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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, A. M., SEPT. 26, 1957



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 XXVIII—Number 1
SEMIANNUAL BULLETIN, 1957

*Issued by the
Federal Bureau of Investigation
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 XXVIII

JULY 1957

Number 1

Summary

Crime Trends, January-June, 1957

An increase of 8.4 percent in U. S. major crimes brought the mid-year crime total to a new high. This increase in the estimated major crimes for the U. S. resulted from city crime rising 7.2 percent and rural crime 13.2 percent during the first half of 1957, as compared with the same period of 1956. Details of the percentage changes are as follows:

Crime	United States	City	Rural
TOTAL	+8.4	+7.2	+13.2
Murder.....	+0.6	+5.0	-7.6
Negligent manslaughter.....	+1.2	+4.0	-2.0
Rape.....	+3.3	+3.5	+3.2
Robbery.....	+3.8	+2.3	+11.0
Aggravated assault.....	+3.7	+2.5	+8.2
Burglary.....	+10.1	+9.4	+11.8
Larceny.....	+8.5	+7.1	+15.0
Auto theft.....	+7.9	+6.5	+16.3

Police Employees

City police employees numbered 2.0 per 1,000 city inhabitants as of April 30, 1957, and this figure is limited, for the first time, to full-time employees. Of these, 8.3 percent were civilians.

Fewer police employees were killed in line of duty in the year 1956. Measured against every five million inhabitants, there were 2.6 killed in 1956 as compared with 3.2 in 1955.

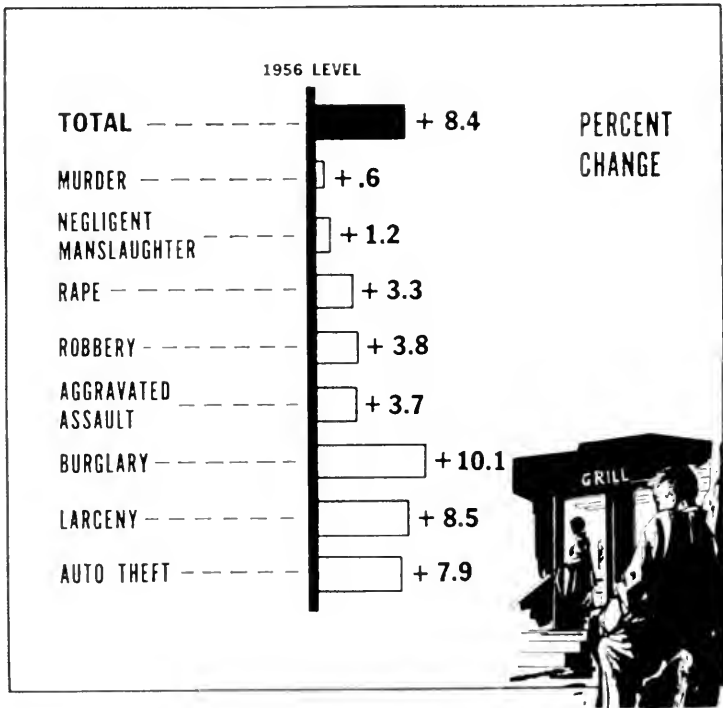
Offenses Cleared by Arrest and Persons Convicted, 1956

City police reported that for each 100 major crimes in 1956, 27 were cleared by arrest, 19 persons were charged, and 13 persons were found guilty.

CRIME TREND -- U. S.

BASED ON THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF
MAJOR CRIMES

JAN. -- JUNE 1956 VS. JAN. -- JUNE 1957



FBI CHART

Figure 1.

Crime Trends

Major Crime Totals, January-June, 1956-57

Trend. More major crimes occurred in the United States during the first half of 1957 than in any like period in the past. Police reports reflecting an 8.4 percent increase brought the national total of major crimes to 1,399,670 at the midyear point.

By June 30, the estimated total criminal homicides and assaults, robberies, burglaries, and other thefts exceeded the average for the preceding five years by 24.1 percent.

Increases occurred in all crime classifications of the part I (major) classes, and particularly noteworthy is the fact that robberies increased for the first time since 1951.

Estimated crime totals for the United States in the part I (major) categories for the first half of 1957, as compared with the same period in 1956, are presented in table 1.

Table 1.—Crime Trends, City and Rural

[Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, January-June, 1956-57]

Offense	Number of offenses— January-June		Change	
	1956	1957	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,291,120	1,399,670	+108,550	+8.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,129	3,149	+20	+0.6
Manslaughter by negligence	3,250	3,280	+30	+0.9
Rape	9,940	10,260	+320	+3.3
Robbery	29,940	31,080	+1,140	+3.8
Aggravated assault	17,410	19,170	+1,760	+10.1
Burglary—breaking or entering	296,200	293,140	-3,060	-1.0
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	796,650	861,360	+64,710	+8.1
Auto theft	131,320	144,930	+13,610	+10.3

Crime increased 7.2 percent in cities and 13.2 percent in the areas outside of cities (rural). In the individual classifications, all city crimes increased and all rural crimes increased except murder and negligent manslaughter.

Population and Crime. Since first compiled in 1951, midyear crime estimates have increased 45.7 percent, which is 4 times the 11 percent increase in population in the same period.

Crimes Against the Person. Murders, negligent manslaughters, rapes and aggravated assaults, as a group, increased 3.4 percent in the first half of 1957. There was an increase in each category, and stated as percentages, these increases were as follows: Aggravated

assault, 3.7; rape, 3.3; negligent manslaughter, 1.2; and murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, 0.6.

Crimes Against Property. Increases were substantial in most of the crimes having property as the object, and as a group they increased 8.7 percent during the first 6 months of 1957. Increases in the individual classes of property crimes were as follows: Burglary, 10.1; larceny, 8.5; auto theft, 7.9; and robbery, 3.8.

Estimated Crime Totals. A count of crimes representing 84.6 percent of the U. S. population is available from contributors representing 92.8 percent of the city population and 72.8 percent of the rural population. Accordingly, estimates are necessary for only 15.4 percent of the population. Also, an adjustment is included for a calculated incompleteness in reports from some rural areas.

City Crime Trends, January-June, 1956-57

City police reported a 7.2 percent increase in part I (major) crimes as listed in table 2.

Increases in city crimes during the first half of 1957 were general throughout the individual classifications with the lowest increase, 2.3 percent, and the highest increase, 9.4 percent. Increases in the numerous property crimes of burglary, larceny, and auto theft headed the list.

The percentage increases for city crimes in the individual crime classifications, in descending order, were as follows: Burglary, 9.4; larceny, 7.1; auto theft, 6.5; murder, 5.0; negligent manslaughter, 4.0; rape, 3.5; aggravated assault, 2.5; and robbery, 2.3. The increase of 2.3 percent in robberies represents the first upturn in the number of robberies since 1954.

Table 2.—City Crime Trends, January-June, 1956-57

[Offenses known to the police in 2,518 cities, total population 80,340,891 based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses January-June		Change	
	1956	1957	Number	Percent
TOTAL	826,565	885,752	+59,187	+7.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,864	1,957	+93	+5.0
Manslaughter by negligence	1,321	1,374	+53	+4.0
Rape	5,938	6,148	+210	+3.5
Robbery	24,892	25,469	+577	+2.3
Aggravated assault	34,494	35,344	+850	+2.5
Burglary—breaking or entering	181,695	198,720	+17,025	+9.4
Larceny—theft	482,061	516,278	+34,217	+7.1
Auto theft	94,300	100,462	+6,162	+6.5

Rural Crime Trends, January-June, 1956-57

Sheriffs, county and State police, and other law-enforcement agencies covering rural areas (areas outside the limits of cities) reported a 13.2 percent increase in part I (major) crimes during the first 6 months of 1957, as compared with the same period in 1956.

All but two crime classes reflected increases in rural areas. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter declined 7.6 percent and negligent manslaughter declined 2.0 percent.

In rural areas the auto theft, larceny, and burglary classifications led the increases. Auto thefts increased 16.3 percent, larcenies were up 15.0 percent, and burglaries rose 11.8 percent.

Robberies occurred with 11.0 percent greater frequency in rural areas during the first 6 months of 1957 than during the same period of 1956. Similarly, there were 8.2 percent more offenses of aggravated assault and 3.2 percent more offenses of rape.

Table 3 reflects the details of the trend figures for rural areas.

Table 3.—Rural Crime Trends, January-June, 1956-57

[Based on reports of 1,180 sheriffs, 116 rural village officers, and 12 State police, total rural population 39,800,650 based on the 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses January-June		Change	
	1956	1957	Number	Percent
TOTAL	149,478	169,235	+19,757	+13.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	865	799	-66	-7.6
Manslaughter by negligence	1,010	980	-30	-2.0
Rape	2,513	2,593	+80	+3.2
Robbery	3,152	3,499	+347	+11.0
Aggravated assault	7,061	7,640	+579	+8.2
Burglary—breaking or entering	48,506	50,244	+1,738	+3.6
Larceny—thief	74,021	85,115	+11,094	+15.0
Auto theft	12,350	14,365	+2,015	+16.3

Crime Rates

City Crime Rates, January-June, 1957

City crimes as compiled and reported by 3,023 police agencies and the figures for these crimes measured against units of 100,000 inhabitants in the reporting cities are presented in tables 4-7. Raw figures as reported by contributing police departments were converted into the number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, referred to as crime rates, to assist police administrators and others interested in the crime problem. It should be noted that the crime rates represent average figures. For this reason roughly half the cities represented may be expected to have lower crime rates and the balance may be expected to have higher crime rates in a comparative study of individual cities using these average figures.

Since population figures used in figuring crime rates are from the latest decennial census, 1950, the effect on the rates of changes in population should be borne in mind when making comparisons, as should the many other factors affecting the incidence of crime. (See discussion on page 12.)

Reports for the cities, as summarized in tables 4-6, reflect variations in the incidence of crime in cities when grouped by size as well as when grouped geographically. Such variations are comparatively constant in range from year to year. Table 7 shows details as to the number, location, and size of the reporting cities represented in tables 4-6.

Table 4.—City Crime Rates, January-June, 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, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I VI								
3,023 cities; total population, 83,038,984:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,007	1,396	6,219	25,653	36,021	202,045	521,791	101,708
Rate per 100,000.....	2.4	1.7	7.5	30.9	43.4	243.3	628.4	122.5
GROUP I								
41 cities over 250,000, total population, 31,932,955:								
Number of offenses known....	1,090	768	1,220	18,529	22,278	99,876	211,302	57,862
Rate per 100,000.....	3.4	2.2	12.1	53.0	63.8	285.9	601.9	165.6
5 cities over 1,000,000, total population, 17,104,150:								
Number of offenses known....	168	280	2,542	10,641	13,537	19,282	50,439	20,777
Rate per 100,000.....	2.7	1.6	14.6	61.1	77.8	283.2	519.6	119.3
6 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; total population, 5,100,291:								
Number of offenses known....	199	119	554	3,063	4,475	12,190	35,210	12,164
Rate per 100,000.....	3.9	2.3	10.9	60.1	87.7	241.3	690.4	238.5
7 cities, 500,000 to 750,000, total population, 4,086,651:								
Number of offenses known....	112	118	368	1,423	991	10,806	20,651	7,953
Rate per 100,000.....	3.5	2.9	9.0	34.8	24.3	264.1	505.3	194.6
23 cities, 250,000 to 500,000, total population, 8,311,590:								
Number of offenses known....	281	251	756	3,402	3,272	27,308	65,002	16,988
Rate per 100,000.....	3.4	3.0	9.1	40.8	39.2	327.1	779.3	203.7
GROUP II								
66 cities, 100,000 to 250,000, total population, 9,691,111:								
Number of offenses known....	293	202	566	2,687	4,439	24,537	76,163	13,695
Rate per 100,000.....	3.0	2.1	5.8	27.7	45.8	301.7	785.7	141.3
GROUP III								
126 cities, 50,000 to 100,000, total population, 8,960,577:								
Number of offenses known....	180	151	403	1,520	3,362	20,521	62,860	9,583
Rate per 100,000.....	2.0	1.7	4.5	17.0	37.5	229.0	701.5	106.7
GROUP IV								
265 cities, 25,000 to 50,000, total population, 9,281,918:								
Number of offenses known....	164	133	355	1,266	2,213	19,396	66,321	8,406
Rate per 100,000.....	1.8	1.4	3.8	13.6	23.8	208.6	714.3	90.5
GROUP V								
706 cities, 10,000 to 25,000, total population, 10,794,619:								
Number of offenses known....	172	82	405	968	2,218	19,962	65,629	7,581
Rate per 100,000.....	1.6	.8	3.8	9.0	20.8	181.9	608.0	70.2
GROUP VI								
1,819 cities under 10,000, total population, 9,371,784:								
Number of offenses known....	108	58	270	683	1,181	12,803	39,519	4,601
Rate per 100,000.....	1.2	.6	2.9	7.3	15.8	136.6	421.7	49.1

Table 5.—City Crime Rates, January–June, 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	Aggra- vated assault	Burg- lary, breaking or en- tering	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	2.4	30.9	43.4	243.3	628.4	122.5
New England	.6	8.6	10.7	155.7	400.0	102.1
Connecticut	1.1	7.2	19.6	163.7	367.9	87.0
Maine .....	.6	3.5	5.9	106.2	413.1	62.0
Massachusetts .....	.6	10.3	8.9	154.0	394.5	120.1
New Hampshire .....	.4	1.9		85.2	248.7	27.0
Rhode Island .....	.3	7.9	12.8	221.8	557.1	81.0
Vermont .....		.9		57.6	328.3	41.5
Middle Atlantic	1.5	25.8	41.8	194.3	391.8	56.2
New Jersey	1.1	23.2	30.9	219.9	400.6	106.0
New York	1.5	24.9	47.8	198.5	419.2	81.3
Pennsylvania	1.5	29.0	36.7	171.6	331.8	81.1
East North Central	2.2	39.8	33.1	187.6	560.0	97.4
Illinois	2.7	62.2	37.0	172.8	317.4	65.9
Indiana	1.9	23.3	21.1	227.5	681.1	140.9
Michigan	2.2	45.6	63.6	251.9	805.2	138.6
Ohio	2.2	27.2	18.2	173.1	573.8	94.7
Wisconsin .....	.8	5.3	8.7	91.5	572.9	73.6
West North Central	1.8	28.9	25.6	214.8	644.7	101.8
Iowa .....	.6	5.9	3.7	170.0	584.0	48.8
Kansas	2.3	20.7	29.3	258.0	818.1	63.8
Minnesota .....	.5	18.2	3.4	196.0	559.5	88.5
Missouri	3.6	62.6	59.5	280.9	747.5	166.9
Nebraska	1.2	8.0	11.4	127.4	506.9	88.3
North Dakota		3.0	3.6	89.8	677.7	89.8
South Dakota	1.0	2.5	.5	90.7	507.6	30.9
South Atlantic ¹	4.9	28.7	93.9	295.7	727.4	131.3
Delaware	4.4	19.0	11.6	273.9	742.9	135.9
Florida	5.4	43.3	47.5	229.2	1,127.6	112.7
Georgia	6.0	27.0	77.9	279.1	659.5	131.6
Maryland	4.0	33.1	60.3	179.8	532.1	206.7
North Carolina	6.0	41.1	169.7	234.0	635.7	90.1
South Carolina	4.6	15.1	43.8	276.6	784.0	91.9
Virginia	4.5	30.7	60.3	337.0	873.9	141.7
West Virginia	1.5	16.1	26.4	133.0	339.6	51.5
East South Central	6.5	19.4	55.1	253.9	502.8	137.2
Alabama	9.0	16.0	61.6	231.2	469.8	110.2
Kentucky	3.7	29.5	52.7	311.2	618.2	215.1
Mississippi	5.7	11.3	57.5	154.2	415.6	49.2
Tennessee	6.8	18.1	50.3	270.3	482.6	118.1
West South Central	4.4	24.6	48.2	328.5	600.1	160.8
Arkansas	3.2	17.3	61.4	186.1	489.9	46.4
Louisiana	4.3	38.2	43.4	245.2	550.7	232.3
Oklahoma	2.2	16.1	20.1	289.7	852.8	126.9
Texas	5.1	23.3	54.4	377.6	896.3	160.2
Mountain	1.9	32.9	26.5	338.9	1,207.0	207.1
Arizona	4.7	48.1	85.5	553.3	2,020.4	386.2
Colorado	1.7	32.0	24.0	395.5	1,030.3	243.9
Idaho .....	.5	7.0	4.7	186.5	1,068.6	70.1
Montana	1.3	14.0	11.9	154.6	1,052.2	132.1
Nevada	6.0	62.0	22.0	451.3	1,731.1	260.2
New Mexico	2.1	22.9	36.2	660.1	1,595.7	323.7
Utah .....	.8	25.1	16.1	270.9	1,042.4	106.4
Wyoming	2.2	10.8	9.4	191.0	723.8	80.0
Pacific	1.8	52.9	56.8	433.0	1,201.9	233.7
California	2.0	60.5	68.3	473.2	1,249.7	254.8
Oregon	1.2	27.8	19.6	261.9	969.9	123.1
Washington .....	.9	23.3	10.1	294.8	1,053.9	173.5

