1,283.4	7.0	4.1	31.5	49.8	632.2	261.0	214.1
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	100.0%	3,053	2	22	28	65	1,180	811	612
Flint, Mich. (Includes Genesee County.) Area actually reporting	370,200	707.1	.5	5.6	7.0	16.3	372.0	201.6	161.4
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	100.0%	5,049	19	41	220	505	2,147	1,600	617
Fort Smith, Ark. (Includes Sebastian County.) Area actually reporting	60,003	1,367.0	5.1	11.1	50.4	136.4	580.0	432.2	130.7
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	100.0%	628	5	6	17	73	255	219	53
Fort Wayne, Ind. (Includes Allen County.) Area actually reporting	230,833	957.5	7.6	9.1	25.8	110.6	380.3	331.8	80.3
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	100.0%	1,710	6	19	33	39	850	490	270
Fort Worth, Tex. (Includes Tarrant and Johnson Counties.) Area actually reporting	588,481	741.8	2.6	8.2	11.3	15.6	368.7	215.2	117.1
Estimated total	95.0%	5,158	56	33	252	181	3,272	782	1,082
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	100.0%	5,169	58	34	263	180	3,412	815	1,128
Fresno, Calif. (Includes Fresno County.) Area actually reporting	365,840	1,637.7	10.2	6.0	65.3	33.2	600.2	443.4	168.4
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	100.0%	4,911	15	17	219	111	1,570	1,407	642
Gadsden, Ala. (Includes Etowah County.) Area actually reporting	98,106	1,027.2	1.1	1.6	59.0	39.1	420.1	1,407	175.5
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	100.0%	730	13	2	1	165	321	401	121
		730.6	13.5	2.1	4.2	171.7	331.0	405.1	129.0

Galveston, Tex.	138,108									
(Includes Galveston County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,680	17	31	89	466	1,181	701	102	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,939.3	12.3	21.6	61.4	337.2	851.6	572.4	73.8	
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.	676,010									
(Includes Lake and Porter Counties.)										
Area actually reporting	96.6%	6,714	29	66	342	607	2,477	1,765	1,428	
Estimated total	100.0%	6,919	39	68	351	628	2,561	1,827	1,478	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,298.5	6.2	11.8	61.6	109.2	418.0	317.7	257.0	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	361,146									
(Includes Kent County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,960	9	30	75	93	1,669	716	369	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		818.8	2.5	8.3	20.8	25.8	459.4	198.0	102.2	
Green Bay, Wis.	123,822									
(Includes Brown County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	421			14		170	126	114	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		342.2			11.3		137.2	101.7	92.0	
Greensboro-High Point, N.C.	243,790									
(Includes Guilford County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,377	19	10	26	148	550	391	233	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		561.8	7.8	4.1	10.7	60.7	225.6	160.4	95.6	
Greenville, S.C.	268,860									
(Includes Greenville County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,763	29	26	21	142	1,351	785	430	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,322.9	13.9	12.4	11.5	68.0	616.8	301.5	208.8	
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	199,218									
(Includes Butler County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,617	7	3	42	113	570	523	280	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		770.4	3.5	1.5	21.1	56.7	290.6	262.6	140.5	
Harrisburg, Pa.	342,639									
(Includes Cumberland and Dauphin Counties.)										
Area actually reporting	96.2%	1,449	7	8	68	60	762	326	230	
Estimated total	100.0%	1,896	7	8	69	62	792	339	239	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		410.3	2.0	2.3	20.2	16.2	231.0	99.1	69.0	
Hartford and New Britain-Bristol, Conn.	686,482									
(Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hartford County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,924	18	25	185	282	2,411	1,268	714	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		718.6	2.6	3.6	27.0	41.1	350.6	183.5	101.2	
Honolulu, Hawaii	468,626									
(Includes Honolulu County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,701	17	19	108	39	3,189	1,381	1,951	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,372.0	3.6	3.9	22.1	8.0	682.0	293.2	399.3	

Johnstown, Pa. (Includes Cambria and Somerset Counties.)	279,603									
Area actually reporting	93.6%	913	7	7	20	13	402	187	178	
Estimated total	100.0%	975	7	7	31	14	526	200	190	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		338.7	2.6	2.6	11.1	5.0	183.1	71.5	68.0	
Kalamazoo, Mich. (Includes Kalamazoo County.)	169,075									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,320	4	14	20	38	663	430	151	
Estimated total		780.7	2.4	8.3	11.8	22.5	392.1	251.3	80.3	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants										
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans. (Includes Johnson and Wyandotte Counties, Kans.; and Clay and Jackson Counties, Mo.)	1,027,582									
Area actually reporting	99.1%	8,282	67	65	616	326	3,071	1,711	1,836	
Estimated total	100.0%	8,350	68	66	622	329	3,701	1,737	1,853	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		813.5	5.0	0.4	60.5	32.0	360.5	168.1	180.3	
Kenosha, Wis. (Includes Kenosha County.)	98,327									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	724	4	8	16	16	311	181	102	
Estimated total		710.4	4.1	8.1	16.3	16.3	316.3	181.1	105.3	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants										
Knoxville, Tenn. (Includes Anderson, Blount, and Knox Counties.)	364,685									
Area actually reporting	41.7%	2,140	11	7	45	125	874	405	682	
Estimated total	100.0%	4,869	25	16	101	280	1,965	906	1,620	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,318.7	0.9	1.4	27.7	76.9	530.1	248.4	448.5	
Lancaster, Pa. (Includes Lancaster County.)	212,809									
Area actually reporting	93.1%	820	4	8	23	51	457	176	101	
Estimated total	100.0%	878	4	9	25	55	480	188	108	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		321.7	1.6	3.3	9.2	20.2	170.2	68.0	30.6	
Lansing, Mich. (Includes Clinton, Eaton, and Ingham Counties.)	299,308									
Area actually reporting	98.6%	2,182	6	28	20	57	1,101	610	255	
Estimated total	100.0%	2,213	6	28	20	58	1,211	625	250	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		739.4	2.0	9.3	8.7	19.4	401.6	208.8	86.5	
Laredo, Tex. (Includes Webb County.)	61,817									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	901	5	22	18	130	385	220	163	
Estimated total		1,481.0	7.7	33.0	27.8	214.4	603.7	353.1	281.4	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants										
Lewiston-Auburn, Maine. (Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Androscoggin County.)	85,807									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	389	2	4	9	6	200	115	53	
Estimated total		452.8	2.3	4.7	10.5	7.0	232.8	133.0	61.7	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants										

Table 4.—Index of Crime, 1959, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
Lexington, Ky.	129,767								
(Includes Fayette County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,180	11	12	92	209	903	548	255
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,680.1	8.5	9.2	70.9	207.3	705.3	422.3	190.8
Lima, Ohio	102,785								
(Includes Allen County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	772	6	7	15	37	380	228	99
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		761.1	5.8	6.8	14.6	36.0	369.7	221.8	96.3
Lincoln, Mo.	154,027								
(Includes Lancaster County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	683	3	7	15	33	413	320	192
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		639.2	1.9	4.5	9.7	21.4	268.1	207.8	121.7
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	239,480								
(Includes Pulaski County.)									
Area actually reporting	76.1%	2,501	11	29	131	139	1,100	760	340
Estimated total	100.0%	3,285	14	26	172	183	1,445	999	447
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,372.1	5.8	10.9	71.8	76.4	603.4	417.2	186.7
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	216,822								
(Includes Lorain County.)									
Area actually reporting	97.2%	769	6	6	47	33	334	169	174
Estimated total	100.0%	781	6	6	49	34	344	164	179
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		361.0	2.8	2.8	22.2	15.8	160.4	76.0	82.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	6,683,663								
(Includes Los Angeles and Orange Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	139,508	211	1,931	6,889	11,761	64,895	39,933	21,855
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,237.0	3.6	28.9	103.1	176.0	971.0	592.5	371.9
Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	718,028								
(Includes Jefferson County, Ky; and Clark and Floyd Counties, Ind.)									
Area actually reporting	99.2%	10,853	46	60	480	469	4,239	3,030	2,460
Estimated total	100.0%	10,939	46	60	481	469	4,273	3,054	2,519
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,523.5	6.4	8.4	67.4	70.1	605.1	425.3	350.8
Lubbock, Tex.	155,485								
(Includes Lubbock County.)									
Area actually reporting	86.6%	2,169	15	18	64	76	1,083	655	248
Estimated total	100.0%	2,493	17	21	74	88	1,251	760	286
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,603.4	10.9	13.6	47.0	56.6	801.0	490.2	183.0

Lynchburg, Va. (Includes Lynchburg city and Campbell and Amherst Counties.)	110,086								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	431	10	3	15	62	212	74	58
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		391.2	9.1	2.7	13.6	56.3	192.6	67.2	52.7
Macon, Ga. (Includes Bibb and Houston Counties.)	173,962								
Area actually reporting.....	78.2%	1,480	12	5	41	31	818	324	255
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,903	15	6	56	40	1,046	414	320
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,093.4	8.4	3.4	31.3	22.4	581.5	231.3	182.2
Madison, Wis. (Includes Dane County.)	221,994								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,007	1	0	15	13	472	313	187
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		453.0	.5	2.7	6.8	5.9	212.6	141.0	81.2
Manchester, N.H. (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Hillsborough County.)	176,193								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	858	4	3	10	5	492	186	158
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		487.0	2.3	1.7	5.7	2.8	279.2	105.6	89.7
Memphis, Tenn. (Includes Shelby County.)	917,773								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	7,020	36	67	267	430	4,008	1,438	834
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,139.3	6.8	10.8	33.5	60.6	618.8	232.8	135.0
Miami, Fla. (Includes Dade County.)	917,851								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	23,029	103	89	1,261	1,226	12,422	4,552	3,373
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		2,509.0	11.2	0.7	137.7	133.6	1,353.4	495.9	367.5
Milwaukee, Wis. (Includes Milwaukee and Waukesha Counties.)	1,188,875								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	6,991	23	62	160	438	1,881	2,076	1,078
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		581.4	1.9	4.4	12.6	36.9	158.7	225.5	141.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn. (Includes Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington Counties.)	1,477,080								
Area actually reporting.....	99.0%	13,433	26	41	562	103	5,769	3,912	2,937
Estimated total.....	100.0%	13,569	26	41	568	105	5,817	3,952	2,967
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		918.0	1.8	3.0	38.5	13.2	393.8	267.6	200.9
Mobile, Ala. (Includes Mobile County.)	312,986								
Area actually reporting.....	70.6%	3,345	36	8	100	203	2,088	430	520
Estimated total.....	100.0%	4,257	45	10	129	255	2,626	511	651
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,360.1	14.4	3.2	40.3	81.5	839.0	172.9	209.0
Montgomery, Ala. (Includes Montgomery County.)	188,826								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,857	18	10	40	69	683	588	220
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,101.9	10.7	5.0	29.1	52.8	324.0	318.0	130.5

Table 4.—Index of Crime, 1959, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
Muncie, Ind.	110,930								
(Includes Delaware County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	850	2	12	83	17	631	37	198
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		768.3	1.8	10.0	76.3	15.4	481.7	33.6	179.6
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.	148,482								
(Includes Muskegon County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,743	4	18	31	62	718	634	276
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,169.0	2.7	12.3	21.2	42.3	490.2	432.8	188.4
Nashville, Tenn.	391,988								
(Includes Davidson County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,411	38	47	232	287	3,266	1,380	1,165
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,613.2	9.7	12.0	60.2	73.2	833.2	353.6	302.3
Nowark, N.J.	1,676,817								
(Includes Essex, Morris, and Union Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	98.6%	10,620	51	182	1,003	1,402	8,174	4,853	3,004
Estimated total	100.0%	10,908	52	185	1,017	1,422	8,290	4,922	3,020
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,188.0	3.1	11.0	60.7	84.9	494.7	293.7	239.9
New Haven and Waterbury, Conn.	654,414								
(Metropolitan State Economic Area includes New Haven County.)									
Area actually reporting	93.0%	4,038	7	17	60	116	1,066	1,051	831
Estimated total	100.0%	4,343	8	18	64	126	1,114	1,130	891
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		663.6	1.2	2.8	8.3	19.1	323.0	172.7	136.6
New Orleans, La.	860,205								
(Includes Jefferson, Orleans, and St. Bernard Parishes.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,074	60	199	920	671	4,192	2,338	3,787
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,392.0	7.0	22.3	107.0	69.4	487.5	271.8	440.2
Newport News-Hampton, Va.	222,984								
(Includes Hampton and Newport News cities and York County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,433	20	19	85	187	964	906	252
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,091.1	9.0	8.5	38.1	83.9	432.3	406.3	113.0
New York, N.Y.	10,646,360								
(Includes New York City, Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	98.0%	135,621	417	850	6,606	11,498	39,812	64,120	22,300
Estimated total	100.0%	137,687	423	869	6,695	11,673	40,418	64,950	22,649
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,301.7	4.0	8.2	62.6	110.7	393.3	621.1	214.8

Norfolk-Porlemouth, Va.	537,618								
(Includes Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties and Virginia Beach city.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,330	51	52	312	1,258	3,274	2,111	1,275
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,550.6	10.0	9.7	68.0	234.0	609.0	392.7	237.2
Ogden, Utah	110,782								
(Includes Weber County.)									
Area actually reporting	68.6%	810	3	6	20	38	210	268	283
Estimated total	100.0%	1,181	4	9	34	55	315	391	390
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,066.3	3.6	8.1	31.3	49.7	281.4	353.0	333.1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	502,707								
(Includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, and Canadian Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	98.1%	0,888	28	71	172	110	3,080	2,037	1,384
Estimated total	100.0%	7,167	29	71	170	111	3,211	2,120	1,410
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,425.7	5.8	14.7	35.6	22.7	638.7	421.7	286.4
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa	456,458								
(Includes Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebr.; and Pottawattamie County, Iowa.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,141	16	19	123	69	1,301	616	1,008
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		688.1	3.5	4.2	26.9	12.9	285.0	134.7	220.8
Orlando, Fla.	317,412								
(Includes Orange and Seminole Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	88.7%	3,567	23	53	93	501	1,601	832	404
Estimated total	100.0%	4,022	26	60	105	565	1,873	938	455
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,267.1	8.2	19.0	33.1	178.0	590.1	295.5	143.3
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	1,180,180								
(Includes Bergen and Passaic Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	97.1%	0,481	18	35	280	301	3,227	1,515	1,162
Estimated total	100.0%	0,674	19	36	237	313	3,323	1,599	1,186
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		565.5	1.6	3.1	20.1	26.5	281.6	132.2	100.5
Pensacola, Fla.	202,446								
(Includes Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	85.5%	3,884	13	11	118	499	1,808	655	777
Estimated total	100.0%	4,543	15	16	138	581	2,115	766	909
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,241.1	7.1	7.9	68.2	288.5	1,011.7	378.4	449.0
Peoria, Ill.	287,189								
(Includes Peoria and Tazewell Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	81.1%	2,232	3	9	111	155	878	692	471
Estimated total	100.0%	2,615	4	11	135	181	1,040	713	558
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		921.0	1.1	3.8	17.0	61.1	362.1	248.3	191.3

Table 4.—Index of Crime, 1959, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J. (Includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties, Pa.; and Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties, N.J.)	4,289,181								
Area actually reporting.....	97.1%	38,035	153	735	2,378	5,007	10,718	7,709	5,025
Estimated total.....	100.0%	39,773	168	757	2,410	5,157	17,217	7,939	6,102
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		927.4	3.7	17.6	57.1	120.2	401.4	185.1	142.3
Phoenix, Ariz. (Includes Maricopa County.)	659,032								
Area actually reporting.....	99.1%	12,210	42	120	360	722	4,330	3,321	3,310
Estimated total.....	100.0%	12,320	42	130	383	720	4,375	3,351	3,340
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,880.5	6.4	10.0	58.1	111.8	671.0	613.0	512.2
Pittsburgh, Pa. (Includes Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties.)	2,305,249								
Area actually reporting.....	93.5%	18,605	60	163	981	773	8,542	3,717	4,363
Estimated total.....	100.0%	19,835	61	177	1,019	821	9,107	3,963	4,651
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		828.1	2.7	7.4	43.8	34.4	390.2	168.5	191.2
Pittsfield, Mass. (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Berkshire County.)	140,945								
Area actually reporting.....	93.7%	507	3	3	4	7	200	178	100
Estimated total.....	100.0%	540	3	3	4	7	220	190	113
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		383.1	2.1	2.1	2.8	5.0	150.1	131.8	80.2
Portland, Maine. (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Cumberland County.)	184,091								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,388	3	0	17	32	698	410	210
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		750.3	1.6	4.0	0.2	17.3	377.3	220.5	113.5
Portland, Oreg.-Wash. (Includes Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties, Oreg.; and Clark County, Wash.)	818,745								
Area actually reporting.....	90.3%	9,112	17	70	370	207	4,050	2,017	1,451
Estimated total.....	100.0%	9,177	17	80	382	208	4,088	2,038	1,461
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,125.0	2.1	9.8	46.8	25.5	491.1	246.2	170.5

Providence, R.I.	712,873									
(Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Bristol, Kent, and Providence Counties.)										
Area actually reporting	87.0%	7,145	4	14	136	178	2,960	2,000	1,847	
Estimated total	100.0%	8,129	5	16	155	243	3,371	2,275	2,101	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,140.3	.7	2.2	21.7	28.6	473.3	310.1	201.7	
Pueblo, Colo.	117,517									
(Includes Pueblo County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,063	6	11	25	6	431	311	205	
Estimated total		1,063	6	11	25	6	431	311	205	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		904.3	5.1	11.0	21.3	5.1	368.4	267.1	175.4	
Racine, Wis.	140,745									
(Includes Racine County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	711	3	2	21	27	360	183	145	
Estimated total		711	3	2	21	27	360	183	145	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		505.6	2.1	1.4	17.1	19.2	255.8	130.0	103.0	
Raleigh, N.C.	188,815									
(Includes Wake County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,585	22	5	45	475	502	334	112	
Estimated total		1,585	22	5	45	475	502	334	112	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		988.0	13.0	3.0	26.7	281.4	330.7	197.8	60.3	
Reading, Pa.	273,012									
(Includes Berks County.)										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	1,114	6	6	20	13	570	278	221	
Estimated total	100.0%	1,129	6	6	20	13	578	282	221	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		114.5	2.2	2.2	7.3	4.8	211.7	103.3	82.0	
Richmond, Va.	408,053									
(Includes Chesterfield and Henrico Counties.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,901	36	48	313	520	2,540	998	1,437	
Estimated total		5,901	36	48	313	520	2,540	998	1,437	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,451.3	8.9	11.8	77.1	130.3	625.5	245.8	353.0	
Roanoke, Va.	157,500									
(Includes Roanoke County.)										
Area actually reporting	97.8%	1,305	10	11	21	160	530	301	251	
Estimated total	100.0%	1,334	10	11	21	173	551	311	257	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		846.7	6.3	7.0	13.3	109.8	349.7	197.1	163.1	
Rochester, N.Y.	592,777									
(Includes Monroe County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,261	10	10	84	68	1,622	885	573	
Estimated total		3,261	10	10	84	68	1,622	885	573	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		550.6	1.7	1.7	14.1	11.7	278.3	151.0	98.3	
Rockford, Ill.	208,678									
(Includes Winnebago County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,058	1	25	31	62	488	321	121	
Estimated total		1,058	1	25	31	62	488	321	121	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		507.0	1.9	12.0	16.3	29.7	233.0	153.8	59.4	

Table 4.—Index of Crime, 1959, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
Sacramento, Calif.	600,719								
(Includes Sacramento County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,634	16	61	384	128	2,038	1,732	1,363
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,321.9	3.0	10.8	70.7	25.6	690.8	316.9	272.2
Saginaw, Mich.	189,229								
(Includes Saginaw County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,282	8	24	33	135	617	297	168
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		677.6	4.2	12.7	17.4	71.3	326.1	157.0	88.8
St. Joseph, Mo.	89,176								
(Includes Buchanan County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	473	2	1	14	11	201	90	91
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		530.4	2.2	1.1	15.7	12.3	222.7	100.9	105.4
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	2,040,134								
(Includes St. Charles, St. Louis, and Jefferson Counties, Mo.; and Madison and St. Clair Counties, Ill.)									
Area actually reporting	87.6%	29,317	128	296	2,680	2,678	12,437	5,953	5,045
Estimated total	100.0%	34,467	149	338	2,945	3,067	14,426	6,796	5,759
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,610.4	7.2	16.6	144.4	149.8	707.1	333.1	282.3
Salt Lake City, Utah	380,787								
(Includes Salt Lake County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,217	3	43	92	147	1,082	1,199	751
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,107.4	.8	11.3	24.2	38.6	620.6	314.9	197.2
San Angelo, Tex.	63,415								
(Includes Tom Green County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	973	5	1	16	166	617	161	115
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,534.3	7.9	1.6	25.2	260.2	816.3	242.8	181.3
San Antonio, Tex.	683,262								
(Includes Bexar County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,221	61	72	317	719	4,909	2,209	1,926
Estimated total	100.0%	10,398	61	73	320	755	4,949	2,227	1,942
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,508.6	7.6	10.7	46.8	110.6	721.0	325.9	281.2
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.	801,691								
(Includes Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	82.6%	9,162	26	108	225	390	4,640	2,206	1,544
Estimated total	100.0%	11,091	30	131	273	480	5,636	2,673	1,872
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,383.8	3.7	16.3	34.1	69.9	702.0	333.4	233.6

San Diego, Calif.	1,003,622									
(Includes San Diego County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,067	21	116	319	424	3,985	3,523	2,351	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,102.8	2.1	11.6	31.9	42.6	397.1	351.0	231.0	
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2,720,503									
(Includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Solano Counties.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	33,945	86	308	2,172	2,291	15,107	7,637	8,251	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,321.3	3.2	11.3	79.8	81.3	558.6	280.7	303.3	
San Jose, Calif.	659,615									
(Includes Santa Clara County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,101	8	48	168	139	2,483	2,207	1,351	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,001.2	1.3	7.5	26.3	21.7	388.2	335.1	211.2	
Santa Barbara, Calif.	167,883									
(Includes Santa Barbara County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,783	5	15	25	53	707	674	214	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,062.0	3.0	8.9	11.0	31.6	474.7	401.5	127.5	
Savannah, Ga.	186,161									
(Includes Chatham County.)										
Area actually reporting	79.2%	2,107	12	17	107	208	812	601	437	
Estimated total	100.0%	2,774	15	21	135	263	1,025	763	552	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,490.1	8.1	11.3	72.5	141.3	552.6	409.9	296.6	
Scranton, Pa.	232,702									
(Includes Lackawanna County.)										
Area actually reporting	95.2%	1,004	1	10	20	11	430	200	323	
Estimated total	100.0%	1,355	1	11	21	15	458	210	339	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		153.1	.1	4.7	9.0	6.1	196.8	90.2	145.7	
Seattle, Wash.	1,096,778									
(Includes King and Snohomish Counties.)										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	13,933	23	82	180	138	6,629	3,718	2,833	
Estimated total	100.0%	13,971	23	82	181	138	6,649	3,760	2,842	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,271.1	2.1	7.5	16.5	12.6	606.2	342.7	259.1	
Shreveport, La.	280,232									
(Includes Bossier and Cadeo Parishes.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,911	20	6	58	102	733	682	127	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		690.1	0.3	2.1	20.7	36.4	261.6	242.7	45.4	
Sioux City, Iowa	107,777									
(Includes Woodbury County.)										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	887	6	7	18	15	371	291	176	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		823.0	5.6	6.5	16.7	13.9	344.2	272.8	163.3	

Table 4.—Index of Crime, 1959, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	85,961								
(Includes Minnehaha County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	75.6%	616	1	1	4	1	164	225	110
Estimated total.....	100.0%	680	1	1	6	1	217	298	167
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		791.1	1.2	1.2	6.8	1.2	252.6	346.7	182.7
South Bend, Ind.	237,874								
(Includes St. Joseph County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,974	3	8	61	63	907	552	307
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		829.0	1.3	3.4	22.7	26.5	410.1	232.1	124.9
Spokane, Wash.	277,745								
(Includes Spokane County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,636	10	16	63	32	811	734	276
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		697.0	3.6	5.8	22.7	11.5	292.0	264.3	97.2
Springfield, Ill.	146,098								
(Includes Sangamon County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,020	1	3	61	63	330	273	190
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		629.7	.7	2.1	31.9	43.1	232.0	186.9	130.1
Springfield, Mo.	125,376								
(Includes Greene County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,063	0	3	39	34	631	223	163
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		871.8	4.8	2.4	31.1	30.3	503.3	177.9	122.0
Springfield, Ohio	130,701								
(Includes Clark County.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	675	5	3	20	23	329	121	74
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		439.9	3.8	2.3	15.3	17.6	251.7	92.6	56.6
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	631,364								
(Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Hampden and Hampshire Counties.)									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	2,604	5	12	17	14	1,349	512	805
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		527.7	.9	2.3	3.2	2.6	263.0	96.4	168.4
Staubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va.	169,219								
(Includes Jefferson County, Ohio; and Brooke and Hancock Counties, W. Va.)									
Area actually reporting.....	63.1%	685	4	3	30	37	392	106	113
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,086	6	6	48	69	621	168	170
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		616.0	3.6	3.6	28.6	35.1	369.2	99.9	100.4

Stockton, Calif. (Includes San Joaquin County.)	218,622									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,323	8	49	205	117	2,043	1,218	691	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,760.9	3.2	10.3	82.5	50.1	821.7	562.0	270.1	
Syracuse, N.Y. (Includes Madison, Onondaga, and Oswego Counties.)	502,400									
Area actually reporting.....	98.0%	2,483	6	17	63	64	1,081	856	403	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,521	6	17	64	65	1,101	869	409	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		198.2	1.1	3.0	9.6	11.6	195.7	151.5	72.7	
Tacoma, Wash. (Includes Pierce County.)	318,258									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	2,820	1	32	89	40	1,402	919	341	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		888.9	1.3	10.1	27.7	12.6	410.6	288.8	108.1	
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla. (Includes Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties.)	780,480									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	10,039	51	51	378	767	5,290	2,420	1,080	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,320.1	7.1	6.7	49.7	99.5	695.6	310.4	142.0	
Terre Haute, Ind. (Includes Vigo County.)	107,654									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,091	2	2	70	26	470	280	118	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,108.2	1.9	1.9	64.4	24.2	630.7	265.7	137.5	
Toledo, Ohio (Includes Lucas County.)	453,385									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	5,316	7	20	287	220	2,310	1,821	872	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,172.6	1.5	4.4	63.7	48.5	509.5	401.7	198.2	
Topeka, Kans. (Includes Shawnee County.)	140,486									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,627	3	9	85	47	1,019	371	93	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,158.1	2.1	6.4	60.5	33.5	725.3	261.1	66.2	
Tronton, N.J. (Includes Mercer County.)	285,788									
Area actually reporting.....	98.1%	2,309	7	17	95	109	1,132	626	322	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,438	7	17	97	102	1,150	635	330	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		917.3	2.6	6.4	36.5	38.4	432.7	201.3	100.4	
Tucson, Ariz. (Includes Pima County.)	202,130									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	3,812	10	17	111	200	1,708	751	325	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,884.2	3.8	9.5	12.3	70.3	855.0	280.5	152.9	
Tulsa, Okla. (Includes Creek, Tulsa, and Osage Counties.)	414,117									
Area actually reporting.....	91.0%	4,093	11	50	159	251	1,999	1,407	700	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	5,025	14	61	171	274	2,182	1,516	761	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,213.1	3.2	14.7	12.0	60.2	529.9	370.0	181.5	