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

Table 6.—City Crime Rates, January–June, 1957, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants—Population based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, nonnegligent man slaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary breaking or entering	Larceny theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	2.4	30.9	43.4	243.3	628.4	122.5
New England	6	8.6	10.7	155.7	400.0	102.1
Group I.....	1.1	32.2	29.8	169.7	501.1	291.6
Group II.....	.9	9.7	18.6	203.4	432.0	124.7
Group III.....	.8	5.9	5.4	152.8	455.4	79.3
Group IV.....	.4	3.5	5.0	131.2	378.8	55.4
Group V.....	.5	2.1	1.4	121.3	281.8	38.4
Group VI.....	.2	1.1	2.5	112.1	297.5	37.5
Middle Atlantic	1.5	25.8	41.8	194.3	391.8	86.2
Group I.....	2.3	39.1	61.3	244.5	429.9	106.2
Group II.....	.4	15.0	26.3	169.9	412.7	96.5
Group III.....	1.1	10.9	16.8	168.0	359.1	77.1
Group IV.....	.3	7.7	10.5	129.3	390.3	62.3
Group V.....	.4	5.5	6.3	102.8	326.0	45.1
Group VI.....	.2	5.1	6.7	95.7	251.6	31.7
East North Central	2.2	39.8	33.1	187.6	560.0	97.4
Group I.....	3.2	67.4	52.4	291.3	496.6	117.1
Group II.....	3.1	33.3	43.3	248.7	801.5	117.6
Group III.....	1.3	29.6	21.5	185.6	631.5	101.0
Group IV.....	.9	12.5	8.3	161.8	661.2	76.3
Group V.....	1.0	10.6	10.3	178.8	648.2	75.6
Group VI.....	.9	7.4	4.1	123.5	388.6	43.2
West North Central	1.5	28.9	25.6	214.8	644.7	101.8
Group I.....	3.3	61.3	51.6	304.6	742.8	186.8
Group II.....	2.8	29.5	34.1	341.0	934.7	102.7
Group III.....	1.9	6.3	9.8	194.1	741.4	58.5
Group IV.....	.5	5.1	5.5	135.2	693.7	55.1
Group V.....	.7	4.9	5.9	140.3	555.7	46.0
Group VI.....	.2	4.7	3.1	93.6	369.8	30.1
South Atlantic	4.9	28.7	93.9	295.7	727.4	131.3
Group I.....	5.2	38.2	125.4	222.9	572.5	185.1
Group II.....	5.5	53.2	85.7	473.2	1,024.1	189.3
Group III.....	4.6	29.7	93.5	274.9	717.1	98.4
Group IV.....	5.1	29.2	77.4	331.1	879.9	104.7
Group V.....	4.5	9.8	84.6	259.2	657.6	70.7
Group VI.....	3.5	5.7	61.8	184.8	437.2	49.3
East South Central	6.5	19.4	55.1	253.9	502.8	137.2
Group I.....	5.3	26.9	50.8	298.3	570.3	219.0
Group II.....	9.8	25.4	58.9	355.4	632.0	166.9
Group III.....	4.0	16.8	70.1	234.7	644.6	109.1
Group IV.....	6.3	11.0	73.0	244.4	543.0	75.3
Group V.....	8.4	8.4	57.1	184.1	466.1	73.6
Group VI.....	4.5	10.1	34.4	139.7	484.0	44.2
West South Central	4.4	24.6	48.2	328.5	800.1	160.8
Group I.....	7.0	42.2	44.7	461.4	834.6	278.2
Group II.....	3.6	23.2	72.3	98.4	1,071.6	164.4
Group III.....	3.2	21.5	111.7	359.1	1,140.0	118.0
Group IV.....	3.7	16.7	44.3	228.4	864.5	90.4
Group V.....	2.9	7.3	37.4	167.5	729.9	51.8
Group VI.....	1.4	6.5	24.0	114.5	622.8	35.7
Mountain	1.9	32.9	26.5	338.9	1,207.0	207.1
Group I.....	1.7	77.4	41.9	508.0	1,051.5	421.8
Group II.....	2.1	43.4	56.4	410.8	1,556.0	254.7
Group III.....	1.8	21.6	13.8	442.7	1,689.2	356.6
Group IV.....	2.2	26.6	22.6	347.9	1,418.9	210.0
Group V.....	2.0	11.0	11.7	241.5	1,060.8	110.3
Group VI.....	1.5	18.2	22.8	221.5	805.5	101.8
Pacific	1.5	52.9	56.8	433.0	1,201.9	233.7
Group I.....	2.2	76.9	87.0	491.9	1,091.4	294.2
Group II.....	1.4	31.3	46.3	422.4	1,146.0	145.5
Group III.....	1.4	31.8	28.4	480.4	1,244.5	198.9
Group IV.....	2.3	34.7	29.4	421.8	1,551.1	200.0
Group V.....	1.0	24.3	26.6	496.7	1,477.8	162.9
Group VI.....	1.0	13.8	47.1	289.5	1,192.8	128.0

¹Includes the District of Columbia.

Table 7.—Number of Cities in Each Population Group, Geographic Division, and State Represented in the City Crime Rate Tabulations for January-June 1957 (Tables 1-6)

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, 8,308,994	3,023	41	66	126	265	706	1,819
New England: Population, 6,028,036	200	1	11	17	37	71	69
Connecticut	29		1	2	12	5	7
Maine	21			1	2	7	11
Massachusetts	106	1	6	11	18	11	26
New Hampshire	17			1	1	7	7
Rhode Island	16		1	2	3	6	1
Vermont	11				1	2	8
Middle Atlantic: Population, 21,006,725	652	7	12	23	49	148	413
New Jersey	176	2	1	8	18	45	99
New York	197	3	1	6	16	43	125
Pennsylvania	279	2	1	9	15	60	189
East North Central: Population, 19,118,790	681	9	10	31	62	148	421
Illinois	188	1	1	10	11	39	124
Indiana	89	1	1	1	9	16	57
Michigan	123	1	2	7	8	36	69
Ohio	188	5	3	6	19	41	111
Wisconsin	93	1		1	12	16	60
West North Central: Population, 6,777,489	350	5	4	9	20	77	235
Iowa	74		1	1	7	10	52
Kansas	57		2	1	2	20	32
Minnesota	83	2	1		3	11	63
Missouri	70	2		2	5	18	43
Nebraska	32	1		1		8	22
North Dakota	13				2	3	8
South Dakota	21			1	1	1	17
South Atlantic: Population, 8,217,022	314	3	9	20	32	63	187
Delaware	6		1				
District of Columbia	1	1					
Florida	61		3	2	11	11	34
Georgia	46	1	1	3	1	8	29
Maryland	20	1			2	6	11
North Carolina	65		1	5	5	18	36
South Carolina	37			3	1	5	28
Virginia	30		3	1	6	10	25
West Virginia	28			3	3	5	17
East South Central: Population, 3,388,130	150	3	5	4	14	26	98
Alabama	37	1	2	1	2	8	23
Kentucky	44	1		2	3	6	32
Mississippi	33			1	6	7	19
Tennessee	36	1	3		3	5	21
West South Central: Population, 6,381,183	282	5	8	8	15	64	182
Arkansas	38		1		3	5	29
Louisiana	31	1	2		1	5	19
Oklahoma	47		2		3	14	29
Texas	136	1	3	8	7	41	77
Mountain: Population, 2,260,002	151	1	2	3	12	26	107
Arizona	15		1		1		13
Colorado	30	1		1	1	6	21
Idaho	23				2	7	11
Montana	21				3	1	14
Nevada	4				1		3
New Mexico	18			1	2	4	11
Utah	23		1	1	1	1	19
Wyoming	17				1	3	12
Pacific: Population, 8,800,987	273	7	5	11	24	63	143
California	196		3	11	17	65	95
Oregon	36	1			2	8	25
Washington	41	1	2		5	10	23

Rural Crime Rates, January-June, 1957

People living in rural areas are less likely to be the victims of crimes than are people residing in cities. A comparison of the rural data in table 8 with similar data for cities indicates that as a general proposition there are fewer crimes per 100,000 population outside cities than within the limits of cities.

Reporting by sheriffs, county police, State police and other agencies representing rural populations under this program is limited to areas outside city jurisdictions.

Crimes reported for January-June, 1957, by 1957 agencies representing a total rural population of 44,524,815 are summarized in table 8. In addition to listing the raw figures in table 8, a conversion was prepared, as shown, to state the number of crimes that occurred in these rural areas for each 100,000 persons in the general population of the represented areas. The figures obtained by this conversion are referred to in table 8 as rates.

Table 8.—Rural Crime Rates, January-June, 1957

[Offenses known and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, as reported by 1,753 sheriffs, 191 rural village officers, and 13 State police; total rural population 44,524,815 based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Offenses known	
	Number	Rate
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	943	2.1
Manslaughter by negligence	1,096	2.5
Rape	2,877	6.5
Robbery	3,855	8.7
Aggravated assault	8,899	19.8
Burglary—breaking or entering	58,447	131.3
Larceny—(theft)	91,652	205.8
Auto theft	15,811	35.5

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-June, 1957, is shown in table 9. 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 4, 5, and 6 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 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 9.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, January-June, 1957, 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	1	5	8	87	34	893	69
Abington, Pa		2	1	97	43	100	14
Akron, Ohio	3	114	51	684	270	1,682	53
Alameda, Calif		6	3	63	41	278	39
Albany, Ga	3	3	55	158	45	228	29
Albany, N. Y	1	6	28	193	50	143	185
Albuquerque, N. Mex	2	30	19	624	511	1,731	527
Alexandria, La		10	62	97	43	198	72
Alexandria, Va	8	18	147	210	129	578	81
Alhambra, Calif	4	14	11	202	135	356	38
Alhquippa, Pa	1	5	17	22	21	50	6
Alhertown, Pa		3	3	59	47	265	53
Alliance, Ohio	1	3	2	16	12	97	13
Alton, Ill	3	3	1	54	12	216	27
Altoona, Pa		7	1	80	32	57	33
Amarillo, Tex	3	18	75	237	183	771	137
Amsterdam, N. Y				14	8	29	9
Anderson, Ind		7	3	94	31	186	38
Ann Arbor, Mich		4	8	70	234	451	35
Anniston, Ala	6	10	53	92	77	167	13
Appleton, Wis		3		16	22	156	21
Arlington, Mass				23	13	76	11
Arlington, Va		11	31	230	247	699	122
Asheville, N. C	4	7	26	101	84	192	56
Ashland, Ky				Only 1 month's received			
Athens, Ga	1		31	47	25	54	6
Atlanta, Ga	32	184	322	1,651	853	3,270	909
Atlantic City, N. J	1	20	17	309	127	131	99
Auburn, N. Y		1		8	7	44	7
Augusta, Ga	3	8	80	121	52	211	54
Aurora, Ill	1	9	7	39	55	195	24
Austin, Tex	3	23	186	376	108	1,383	133
Bakersfield, Calif	2	21	15	233	192	736	109
Baltimore, Md	14	363	1,143	1,708	1,555	3,349	2,234
Bangor, Maine			2	25	39	84	35
Barberton, Ohio		4	5	61	28	191	35
Baton Rouge, La	4	14	53	252	269	569	131
Battle Creek, Mich	1	5	8	95	54	392	34
Bay City, Mich		4	6	115	27	387	118
Bayonne, N. J		4	12	83	69	193	58
Beaumont, Tex	2	15	164	326	183	736	71
Belleville, Ill		3		113	21	106	18
Belleville, N. J		1		39	6	41	28
Bellingham, Wash		2		29	47	128	21
Belmont, Mass		2	2	29	19	59	10
Beloit, Wis	1	2	2	41	26	191	10
Berkeley, Calif	1	22	26	391	93	714	92
Berwyn, Ill		17	4	54	34	92	26
Bessemer, Ala	3	9	8	60	23	162	31
Bethlehem, Pa		3	2	36	59	211	29
Beverly, Mass				31	23	109	12
Beverly Hills, Calif				No report received			
Billings, Mont		4		61	79	488	52
Biloxi, Miss	4	9	32	78	54	113	48
Binghamton, N. Y	3	2		54	46	228	33
Birmingham, Ala	29	54	146	665	590	1,257	532
Bloomfield, N. J		2	3	44	43	107	50
Bloomington, Ill		2	1	49	38	154	47
Bloomington, Ind		4		71	48	241	26
Boise, Idaho		5		58	81	191	54
Boston, Mass	9	278	239	1,360	1,391	2,734	2,361
Bromerton, Wash		1	1	33	33	274	19
Bridgeport, Conn	1	9	42	208	194	411	161
Bristol, Conn				13	17	50	33
Brockton, Mass		3	1	97	65	274	76

Table 9.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, January-June, 1957, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary Break- ing or entering	Larceny \$50 and over	Theft Under \$50	Auto Theft	
Brookline, Mass.	1	6		77	34	181	68	
Brownsville, Tex.	1	3	8	138	14	337	75	
Buffalo, N. Y.	9	84	109	726	194	541	855	
Burbank, Calif.		17	21	232	117	430	164	
Burlington, Iowa				29	7	108	8	
Burlington, Vt.		1		21	35	161	25	
Butte, Mont.	1	17	16	57	63	264	77	
Cambridge, Mass.		18	5	114	108	151	106	
Camden, N. J.	1	54	129	344	186	472	270	
Canton, Ohio	5	27	4	229	137	615	88	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		3	1	115	91	546	72	
Champaign, Ill.		10	4	36	72	249	28	
Charleston, S. C.	3	46	33	230	161	710	78	
Charleston, W. Va.		16	60	101	9	388	64	
Charlotte, N. C.	11	35	304	431	160	951	147	
Charlottesville, Va.	2	1	23	46	4	111	8	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	17	21	87	699	51	667	134	
Chelsea, Mass.		1		63	23	50	31	
Chester, Pa.			Only 1 month received					
Cheyenne, Wyo.	2	5	1	78	51	296	53	
Chicago, Ill.	131	3,332	1,885	6,778	4,422	1,672	2,292	
Chicopee, Mass.		1	4	16	42	143	14	
Cicero, Ill.		25	14	126	121	141	75	
Cincinnati, Ohio	19	120	136	755	191	1,826	436	
Clarksburg, W. Va.	1	22		53	3	33	18	
Cleveland, Ohio	38	538	223	1,117	489	5,665	1,430	
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		5		59	14	145	40	
Clifton, N. J.		4	1	61	59	190	19	
Clinton, Iowa	1	3		53	26	221	4	
Colorado Springs, Colo.		6	10	158	128	128	59	
Columbia, Mo.		1	1	63	19	153	13	
Columbia, S. C.		8	33	232	178	751	141	
Columbus, Ga.		9	28	170	55	264	54	
Columbus, Ohio	6	104	125	1,638	729	2,195	361	
Compton, Calif.	1	41	42	330	336	691	198	
Concord, N. H.				17	20	61	4	
Corpus Christi, Tex.	1	31	267	620	174	898	118	
Council Bluffs, Iowa		4	3	80	58	235	22	
Covington, Ky.	2	16	6	125	76	257	102	
Cranston, R. I.		1	3	99	116	169	37	
Cumberland, Md.	1	1		21	27	101	13	
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio		4	1	65	41	149	27	
Dallas, Tex.	8	175	205	1,546	308	4,341	750	
Danville, Ill.	2	9	1	60	25	59	13	
Danville, Va.		2	23	59	53	237	19	
Davenport, Iowa	1	6		316	119	582	63	
Dayton, Ohio	10	92	117	665	188	953	280	
Daytona Beach, Fla.	3	10	40	179	109	320	8	
Dearborn, Mich.		20	7	285	165	1,123	198	
Decatur, Ill.	1	9	2	33	71	414	65	
Denver, Colo.	7	322	145	2,112	1,059	3,333	1,368	
Des Moines, Iowa	2	30	14	653	221	1,056	139	
Detroit, Mich.	63	1,465	1,933	5,471	1,499	11,317	3,215	
Dubuque, Iowa		4		43	37	196	17	
Duluth, Minn.	1	12	3	138	138	555	79	
Durham, N. C.	2	9	219	99	60	332	49	
East Chicago, Ind.	1	19	38	114	164	114	134	
East Cleveland, Ohio		4	2	37	6	137	17	
East Hartford, Conn.			1	41	31	81	9	
Easton, Pa.		1		41	23	120	14	
East Orange, N. J.		12	12	233	89	214	55	
East Providence, R. I.		3	2	71	60	181	21	
East St. Louis, Ill.	5	98	60	188	94	263	128	
Eau Claire, Wis.			1	11	13	123	5	
Elkm, Ill.	1	3	7	50	23	111	15	

See footnote at end of table.

Table 9.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, January-June, 1957,
Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, nonex- posed man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary, Break- ing or entering	Larceny, theft \$50 and over	Larceny, theft Under \$50	Auto theft
Elizabeth, N. J.		31	34	186	226	194	147
Elkhart, Ind.	1	2		18	12	123	16
Elmira, N. Y.		3	3	51	37	184	8
El Paso, Tex.	7	36	50	846	318	1,907	398
Flynn, Ohio	1			16	22	131	15
Enid, Okla.	1		2	15	11	235	15
Erie, Pa.		14	17	197	105	194	113
Euclid, Ohio			2	32	14	192	16
Eugene, Oreg.		3	6	77	143	36	22
Evanson, Ill.	2	10	31	61	154	371	28
Evansville, Ind.	5	30	34	391	237	792	126
Everett, Mass.		3	1	62	27	86	15
Everett, Wash.		6	5	57	31	162	58
Fairmont, W. Va.				No reports received			
Fall River, Mass.		8	9	186	127	375	162
Fargo, N. Dak.			2	18	31	258	22
Fayetteville, N. C.	2	7	70	154	5	395	96
Ferndale, Mich.		3	1	69	57	126	38
Fitchburg, Mass.		1	2	108	62	213	28
Ft. Hart, Mich.	3	102	253	143	565	1,579	278
Fond du Lac, Wis.			3	26	17	172	10
Fort Dodge, Iowa				No reports received			
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	5	21	13	251	175	649	60
Fort Smith, Ark.	1	32	34	129	53	263	22
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2	19	2	233	201	959	136
Fort Worth, Tex.	19	110	92	1,894	280	2,617	656
Framingham, Mass.		3		21	27	18	11
Fresno, Calif.	1	36	22	314	353	880	234
Gadsden, Ala.		1	36	92	28	138	16
Gainesville, Fla.	3		8	99	50	174	7
Galesburg, Ill.		2	5	24	11	179	12
Galveston, Tex.	2	27	153	286	215	395	13
Garfield, N. J.		2		28	19	104	10
Gary, Ind.	7	91	148	530	356	892	312
Glendale, Calif.		24	5	324	206	840	166
Gloucester, Mass.				28	22	43	17
Grand Forks, N. Dak.		2		44	17	302	32
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	36	35	433	260	1,293	113
Granite City, Ill.		1	1	47	8	219	22
Great Falls, Mont.	1	1	3	71	49	377	46
Green Bay, Wis.		1	1	51	58	112	41
Greensboro, N. C.	2	14	14	163	100	466	71
Greenville, Miss.	2		24	49	39	193	12
Greenville, S. C.	5	9	3	245	159	376	82
Greenwich, Conn.			1	28	24	49	7
Hackensack, N. J.		6	19	52	47	91	26
Hagerstown, Md.		3		69	34	159	27
Hamilton, N. J.		3	1	58	61	175	21
Hamilton, Ohio	1	14	32	296	69	266	105
Hammond, Ind.	2	10	24	294	215	654	218
Hampton, Va.		8	26	187	114	446	36
Hantrawick, Mich.		20	7	69	78	103	80
Harrisburg, Pa.	2	21	19	296	129	484	85
Hartford, Conn.	8	42	198	481	259	598	241
Hattiesburg, Miss.	3	1	17	78	32	109	29
Haverford, Pa.		1		33	38	112	14
Haverhill, Mass.		2		63	38	86	29
Hayward, Calif.	1	14	5	81	84	254	59
Harleton, Pa.		2		49	14	62	24
Hempstead, N. Y.		7	15	77	88	96	50
Hialeah, Fla.	1	1	5	114	70	201	62
Highland Park, Mich.				Only 3 months received			
High Point, N. C.	1	4	29	52	34	147	43
Hoboken, N. J.	1	9	19	79	32	44	88
Holyoke, Mass.			1	56	54	275	39

**Table 9.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, January-June, 1957,
Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued**

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bun- dles Break- ing or entering	Larceny \$50 and over	Theft Under \$50	Auto theft
Honolulu City, Hawaii	5	24	33	977	139	2,062	413
Hot Springs, Ark	1	8	..	53	16	113	9
Houston, Tex	71	221	71	3,317	1,478	3,816	1,592
Huntington, W. Va	1	19	53	173	121	183	80
Huntington Park, Calif	..	35	9	203	176	392	119
Hutchinson, Kans	..	3	2	15	26	172	14
Independence, Mo	..	2	5	77	61	182	36
Indianapolis, Ind	10	164	138	1,122	838	1,824	1,236
Inglewood, Calif	3	25	6	260	218	452	120
Iowa City, Iowa	..	..	1	15	20	121	12
Irondequoit, N. Y	..	1	1	34	13	121	10
Ivyington, N. J	..	5	1	196	39	169	35
Ithaca, N. Y	..	1	..	32	74	115	26
Jackson, Mich	..	1	15	30	67	212	42
Jackson, Miss	1	5	28	184	43	543	54
Jackson, Tenn	..	1	1	86	11	146	26
Jacksonville, Fla	11	173	121	1,429	1,012	1,171	371
Jamestown, N. Y	..	1	4	22	14	39	17
Jefferson City, Mo	..	..	..	42	19	75	16
Jersey City, N. J	4	36	83	382	132	617	413
Johnson City, Tenn	1	3	11	59	14	88	26
Johnstown, Pa	..	2	1	52	51	175	41
Joliet, Ill	1	12	10	77	47	300	74
Joplin, Mo	..	5	2	88	62	271	31
Kalamazoo, Mich	1	3	13	157	109	605	49
Kankakee, Ill	..	3	6	49	11	125	22
Kannapolis, N. C	..	1	45	12	17	112	16
Kansas City, Kans	2	75	48	305	77	827	127
Kansas City, Mo	17	180	58	547	618	1,234	388
Kearny, N. J	..	2	..	31	33	108	18
Kenosha, Wis	..	3	5	67	30	224	32
Kettering, Ohio	..	..	..	70	11	79	16
Key West, Fla	..	5	8	20	26	75	16
Kingston, N. Y	..	1	4	50	19	40	4
Knoxville, Tenn	8	30	104	436	147	574	347
Kokomo, Ind	..	5	5	80	55	246	39
Lackawanna, N. Y	..	4	9	55	29	86	88
La Crosse, Wis	1	4	..	40	34	208	26
La Fayette, Ind	..	2	1	78	53	323	24
La Fayette, La	3	6	16	69	21	28	7
La Grange, Ga	3	1	2	31	14	110	18
Lake Charles, La	2	5	33	65	46	103	17
Lakeland, Fla	1	4	17	121	50	221	21
Lakewood, Ohio	..	4	2	59	19	154	22
Lancaster, Pa	..	10	19	113	72	332	23
Lansing, Mich	1	6	8	74	74	453	50
Laredo, Tex	..	5	10	55	56	186	98
Laurel, Miss	2	7	2	37	7	23	14
Lawrence, Mass	..	2	8	110	25	130	66
Lawton, Okla	2	6	12	116	39	347	54
Lebanon, Pa	1	2	..	10	6	150	2
Lewiston, Maine	..	1	1	15	32	183	19
Lexington, Ky	5	24	122	212	156	525	97
Lima, Ohio	1	4	9	112	130	340	41
Lincoln, Nebr	2	3	26	152	96	753	60
Lincoln Park, Mich	..	..	..	No reports received	..	..	..
Linden, N. J	..	4	4	52	26	144	16
Little Rock, Ark	3	36	99	323	280	743	96
Lockport, N. Y	..	1	1	41	10	91	21
Long Beach, Calif	3	208	131	1,214	0	2,391	920
Lorain, Ohio	1	9	30	116	27	231	57
Los Angeles, Calif	50	2,041	2,772	12,988	9,025	15,398	6,537
Louisville, Ky	12	157	182	1,532	645	1,912	1,559
Lowell, Mass	5	4	3	99	50	338	131
Lower Merion, Pa	..	1	..	85	60	186	23

See footnote at end of table.

Table 9.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, January-June, 1957, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder non- fatal	Robbery	Ag- griev- ed assault	Bur- glary Break- ing of entering	Larceny \$50 and over	Theft Under \$50	Auto Theft
Enid, Okla.	4	19	53	126	218	1,120	91
Lynchburg, Va.	1	5	21	77	17	218	18
Lynn, Mass.	4	11	6	267	151	561	139
Lynwood, Calif.		14	25	163	122	239	51
Macon, Ga.	10	15	14	264	90	399	57
Madison, Wis.	1	6	7	98	85	166	59
Malden, Mass.		3	2	13	24	158	11
Manchester, N. H.	1	2		16	31	212	24
Mantowoc, Wis.		1		11	15	131	12
Mansfield, Ohio	1	15	7	103	76	267	58
Maplewood, N. J.			1	22	17	22	3
Marion, Ind.	1	1		39	22	173	19
Martinsburg, Ohio	2	1	1	16	19	213	26
Mason City, Iowa		1	1	30	21	89	16
Massillon, Ohio		6	2	56	4	180	24
Maywood, Ill.		2	2	40	27	77	8
McKeesport, Pa.		8	13	102	48	165	56
Melrose, Mass.		6		74	61	216	29
Melrose, Mass.				24	12	101	19
Memphis, Tenn.	17	83	226	1,058	557	1,022	299
Menden, Conn.			1	80	67	97	35
Menden, Miss.		1	32	72	41	162	19
Merritt, Tex.	11	298	31	1,814	787	2,602	629
Miami Beach, Fla.		33	1	710	119	957	170
Michigan City, Ind.		5	1	19	30	113	17
Middletown, Conn.			2	10	33	61	11
Middletown, Ohio		2	6	60	80	236	57
Milwaukee, Wis.	11	51	125	161	981	2,832	760
Minneapolis, Minn.	1	158	25	1,592	717	2,171	663
Mishawaka, Ind.	1	3		58	43	209	27
Mobile, Ala.	15	15	75	519	173	636	172
Moline, Ill.		1		76	30	117	11
Monroe, La.	2	3	3	62	39	300	35
Montclair, N. J.	1	2	2	39	28	79	21
Montgomery, Ala.	8	18	76	378	162	383	124
Morgantown, W. Va.		1		23	7	57	6
Mount Lebanon, Pa.				19	29	29	9
Mount Vernon, N. Y.		7	5	71	95	170	55
Muncie, Ind.		18		129	7	396	53
Muskegon, Mich.	1	1	1	105	82	308	27
Muskogee, Okla.		5	2	16	37	282	24
Nashua, N. H.		1	1	32	33	179	10
Nashville, Tenn.	17	52	50	531	116	966	331
New Albany, Ind.		3	3	27	47	219	21
Newark, N. J.	29	167	129	2,513	1,110	1,962	1,396
Newark, Ohio		1		34	29	163	25
New Bedford, Mass.	1	5	17	223	120	479	107
New Britain, Conn.		2	5	163	68	283	37
New Brunswick, N. J.	1	19	18	63	26	213	37
Newburgh, N. Y.		3	3	59	55	123	25
New Castle, Pa.		1		51	25	87	39
New Haven, Conn.	1	19	27	283	118	410	141
New Kensington, Pa.		1	3	7	8	15	13
New London, Conn.			6	51	32	140	33
New Orleans, La.	17	362	224	1,911	1,160	2,127	2,265
Newport, Ky.	1	5	7	49	37	52	57
Newport, R. I.		3	8	80	40	225	19
Newport News, Va.	6	30	19	175	250	430	66
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1	11	19	88	96	149	44
Newton, Mass.	1	5	1	155	117	296	48
New York, N. Y.	156	2,667	5,219	19,112	29,409	15,908	6,666
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	14	24	158	155	332	87
Norfolk, Va.	10	103	107	1,191	616	1,814	496
Norman, Okla.		1		8	51	115	21
Norristown, Pa.		6	1	43	29	19	19

Table 9.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, January-June, 1957, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, non- fatal slayer	Robbery	Average Arrested assault	Bur- glary Break ing or entering	Larceny \$50 and over	Auto theft	Auto theft	
Northampton, Mass.		1		0	21	27	10	
North Bergen, N. J.		1	1	64	30	5	28	
North Little Rock, Ark.			No reports received					
Norwalk, Conn.	1	2	27	72	84	150	75	
Norwich, Conn.		1	1	30	17	50	13	
Norwood, Ohio		1		48	43	101	10	
Nutley, N. J.				43	28	75	21	
Oakland, Calif.	11	233	307	1,347	259	3,701	733	
Oak Park, Ill.		7	1	103	36	104	37	
Oak Ridge, Tenn.			14	27	41	59	2	
Odessa, Tex.	1	10	10	157	125	506	59	
Ogden, Utah	2	11	9	145	106	607	85	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	8	58	67	1,236	630	1,964	269	
Omaha, Neb.	5	37	47	108	80	789	331	
Ontario, Calif.			11	161	88	326	72	
Orange, N. J.		9	15	39	66	113	49	
Orlando, Fla.	3	15	96	254	177	492	73	
Oshkosh, Wis.		2		57	37	367	32	
Ottumwa, Iowa		3	4	35	29	174	14	
Owensboro, Ky.		2	10	131	82	240	30	
Paducah, Ky.	6	8	31	89	36	183	24	
Palo Alto, Calif.		3	3	18	92	488	45	
Panama City, Fla.	2	1	6	54	47	101	7	
Parkersburg, W. Va.		1		37	21	111	21	
Parma, Ohio		5		66	11	90	12	
Pasadena, Calif.	1	21	12	169	315	1,031	142	
Passaic, N. J.	3	9	23	136	68	113	45	
Pateron, N. J.	1	11	70	497	60	278	161	
Pawtucket, R. I.	1	6		82	108	162	34	
Pensacola, Fla.	1	8	49	195	88	439	97	
Peoria, Ill.	2	37	54	277	160	1,034	170	
Perth Amboy, N. J.		2	16	64	84	169	33	
Petersburg, Va.	3	12	50	104	45	108	7	
Philadelphia, Pa.	68	1,136	1,698	5,033	2,728	5,031	2,167	
Phoenix, Ariz.	5	36	112	379	285	1,617	510	
Pine Bluff, Ark.	3	9	20	78	10	149	24	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	11	427	307	2,014	1,089	1,525	1,442	
Pittsfield, Mass.		1	2	37	36	119	12	
Plainfield, N. J.	1	6	2	67	47	197	16	
Pocatello, Idaho		4	2	69	44	211	21	
Pomona, Calif.	2	11	16	185	119	365	93	
Pontiac, Mich.	2	26	49	256	66	445	77	
Port Arthur, Tex.	6	4	9	43	41	218	32	
Port Huron, Mich.		2	2	49	25	243	17	
Portland, Maine		4	9	117	104	487	82	
Portland, Oreg.	6	167	106	1,231	94	2,625	630	
Portsmouth, Ohio	1	17	1	184	64	337	25	
Portsmouth, Va.	3	30	151	249	178	491	162	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.		2	8	60	49	167	17	
Providence, R. I.		29	66	778	441	1,235	339	
Provo, Utah		2	1	22	5	280	7	
Pueblo, Colo.		6	2	129	145	576	164	
Quincy, Ill.		3	1	33	48	134	7	
Quincy, Mass.		3	1	159	58	325	96	
Racine, Wis.		3	8	123	38	182	18	
Raleigh, N. C.	3	10	175	181	105	663	56	
Rapid City, S. Dak.				5	36	148	1	
Reading, Pa.		6	4	139	94	406	46	
Redondo Beach, Calif.	1	13	10	224	117	486	66	
Redwood City, Calif.		6		51	99	227	73	
Reno, Nev.		26	7	170	118	451	114	
Revere, Mass.		4		71	18	131	61	
Richmond, Calif.	1	25	47	275	88	764	66	
Richmond, Ind.	2	6	3	127	98	115	49	
Richmond, Va.	16	139	177	1,084	444	2,079	646	

Table 9.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, January-June, 1957, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Average assault	Home entry, Breaking or entering	Larceny, Over \$50 and over	Auto theft	Auto theft
Riverside, Calif	1	16	16	236	206	704	90
Roanoke, Va	2	17	53	193	133	718	76
Rochester, Minn			23	23	26	135	44
Rochester, N. Y	1	10	32	473	310	1,488	244
Rockford, Ill		15	17	90	96	457	50
Rock Island, Ill		11	2	87	95	262	30
Rocky Mount, N. C		12	12	73	34	211	15
Rome, Ga	2	2	20	52	16	96	22
Rome, N. Y	1			16	32	106	28
Roswell, N. Mex		6	10	52	19	200	7
Royal Oak, Mich		8		181	39	420	101
Sacramento, Calif	5	99	31	604	657	1,798	415
Saginaw, Mich	4	11	81	81	61	606	41
St. Cloud, Minn				25	28	192	13
St. Joseph, Mo	4	3	3	63	51	177	20
St. Louis, Mo	31	1,068	1,135	1,029	1,767	8,160	2,716
St. Paul, Minn	1	98	19	726	362	2,089	350
St. Petersburg, Fla	5	30	26	369	248	671	68
Salem, Mass				81	27	126	16
Salem, Oreg		2	3	75	15	331	28
Salina, Kans	1		15	61	21	418	22
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	69	51	608	400	1,804	226
San Angelo, Tex	1	3	23	164	63	279	48
San Antonio, Tex	15	97	205	1,660	523	3,403	1,163
San Bernardino, Calif	2	21	55	400	301	751	139
San Diego, Calif	3	128	132	880	1,116	2,519	735
Sandusky, Ohio	1	2	11	26	31	118	9
San Francisco, Calif	19	518	469	2,711	1,140	5,572	2,594
San Jose, Calif	1	31	18	359	397	1,411	338
San Leandro, Calif	1	16	6	151	106	315	36
San Mateo, Calif	1	9	11	165	222	630	101
Santa Ana, Calif		16	8	222	93	558	74
Santa Barbara, Calif	1	10	27	128	94	461	47
Santa Fe, N. Mex		4	7	133	96	312	115
Santa Monica, Calif		33	18	399	460	601	179
Savannah, Ga	7	81	201	310	198	551	207
Schenectady, N. Y	1	3	5	84	62	79	56
Scranton, Pa	1	5	2	112	49	325	67
Seattle, Wash	6	177	15	2,014	975	4,025	1,258
Shaker Heights, Ohio		1	6	17	23	226	29
Sharon, Pa		2	7	17	38	99	20
Sheboygan, Wis				50	42	198	16
Shreveport, La	14	18	22	170	140	651	154
Sioux City, Iowa		4	3	112	71	663	64
Sioux Falls, S. Dak		2		55	60	342	26
Somerville, Mass		9	1	113	127	285	171
South Bend, Ind	3	12	4	241	195	730	77
South Gate, Calif		11	8	281	241	425	122
Spokane, S. C	3	2	6	109	95	333	36
Spokane, Wash	2	37	18	313	222	1,517	161
Springfield, Ill	2	10	21	191	53	371	81
Springfield, Mass	1	1	18	320	41	500	198
Springfield, Mo	1	5	2	180	95	260	26
Springfield, Ohio		12	6	191	62	298	47
Stamford, Conn		11	22	218	117	268	35
Steubenville, Ohio	1	10	16	121	45	260	38
Stockton, Calif	3	61	27	333	338	813	194
Stratford, Conn			1	48	57	190	7
Superior, Wis		4	1	58	12	211	25
Syracuse, N. Y		21	13	395	316	921	205
Tacoma, Wash		28	18	417	285	905	152
Tallahassee, Fla		7	31	60	34	212	27
Tampa, Fla	19	76	79	796	367	1,598	217
Taunton, Mass		1	1	64	5	18	24
Tempeck, N. J		3		52	32	81	6

Table 9.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, January-June, 1957, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary Break- ing or entering	Larceny \$50 and over	Theft Under \$50	Auto theft
Tempe, Tex.	2	6	27	93	27	191	24
Terr. Haute, Ind.	1	9	10	189	79	338	57
Toledo, Ohio	1	117	52	698	626	1,846	243
Topeka, Kans.	2	12	23	216	78	653	35
Torrance, Calif.			Only 3 months received				
Torrington, Conn.			19	9	30	5	
Trenton, N. J.	1	38	65	342	169	469	129
Troy, N. Y.		9	5	117	41	60	72
Tucson, Ariz.	5	24	34	131	157	1,298	243
Tulsa, Okla.	4	48	59	677	517	1,500	329
Tusculoosa, Ala.	1	2	40	89	87	112	9
Tyler, Tex.		3	5	43	3	140	10
Union, N. J.		5	8	79	47	112	17
Union City, N. J.	1	2	9	112	12	69	57
University City, Mo.	1	7		82	80	179	17
Upper Darby, Pa.		1	17	96	78	399	71
Utica, N. Y.		1	3	165	32	345	46
Vallejo, Calif.		12	9	51	98	316	47
Valley Stream, N. Y.		2	1	30	19	101	34
Vancouver, Wash.	1	7	5	65	50	176	29
Vicksburg, Miss.		2	1	28	28	69	7
Waco, Tex.	4	26	93	301	90	714	72
Waltham, Mass.		6	3	60	43	236	23
Warren, Ohio	1	11	15	62	71	181	48
Warwick, R. I.				156	96	188	12
Warwick, Va.	2	10	47	163	91	256	42
Washington, D. C.	38	288	1,266	1,445	856	2,616	899
Washington, Pa.		7		20	20	75	29
Waterbury, Conn.	2	3	8	186	68	268	208
Waterloo, Iowa	3	4	8	65	39	291	38
Watertown, Mass.		3		103	34	93	19
Watertown, N. Y.	1	6	7	61	43	103	38
Waukegan, Ill.		25	23	74	58	219	53
Wausau, Wis.				39	18	164	8
Wauwatosa, Wis.		1		46	44	132	15
West Allis, Wis.		3	3	48	45	338	44
West Hartford, Conn.		1	1	21	20	46	20
West Haven, Conn.	1	2		48	25	57	13
West New York, N. J.			Complete data not received				
West Orange, N. J.		2		60	37	85	15
West Palm Beach, Fla.	3	7	28	121	69	316	45
Weymouth, Mass.			1	43	30	94	13
Wheeling, W. Va.	2	8	3	99	90	229	47
White Plains, N. Y.		7	19	81	117	174	23
Wichita, Kans.	11	54	133	883	467	2,093	241
Wichita Falls, Tex.	2	8	58	268	89	1,147	131
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2	6	7	63	62	127	34
Wilkesburg, Pa.		1	5	74	29	149	37
Williamsport, Pa.		4	1	83	45	162	17
Wilmington, Del.	6	26	18	295	191	657	109
Wilmington, N. C.	1	13	122	123	77	375	97
Winona, Minn.			19	13	61	5	
Winston-Salem, N. C.	9	8	98	290	102	537	107
Woodbridge, N. J.		3	3	67	36	95	18
Woonsocket, R. I.		6	2	60	41	100	59
Worcester, Mass.	1	15	9	162	203	616	241
Wyandotte, Mich.		7	1	37	30	223	62
Yakima, Wash.	1	5	9	103	61	965	53
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	13	19	118	57	607	112
York, Pa.	1	6	9	179	45	321	73
Yongestown, Ohio	8	51	5	270	259	561	146
Zanesville, Ohio		8	2	69	52	202	38

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.