Table 4.—Index of Crime, 1959, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft
Utica-Rome, N.Y. (Includes Herkimer and Oneida Counties.)	328,255								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	762	3	4	16	24	361	227	137
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		232.1	.9	1.2	4.9	7.3	103.9	69.2	41.7
Waco, Tex. (Includes McLennan County.)	148,336								
Area actually reporting.....	95.4%	1,982	24	18	52	361	1,007	302	228
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,070	25	19	55	368	1,050	317	239
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,401.5	16.9	12.8	37.1	248.1	711.9	213.7	161.1
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va. (Includes District of Columbia; Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Md.; Alexandria and Falls Church cities and Arlington and Fairfax Counties, Va.)	1,969,562								
Area actually reporting.....	90.6%	29,591	119	169	928	3,478	7,651	4,629	3,618
Estimated total.....	100.0%	33,097	129	169	933	3,495	7,692	4,652	3,630
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,681.1	6.1	8.6	47.4	177.5	390.7	236.3	184.7
Waterloo, Iowa. (Includes Black Hawk County.)	121,675								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	650	4	3	13	24	325	214	76
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		534.1	3.3	2.5	10.7	19.7	267.3	176.0	62.5
West Palm Beach, Fla. (Includes Palm Beach County.)	224,537								
Area actually reporting.....	54.4%	1,493	9	17	51	180	700	336	131
Estimated total.....	100.0%	2,746	17	31	91	331	1,411	618	241
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,223.0	7.6	13.8	41.9	147.4	629.7	275.2	107.3
Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio. (Includes Marshall and Ohio Counties, West Virginia; and Belmont County, Ohio.)	188,168								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,100	5	10	55	27	618	231	154
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		584.6	2.7	5.3	29.2	14.3	328.4	122.8	81.8
Wichita, Kans. (Includes Sedgewick County.)	342,019								
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	3,227	6	31	95	231	1,489	919	457
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		943.6	1.8	9.6	27.8	67.6	434.6	269.7	133.6

Wichita Falls, Tex. (Includes Wichita and Archer Counties.)	129,868									
Area actually reporting.....	92.0%	1,313	2	4	41	111	625	336	201	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,413	2	4	41	123	605	362	313	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,088.0	1.5	3.1	33.0	91.7	435.1	278.7	241.0	
Wilkes-Barre-Hasleton, Pa. (Includes Luzerne County.)	345,952									
Area actually reporting.....	85.6%	878	1	0	8	23	455	221	101	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,020	1	11	9	27	632	268	188	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		296.0	.3	3.2	2.0	7.8	153.8	74.0	54.3	
Wilmington, Del.-N.J. (Includes New Castle County, Del.; and Salem County, N.J.)	363,637									
Area actually reporting.....	95.4%	3,111	13	22	98	88	1,595	670	625	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,261	14	23	103	92	1,672	702	655	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		897.0	3.9	6.3	28.3	25.3	459.0	193.1	180.2	
Winston-Salem, N.C. (Includes Forsyth County.)	188,229									
Area actually reporting.....	100.0%	1,958	20	9	46	519	870	207	227	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		1,040.2	10.6	4.8	24.4	275.7	462.2	111.8	120.0	
Worcester, Mass. (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Worcester County.)	580,142									
Area actually reporting.....	91.5%	3,535	2	18	47	71	1,717	709	681	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,711	2	19	50	75	1,817	816	732	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		641.8	.3	3.3	8.6	12.0	313.2	145.8	160.7	
York, Pa. (Includes York County.)	236,723									
Area actually reporting.....	98.0%	1,010	4	7	58	49	546	198	178	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	1,082	4	7	60	51	563	200	185	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		457.1	1.7	3.0	25.3	21.5	240.4	87.0	78.2	
Youngstown, Ohio (Includes Mahoning and Trumbull Counties.)	607,082									
Area actually reporting.....	79.4%	2,955	11	18	120	52	1,377	839	629	
Estimated total.....	100.0%	3,721	14	23	162	65	1,734	1,057	666	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.....		733.8	2.3	4.5	31.0	12.8	312.0	208.5	131.3	

General United States Crime Statistics

Information is presented in this section to round out and expand data available through the Index of Crime. It will be noted that classifications other than those in the preceding section are shown.

No attempt has been made in this section to build up crime totals for States or other areas. Totals for crime categories other than in the Index of Crime will be presented in the future and await the results of an accelerated program of broadening the base of arrest information. These additional totals, when available, will represent offenses known to the police through arrests as distinguished from the present offenses known to the police as representing a count of criminal acts.

Table 5.—City Crime Trends, 1958-59, by Population Groups

[Offenses known to the police in 3,121 cities, total population 94,818,392]

Population group	Total	Criminal homicides		Foreible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
TOTAL:										
1958	2,018,071	4,217	2,853	8,058	69,950	77,259	462,044	290,888	891,243	220,849
1959	2,010,136	4,368	2,782	8,399	67,283	82,070	465,400	297,191	876,276	226,387
Percent change	+0.1	+3.6	+2.9	+4.2	-4.4	+6.3	+1.5	+2.2	-1.8	+2.5
GROUP I										
47 cities over 250,000; population 39,399,419:										
1958	1920,063	2,363	1,432	5,325	43,574	50,294	230,800	155,704	310,544	139,777
1959	1920,059	2,500	1,482	5,626	41,783	54,074	233,477	157,689	320,760	133,830
Percent change	-1	+5.8	+3.5	+7.0	-4.1	+7.5	+1.0	+1.2	+3.2	+2.3
7 cities over 1,000,000; population 17,216,680:										
1958	122,139	1,022	463	3,078	23,688	28,411	105,471	87,062	117,628	54,716
1959	131,263	1,070	450	3,361	23,845	31,142	105,374	89,520	116,822	60,507
Percent change	+7.2	+4.6	-2.8	+9.3	+1.7	+9.0	+1.3	+1.8	+1.7	+10.0
2 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; population 1,791,230:										
1958	15,391	173	73	116	1,005	2,748	6,746	4,040	21,876	6,776
1959	13,581	152	88	193	1,927	2,680	6,612	5,466	20,415	6,038
Percent change	-11.0	-12.1	+20.5	+32.2	+91.2	-2.1	-2.0	+10.4	-6.7	-10.9
11 cities, 500,000 to 750,000; population 6,981,394:										
1958	201,571	185	392	889	8,699	9,807	17,216	21,261	78,823	33,040
1959	197,732	226	412	936	7,594	10,420	18,111	23,550	75,204	30,860
Percent change	-1.8	+21.6	+5.1	+5.2	-12.1	+6.6	+1.9	+2.9	-4.6	-9.1
29 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; population 10,407,118:										
1958	288,892	683	501	1,212	9,312	9,268	71,737	39,532	122,218	35,336
1959	297,383	743	532	1,153	8,117	9,822	72,069	39,103	117,299	37,365
Percent change	+2.9	+8.7	+6.2	-4.9	-13.1	+6.0	+1.7	-1.5	-4.1	+5.7
GROUP II										
78 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 11,236,114:										
1958	270,912	604	112	751	5,937	6,068	61,384	36,279	134,531	28,077
1959	282,001	663	131	739	5,701	6,207	61,327	37,329	133,697	29,976
Percent change	+4.1	+9.8	+16.1	-1.6	-3.8	+2.3	-0.1	+2.8	-0.7	+6.8

Table 5.—City Crime Trends, 1958-59, by Population Groups—Continued

Population group	Total	Criminal homicide		Foreble rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Man-slaughter by neglig-ence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
GROUP III										
183 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 12,060,464:										
1958.....	262,287	427	368	654	4,263	7,001	60,017	36,655	124,070	22,860
1959.....	251,108	440	332	651	4,163	7,546	67,331	37,407	124,982	23,314
Percent change.....	-4.8	+5.2	-9.8	-0.5	-1.9	+7.7	+2.3	+2.3	-0.9	+1.9
GROUP IV										
357 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 12,417,387:										
1958.....	224,302	355	215	491	2,749	4,540	47,344	29,120	122,001	17,478
1959.....	224,540	328	238	662	2,676	4,766	47,003	30,520	120,208	18,205
Percent change.....	+1.1	-7.6	+10.7	+13.8	-0.3	+4.8	-0.7	+4.8	-1.4	+4.7
GROUP V										
844 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 13,235,728:										
1958.....	202,285	273	162	501	2,260	4,179	41,713	22,452	110,738	14,014
1959.....	201,113	299	172	517	1,993	4,347	41,817	22,716	114,799	14,679
Percent change.....	-0.6	+9.5	+13.2	+2.6	-13.3	+4.0	+2	+1.2	-1.7	+4.0
GROUP VI										
1,015 cities under 10,000; population 8,862,081:										
1958.....	98,352	196	104	330	1,167	2,161	22,566	10,772	54,359	6,713
1959.....	97,319	189	107	343	1,080	2,140	21,742	11,590	53,851	6,384
Percent change.....	-1.1	-3.6	+1.9	+26.4	-7.6	-0.7	-3.7	+7.5	-0.9	-4.0

Table 6.—City Crime Trends, 1959 versus Average 1954-58
 [Offenses known to the police in 2,721 cities over 2,500, total population 84,158,492]

Offense	Number of offenses		Percent change
	Average 1954-58	1959	
Total.....	1,528,145	1,781,249	+17.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	3,465	3,812	+10.0
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2,381	2,327	-2.3
Forcible rape.....	15,811	17,059	+7.6
Robbery.....	46,638	49,792	+6.8
Aggravated assault.....	63,338	71,188	+12.3
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	344,151	405,990	+18.0
Larceny— theft.....	1,892,901	2,082,479	+10.0
Auto theft.....	188,860	198,602	+5.2

¹ Beginning in 1958 the rape category was limited to forcible offenses. Prior to 1958 statutory cases were also included. The forcible rapes used to construct the annual average for 1954-57 were estimates based on special offense analyses furnished by over 400 selected cities (total population over 50,000,000) which showed the proportion of reported rapes classified as forcible each year.

² Includes all reported thefts regardless of value of property stolen.

Table 7.—Monthly Variations, 1959
 [Daily average, offenses known to the police in 3,235 cities, total population 97,378,891]

Month	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	12.4	7.6	23.6	160.0	231.1	1,310.8	3,307.7	638.4
January-March.....	10.7	7.3	20.7	181.0	206.8	1,408.6	3,217.7	639.4
April-June.....	12.4	8.5	24.1	138.8	240.6	1,187.4	3,314.8	631.1
July-September.....	13.5	7.2	25.5	142.0	253.9	1,235.3	3,367.5	636.6
October-December.....	12.9	9.4	23.8	178.6	237.7	1,326.7	3,388.8	638.1
January.....	10.8	7.3	20.2	188.2	201.4	1,424.2	3,091.6	639.1
February.....	11.0	7.5	21.5	184.8	213.7	1,436.9	3,129.6	631.2
March.....	10.5	7.0	20.6	172.4	203.9	1,370.5	3,334.0	634.4
April.....	11.8	6.7	23.2	158.2	228.9	1,228.2	3,323.1	637.6
May.....	11.9	6.8	23.7	128.1	246.1	1,144.6	3,257.7	597.7
June.....	13.4	6.1	25.5	130.5	246.7	1,151.7	3,325.6	617.7
July.....	13.2	7.0	23.9	135.0	245.7	1,234.3	3,351.8	594.5
August.....	14.2	5.5	22.4	145.2	266.2	1,222.6	3,358.9	614.5
September.....	13.1	7.1	25.3	146.0	249.7	1,223.5	3,128.0	639.0
October.....	12.1	8.8	25.8	153.4	236.2	1,229.3	3,129.7	634.7
November.....	11.9	8.0	23.3	176.4	216.8	1,370.3	3,129.3	632.2
December.....	14.8	10.3	23.1	206.0	214.9	1,516.8	3,244.4	637.6

Table 8.—City Crime Rates, 1959, by Population Groups

[Offenses known to the police and rate per 100,000 inhabitants]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Forefble rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non- negligent manslaugh- ter	Manslaugh- ter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI									
3,349 cities; total population 89,346,019:									
Number of offenses known.....	4,618	2,890	8,673	68,701	86,367	484,947	308,878	914,614	235,080
Rate per 100,000.....	4.6	2.9	8.7	69.1	85.9	488.1	310.6	920.6	238.6
GROUP I									
51 cities over 250,000; population 38,718,352:									
Number of offenses known.....	2,605	1,652	6,889	42,881	60,279	215,460	165,033	353,695	140,261
Rate per 100,000.....	6.0	4.1	16.2	110.0	145.2	633.3	425.8	915.1	391.0
5 cities over 1,000,000; population 17,216,680:									
Number of offenses known.....	1,070	450	3,361	23,815	31,142	105,474	89,620	110,822	50,607
Rate per 100,000.....	6.3	2.6	19.6	138.5	180.9	612.0	520.0	678.5	310.0
3 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; population 2,723,010:									
Number of offenses known.....	267	120	293	2,456	4,229	11,037	8,313	29,057	0,032
Rate per 100,000.....	9.8	4.6	10.8	90.2	155.3	511.3	300.3	1,060.7	332.3
12 cities, 500,000 to 750,000; population 7,710,170:									
Number of offenses known.....	519	430	1,025	7,727	10,815	49,745	26,650	80,718	32,318
Rate per 100,000.....	7.1	5.6	13.3	100.1	140.5	650.5	331.1	1,018.0	418.7
31 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; population 11,028,683:									
Number of offenses known.....	770	676	1,108	8,856	10,063	76,510	41,611	127,301	39,327
Rate per 100,000.....	6.9	6.2	10.8	79.8	90.7	689.4	374.9	1,147.0	351.3
GROUP II									
78 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 11,236,414:									
Number of offenses known.....	603	431	730	5,701	9,207	64,327	37,329	133,607	29,876
Rate per 100,000.....	5.4	3.8	6.6	50.7	81.0	572.5	332.2	1,189.0	260.8
GROUP III									
167 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 12,935,305:									
Number of offenses known.....	456	325	661	4,240	7,738	68,591	38,390	120,330	23,700
Rate per 100,000.....	3.6	2.6	5.1	32.8	60.8	453.8	290.8	976.0	183.3

GROUP IV									
373 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 12,961,002:									
Number of offenses known.....	311	210	578	2,051	1,897	10,357	31,053	125,161	10,017
Rate per 100,000.....	2.7	1.9	4.5	20.5	37.8	381.3	211.6	967.0	117.2
GROUP V									
881 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 13,707,895:									
Number of offenses known.....	322	181	538	2,034	1,752	13,157	23,822	118,370	15,148
Rate per 100,000.....	2.3	1.3	3.9	14.7	31.5	316.0	172.6	857.9	109.8
GROUP VI									
1,775 cities under 10,000; population 9,675,611:									
Number of offenses known.....	226	115	281	1,182	2,481	23,610	12,319	57,061	6,910
Rate per 100,000.....	2.3	1.2	2.9	12.2	25.7	211.1	127.0	589.8	71.8

Table 9.—Offense Analysis, Trends, 1958-59, and Percent Distribution

[399 cities over 25,000. Total population 59,013,573]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change	Percent distribution, 1959
	1958	1959		
Robbery:				
TOTAL	48,517	46,733	-3.6	100.0
Highway.....	25,218	24,935	-1.0	53.3
Commercial house.....	12,372	10,936	-11.6	23.1
Oil station.....	2,291	2,194	-4.2	4.7
Chain store.....	1,648	1,338	-18.8	2.8
Residence.....	3,898	3,814	-2.2	8.2
Bank.....	209	261	+24.9	0.6
Miscellaneous.....	2,881	2,935	+1.9	6.3
Burglary—breaking or entering:				
TOTAL	331,602	333,038	+0.4	100.0
Residence (dwelling):				
Night.....	71,249	75,160	+5.5	22.6
Day.....	57,829	62,447	+8.0	18.7
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):				
Night.....	187,408	178,644	-4.7	57.2
Day.....	14,516	15,807	+8.9	4.7
Larceny—(theft (except auto theft, by value):				
TOTAL	807,909	797,362	-1.3	100.0
\$50 and over.....	224,460	228,676	+1.9	28.7
\$5 to \$50.....	466,222	455,139	-2.4	57.7
Under \$5.....	117,164	113,547	-3.1	14.2
Larceny—(theft (by type):				
TOTAL	807,909	797,362	-1.3	100.0
Pocket-picking.....	7,116	7,312	+2.8	0.9
Purse-snatching.....	12,670	12,625	-0.4	1.6
Shoplifting.....	41,911	46,013	+9.8	5.7
Thefts from autos (except accessories).....	143,516	149,477	+4.2	18.5
Auto accessories.....	222,225	198,465	-10.7	24.6
Bicycles.....	109,388	107,536	-1.7	13.3
All others.....	289,083	275,914	-4.5	34.6

Table 10.—Value of Property Stolen, by Type of Crime, 1959

[399 cities over 25,000. Total population 59,013,573]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
TOTAL	1,341,023	\$209,000,000	\$201
Robbery.....	46,733	10,900,000	233
Burglary.....	333,038	62,000,000	186
Larceny—(theft).....	797,362	63,300,000	76
Auto theft.....	163,850	135,800,000	829

Table 11.—Type and Value of Property Stolen and Recovered

[399 cities over 25,000. Total population 39,013,873]

Type of property	Value of property		Percent recovered
	Stolen	Recovered	
TOTAL	\$269,000,000	\$142,100,000	52.8
Currency, notes, etc.....	30,900,000	2,600,000	8.4
Jewelry and precious metals.....	25,800,000	1,800,000	7.0
Furs.....	8,800,000	300,000	3.4
Clothing.....	12,100,000	1,400,000	11.6
Locally stolen automobiles.....	135,500,000	124,000,000	92.0
Miscellaneous.....	57,900,000	11,400,000	19.7

Table 12.—Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1959, by Population Groups, Number per 100 Known Offenses

Population group	Total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL GROUPS I-VI									
2,034 cities: total population 77,636,412									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	27.1	92.7	85.5	72.6	42.5	75.9	30.7	20.9	28.2
Persons charged.....	20.5	93.5	74.0	75.6	42.1	64.7	20.5	15.4	21.4
GROUP I									
38 cities over 250,000: total population 31,868,588									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	26.5	92.2	85.7	71.5	42.4	78.2	31.6	22.9	22.4
Persons charged.....	21.0	92.9	71.0	70.2	39.8	59.3	18.6	15.8	17.8
4 cities over 1,000,000: total population 14,768,622									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	30.3	90.4	91.1	79.0	45.3	77.8	32.8	22.2	19.2
Persons charged.....	20.2	99.5	107.5	70.2	39.3	61.1	17.1	12.8	15.7
3 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000: total population 2,723,910									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	27.5	95.9	94.2	72.7	38.6	77.3	25.0	23.4	17.5
Persons charged.....	22.9	100.7	123.8	82.5	40.4	56.8	23.4	17.6	17.5
10 cities, 500,000 to 750,000: total population 6,567,970									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	34.2	92.0	83.2	78.3	43.2	79.9	37.0	28.8	25.3
Persons charged.....	27.2	75.8	41.7	78.1	42.9	54.9	22.3	19.4	18.1
21 cities, 250,000 to 500,000: total population 7,898,046									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	25.2	93.8	88.8	68.4	40.2	77.6	27.4	19.2	28.5
Persons charged.....	19.7	93.4	58.1	74.9	37.4	61.0	16.6	16.4	21.1

Table 12.—Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1959, by Population Groups, Number per 100 Known Offenses—Continued

Population group	Total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
GROUP II									
70 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population 10,265,804									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	25.6	92.7	91.5	73.5	44.1	78.0	30.3	19.4	28.4
Persons charged.....	19.2	92.7	72.3	81.1	42.1	67.1	21.0	14.5	19.2
GROUP III									
140 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population 9,770,431									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	23.3	95.5	96.2	75.3	38.8	77.9	27.8	18.2	31.2
Persons charged.....	18.3	95.2	71.5	82.2	43.6	78.5	19.1	13.6	31.1
GROUP IV									
279 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population 9,851,254									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	23.4	92.5	78.1	77.5	42.0	76.0	27.7	18.5	31.2
Persons charged.....	19.2	90.5	68.1	82.3	54.7	74.4	21.7	14.7	30.0
GROUP V									
624 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population 10,094,273									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	25.4	96.7	94.8	86.2	44.8	84.4	33.9	19.9	41.3
Persons charged.....	19.0	106.1	97.0	97.3	61.6	87.2	37.0	15.6	39.3
GROUP VI									
943 cities under 10,000; total population 5,845,062									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	29.6	96.8	91.3	81.8	47.1	87.4	34.7	24.7	42.9
Persons charged.....	25.3	95.9	86.3	89.9	28.9	92.4	33.7	19.9	44.1

Table 13.—Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1959, by Geographic Divisions. Number per 100 Known Offenses

Geographic division	Total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL. ALL DIVISIONS									
2,091 cities: total population 77,695,412:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	27.1	82.7	88.8	73.6	42.5	75.9	30.7	20.9	26.2
Persons charged.....	20.5	83.5	73.0	75.6	42.1	64.7	20.5	15.4	21.4
NEW ENGLAND STATES									
167 cities: total population 5,831,607:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	27.7	87.2	91.1	87.2	48.7	89.2	31.3	23.3	35.5
Persons charged.....	21.7	84.2	77.0	81.8	37.9	82.2	23.4	17.4	22.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES									
482 cities: total population 19,496,637:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	27.0	84.0	93.1	78.7	41.7	77.1	28.9	19.3	25.1
Persons charged.....	21.6	108.6	109.2	88.1	53.0	73.9	20.5	12.8	18.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES									
498 cities: total population 19,010,431:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	28.4	82.3	86.8	71.9	43.1	79.0	34.4	22.1	33.5
Persons charged.....	18.4	84.5	76.7	49.8	31.5	41.7	18.7	15.0	19.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES									
230 cities: total population 6,436,318:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	25.7	88.5	91.5	75.7	39.5	78.8	28.1	20.9	21.8
Persons charged.....	16.8	85.7	82.6	82.5	28.6	69.7	18.4	14.5	23.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES									
156 cities: total population 7,536,410:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	32.4	95.7	94.2	79.5	47.2	84.6	35.8	24.3	32.5
Persons charged.....	31.5	102.8	103.4	103.7	55.0	84.3	23.1	22.8	25.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES									
62 cities: total population 2,150,944:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	25.5	83.8	89.2	74.1	41.3	79.5	25.5	19.8	25.2
Persons charged.....	21.9	96.6	85.3	89.2	50.4	86.9	18.5	17.5	17.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES									
117 cities: total population 6,412,692:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	30.0	95.3	97.7	73.0	47.2	77.5	31.4	24.9	28.0
Persons charged.....	20.1	94.0	80.9	84.8	48.7	63.6	20.3	15.5	17.8

Table 13.—Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1959, by Geographic Divisions. Number per 100 Known Offenses—Continued

Geographic division	Total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
MOUNTAIN STATES									
104 cities; total population 2,530,549:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	23.1	92.1	86.4	80.6	41.5	75.3	32.3	18.0	26.7
Persons charged.....	19.2	92.1	30.7	60.3	36.0	51.5	12.2	15.7	23.2
PACIFIC STATES									
248 cities; total population 7,680,110:									
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	21.7	90.6	66.9	63.4	38.6	63.0	27.6	16.9	27.3
Persons charged.....	16.0	91.6	39.1	58.6	39.0	51.5	18.1	12.2	22.7

Table 14.—Number of Persons Found Guilty per 100 Persons Formally Charged by the Police, 1959; 201 Cities Over 25,000, Total Population 32,993,800

Offense	Number of persons			
	Charged (held for prosecution)	Found guilty		
		Total guilty	Offense charged	Lesser offense
TOTAL	100.0	73.4	74.9	0.5
Criminal homicide:				
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	100.0	59.4	42.5	16.6
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	100.0	34.6	29.2	4.8
Robbery.....	100.0	64.8	50.7	14.1
Aggravated assault.....	100.0	43.9	28.1	17.8
Other assaults.....	100.0	52.5	49.0	3.5
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	100.0	71.4	56.9	11.5
Larceny— theft.....	100.0	72.6	67.1	5.5
Auto theft.....	100.0	67.5	58.7	8.8
Embezzlement and fraud.....	100.0	65.4	59.7	5.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	100.0	51.4	44.0	7.4
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	100.0	77.1	64.5	12.6
Forcible rape.....	100.0	43.0	30.6	12.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	100.0	59.7	58.6	1.1
Other sex offenses (includes statutory rape).....	100.0	72.6	66.0	6.6
Narcotic drug laws.....	100.0	65.2	58.2	7.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	100.0	67.2	61.7	5.5
Offenses against family and children.....	100.0	60.2	59.0	1.2
Liquor laws.....	100.0	74.7	73.4	1.3
Driving while intoxicated.....	100.0	86.8	78.9	7.9
Traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	100.0	73.6	73.3	0.3
Disorderly conduct.....	100.0	69.7	68.5	1.2
Drunkenness.....	100.0	86.5	86.1	0.4
Vagrancy.....	100.0	77.3	76.1	1.4
Gambling.....	100.0	32.6	32.9	0.7
All other offenses.....	100.0	63.7	62.7	1.0

Offenses in Individual Areas

Offenses becoming known to the police during the calendar year 1959 are listed in table 15 for those cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants. Of primary interest to a police administrator is the fluctuation of crime in his own jurisdiction from one period to the next and the current incidence of crime compared with an average of the experience for the preceding five years or other cumulative period. In addition, figures for an individual community may be converted to the number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants for certain comparisons with pertinent average rates contained in this publication.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. Such comparisons are not necessarily significant even though the figures for individual communities are converted into terms of number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. This observation is equally applicable in making comparisons between standard metropolitan statistical areas, states, geographical divisions, and other areas.

The following is a list of some of the factors which affect the amount and type of crime in the community but it should be noted that these are not all-inclusive:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Relative stability of population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law enforcement agency.

In considering the volume of crime committed locally, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases than to ascertain whether they exceed or fall short of those for some other individual community, and it should be remembered that the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community.

In publishing these figures, the FBI acts as a service agency. The figures published are those submitted by the contributing agencies. The FBI, through its verification procedures and personal contact program, attempts to hold to a minimum those instances where a community's crime figures fall short of full compliance.