Police Employee Data

Police Killed, 1956

Of the 3,769 city police departments which furnished police-employee data, 36 reported that police employees were killed during the calendar year 1956 while in the performance of their duties.

Police employees killed in line of duty in these 36 cities numbered 46. Six of the 36 departments reported more than one employee killed in line of duty during 1956.

The figures include all deaths of police personnel as long as the employee was killed while performing official police duties. For example, an officer killed in a traffic mishap while in pursuit of a law violator is counted in the same manner as a policeman shot and killed by a criminal.

During the 12 years city police have reported the number of police employees killed in line of duty, the general trend in such deaths has been downward and 1956 offers no exception.

In table 10, these data are presented with cities grouped by size and location. The same 3,769 cities are covered in tables 10-12 and they represent about 98 percent of the total population residing in cities. As indicated, not all cities and no rural areas are represented in the data.

Table 10.—Number of Police Department Employees Killed, 1956, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups

[3,769 cities, total population 87,771,226, based on 1950 decennial census]

Geographic division	Population group							
	TOTAL		Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
	Num-ber	Rate per 5,000,000 inhab-itants	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	46		25		3	3	7	8
Rate per 5,000,000 inhabitants		2.6	3.6		1.7	1.6	2.9	3.2
New England	2	1.5			1	1		
Middle Atlantic	9	2.0	5				2	2
East North Central	10	2.5	7		1	1		1
West North Central	4	2.9	2		1			1
South Atlantic	8	4.4	2			1	3	2
East South Central	1	1.3					1	
West South Central	5	3.5	3				1	1
Mountain								
Pacific	7	3.9	6					1

Number of Police Employees, April 30, 1957

Source and Scope. City police departments numbering 3,769 returned special questionnaires concerning police-employee strength. These cities represent about 98 percent of all population residing in cities.

Beginning with figures for this year, 1957, only full-time employees are included. Previously, the number of part-time police employees was reported in terms of full-time equivalents. In response to a suggestion by contributors of the data, the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police recommended that collection of information about part-time police employees be discontinued.

Prior to this decision, a special tabulation of the 1956 data was made to determine the possible effect of the elimination of part-time employees from the study. It was found that the variation was barely discernible between the data with the part-time employees included and the data with them excluded. Also, because of widespread variation in the use of part-time personnel, and in regard to duties and hours they work, comparisons had little significance. For example, the practice with reference to school-crossing guards varies widely. In some cities, such work may be handled by school children under supervision of teachers with only incidental assistance from the police. In other cities, there may be the schoolboy patrol with assistance from regular or part-time police. Elsewhere, the regular police or a corps of part-time police employees may handle the entire school-crossing problem.

Number of Police Employees. Full-time police employees average 2 per 1,000 inhabitants in the 3,769 cities represented in tables 11 and 12. It should be noted that their 174,973 full-time personnel do not constitute the total number of full-time police employees in the United States. This is true because reports as to the number of personnel are not collected from rural areas and not all cities responded.

Table 11 shows the number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants for cities grouped by size. Group I cities, over 250,000, had 2.5 police per 1,000 inhabitants, as of April 30, 1957, as shown in table 11. A further study of the group I cities shows the number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants to be as follows: Five cities with more than one million inhabitants, 2.8; six cities, from 750,000 to one million inhabitants, 2.8; seven cities, from 500,000 to 750,000 inhabitants, 2.1; and 23 cities, from 250,000 to 500,000 inhabitants, 1.9.

Civilian Police Employees. About 8 out of every 100 police employees in cities are civilians. The following tabulation indicates the percentage distribution of civilian police employees among various-sized city groups:

Police Employee Data, 1957

Population Group:	<i>Percentage civilian employees</i>
Total, all cities	8.3
Group I (over 250,000)	8.6
(Over 1,000,000)	7.2
(750,000-1,000,000)	9.4
(500,000-750,000)	7.8
(250,000-500,000)	12.9
Group II (100,000-250,000)	12.5
Group III (50,000-100,000)	8.7
Group IV (25,000-50,000)	7.4
Group V (10,000-25,000)	5.4
Group VI (2,500-10,000)	6.8

Table 11.—Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, Number and Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups

[3,799 cities, total population 87,773,226 based on 1950 decennial census]

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	174,973	87,838	17,731	15,203	16,203	19,328	15,670
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
New England:							
Number of police employees	14,035	3,010	3,723	2,241	2,330	1,871	677
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.2
Middle Atlantic:							
Number of police employees	52,706	35,082	3,006	3,129	3,121	4,239	3,186
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4
East North Central:							
Number of police employees	37,648	21,143	2,411	3,177	3,438	3,484	3,975
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
West North Central:							
Number of police employees	10,588	4,669	813	902	859	1,512	1,803
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
South Atlantic:¹							
Number of police employees	18,949	6,046	3,303	2,368	2,123	2,223	2,792
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
East South Central:							
Number of police employees	6,153	1,630	1,127	432	750	903	1,311
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
West South Central:							
Number of police employees	10,902	4,101	1,654	878	907	1,685	1,677
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2
Mountain:							
Number of police employees	4,238	766	331	318	746	766	1,081
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6
Pacific:							
Number of police employees	19,754	10,797	1,663	1,628	1,706	2,642	1,888
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

BY POPULATION GROUPS

APRIL 30, 1957

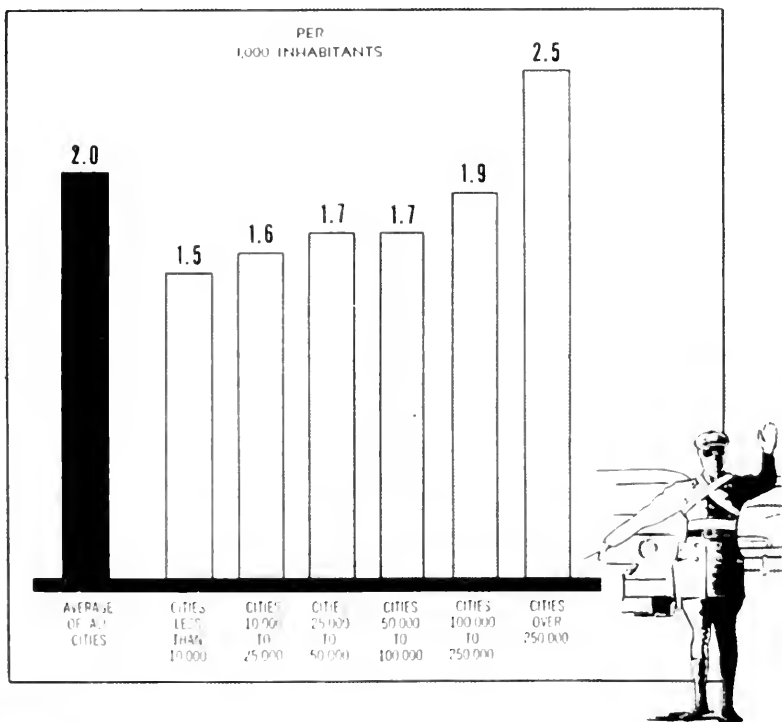


Figure 2.

Table 12.—Number of Cities Used in Tabulations Regarding Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, and Police Killed, 1956

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	87,771,226	34,932,955	9,566,905	9,075,463	9,639,359	12,145,133	12,405,211
Number of cities	3,769	41	65	128	275	795	2,465
New England: Total population, 6,786,441.	226	1	11	17	7	77	88
Middle Atlantic: Total population, 22,339,294	735	7	12	24	49	106	477
East North Central: Total population, 19,848,810	503	9	10	30	65	162	527
West North Central: Total population, 6,949,826	421	5	4	9	21	80	302
South Atlantic: Total population, 8,992,775	445	3	9	20	33	74	306
East South Central: Total population, 3,988,826	237	3	5	4	16	37	172
West South Central: Total population, 7,209,031	366	5	7	9	17	80	278
Mountain: Total population, 2,476,549	191	1	2	3	12	30	143
Pacific: Total population, 9,179,674	315	7	5	12	25	89	177

Police Employees in Individual Cities

The police employee figures for individual cities in tables 13 and 14 in some instances are not comparable to similar figures which were published for 1956.

Part-time employees were not enumerated on the 1957 questionnaire. Accordingly, the full-time equivalent for part-time employees is not included in the 1957 figures presented in this bulletin. Footnotes in previous years identify those cities whose data included part-time employees expressed as full-time equivalents.

The difference between the 1957 figures and those for previous years should be noted carefully in any study or attempted comparison of the published figures.

Comparisons of figures for an individual city with those of other cities and with averages are helpful at times for various purposes. However, no definitive conclusion as to the number of police needed in a particular community can be reached through such comparisons alone. Differences in the length of the workweek, automotive and communicative equipment, area and terrain, and the crime problem are some of the items that may affect such comparisons.

Table 13 shows all reporting cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants. The cities are arranged by states and alphabetically within the State. In table 13, police officers are itemized separately from the civilian police employees. In table 14, cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants are arranged similarly but only the total police employees are shown.

Table 13.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, 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				CONNECTICUT Con.			
Anniston	47	46	1	Merideth	85	81	2
Bessemer	44	40	4	Middletown	41	40	1
Birmingham	116	396	50	New Britain	151	141	10
Greensboro	81	79	2	New Haven	118	397	21
Mobile	218	172	16	New London	61	61	1
Montgomery	188	176	12	Norwalk	106	103	3
Tuscaloosa	79	75	4	Norwich	55	53	2
ARIZONA				Stamford	181	176	8
Phoenix	252	223	29	Stratford	61	58	3
Tucson	139	122	17	Waterbury	265	256	9
ARKANSAS				West Hartford	82	78	4
Fort Smith	49	47	2	West Haven	60	59	1
Hot Springs	38	37	1	DELAWARE			
Little Rock	169	159	10	Wilmington	219	206	13
North Little Rock	70	70	1	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Pine Bluff	38	37	1	Washington	2,164	2,281	184
CALIFORNIA				FLORIDA			
Alameda	74	69	5	Daytona Beach	67	61	6
Alhambra	82	71	11	Fort Lauderdale	131	112	19
Bakersfield	158	122	36	Gainesville	48	41	7
Baldwin Park	33	26	8	Hialeah	54	48	3
Berkeley	140	135	5	Jacksonville	146	386	60
Beverly Hills	80	70	10	Key West	38	38	1
Burbank	145	127	18	Lakeland	61	54	10
Compton	80	71	9	Miami	854	582	272
Fresno	257	232	25	Miami Beach	218	178	60
Glendale	161	142	19	Orlando	119	111	5
Hayward	54	46	8	Panama City	47	37	8
Huntington Park	53	51	2	Pensacola	103	91	12
Inglewood	84	70	14	St. Petersburg	130	116	14
Long Beach	484	434	50	Tallahassee	63	59	4
Los Angeles	5,475	4,387	1,088	Tampa	332	279	53
Lynwood	31	28	3	West Palm Beach	92	83	9
Oakland	792	679	113	GEORGIA			
Ontario	53	49	4	Albany	53	50	3
Palo Alto	51	49	2	Athens	40	39	1
Pasadena	189	153	36	Atlanta	697	601	96
Pomona	77	64	16	Augusta	158	145	13
Rebondo Beach	51	47	4	Columbus	132	126	6
Redwood City	46	43	3	La Grange	41	40	1
Richmond	145	127	18	Macon	122	121	1
Riverside	105	96	9	Rome	48	45	3
Sacramento	275	243	42	Savannah	190	159	31
San Bernardino	168	155	13	IDAHO			
San Diego	641	548	83	Boise	64	55	8
San Francisco	1,802	1,700	102	Pocatello	40	36	4
San Jose	168	159	9	ILLINOIS			
San Leandro	51	48	3	Alton	46	41	2
San Mateo	74	70	4	Aurora	70	67	3
Santa Ana	96	88	8	Belleville	38	37	1
Santa Barbara	71	64	7	Berwyn	53	53	1
Santa Monica	158	119	39	Bloomington	43	40	1
South Gate	64	58	5	Champaign	50	40	10
Stockton	136	121	12	Chicago	9,361	8,959	402
Torrance	72	72	1	Chico	60	52	8
Valejo	67	59	8	Danville	36	36	1
COLORADO				Decatur	73	68	5
Colorado Springs	192	95	7	East St. Louis	91	75	16
Denver	766	645	121	Elgin	50	41	7
Pueblo	141	101	40	Evanston	131	112	21
CONNECTICUT				Galesburg	39	34	5
Bridgeport	399	350	46	Granite City	31	31	1
Bristol	55	51	2	Joliet	81	72	9
East Hartford	60	57	3				
Greenwich	147	124	14				
Hartford	441	385	46				

Table 13.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, 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
ILLINOIS Continued				MAINE			
Kankakee	28	28		Bangor	79	72	7
Maywood	31	31		Lewiston	60	56	4
Moline	43	41	2	Portland	115	101	14
Oak Park	81	74	7	MARYLAND			
Peoria	193	118	15	Baltimore	2,879	2,621	258
Quincy	46	43	3	Cumberland	59	55	4
Rockford	123	112	11	Hagerstown	60	55	5
Rock Island	66	62	4	MASSACHUSETTS			
Springfield	110	98	12	Arlington	82	71	8
Waukegan	57	53	4	Belmont	15	12	3
INDIANA				Beverly	54	51	
Anderson	79	73	6	Boston	3,010	2,809	201
Bloomington	42	39	3	Brockton	105	101	4
East Chicago	135	130	5	Brookline	141	136	8
Elkhart	64	60	4	Cambridge	238	229	9
Evansville	202	150	12	Chelsea	75	71	4
Fort Wayne	218	212	6	Chicopee	87	84	3
Gary	227	203	24	Everett	113	110	3
Hammond	119	109	10	Fall River	256	238	18
Indianapolis	821	773	68	Fitchburg	71	67	7
Kokomo	67	62	5	Framingham	46	46	
La Fayette	59	57	2	Gloucester	46	44	2
Marion	71	51		Haverhill	72	69	3
Michigan City	70	49	1	Holyoke	113	111	2
Mishawaka	48	46	2	Lawrence	142	131	8
Muncie	98	91	7	Lowell	178	168	10
New Albany	35	35		Lynn	181	175	9
Richmond	76	55	1	Malden	115	115	
South Bend	263	193	10	Medford	113	109	4
Terre Haute	94	86	4	Melrose	47	45	2
IOWA				New Bedford	230	218	12
Burlington	35	31	1	Northampton	39	39	
Cedar Rapids	163	92	11	Pittsfield	84	80	4
Clinton	30	30		Quincy	158	151	7
Conneaut Bluffs	51	44	10	Revere	78	74	4
Dayton	91	90	1	Salem	80	75	5
Des Moines	217	195	22	Somerville	170	168	2
Dubuque	53	51	2	Springfield	374	354	20
Fort Dodge	28	28		Taunton	67	63	4
Iowa City	25	24	1	Waltham	90	85	5
Mason City	40	33	7	Watertown	76	70	6
Ottumwa	36	31	5	Weymouth	65	63	2
Sioux City	163	86	17	Worcester	393	352	41
Waterloo	82	81	1	MICHIGAN			
KANSAS				Ann Arbor	80	71	9
Hutchinson	45	38	7	Battle Creek	63	53	10
Kansas City	172	115	27	Bay City	86	80	6
Salina	42	35	7	Dearborn	200	183	17
Topeka	147	113	31	Detroit	1,875	1,419	456
Wichita	316	256	60	Ferndale	41	41	3
KENTUCKY				Flint	315	231	84
Ashland	35	33	2	Grand Rapids	265	219	46
Covington	91	80	11	Highland Park	134	104	30
Lexington	160	99	1	Jackson	93	78	15
Louisville	783	513	70	Kalamazoo	128	107	21
Newport	61	51	7	Laurens	145	110	5
Owensboro	50	47	3	Lincoln Park	78	57	1
Paducah	55	55		Muskegon	92	73	19
LOUISIANA				Pontiac	110	118	22
Alexandria	60	58	2	Port Huron	69	48	21
Baton Rouge	211	189	22	Royal Oak	83	70	13
Lafayette	42	40	2	Saginaw	151	140	11
Lake Charles	40	39	1	Wyandotte	69	59	10
Monroe	69	69	20	MINNESOTA			
New Orleans	1,001	1,009	52	Duluth	138	122	16
				Minneapolis	631	578	56
				Rochester	55	53	2
				St. Cloud	29	28	1

Table 13.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			City	Number of police department employees		
	TOTAL	Police officers	Civilian		TOTAL	Police officers	Civilian
MINNESOTA Cont.				NEW JERSEY Continued			
St. Paul	471	452	19	Union City	117	101	16
Winnona	31	31		West New York	82	82	
MISSISSIPPI				West Orange	79	77	2
Biloxi	31	3		Woodbridge	85	85	
Grenoville	53	48	5	NEW MEXICO			
Hattiesburg	76	32	1	Albuquerque	173	154	19
Jackson	160	142	28	Roswell	34	34	
Laurel	30	29	1	Santa Fe	30	29	1
Meridian	77	68	9	NEW YORK			
Vicksburg	31	31		Albany	319	273	96
MISSOURI				Amsterdam	44	41	2
Columbia	41	40	1	Auburn	59	53	6
Independence	37	37		Binghamton	131	121	10
Jefferson City	30	30		Buffalo	1,447	1,316	131
Joplin	49	35	14	Elmira	90	89	1
Kansas City	762	608	154	Hempstead	67	62	5
St. Joseph	100	92	8	Irondequoit	32	32	
St. Louis	2,359	1,920	439	Ithaca	39	36	3
Springfield	98	91	4	Jamesstown	69	62	7
University City	51	49	2	Kingston	56	55	1
MONTANA				Lackawanna	77	64	9
Billings	62	58	4	Lockport	38	37	1
Butte	40	37	3	Mount Vernon	163	151	12
Great Falls	30	16	3	Newburgh	51	52	1
NEBRASKA				New Rochelle	151	139	12
Lincoln	113	92	21	New York City	21,365	23,215	1,150
Omaha	443	375	68	Niagara Falls	167	152	15
NEVADA				Poughkeepsie	74	71	3
Reno	101	82	22	Rochester	572	472	80
NEW HAMPSHIRE				Rome	55	51	4
Concord	43	41	2	Schenectady	159	148	11
Manchester	112	106	6	Syracuse	441	336	105
Nashua	47	42	5	Troy	194	144	50
NEW JERSEY				Utica	179	169	10
Atlantic City	191	158	33	Watertown	52	52	
Bayonne	186	174	12	White Plain	152	147	5
Bloomfield	88	88		Yonkers	311	287	24
Camden	245	201	44	NORTH CAROLINA			
Clifton	99	95	4	Ashville	86	84	2
East Orange	137	136	1	Charlotte	271	241	30
Elizabeth	271	260	11	Durham	109	99	10
Garfield	47	47		Fayetteville	80	74	6
Hackensack	70	68	2	Greensboro	149	134	15
Hamilton	68	65	3	High Point	82	73	8
Hoboken	161	161		Kannapolis	24	24	
Irvine	103	94	9	Raleigh	127	113	14
Jersey City	1,092	827	175	Rocky Mount	55	50	5
Kearny	112	111	1	Wilmington	95	80	15
Linden	104	104		Winston-Salem	171	156	15
Maplewood	47	47		NORTH DAKOTA			
Montclair	99	86	4	Fargo	71	66	5
Newark	1,392	1,302	90	Grand Fork	31	27	4
New Brunswick	77	76	1	OHIO			
North Bergen	103	99	4	Akron	283	265	18
Nutley	37	35	2	Alliance	47	28	9
Orange	83	79	4	Barberton	47	34	4
Passaic	120	120		Canton	148	141	7
Paterson	269	277	22	Cincinnati	943	875	68
Perth Amboy	97	91	6	Cleveland	2,049	1,804	247
Plainfield	88	78	10	Columbus	640	545	105
Teaneck	47	47		Cuyahoga Falls	33	32	1
Trenton	266	247	19	Dayton	968	324	44
Union	73	72	1	East Cleveland	58	52	6
				Elvira	42	42	
				Fairfield	67	64	1
				Hamilton	91	91	