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1959, Cities and Towns Over 25,000 in Population

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Abilene, Tex.	4	1	6	15	30	396	245	1,356	113
Abington Township, Pa.	1	1	2	4	1	110	69	140	23
Akron, Ohio	11	12	10	203	60	1,591	831	3,720	1,430
Alameda, Calif.	3	4	3	3	3	124	73	355	62
Albany, Ga.	3	7	3	12	52	124	51	114	52
Albany, N.Y.	5	2	9	25	28	159	133	494	251
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	10	12	12	115	104	4,588	1,049	3,575	1,268
Alexandria, La.	1	1	1	20	15	273	73	395	79
Alexandria, Va.	6	2	5	36	23	417	243	1,333	105
Alhambra, Calif.	1	5	5	15	20	362	274	660	116
Aliquippa, Pa.	1	1	5	5	11	33	35	83	24
Allen Park, Mich.	1	1	1	6	3	130	94	341	46
Allentown, Pa.	5	2	2	12	15	139	155	517	24
Alliance, Ohio	1	1	1	16	1	13	45	194	51
Alton, Ill.	1	1	14	14	1	133	45	461	47
Altoona, Pa.	1	3	7	7	9	144	60	1,218	91
Amarillo, Tex.	9	2	10	37	163	449	595	1,249	127
Ames, Iowa	2	1	1	1	1	133	133	184	14
Amsterdam, N.Y.	1	1	1	1	1	133	133	184	14
Anaheim, Calif.	3	12	4	22	27	424	470	1,198	159
Anchorage, Alaska	4	1	3	19	31	160	168	584	194
Anderson, Ind.	1	1	1	8	16	133	133	184	14
Annapolis, Md.	1	1	1	4	4	107	107	418	117
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1	1	2	4	11	133	133	286	83
Anniston, Ala.	6	1	6	5	4	133	133	308	83
Appleton, Wis.	1	1	1	4	1	236	219	624	58
Arcadia, Calif.	1	3	6	15	20	133	133	511	117
Arlington, Mass.	1	1	1	1	1	133	133	173	117
Arlington, Va.	6	6	12	36	67	236	219	1,391	117
Asheville, N.C.	6	5	5	19	137	133	133	523	173
Ashland, Ky.	1	1	1	1	1	133	133	173	117
Ashtabula, Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	133	133	173	117
Athens, Ga.	1	1	1	1	1	133	133	173	117
Atlanta, Ga.	1	1	1	1	1	133	133	173	117
Atlantic City, N.J.	1	1	1	1	1	133	133	173	117
Attleboro, Mass.	1	1	1	1	1	133	133	173	117
Auburn, Maine	1	1	1	1	1	133	133	173	117
Auburn, N.Y.	1	1	1	1	1	133	133	173	117
Augusta, Ga.	10	3	4	11	15	133	133	554	123
Aurora, Colo.	1	1	2	13	2	133	133	243	43
Aurora, Ill.	1	1	3	10	2	133	133	467	53
Austin, Minn.	1	1	1	6	4	133	133	173	117
Austin, Tex.	1	1	12	43	2	133	133	544	117
Bakersfield, Calif.	1	1	15	35	2	133	133	1,517	192
Baldwin Park, Calif.	1	4	4	15	2	133	133	42	100
Baltimore, Md.	54	64	121	944	1,156	4,110	4,430	7,565	3,423
Bangor, Maine	3	1	1	3	1	133	133	307	307
Barberton, Ohio	1	1	1	7	5	133	133	337	70
Bartlesville, Okla.	1	1	1	1	4	133	133	243	15
Baton Rouge, La.	9	4	16	55	149	1,423	1,423	1,121	288
Battle Creek, Mich.	2	2	4	9	31	133	114	740	49
Bay City, Mich.	1	2	6	5	4	133	133	751	114
Bayonne, N.J.	1	1	1	21	3	133	133	511	140
Baytown, Tex.	1	1	1	3	3	133	133	117	30
Beaumont, Tex.	16	10	39	39	52	715	243	1,439	197
Bellefonte, Pa.	1	1	1	1	1	133	133	205	20
Belleville, Ill.	1	1	1	5	6	133	133	60	48
Belleville, N.J.	1	1	1	3	1	133	110	345	38
Bellingham, Wash.	1	1	1	3	1	133	133	139	139
Belmont, Mass.	1	1	1	1	1	133	133	439	439
Beloit, Wis.	1	1	1	10	4	133	133	139	139

Only 4 months received

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1959, Cities and Towns Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Benton Harbor, Mich.	3	1	5	44	29	192	116	517	154
Berkeley, Calif.	4	4	9	133	71	545	225	1,715	152
Berwyn, Ill.	2	2	3	13	144	161	149	168	38
Bessemer, Ala.	2	2	3	13	144	138	99	238	39
Bethlehem, Pa.				6	2	167	98	447	39
Beverly, Mass.				1	3	42	65	233	33
Beverly Hills, Calif.				1	1	114	25	47	54
Billings, Mont.				1	3	242	23	1,211	107
Blount, Miss.									
Binghamton, N.Y.			1	5	4	136	6	506	59
Birmingham, Ala.	43	26	53	200	446	2,299	1,324	3,319	1,053
Birmingham, Mich.				1	1	64	64	327	17
Bloomfield, N.J.				1	4	74	38	185	49
Bloomington, Ill.				5	6	132	115	394	103
Bloomington, Ind.			3	5	1	167	6	432	45
Boise, Idaho	3		1	5	2	156	29	439	135
Borger, Tex.	1			1	10	73	45	179	44
Bossier City, La.				1	16	40	40	183	13
Boston, Mass.	34	39	95	444	643	3,132	2,126	3,623	3,623
Boulder, Colo.	1			1	41	41	36	332	7
Braintree, Mass.			1		1	52	72	71	43
Bremerton, Wash.	1		1	4	4	92	67	467	43
Bridgeport, Conn.	1	2	2	35	93	919	499	1,237	23
Bristol, Conn.	1		1	12	5	135	28	423	13
Brockton, Mass.			3	10	5	135	28	423	13
Brookhaven, N.Y.	3			4	10	365	144	333	47
Brookline, Mass.	1			10	3	217	21	463	163
Brownsville, Tex.	1	3	3	1	23	186	136	527	109
Bryan, Tex.	2			1	7	125	44	263	13
Buena Park, Calif.	2		6	4	14	152	133	449	63
Buffalo, N.Y.	21	20	11	141	226	1,027	429	1,139	1,139
Burbank, Calif.	3	3	5	37	27	505	321	623	244
Burlington, Iowa				1	1	76	21	323	17
Burlington, N.C.	3	1	2	2	49	102	62	361	110
Burlington, Vt.						110	76	365	110
Butte, Mont.	2	1	4	13	19	162	95	437	64
Cambridge, Mass.	1	4		14	34	240	25	1,423	63
Camden, N.J.	4	10	27	144	324	915	323	1,076	107
Canton, Ohio	3	6	1	7	13	47	32	1,072	39
Carlsbad, N. Mex.	4		2	10	10	105	135	332	44
Casper, Wyo.	3		3	1	3	190	169	365	134
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	3	3	1	1	2	203	169	666	134
Champaign, Ill.				1	4	225	96	514	134
Charleston, S.C.	12	4	17	107	108	357	238	1,432	134
Charleston, W. Va.	6	1	12	14	105	105	43	1,432	134
Charlotte, N.C.	29	11	11	74	74	1,344	472	2,141	2,141
Charlottesville, Va.	3	3	1	1	32	32	2	326	2
Chattanooga, Tenn.	18	16	2	13	13	1,478	48	2,355	2,355
Cheektowaga, N.Y.				1	1	15	15	103	103
Chelsea, Mass.				1	1	15	15	103	103
Cheltenham Township, Pa.		6	2			136	137	305	305
Chester, Pa.	5	1	4	43	13	92	93	345	345
Cheyenne, Wyo.		3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	330	80	397	8,073	4,379	16,327	9	12	17
Chicago Heights, Ill.	2		2	31	70	137	17	392	392
Chicopee, Mass.		2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chillicothe, Ohio	2			1	1	1	1	1	1
Chula Vista, Calif.				1	1	1	1	1	1
Cicero, Ill.	1			1	1	1	1	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	48	2	2	26	26	1,323	1,323	4,342	4,342

Only 5 months received

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1959, Cities and Towns Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Clarksburg, W. Va.									
Clearwater, Fla.	2				3	56		46	
Cleveland, Ohio	68	24		343	33	12,194		12,910	12,910
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	1			12	1	30	1,085	208	208
Clifton, N. J.		5		1	33	157	97	617	90
Clinton, Iowa									31
Colorado Springs, Colo.	3	2	7	20	13	247		336	160
Columbia, Mo.									47
Columbia, S. C.	11	1	4	16	77	511	1,528	1,386	182
Columbus, Ga.	14	6	2	32	34	345	97	28	28
Columbus, Ohio	28	17	47	435	700	2,955	1,915	5,255	1,146
Compton, Calif.	6	1	17	91	157	1,133	753	1,139	195
Concord, Calif.	4	1	1	3	3	133	45	102	13
Concord, N. H.		1		12	5	34	(C)	104	17
Coral Gables, Fla.	1								
Corpus Christi, Tex.	8		10	51	302	1,124	424	1,391	302
Costa Mesa, Calif.			6		14	295			
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1	2		11	1	130	137	324	114
Covington, Ky.	2	1	2	23	9	313	232	412	173
Cranston, R. I.		1	3	9	13	25	38	310	73
Culver City, Calif.	1			21	22	307	34	150	133
Cumberland, Md.	1				1	93	142	250	224
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio									
Dallas, Tex.	91	61	49	349	74	4,216	1,523	9,250	1,427
Daly City, Calif.	1			13	4	192	136	412	186
Danbury, Conn.				1	3	46			
Danville, Ill.	1		4	16	1	166	137	325	33
Danville, Va.	5		5	32	32	113	112	225	23
Davenport, Iowa		3	5	10	14	331	130	433	117
Dayton, Ohio	25	10	25	195	377	1,629	519	2,343	323
Daytona Beach, Fla.	4			10	97	45			49
Dearborn, Mich.	2	2		51	117	267	122	325	12
Decatur, Ga.	1			1	1	419	133	324	98
Decatur, Ill.	2	1	1	13	1	100	21	367	12
Denton, Tex.									
Denver, Colo.	39	5	66	935	395	5,082	2,310	1510	12
Des Moines, Iowa	2	3	16	73	44	1,230	127	1,357	244
Des Plaines, Ill.				4	1	31	71	123	24
Detroit, Mich.	106	28	278	3,136	4,706	14,274	3,476	30,756	2,064
Dothan, Ala.	3			4	3	47	19	130	24
Downey, Calif.	4		4	10	45	23	(C)	1510	14
Dubuque, Iowa				1	1	15	131	1,492	
Duluth, Minn.	2	1	1	15	1	43		1,429	
Durham, N. C.	2	4	4	21	22	324	134	711	111
East Chicago, Ind.	4	1	14	20	26	135	136	525	73
East Cleveland, Ohio	1			18	3	11	151	225	33
East Detroit, Mich.			3	10	13	12	63	226	33
East Hartford, Conn.	2	5		2	2	114	63	230	10
East Lansing, Mich.					1	51	45	285	47
East Liverpool, Ohio		3		6					
Easton, Pa.	1		1	4	5	12	213	357	39
East Orange, N. J.	1		11	11		33		110	
East Point, Ga.				6	5	117	85	143	23
East Providence, R. I.				2	5	119	151	335	47
East St. Louis, Ill.	11	9	13	200	134	688	278	354	28
Eau Claire, Wis.			1		6	45	35	353	15
El Cajon, Calif.	2	1	4	10		168	207	456	
El Dorado, Ark.	4				5	27	88	157	
Elgin, Ill.			1	10		94	94	333	21
Elizabeth, N. J.	2	8	5	95	108	344	483	1,037	315

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1959, Cities and Towns Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Elkhart, Ind.	1	1	4	2	5	110		13	4
Elmhurst, Ill.				4		55		12	21
Elmira, N.Y.	1			4	3	176		42	27
El Paso, Tex.	19	10	21	103	147	1,748		4,048	1,173
Elyria, Ohio	1			11	1	47		18	30
Englewood, Colo.	3	1				123	156	345	60
Englewood, N.J.			3	12	6	101	55	12	17
Enid, Okla.	1			3	5	71	24	61	33
Erie, Pa.	1	2	4	36	71	693	24	1,261	33
Euclid, Ohio		1		2	2	35	16	457	36
Eugene, Oreg.				3	3	178	357	328	44
Eureka, Calif.		3	1	12	3	84	143	352	44
Evanston, Ill.	1	1	1	11	11	175	339	352	27
Evansville, Ind.	11	9		32	73	1,020	443	1,348	374
Everett, Mass.	1		3	3	3	143	9	117	17
Everett, Wash.			1	10	3	137	102	274	53
Fairfield, Conn.				4	4	133	124	245	33
Fair Lawn, N.J.				3		101		211	17
Fairmont, W. Va.									
Fall River, Mass.		1		3	11	15	355	437	22
Fargo, N. Dak.				1					
Fayetteville, N.C.	1	2	2	10	17	236	4	27	103
Ferdale, Mich.	1			10	1	205	4	27	103
Findlay, Ohio		1	1	7	1	91	4	27	103
Fitchburg, Mass.				1	11	182		155	163
Flint, Mich.	13	7	21	170	413	1,217	1,020	1,333	267
Florence, S.C.	1		3	1		14		21	12
Fond du Lac, Wis.	1					42		44	14
Fort Dodge, Iowa			3			4		1,441	171
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	4	2		37	17	613	33	1,367	171
Fort Smith, Ark.	3		12	13		337	14	371	10
Fort Wayne, Ind.	4			32	33	367	43	371	10
Fort Worth, Tex.	47	17	36	132	152	2,111	22	2,327	10
Framingham, Mass.	4		1	1		1	46	136	10
Freeport, Ill.			4		1				
Freeport, N.Y.			1	1		1			
Fremont, Calif.	1		4	4		353		312	20
Fresno, Calif.	2		7	14	4	22	22	22	13
Fullerton, Calif.			1	1		1		1	
Gadsden, Ala.	12	2		13	17	22	22	22	13
Gainesville, Fla.			2		33	10		405	31
Galesburg, Ill.	1			4		110		110	44
Galveston, Tex.	9	3	24	4	12	110		110	44
Gardena, Calif.	12	2	3	12	17	37	37	37	17
Garden City, Mich.				12	17	71	71	71	17
Garden Grove, Calif.	3		1	12	3	37	34	37	17
Garfield, N.J.				1	3				
Garfield Heights, Ohio			1	4		11		11	17
Garland, Tex.	1			1		11		11	17
Gary, Ind.	20	3	36	12	13	31	34	34	17
Gastonia, N.C.	2	2		2		130		130	17
Glendale, Calif.	4	4		3		11		11	17
Gloucester, Mass.				3		3		3	17
Goldsboro, N.C.	5		4	4	47	13	43	130	17
Grand Forks, N. Dak.				1	1	117		117	17
Grand Island, Nebr.			1	1	2	16		16	17
Grand Prairie, Tex.		1		10	10	16		16	17
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3	3	15	3	3	37	2	37	17
Granite City, Ill.		1		1		10		10	17
Great Falls, Mont.	1		2	17	30	30	14	30	17

Complete data not received (3)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1959, Cities and Towns Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Greeley, Colo.				1	7	106	93	527	33
Green Bay, Wis.		1		8		129	89	369	54
Greenburgh, N.Y.	1		1	1		98	91	286	17
Greensboro, N.C.	13	6	8	19	49	307	279	892	163
Greenville, Miss.	3			2	29	123	70	331	67
Greenville, S.C.	18	2	11	13	21	625	328	631	171
Greenwich, Conn.				2	1	58	51	134	24
Groton, Conn.			4			52	42	71	4
Hackensack, N.J.			2	5	18	134	137	201	51
Hagerstown, Md.	1			9		216	86	477	62
Hamilton, N.J.	2	7	3	8	3	157	123	418	114
Hamilton, Ohio	3	2		36	95	244	230	1,085	117
Hainmoud, Ind.	1	6	12	45	59	482	418	1,033	208
Hampton, Va.	6	1	9	27	71	301	337	636	80
Hamtramck, Mich.	2		5	54	51	129	191	405	151
Harlingen, Tex.	1	2	1	5	48	246	137	473	63
Harrisburg, Pa.	5	2	3	54	36	418	214	582	146
Hartford, Conn.	10	1	16	155	250	1,234	796	1,335	407
Hastings, Nebr.				2		17	13	128	11
Hattiesburg, Miss.	2	1	1	6	19	236	88	123	31
Haverford Township, Pa.	1		1	3		33	13	207	17
Haverhill, Mass.				3	1	32	23	178	17
Hawthorne, Calif.				21	10	10	235	579	138
Hayward, Calif.	1	1	16	16	12	265	291	917	132
Hazel Park, Mich.	1		3	12	4	121	113	414	65
Hazleton, Pa.		3		1		16	32	76	19
Hempstead, N.Y.	1		1	9	16	215	115	156	95
Hialeah, Fla.	1	4		37	33	271	117	443	121
Highland Park, Ill.				2		52	64	88	15
Highland Park, Mich.	1	2	6	64	52	319	291	814	162
High Point, N.C.	3	2	1		2	28	126	337	62
Hilo, Hawaii		3	2			33	33	139	
Hoboken, N.J.	2	1	4	12	7	45	41	108	124
Hollywood, Fla.	1		1	13	1	135	114	342	43
Holyoke, Mass.	7		1	1		145	105	382	135
Honolulu, Hawaii	13	12	10	89	21	2	1,138	4,432	1,726
Hot Springs, Ark.	1	4	3	33	4	4	147	294	31
Houston, Tex.	115	38	100	523	1,539	7,423	2,147	5,242	3,014
Huntington, W. Va.	6	2	6	28	123	319	184	323	124
Huntington Park, Calif.	1	1	6	37	19	286	313	751	120
Huntsville, Ala.	3		1	2		370	(0)		157
Hutchinson, Kans.		1	2	10	3	3	27	1,340	38
Idaho Falls, Idaho				1	4	148	90	1,042	44
Independence, Mo.				23	1	295	195	348	107
Indianapolis, Ind.	35	13	35	355	231	2,664	970	2,023	2,135
Inglewood, Calif.	1		6	57	25	719	494	1,062	232
Inkster, Mich.	1	2	11	13	2	123	34	217	61
Iowa City, Iowa	1		1	1		46	53	180	26
Irondequoit, N.Y.					1	113	72	240	15
Irving, Tex.	1	1		3	4	109	96	391	98
Irvington, N.J.		2		11	6	186	108	377	91
Ithaca, N.Y.					5	99	107	216	41
Jackson, Mich.	1	1	5	6	46	76	126	267	165
Jackson, Miss.	21	2	3	19	135	269	151	1,432	135
Jackson, Tenn.	3		1	9	5	129	88	343	42
Jacksonville, Fla.	40	19	8	418	208	2,038	1,436	3,879	644
Jamestown, N.Y.			1	2		31	33	66	25
Jamesville, Wis.			2	3		38	38	339	15
Jefferson City, Mo.	1		2	6		101	39	218	212
Jersey City, N.J.	5	1	10	75	142	720	224	603	310

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1959, Cities and Towns Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Johnson City, Tenn.		2	3	8	6	156	252	311	24
Jonestown, Pa.	4		1	2	1	144	34	337	114
Joliet, Ill.	1	1	3	23	12	133	34	267	63
Joplin, Mo.	2	1	3	8	3	102	102	433	33
Kalamazoo, Mich.			1	9	30	310	259	1,334	23
Kankakee, Ill.	2	1	1	16	15	82	37	218	
Kanawha, N.C.	1		1	4	7	79	34	215	
Kansas City, Kans.	10	12	18	176	93	1,754	149	1,705	1,444
Kansas City, Mo.	42	31	30	339	183	1,717	835	3,020	1,147
Kearny, N.J.				5	4	63	61	162	
Kenosha, Wis.	1	1	1	13	3	130	112	60	111
Kettering, Ohio			6			43	69	19	
Key West, Fla.		1		4		42	29	7	
Kingston, N.Y.	1		1	3	11	51	43	131	99
Kingville, Tex.	1				1	41	42	142	
Kirkwood, Mo.				3	4	37	31	170	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	11	8	3	43	22	235	244	1,324	4
Kokomo, Ind.	1		3	5	2	118	147	621	
Lackawanna, N.Y.			1	12	14	118	73	135	
La Crosse, Wis.			1	2	2	7	43	446	
Lafayette, Ind.			1	7	13	75	142	722	
Lafayette, La.			6	12	18	215	157	232	
La Grange, Ga.	4			3	10	10	3	12	
Lake Charles, La.	1	1	9	11	22	23	170	222	
Lakeland, Fla.	2		4	7	15	41	23	474	
Lakewood, Ohio	1	4	1	2	3	147	26	431	
Lancaster, Ohio						143		453	
Lancaster, Pa.	2	1	3	10	42	175	101	322	
Lansing, Mich.	2	3	8	5	21	211	242	1,245	
Laredo, Tex.	2		3	2	34	211	183	463	
Las Vegas, Nev.	4	2	8	4	17	77	391	69	143
Laurel, Miss.									
Lawrence, Kans.				Only 3 months received					
Lawrence, Mass.		2	3	15	5	101	131	42	33
Lawton, Okla.	6	1	2	12	2	23	34	53	3
Lebanon, Pa.	1			3	1	57	13	57	
Leominster, Mass.		1	1	3	2	134	41	233	
Lewiston, Maine	1	1	1	5	3	140	63	464	
Lexington, Ky.	7	4	5	70	39	224	226	1,464	
Lima, Ohio	2	2	2	4	25	313	220	643	
Lincoln, Nebr.	2	5	3	11	26	328	26	1,328	110
Lincoln Park, Mich.				No reports received					
Linden, N.J.		1	1	13	3	174	17	1,312	
Little Rock, Ark.	2	1	2	26	31	236	223	633	
Livonia, Mich.		1	2	11	12	138	14	624	
Lockport, N.Y.			2	3	6	63		134	
Long Beach, Calif.	9	2	96	473	337	3,033	12	2,188	1
Long Beach, N.Y.				5	5	4		141	
Long Branch, N.J.		1	1	1	3	44	13	83	
Longview, Tex.	4	4		5	5	12	11	131	7
Lorain, Ohio	1			30	17	164	111	570	108
Los Angeles, Calif.	134	170	1,057	4,371	6,667	29,395	19,928	31,276	12,430
Louisville, Ky.	36	42	40	420	422	3,137	1,228	4,141	1,133
Lowell, Mass.		3	1	16	11	332	162	470	
Lower Merion Township, Pa.		3	2	2	7	180	197	299	56
Lubbock, Tex.	15	3		63	74	7		260	24
Lynchburg, Va.	6	3	18	14	52	170	647	1,424	24
Lynn, Mass.	1	3	3	29	19	540	234	1,048	48
Lynwood, Calif.	1		3	31	47	357	36	363	24
Macon, Ga.	10	3	5	30	16	634	237	266	33

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1959, Cities and Towns Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Madison, Wis.	1		3	12	9	324	256	1,124	143
Malden, Mass.			3	15	7	198	83	292	111
Manchester, N.H.	2	1	1	1	1	242	106	467	54
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	1		3	3	2	238	138	447	95
Mantowoc, Wis.				3		46	23	123	16
Mansfield, Ohio	1	1		31	6	271	291	605	108
Maple Heights, Ohio		1		2		51	43	157	17
Maplewood Township, N. J.		2	1	5	2	68	49	243	23
Marletta, Ga.	1			3	9	143	73	233	41
Marion, Ind.				1		73	73	216	42
Marion, Ohio	1	2	1	15	6	136	144	576	114
Marshall, Tex.	2			3		53	53	244	34
Mason City, Iowa	1			13		117	117	317	44
Massillon, Ohio		1		25	5	116	63	141	28
Maywood, Ill.	1			3	5	67	11	235	9
McAllen, Tex.				25	29	203	142	310	129
McKeesport, Pa.	1	3	3	3	2	159	113	338	124
Medford, Mass.				1	1	108	31	238	31
Melrose, Mass.				182	417	3,548	1,325	7,171	717
Memphis, Tenn.	32	13	36	136	417	3,548	1,325	7,171	717
Menlo Park, Calif.	1		3	5	12	53	135	223	38
Meriden, Conn.				1	1	157	135	322	32
Meridian, Miss.	6	3		5	63	183	177	424	44
Mesa, Ariz.				4	19	143	123	154	17
Methuen, Mass.				1	1	117	32	153	17
Miami, Fla.	36	25	14	71	74	5,106	1,700	5,500	1,424
Miami Beach, Fla.	1	2	4	43	15	1,063	715	1,448	211
Michigan City, Ind.				3		63	112	223	31
Middletown, Conn.	1			3	6	172	155	335	32
Middletown, Ohio	4	5	1	6	6	172	155	335	32
Midland, Mich.				1		58	46	143	29
Midland, Tex.	18		4	16	24	339	128	424	63
Midwest City, Okla.	1	1		4	1	63	78	133	13
Milford Town, Conn.				1		91	109	202	13
Milwaukee, Wis.	23	18	32	133	423	1,334	2,009	5,451	1,449
Minneapolis, Minn.	18	24	7	347	143	3,132	2,181	4,710	1,025
Minot, N. Dak.				1	1	1	57	163	17
Mishawaka, Ind.	3	1		1	3	98	103	433	32
Missoula, Mont.				2	2	103	103	161	14
Mobile, Ala.	25	9		90	187	1,606	373	1,417	412
Modesto, Calif.	2	1	5	39	35	449	95	1,257	156
Moline, Ill.	1	1	3	3	2	113	111	334	34
Monroe, La.	4	1	3	6	4	205	71	275	32
Monroe, Mich.	1			1	1	24	24	32	3
Monrovia, Calif.		2	9	12	29	134	138	322	30
Montclair, N.J.		2	6	6	6	117	105	203	40
Montebello, Calif.				14	6	313	131	688	131
Monterey Park, Calif.	3			13	15	278	156	512	56
Montgomery, Ala.	10	5	5	43	24	247	54	1,341	219
Morgantown, W. Va.		1		5		44	52	136	17
Mountain View, Calif.			1	4	8	102	139	443	45
Mount Clemens, Mich.	1			2	6	209	109	285	49
Mount Lebanon Township, Pa.		1		1		86	34	134	15
Mount Pleasant, N.Y.				1		10	10	42	6
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	1			31	21	277	311	423	131
Muncie, Ind.	1	2	4	41	6	343	6	724	143
Muskegon, Mich.	1	1	1	10	14	211	186	767	117
Muskogee, Okla.	2	3	3	8	5	80	89	515	76
Nashua, N.H.	1	4		2	4	143	63	379	74
Nashville, Tenn.	30	1	25	177	140	2,377	1,059	2,199	1,047