Table 13.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, Cities Over 25,000 in Population—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			City	Number of police department employees		
	TOTAL	Police officers	Civil servants		TOTAL	Police officers	Civil servants
OHIO (Continued)				RHODE ISLAND (Con)			
Kettering	17	16	1	Providence	52	179	74
Lakewood	69	64	5	Warwick	68	64	4
Lima	63	57	6	Woonsocket	97	93	4
Lorain	56	55	1	SOUTH CAROLINA			
Mansfield	54	52	2	Charleston	117	127	20
Marion	36	34	2	Columbia	155	142	13
Massillon	29	29	0	Greenville	129	116	13
Middletown	62	59	3	Spartanburg	77	71	3
Newark	42	42	0	SOUTH DAKOTA			
Norwood	43	41	2	Rapid City	40	35	5
Parma	55	46	9	Sioux Falls	65	55	10
Portsmouth	60	57	3	TENNESSEE			
Sandusky	41	43	1	Chattanooga	189	181	8
Shaker Heights	61	78	3	Jackson	43	43	0
Springfield	161	92	9	Johnson City	38	37	1
Stenboville	45	14	1	Knoxville	214	170	44
Toledo	151	98	43	Memphis	601	998	103
Warren	15	64	1	Nashville	318	266	22
Youngstown	302	258	24	Oak Ridge	35	35	0
Zanesville	34	34	0	TEXAS			
OKLAHOMA				Ablene	93	89	4
Enid	48	41	7	Amarillo	153	130	23
Lawton	41	41	0	Austin	242	191	51
Muskogee	50	48	2	Beaumont	117	103	14
Norman	27	26	1	Brownsville	67	41	26
Oklahoma City	353	309	44	Corpus Christi	158	145	13
Tulsa	284	244	40	Dallas	1,001	841	160
OREGON				El Paso	237	207	30
Eugene	66	52	14	Fort Worth	533	492	41
Portland	733	627	106	Galveston	90	90	0
Salem	72	61	11	Houston	1,005	788	217
PENNSYLVANIA				Laredo	51	41	7
Abington	41	41	0	Lubbock	138	131	7
Albany	32	31	1	Odessa	86	82	4
Allentown	136	125	11	Port Arthur	64	61	3
Altoona	105	94	11	San Angelo	57	56	1
Bethlehem	86	78	8	San Antonio	501	429	72
Chester	91	72	19	Temple	33	33	0
Easton	51	49	2	Tyler	56	54	2
Erie	186	173	13	Waco	110	106	4
Harrisburg	149	139	10	Wichita Falls	98	86	12
Haverford	50	17	3	UTAH			
Hazleton	33	32	1	Ogden	61	60	1
Johnstown	56	80	16	Provo	32	30	2
Lancaster	86	81	5	Salt Lake City	279	231	48
Lebanon	39	39	0	VERMONT			
Lower Merion	115	109	6	Burlington	47	42	5
McKeesport	107	74	33	VIRGINIA			
Mount Lebanon	37	33	4	Alexandria	119	109	10
New Castle	59	58	1	Arlington	180	164	16
New Kensington	29	26	3	Charlottesville	41	41	0
Norristown	49	49	0	Danville	77	71	6
Philadelphia	5,425	1,965	890	Hampton	64	58	6
Pittsburgh	1,499	1,453	46	Lynchburg	67	65	2
Reading	178	158	20	Newport News	74	68	6
Scranton	185	173	12	Norfolk	383	352	31
Sharon	30	29	1	Petersburg	46	43	3
Upper Darby	146	124	22	Portsmouth	101	89	12
Washington	32	31	1	Richmond	398	354	44
Wilkes-Barre	97	95	2	Roanoke	117	113	4
Wilkesburg	43	42	1	Warwick	42	36	6
Williamsport	55	54	1	RHODE ISLAND			
York	90	87	3	Cranston	91	91	0
RHODE ISLAND				East Providence	77	75	2
Cranston	91	91	0	Newport	87	86	1
East Providence	77	75	2	Pawtucket	152	138	14
Newport	87	86	1				
Pawtucket	152	138	14				

Table 13.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, 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
WASHINGTON				WISCONSIN—Continued			
Bellingham	4	42	3	Earlville	57	49	8
Bremerton	5	17	8	Fond du Lac, Ill.	41	38	3
Everett	56	53	3	Green Bay	92	87	7
Seattle	880	771	109	Kenosha	90	82	8
Spokane	246	209	27	La Crosse	74	68	6
Tacoma	253	231	22	Madison	163	142	21
Vancouver	57	54	3	Manitowoc	4	12	3
Yakima	73	73	—	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,849	1,751	88
WEST VIRGINIA				Ostokosh	63	63	—
Charleston	126	119	7	Racine	129	127	2
Clarksburg	31	31	—	Sheboygan	67	65	—
Fairmont	33	30	3	Superior	58	57	1
Huntington	114	98	16	Wausau	42	42	—
Morgantown	20	14	7	Wauwatosa	63	63	—
Parkersburg	30	35	5	West Allis	96	86	10
Wheeling	93	91	2	WYOMING			
WISCONSIN				Cheyenne	51	39	12
Appleton	49	49	—	HAWAII			
Beloit	51	48	3	Honolulu City	549	458	91

Table 11.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, 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		ARIZONA—Con.		CALIFORNIA—Con.	
Alexander City	17	Miami	8	Bell	27
Altoville	3	Nogales	14	Belmont	13
Andalusia	13	Prescott	18	Benicia	11
Athens	15	Tempe	15	Bishop	6
Attalla	11	Tolleson	3	Blythe	15
Auburn	21	Winslow	12	Brawley	23
Bay Minette	4	Yuma	33	Brea	11
Boaz	5			Burlingame	31
Brewton	5			Calexico	16
Chuckasaw	11	ARKANSAS		Carmel-by-the-Sea	11
Childersburg	8	Arkadelphia	8	Ceres	6
Clanton	8	Ashdown	2	Chico	21
Cordova	4	Batesville	6	Chino	11
Cullman	13	Blytheville	18	Chowchilla	8
Decatur	30	Brinkley	9	Chula Vista	43
Demopolis	6	Camden	15	Claremont	14
Dothan	39	Clarendon	3	Clovis	8
Eda	4	Clarksville	3	Coachella	4
Enterprise	9	Conway	8	Coalinga	12
Evergreen	4	Crossett	6	Colton	27
Fairfield	18	Dermott	2	Colton	5
Fairhope	6	De Witt	2	Concord	33
Fayette	7	El Dorado	21	Corcoran	9
Florida	6	Eudora	3	Corning	4
Florence	30	Fayetteville	19	Corona	20
Fort Payne	12	Fordyce	2	Coronado	22
Geneva	4	Forrest City	10	Costa Mesa	26
Greenville	8	Hamburg	5	Covina	20
Guntersville	5	Harrison	5	Culver City	58
Haleyville	6	Helena	11	Daly City	35
Hartselle	6	Hope	9	Davis	7
Homewood	15	Jonesboro	16	Delano	21
Huntsville	50	Magnolia	8	Dunbar	9
Jacksonville	4	Malvern	7	El Cajon	24
Jasper	14	McGehee	4	El Centro	32
Lanett	15	Mesa	4	El Cerrito	27
Leeds	6	Monticello	4	El Monte	24
Marion	3	Morrilton	5	El Segundo	34
Mountain Brook	13	Nashville	2	Emeryville	17
Northport	11	Newport	7	Escondido	16
Oneonta	5	Oseola	6	Eureka	44
Opelika	20	Paragould	13	Exeter	5
Opp	7	Paris	2	Fairfax	5
Ozark	9	Piggott	2	Fairfield	14
Phoenix City	27	Pocahontas	3	Fillmore	6
Piedmont	5	Prescott	5	Fontana	20
Prattville	6	Rogers	5	Fort Bragg	7
Prichard	31	Russellville	5	Fullerton	67
Roanoke	5	Searcy	5	Gardena	35
Russellville	6	Siloam Springs	4	Gilroy	8
Scottsboro	8	Springdale	10	Glendora	18
Selma	38	Stuttgart	9	Grass Valley	9
Sheffield	18	Texarkana	24	Hanford	19
Sylacauga	25	Trumann	4	Hawthorne	42
Talladega	21	Van Buren	6	Healdsburg	9
Tallassee	6	Walnut Ridge	5	Hemet	9
Tarrant City	7	Warren	5	Hermosa Beach	24
Troy	10	West Helena	4	Hillsborough	14
Tusculum	13	West Memphis	21	Hollister	9
Tuskegee	12	Wynne	5	Huntington Beach	18
Union Springs	4			Indio	19
				Laguna Beach	17
ARIZONA		CALIFORNIA		La Habra	19
Avondale	5	Albany	21	La Mesa	26
Bisbee	7	Alturas	4	Larkspur	4
Casa Grande	11	Anaheim	76	La Verne	7
Chandler	13	Antioch	20	Lindsay	8
Clifton	2	Arcadia	47	Livermore	17
Coalinga	11	Arcata	12	Lodi	30
Douglas	11	Atherton	12	Lompoc	12
Eloy	10	Atwater	8	Los Banos	11
Flagstaff	13	Auburn	11	Los Gatos	10
Glendale	14	Azusa	30	Madera	18
Globe	9	Banning	15	Manhattan Beach	31
Mesa	27	Barstow	18	Manteca	11
		Baumont	7	Marinez	11

Table 11.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, 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 Con		CALIFORNIA Con		FLORIDA	
Marysville	22	Yacoville	11	Apalachicola	1
Maywood	21	Ventura	40	Arcadia	1
Menlo Park	29	Visalia	21	Auburndale	7
Merced	31	Wasco	8	Avon Park	6
Millbrae	41	Watsonville	27	Bartow	16
Mill Valley	10	West Covina	39	Belle Glade	17
Modesto	58	Whittier	42	Boynton Beach	7
Monrovia	37	Willits	9	Bradenton	2,9
Montebello	26	Willow	1	Chapley	1
Monterey	40	Woodland	17	Clearwater	18
Monterey Park	36	Yreka City	6	Coconut	12
Monte Vista	6	Yuba City	15	Coral Gables	74
Mountain View	25			Crystalaw	1
Napa	28	COLORADO		Dade City	6
National City	38	Alamosa	6	Dania	9
Needles	8	Aurora	29	De Funiak Springs	4
Nevada City	1	Boulder	30	De Land	16
Newport Beach	54	Brighton	6	Deley Beach	2,2
North Sacramento	10	Canon City	6	Dunedin	7
Oakdale	6	Centennial	6	Easton	9
Oceanside	39	Cortez	6	Fernandina Beach	19
Ojai	9	Crete	3	Fort Meade	5
Orange	28	Delta	5	Fort Myers	37
Oroville	14	Durango	11	Fort Pierce	36
Oxnard	42	Edgewater	3	Gulfport	6
Pacific Grove	12	Englewood	30	Haines City	9
Palm Springs	38	Florence	3	Hallandale	7
Paso Robles	16	Fort Collins	16	Holly Hill	14
Petaluma	20	Fort Morgan	12	Hollywood	61
Podium	19	Golden	8	Homestead	19
Pittsburg	24	Grand Junction	31	Jacksonville Beach	17
Placerville	7	Greeley	33	Kissimmee	17
Porterville	16	La Junta	8	Lake City	17
Port Hueme	9	Lamar	11	Lake Wales	17
Red Bluff	41	Las Animas	3	Lake Worth	34
Rodding	24	Leadville	6	Leesburg	13
Rodlands	41	Littleton	6	Live Oak	7
Rosdley	10	Longmont	13	Marianna	9
Rialto	19	Loveland	10	Melbourne	13
Riverbank	5	Mountain Springs	5	Miami Shores	18
Roseville	16	Monte Vista	5	Miami Springs	27
Salinas	43	Montrose	6	Mount Dora	6
San Anselmo	13	Rocky Ford	5	New Smyrna Beach	16
San Bruno	23	Saldana	7	North Miami	19
San Carlos	25	Sterling	16	Ocala	27
San Fernando	30	Trinidad	14	Opa Locka	16
San Gabriel	38	Walsenburg	8	Ormond Beach	13
Sanger	13			Palatka	15
San Luis Obispo	23	CONNECTICUT		Palm Beach	16
San Marino	26	Ansonia	25	Palmto	8
San Pablo	26	Branford	18	Perry	5
San Rafael	36	Danbury	41	Pineblas Park	5
Santa Clara	40	Danielson	5	Plant City	21
Santa Cruz	21	Derby	17	Pompano Beach	22
Santa Maria	18	Groton	15	Quincy	13
Santa Paula	31	Jewett City	3	Riviera Beach	17
Sansdito	8	Norwalk	30	St. Augustine	27
Seal Beach	12	Putnam	9	St. Cloud	3
Sebastopol	7	Rocky Hill	10	Sanford	21
Selma	13	Shelton	16	Sarasota	36
Shafter	6	Stafford Springs	1	Sebring	8
Sierra Madre	12	Williamsville	20	South Miami	19
Signal Hill	15	Winsted	12	Stuart	7
South Pasadena	28			Tarpon Springs	12
South San Francisco	29	DELAWARE		Titusville	7
Sunnyvale	34	Dover	18	Vero Beach	17
Susanyville	7	Elsmere	2	Wauchula	5
Taft	6	Lewes	1	West Miami	7
Tracy	22	Milford	11	Winter Garden	8
Tulare	19	Newark	19	Winter Haven	19
Turlock	16	New Castle	6	Winter Park	15
Ukiah	18	Seaford	5		
Upland	17				

Table 11.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, 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		IDAHO		ILLINOIS	
Adel	7	Alameda	7	Edwardsville	9
Alma	5	Blackfoot	9	Efingham	7
Americus	16	Buhl	5	Elkhart	6
Astoria	3	Burley	10	Elmwood Park	31
Bainbridge	16	Caldwell	18	Evergreen Park	22
Barnesville	4	Coeur d'Alene	15	Fairfield	20
Blakely	5	Emmett	6	Farmington	5
Brunswick	32	Gooding	4	Flora	3
Burford	5	Grangeville	3	Forest Park	9
Calhoun	7	Idaho Falls	48	Franklin Park	20
Camilla	5	Jerome	7	Freeport	13
Canton	7	Kellogg	8	Fulton	23
Cartersville	5	Lewiston	23	Galena	1
Cartersville	18	Mahad City	2	Galva	5
Cedartown	11	Montpelier	5	Geneva	2
Chamblee	15	Moscow	2	Geneseo	6
Chamblee	4	Mountain Home	13	Geneva	9
Cochran	5	Nampa	10	Georgetown	2
College Park	5	Payette	23	Gibson City	3
Commerce	18	Preston	5	Gillespie	3
Commerce	6	Rexburg	6	Glencoe	3
Cordele	13	Rupert	4	Glen Ellyn	15
Covington	9	St. Anthony	6	Glenview	18
Cuthbert	4	Salmon	3	Greenville	17
Dalton	22	Sandpoint	6	Greenville	4
Dawson	6	Twin Falls	6	Harvard	10
Decatur	28	Wallace	23	Harvey	25
Douglas	12	Weiser	4	Havana	5
Douglasville	4			Herrin	5
Duluth	12			Highland	5
Eastman	4			Highland Park	25
East Point	45			Highwood	6
Easton	4	ILLINOIS		Hillsboro	5
Elberton	10	Abingdon	4	Hinsdale	14
Fitzgerald	12	Aledo	2	Homewood	11
Forest Park	9	Alorton	2	Hoopston	6
Forsyth	5	Anna	3	Jacksonville	19
Fort Valley	7	Arlington Heights	19	Jerseyville	7
Gainesville	26	Barrington	6	Kenilworth	11
Greensboro	3	Batavia	8	Kewanee	13
Griffin	29	Beardstown	6	La Grange	26
Hapeville	14	Bellwood	17	La Grange Park	14
Hartwell	7	Belyidore	8	Lake Forest	25
Hazellhurst	3	Bensenville	9	Lansing	5
Hogansville	6	Benton	5	La Salle	14
Jesup	8	Blue Island	13	Lawrenceville	6
Lafayette	8	Bradley	7	Lemont	1
Lawrenceville	5	Broadview	10	Lewistown	3
Lyons	4	Brookfield	16	Libertyville	11
Marietta	31	Bushnell	3	Lincoln	14
Milledgeville	13	Cairo	15	Lincolnwood	11
Millen	6	Calumet City	13	Litchfield	3
Monroe	9	Canton	13	Lockport	6
Montrie	23	Carbondale	10	Lombard	14
Nashville	5	Carlyle	2	Loves Park	4
Newman	21	Carmi	5	Lyons	13
Polkham	4	Cartersville	2	Macomb	13
Perry	5	Carthage	2	Madison	15
Porterdale	6	Casby	4	Marengo	3
Rockmart	8	Centralia	14	Marion	9
Rossville	8	Charleston	7	Markham	7
Sandersville	5	Chester	5	Marsilles	5
Statesboro	10	Chicago Heights	43	Marshall	3
Summersville	8	Chillicothe	3	Mascoutah	2
Swainsboro	8	Christopher	2	Mattoon	19
Tallahassee	4	Clinton	6	McLeansboro	3
Thomasston	17	Collinsville	11	Melrose Park	24
Thomasville	21	Crescent Coeur	6	Mendota	5
Toccoa	11	Crystal Lake	7	Metropolis	7
Tifton	5	Deerfield	7	Middlebrian	8
Valdosta	37	De Kalb	16	Mokena	2
Vadalia	9	Des Plaines	25	Monmouth	13
Warner Robins	17	Dixon	13	Monticello	4
Washington	5	Dolton	8	Morris	6
Waycross	31	Downers Grove	17	Morrison	4
Waynesboro	5	Dwight	4	Morton	4
Winder	7	East Alton	8	Morton Grove	14
		East Alton	15		
		East Moline	18		
		East Peoria			

Table 11.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, 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.		ILLINOIS—Con.		INDIANA—Con.	
Mount Carmel	8	West Chicago	8	Mount Vernon	7
Mount Morris	4	Western Springs	14	Minster	8
Mount Prospect	13	Westmont	4	Nappanee	5
Mount Vernon	15	Westville	2	New Castle	32
Mundelein	11	Wheaton	19	Noblesville	13
Murphysboro	5	White Hall	4	North Manchester	4
Naperville	12	Wilmette	28	North Vernon	8
Newton	2	Wilmington	1	Oakland City	2
Niles	15	Winnetka	22	Paoli	3
Nokomis	3	Wood River	10	Peru	24
Normal	11	Woodstock	6	Petersburg	4
Norridge	5	Zeigler	3	Plainfield	7
Northbrook	11	Zion	10	Plymouth	7
North Chicago	13			Portland	9
North Lake	11	INDIANA		Princeton	13
North Riverside	8	Alexandria	8	Rensselaer	4
Oak Lawn	19	Angola	5	Rochester	5
O'Fallon	3	Attica	5	Rushville	11
Oglesby	4	Auburn	6	Salem	7
Olney	9	Aurora	6	Scottsburg	8
Oregon	4	Batesville	2	Seymour	12
Ottawa	18	Bedford	22	Shelbyville	21
Palatine	10	Bech Grove	11	Speedway	8
Pana	5	Bicknell	4	Sullivan	8
Paris	12	Blifflon	9	Tell City	4
Park Forest	18	Boonville	7	Tipton	8
Park Ridge	26	Brazil	12	Union City	6
Paston	4	Bremen	4	Valparaiso	17
Pekin	19	Brookville	3	Warsaw	24
Peoria Heights	8	Cambridge City	2	Washington	18
Peru	12	Charlestown	6	West Lafayette	16
Pineknayville	2	Chesterton	3	West Terre Haute	17
Pittsfield	5	Clarksville	9	Whiting	28
Pontiac	11	Clinton	10	Winchester	9
Princeton	4	Columbia City	7		
Rantoul	10	Columbus	30	IOWA	
Riverdale	9	Connersville	25	Albia	4
River Forest	21	Crawfordsville	23	Algona	8
River Grove	10	Crown Point	6	Ames	22
Riverside	13	Danville	3	Anamosa	3
Robbins	7	Decatur	12	Atlantic	7
Robinson	5	Delphi	4	Audubon	3
Rochelle	7	Dunkirk	3	Belle Plaine	3
Rock Falls	7	East Gary	5	Bettendorf	0
Rushville	2	Edinburg	8	Boone	15
St. Charles	10	Fairmount	1	Carroll	7
Salem	6	Frankfort	21	Cedar Falls	14
Sandwich	3	Garrett	5	Centerville	7
Savanna	7	Gas City	3	Chariton	4
Shelbyville	8	Goshen	19	Charles City	14
Silvis	3	Greencastle	12	Cherokee	8
Skokie	42	Greenfield	7	Clarinda	6
South Beloit	3	Greensburg	11	Claron	3
South Holland	3	Greenwood	4	Clear Lake	10
Sparta	3	Griffith	5	Cresco	3
Spring Valley	5	Hartford City	9	Creston	10
Stamton	3	Highland	8	Decorah	7
Steger	2	Hobart	10	Denison	6
Sterling	14	Huntingburg	4	De Witt	4
Stickney	6	Huntington	23	Eagle Grove	4
Streator	16	Jasnyville	4	Eldora	3
Sullivan	3	Jasper	5	Emmettsburg	7
Summit	12	Jeffersonville	17	Estherville	9
Sycamore	6	Kendallville	7	Evansdale	4
Taylorville	8	Knoxy	4	Fairfield	6
Tuscola	1	La Porte	29	Forest City	3
Urbana	21	Lawrenceburg	7	Fort Madison	17
Vandalia	6	Lebanon	12	Glenwood	3
Venice	15	Linton	9	Grinnell	7
Villa Park	14	Logansport	30	Hampton	3
Virden	2	Madison	13	Harlan	3
Washington	5	Martinsville	10	Hawarden	3
Washington Park	9	Mitchell	5	Humboldt	4
Waterloo	3	Monticello	5		
Watseka	5				
Westchester	11				

Table 14.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, 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
IOWA—Continued		KANSAS—Con.		KENTUCKY—Con.	
Independence	5	Houston	5	Pikeville	10
Indianola	6	Holt	2	Pineville	6
Iowa Falls	9	Hugoton	4	Princeton	7
Jefferson	5	Independence	12	Providence	4
Keokuk	19	Iola	14	Richmond	10
Keosauqua	6	Junction City	18	Russellville	10
Le Mars	6	Kingman	6	Shelbyville	7
Maquoketa	6	Larned	7	Somerset	12
Marion	5	Lawrence	21	South Fort Mitchell	3
Marshalltown	19	Leavenworth	19	Arcades	5
Missouri Valley	3	Liberal	12	Williamsburg	4
Monticello	3	Lyons	5	Winchester	12
Mount Pleasant	9	Manhattan	21		
Muscataine	22	Marysville	5	LOUISIANA	
Nevada	3	McPherson	11	Ableville	12
New Hampton	3	Neodesha	4	Bastrop	18
Newton	17	Newton	14	Berwick	2
Oelwein	8	Norton	3	Bogalusa	22
Onawa	5	Olathe	6	Bossier City	15
Osage	4	Oswatimie	6	Bunkie	5
Oscola	3	Ottawa	12	Church Point	7
Oskaloosa	11	Paola	4	Covington	3
Pella	3	Parsons	17	De Quincy	4
Perry	10	Phillipsburg	3	De Ridder	6
Rosl Oak	8	Pittsburg	23	Donaldsonville	9
Rock Rapids	3	Pratt	12	Eunice	15
Sac City	3	Russell	9	Ferriday	3
Sheldon	4	Scott City	2	Hammond	13
Shenandoah	7	Wellington	12	Harlan	2
Spencer	9	Winfield	15	Haynesville	3
Storm Lake	8			Homer	5
Tama	2	KENTUCKY		Houma	25
Tipton	2	Barbourville	4	Jeannerette	3
Union	4	Bardonia	7	Jennings	8
Washington	7	Bellevue	5	Jonesboro	5
Waukon	3	Berea	5	Kaplan	4
Waverly	6	Bowling Green	29	Kenner	9
Webster City	9	Carrollton	4	Lake Arthur	2
West Des Moines	8	Catlettsburg	4	Mansfield	6
Winterset	3	Central City	4	Marksville	4
		Corbin	12	Morgan City	19
KANSAS		Cumberland	12	Natchitoches	15
Abilene	6	Cynthiana	10	New Iberia	21
Anthony	4	Danville	16	New Roads	3
Arkansas City	19	Dayton	6	Oakdale	6
Atchison	15	Elizabethtown	17	Pineville	6
Augusta	8	Elsmere	3	Plaquemine	11
Belleville	4	Erlanger	7	Ponchatoula	5
Beloit	5	Fort Thomas	12	Rayne	14
Caney	4	Frankfort	21	Ruston	15
Chanute	12	Franklin	7	Slidell	6
Cherryvale	3	Fulton	7	Springhill	6
Clay Center	5	Georgetown	7	Sulphur	7
Colleyville	23	Glasgow	15	Tallulah	7
Colby	5	Greenville	6	Thibodaux	23
Columbus	3	Hartsville	11	Vinton	3
Concordia	8	Harrodsburg	7	West Monroe	29
Council Grove	3	Hazard	10	Winfield	7
Dodge City	19	Henderson	33	Winnboro	4
El Dorado	12	Hopkinsville	23		
Ellinwood	4	Irvine	4	MAINE	
Ellis	3	Jenkins	3	Andover	26
Emporia	17	Lebanon	7	Augusta	28
Eureka	7	Laplow	6	Bath	14
Fort Scott	14	Mayfield	16	Belfast	4
Fredonia	4	Maysboro	11	Brewer	7
Galen	4	Middlesboro	14	Brunswick	14
Garden City	13	Monticello	3	Cuba	7
Garnett	4	Morehead	6	Eastport	2
Goodland	5	Moreanfield	4	Ellsworth	4
Great Bend	25	Murray	10	Fairfield	3
Hays	12	Nicholasville	6	Fairfield	4
Herington	6	Paintsville	6	Fort Fairfield	8
Hiawatha	3	Paris	12	Gardiner	8
		Park Hills	3	Hallowell	2

Table 11.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, 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
MAINE Con.		MASSACHUSETTS Continued		MICHIGAN Con.	
Madison	3	Marblehead	23	Durand	3
Old Town	6	Marlborough	21	East Detroit	8
Presque Isle	11	Maynard	13	East Grand Rapids	1
Rockland	12	Middleborough	16	East Lansing	21
Rumford	12	Milford	21	Easton Rapids	3
Saco	9	Milbury	1	Easton	1
South Portland	29	Milton	54	Escandeville	23
Waterville	20	Montague	8	Essexville	2
Westbrook	12	Nantucket	8	Fenton	7
MARYLAND		Natick	36	Fremont	7
Aberdeen	8	Needham	33	Garden City	7
Annapolis	39	Newburyport	17	Gladstone	1
Bel Air	5	North Adams	31	Grand Haven	14
Bladensburg	1	North Andover	12	Grand Lodge	8
Brentwood	2	North Attleboro	18	Greenville	2
Brunswick	4	Northbridge	9	Grosse Pointe	17
Cambridge	17	Norwood	31	Grosse Pointe Farms	28
Capitol Heights	3	Orange	6	Grosse Pointe Park	3
Crisfield	7	Palmer	7	Grosse Pointe Woods	1
Easton	12	Peabody	55	Hancock	7
Elkton	4	Plymouth	24	Hastings	8
Frederick	33	Provincetown	6	Hazel Park	7
Greenbelt	6	Randolph	18	Hillsdale	9
Hayes de Grace	6	Reading	27	Holland	20
Hyattsville	13	Rockland	13	Holly	7
Laurel	8	Rockport	7	Houghton	5
Mount Rainier	10	Saugus	23	Howell	7
Pocomoke City	6	Somerset	6	Hudson	4
Riverdale	1	Southbridge	6	Huntington Woods	14
Salisbury	40	South Hadley	29	Inkster	34
Takoma Park	19	Spencer	11	Ionia	7
Westernport	2	Stoneham	3	Iron Mountain	8
Westminster	7	Stoughton	29	Iron River	9
MASSACHUSETTS		Swampscott	14	Ironwood	18
Abington	9	Uxbridge	25	Ishpeming	18
Adams	18	Wakefield	6	Kingsford	7
Amesbury	13	Walpole	30	Lapeer	7
Amherst	10	Ware	19	Laurium	8
Andover	21	Webster	8	Livonia	48
Athol	17	Wellesley	21	Ludington	12
Attleboro	38	Westfield	34	Madison Heights	18
Auburn	2	West Springfield	40	Manistee	9
Ayer	5	Whitman	45	Manistique	7
Barnstable	25	Winchendon	10	Marine City	4
Blackstone	2	Winthrop	8	Marquette	21
Braintree	45	Woburn	32	Marshall	10
Bridgewater	7	MICHIGAN		Marysville	7
Canton	14	Adrian	21	Mason	4
Clinton	16	Albion	15	Melyndale	22
Concord	17	Algonac	4	Menominee	12
Dalton	5	Alleran	5	Midland	32
Danvers	21	Allen Park	40	Milan	3
Dartmouth	11	Alma	13	Monroe	31
DeDham	32	Alpena	19	Mount Clemens	30
Draut	9	Bad Axe	1	Mount Morris	4
Dudley	3	Belding	4	Mount Pleasant	14
Easthampton	17	Benton Harbor	39	Munising	7
Fairhaven	9	Berkley	17	Muskegon Heights	31
Franklin	9	Bessmer	4	Negaunee	12
Gardner	26	Big Rapids	7	Newberry	2
Great Barrington	8	Birmingham	34	Niles	21
Greenfield	29	Bozoyne City	3	Northville	7
Hingham	30	Buchanan	8	Norway	3
Hopedale	3	Cadillac	14	Oak Park	78
Hudson	14	Caro	4	Otsego	4
Ipswich	10	Center Line	13	Owosso	28
Leominster	34	Charlevoix	4	Petoskey	9
Lexington	30	Charlotte	7	Plainwell	4
Longmeadow	16	Chelsea	7	Pleasant Ridge	8
Ludlow	13	Clayson	3	Plymouth	15
Mansfield	7	Coldwater	14	River Rouge	47
		Dowagiac	9	Rochester	7
				Royers City	4
				Romeo	7
				Roseville	34
				St. Clair	4

Table 11.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, 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
MICHIGAN—Con.		MINNESOTA—Con.		MISSOURI—Con.	
St. Clair Shores	57	Red Wing	13	Holyar	3
St. Ignace	3	Redwood Falls	4	Bonne Terre	2
St. Johns	7	Richfield	25	Boonville	9
St. Joseph	20	Robbinsdale	12	Breckenridge Hills	2
St. Louis	5	St. James	5	Brentwood	11
Sault Ste. Marie	22	St. Louis Park	27	Brookfield	7
South Haven	11	St. Peter	6	Butler	3
Sturgis	17	Sank Centre	2	Cameron	4
Tecumseh	7	Sank Rapids	2	Cape Girardeau	27
Three Rivers	16	Shakopee	2	Carrollton	3
Traverse City	19	Sleepy Eye	4	Carthage	18
Trenton	30	South St. Paul	23	Caruthersville	8
Vassar	4	Springfield	4	Charleston	6
Wakefield	5	Staples	4	Chillicothe	10
Wayne	27	Stillwater	9	Clayton	35
Ypsilanti	37	Thief River Falls	16	Clinton	5
Zeland	3	Tracy	3	Crystal City	3
MINNESOTA		Two Harbors	8	De Soto	4
Albert Lea	20	Virginia	23	Dexter	6
Alexandria	6	Wadena	5	East Prairie	4
Anoka	13	Waseca	6	Eldon	4
Austin	31	West St. Paul	8	Eldorado Springs	3
Bayport	2	White Bear Lake	5	Excelsior Springs	8
Bemidji	11	Willmar	16	Farmington	4
Benson	5	Windom	3	Fayette	4
Blue Earth	4	Worthington	11	Ferguson	14
Brainerd	16	MISSISSIPPI		Festus	3
Breckenridge	4	Aberdeen	8	Flat River	3
Brooklyn Center	4	Amory	9	Florissant	8
Cambridge	2	Bay St. Louis	4	Fredericktown	3
Chisholm	11	Booneville	7	Fulton	11
Cloquet	16	Brookhaven	10	Glendale	6
Columbia Heights	9	Canton	7	Hannibal	22
Crookston	9	Clarkdale	26	Harrisonville	5
Crosby	4	Cleveland	10	Hayti	3
Crystal	10	Columbia	7	Hermann	1
Detroit Lakes	6	Columbus	29	Higginsville	3
East Grand Forks	6	Corinth	15	Hillsdale	1
Edina	19	Crystal Springs	4	Jackson	4
Ely	11	Ellisville	2	Jennings	19
Eveleth	11	Forest	2	Kennett	8
Edrmount	12	Greenwood	26	Kimloch	3
Faribault	17	Grenada	9	Kirkville	14
Fergus Falls	11	Gulfport	28	Kirkwood	31
Fridley	4	Hazlehurst	3	Ladue	18
Glencoe	5	Holly Springs	2	Lamar	3
Glenwood	5	Indianola	9	Lebanon	13
Golden Valley	5	Kosensko	7	Lees Summit	7
Grand Rapids	7	Leland	8	Liberty	4
Granite Falls	3	Lexington	3	Louisiana	1
Hastings	6	Long Beach	4	Malden	6
Hubbard	25	McComb	14	Maplewood	23
Hopkins	16	Moss Point	5	Marceline	3
Hutchinson	4	Natchez	35	Marshall	12
International Falls	8	New Albany	5	Maryville	8
Lake City	4	Ocean Springs	5	Mexico	15
Le Sueur	3	Oxford	5	Moberly	14
Litchfield	4	Paseagoula	13	Monett	9
Little Falls	7	Pass Christian	4	Neosho	9
Lyerne	4	Philadelphia	5	Nevada	10
Mankato	28	Pineyune	5	New Madrid	3
Marshall	7	Port Gibson	3	North Kansas City	21
Montevideo	8	Tupelo	20	Overland	17
Moorhead	17	Water Valley	3	Pagedale	10
Morris	3	Waynesboro	6	Pine Lawn	6
New Elm	15	West Point	8	Poplar Bluff	13
Northfield	5	Winona	4	Portageville	4
North Mankato	3	Yazoo City	21	Richmond	4
North St. Paul	5	MISSOURI		Richmond Heights	19
Ortonville	4	Aurora	3	Rock Hill	5
Owatonna	12	Berkeley	12	Rolla	9
Park Rapids	4	Bethany	3	St. Ann	1
Pipestone	5			St. Charles	15
Proctor	2			Salem	5
				Sedalia	35
				Shrewsbury	3