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1959, Cities and Towns Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Natchez, Miss.	1		2			115	27	22	17
Natick, Mass.			1	1	3	13	1	1	1
National City, Calif.	2		23		17	107	1	1	1
New Albany, Ind.	1	1	1		2	1	1	1	1
Newark, N.J.	37	41	135	74	1,141	8,024	2,312	4,882	1,144
Newark, Ohio				4	4	4	1	1	1
New Bedford, Mass.	2	1	4	13	45	65	1	1	1
New Britain, Conn.				13	13	26	1	1	1
New Brunswick, N.J.	1	2	1	17	54	193	11	1	1
Newburgh, N.Y.	4		5	5	5	17	1	1	1
New Castle, Pa.				No reports received					
New Haven, Conn.	6	6	3	12	7	112	1	1	1
New Kensington, Pa.				1	1	1	1	1	1
New London, Conn.				No reports received					
New Orleans, La.	59	44	105	910	303	4,183	2,321	4,312	2,121
Newport, Ky.		1	3	13	4	3	1	1	1
Newport, R.I.	13		1	17	14	14	1	1	1
Newport News, Va.				23	34	37	1	1	1
New Rochelle, N.Y.				10	5	12	1	1	1
Newton, Mass.									
New York, N.Y.	390	37	74	6,200	11,178	33,331	10,000	10,000	10,000
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1	1	3	13	49	33	1	1	1
Norfolk, Va.	23	13	15	171	715	1,743	1	1	1
Norman, Okla.	1		1	3	3	3	1	1	1
Norristown, Pa.	2		1				1	1	1
Northampton, Mass.				1	1	1	1	1	1
North Bergen Township, N.J.							1	1	1
North Little Rock, Ark.				Only 2 months received					
North Miami, Fla.				Only 4 months received					
North Tonawanda, N.Y.				1	1	1	1	1	1
Norwalk, Conn.	2	1	4			47	1	1	1
Norwich, Conn.		1	1				1	1	1
Norwood, Ohio							1	1	1
Nutley, N.J.							1	1	1
Oakland, Calif.	16	14	58	462	337	2,374	1,171	2,204	1,074
Oak Lawn, Ill.		4					1	1	1
Oak Park, Ill.		1					1	1	1
Oak Park, Mich.		1					1	1	1
Oak Ridge, Tenn.		1		11	11	11	1	1	1
Odessa, Tex.							1	1	1
Orden, Utah	3	3	3	12	12	12	1	1	1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	19	17	54	149	177	303	1	1	1
Omaha, Nebr.	15	19	10	108	121	183	1	1	1
Ontario, Calif.	1		1	10	11	11	1	1	1
Orange, N.J.							1	1	1
Orange, Tex.	4		1				1	1	1
Orlando, Fla.	2		13	4	3	3	1	1	1
Oshkosh, Wis.		1					1	1	1
Ottumwa, Iowa							1	1	1
Owensboro, Ky.	3		1	6	2	2	1	1	1
Oxnard, Calif.	1		4	34	50	123	1	1	1
Paducah, Ky.			1	13	15	15	1	1	1
Palo Alto, Calif.	1		1	10	3	3	1	1	1
Panama City, Fla.	3			12	11	11	1	1	1
Parkersburg, W. Va.				7	3	3	1	1	1
Park Forest, Ill.				4			1	1	1
Park Ridge, Ill.				4		3	1	1	1
Parma, Ohio				4			1	1	1
Pasadena, Calif.	13		14	54	17	1,073	1	1	1
Pasadena, Tex.				1	1	113	1	1	1

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1959. Cities and Towns Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—break-in or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Passaic, N.J.	3		3	25	41	334	148	126	137
Paterson, N.J.	7		6	115	143	907	161	92	469
Pawtucket, R.I.		3		10	6	291	154	52	153
Peabody, Mass.						132	33	207	87
Pekin, Ill.			2	8		102	21	234	17
Pennsauken, N.J.		6		12		128	28	271	65
Pensacola, Fla.		3		63		183	1	1,151	371
Peoria, Ill.	3			83		142	6	1,845	677
Perth Amboy, N.J.		6		21	6	168	17	310	88
Petersburg, Va.	3	1		160		179	51	363	68
Philadelphia, Pa.	119	134	642	2,005	4,202	11,639	5,375	10,937	3,259
Phoenix, Ariz.	26	33	56	209		2,508	1,269	4,680	2,205
Pine Bluff, Ark.	4	1		16	24	24	58	485	46
Pittsburgh, Pa.	27	43	87	751	523	4,205	2,439	3,314	3,324
Plattsfield, Mass.	1	5		1	3	101	125	215	129
Plainfield, N.J.		4		18	5	195	133	314	129
Pocahontas, Idaho				15		22	23	74	105
Pomona, Calif.		1	6	30		335	42	292	196
Ponca City, Okla.	1			2		68	43	94	33
Pontiac, Mich.		6	3	116	159	1,360	348	1,256	179
Port Arthur, Tex.	7			11	110	1,132	348	330	54
Port Huron, Mich.	1	2		6	6	153	51	645	45
Portland, Maine	3		3	12	12	419	131	1,073	131
Portland, Oreg.	12	25	33	330	263	2,519	1,147	6,174	1,122
Portsmouth, Ohio	4		1	20	13	174	166	1,630	247
Portsmouth, Va.	6	5	6	37	24	424	240	1,081	247
Pottstown, Pa.		1	1	1		49	28	22	12
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.			1	1	13	117	28	358	12
Prichard, Ala.	8	3		10	3	122	38	36	2,011
Providence, R.I.	3			28	13	1,701	1,115	2,259	1,313
Provo, Utah				2	1	20	43	1,630	12
Pueblo, Colo.	4			12	1	24	29	1,121	153
Quincy, Ill.		1		1		15	11	43	13
Quincy, Mass.			1	1		15	11	43	13
Racine, Wis.	2			12	24	12	13	120	120
Rahway, N.J.		1		15	20	15	21	120	120
Raleigh, N.C.	13	12		15	22	12	21	120	120
Ramapo, N.Y.				1	1	1	1	1	1
Rapid City, S. Dak.	1	2		2	2	2	2	2	2
Reading, Pa.	4			11	1	12	12	12	12
Redlands, Calif.	1		2	7	1	1	1	1	1
Redondo Beach, Calif.	1	2		4	24	24	24	24	24
Redwood City, Calif.		1	1	4	11	11	11	11	11
Reno, Nev.		1		2	11	11	11	11	11
Revere, Mass.	1		3	12	1	15	15	15	15
Richfield, Minn.				1		1	1	1	1
Richland, Wash.				1		1	1	1	1
Richmond, Calif.	3	3	12	35	2	22	22	22	22
Richmond, Ind.	12			13	2	22	22	22	22
Richmond, Va.	19	21	34	57	43	1,770	651	2,421	1,137
Ridgewood, N.J.				1		1	1	1	1
Riverside, Calif.	12	12		18	48	271	271	271	183
Roanoke, Va.	6	7		17	12	42	42	42	226
Rochester, Minn.				1		1	1	1	1
Rochester, N.Y.	8		18	79	23	1,175	623	2,798	422
Rockford, Ill.				17	23	113	113	113	100
Rock Hill, S.C.	12			30	15	165	165	165	16
Rock Island, Ill.				9		9	9	9	9
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	1		4	9	5	106	110	110	36

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1959. Cities and Towns Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Rocky Mount, N. C.	3		5	2	63	90		40	
Rome, Ga.	7			4		157		42	
Rome, N. Y.						136		15	
Roseville, Mich.	1	1	4	13	10	10		33	
Roswell, N. Mex.	2	1	2	8	18	143	136	44	
Royal Oak, Mich.		1		9	1	407		116	
Sacramento, Calif.		3	113	24	117	1,310	1,147	1,145	
Saginaw, Mich.	3		1	33	17	133	155	112	
St. Clair Shores, Mich.		2		9	18	6	125	45	
St. Cloud, Minn.	1			1		6	112	16	
St. Joseph, Mo.	1		1	12	11	23		4	
St. Louis, Mo.	102	27	244	2,096	2,450	9,239	4,157	4,156	
St. Louis Park, Minn.						133	133	229	
St. Paul, Minn.	6	26	11	193	31	1,713	686	168	
St. Petersburg, Fla.	5	13	10	97	19	1,125	624	168	
Salem, Mass.		1		3		17		95	
Salem, Oreg.		3	3	11		16		132	
Salina, Kans.		3	3	4		30		45	
Salt Lake City, Utah	3	14	19	12	31	123	134	112	
San Angelo, Tex.	2	1		12		31	34		
San Antonio, Tex.	31	42	65	397	716	4,395	2,136	1,802	
San Bernardino, Calif.	5	5	13	69	24	2,702	2,312	475	
San Diego, Calif.	12	35	67	246	305	1,893	2,312	1,781	
Sandusky, Ohio	1	1	1	4	39	104	101	24	
San Francisco, Calif.	33	53	110	1,233	1,145	5,396	2,303	4,724	
San Jose, Calif.	3	13	12	12	3	945	1,024	1,141	
San Leandro, Calif.						382	382	137	
San Mateo, Calif.	1	1	1	13		13	13	13	
Santa Ana, Calif.	1	2	4	12		37	37	134	
Santa Barbara, Calif.	3		4			49			
Santa Clara, Calif.	1	1	3	16		17	17	46	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.			4	4		374	1,170	31	
Santa Monica, Calif.	2	4	11	58	33	1,030	1,030	305	
Santa Rosa, Calif.			10	10		104	34	141	
Sarasota, Fla.	2	1	13	13	12	216	216	97	
Savannah, Ga.	12	13	17	107	20	211	64	144	
Schenectady, N. Y.	2		1	15		13		141	
Scranton, Pa.	1	10	3	10		30	117	73	
Seattle, Wash.	12	6	6	424	107	3,373	2,343	2,343	
Sedalia, Mo.									
Only 3 months received									
Selma, Ala.	3	2	1	3	15	29	29	26	
Shaker Heights, Ohio	1				1			414	
Sharon, Pa.		1	1	1				132	
Shawnee, Okla.	3			3		13	13	43	
Sheboygan, Wis.		1	2			82	6	36	
Sherman, Tex.				1		43		37	
Shreveport, La.	12		4	54	73	436	436	1,175	
Sioux City, Iowa	3	3	7	11	12	12	123	167	
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1	2	1	4	1	14	14	17	
Skokie, Ill.	2	1	2	9	1	14	14	17	
Somerville, Mass.	1	2		23	9	29		26	
South Bend, Ind.	1	1	3	41	11	29	29	214	
South Euclid, Ohio				32	12	49	49	136	
South Gate, Calif.		2		2	1	12	12	11	
South Portland, Maine				2		12	12		
South San Francisco, Calif.	1			10	1	47	13	26	
Spartanburg, S. C.	2		6	9		32	32	32	
Spokane, Wash.	6			33		33	45	33	
Springfield, Ill.	1	1		37	34	24	24	143	
Springfield, Mass.	3		1	10	2	44	106	39	

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1959, Cities and Towns Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Springfield, Mo.	3	1			233	224	175	130	
Springfield, Ohio	4	2	122	123		239	101	236	
Springfield Township, Pa.	1	1				23	71	139	
Stamford, Conn.	1	2	2	16	41	353	310	21	
Steubenville, Ohio	1	1		23	2	123	74	21	
Stillwater, Okla.				1		45		10	
Stockton, Calif.	4	2	14	121	56	267	1,122	24	
Stratford, Conn.	1	1		1		124	115	21	
Sunnyvale, Calif.	2	1	1			153	145	27	
Superior, Wis.	1	1				112	45	40	
Syracuse, N.Y.	4	4	231	224	21	274	250	221	
Tacoma, Wash.	2	3		22	21	144	122	22	
Tallahassee, Fla.	2	1		22	21	113	113	22	
Tampa, Fla.	20	3	23	224	22	222	222	222	
Taunton, Mass.		4				2	22	22	
Teaneck Township, N.J.				1		207	22	22	
Temple, Tex.	2	1	2	22	2	22	22	22	
Terre Haute, Ind.	1	1		22	22	22	22	22	
Texarkana, Tex.	1	1		22	22	22	22	22	
Texas City, Tex.	1			22	22	22	22	22	
Toledo, Ohio	2	2	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Topeka, Kans.	2	4		22	22	22	22	22	
Torrance, Calif.				22	22	22	22	22	
Torrington, Conn.				22	22	22	22	22	
Trenton, N.J.	4	4	10	22	22	22	22	22	
Troy, N.Y.	1					22	22	22	
Tucson, Ariz.	2	2	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Tulsa, Okla.	2	2	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2	2		22	22	22	22	22	
Tyler, Tex.	4			22	22	22	22	22	
Union City, N.J.				22	22	22	22	22	
Union Township, N.J.				22	22	22	22	22	
University City, Mo.	1			22	22	22	22	22	
University Park, Tex.				22	22	22	22	22	
Upper Arlington, Ohio	2			22	22	22	22	22	
Upper Darby Township, Pa.	1	1				22	22	22	
Urbana, Ill.				22	22	22	22	22	
Utica, N.Y.			1			22	22	22	
Valdosta, Ga.			3			22	22	22	
Vallejo, Calif.				22	22	22	22	22	
Vancouver, Wash.		1		22	22	22	22	22	
Ventura, Calif.			1			22	22	22	
Vicksburg, Miss.	4	1		22	22	22	22	22	
Waco, Tex.	2	1	17			22	22	22	
Walla Walla, Wash.				22	22	22	22	22	
Waltham, Mass.	1					22	22	22	
Warren, Ohio	2	4	11			22	22	22	
Warwick, R.I.				22	22	22	22	22	
Washington, D.C.	4	23	2	22	22	22	22	22	
Washington, Pa.				22	22	22	22	22	
Waterbury, Conn.		5		22	22	22	22	22	
Waterford Township, Mich.				22	22	22	22	22	
Waterloo, Iowa	4	3		22	22	22	22	22	
Watertown, Mass.	1	1		22	22	22	22	22	
Watertown, N.Y.			1	22	22	22	22	22	
Waukegan, Ill.	2			22	22	22	22	22	
Wausau, Wis.				22	22	22	22	22	
Wauwatosa, Wis.				22	22	22	22	22	
Webster Groves, Mo.	2			22	22	22	22	22	
Weirton, W. Va.	1	1		22	22	22	22	22	

No reports received

Only 1 month reported

Table 15.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1959, Cities and Towns Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
West Allis, Wis.		1	1	4	2		123	515	4
West Covina, Calif.	3		4	13	15		133	372	34
West Hartford, Conn.		3		2			131	177	1
West Haven, Conn.		1		7		1	161	138	3
West Mifflin, Pa.			2	2			71		3
West New York, N.J.				Record system under revision					
West Orange, N.J.	1			3	1		135	233	2
West Palm Beach, Fla.	4	2	2	33	5		263	374	24
Weymouth, Mass.		1		1	2		23	155	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	1	1	12	2		25	255	3
White Plains, N.Y.	1		1	17	1		113	233	2
Whittier, Calif.			4	2	1		19	110	2
Wichita, Kans.	1	3	2	2	2		12	22	2
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1	2	2	2	2		12	22	2
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		4						23	2
Wilkesburg, Pa.			4	2	4		13	33	2
Williamsport, Pa.			1	4			13	33	2
Wilmington, Ill.				2	2		2	2	2
Wilmington, Del.	1	2	2	24	2		24	24	2
Wilmington, N.C.		4	2	2	2		2	2	2
Wilson, N.C.	2	1	2	1	100		11	4	2
Winona, Minn.							2	2	2
Winston-Salem, N.C.	19	4	2	34	200		24	1	2
Woburn, Mass.			1				2	2	2
Woodbridge Township, N.J.		4	2	2	4		14	15	2
Woonsocket, R.I.		3					2	2	2
Worcester, Mass.	1			2	2		2	2	2
Wyandotte, Mich.	1						2	2	2
Yakima, Wash.			2	2	2		2	2	2
Yonkers, N.Y.			2	2	2		2	2	2
York, Pa.	2		2	2	2		2	2	2
Youngstown, Ohio	1		1	1	1		1	1	1
Zanesville, Ohio	1								
OTHER JURISDICTIONS									
Guam, Agaña		3	3	11	12		10	13	2
Isthmus of Panama Canal Zone	1		4	1	1		1	1	1

1 Figure listed includes all larcenies.

2 The crime reporting for the city indicated does not meet acceptable standards established by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

3 Complete larceny figures are not available.

Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested

Annual reports prepared by contributing police showing personal characteristics of persons arrested are tabulated in the following tables.

Collection of such data from cities was begun for the calendar year 1952, following tentative collections on a sampling basis. Agencies policing rural areas were not circularized for this information until 1958. As explained elsewhere, a stepped-up program is now under way to accomplish substantial reporting for the rural areas, as well as cities, so that totals for the country may be presented with a minimum of delay.

Available arrest data from rural areas indicate a high degree of compliance with reporting standards in the second year of such collections. Rural arrests and arrests reported by cities under 25,000, when arrayed by percent distribution, show the six highest and the six lowest crime categories to be the same for both areas. Embezzlement and fraud was the median of both series. Arrests of young persons under 18 made up 14.8 percent of all arrests in the small cities while a similar figure in the rural data was 14.3 percent.

An arrangement of the arrest figures for ages under 18 as percentages of arrests for all ages revealed the six highest crime categories were the same. At the bottom of the lists, five classifications matched.

As in the city group, the highest percentage of arrests of youths in rural areas was for auto theft, followed by burglary and larceny.

Since these data are basically for use by police in measuring and analyzing their problem, arrest data for young persons is not limited to "juvenile court" or similar court proceedings. For the purpose of tabulations here, police count a young person as arrested when he or she has committed a crime and the circumstances are such that if the individual were an adult, an arrest would be tallied. Thus, as between tabulations for persons under 18 and persons 18 years of age or older, homogeneity is retained and variations between the two which might arise from specialized terminology and procedures applicable to young offenders are held to a minimum. Instructions include provisions for listing arrests of young persons opposite the substantive violation rather than classifying by specialized terminology such as "juvenile delinquent."

These data include all persons arrested and are not limited to those held for formal prosecution.

Table 16.—Arrests by Age Groups, 1959; 1,789 Cities Over 2,500, Total Population 56,187,181

Offense charged	TOTAL	Age																	
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Not known
TOTAL	2,612,704	120,492	55,856	72,285	72,036	71,674	66,278	61,066	66,000	63,413	60,463	63,111	283,735	303,448	312,667	267,815	240,376	430,007	2,234
Criminal homicide:																			
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,610	33	37	48	55	67	69	86	86	86	70	77	370	405	343	238	191	310	
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,310	9	11	20	35	48	31	39	18	64	52	35	108	189	155	131	93	170	
Robbery.....	15,379	1,309	726	990	1,067	1,123	1,097	995	838	813	698	667	2,285	1,333	838	415	257	200	6
Aggravated assault.....	29,860	725	480	748	781	862	838	847	978	981	1,022	1,012	1,910	1,535	3,815	2,552	1,961	2,766	5
Other assaults.....	97,118	2,125	1,319	2,076	2,177	2,363	2,752	2,829	3,282	3,313	3,396	3,570	17,113	15,511	13,061	8,734	5,836	7,076	22
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	65,044	16,217	6,106	6,515	5,219	3,947	3,686	2,186	2,241	1,987	1,598	1,171	5,318	3,193	2,375	1,288	839	862	20
Larceny— theft.....	132,111	33,115	10,452	11,705	9,155	6,631	1,924	3,956	3,398	2,911	2,511	2,121	9,711	8,621	6,755	4,980	3,211	1,161	8
Auto theft.....	31,169	5,261	5,769	6,318	3,864	2,132	1,751	1,098	971	739	566	557	1,591	1,098	690	391	216	161	19
Embezzlement and fraud.....	21,069	109	81	116	170	217	315	427	522	601	682	779	3,805	1,127	3,185	2,257	1,500	1,727	23
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	6,115	792	308	362	286	295	292	223	232	193	168	149	658	572	516	313	239	381	6
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	12,097	119	141	283	315	394	464	413	424	551	515	517	2,157	1,913	1,595	935	556	698	6
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	1,092	165	122	221	390	325	283	216	219	239	298	163	631	385	249	132	70	96	3
Other sex offenses (includes statutory rapes).....	18,511	36	33	51	87	313	193	517	786	949	1,029	1,013	3,949	3,025	2,176	1,431	1,131	1,433	1
Narcotic drug laws.....	29,279	2,091	1,091	1,236	1,115	1,013	1,069	1,058	1,088	1,010	940	975	5,216	3,137	3,021	2,013	1,351	2,517	0
Weapons; carrying, poss., etc.....	16,562	28	68	121	217	339	369	458	541	541	541	571	2,394	2,016	1,595	488	323	319	2
Offenses against family and children.....	22,231	797	665	1,062	1,027	1,035	935	910	970	912	813	777	3,262	2,719	2,225	1,431	1,038	1,550	4
Liquor laws.....	26,032	121	56	48	91	173	577	639	811	911	951	1,110	5,399	5,019	4,051	2,577	1,601	1,533	5
Driving while intoxicated.....	61,718	871	1,178	3,706	5,292	5,983	5,196	4,250	4,351	4,161	927	1,130	1,636	1,911	5,045	4,361	3,925	6,923	42
Disorderly conduct.....	169,673	29	35	225	197	941	1,451	1,858	2,815	2,778	2,645	3,022	11,437	16,118	16,869	11,690	12,683	18,572	31
Drunkenness.....	321,352	10,856	5,217	8,987	9,121	12,379	11,105	10,722	12,322	11,211	10,281	10,311	45,665	43,049	38,647	28,592	21,089	33,170	131
Vagrancy.....	1,011,421	637	1,102	2,713	1,371	7,686	8,819	9,680	11,791	11,771	11,728	16,838	85,595	118,935	119,628	111,711	111,802	273,690	1,051
Gambling.....	109,116	1,012	669	1,590	3,156	1,041	3,110	2,811	2,900	2,687	2,556	2,151	10,193	11,276	12,322	11,299	11,421	21,612	41
Supplication.....	68,082	115	187	248	328	678	716	751	1,127	1,254	1,348	1,561	8,598	10,182	9,669	8,531	7,002	14,485	17
All other offenses.....	99,493	3,646	2,503	4,182	7,265	7,165	5,932	1,900	1,865	1,346	3,648	3,689	13,640	10,565	7,741	5,111	3,935	6,177	121
	362,736	39,690	17,173	19,259	15,166	10,732	9,675	8,901	9,096	8,322	7,199	8,251	32,582	30,129	26,057	20,015	15,368	23,931	616

Table 17.—Number and Percentage of Arrests of Persons Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 Years of Age, 1959; 1,789 Cities Over 2,500, Total Population 56,187,181

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percentage			
	TOTAL	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25
TOTAL	2,612,704	320,669	519,655	772,583	12.3	19.9	29.6
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,610	173	395	723	6.6	15.1	27.7
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,319	75	193	392	5.7	14.6	29.7
Robbery.....	15,379	4,032	7,069	10,025	26.2	46.0	65.2
Aggravated assault.....	29,860	2,734	5,371	9,307	9.2	17.8	31.2
Other assaults.....	97,118	8,023	16,171	29,732	8.3	16.7	30.6
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	63,044	34,057	43,576	50,569	52.4	67.0	78.2
Larceny— theft.....	182,441	64,717	80,228	91,473	48.9	60.6	69.1
Auto theft.....	33,409	21,234	28,518	29,351	63.6	79.4	87.9
Embezzlement and fraud.....	21,009	599	1,708	4,093	2.4	7.2	19.3
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	6,115	1,845	2,658	3,391	30.2	43.5	53.5
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	12,007	915	2,191	4,198	7.6	18.2	33.0
Forcible rape.....	4,002	751	1,616	2,436	18.8	40.4	60.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	15,514	207	1,550	5,318	1.1	8.4	28.7
Other sex offenses (includes statutory rape).....	29,269	3,515	8,656	12,689	18.8	29.6	43.4
Narcotic drug laws.....	10,562	457	1,623	3,807	4.3	15.4	36.0
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. Offenses against family and children.....	22,231	3,331	6,461	9,963	16.0	29.1	44.8
Liquor laws.....	61,718	11,347	17,070	31,845	18.4	42.9	51.6
Driving while intoxicated.....	109,678	777	5,029	16,538	.7	4.6	14.9
Disorderly conduct.....	323,333	33,381	68,087	112,248	10.4	21.1	34.7
Drunkenness.....	1,011,427	8,826	35,051	94,212	.9	3.5	9.5
Vagrancy.....	108,116	6,663	16,988	37,562	6.1	13.6	25.3
Gambling.....	65,082	908	3,056	8,333	1.3	4.5	12.2
Suspicion.....	99,663	17,912	33,849	52,397	19.0	36.0	52.6
All other offenses.....	302,736	91,332	120,845	154,014	30.2	39.9	50.9

Table 18.—Arrest Trends 1958-59; 1,373 Cities Over 2,500 in Population, Total Population 41,049,021

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested								
	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and over		
	1958	1959	Percent change	1958	1959	Percent change ¹	1958	1959	Percent change ¹
TOTAL	2,263,846	2,275,324	+0.5	270,986	281,619	+3.9	1,992,860	1,993,705	(²)
Criminal homicide:									
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,224	2,312	+4.0	133	153	+15.0	2,090	2,159	+3.3
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,097	1,067	-2.7	73	62	-15.1	1,021	1,005	-1.0
Robbery.....	14,683	13,536	-7.8	3,415	3,576	+4.7	11,268	9,960	-11.6
Aggravated assault.....	24,677	25,110	+6.1	2,716	2,329	-5.1	21,961	22,781	+3.7
Other assaults.....	78,059	81,065	+4.1	6,135	7,064	+15.3	71,924	74,001	+2.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	56,881	55,649	-2.2	28,649	29,101	+1.6	28,232	26,548	-6.0
Larceny—theft.....	114,617	114,101	-0.5	54,016	56,237	+4.1	60,601	57,864	-4.5
Auto theft.....	28,757	28,701	-0.2	18,711	18,531	-1.1	10,046	10,170	+1.2
Embezzlement and fraud.....	17,880	18,662	+4.4	478	432	-9.6	17,402	18,230	+4.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	6,649	5,215	-21.1	1,772	1,661	-6.3	4,877	3,544	-26.5
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	10,694	10,368	-3.0	715	828	+15.8	9,979	9,540	-4.4
Forcible rape.....	3,450	3,415	-1.0	667	663	-0.6	2,783	2,752	-1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	17,481	17,357	-0.7	193	187	-3.1	17,288	17,170	-0.7
Other sex offenses (includes statutory rape).....	24,080	25,516	+10.6	1,076	1,753	+62.8	19,004	23,763	+24.5
Narcotic drug laws.....	9,016	9,905	+10.0	353	419	+18.7	8,663	9,486	+9.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	18,328	19,481	+6.3	3,020	3,166	+4.8	15,308	16,315	+6.5
Offenses against family and children.....	21,456	21,415	-0.2	284	272	-4.2	21,172	21,143	-0.1
Liquor laws.....	50,841	55,410	+9.0	9,216	10,291	+11.7	41,625	45,119	+8.4
Driving while intoxicated.....	97,801	94,095	-3.8	599	657	+9.7	97,202	93,438	-3.9
Disorderly conduct.....	275,534	270,175	-1.9	27,582	29,288	+6.2	247,952	240,887	-2.8
Drunkness.....	875,124	882,215	+0.8	7,313	7,660	+4.7	867,811	874,555	+0.8
Vagrancy.....	104,559	99,171	-5.1	6,325	6,042	-4.4	98,234	93,129	-5.1
Gambling.....	60,227	60,341	+0.2	603	599	-0.7	59,624	59,742	+0.2
Suspicion.....	91,921	89,877	-2.2	16,501	16,128	-2.3	75,420	73,749	-2.2
All other offenses.....	262,697	264,675	+0.8	77,859	81,508	+4.7	184,838	183,167	-0.9

¹ In 318 cities over 25,000, arrest of persons under 18 years of age increased 3.6 percent and arrests of ages 18 and over decreased 0.2 percent; in 1,025 cities under 25,000, arrests of persons under 18 years of age increased 5.3 percent and arrests of ages 18 and over increased 1.5 percent.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 percent increase.

Table 19.—Distribution of Arrests by Sex, 1959: 1,789 Cities Over 2,500, Total Population 56,187,181

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
TOTAL	2,612,704	2,333,594	279,110	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:						
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,610	2,076	534	.1	.1	.2
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,319	1,192	127	.1	.1	(2)
Robbery.....	15,379	14,669	710	.6	.6	.3
Aggravated assault.....	29,960	24,970	4,990	1.1	1.1	1.5
Other assaults.....	97,118	87,736	9,382	3.7	3.8	3.4
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	65,044	63,270	1,774	2.5	2.7	.6
Larceny— theft.....	132,441	112,016	20,425	5.1	4.8	7.3
Auto theft.....	33,409	32,339	1,070	1.3	1.4	.4
Embezzlement and fraud.....	21,009	17,889	3,120	.8	.8	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	6,115	5,551	564	.2	.2	.2
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	12,007	10,061	1,946	.5	.4	.7
Forcible rape.....	4,602	4,002	600	.2	.2	.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	18,514	6,447	12,067	.7	.3	4.5
Other sex offenses (includes statutory rape).....	29,269	23,025	6,244	1.1	1.0	2.2
Narcotic drug laws.....	10,582	8,836	1,746	.4	.4	.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	22,231	21,070	1,161	.9	.9	.4
Offenses against family and children.....	26,042	23,725	2,317	1.0	1.0	.8
Liquor laws.....	61,715	52,733	8,982	2.4	2.3	3.2
Driving while intoxicated.....	109,678	103,407	6,271	4.3	4.4	2.2
Disorderly conduct.....	323,353	272,735	50,618	12.4	11.7	18.1
Drunkenness.....	1,011,427	939,318	72,109	38.7	40.3	25.8
Vagrancy.....	109,116	100,565	8,551	4.2	4.3	3.0
Gambling.....	66,032	61,616	4,416	2.6	2.6	2.3
Suspicion.....	99,663	88,209	11,454	3.8	3.8	4.7
All other offenses.....	302,736	285,817	16,919	11.6	11.0	19.5

1 Because of rounding, the sum of the individual classifications may not add to precisely 100.0 percent.
 2 Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Table 20.—Arrests by Race, 1959, 1,789 Cities Over 2,500, Total Population 56,187,181

Offense charged	TOTAL	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
TOTAL	2,612,704	1,742,399	768,799	56,555	1,466	3,000	20,465
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,816	977	1,596	13	2	1	23
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,319	994	295	5	1	3	21
Robbery.....	15,379	6,806	5,374	88	5	5	98
Aggravated assault.....	29,830	10,521	19,067	113	7	5	147
Other assaults.....	97,118	52,895	42,633	459	36	21	1,016
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	65,044	43,326	20,091	311	24	16	1,236
Larceny— theft.....	182,441	87,101	42,505	734	112	124	1,671
Auto theft.....	33,463	35,391	6,792	300	35	129	562
Embezzlement and fraud.....	21,009	16,836	2,951	61	11	16	131
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.....	6,115	3,879	2,061	13	3	5	54
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	12,007	9,943	1,922	7	4	7	46
Forcible rape.....	4,002	1,907	2,020	7	3	6	39
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	15,514	5,448	9,624	50	13	80	269
Other sex offenses (including statutory rape).....	29,263	19,885	7,689	135	19	61	451
Narcotic drug laws.....	10,562	4,026	5,767	19	13	7	91
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	22,231	9,754	12,196	72	20	14	133
Offenses against family and children.....	28,042	17,088	7,760	6	9	1	116
Liquor laws.....	61,715	41,078	19,399	583	15	37	328
Driving while intoxicated.....	109,679	91,253	16,892	1,062	20	20	331
Disorderly conduct.....	323,335	182,437	136,120	2,773	95	69	1,567
Drunkenness.....	1,011,427	745,300	216,429	14,595	343	357	4,403
Vagrancy.....	109,116	74,631	31,079	2,041	72	104	1,169
Gambling.....	65,082	15,291	48,612	9	383	1,042	2,778
Suspicion.....	89,663	54,486	34,441	608	13	1	94
All other offenses.....	302,736	207,219	89,384	1,921	163	637	3,410

1 Available figures from Hawaii included.

Police Employee Data

Table 21.—Number of Police Department Employees Killed, 1953, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups

[3,932 cities, total population 102,082,886]

Geographic division	TOTAL		Population group					
			Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
	Number	Rate per 5,000,000 inhabitants	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
Total number.....	49		21	2	7	7	5	7
Rate per 5,000,000 inhabitants.....	2.4		2.3	.9	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.9
New England.....	4	2.7			2	3		
Middle Atlantic.....	3	.6	1		1	1		
East North Central.....	6	1.3	4		1			1
West North Central.....	1	.6			1			
South Atlantic.....	10	4.6	5		1		2	2
East South Central.....	4	4.2	1		1	1	1	
West South Central.....	7	3.7		1			2	3
Mountain.....	5	6.5	1			1		3
Pacific.....	9	3.9				2		

Averages of personnel information submitted by police should not be construed as indications of desirable police strength. As with all averages, it is well to keep in mind that approximately half the data exceeds and half falls short of the midpoint. Also, with numerous agencies currently expressing personnel needs it may well be that averages here are to some extent those of undermanned police departments. Certain comparisons with a local condition are helpful but a definitive answer as to personnel needs can only be obtained by a detailed study of the extent of the police problem in a given community.

Table 22.—Civilian Police Department Employees, 1959 Percentage of Total, by Population Group

Population group:	Percentage civilian employees
Total, all cities.....	8.8
Group I (over 250,000).....	9.4
(Over 1,000,000).....	7.2
(750,000-1,000,000).....	10.8
(500,000-750,000).....	11.2
(250,000-500,000).....	13.6
Group II (100,000-250,000).....	11.2
Group III (50,000-100,000).....	9.1
Group IV (25,000-50,000).....	7.2
Group V (10,000-25,000).....	5
Group VI (2,500-10,000).....	7

Table 23.—Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959, Number and Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups

[3,932 cities, total population 102,082,886]

Geographic division	TOTAL	Population group					
		Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
TOTAL:							
Number of police employees	186,339	84,549	15,246	19,450	15,072	23,089	16,123
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
New England:							
Number of police employees	15,146	3,057	3,353	3,386	2,540	1,931	899
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	4.5	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3
Middle Atlantic:							
Number of police employees	55,346	36,354	3,111	3,864	3,664	4,786	3,567
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4
East North Central:							
Number of police employees	40,971	23,658	2,987	3,466	3,662	3,841	3,027
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
West North Central:							
Number of police employees	11,264	5,334	847	872	1,066	1,591	1,614
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
South Atlantic:							
Number of police employees	20,495	8,127	2,472	3,157	2,642	2,324	2,373
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6
East South Central:							
Number of police employees	6,563	1,716	1,364	503	960	1,067	1,113
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
West South Central:							
Number of police employees	11,401	4,931	1,397	1,087	1,034	1,566	1,386
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Mountain:							
Number of police employees	4,955	1,251	727	616	736	768	857
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.3
Pacific:							
Number of police employees	20,395	10,121	1,988	2,519	2,158	2,295	1,817
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7

Table 24.—Number of Cities Used in Tabulations Regarding Number of Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959, and Police Killed, 1958

Geographic division	TOTAL	Population group					
		Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
TOTAL:							
Population represented	102,082,896	37,689,895	11,214,128	12,924,644	12,953,860	15,102,935	12,197,424
Number of cities	3,932	49	78	198	374	973	2,268
New England: Total population 7,510,495	280	1	9	26	44	57	113
Middle Atlantic: Total population 23,360,596	788	7	12	33	61	198	477
East North Central: Total population 22,572,556	814	10	14	41	86	211	452
West North Central: Total population 7,812,908	420	6	5	11	23	94	276
South Atlantic: Total population 10,785,729	463	6	11	24	39	100	283
East South Central: Total population 4,736,740	244	3	6	6	21	50	158
West South Central: Total population 9,487,578	397	7	8	15	30	93	244
Mountain: Total population 3,827,194	197	2	3	6	15	44	124
Pacific: Total population 11,966,090	329	7	10	26	47	98	141

Table 25.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959, Cities Over 25,000 in Population

City	Number of police department employees			City	Number of police department employees		
	TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians		TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians
ALABAMA				CALIFORNIA—Continued			
Anniston.....	49	48	1	Oakland.....	781	661	120
Bessemer.....	43	43		Ontario.....		37	5
Birmingham.....	473	412	61	Oxnard.....	47	42	5
Dothan.....	41	41		Falo Alto.....	59	56	3
Gadsden.....	100	93	7	Pasadena.....	166	163	3
Huntsville.....	77	76	1	Pomona.....	55	55	0
Mobile.....	253	202	51	Redlands.....	45	45	0
Montgomery.....	192	177	15	Redondo Beach.....	5	5	0
Phenix City.....	12	26	2	Redwood City.....	51	45	6
Prichard.....	45	45		Richmond.....	149	128	20
Selma.....	39	37	2	Riverside.....	113	106	7
Tuscaloosa.....	87	83	4	Sacramento.....	127	133	49
ALASKA				San Bernardino.....	179	147	32
Anchorage.....	50	48	2	San Diego.....	279	615	115
ARIZONA				San Jose.....	24	18	6
Mesa.....	32	31	1	San Leandro.....	263	25	3
Phoenix.....	414	373	41	San Mateo.....	125	108	25
Tucson.....	179	158	20	Santa Ana.....	55	55	0
ARKANSAS				Santa Barbara.....	51	51	0
El Dorado.....	202	202		Santa Monica.....	179	185	4
Fort Smith.....	36	36		Santa Rosa.....	28	24	4
Hot Springs.....	148	134	14	South Gate.....	28	24	4
Little Rock.....	70	70		South San Francisco.....	31	31	4
North Little Rock.....	40	40		Stockton.....	151	135	16
Pine Bluff.....				Sunnyvale.....	47	47	0
CALIFORNIA				Torrance.....	22	22	0
Alameda.....	74	70	4	Vallejo.....	45	45	0
Alhambra.....	160	157	3	Ventura.....	41	41	0
Anaheim.....	109	109		West Covina.....	47	47	0
Arcadia.....	157	157		Whittier.....			
Bakersfield.....	133	133		COLORADO			
Baldwin Park.....	35	32	3	Aurora.....	22	22	0
Berkeley.....	151	145	6	Boulder.....	35	35	0
Beverly Hills.....	42	41	1	Colorado Springs.....	105	105	0
Burbank.....	145	144	1	Denver.....	257	257	0
Chula Vista.....	46	44	2	Englewood.....	23	23	0
Compton.....	28	28	0	Greeley.....	110	110	0
Concord.....	43	43	0	CONNECTICUT			
Costa Mesa.....	42	42	0	Bridgeport.....	405	405	0
Culver City.....	58	58	0	Bristol.....	22	22	0
Daly City.....	41	41	0	Danbury.....	44	44	0
El Cajon.....	34	31	3	East Hartford.....	44	44	0
Eureka.....	46	39	7	Fairfield.....	54	53	1
Fresno.....	225	189	36	Greenwich.....	135	112	23
Fullerton.....	83	76	7	Graton.....	15	15	0
Gardena.....	43	39	4	Hartford.....	450	450	0
Garden Grove.....	71	61	10	Meriden.....	44	44	0
Glendale.....	167	158	9	Middletown.....	43	43	0
Hawthorne.....	48	42	6	Millford Town.....	24	24	0
Hayward.....	67	58	9	New Britain.....	164	164	0
Huntington Park.....	54	50	4	New Haven.....	420	420	0
Inglewood.....	98	74	24	New London.....	43	43	0
Long Beach.....	541	476	65	Norwalk.....	113	113	0
Los Angeles.....	5,755	4,524	1,231	Norwich.....	26	26	0
Lynwood.....	39	34	5	Stamford.....	22	22	0
Manhattan Beach.....	31	30	1	Stratford.....	27	27	0
Menlo Park.....	30	29	1	Torrington.....	24	24	0
Modesto.....	59	55	4	Waterbury.....	267	267	0
Monrovia.....	40	37	3	West Hartford.....	100	101	0
Montebello.....	47	43	4	West Haven.....	4	4	0
Monterey Park.....	51	47	4	DELAWARE			
Mountain View.....	32	29	3	Wilmington.....	24	24	0
National City.....	42	32	10				

Table 25.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			City	Number of police department employees		
	TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians		TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				ILLINOIS—Continued			
Washington.....	2 600	2 482	178	Freeport.....	24	24	6
FLORIDA				Galesburg.....	24	24	
Clearwater.....	25	25	15	Granite City.....	24	24	
Coral Gables.....	87	87	9	Highland Park.....	24	24	
Daytona Beach.....	187	187	9	Joliet.....	24	24	
Fort Lauderdale.....	188	189	29	Kankakee.....	24	24	
Gainesville.....	49	42	31	Maywood.....	24	24	
Hialeah.....	108	93	16	Moline.....	24	24	
Hollywood.....	78	74	69	Oak Lawn.....	24	24	
Jacksonville.....	457	33	12	Oak Park.....	24	24	
Key West.....	41	33	10	Park Forest.....	24	24	
Lakeland.....	20	63	248	Park Ridge.....	24	24	
Miami.....	866	618	66	Pekin.....	24	24	
Miami Beach.....	272	266	11	Peoria.....	47	47	
North Miami.....	32	31	29	Quincy.....	15	15	
Orlando.....	134	114	11	Rockford.....	24	24	
Panama City.....	41	36	5	Rock Island.....	24	24	
Pensacola.....	120	102	12	Stokie.....	119	102	17
St. Petersburg.....	153	124	4	Springfield.....	119	102	17
Sarasota.....	43	33	5	Urbana.....	24	24	4
Tallahassee.....	37	31	135	Waukegan.....	36	36	4
Tampa.....	378	321	5	INDIANA			
West Palm Beach.....	136	109	5	Anderson.....	24	24	10
GEORGIA				Bloomington.....	139	134	5
Albany.....	56	55	1	East Chicago.....	98	92	6
Athens.....	39	37	100	Elkhart.....	205	192	13
Atlanta.....	720	639	5	Evansville.....	243	236	7
Augusta.....	156	137	13	Fort Wayne.....	245	236	9
Columbus.....	173	165	8	Gary.....	156	146	10
Decatur.....	29	23	3	Hammond.....	223	215	8
East Point.....	44	41	13	Indianapolis.....	273	267	6
La Grange.....	124	121	1	Kokomo.....	23	23	1
Macon.....	124	121	1	Lafayette.....	23	23	1
Marietta.....	31	30	9	Marion.....	23	23	1
Rome.....	194	172	26	Michigan City.....	23	23	1
Savannah.....	37	37	1	Mishawaka.....	49	49	1
Valdosta.....	37	37	1	Muncie.....	100	100	1
HAWAII				New Albany.....	20	20	10
Honolulu.....	63	53	100	Richmond.....	103	103	10
IDAHO				South Bend.....	103	103	10
Boise.....	202	202	7	Terre Haute.....	103	103	10
Idaho Falls.....	41	33	5	IOWA			
Pocatello.....	41	33	6	Ames.....	22	22	
ILLINOIS				Burlington.....	22	22	
Alton.....	44	43	1	Cedar Rapids.....	154	154	
Aurora.....	79	66	12	Clinton.....	33	33	
Belleisle.....	41	40	1	Council Bluffs.....	33	33	
Berwyn.....	57	55	1	Davenport.....	33	33	
Bloomington.....	45	44	1	Des Moines.....	22	22	
Champaign.....	44	44	438	Dubuque.....	22	22	
Chicago.....	11,170	10,712	3	Fort Dodge.....	22	22	
Chicago Heights.....	45	42	6	Iowa City.....	22	22	
Cicero.....	99	93	3	Mason City.....	22	22	
Danville.....	68	63	4	Ottumwa.....	22	22	
Decatur.....	68	64	10	Sioux City.....	22	22	
Des Plaines.....	93	83	7	Waterloo.....	22	22	
East St. Louis.....	75	72	2	KANSAS			
Elgin.....	32	32	2	Hutchinson.....	44	44	6
Elmhurst.....	32	32	10	Kansas City.....	190	190	31
Evanston.....	142	114	7	Lawrence.....	167	167	3
			2	Topeka.....	167	167	45
				Wichita.....	150	150	63

Table 25.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			City	Number of police department employees		
	TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians		TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians
KENTUCKY				MASSACHUSETTS—Continued			
Ashland.....	35	33	2	Taunton.....	68	64	4
Cornington.....	85	75	10	Waltham.....	97	94	3
Lexington.....	121	120	1	Watertown.....	75	70	5
Louisville.....	384	318	66	Weymouth.....	72	70	2
Newport.....	72	55	7	Woburn.....	36	36	
Owensboro.....	33	30	3	Worcester.....	401	358	43
Paducah.....	32	28					
LOUISIANA				MICHIGAN			
Alexandria.....	53	51	2	Allen Park.....	44	44	
Baton Rouge.....	270	244	26	Ann Arbor.....	74	74	
Bossier City.....	12	11	1	Battle Creek.....	46	42	4
Lafayette.....	47	47	1	Bay City.....	60	60	
Lake Charles.....	40	38	2	Benton Harbor.....	34	30	4
Monroe.....	73	60	13	Birmingham.....	37	31	6
New Orleans.....	1,076	1,008	68	Dearborn.....	213	196	17
MAINE				Detroit.....	4,792	4,345	447
Auburn.....	29	27	2	East Detroit.....	44	44	
Bangor.....	59	46	13	East Lansing.....	21	20	1
Lewiston.....	55	51	4	Ferrisdale.....	46	45	1
Portland.....	124	110	14	Flint.....	314	292	22
South Portland.....	29	29		Garden City.....	25	25	
MARYLAND				Grand Rapids.....	260	228	32
Annapolis.....	42	40	2	Hamtramck.....	44	40	4
Baltimore.....	3,074	2,716	238	Hazel Park.....	33	31	2
Cumberland.....	28	20	8	Highland Park.....	118	104	14
Hagerstown.....	60	55	5	Inster.....	36	34	2
MASSACHUSETTS				Jackson.....	44	42	2
Arlington.....	34	32	2	Kalamazoo.....	114	104	10
Attleboro.....	38	38		Lansing.....	174	157	17
Belmont.....	44	41	3	Lincoln Park.....	31	29	2
Beverly.....	52	52		Livonia.....	51	47	4
Boston.....	3,937	2,821	236	Midland.....	35	33	2
Braintree.....	48	46	2	Monroe.....	33	31	2
Brockton.....	102	97	5	Mount Clemens.....	34	34	
Brookline.....	147	137	10	Muskegon.....	43	40	3
Cambridge.....	238	227	11	Oak Park.....	62	59	3
Chelsea.....	74	69	5	Pontiac.....	121	107	14
Chicopee.....	91	88	3	Port Huron.....	41	41	
Everett.....	117	115	2	Roseville.....	41	37	4
Fall River.....	235	228	7	Royal Oak.....	44	44	
Fitchburg.....	73	66	7	Saginaw.....	150	148	2
Framingham.....	49	49		St. Clair Shores.....	30	28	2
Gloucester.....	47	46	1	Waterford Town-ship.....	11	11	
Haverhill.....	73	71	2	Wyandotte.....	3	3	
Holyoke.....	119	117	2	MINNESOTA			
Lawrence.....	140	133	7	Austin.....	24	23	1
Leominster.....	34	32	2	Duluth.....	143	129	14
Lowell.....	173	167	6	Minneapolis.....	631	575	56
Malden.....	118	118		Richfield.....	29	27	2
Medford.....	104	104		Rochester.....	39	37	2
Melrose.....	49	47	2	St. Cloud.....	34	33	1
Methuen.....	29	28	1	St. Louis Park.....	41	41	
Natick.....	38	35	3	St. Paul.....	456	450	6
New Bedford.....	233	220	13	Wimona.....	37	37	
Newton.....	159	153	6	MISSISSIPPI			
Northampton.....	40	39	1	Biloxi.....	31	31	
Peabody.....	43	42	1	Greenville.....	53	41	12
Pittsfield.....	57	52	5	Gulfport.....	32	31	1
Quincy.....	167	161	6	Hattiesburg.....	46	34	12
Revere.....	83	78	5	Jackson.....	155	155	
Salem.....	82	76	6	Laurel.....	31	30	1
Somerville.....	166	166		Meridian.....	72	63	9
Springfield.....	374	350	24	Natchez.....	36	36	
				Vicksburg.....	36	36	

Table 25.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued.

City	Number of police department employees			City	Number of police department employees		
	TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians		TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians
MISSOURI				NEW JERSEY—Continued			
Columbia.....	44		4	Rahway.....	82	82	
Independence.....	39			Ridgewood.....			
Jefferson City.....	31			Teaneck Township.....	57	57	
Joplin.....	37		19	Treuton.....	129	113	16
Kansas City.....	824	703	180	Union City.....	252	216	36
Kirkwood.....	34	31	3	Union Township.....	76	76	
St. Joseph.....	103	26	18	West New York.....	81	81	
St. Louis.....	2,608	2,307	601	West Orange.....	75	75	
Sedalia.....	30			Woodbridge Township.....	84	83	1
Springfield.....	96	63	33				
University City.....	52	31	21				
Webster Groves.....	13	13					
MONTANA				NEW MEXICO			
Billings.....	71	67	4	Albuquerque.....	123	171	36
Butte.....	39	36	3	Carlsbad.....	23	20	3
Great Falls.....	21	21		Roswell.....	45	43	2
Missoula.....	234	23	5	Santa Fe.....			
NEBRASKA				NEW YORK			
Grand Island.....	34	34		Albany.....	54	249	99
Hastings.....	132	108	24	Amherst Town.....	47	41	6
Lincoln.....	436	376	60	Amherst.....	40	30	10
Omaha.....				Albany.....	65	51	14
NEVADA				Brookhaven Town.....	136	136	
Las Vegas.....	12	121	137	Brookhaven Town.....	117	117	
Reno.....	112	112	15	Buffalo.....	1,332	1,332	
NEW HAMPSHIRE				Cheektowaga Town.....			
Concord.....	4	40	4	Elmira.....	247	247	
Manchester.....	123	117	6	Freeport.....	47	47	
Nashua.....	49	44	5	Greenburgh Town.....	66	66	
NEW JERSEY				Hempstead.....	21	21	
Atlantic City.....	217	183	34	Irondequoit.....	133	133	
Bayonne.....	164	157	7	Islip Town.....	44	44	
Belleville.....	70	67	3	Malta.....	20	20	
Bloomfield.....	81	88	3	Mount Vernon.....	69	69	
Camden.....	283	213	70	Newburgh.....	20	20	
Camden.....	119	105	5	New Rochelle.....	44	44	
Clifton.....	149	148	1	New York.....	24,486	24,486	
East Orange.....	200	229	11	Niagara Falls.....	183	173	10
Elizabeth.....	60	60		North Tonawanda.....	21	21	
Englewood.....	45	40	5	Poughkeepsie.....	71	71	
Fair Lawn.....	46	46		Ramapo.....	500	500	
Garfield.....	83	73	10	Rochester.....	48	47	1
Hackensack.....	79	73	6	Rockville Centre.....	59	57	2
Hamilton.....	176	174	2	Rome.....	156	147	9
Hoboken.....	100	93	7	Schenectady.....	430	390	40
Irvington.....	1,043	865	178	Syracuse.....	125	145	20
Jersey City.....	111	109	2	Troy.....	179	169	10
Kearny.....	99	91	8	Utica.....	233	232	1
Linden.....	53	51	2	Watertown.....	126	126	
Long Branch.....	47	47		White Plains.....	120	120	
Maplewood Township.....	84	86	5	Yonkers.....	32	32	
Montclair.....	1,406	1,319	87				
Newark.....	74	73	1	NORTH CAROLINA			
New Brunswick.....				Asheville.....	93	88	5
North Bergen.....	113	104	9	Burlington.....	25	25	
Nutley.....	47	47		Charlotte.....	124	124	
Orange.....	22	22		Durham.....	126	115	11
Passaic.....	123	123		Fayetteville.....	79	79	
Paterson.....	293	273	20	Gastonia.....	59	59	
Pennsauken.....	33	32	1				
Perth Amboy.....	95	91	4				
Plainfield.....	86	82	4				

Table 25.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1939, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			City	Number of police department employees		
	TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians		TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians
NORTH CAROLINA—Continued				OKLAHOMA—Continued			
Goldsboro.....	35	34	1	Shawnee.....	30	30	—
Greensboro.....	192	177	15	Stillwater.....	23	—	1
High Point.....	82	74	8	Tulsa.....	251	254	27
Kannapolis.....	27	27	—	OREGON			
Raleigh.....	132	116	16	Eugene.....	67	51	16
Rocky Mount.....	7	48	9	Portland.....	768	698	123
Wilmington.....	95	79	16	Salem.....	72	56	16
Wilson.....	37	33	4	PENNSYLVANIA			
Winston-Salem.....	174	159	15	Abington Town-	—	—	—
NORTH DAKOTA				ship.....	51	51	—
Fargo.....	75	64	9	Alliquippa.....	31	—	1
Grand Forks.....	39	36	3	Allentown.....	139	135	14
Minot.....	35	36	2	Altoona.....	96	87	12
OHIO				Bethelton.....	104	95	9
Akron.....	314	295	19	Cheltenham	—	—	—
Alliance.....	33	33	—	Township.....	46	44	2
Ashtabula.....	33	30	3	Chester.....	99	93	15
Barberton.....	36	34	2	Easton.....	151	149	4
Canton.....	152	131	21	Erie.....	295	179	6
Chillicothe.....	25	21	4	Harrisburg.....	138	130	6
Cincinnati.....	989	891	98	Haverford Town-	—	—	—
Cleveland.....	184	172	12	ship.....	46	44	2
Cleveland Heights	70	67	3	Johnstown.....	531	534	3
Columbus.....	639	528	113	Lebanon.....	242	236	10
Dayton.....	39	38	1	Lebanon.....	24	24	—
Cuyahoga Falls.....	57	53	4	Lower Merion	—	—	—
Dayton.....	67	59	8	Township.....	112	112	—
East Liverpool.....	30	26	4	Meekersport.....	117	113	4
Elvira.....	4	4	—	Mount Lebanon	—	—	—
Euclid.....	68	68	—	Township.....	37	34	3
Findlay.....	30	30	—	New Castle.....	25	25	—
Garfield Heights	30	27	3	Northtown.....	24	24	—
Hamilton.....	100	97	3	Philadelphia.....	3,821	3,824	4
Kettering.....	27	25	2	Pittsburgh.....	1,463	1,446	13
Lakewood.....	65	63	2	Pottstown.....	121	121	—
Lancaster.....	7	7	—	Reading.....	172	159	13
Lima.....	64	58	6	Scranton.....	287	273	14
Lorain.....	65	64	1	Sharon.....	117	117	—
Mansfield.....	60	57	3	Springfield Town-	—	—	—
Maple Heights.....	29	28	1	ship.....	63	59	4
Marion.....	35	33	2	Upper Darby	—	—	—
Massillon.....	29	29	—	Township.....	190	182	12
Middletown.....	64	62	2	Washington.....	33	32	1
Newark.....	48	47	1	West Mifflin.....	17	14	3
Norwood.....	44	42	2	Wilkes-Barre.....	167	153	13
Parma.....	60	51	9	Wilkes-Barre.....	167	153	13
Portsmouth.....	6	6	—	Williamsport.....	76	76	—
Sandusky.....	34	33	1	York.....	95	92	3
Shaker Heights.....	61	57	4	RHODE ISLAND			
South Euclid.....	29	26	3	Criverton.....	25	25	—
Springfield.....	100	97	3	East Providence.....	25	24	1
Steubenville.....	45	44	1	Newport.....	143	141	2
Toledo.....	498	432	66	Rawthicket.....	26	23	3
Upper Arlington.....	26	23	3	Providence.....	24	24	—
Warren.....	70	68	2	Warwick.....	76	76	—
Youngstown.....	30	27	3	Woonsocket.....	95	92	3
Zanesville.....	37	36	1	SOUTH CAROLINA			
OKLAHOMA				Charleston.....	136	112	24
Bartlesville.....	35	31	4	Columbia.....	161	147	14
Enid.....	51	44	7	Greenville.....	129	116	15
Lawton.....	51	51	—	Rock Hill.....	48	45	3
Midwest City.....	21	21	—	Spartanburg.....	77	76	1
Mustoogee.....	38	35	3				
Norrian.....	29	25	4				
Oklahoma City.....	350	305	45				
Ponca City.....	36	34	2				