Table 11.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, 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
MISSOURI—Con.					
St. Louis	12	Union City	10	Winwood, Ill.	10
St. Louis	3	Elko	12	Glassboro	10
Sullivan	3	Ely	7	Glen Ridge	20
Trenton	8	Henderson	14	Glen Rock	22
Union	4	Las Vegas	130	Gloversville City	24
Valley Park	2	North Las Vegas	19	Guttenberg	7
Vandalia	2	Sparks	14	Hackettstown	2
Warrensburg	7	Winnemucca	6	Haddonsfield	25
Washington	7	NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Webb City	9	Berlin	29	Haddon Heights	7
Webster Groves	24	Claremont	16	Hammonton	10
Wellston	18	Derry	5	Harrison	19
West Plains	11	Dover	24	Hawthorne	17
MONTANA					
Anaconda	9	Exeter	10	Highland Park	19
Bozeman	12	Franklin	7	Hillside	7
Butte	5	Keene	16	Hillsdale	7
Deer Lodge	3	Laramie	26	Kearnsburg, Iowa	14
Dillon	4	Lebanon	8	Keokuk, Iowa	2
Glasgow	10	Littleton	5	Keyport	10
Glendive	12	Milford	3	Lancaster	10
Hamilton	3	Newport	5	Lancaster Park	4
Helena	22	Portsmouth	10	Landonwood	4
Kalispell	14	Rochester	17	Little Ferry	10
Lander	4	Somersworth	9	Little Silver	7
Lewistown	8	NEW JERSEY			
Livingston	11	Ashbury Park	70	Loft	14
Miles City	10	Atlantic Highlands	6	Long Branch	4
Missoula	32	Audubon	13	Lynhurst	12
Red Lodge	3	Barrington	6	Madison	12
Roundup	2	Bellmawr	10	Manasquan	12
Shelby	8	Belmar	18	Manville	12
Sidney	4	Bergenfield	26	Margate City	17
Whitefish	1	Beverly	6	Matawan	7
Wolf Point	6	Bloomfield	4	Maywood	16
NEBRASKA					
Allamore	10	Bogota	14	Merchandiseville	13
Auburn	4	Boonton	14	Metuchen	20
Beatrice	17	Bordentown	7	Middlesex	1
Bellevue	7	Bound Brook	14	Middland Park	7
Blair	4	Bradley Beach	13	Millburn	19
Broken Bow	3	Bridgeton	25	Milville	13
Cladron	7	Burlington	29	Morris Plains	7
Columbus	13	Butler	4	Mount Pleasant	11
Cozad	3	Caldwell	18	Mountain Lakes	7
Croft	6	Cape May	10	Mount Pleasant	7
Fairbury	7	Carlstadt	15	Neptune Township	22
Falls City	9	Carters	12	New Milford	11
Fremont	18	Chatham	15	New Providence	1
Gering	5	Cheyton	4	Newton	7
Gothenburg	3	Clementon	3	North Arlington	17
Grand Island	30	Cliffside Park	26	Northfield	7
Hastings	27	Closter	10	North Haledon	7
Holdrege	8	Collingswood	24	North Plainfield	22
Kearney	13	Cranford	36	North Wildwood	7
Lexington	5	Crosskill	9	Oaklyn	7
McCook	12	Dover	14	Ocean City	4
Norfolk	18	Dumont	21	Oceanport	8
North Platte	21	Dunellen	12	Oradell	7
Ogallala	6	East Paterson	23	Palisades Park	7
O'Neill	2	East Rutherford	20	Palmyra	7
Plattsmouth	5	Edgmontown	7	Parsons	7
Schuyler	3	Edgewater	20	Park Ridge	7
Scottsbluff	14	Egg Harbor City	4	Passaic	17
Seward	4	Englewood	8	Passaic Park	7
Sidney	14	Fair Haven	7	Passaic Valley	19
Valentine	2	Fair Lawn	9	Phillipsburg	7
Wahoo	2	Fairview	17	Pittman	1
Wayne	4	Fanwood	13	Pleasantville	19
West Point	3	Flemington	2	Point Pleasant	11
York	7	Fort Lee	19	Point Pleasant Beach	17
		Franklin	3	Pompano Beach	12
		Freshfield	11	Princeton	14

Table 11.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, 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 JERSEY Con.		NEW YORK		NEW YORK Con.	
Prospect Park	3	Albion	6	Kentmore	24
Rahway	49	Amityville	16	Lake Placid	9
Ramsey	12	Arden	2	Lakewood	2
Raritan	6	Baldwinsville	4	Lancaster	9
Red Bank	31	Ballston Spa	3	Leicester	22
Ridgefield	17	Batavia	30	Le Roy	4
Ridgefield Park	20	Bath	11	Liberty	19
Ridgewood	37	Beacon	27	Lindenhurst	17
River Edge	14	Blauvelt	4	Little Falls	14
Riverton	4	Brockport	4	Liverpool	4
Rockaway	5	Bronxville	22	Long Beach	15
Roselle	33	Canajoharie	3	Lowville	3
Roselle Park	18	Canadigua	14	Lynbrook	47
Rumson	11	Canastota	5	Lyons	6
Rummel	7	Canisteo	2	Malone	12
Rutherford	31	Canton	6	Milverne	21
Salem	12	Carthage	8	Mamaroneck	35
Saxville	27	Catskill	7	Massena	25
Secaucus	28	Cobleskill	3	Mechanicville	12
Somerville	21	Cohoes	43	Melham	9
South Amboy	18	Cooperstown	4	Middletown	36
South Bound Brook	5	Corinth	2	Mohawk	3
South Orange	2	Corning	27	Monticello	11
South Plainfield	20	Cortland	25	Mount Kisco	15
South River	20	Coxsackie	1	Mount Morris	2
Summit	47	Croton on Hudson	10	Newark	11
Tenly	27	Danville	7	New York Mills	1
Totowa	9	Depew	10	North Pelham	16
Union Beach	4	Dobbs Ferry	16	Northport	14
Ventnor City	27	Dolgeville	2	North Syracuse	4
Verona	22	Dunkirk	28	North Tarrytown	20
Vineland	32	East Aurora	9	North Tonawanda	42
Waldwick	7	East Rochester	6	Norwich	14
Wallington	21	East Syracuse	8	Nyack	15
Wanaque	4	Ellenville	10	Ogdensburg	19
Washington	5	Elmira Heights	6	Olean	35
Weehawken	43	Elmsford	9	Oneida	18
West Caldwell	12	Endicott	41	Oneonta	17
Westfield	16	Fairport	5	Ossining	30
West Long Branch	8	Falconer	1	Oswego	30
West Paterson	7	Fayetteville	1	Owego	11
Westville	7	Floral Park	30	Palmyra	3
Westwood	15	Fort Edward	4	Patchogue	17
Wharton	4	Fort Plain	2	Peekskill	35
Wildwood	22	Frankfort	3	Pelham Manor	23
Woodbury	21	Fredonia	6	Penn Yan	8
Wood Lynne	4	Freeport	52	Perry	3
Wood Ridge	19	Fulton	22	Plattsburgh	30
		Garden City	60	Pleasantville	15
		Geneseo	2	Port Chester	56
		Geneva	29	Port Jervis	14
		Glen Cove	12	Potsdam	10
		Glens Falls	27	Rensselaer	20
		Gloversville	28	Rockville Centre	47
		Goshen	4	Rye	39
		Gouverneur	7	Salamonia	11
		Gowanda	5	Saranac Lake	10
		Granville	2	Saratoga Springs	28
		Green Island	7	Saugerties	7
		Greenport	4	Searsdale	51
		Hamburg	13	Scotia	11
		Hamilton	2	Seneca Falls	10
		Hastings on Hudson	15	Sidney	3
		Haverstraw	10	Silver Creek	5
		Herkimer	15	Sloat	6
		Highland Falls	2	Solvay	15
		Homer	2	Southampton	10
		Hoosick Falls	3	South Glens Falls	2
		Hornell	24	Spring Valley	12
		Horseheads	5	Springville	6
		Hudson	23	Suffern	9
		Hudson Falls	8	Tarrytown	25
		Iion	13	Ticonderoga	5
		Irvington	14	Tonawanda	28
		Johnson City	21	Tuckahoe	20
		Johnstown	13	Tupper Lake	7
NEW MEXICO					
Alamogordo	18				
Artesia	13				
Belen	5				
Carlsbad	21				
Clayton	7				
Clovis	20				
Deming	6				
Farmington	24				
Gallup	23				
Hobbs	27				
Las Cruces	20				
Las Vegas City	10				
Las Vegas Town	6				
Lordsburg	5				
Los Alamos	21				
Lovington	13				
Portales	8				
Raton	8				
Silver City	11				
Socorro	6				
Truth or Consequences	7				
Tucuman	13				

Table 11.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957. 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.		NORTH CAROLINA		OHIO (Continued)	
Walden	7	Continued		Delaware	10
Walton	3	Scotland Neck	4	Delphos	12
Wappingers Falls	4	Selma	5	Denison	12
Warsaw	3	Shelby	21	Dover	13
Warwick	2	Siler City	5	Eastlake	10
Waterford	1	Smithfield	13	East Liverpool	10
Waterloo	4	Southern Pines	10	East Palestine	10
Watervliet	2	Spencer	3	Edinburg	10
Watkins Glen	3	Spindale	5	Elmwood Place	10
Waverly	9	Statesville	38	Farborn	8
Wellsville	7	Tarboro	17	Farpoint Harbor	11
Westfield	6	Thomasville	21	Farmview Park	11
West Haverstraw	1	Valdese	5	Fremont	21
Whitehall	3	Wadesboro	6	Fostoria	21
Whitesboro	2	Wake Forest	6	Franklin	8
Yorkville	1	Washington	20	Franklin	21
NORTH CAROLINA		Whiteville	9	Galion	11
Atholite	8	Williamston	7	Gallipolis	8
Ashburnham	21	Wilson	35	Garfield Heights	22
Ashboro	17	NORTH DAKOTA		Geneva	17
Beaufort	4	Bismarck	28	Grand	17
Belhaven	3	Devils Lake	8	Golf Manor	10
Belmont	10	Dickinson	12	Grandview Heights	8
Bessemer City	5	Grafton	1	Granville	7
Boone	4	Jamestown	13	Greentield	7
Brevard	5	Mandan	11	Greenhills	4
Burlington	52	Minot	32	Greenville	10
Canton	9	Rhigby	4	Hicksville	6
Chapel Hill	15	Valley City	9	Hillsboro	10
Cherryville	5	Walpoleton	4	Hubbard	8
Clinton	13	Williston	13	Huron	7
Concord	31	OHIO		Independence	7
Draper	6	Ada	2	Ironton	20
Dunn	11	Amherst	6	Jackson	10
Edenton	7	Ashland	15	Kent	11
Elizabeth City	22	Ashtabula	31	Kent	10
Elkin	7	Athens	10	Lancaster	27
Farmville	7	Avon	1	Lebanon	11
Forest City	13	Avon Lake	12	Lebanon	11
Gastonia	59	Barnesville	5	Lebanon	11
Goldston	33	Bay	9	Lebanon	11
Graham	8	Bedford	17	Lebanon Heights	13
Greenville	31	Bellaire	16	Lockland	13
Hamlet	8	Bellefontaine	13	Logan	4
Henderson	22	Bellevue	11	Londonville	2
Hendersonville	15	Bevet	18	Louisville	10
Hickory	39	Beyley	18	Lynchburg	15
Jacksonville	20	Bowling Green	10	Maple Heights	20
Kings Mountain	13	Brecksville	8	Marion	9
Kinston	37	Bridgeport	7	Marion	17
Laurinburg	15	Brooklyn	12	Martins Ferry	17
Leaksville	8	Brook Park	17	Marysville	4
Lenoir	21	Bryant	10	Maumee	12
Lexington	27	Bucyrus	15	Mayfield Heights	12
Linsdinton	10	Caliz	3	Medina	13
Louisburg	6	Cambridge	19	Miamisburg	11
Lumberton	25	Campbell	19	Middleport	4
Marton	9	Carrollton	3	Minerva	4
Monroe	19	China	8	Mingo Junction	8
Moonsville	13	Chagrin Falls	6	Montpelier	3
Monroeville	12	Cheyen	8	Mount Healthy	4
Morgantown	16	Chillicothe	18	Mount Vernon	18
Mount Airy	18	Cincinnati	13	Napoleon	5
Mount Olive	5	Clyde	7	Nelsonville	7
Newton	11	Columbiana	3	New Boston	10
North Wilkesboro	13	Conneaut	12	Newburgh Heights	7
Oxford	15	Coshocton	11	Newport	10
Plymouth	5	Crestline	6	Newport News	10
Reidsville	21	Crooksville	2	New Philadelphia	17
Roanoke Rapids	22	Deer Park	8	Newtown Falls	6
Rockingham	8	Defiance	18	Niles	19
Roxboro	8			North Baltimore	3
Rutherfordton	6			North Canton	8
Salisbury	38			North College Hill	7
Sanford	16			North Olmsted	12
				North Royalton	10
				Norwalk	13
				Oakwood	32

Table 11.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, 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
OHIO Continued		OKLAHOMA Con.		OREGON Continued	
Oberlin	7	Cherokee	3	Dallas	6
Oberlin	5	Chickasha	19	Forest Grove	7
Ottawa	3	Ciremore	8	Grants Pass	16
Oxford	7	Clinton	10	Gresham	5
Painesville	17	Cordell	2	Hermiton	7
Parma Heights	11	Cushing	11	Hillsboro	7
Perryburg	9	Del City	7	Hood River	6
Piqua	19	Dewey	3	Klamath Falls	32
Pomeroy	4	Drumright	5	La Grande	10
Port Clinton	8	Duncan	26	Lakeview	4
Ravenna	9	Durant	12	Lebanon	13
Reading	14	Edmond	10	McMinnville	7
Rittman	4	Elk City	9	Medford	33
Rocky River	16	El Reno	11	Milwaukie	4
Rossford	4	Enfanta	2	Newberg	6
St. Bernard	16	Frederick	8	Newport	3
St. Clairsville	3	Guthrie	13	North Bend	10
St. Marys	8	Guymon	4	Nyssa	3
Salem	13	Healdton	4	Ontario	7
Selburg	4	Henryetta	10	Oregon City	15
Shadyside	2	Hobart	5	Oswego	5
Shelby	10	Holdenville	6	Pendleton	18
Shiloh	11	Holls	3	Prineville	8
Silverton	9	Hominy	3	Redmond	5
Solon	19	Hugo	6	Roseburg	20
South Euclid	27	Idabel	5	St. Helens	6
Strongsville	12	Kingfisher	3	Seaside	9
Struthers	11	Konawa	2	Silverton	4
Tallmadge	5	Lindsay	5	Springfield	20
Talm	22	Madill	4	Sweet Home	9
Tipp City	1	Mangum	4	The Dalles	19
Toronto	7	Marlow	4	Tillamook	6
Troy	12	McAlester	20	West Linn	3
Churchville	6	Miami	17		
University Heights	25	Midwest City	20	PENNSYLVANIA	
Upper Arlington	17	Nichols Hills	7	Abtan	2
Upper Sandusky	5	Nowata	4	Ambler	7
Urbana	10	Okemah	4	Ambridge	21
Van Wert	12	Okmulgee	17	Apollo	2
Wadsworth	21	Pawhuska	12	Archbald	4
Wapakoneta	6	Pawnee	3	Arnold	12
Warrensville Heights	9	Perry	5	Ashland	3
Washington C. H.	12	Picher	2	Ashley	5
Watson	2	Ponce City	32	Aspenwall	6
Wellington	3	Poteau	4	Athens	4
Well-ton	7	Purdell	5	Avalon	10
Wellsville	7	Sand Springs	9	Avoca	2
West Carrollton	7	Sapulpa	13	Baden	4
Westerville	5	Sayre	2	Bangor	7
Westlake	11	Seminole	13	Barnesboro	4
Whitehall	12	Shawnee	30	Beaver	9
Wickliffe	12	Stillwater	22	Beaver Falls	21
Willard	5	Sulphur	5	Bedford	5
Willoughby	16	Tahlequah	8	Bellefonte	6
Willowick	11	Tonkawa	5	Bellevue	13
Wilmington	15	Vinita	10	Bellwood	2
Windham	5	Wagoner	4	Bentleyville	2
Wooster	15	Walters	3	Berwick	11
Wyoming	11	Watonga	3	Bethel	11
Xenia	19	Weatherford	2	Birdsboro	1
Yellow Springs	3	Wewoka	10	Blairsville	6
		Woodward	6	Blakely	4
OKLAHOMA		OREGON		Bloomsburg	5
Ada	18	Albany	18	Boyetown	3
Altus	18	Ashland	10	Brackenridge	3
Alva	7	Astoria	23	Bradford	25
Anadarko	11	Baker	12	Brentwood	18
Ardmore	32	Beaverton	4	Bridgeville	6
Atoka	4	Bend	18	Bristol	18
Bartlesville	30	Burns	4	Brookway	2
Blackwell	13	Coos Bay	13	Brookville	4
Bristow	9	Coquille	6	Brownsville	10
Broken Arrow	6	Corvallis	24	Burnham	8
Chandler	4	Cottage Grove	8	Butler	36
Checotah	2			California	3

Table 11.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, 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					
Camp Hill	4	Greensburg	28	Nanticoke	16
Canonsburg	11	Greentree	7	Narberth	7
Carlisle	16	Greenville	9	Nazareth	7
Carlisle	15	Grove City	8	New Brighton	6
Carnegie	15	Hamburg	3	New Cumberland	3
Castle Shannon	6	Hanover	13	New Holland	2
Catasauqua	3	Hanover Twp	23	Northampton	1
Chambersburg	19	Harrison Twp	9	North Catasauqua	2
Charleroi	13	Hatboro	15	North East	4
Cheltenham	11	Hellertown	7	Northumberland	2
Clarton	30	Holidaysburg	7	Oakmont	8
Clarion	4	Homestead	31	Oil City	25
Clarks Summit	2	Honesdale	5	Olyphant	7
Cleanfield	7	Hummelstown	1	Oxford	3
Clifton Heights	8	Huntingdon	7	Palmerton	4
Clymer	2	Indiana	14	Palmyra	4
Coatesville	29	Ingram	4	Parkesburg	1
Collingdale	6	Irwins	1	Patton	2
Columbia	10	Jannette	19	Pen Argyl	2
Connellsville	16	Jenkintown	12	Parkside	3
Conshohocken	10	Jermyn	1	Phillipsburg	5
Conlay	1	Jersey Shore	7	Phoenixville	12
Coraopolis	17	Jin Thorpe	1	Pitcairn	3
Corry	11	Kane	4	Pittston	23
Coudersport	2	Kenilworth	2	Platts	7
Cresson	1	Kennett Square	5	Pleasant Hills	11
Curwensville	2	Kingston	18	Plymouth	11
Dallastown	2	Kittanning	9	Polk	1
Danville	6	Kulpmont	2	Portage	3
Darby	19	Kutztown	3	Port Allegany	2
Derry	2	Lansdale	11	Port Vue	3
Dickson City	3	Lansdowne	18	Pottstown	30
Donora	15	Lansford	4	Pottsville	29
Dormont	13	Larksville	4	Prospect Park	4
Downingtown	6	Ladrobe	14	Punxsutawney	7
Doyles-town	8	Laureldale	2	Quakertown	7
Dravosburg	4	Lehighton	11	Rankin	9
Du Bois	10	Lemoyne	4	Red Lion	4
Dunmore	15	Lewisburg	4	Renovo	2
Duquesne	22	Lewistown	16	Reynoldsville	3
Duryea	3	Lutz	1	Ridgway	4
East Conemaugh	6	Littlestown	1	Roaring Spring	2
East Lansdowne	5	Lock Haven	15	Rochester	7
East McKeesport	3	Luzerne	5	Royersford	3
East Pittsburg	12	Malanoy City	6	St. Clair	5
East Stroudsburg	7	Manheim	1	St. Marys	4
Ebensburg	4	Manfield	2	Sayre	1
Edblystone	5	Marens Hook	10	Schuylkill Haven	1
Edgewood	18	Mason-town	4	Scuffletown	7
Edwardsville	4	McAdoo	4	Schuylkill	2
Elizabeth	3	McDonald	2	Sewickley	11
Elizabethtown	3	McKees Rocks	22	Shaler	17
Ellwood City	15	Meadville	26	Shamokin	15
Emmatus	7	Mechanicsburg	4	Sharpsburg	10
Emporium	2	Media	16	Sharpsville	5
Emsworth	7	Meyersdale	3	Shenandoah	13
Ephrata	9	Middletown	12	Shillington	1
Etna	8	Midland	11	Shippensburg	7
Exeter	3	Millersville	4	Slatington	2
Farrell	22	Millsale	6	Somerset	8
Ford City	5	Milton	7	Souderton	4
Forest City	2	Minersville	4	South Fork	1
Forest Hills	7	Monaca	3	South Greenfield	1
Forty Fort	5	Monessen	27	South West Greenfield	1
Fountain Hill	5	Monongahela	11	Spring	4
Franklin	14	Montoursville	1	South Williamsport	2
Freedom	4	Morrisville	8	Spangler	1
Fresland	3	Mount Carmel	8	Spring City	2
Freeport	2	Mount Joy	2	Springdale	5
Gallitzin	1	Mount Oliver	7	State College	12
Gettysburg	7	Mount Penn	3	Stooping	12
Girardsville	1	Mount Union	4	Stowe Township	15
Glyssport	8	Muncy	2	Stroudsburg	7
Glenolden	4	Munhall	25	Summit Hill	2
Greenastle	2	Myers-town	2	Sunbury	14