Table 25.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			City	Number of police department employees		
	TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians		TOTAL	Police officers	Civilians
SOUTH DAKOTA				VIRGINIA			
Rapid City.....	40	36	4	Alexandria.....	127	109	18
Sioux Falls.....	70	67	3	Arlington.....	187	171	16
TENNESSEE				Charlottesville.....	56	53	1
Chattanooga.....	186	177	9	Danville.....	77	71	6
Jackson.....	47	47	—	Hampton.....	76	67	9
Johnson City.....	37	34	3	Lynchburg.....	76	71	5
Knoxville.....	214	173	41	Newport News.....	126	118	8
Memphis.....	659	548	111	Norfolk.....	431	397	34
Nashville.....	331	301	30	Petersburg.....	47	42	5
Oak Ridge.....	35	35	—	Portsmouth.....	96	85	11
TEXAS				Richmond.....	418	389	29
Abilene.....	98	94	4	Roanoke.....	128	124	5
Amarillo.....	171	141	30	WASHINGTON			
Austin.....	256	194	57	Bellingham.....	44	41	3
Baytown.....	31	29	2	Bremerton.....	48	45	3
Beaumont.....	121	112	9	Everett.....	59	56	3
Borger.....	19	13	6	Richland.....	35	32	3
Brownsville.....	50	45	5	Seattle.....	637	512	115
Bryan.....	35	35	—	Spokane.....	249	210	39
Corpus Christi.....	172	147	25	Tacoma.....	257	235	22
Dallas.....	1,133	956	177	Vancouver.....	57	57	—
Denton.....	30	30	—	Walla Walla.....	34	34	—
El Paso.....	265	232	33	Yakima.....	75	75	—
Galveston.....	43	41	2	WEST VIRGINIA			
Garland.....	31	29	2	Charleston.....	133	126	7
Grand Prairie.....	34	32	2	Clarksburg.....	56	55	1
Harlingen.....	35	32	3	Fairmont.....	34	32	2
Houston.....	1,194	1,028	169	Huntington.....	118	98	20
Irving.....	30	29	1	Morgantown.....	23	15	7
Kingsville.....	21	21	—	Parkersburg.....	49	41	8
Laredo.....	60	55	5	Weirton.....	25	24	1
Longview.....	40	38	2	Wheeling.....	94	91	3
Lubbock.....	196	157	39	WISCONSIN			
Marshall.....	33	29	4	Appleton.....	56	56	—
McAllen.....	18	17	1	Beloit.....	52	49	3
Midland.....	78	74	4	Eau Claire.....	60	49	11
Odessa.....	102	84	18	Fond du Lac.....	42	39	3
Orange.....	38	35	3	Green Bay.....	97	88	9
Pasadena.....	50	46	4	Janesville.....	45	42	3
Port Arthur.....	83	83	—	Kenosha.....	88	80	8
San Angelo.....	61	60	1	La Crosse.....	74	67	7
San Antonio.....	632	524	108	Madison.....	200	166	34
Sherman.....	29	27	2	Manitowoc.....	46	43	3
Temple.....	31	30	1	Milwaukee.....	1,816	1,626	190
Texas City.....	41	38	3	Oshkosh.....	63	62	1
Tyler.....	69	58	11	Racine.....	134	129	5
University Park.....	23	23	—	Sheboygan.....	67	66	1
Waco.....	115	104	11	Superior.....	50	57	3
Wichita Falls.....	43	41	2	Wausau.....	45	45	—
UTAH				Wauwatosa.....	72	70	2
Ogden.....	73	67	6	West Allis.....	108	97	11
Provo.....	35	31	4	WYOMING			
Salt Lake City.....	335	293	42	Casper.....	36	34	2
VERMONT				Cheyenne.....	39	49	10
Burlington.....	52	46	6				

**Table 26.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1939.
Cities With Population Under 25,000—Continued**

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
CALIFORNIA—Continued		COLORADO		FLORIDA—Con.	
Merced.....	32	Alamosa.....	7	Belle Glade.....	18
Millbrae.....	12	Brighton.....	5	Boynton Beach.....	12
Mill Valley.....	11	Canon City.....	7	Bradenton.....	31
Montclair.....	14	Cortez.....	10	Chipley.....	2
Monterey.....	41	Craig.....	4	Cocoa.....	14
Mount Shasta.....	4	Delta.....	7	Crestview.....	10
Napa.....	36	Durango.....	12	Dade City.....	9
Needles.....	9	Edgewater.....	3	Dania.....	16
Nevada City.....	5	Florence.....	20	De Land.....	23
Newark.....	9	Fort Collins.....	11	Delray Beach.....	10
Newport Beach.....	59	Fort Morgan.....	8	Dunedin.....	10
North Sacramento.....	17	Golden.....	31	Eustis.....	10
Oakdale.....	67	Grand Junction.....	7	Fernandina Beach.....	10
Oceanside.....	8	Gunnison.....	3	Fort Meade.....	5
Ojai.....	33	Julesburg.....	3	Fort Myers.....	32
Orland.....	5	La Junta.....	8	Fort Pierce.....	34
Oroville.....	15	Lamar.....	11	Green Cove Springs.....	9
Pacific Grove.....	14	Las Animas.....	3	Gulfport.....	9
Palm Springs.....	45	Leadville.....	4	Haines City.....	10
Paso Robles.....	17	Littleton.....	11	Hallandale.....	17
Petaluma.....	18	Longmont.....	13	Holly Hill.....	6
Piedmont.....	19	Loveland.....	11	Homestead.....	17
Pittsburg.....	26	Manitou Springs.....	5	Jacksonville Beach.....	15
Placerville.....	7	Mauzanola.....	1	Kissimmee.....	13
Porterville.....	16	Monte Vista.....	5	Lake Wales.....	46
Port Hueme.....	9	Montrose.....	5	Lake Worth.....	4
Red Bluff.....	14	Rooky Ford.....	1	Largo.....	14
Redding.....	29	Salida.....	17	Leeburg.....	4
Reedley.....	12	Sealing.....	15	Live Oak.....	4
Rialto.....	21	Trinidad.....	14	Madeira Beach.....	10
Riverbank.....	5	Walsmburg.....	9	Madison.....	16
Roseville.....	20	CONNECTICUT		Marianna.....	17
Salinas.....	50	Ansonia.....	23	Melbourne.....	21
San Anselmo.....	14	Branford.....	21	Miami Shores.....	5
San Bruno.....	25	Danielson.....	3	Miami Springs.....	25
San Carlos.....	28	Darien.....	33	Mount Dora.....	17
San Fernando.....	34	Derby.....	35	New Smyrna Beach.....	17
San Gabriel.....	19	Enfield.....	18	North Miami Beach.....	15
San Juan.....	34	Jewett City.....	3	Ocala.....	17
San Luis Obispo.....	27	Newark.....	31	Ocoee.....	11
San Marino.....	26	New Canaan.....	2	Ormond Beach.....	6
San Pablo.....	28	New Milford.....	12	Pahokee.....	11
San Rafael.....	28	Puim.....	13	Painkka.....	2
Santa Cruz.....	44	Rockville.....	15	Palm Beach.....	26
Santa Maria.....	23	Rocky Hill.....	4	Palmetto.....	2
Santa Paula.....	21	Seymour.....	14	Perry.....	1
Sausalito.....	6	Shelton.....	18	Pineilas Park.....	4
Seal Beach.....	16	Southington.....	1	Plant City.....	11
Seaside.....	24	Stafford Springs.....	4	Pompano Beach.....	1
Sebastopol.....	10	Stonington.....	1	Fort St. Joe.....	1
Selma.....	13	Thomaston.....	3	Quincy.....	1
Shafter.....	11	Wallingford.....	32	River Beach.....	4
Sierra Madre.....	11	Westport.....	4	St. Augustine.....	1
South Pasadena.....	29	Wethersfield.....	3	St. Cloud.....	1
Susanville.....	6	Williamantic.....	14	Sanford.....	1
Taft.....	21	Winsted.....	12	Sebring.....	1
Tracy.....	19	Woodbridge.....	7	South Miami.....	1
Tulare.....	12	DELAWARE		Sturke.....	1
Tulelake.....	16	Dover.....	10	Stuart.....	1
Turlock.....	21	Laurel.....	5	Tarpon Springs.....	1
Ukiah.....	14	Lewes.....	4	Titusville.....	1
Upland.....	24	Millford.....	11	Treasure Island.....	1
Visalia.....	27	Newark.....	15	Vero Beach.....	1
Walnut Creek.....	10	New Castle.....	6	Wachula.....	1
Wasco.....	28	Seaford.....	6	West Miami.....	1
Watsonville.....	10	FLORIDA		Winter Garden.....	1
Willits.....	6	Apalachicola.....	3	Winter Haven.....	1
Willows.....	5	Auburndale.....	10	Winter Park.....	1
Woodlake.....	20	Avon Park.....	5	GEORGIA	
Woodland.....	7	Bartow.....	16	Adel.....	1
Yreka City.....	17			Alma.....	1
Yuba City.....	17			Americus.....	1
				Ashburn.....	1
				Bainbridge.....	1

Table 26.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959.
 Cities With Population Under 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
GEORGIA—Con.		IDAHO		ILLINOIS—Con.	
Barnesville.....	6	Alameda.....	7	Downers Grove.....	20
Blakely.....	5	Blackfoot.....	2	Du Quoin.....	4
Brunswick.....	32	Buhl.....	4	Dwight.....	3
Burford.....	4	Burley.....	13	East Alton.....	5
Cairo.....	8	Caldwell.....	19	East Moline.....	16
Calhoun.....	7	Coeur d'Alene.....	15	East Peoria.....	18
Camilla.....	5	Emmett.....	7	Edwardsville.....	11
Canton.....	6	Gooding.....	5	Edlingham.....	7
Carrollton.....	13	Grangeville.....	3	Eldorado.....	4
Cartersville.....	14	Jerome.....	8	Elmwood Park.....	12
Cedartown.....	15	Kellogg.....	10	Evergreen Park.....	22
Chamblee.....	5	Lewiston.....	23	Fairfield.....	5
Cochran.....	5	Malad City.....	2	Farrington.....	5
College Park.....	20	Montpelier.....	14	Flores.....	9
Commerce.....	15	Moscow.....	10	Forest Park.....	20
Cordale.....	15	Mountain Home.....	14	Fox Lake.....	17
Covington.....	9	Nampa.....	23	Franklin Park.....	14
Cuthbert.....	4	Payette.....	25	Galena.....	5
Dalton.....	23	Proston.....	6	Galva.....	2
Dawson.....	8	Rexburg.....	4	Geneseo.....	2
Donaldsonville.....	3	Rupert.....	11	Geneva.....	2
Douglas.....	14	St. Anthony.....	3	Georgetown.....	2
Douglasville.....	4	Salmon.....	3	Gibson City.....	4
Dublin.....	12	Sandpoint.....	4	Gillespie.....	17
Eastman.....	6	Soda Springs.....	3	Glen Ellyn.....	4
Elberton.....	11	Twin Falls.....	23	Glenview.....	13
Fitzgerald.....	12	Wallace.....	5	Greenville.....	5
Forest Park.....	13			Harrisburg.....	4
Forsyth.....	7			Harvard.....	5
Fort Valley.....	3			Harvey.....	30
Gainessville.....	3	ILLINOIS		Havana.....	5
Greensboro.....	3	Abingdon.....	3	Herrin.....	3
Griffin.....	37	Addison.....	2	Highland.....	3
Hapeville.....	15	Aledo.....	8	Highwood.....	4
Hartwell.....	7	Alorton.....	5	Hillboro.....	9
Hawkinsville.....	6	Anna.....	5	Hillside.....	13
Hazlehurst.....	3	Arlington Heights.....	24	Hinsdale.....	8
Jesup.....	10	Barrington.....	11	Hoganswood.....	13
La Fayette.....	9	Batavia.....	8	Hoopeston.....	6
Lawrenceville.....	5	Beardstown.....	6	Jacksonville.....	19
Manchester.....	6	Bellwood.....	24	Jerseyville.....	12
Mill-idgeville.....	13	Belvidere.....	8	Johnston City.....	2
Millen.....	6	Bensenville.....	8	Kenilworth.....	11
Monroe.....	9	Benton.....	9	La Grange.....	27
Montezuma.....	4	Blue Island.....	18	La Grange Park.....	18
Moultrie.....	4	Bradley.....	4	Lake Forest.....	23
Nashville.....	25	Broadview.....	10	Lansing.....	13
Newman.....	4	Brookfield.....	18	La Salle.....	14
Ocilla.....	27	Bushnell.....	4	Lawrenceville.....	5
Pelham.....	5	Cairo.....	17	Lewistown.....	3
Porterdale.....	6	Calumet City.....	13	Libertyville.....	11
Quitman.....	7	Canton.....	10	Limesh.....	13
Rockmart.....	7	Carbondale.....	13	Lislewood.....	14
Rossville.....	10	Carlyle.....	2	Litchfield.....	4
Sandersville.....	4	Carmi.....	2	Lockport.....	6
Summersville.....	4	Carthage.....	2	Lombard.....	17
Swainsboro.....	9	Casby.....	2	Loves Park.....	6
Sylvania.....	7	Centralia.....	16	Lyons.....	12
Tallahassee.....	5	Charleston.....	10	Macomb.....	13
Thomaston.....	15	Chester.....	8	Madison.....	15
Thomasville.....	21	Chillicothe.....	3	Marengo.....	3
Thomson.....	6	Christopher.....	2	Marion.....	3
Tifton.....	15	Clarendon Hills.....	3	Markham.....	3
Toccoa.....	13	Clinton.....	4	Marseilles.....	4
Trion.....	5	Collinsville.....	16	Marshall.....	7
Vidalia.....	9	Creve Coeur.....	7	Masscourtab.....	10
Warner Robins.....	15	Crystal Lake.....	6	Mattouon.....	21
Washington.....	5	Deerfield.....	10	McLeansboro.....	25
Waycross.....	30	De Kalb.....	22	Melrose Park.....	3
Waynesboro.....	5	Dixon.....	13	Mendota.....	7
Winder.....	7	Dolton.....	13		

Table 26.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959.
 Cities With Population Under 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
ILLINOIS—Con.		ILLINOIS—Con.		INDIANA—Con.	
Metropolis.....	7	Villa Park.....	17	Linton.....	9
Midlothian.....	7	Virden.....	2	Locansport.....	30
Momence.....	2	Washington.....	6	Madison.....	14
Monmouth.....	11	Washington Park.....	14	Martinsville.....	10
Monticello.....	3	Waterloo.....	3	Mitchell.....	5
Morris.....	2	Watska.....	9	Monticello.....	7
Morrison.....	4	Westchester.....	12	Mount Vernon.....	5
Morton.....	3	West Chicago.....	10	Munster.....	5
Morton Grove.....	20	Western Springs.....	14	Nappanee.....	32
Mount Carmel.....	7	West Frankfort.....	7	New Castle.....	14
Mount Morris.....	3	Westmont.....	5	Noblesville.....	14
Mount Olive.....	3	Westville.....	22	North Manchester.....	8
Mount Prospect.....	17	Wheaton.....	2	North Vernon.....	2
Mount Vernon.....	16	White Hall.....	4	Oakland City.....	8
Mundelein.....	13	Wilmincton.....	6	Paoli.....	33
McPherson.....	6	Winnetka.....	26	Peru.....	33
Maperville.....	14	Wood River.....	11	Petersburg.....	4
Newton.....	3	Woodstock.....	3	Plainfield.....	8
Niles.....	24	Zeigler.....	3	Plymouth.....	8
Nokomis.....	3	Zion.....	11	Portland.....	10
Normal.....	11			Princeton.....	12
Norridge.....	8			Rensselaer.....	4
Northbrook.....	14			Rochester.....	4
North Chicago.....	16	INDIANA		Rushville.....	11
Northlake.....	10	Alexandria.....	9	Salom.....	5
North Riverside.....	8	Ankola.....	3	Scottsburg.....	9
O'Fallon.....	3	Attica.....	3	Seymour.....	13
Oglesby.....	4	Auburn.....	3	Shelbyville.....	21
Olney.....	7	Batesville.....	3	Speedway.....	9
Oregon.....	4	Bedford.....	12	Spillivan.....	5
Ottawa.....	19	Beech Grove.....	4	Tell City.....	8
Palatine.....	14	Bicknell.....	4	Tipton.....	6
Pana.....	5	Bluffton.....	10	Union City.....	19
Paris.....	10	Boonvil.....	8	Valparaiso.....	22
Paxton.....	4	Brazil.....	12	Vincennes.....	12
Peoria Heights.....	4	Bremen.....	4	Wabash.....	11
Peru.....	12	Brookville.....	3	Warsaw.....	14
Phoenix.....	1	Cambridge City.....	3	Washington.....	19
Pinkneyville.....	2	Charlestown.....	4	West Lafayette.....	4
Pittsfield.....	3	Chesterton.....	4	West Terre Haute.....	26
Pontiac.....	8	Clarksville.....	10	Whiting.....	11
Princeton.....	5	Clinton.....	7	Winchester.....	
Rantoul.....	14	Columbia City.....	32		
Riverdale.....	12	Columbus.....	27	IOWA	
River Forest.....	21	Connersville.....	3	Albia.....	5
River Grove.....	14	Corydon.....	3	Alcona.....	3
Riverside.....	7	Crawfordsville.....	23	Anamosa.....	3
Robbins.....	6	Crown Point.....	7	Atlantic.....	12
Robinson.....	7	Decatur.....	4	Audubon.....	3
Rockelle.....	2	Delphi.....	3	Belle Plaine.....	3
Rockdale Junction.....	2	Dunkirk.....	3	Bettendorf.....	11
Rock Falls.....	10	East Gary.....	8	Bloomfield.....	4
Rusoville.....	2	Edinburg.....	15	Boone.....	15
St. Charles.....	10	Elwood.....	1	Carroll.....	1
Salem.....	9	Fairmount.....	12	Cedar Falls.....	1
Sandwich.....	3	Frankfort.....	3	Centerville.....	3
Savanna.....	7	Garett.....	3	Chariton.....	13
Shelbyville.....	5	Gas City.....	3	Charles City.....	12
Silvis.....	5	Goshen.....	20	Cherokee.....	1
South Beloit.....	4	Greencastle.....	14	Charinda.....	3
South Holland.....	3	Greenfield.....	11	Chariton.....	11
Sparta.....	3	Greensburg.....	8	Clear Lake.....	3
Spring Valley.....	3	Greenwood.....	5	Cresson.....	3
Stanton.....	3	Griffith.....	9	Creston.....	4
Steger.....	3	Hartford City.....	9	Decorah.....	12
Sterling.....	15	Hichland.....	10	Denison.....	4
Stickney.....	7	Hobart.....	23	De Witt.....	4
Streator.....	16	Huntington.....	3	Eagle Grove.....	5
Sullivan.....	4	Jasonville.....	19	Eldora.....	3
Summit.....	10	Jasper.....	5	Emmetsburg.....	10
Sycamore.....	8	Jeffersonville.....	7	Estherville.....	10
Taylorville.....	4	Kendallville.....	5	Evansdale.....	3
Tuscola.....	6	Knox.....	7	Fairfield.....	3
Vandalia.....	15	La Porte.....	31	Forest City.....	3
Venice.....		Lawrenceburg.....	12		
		Lebanon.....			

Table 26.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959,
Cities With Population Under 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
IOWA—Continued		KANSAS—Con.		KENTUCKY—Continued	
Fort Madison.....	16	Fredonia.....	4	Lynch-Benham.....	16
Glenwood.....	3	Galena.....	3	Madisonville.....	18
Grinnell.....	7	Garden City.....	15	Mayfield.....	16
Hampton.....	5	Garnett.....	2	Maysville.....	11
Harlan.....	4	Girard.....	4	Middlesboro.....	13
Hawarden.....	3	Goodland.....	4	Monticello.....	3
Humboldt.....	4	Great Bend.....	20	Morhead.....	5
Independence.....	9	Hays.....	11	Morganfield.....	4
Indianola.....	5	Harrison.....	6	Mount Sterling.....	9
Iowa Falls.....	8	Hiawatha.....	4	Murray.....	11
Jefferson.....	5	Hoisington.....	5	Nicholasville.....	11
Keokuk.....	19	Holton.....	2	Paintsville.....	6
Knoxville.....	9	Horton.....	3	Paris.....	11
Le Mars.....	7	Hugoton.....	3	Park Hills.....	3
Manchester.....	4	Independence.....	12	Pikeville.....	2
Maquoketa.....	8	Iola.....	11	Pineville.....	5
Marion.....	6	Junction City.....	20	Princeton.....	12
Marshalltown.....	23	Kinerman.....	7	Providence.....	7
Missouri Valley.....	3	Larned.....	7	Richmond.....	16
Monticello.....	3	Leavenworth.....	19	Russellville.....	10
Mount Pleasant.....	3	Liberal.....	1	Shelbyville.....	8
Muscataine.....	22	Lyons.....	4	Somerset.....	12
Nevada.....	3	Manhattan.....	4	South Fort Mitchell.....	3
New Hampton.....	3	Marysville.....	5	Versailles.....	4
Newton.....	16	McPherson.....	14	Williamsburg.....	3
Oelwein.....	12	Neodesha.....	5	Winchester.....	10
Onawa.....	3	Newton.....	13		
Osage.....	4	Norton.....	3	LOUISIANA	
Osceola.....	3	Olathe.....	11	Abbeville.....	17
Oskaloosa.....	11	Osawatomie.....	15	Bastrop.....	16
Pella.....	4	Ottawa.....	6	Bossier.....	21
Perry.....	11	Paola.....	16	Bossier.....	21
Red Oak.....	8	Parsons.....	3	Bunkie.....	7
Rock Rapids.....	3	Phillipsburg.....	3	Church Point.....	7
Sac City.....	3	Pittsburg.....	24	Covington.....	3
Sheldon.....	4	Russell.....	9	Crowley.....	3
Shenandoah.....	7	Scott City.....	3	De Quincy.....	4
Spencer.....	10	Wellington.....	14	De Ridder.....	9
Storm Lake.....	7	Winfield.....	14	Donaldsonville.....	9
Tama.....	3			Eunice.....	16
Tipton.....	2	KENTUCKY		Ferriday.....	3
Vinton.....	4	Barbourville.....	6	Franklin.....	25
Waukon.....	4	Bardston.....	9	Golden Meadow.....	2
Waverly.....	7	Bellevue.....	6	Harahan.....	14
Webster City.....	6	Berea.....	2	Haynesville.....	6
West Des Moines.....	13	Bowling Green.....	4	Homer.....	6
Winterset.....	4	Carrollton.....	4	Houma.....	31
KANSAS		Central City.....	3	Jackson.....	1
Abilene.....	9	Corbin.....	12	Jeanerette.....	3
Anthony.....	4	Cumberland.....	6	Jennings.....	9
Arkansas City.....	20	Cynthiana.....	9	Jonesboro.....	7
Atchison.....	15	Danville.....	15	Kaplan.....	9
Augusta.....	9	Dayton.....	6	Kenner.....	11
Baxter Springs.....	6	Earlinton.....	4	Leesville.....	6
Belleville.....	4	Elizabethtown.....	12	Mansfield.....	8
Beloit.....	5	Elsmere.....	4	Marksville.....	4
Caney.....	4	Erlanger.....	4	Merrysville.....	14
Chanute.....	12	Franklin.....	4	Morgan City.....	16
Cherryvale.....	4	Frankfort.....	13	Natchitoches.....	13
Clay Center.....	5	Fulton.....	7	New Iberia.....	23
Coffeyville.....	24	Georgetown.....	5	New Roads.....	3
Colby.....	3	Glasgow.....	13	Oakdale.....	6
Columbus.....	3	Greenville.....	6	Pineville.....	7
Concordia.....	9	Harlan.....	10	Plaquemine.....	12
Council Grove.....	3	Harrodsburg.....	8	Port Allen.....	2
Dodge City.....	17	Hazard.....	10	Rayne.....	14
Douglas.....	1	Henderson.....	30	Ruston.....	14
El Dorado.....	13	Hopkinsville.....	36	St. Martinville.....	7
Ellinwood.....	4	Irvine.....	4	Slidell.....	7
Ellis.....	3	Jenkins.....	3	Sulphur.....	8
Emporia.....	18	Lebanon.....	6	Tallulah.....	21
Eureka.....	7	Ludlow.....	7	Thibodaux.....	21
Fort Scott.....	14			Ville Platte.....	12
				Vinton.....	3

Table 26.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959, Cities With Population Under 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
LOUISIANA—Continued		MASSACHUSETTS		MASSACHUSETTS—Continued	
West Monroe	24	Abington	10	Ware	8
Winfield	12	Adams	12	Wareham	15
Winnboro	5	Amesbury	13	Webster	19
MAINE		Amherst	10	Wellesley	34
Augusta	28	Andover	26	Westfield	40
Bar Harbor	15	Athol	17	Weston	9
Bath	4	Auburn	12	West Springfield	47
Belfast	12	Ayer	7	Whitman	10
Biddisford	7	Barnstable	22	Williamstown	9
Brewer	10	Blackstone	22	Winchendon	9
Brunswick	15	Bridgewater	9	Winchester	37
Calais	1	Clinton	17	Wintthrop	32
Camden	10	Col. Asst.	12	MICHIGAN	
Caribou	10	C. Accord	12	Adrian	31
Dexter	10	Danvers	15	Albion	14
Dover-Foxcroft	3	Dartmouth	11	Algonac	4
Eastport	3	Deedham	27	Allegan	5
Ellsworth	4	Dracut	4	Alma	19
Falmouth	12	Dudley	16	Alpena	4
Farmington	12	Easthampton	10	Belding	19
Fort Fairfield	5	Fairhaven	12	Berkley	4
Fort Kent	12	Falmouth	9	Bessemer	8
Gardiner	10	Foxboro	10	Big Rapids	12
Hallowell	10	Franklin	23	Bloomfield Hills	3
Houlton	14	Gardner	23	Boyer City	9
Kittery	3	Great Barrington	3	Buchanan	14
Lincoln	3	Greenfield	30	Cadillac	2
Livermore Falls	13	Hingham	5	Caro	2
Madawaska	3	Hopedale	14	Caspian	15
Madison	2	Kudson	28	Center Line	4
Mexico	6	Hull	13	Charlevoix	8
Millisocket	4	Ipswich	5	Charlotte	6
Norway	1	Lee	31	Cheboygan	4
Old Orchard Beach	5	Lexington	18	Chelsea	15
Old Town	5	Longmeadow	15	Clawson	14
Orono	3	Ludlow	7	Coldwater	3
Pittsfield	10	Mansfield	23	Crystal Falls	9
Presque Isle	12	Marblehead	23	Dowagiac	4
Rockland	13	Marlboro	13	Durand	4
Rumford	10	Maynard	16	East Grand Rapids	11
Saco	15	Middleboro	21	Eaton Rapids	5
Sanford	7	Milford	21	Ecorse	44
Skowhegan	2	Millbury	5	Escanaba	21
Van Buren	20	Milton	9	Farmington	15
Waterville	15	Montague	9	Fenton	7
Westbrook	1	Nantucket	2	Flat Rock	1
Winslow	1	Needham	17	Fremont	2
MARYLAND		Newburyport	31	Gastra	6
Aberdeen	20	North Adams	15	Gladstone	18
Bel Air	4	North Andover	29	Grand Haven	5
Bladensburg	1	North Attleboro	10	Grand Lodge	8
Brentwood	3	Northbridge	2	Greenville	19
Brunswick	15	North Brookfield	34	Grosse Pointe	3
Cambridge	3	Norwood	6	Grosse Pointe	3
Capital Heights	2	Orange	7	Farris	32
Chestertown	8	Oxford	7	Grosse Pointe Park	3
Crisfield	13	Palmer	24	Grosse Pointe Woods	32
Easton	3	Plymouth	6	Hancock	2
Elkton	34	Provincetown	20	Harbor Beach	30
Frederick	12	Randolph	29	Harper Woods	10
Greenbelt	12	Reading	13	Hastings	9
Havre de Grace	12	Rockland	6	Hillsdale	5
Hyattsville	9	Rockport	13	Hobbs	5
Laurel	9	Salem	23	Houghton	3
Mount Rainier	7	Sharon	20	Howell	10
Pocomoke City	1	Somerset	20	Hudson	12
Riverdale	39	Southbridge	15	Huntington Woods	6
Salisbury	19	South Hadley	3	Ionia	10
Takoma Park	3	Spencer	28	Iron Mountain	3
Westernport	3	Stoneham	16	Iron River	17
Westminster	7	Stoughton	27	Ironwood	17
		Swampscott	6	Ishpeming	17
		Uxbridge	34		
		Wakefield	19		
		Walpole			

Table 26.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959, Cities With Population Under 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
MICHIGAN—Con.		MINNESOTA—Con.		MISSISSIPPI	
Kingsford.....	6	Brooklyn Center.....	8	Aberdeen.....	9
L'Anse.....	3	Cambridge.....	12	Bay St. Louis.....	15
Lapeer.....	8	Chisholm.....	14	Boonerville.....	12
Laurium.....	5	Cloquet.....	12	Brookhaven.....	12
Ludington.....	12	Columbia Heights.....	11	Canton.....	12
Madison Heights.....	24	Crookston.....	12	Charleston.....	4
Manistee.....	9	Crosby.....	4	Clarksdale.....	12
Manistiquet.....	3	Crystal.....	13	Cleveland.....	12
Marine City.....	4	Delano.....	2	Columbin.....	6
Marquette.....	20	Detroit Lakes.....	2	Columbus.....	36
Marshall.....	11	East Grand Forks.....	9	Corinth.....	15
Marysville.....	7	Edina.....	23	Crystal Springs.....	4
Mason.....	4	Ely.....	10	Ellisville.....	1
Melvindale.....	24	Eveleth.....	8	Forest.....	3
Menominee.....	14	Freromont.....	17	Greenwood.....	26
Michigan Center.....	1	Faribault.....	13	Hazlehurst.....	4
Milan.....	4	Fergus Falls.....	12	Holly Springs.....	2
Mount Morris.....	3	Fridley.....	6	Indianola.....	2
Mount Pleasant.....	14	Glencoe.....	4	Kosciusko.....	2
Munising.....	5	Glenwood.....	2	Leland.....	2
Muskegon Heights.....	31	Golden Valley.....	12	Lexington.....	4
Negaunee.....	13	Grand Rapids.....	4	Long Beach.....	4
Newberry.....	12	Granite Falls.....	3	McComb.....	16
Niles.....	28	Hastings.....	7	Most Point.....	1
Northville.....	7	Hibbing.....	17	New Albany.....	6
Norway.....	4	Hopkins.....	13	Newton.....	3
Otsego.....	5	Hutchinson.....	5	Ocean Springs.....	4
Owosso.....	29	International Falls.....	9	Oxford.....	6
Oxford.....	4	Jackson.....	9	Pascagoula.....	24
Petoskey.....	9	Lake City.....	4	Pass Christian.....	3
Plainwell.....	5	Le Sueur.....	3	Picayune.....	3
Pleasant Ridge.....	8	Litchfield.....	4	Pert Gibson.....	2
Plymouth.....	15	Little Falls.....	4	Tupelo.....	13
Portland.....	4	Luverne.....	4	Water Valley.....	3
Redford Township.....	37	Maakato.....	2	Waynesboro.....	10
Richmond.....	3	Marshall.....	7	West Point.....	4
River Rouge.....	42	Montevideo.....	7	Winona.....	4
Rochester.....	8	Moorhead.....	12	Yazoo City.....	21
Rockers City.....	4	Morris.....	2		
Romeo.....	7	Nashwauk.....	3	MISSOURI	
St. Clair.....	4	New Ulm.....	15	Aurora.....	4
St. Ignace.....	3	Northfield.....	4	Berkeley.....	15
St. Johns.....	8	North Mankato.....	5	Bethany.....	3
St. Joseph.....	21	North St. Paul.....	6	Bolivar.....	4
St. Louis.....	5	Ortonville.....	4	Boonville.....	16
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	Owangoona.....	12	Brentwood.....	13
Scottville.....	2	Park Rapids.....	4	Brookfield.....	3
South Haven.....	11	Pipestone.....	4	Burles.....	4
South Lyon.....	3	Prector.....	3	California.....	12
Stambaugh.....	3	Red Wing.....	16	Cameron.....	5
Sturgis.....	15	Redwood Falls.....	4	Cape Girardeau.....	27
Summit Township.....	4	Robbinsdale.....	15	Carrollton.....	3
Tecumseh.....	9	Roseville.....	1	Carthage.....	18
Three Rivers.....	12	St. James.....	5	Charleston.....	6
Traverse City.....	18	St. Peter.....	8	Chillicothe.....	11
Trenton.....	30	Sauk Centre.....	2	Clayton.....	35
Vassar.....	4	Sauk Rapids.....	3	Clinton.....	6
Wakeland.....	4	Shakopee.....	3	Cresskill City.....	4
Wayne.....	17	Sleepy Eye.....	2	De Soto.....	5
Wyoming.....	17	South St. Paul.....	23	Dexter.....	6
Ypsilanti.....	37	Springfield.....	3	East Prairie.....	6
Zeeland.....	4	Staples.....	4	Eldon.....	5
		Stillwater.....	6	Excelsior Springs.....	5
		Thief River Falls.....	12	Farmington.....	4
		Tracy.....	3	Fayette.....	5
		Two Harbors.....	8	Ferguson.....	13
		Virginia.....	22	Festus.....	4
		Wadena.....	4	Flat River.....	6
		Waseca.....	6	Florissant.....	23
		West St. Paul.....	9	Fredricktown.....	3
		White Bear Lake.....	5	Fulton.....	12
		Willmar.....	15	Glendale.....	8
		Windom.....	4	Humbolt.....	25
		Worthington.....	12	Harrisonville.....	2
MINNESOTA					
Albert Lea.....	19				
Alexandria.....	6				
Anoka.....	15				
Bayport.....	3				
Bemidji.....	12				
Benson.....	6				
Bloomington.....	24				
Blue Earth.....	4				
Brainerd.....	17				
Breckenridge.....	4				

Table 26.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959, Cities With Population Under 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
MISSOURI—Con.		NEBRASKA		NEW JERSEY—Continued	
Hermann.....	1	Allamore.....	12	Bergenfield.....	27
Higginsville.....	1	Auburn.....	3	Bernardsville.....	7
Hillsdale.....	1	Aurora.....	3	Beverly.....	5
Jackson.....	5	Beatrice.....	17	Boxford.....	14
Jennings.....	23	Bellevue.....	7	Boonton.....	15
Kennett.....	9	Blair.....	4	Bordentown.....	17
Kirkville.....	15	Broken Bow.....	3	Bound Brook.....	17
Ladue.....	18	Chadron.....	7	Bradley Beach.....	14
Lamar.....	3	Columbus.....	16	Bridgeton.....	31
Lebanon.....	14	Cozad.....	6	Brigantiae.....	8
Lees Summit.....	7	Crawford.....	2	Burlington.....	31
Liberty.....	8	Crete.....	5	Butler.....	7
Louisiana.....	9	Fairbury.....	7	Caldwell.....	19
Malden.....	6	Falls City.....	9	Cape May.....	12
Maplewood.....	26	Fremont.....	19	Carlstadt.....	16
Marceline.....	4	Gering.....	6	Carters.....	42
Marshall.....	10	Gothenburg.....	2	Chatham.....	17
Maryville.....	10	Holdrege.....	5	Clayton.....	4
McLeo.....	16	Kearney.....	17	Clementon.....	3
Moberly.....	15	Lexington.....	7	Cliffside Park.....	28
Monett.....	7	McCook.....	12	Closter.....	11
Neosho.....	7	Nebraska City.....	7	Collingswood.....	21
Newada.....	10	Neola.....	15	Cranford Township.....	38
New Madrid.....	3	North Platte.....	21	Cresskill.....	10
North Kansas City.....	20	Ogallala.....	7	Deal.....	14
Overland.....	19	O'Neill.....	7	Dover.....	15
Pagedale.....	4	Plattsmouth.....	6	Dumont.....	23
Perryville.....	4	Schuyler.....	4	Dunellen.....	11
Pine Lawn.....	5	Scottsbluff.....	18	East Newark.....	7
Poplar Bluff.....	3	Seward.....	6	East Paterson.....	24
Potosi.....	8	Sidney.....	14	East Rutherford.....	20
Richmond.....	5	Valentine.....	4	Eatonwton.....	9
Richmond Heights.....	19	Wahoo.....	3	Edgewater.....	18
Rock Hill.....	6	Wayne.....	4	Edison.....	35
Rolla.....	12	York.....	6	Egg Harbor City.....	5
St. Ann.....	4			Fair Haven.....	8
St. Charles.....	17	NEVADA		Fairview.....	20
St. Genevieve.....	4	Boulder City.....	11	Fanwood.....	15
Salem.....	5	Carson City.....	11	Flemington.....	2
Shrewsbury.....	5	Elko.....	13	Florence Township.....	13
Sikeston.....	12	Henderson.....	13	Fort Lee.....	39
Slater.....	3	North Las Vegas.....	18	Franklin.....	3
Union.....	4	Sparks.....	19	Freehold.....	13
Valley Park.....	2	Winnemucca.....	9	Garwood.....	10
Vandalia.....	2			Glassboro.....	11
Warrensburg.....	6	NEW HAMPSHIRE		Glen Ridge.....	21
Washington.....	6	Berlin.....	32	Glen Rock.....	12
Webb City.....	14	Claremont.....	16	Gloucester City.....	12
Wellston.....	18	Derry.....	5	Greenwich Town- ship.....	10
West Plains.....	9	Dover.....	28	Guttenberg.....	13
MONTANA		Durham.....	2	Hackettstown.....	5
Anaconda.....	12	Exeter.....	10	Haddonfield.....	24
Bazeman.....	13	Franklin.....	6	Haddon Heights.....	12
Cut Bank.....	5	Hanover.....	5	Haddon Township.....	16
Deer Lodge.....	4	Keene.....	20	Haledon.....	5
Dillon.....	5	Laconia.....	28	Harrison.....	54
Fort Peck.....	8	Lebanon.....	8	Hasbrouck Heights.....	18
Glasgow.....	12	Littleton.....	6	Hawthorne.....	20
Greenville.....	12	Millford.....	4	Highland Park.....	18
Hamilton.....	3	Newport.....	5	Highlands.....	6
Havre.....	11	Peterborough.....	2	Hightstown.....	3
Helena.....	22	Portsmouth.....	38	Hillsdale.....	11
Kalispell.....	14	Rochester.....	17	Hillside Township.....	58
Laurel.....	4	Somersworth.....	11	Keansburg.....	14
Lewistown.....	10			Kenilworth.....	13
Livingston.....	12	NEW JERSEY		Keypoint.....	10
Miles City.....	13	Asbury Park.....	42	Lakewood.....	26
Red Lodge.....	2	Atlantic Highlands.....	7	Lambertville.....	5
Shelby.....	8	Audubon.....	13	Leonia.....	16
Sidney.....	5	Barrington.....	8	Lincoln Park.....	5
Whitefish.....	4	Belmar.....	17	Lindenwald.....	2
Wolf Point.....	6			Little Ferry.....	10

Table 26.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959, Cities With Population Under 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
NEW JERSEY—Continued		NEW JERSEY—Continued		NEW YORK—Con.	
Little Silver.....	7	Sarreville.....	27	Baldwinsville.....	4
Livingston.....	33	Scotch Plains.....	20	Ballston Spa.....	4
Lodi.....	34	Sea Isle City.....	5	Batavia.....	31
Lever Penns Neck Township.....	14	Secaucus.....	26	Bath.....	13
Lyndhurst Township.....	31	Somerville.....	22	Beacon.....	27
Madison.....	24	South Amboy.....	18	Bellerose.....	5
Manasquan.....	12	South Bound Brook.....	15	Branciff Manor.....	12
Manville.....	14	South Orange.....	40	Brookport.....	5
Margate City.....	17	South Plainfield.....	21	Bronxville.....	23
Matawan.....	6	South River.....	30	Canajoharie.....	4
Maywood.....	6	Springfield.....	26	Canandaigua.....	17
Merchantville.....	11	Summit.....	40	Canastota.....	4
Metuchen.....	12	Tenafly.....	28	Canter.....	4
Middlesex.....	14	Towaco.....	11	Carthage.....	4
Midland Park.....	8	Union Beach.....	8	Catskill.....	4
Millburn Township.....	42	Upper Penns Neck Township.....	19	Cayuga Heights.....	1
Milltown.....	6	Ventnor City.....	26	Clarkstown.....	21
Millville.....	21	Verona.....	33	Cobleskill.....	2
Monroe Township.....	8	Vineland.....	24	Cohoes.....	2
Morris Plains.....	5	Waldwick.....	3	Cooperstown.....	2
Morristown.....	35	Wallington.....	14	Cornuth.....	2
Mount Ephraim.....	7	Wanaque.....	3	Cortland.....	2
Mount Holly.....	14	Washington.....	5	Coxsackie.....	2
Neptune City.....	7	Washington Township.....	5	Cotton-on-Hudson.....	2
Neptune Township.....	27	West Caldwell.....	47	Dansville.....	20
New Milford.....	20	West Deptford.....	13	Depew.....	15
New Providence.....	13	Westfield.....	45	Debtts Ferry.....	17
Newton.....	9	West Loac Branch.....	7	Dolgeville.....	3
North Arlington.....	24	West Paterson.....	6	Dunkirk.....	17
North Caldwell.....	7	Westville.....	6	East Aurora.....	11
Northfield.....	5	Westwood.....	15	Eastchester Town.....	4
North Haledon.....	6	Wharton.....	15	East Rochester.....	7
North Plainfield.....	24	Wildwood.....	23	East Syracuse.....	13
North Wildwood.....	6	Woodbury.....	22	Elmira.....	13
Oaklyn.....	6	Woodbridge.....	23	Elmira Heights.....	4
Ocean City.....	38	Wood Ridge.....	14	Elmira Town.....	9
Ocean Grove.....	15	Woodstown.....	8	Empsford.....	4
Oceanport.....	8	Wyckoff.....	11	Endicott.....	2
Oradell.....	10			Evans.....	13
Palisades Interstate Park.....	26	NEW MEXICO		Fairport.....	1
Palisades Park.....	16	Alamogordo.....	25	Falconer.....	1
Palmira.....	11	Artesia.....	15	Fayetteville.....	1
Paramus.....	41	Bellevue.....	12	Floral Park.....	34
Park Ridge.....	8	Belen.....	12	Fort Edward.....	4
Paulsboro.....	12	Clovis.....	12	Fort Plain.....	2
Penns Grove.....	10	Deming.....	12	Frankfort.....	3
Phillipsburg.....	27	Farmington.....	17	Gadonia.....	2
Piscataway Township.....	19	Gallup.....	31	Fulton.....	22
Pitman.....	12	Hobbs.....	27	Garden City.....	2
Pleasantville.....	19	Las Cruces.....	25	Geneva.....	2
Point Pleasant.....	13	Las Vegas City.....	12	Glen Cove.....	2
Pompton Lakes.....	12	Las Vegas Town.....	7	Glens Falls.....	2
Princeton.....	24	Lordsburg.....	6	Gloversville.....	2
Prospect Park.....	3	Los Alamos.....	21	Goshen.....	2
Ramsey.....	13	Lovington.....	15	Gouverneur.....	2
Raritan.....	10	Portales.....	8	Gowanda.....	2
Red Bank.....	31	Raton.....	6	Granville.....	2
Ridgefield Park.....	25	Silver City.....	11	Green Island.....	2
Ridgefield Park.....	21	Socorro.....	5	Greenport.....	6
River Edge.....	15	Truth or Consequences.....	5	Hamburg.....	13
Riverside.....	9	Tucuman.....	12	Hamilton.....	13
Riverton.....	4			Harrison.....	11
Rockaway.....	5	NEW YORK		Hastings-on-Hudson.....	11
Roselle.....	33	Albion.....	7	Haverstraw.....	11
Roselle Park.....	19	Amityville.....	18	Haverstraw Town.....	5
Ramson.....	11	Ardley.....	11	Herkimer.....	15
Runnemede.....	7	Asharoken Village.....	4	Highland.....	3
Rutherford.....	30	Attica.....	2	Highland Falls.....	3
Salem.....	14	Babylon.....	19	Homer.....	3
				Hoosick Falls.....	3
				Hornell.....	23
				Horseheads.....	6

**Table 26.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959.
Cities With Population Under 25,000—Continued**

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
NEW YORK—Con.		NEW YORK—Con.		NORTH CAROLINA	
				Continued	
Hudson.....	21	Scarsdale.....	36	Monroe.....	20
Hudson Falls.....	10	Scotta.....	12	Mooresville.....	12
Huntington Town.....	134	Seneca Falls.....	13	Morehead City.....	12
Ilion.....	13	Sherill.....	1	Morganton.....	15
Irvinton.....	13	Sidney.....	3	Mount Airy.....	17
Johnson City.....	29	Silver Creek.....	5	Mount Olive.....	5
Johnstown.....	17	Sloan.....	6	New Bern.....	35
Kenmore.....	29	Smithtown.....	51	Newton.....	12
Lake Placid.....	10	Solvay.....	13	North Wilkesboro.....	13
Lakewood.....	2	Southampton.....	10	Oxford.....	15
Lancaster Town.....	15	South Glens Falls.....	2	Plymouth.....	5
Lancaster Village.....	11	Spring Valley.....	16	Reidsville.....	25
Larchmont.....	24	Springville.....	3	Roanoke Rapids.....	21
Le Roy.....	5	Suffern.....	11	Rockingham.....	15
Liberty.....	10	Tarrytown.....	23	Rockyboro.....	9
Lindenhurst.....	21	Ticonderoga.....	5	Rutherfordton.....	6
Little Falls.....	14	Tonawanda.....	30	Salisbury.....	28
Liverpool.....	3	Tuckahoe.....	20	Sanford.....	17
Lowville.....	3	Tupper Lake.....	9	Scotland Neck.....	4
Lynbrook.....	50	Tuxedo Park.....	12	Selma.....	15
Lyons.....	7	Upper Nyack.....	12	Shelby.....	15
Malone.....	15	Walden.....	5	Siler City.....	5
Malverne.....	20	Walton.....	7	Smithfield.....	15
Mamaroneck.....	35	Wappingers Falls.....	6	Southern Pines.....	10
Mamaroneck Town.....	28	Warsaw.....	3	Spencer.....	3
Mussera.....	25	Watervliet.....	5	Spindale.....	3
Mechanicville.....	12	Waterloo.....	3	Stablesville.....	42
Medina.....	8	Watervliet.....	24	Starrboro.....	15
Middletown.....	38	Watkins Glen.....	4	Thomasville.....	27
Minhawk.....	3	Wayne.....	10	Valdese.....	17
Monticello.....	13	Wellsville.....	9	Wadesboro.....	7
Mount Kisco.....	19	Westfield.....	1	Wake Forest.....	5
Mount Morris.....	3	Whitehall.....	3	Washington.....	20
Newark.....	15	Whitesboro.....	12	Whiteville.....	10
New Castle Town.....	20	Yorkville.....	1		
New York Mills.....	1			NORTH DAKOTA	
North Castle.....	17	NORTH CAROLINA		Bismarck.....	29
North Pelham.....	16	Ahoskie.....	6	Devils Lake.....	8
Northport.....	10	Albemarle.....	22	Dickinson.....	15
North Syracuse.....	4	Asheboro.....	21	Grafton.....	5
North Tarrytown.....	15	Beaufort.....	4	James town.....	16
Norwich.....	22	Belhaven.....	3	Mandan.....	12
Nunda Town.....	2	Belmont.....	12	Rugby.....	4
Nyack.....	15	Boone.....	3	Valley City.....	9
Ossensburg.....	21	Brevard.....	5	Wahpeton.....	5
Olean.....	37	Canton.....	9	Williston.....	13
Oneida.....	20	Chapel Hill.....	22		
Oneonta.....	18	Cherryville.....	6	OHIO	
Ossining.....	36	Clinton.....	14	Ada.....	2
Oswego.....	31	Concord.....	31	Amberley.....	11
Owego.....	14	Draper.....	5	Amherst.....	5
Painted Post.....	3	Dunn.....	14	Ashland.....	15
Palisades Interstate Park.....	51	Elenton.....	7	Athens.....	12
Palmira.....	4	Elizabeth City.....	22	Avon.....	1
Patcoque.....	20	Elkin.....	7	Avon Lake.....	10
Peekskill.....	34	Farmville.....	7	Barnesville.....	5
Pelham Manor.....	24	Forest City.....	13	Bay Village.....	10
Penn Yan.....	11	Graham.....	9	Bedford.....	17
Perry.....	5	Greenville.....	35	Bellaire.....	14
Plattsburgh.....	29	Hamlet.....	8	Bellefontaine.....	14
Pleasantville.....	16	Henderson.....	27	Bellevue.....	11
Port Chester.....	57	Hendersonville.....	16	Beipre.....	4
Port Henry.....	2	Hickory.....	41	Berea.....	19
Port Jervis.....	15	Jacksonville.....	22	Bexley.....	13
Potsdam.....	12	Kings Mountain.....	12	Bowling Green.....	18
Rensselaer.....	21	Kinston.....	38	Brecksville.....	8
Riverhead Town.....	24	Laurinburg.....	16	Bridgeport.....	8
Rye.....	43	Leaksville.....	6	Brooklyn.....	13
Sag Harbor.....	3	Lenoir.....	23	Brook Park.....	16
St. Johnsville.....	3	Lexington.....	27	Bryan.....	10
Salamanca.....	13	Lincolnton.....	10	Bucyrus.....	16
Saranac Lake.....	11	Louisburg.....	5	Cadiz.....	2
Saratoga Springs.....	41	Lumberton.....	25		
Saugerties.....	7	Marion.....	10		

Table 26.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959.
Cities With Population Under 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
OHIO—Continued		OHIO—Continued		OHIO—Continued	
Cambridge.....	19	Napoleon.....	9	Nena.....	21
Campbell.....	20	Nelsonville.....	4	Yellow Springs.....	4
Carey.....	5	New Boston.....	9	OKLAHOMA	
Carrollton.....	4	Newburgh Heights.....	7	Ada.....	21
Celina.....	9	Newcomerstown.....	4	Altus.....	21
Chagrin Falls.....	6	New Lexington.....	4	Alva.....	5
Cheviot.....	2	New Philadelphia.....	16	Anadarko.....	10
Circleville.....	11	Newton Falls.....	6	Ardmore.....	50
Clyde.....	3	Niles.....	21	Atoka.....	4
Columbiana.....	33	North Baltimore.....	9	Bethany.....	12
Conneaut.....	15	North Canton.....	7	Blackwell.....	14
Coshocton.....	15	North College Hill.....	3	Bristow.....	4
Crestline.....	13	North Olmsted.....	13	Broken Arrow.....	6
Crooksville.....	2	North Royalton.....	9	Chandler.....	4
Deer Park.....	2	Norwalk.....	13	Checotah.....	2
Defiance.....	18	Oakwood.....	35	Cherokee.....	3
Delaware.....	13	Oberlin.....	7	Chickasha.....	19
Delphos.....	7	Orville.....	3	Claremore.....	10
Dennison.....	5	Ottawa.....	7	Cleveland.....	5
Dover.....	15	Oxford.....	19	Clinton.....	12
Eastlake.....	12	Palmsville.....	13	Cordell.....	3
East Palestine.....	3	Parma Heights.....	9	Cushing.....	12
Eaton.....	6	Perryburg.....	19	Del City.....	12
Elmwood Place.....	27	Piqua.....	4	Dewey.....	3
Fairborn.....	5	Pomeroy.....	4	Drumright.....	23
Fairport Harbor.....	17	Port Clinton.....	8	Duncan.....	13
Fairview Park.....	23	Ravenna.....	15	Durant.....	11
Fostoria.....	2	Reading.....	4	Edmond.....	15
Franklin.....	21	Rittman.....	18	El Reno.....	3
Fremont.....	14	Rocky River.....	17	Enfata.....	3
Galion.....	9	Rossford.....	3	Frederick.....	8
Gallipolis.....	6	St. Bernard.....	8	Guthrie.....	13
Geneva.....	15	St. Charlesville.....	15	Guymon.....	4
Girard.....	3	St. Marys.....	3	Healdton.....	10
Glouster.....	7	Salem.....	2	Henryetta.....	4
Golf Manor.....	17	Sebring.....	10	Hobart.....	5
Grandview Heights.....	17	Shadyside.....	17	Holdenville.....	4
Greenfield.....	4	Shelby.....	10	Holls.....	3
Greenville.....	10	Sidner.....	8	Hominy.....	4
Hicksville.....	3	Silverton.....	10	Hugo.....	4
Hillsboro.....	9	Solon.....	12	Idabel.....	3
Hubbard.....	10	Strongsville.....	17	Kingfisher.....	5
Haron.....	7	Struthers.....	4	Lindsay.....	4
Independence.....	2	Tallmadge.....	23	Madill.....	5
Indian Hill.....	12	Tiffin.....	4	Mangum.....	5
Ironton.....	23	Tipp City.....	12	Marlow.....	5
Jackson.....	11	Toronto.....	7	McAlester.....	19
Kent.....	8	Troy.....	2	Miami.....	5
Lakeville Village.....	12	Uhrichsville.....	6	Nichols Hills.....	5
Lebanon.....	3	Union City.....	26	Nowata.....	2
Leetonia.....	5	University Heights.....	6	Okemah.....	15
Lincoln Heights.....	4	Upper Sandusky.....	13	Okmulgee.....	11
Lisbon.....	12	Urbana.....	14	Pawhuska.....	4
Lockland.....	2	Van Wert.....	8	Pawnee.....	2
Locust.....	2	Wadsworth.....	10	Perry.....	2
London.....	9	Wapakoneta.....	3	Prior Creek.....	12
Loudonville.....	2	Warrensburg.....	12	Purcell.....	5
Louisville.....	5	Heights.....	2	Sallisaw.....	4
Lyndhurst.....	10	Washington Court House.....	3	Sand Springs.....	11
Mariemont.....	10	Wauseon.....	7	Sapulpa.....	14
Marietta.....	17	Weillington.....	7	Sayre.....	2
Martins Ferry.....	15	Wellsville.....	7	Seminole.....	12
Marysville.....	15	West Carrollton.....	6	Sulphur.....	10
Maumee.....	13	Westerville.....	8	Tahlequah.....	5
Mayfield Heights.....	12	Westlake.....	15	Tonkawa.....	10
Medina.....	14	Whitehall.....	14	Vinita.....	5
Miamisburg.....	11	Wickliffe.....	7	Wagoner.....	5
Middleport.....	4	Willard.....	17	Walters.....	3
Millersburg.....	4	Willoughby.....	14	Watonga.....	3
Minerva.....	3	Willowick.....	13	Weatherford.....	3
Mingo Junction.....	8	Willington.....	18	Wewoka.....	9
Montpelier.....	3	Windham.....	11	Woodward.....	5
Mount Healthy.....	4	Wooster.....	11		
Mount Vernon.....	18	Wyoming.....			

Table 26.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1979, Cities With Population Under 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
OREGON		PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		PENNSYLVANIA—Continued	
Albany.....	21	Berwick.....	10	Edwardsville.....	10
Asbland.....	12	Bethel.....	17	Elizabethtown.....	2
Astoria.....	21	Birdsboro.....	4	Elkwood City.....	15
Baker.....	12	Blairsville.....	6	Emmatus.....	7
Beaverton.....	5	Blakely.....	4	Emporium.....	2
Bend.....	18	Bloomsburg.....	6	Essex.....	5
Burns.....	4	Boyetown.....	4	Ephrata.....	9
Coos Bay.....	13	Brackenridge.....	3	Etna.....	10
Coquille.....	5	Bradford.....	23	Exeter.....	3
Corvallis.....	26	Bradford.....	4	Farrell.....	24
Cottage Grove.....	6	Brentwood.....	15	Ford City.....	5
Dallas.....	6	Bridgeport.....	6	Forest City.....	2
Estacada.....	1	Bridgeville.....	7	Forest Hills.....	10
Forest Grove.....	8	Bristol.....	15	Forty Fort.....	5
Grants Pass.....	16	Brookway.....	2	Fountain Hill.....	5
Gresham.....	5	Brookville.....	12	Franklin.....	16
Hermiston.....	4	Brownsville.....	8	Freedom.....	3
Hillsboro.....	8	Burnham.....	8	Freeport.....	2
Hood River.....	6	Butler.....	39	Gallitzin.....	1
Klamath Falls.....	35	California.....	3	Gettysburg.....	7
La Grande.....	11	Camp Hill.....	5	Girardville.....	2
Lakeview.....	4	Canonsburg.....	13	Glassport.....	9
Lebanon.....	13	Carbondale.....	15	Glenolden.....	4
McMinnville.....	8	Carlisle.....	19	Greencastle.....	2
Medford.....	40	Carnegie.....	15	Greensburg.....	23
Mill City.....	1	Castle Shannon.....	8	Green Tree.....	7
Milwaukie.....	3	Catasauqua.....	2	Greenville.....	19
Newberg.....	8	Chambersburg.....	13	Grove City.....	8
Newport.....	4	Charleroi.....	19	Hamburg.....	4
North Bend.....	11	Clatsop.....	27	Hanover.....	12
Nyssa.....	4	Clarion.....	4	Hanover Township.....	20
Ontario.....	7	Clarks Summit.....	2	Harrison Township.....	12
Oregon City.....	15	Clearfield.....	6	Hellertown.....	17
Oswego.....	6	Clifton Heights.....	8	Holidaysburg.....	8
Pendleton.....	12	Clymer.....	2	Hometown.....	24
Prineville.....	7	Coaldale.....	2	Honesdale.....	5
Redmond.....	5	Coatesville.....	23	Hummelstown.....	1
Riddle.....	1	Collingdale.....	6	Huntingdon.....	8
Roseburg.....	20	Columbia.....	9	Indiana.....	13
St. Helens.....	6	Conestoga.....	18	Ingram.....	4
Seaside.....	10	Conshohocken.....	10	Irwinsburg.....	5
Silverton.....	4	Coplay.....	2	Jenkintown.....	18
Springfield.....	20	Coraopolis.....	20	Jersey.....	2
Sweet Home.....	6	Corry.....	10	Jersey Shore.....	4
The Dalles.....	20	Coudersport.....	2	Jim Thorpe.....	4
Tillamook.....	6	Crafton.....	11	Johnsonburg.....	4
West Linn.....	3	Cresson.....	2	Kane.....	4
PENNSYLVANIA		Cresson.....	1	Kenhorst.....	2
Aldan.....	3	Curwensville.....	3	Kennett Square.....	2
Ambler.....	7	Dallastown.....	5	Kingston.....	18
Ambridge.....	11	Danville.....	6	Kittanning.....	9
Annville.....	3	Darby.....	19	Kutztown.....	3
Apollo.....	2	Darry.....	3	Lansdale.....	14
Archibald.....	4	Dickson City.....	3	Lansdowne.....	18
Arnold.....	11	Donora.....	14	Lansford.....	4
Asbland.....	11	Downingtown.....	13	Larksville.....	4
Aspinwall.....	3	Doylestown.....	6	Latrobe.....	16
Athens.....	6	Dravosburg.....	9	Laureldale.....	2
Avalon.....	10	Du Bois.....	15	Leechburg.....	2
Avoca.....	2	Dunmore.....	16	Leetsdale.....	4
Baden.....	4	Duquesne.....	24	Lehighton.....	5
Baldwin Borough.....	18	Duryea.....	3	Lemoyne.....	4
Bangor.....	7	East Conemaugh.....	6	Lewisburg.....	5
Barnesboro.....	4	East Lansdowne.....	3	Lewistown.....	16
Beaver.....	2	East McKeesport.....	3	Lititz.....	4
Beaver Falls.....	25	East Pittsburg.....	11	Littlestown.....	2
Bedford.....	4	East Stroudsburg.....	7	Lock Haven.....	15
Bellefonte.....	1	Easttown Town-ship.....	8	Lower Moreland Township.....	10
Belle Vernon.....	16	Ebensburg.....	4	Luzerne.....	4
Bellefonte.....	1	Eddystone.....	4	Lylesburg.....	6
Bellvue.....	8	Edgewood.....	11	Manahoy City.....	6
Bellwood.....	1	Edgeworth.....	5	Manheim.....	1
Ben Avon.....	9				
Bentleyville.....	2				

Table 26.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1939.
 Cities With Population Under 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		PENNSYLVANIA—Continued	
Mansfield.....	2	Radnor Township..	40	Westmont.....	6
Marcus Hook.....	8	Rankin.....	10	West Newton.....	3
Marple Township..	20	Red Lion.....	4	West Reading.....	3
Masontown.....	4	Renovo.....	2	West View.....	3
McAdoo.....	3	Republic Cardale..	3	West Wyoming.....	4
McCandless Town- ship.....	14	Reynoldsville.....	2	West York.....	3
McDonald.....	2	Ridgway.....	5	Whitehall.....	18
McKees Rocks.....	20	Ridley Park.....	8	Williamstown.....	2
McSherrystown.....	1	Roarink Spring.....	2	Wilmington.....	2
Meadville.....	27	Rochester.....	9	Wilson.....	1
Mechanicsburg.....	5	Roystersford.....	3	Windber.....	1
Media.....	3	St. Clair.....	5	Winton.....	3
Meyersdale.....	3	St. Marys.....	4	Wyomissing.....	3
Middletown.....	8	Sayre.....	7	Wyomissing.....	1
Millbourne.....	4	Schuylkill Haven..	6	Yeading.....	17
Millersville.....	14	Scottdale.....	6	Youngwood.....	2
Millvale.....	1	Selinsgrove.....	3	Zelienople.....	2
Milton.....	7	Sewickley.....	11		
Minersville.....	4	Shaler Township..	17	RHODE ISLAND	
Monaca.....	9	Shamokin.....	14	Barrington.....	15
Monessen.....	20	Sharon Hill.....	7	Bristol.....	13
Monongahela.....	11	Sharpsburg.....	11	Burrillville.....	4
Montoursville.....	1	Sharpsville.....	5	Central Falls.....	32
Morrisville.....	1	Shenandoah.....	10	Cumberland.....	15
Mount Carmel.....	1	Shillington.....	10	East Greenwich.....	9
Mount Joy.....	1	Shippensburg.....	2	Johnston.....	17
Mount Oliver.....	4	Shinton.....	2	Lincoln.....	13
Mount Penn.....	4	Somerset.....	8	North Providence..	21
Mount Pleasant.....	5	Souderton.....	4	Portsmouth.....	6
Mount Union.....	3	South Fork.....	1	South Kingstown..	15
Muney.....	12	South Greensburg..	2	Warren.....	12
Munhall.....	23	Southwest Greens- burg.....	1	Westerly.....	21
Myerstown.....	3	South Williamsport.	2	West Warwick.....	27
Nanticoke.....	15	Spring City.....	2		
Narberth.....	5	Springdale.....	4	SOUTH CAROLINA	
Nazareth.....	5	State College.....	15	Abbeville.....	10
New Brighton.....	10	Steelton.....	12	Aiken.....	20
New Cumberland.....	4	Stowe.....	1	Anderson.....	46
New Holland.....	1	Stowe Township..	1	Andrews.....	6
New Philadelphia..	6	Stroudsburg.....	9	Bamberg.....	3
Newport Township.	10	Sugar Notch.....	2	Batesburg.....	6
Northampton.....	23	Summit Hill.....	3	Beaufort.....	13
North Braddock..	13	Sunbury.....	17	Bennettsville.....	11
North Catasauqua.	4	Susquehanna.....	2	Bishopville.....	5
North East.....	4	Swarthmore.....	9	Camden.....	19
Northumberland..	12	Swissvale.....	18	Charaw.....	7
North Wales.....	4	Swyersville.....	2	Chester.....	11
Norwood.....	4	Tamaqua.....	8	Chuten.....	13
Oakmont.....	7	Tarentum.....	9	Clover.....	7
Oil City.....	24	Taylor.....	3	Conway.....	16
Old Forge.....	6	Throop.....	3	Darlington.....	15
Olyphant.....	5	Titusville.....	12	Deer Park.....	5
Oxford.....	4	Towanda.....	4	Dillon.....	10
Palmerton.....	4	Traylor.....	3	Duncan.....	1
Palmyra.....	1	Trevorton.....	1	Easley.....	8
Parkesburg.....	1	Turtle Creek.....	12	Fort Mill.....	7
Patton.....	1	Tyngoe.....	4	Gaffney.....	21
Pen Argyl.....	1	Union City.....	4	Georgetown.....	21
Phillipsburg.....	1	Uniontown.....	44	Great Falls.....	4
Phoenixville.....	21	Upland.....	2	Greenwood.....	31
Pitcairn.....	3	Vandergriff.....	9	Greer.....	18
Pittston.....	12	Verona.....	6	Hartsville.....	16
Plains Township..	6	Warren.....	10	Heneea Path.....	10
Plymouth.....	12	Waynesboro.....	10	Kingstree.....	11
Portage.....	3	Waynesburg.....	6	Lake City.....	18
Port Allegany.....	2	Weatherly.....	2	Lancaster.....	3
Port Vue.....	3	Wellsboro.....	3	Laurens.....	21
Potterville.....	30	Wesleyville.....	20	Manning.....	6
Prospect Park.....	4	West Chester.....	3	Marion.....	13
Punxsutawney.....	12	West Conshohocken.	1	McColl.....	4
Quakertown.....	7	West Hazleton.....	4	Mullins.....	11
		West Homestead..	11	Myrtle Beach.....	24

Table 26.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959, Cities With Population Under 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
SOUTH CAROLINA		TENNESSEE—Con.		TEXAS—Continued	
Continued					
Newberry.....	16	Martin.....	5	Dublin.....	2
North Augusta.....	7	Maryville.....	15	Dumas.....	12
Orangeburg.....	33	McKenzie.....	4	Eagle Lake.....	2
Piedmont.....	1	McMinville.....	12	Eagle Pass.....	10
Seneca.....	8	Milan.....	8	Eastland.....	4
Summerville.....	3	Millington.....	13	Edinburg.....	11
Sumter.....	37	Morristown.....	22	Edna.....	6
Union.....	16	Mount Pleasant.....	6	El Campo.....	10
Walhalla.....	4	Murfreesboro.....	23	Electra.....	6
Walterboro.....	9	Newport.....	10	Elkin.....	2
Whitmire.....	5	Norris.....	1	Falfurrias.....	3
Williamston.....	6	Paris.....	16	Floydada.....	3
Windsboro.....	8	Pulaski.....	2	Fort Stockton.....	6
Woodruff.....	10	Ripley.....	2	Fredericksburg.....	3
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Aberdeen.....	12	Rockwood.....	6	Freepork.....	15
Belle Fourche.....	4	Rogersville.....	4	Gainesville.....	14
Brookings.....	10	Shelbyville.....	13	Galena Park.....	12
Canton.....	3	South Pittsburg.....	5	Gatesville.....	1
Deadwood.....	4	Sparta.....	6	Gilmer.....	5
Hot Springs.....	6	Sweetwater.....	5	Gladewater.....	13
Huron.....	19	Trenton.....	7	Gonzales.....	2
Lead.....	4	Union City.....	1	Graham.....	7
Lemmon.....	5	Winchester.....	9	Greenville.....	23
Madison.....	13	TEXAS		Haltom City.....	21
Milbank.....	4	Alamo.....	1	Hamilton.....	1
Mitchell.....	19	Alamo Heights.....	10	Henderson.....	16
Mobridge.....	6	Alice.....	14	Henrietta.....	2
Pierre.....	12	Alpine.....	4	Hersford.....	12
Redfield.....	4	Andrews.....	6	Highland Park.....	23
Sisseton.....	4	Aransas Pass.....	11	Hillsboro.....	8
Spearfish.....	3	Arlington.....	42	Hondo.....	1
Sturgis.....	5	Athens.....	6	Huntsville.....	8
Vermillion.....	5	Atlanta.....	6	Jacksonville.....	10
Watertown.....	13	Ballinger.....	5	Jasper.....	4
Webster.....	3	Bay City.....	5	Jefferson.....	4
Winnier.....	4	Beeville.....	9	Karnes City.....	2
Yankton.....	10	Bellaire.....	18	Kaufman.....	3
TENNESSEE		Belton.....	4	Kerrville.....	11
Alcoa.....	10	Beauregard.....	1	Kilgore.....	17
Athens.....	9	Bia Spring.....	35	Killeen.....	21
Bristol.....	12	Bogham.....	11	La Feria.....	2
Brownsville.....	8	Brady.....	9	La Grange.....	2
Clarksburg.....	22	Breckenridge.....	5	Lake Jackson.....	21
Cleveland.....	21	Brenham.....	9	Lamesa.....	18
Clinton.....	7	Brownfield.....	14	Lampasas.....	1
Columbia.....	20	Brownwood.....	21	Lancaster.....	8
Coakeville.....	6	Burkburnett.....	4	La Porte.....	7
Covington.....	4	Calvert.....	1	Levelland.....	13
Dayton.....	3	Cameron.....	3	Liberty.....	5
Dickson.....	7	Canadian.....	2	Littlefield.....	10
Dyersburg.....	19	Canyon.....	2	Liveston.....	2
El Dorado.....	18	Carrijo Springs.....	3	Lockhart.....	3
Erwin.....	6	Carters.....	3	Lufkin.....	24
Etowah.....	4	Center.....	3	Luling.....	1
Fayetteville.....	8	Childress.....	3	Marlin.....	6
Franklin.....	6	Cisco.....	8	Marshall.....	4
Gallatin.....	12	Clarksville.....	3	McAdams.....	3
Greenville.....	18	Cleburne.....	16	McGregor.....	1
Henderson.....	3	Cleveland.....	3	McKinney.....	4
Humboldt.....	11	Coleman.....	3	Memphis.....	21
Jefferson City.....	14	College Station.....	8	Mercedes.....	8
Kingsport.....	43	Colorado City.....	18	Mesquite.....	19
La Follette.....	5	Columbus.....	2	Mexia.....	6
Lawrenceburg.....	9	Commerce.....	2	Mineral Wells.....	5
Lebanon.....	7	Conroe.....	13	Mission.....	12
Lenoir City.....	5	Corsicana.....	23	Monahans.....	8
Lewisburg.....	11	Crockett.....	2	Mount Pleasant.....	7
Lexington.....	4	Cuero.....	2	Nacodoches.....	11
Leudon.....	6	Dalhart.....	9	Navasota.....	5
		Del Rio.....	12	Nederland.....	3
		Denison.....	20	New Boston.....	1
		Donna.....	5	New Braunfels.....	14
				Nocona.....	3
				Oltmos Park.....	3

Table 26.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959.
Cities With Population Under 25,000—Continued

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
TEXAS—Continued		UTAH—Continued		VIRGINIA—Con.	
Olney.....	3	Roy.....	3	Virginia Beach.....	11
Paducah.....	2	St. George.....	4	Waynesboro.....	12
Palacios.....	2	South Ogden.....	3	Williamsburg.....	12
Palestine.....	15	South Salt Lake.....	11	Winchester.....	12
Pampa.....	26	Spanish Fork.....	11	Wytheville.....	12
Paris.....	23	Springville.....	7		
Pecis.....	14	Tooele.....	4	WASHINGTON	
Perryton.....	11	Ternal.....	3	Aberdeen.....	7
Pharr.....	13			Aracootes.....	12
Pittsburg.....	15	VERMONT		Auburn.....	15
Plainview.....	15	Barre.....	12	Bellvue.....	12
Ranger.....	17	Bennington.....	11	Buckley.....	12
Raymondville.....	7	Brattleboro.....	15	Centralia.....	16
Refugio.....	4	Essex Junction.....	3	Chesham.....	12
Rosenberg.....	13	Harford.....	2	Cheney.....	12
Rotan.....	4	Madisonville.....	2	Clarkston.....	12
Rusk.....	4	Mentzer.....	2	Co. E. I. Am.....	12
San Benito.....	14	Newport.....	1	College Place.....	12
San Marcos.....	14	Rutland.....	13	Colville.....	12
Sequin.....	7	St. Albans.....	2	Dayton.....	12
Seminole.....	7	St. Johnsbury.....	2	Edenburg.....	12
Seymour.....	3	Springfield.....	2	Emmelaw.....	12
Shamrock.....	3	Waterbury.....	2	Ephrata.....	12
Sinton.....	6	Windsor.....	2	Grand Coulee.....	12
Slaton.....	9	Winoeski.....	5	Grandview.....	12
Smithville.....	12			Hoquiam.....	12
Snyder.....	21	VIRGINIA		Kelso.....	15
South Houston.....	9	Abingdon.....	9	Kennewick.....	16
Stamford.....	7	Albavista.....	6	Kent.....	16
Stephensville.....	7	Appalachia.....	6	Kirkland.....	16
Sulphur Springs.....	13	Ashland.....	5	Longview.....	16
Sweetwater.....	3	Bassett.....	5	Medical Lake.....	17
Taft.....	3	Bedford.....	6	Moses Lake.....	17
Taboka.....	3	Bic Stone Gap.....	12	Mountlake Terrace.....	17
Taylor.....	10	Blacksburg.....	6	Mount Vernon.....	16
Teague.....	2	Blackstone.....	9	Navy Yard.....	12
Terrell.....	12	Bluefield.....	5	Brainerd.....	12
Terrell Hills.....	5	Bristol.....	26	Oak Harbor.....	4
Tulia.....	6	Buena Vista.....	11	Olympia.....	12
Uvalde.....	9	Cape Charles.....	2	Omak.....	12
Vernon.....	16	Chase City.....	4	Pasco.....	12
Victoria.....	38	Chincoteague.....	3	Pert Angeles.....	12
Waco.....	13	Christiansburg.....	5	Port Townsend.....	12
Weatherford.....	14	Clifton Forge.....	6	Prosser.....	4
Weslaco.....	12	Colonial Heights.....	12	Pullman.....	9
West University Place.....	12	Covington.....	16	Puyallup.....	12
Wharton.....	4	Culpeper.....	7	Raymond.....	5
Winters.....	3	Empire.....	7	Renton.....	50
Yoakum.....	4	Falls Church.....	12	Sedro-Woolley.....	5
Yorktown.....	2	Farmville.....	15	Shelton.....	12
		Franklin.....	10	Shohomish.....	4
UTAH		Fredericksburg.....	24	Summer.....	5
American Fork.....	5	Front Royal.....	14	Sunnyside.....	9
Bountiful.....	6	Galax.....	12	Teppensh.....	12
Brigham City.....	12	Harrisonburg.....	19	Tumwater.....	4
Cedar City.....	6	Hopewell.....	12	Wapato.....	7
Clearfield.....	3	Lexington.....	11	Wenatchee.....	2
Clarksburg.....	3	Luray.....	5		
Fillmore.....	2	Marion.....	12	WEST VIRGINIA	
Heber.....	3	Martinsville.....	33	Beckley.....	21
Helper.....	4	Narrows.....	3	Benwood.....	4
Layton.....	2	Norton.....	3	Bluefield.....	32
Lehi.....	4	Orange.....	5	Buckhannon.....	5
Logan.....	12	Pulaski.....	16	Charles Town.....	4
Midvale.....	6	Radford.....	16	Chesapeake.....	1
Murray.....	11	Richlands.....	9	Chester.....	2
Nephi.....	3	Salem.....	15	Elkins.....	2
Orem.....	9	Saltville.....	3	Follansbee.....	2
Park City.....	12	South Boston.....	15	Grafton.....	14
Payson.....	5	South Norfolk.....	54	Hinton.....	8
Pleasant Grove.....	3	Staunton.....	31	Kenova.....	3
Price.....	7	Suffolk.....	29	Keyser.....	3
Richfield.....	4	Vinton.....	5	Keystone.....	3

**Table 26.—Number of Full-time Police Department Employees, April 30, 1959,
Cities With Population Under 25,000—Continued**

City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees	City	Number of police department employees
WEST VIRGINIA—Continued		WISCONSIN—Con.		WISCONSIN—Con.	
Logan.....	12	Edgerton.....	5	Rice Lake.....	11
Mannington.....	3	Elkhorn.....	5	Richland Center.....	7
Martinsburg.....	17	Evansville.....	5	Ripon.....	4
McMechen.....	4	Fort Atkinson.....	11	River Falls.....	4
Montgomery.....	4	Fox Point.....	21	Shawano.....	8
Moundsville.....	16	Greendale.....	7	Sheboygan Falls.....	4
Mount Hope.....	2	Hartford.....	7	Shorewood.....	23
Mulens.....	4	Horicon.....	3	South Milwaukee.....	23
New Martinsville.....	5	Hudson.....	5	Sparta.....	7
Nitro.....	11	Hurley.....	5	Spooner.....	5
Phillippi.....	4	Jefferson.....	5	Stevens Point.....	20
Piedmont.....	2	Kaukauna.....	10	Stoughton.....	6
Point Pleasant.....	4	Kewaunee.....	3	Sturgeon Bay.....	9
Princeton.....	12	Kimberly.....	4	Tomah.....	8
St. Albans.....	12	Ladysmith.....	4	Tomahawk.....	5
Shinnston.....	3	Lake Geneva.....	8	Two Rivers.....	15
Sistersville.....	2	Lake Mills.....	2	Viroqua.....	4
South Charleston.....	25	Lancaster.....	4	Watertown.....	18
Spencer.....	4	Little Chute.....	4	Waukesha.....	51
War.....	2	Marinette.....	17	Waupaca.....	5
Wellsburg.....	5	Marshfield.....	23	Waupun.....	7
Weston.....	8	Mauston.....	4	West Bend.....	12
Westover.....	2	Mayville.....	4	West Milwaukee.....	23
White Sulphur Springs.....	2	Melford.....	3	Whitefish Bay.....	27
		Menasha.....	23	Whitewater.....	8
		Menomonee.....	13	Wisconsin Rapids.....	12
		Merrill.....	13		
		Monona.....	5	WYOMING	
WISCONSIN		Monroe.....	12	Buffalo.....	5
Algoma.....	4	Neenah.....	30	Cody.....	11
Antigo.....	12	Nellsville.....	3	Douglas.....	5
Ashtland.....	14	New London.....	7	Granston.....	3
Baraboo.....	14	New Richmond.....	4	Green River.....	4
Beaver Dam.....	17	Oak Creek.....	20	Lander.....	6
Berlin.....	7	Oconomowoc.....	10	Laramie.....	20
Black River Falls.....	4	Ocooc.....	4	Lovell.....	3
Bloomer.....	3	Onalaska.....	2	Newcastle.....	8
Brodhead.....	3	Park Falls.....	4	Powell.....	10
Burlington.....	12	Parkeville.....	6	Rawlins.....	7
Cedarburg.....	5	Plymouth.....	5	Riverton.....	11
Chippewa Falls.....	19	Portage.....	10	Rock Springs.....	16
Clintonville.....	7	Port Washington.....	7	Sheridan.....	17
Columbus.....	4	Prairie du Chien.....	6	Thermopolis.....	6
Cudahy.....	24	Preble.....	2	Torrington.....	6
Delavan.....	7	Reelsburg.....	9	Worland.....	10
De Pere.....	9	Rhinelander.....	13		
Dodgeville.....	3				

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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