Table 11.—Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1957, 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		SOUTH CAROLINA Continued		TENNESSEE Con	
Susquehanna	2	Clinton	17	Dickson	7
Swarthmore	10	Clover	7	Dyersburg	17
Swissvale	19	Conway	16	Elizabethton	18
Swoverville	2	Dartington	13	Erwin	5
Tamaqua	8	Denmark	6	Etowah	4
Trenton	9	Dillon	12	Fayetteville	9
Taylor	4	Easley	8	Franklin	8
Throop	3	Florence	39	Gallatin	14
Titusville	13	Fort Mill	9	Greeneville	23
Towanda	4	Gaffney	19	Harriman	9
Trafalord	3	Georgetown	20	Henderson	2
Turtle Creek	15	Greenwood	33	Humboldt	10
Tyrone	6	Greer	18	Jefferson City	3
Union City	4	Hartsville	17	Kingsport	10
Uniontown	13	Honea Path	4	La Follette	5
Upland	2	Kingsree	1	Lawrenceburg	9
Vandergrift	8	Lake City	9	Lebanon	9
Vernon	6	Laurens	18	Lenoir City	5
Watson	16	Laurens	18	Lewisburg	10
Waynesboro	10	McCormick	13	Lexington	4
Waynesburg	5	McCormick	1	London	5
Weatherly	2	Mullins	12	Martin	6
Wellsboro	5	Myrtle Beach	20	Maryville	15
Wesleyville	3	Newberry	16	McKenzie	4
West Chester	20	Orangeburg	33	McMinnville	11
West Hazleton	4	Rock Hill	47	Milan	6
West Homestead	12	Seneca	7	Millington	13
West Millin	17	Summerville	3	Morristown	17
Westmont	6	Sumter	33	Murfreesboro	21
West Newton	3	Walhalla	4	Newport	12
West Reading	6	Walterboro	9	Paris	14
West View	7	Williamston	9	Pulaski	8
West Wyoming	4	Winnabow	8	Ripley	5
West York	3	York	5	Rockwood	7
Whitehall	13	SOUTH DAKOTA		South Pittsburg	4
Whiteoak	5	Aberdeen	27	Sparta	7
Wilmerding	7	Belle Fourche	4	Springfield	14
Wilson	4	Brookings	6	Sweetwater	6
Winifred	7	Canton	3	Trenton	5
Winon	3	Deadwood	4	Union City	14
Wyoming	2	Hot Springs	7	Winchester	9
Wyomissing	8	Huron	19	TEXAS	
Yeaton	15	Lead	4	Alamo	4
Youngwood	2	Lemmon	4	Alamo Heights	12
Zelienople	4	Madison	9	Alice	14
RHODE ISLAND		Milbank	3	Alpine	3
Barrington	11	Mitchell	18	Andrews	7
Bristol	13	Mobridge	7	Angleton	3
Burrillville	4	Pierre	13	Anson	2
Central Falls	31	Redfield	3	Aransas Pass	13
Cumberland	14	Sisseton	3	Arlington	26
East Greenwich	9	Spearfish	3	Athens	3
Johnston	11	Sturgis	4	Atlanta	4
Lincoln	14	Vermillion	5	Bullinger	5
North Providence	20	Watertown	13	Bustrop	2
Watson	12	Webster	3	Bay City	8
Westley	20	Winnier	4	Baytown	27
West Warwick	27	Yankton	10	Beville	13
SOUTH CAROLINA		TENNESSEE		Bellare	20
Abbeville	10	Alexa	10	Belton	4
Aiken	20	Athens	8	Bug Spring	28
Anderson	17	Belle Meade	9	Bonham	12
Andrews	4	Bristol	21	Borger	16
Hamburg	4	Brownsville	8	Brady	7
Beaufort	10	Clarksville	35	Breckenridge	8
Belton	5	Cleveland	20	Brownfield	10
Bennettsville	13	Clinton	8	Brownwood	22
Bishopville	5	Columbia	11	Bryan	31
Camden	19	Cookeville	8	Cameron	5
Cheraw	10	Covington	7	Canadian	2
Chester	13	Dayton	3	Canyon	4
				Carrizo Springs	2
				Carthage	5
				Center	4

Offenses Cleared and Persons Arrested

A count of major crimes, a count of major crimes cleared by the arrest of an offender, and a count of the persons arrested in connection with clearances of major crimes are included in this section. The only indication of the volume of other than major violations is presented through arrest information since no provision is made for collecting offenses known and offenses cleared by arrest for those lesser categories.

For crimes of the major type, part I, and of the lesser type, part II, figures are presented indicating the number of persons arrested and released without a formal charge having been filed. For those who are formally charged, there is indicated the number found guilty whether of the crime as charged or of a lesser offense.

These data are from a maximum of 1,846 cities with fewer cities represented in some of the tables as stated in the headings.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1956

City police cleared by arrest about 3 of each 11 crimes or 27.3 percent in 1956. This was only slightly under the 1955 experience of 28.4 percent.

The percentages of crimes against the person and crimes against property cleared by arrest remained about the same as in prior years. Over three-fourths of the crimes against the person and almost one-fourth of the property crimes were cleared by arrest. Percentages in the individual crime categories remained about the same as in previous years.

Under this system, the arrest of one individual may clear one or several crimes while the arrest of several persons may clear only one crime.

Crimes Against the Person. For each 100 of these, police cleared 79 by arrest in 1956. In the individual classes, police cleared by arrest 92 of each 100 murders, 87 of each 100 negligent manslaughters, 77 of each 100 rapes, and 78 of each 100 aggravated assaults.

Crimes Against Property. Police cleared 24 out of each 100 of these crimes by arrest during 1956. Although the clearances of these crimes are proportionately less than the clearances of crimes against the person, it should be noted that police cleared five and one-half times as many property crimes as crimes against the person.

Clearances of robberies by arrest was high among the property crimes with 42 of each 100 of these being cleared by arrest. These were followed by the clearance of 31 burglaries, 30 auto thefts and 20 other larcenies out of each 100 crimes of each type.

OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

CALENDAR YEAR 1956

1,846 CITIES

65,292,929 POPULATION

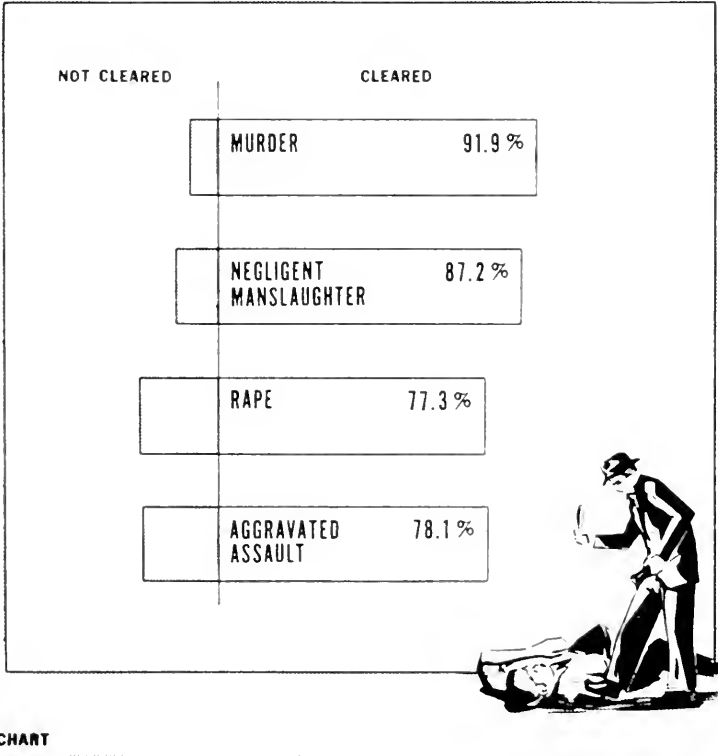


Figure 3.

Table 15.—*Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1956, by Population Groups, Number Per 100 Known Offenses*

[Population figures from 1950 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rate	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary, break- ing or entering	Lar- ceny, theft	Auto- theft
	Mur- der, nonneg- ligent man- slayer	Man- slayer by negli- gence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
1,846 cities; total population, 65,292,929:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	91.9	87.2	77.3	41.8	78.1	30.8	20.2	29.9
Persons charged.....	96.5	82.4	76.5	40.8	66.8	21.0	14.9	25.1
GROUP I								
43 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,959,530:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	90.1	84.5	75.7	41.1	76.0	31.7	22.6	29.5
Persons charged.....	96.3	81.4	72.2	37.6	63.4	18.5	15.1	22.2
4 cities over 1,000,000; total population, 15,431,092:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	91.1	88.4	75.7	43.7	75.6	36.2	21.6	29.8
Persons charged.....	110.7	107.8	72.1	34.3	64.1	13.8	12.7	24.1
6 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; total population, 5,100,291:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	92.9	80.6	75.4	36.0	79.6	28.8	19.2	19.1
Persons charged.....	91.3	119.4	65.6	41.5	59.7	28.3	17.3	18.4
6 cities, 500,000 to 750,000; total population, 3,109,848:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	88.8	92.3	77.3	42.7	77.8	28.8	29.6	20.0
Persons charged.....	76.8	29.7	97.8	51.1	69.6	21.3	24.3	23.7
GROUP II								
17 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; total population, 6,055,299:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	88.1	79.1	75.2	37.5	71.2	26.7	19.3	33.8
Persons charged.....	98.3	62.1	65.7	35.5	67.7	17.8	11.5	23.0
GROUP III								
52 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,492,541:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	91.9	93.8	76.6	42.2	75.5	27.7	17.8	31.3
Persons charged.....	90.8	75.9	72.8	42.8	73.6	19.7	12.9	21.7
GROUP IIII								
102 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,191,700:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	96.3	80.7	81.8	44.5	81.6	28.5	16.8	31.8
Persons charged.....	96.7	80.7	86.7	52.2	74.7	21.1	14.0	27.1
GROUP V								
199 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 7,090,417:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	77.2	89.0	80.6	44.6	87.3	31.3	18.0	33.1
Persons charged.....	97.3	87.6	91.5	53.7	83.1	27.1	14.2	31.1
GROUP VI								
545 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,386,799:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	98.3	97.2	83.7	46.1	87.6	30.4	18.6	35.6
Persons charged.....	89.0	97.2	94.1	58.1	89.2	27.6	14.1	38.7
GROUP VII								
915 cities under 10,000; total population, 5,131,944:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	88.7	90.3	82.6	47.4	90.6	36.0	24.4	40.9
Persons charged.....	83.7	91.2	81.6	56.1	92.0	32.7	19.2	47.2

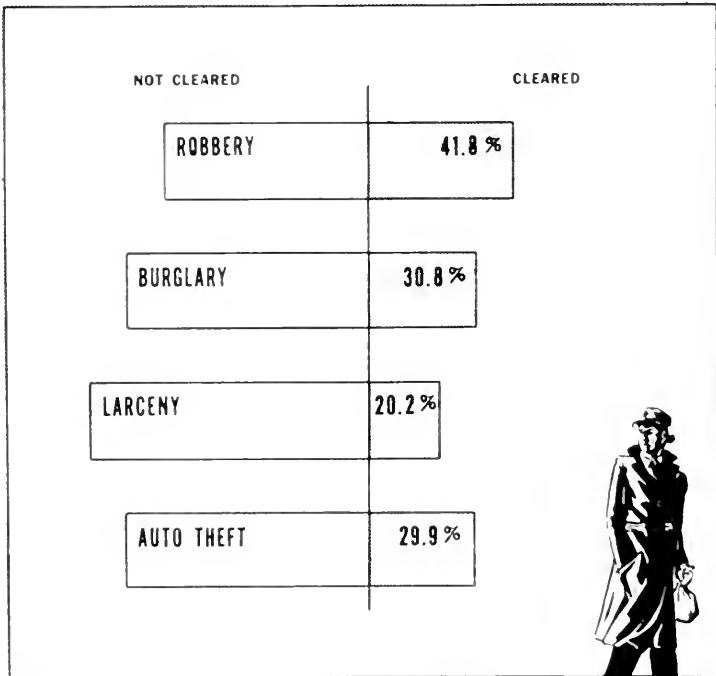
OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

CALENDAR YEAR 1956

1,846 CITIES

65,292,929 POPULATION



FBI CHART

Figure 1.

Table 16.—Number of Offenses Known, Number and Percentage Cleared by Arrest, 1956, by Geographic Divisions

[Population figures from 1950 decennial census]

Geographic division	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary, breaking or entering	Larceny-theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, ALL DIVISIONS								
1,816 cities; total population, 67,292,929								
Number of offenses known.....	3,240	2,263	9,583	39,544	56,757	263,492	798,472	1,21,401
Number cleared by arrest.....	2,876	1,974	7,411	16,542	44,349	87,453	161,469	47,629
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	89.1	87.2	77.3	41.8	78.1	30.6	20.2	29.9
New England States:								
147 cities; total population, 7,272,857								
Number of offenses known.....	89	182	490	1,040	1,509	19,317	42,372	9,309
Number cleared by arrest.....	76	161	367	502	1,040	4,636	8,262	2,739
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	85.4	88.5	91.8	48.3	70.6	28.1	19.5	29.5
Middle Atlantic States:								
430 cities; total population, 18,558,136								
Number of offenses known.....	799	445	3,183	9,439	15,181	68,476	149,493	61,076
Number cleared by arrest.....	745	416	2,473	4,195	11,636	22,691	30,261	19,162
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	91.0	93.5	77.7	44.4	76.8	33.1	20.2	32.5
East North Central States:								
473 cities; total population, 16,755,320								
Number of offenses known.....	839	494	2,184	13,707	13,163	61,672	195,551	62,730
Number cleared by arrest.....	782	430	1,694	5,663	10,039	20,528	43,069	11,312
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	93.2	87.0	77.6	40.9	76.3	33.3	22.0	31.0
West North Central States:								
197 cities; total population, 5,599,299								
Number of offenses known.....	229	167	628	3,166	2,985	22,739	77,168	12,877
Number cleared by arrest.....	204	149	437	1,132	2,157	5,834	14,118	3,942
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	89.1	89.2	69.6	35.8	72.3	25.6	18.3	30.7
South Atlantic States:¹								
163 cities; total population, 6,147,745								
Number of offenses known.....	643	315	1,038	3,662	13,729	31,954	85,576	18,809
Number cleared by arrest.....	608	307	861	1,781	11,861	19,901	29,919	5,315
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	94.6	97.5	82.9	49.4	86.1	61.1	21.4	28.3
East South Central States:								
62 cities; total population, 1,636,753								
Number of offenses known.....	148	71	171	915	1,843	8,268	17,479	5,493
Number cleared by arrest.....	143	67	136	310	1,371	2,793	3,719	1,170
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	96.6	94.5	79.4	34.3	74.3	33.4	21.3	29.9
West South Central States:								
96 cities; total population, 4,369,890								
Number of offenses known.....	435	229	612	2,216	4,410	29,267	79,316	11,779
Number cleared by arrest.....	383	181	399	893	3,425	8,295	16,164	4,078
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	88.0	79.0	65.2	40.3	77.7	28.3	20.0	34.2
Mountain States:								
94 cities; total population, 1,912,394								
Number of offenses known.....	61	66	276	1,232	941	11,089	39,878	6,036
Number cleared by arrest.....	4	63	218	97	712	3,396	6,334	2,010
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	6.6	95.5	79.0	7.8	75.7	30.6	15.9	33.3
Pacific States:								
214 cities; total population, 5,400,535								
Number of offenses known.....	194	291	1,061	4,197	4,292	31,670	129,616	29,808
Number cleared by arrest.....	179	269	716	1,639	2,107	8,579	18,721	7,098
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	92.3	92.5	67.5	38.6	49.3	27.1	14.5	23.8

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

Persons Charged, 1956

Tables 17 and 19 show the number of persons charged in 1956 as reported by 1,846 cities. These figures are from the same cities represented in tables 15 and 16.

Table 18 shows the number of persons charged for traffic violations, as reported by 1,081 cities.

The number of persons charged is shown in the raw figures as reported and also in terms of the number of persons charged for each 100,000 inhabitants in the reporting cities.

In tables 17 and 18 arrangement of the data is by cities grouped according to size. Except for traffic (table 18), cities with a population from 100,000 to 250,000 reported the most persons charged per 100,000 inhabitants. The smallest number of persons charged per 100,000 inhabitants was reported by the group of cities that have from 10,000 to 25,000 population.

Not only does the number of persons charged per 100,000 inhabitants vary among the cities, as shown when they are grouped by size as reflected in table 17, but also when the information for these same cities is arranged by the geographical areas contained in table 19.

In counting persons charged under this system, one person charged is counted for each individual even though in some instances more than one charge may be placed against the same individual.

For example, a person may be arrested for burglary and two charges brought against him for the one offense. It is the practice in some jurisdictions to charge a person with unlawful entry that occurred in the commission of an offense of burglary and also to place a second charge for the property stolen after entry to the building was made. Even with such multiple charges, only one person charged is counted on the reporting forms under this system. In other words, the count is of persons and not of charges.

Table 17.—Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1956, all Offenses Except Traffic, Number and Rate Per 100,000 Inhabitants, by Population Groups

[Population figures from 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	TOTAL	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
	1,816 cities, total population, 65,292,929	33 cities over 250,000 population, 29,969,530	52 cities, 100,000 to 250,000 population, 7,492,541	102 cities, 50,000 to 100,000 population, 7,191,700	199 cities, 25,000 to 50,000 population, 7,090,315	345 cities, 10,000 to 25,000 population, 8,386,799	915 cities under 10,000 population, 7,131,911
GRAND TOTAL	3,000,799	1,435,086	417,477	335,281	291,688	304,946	216,321
Rate per 100,000	4595.9	4783.7	5571.9	4662.1	4113.8	3636.0	4215.2
Criminal homicide							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter							
Number of persons charged	3,128	1,918	357	290	210	195	96
Rate per 100,000	4.8	6.5	4.8	4.0	3.1	2.3	1.9
(b) Manslaughter by negligence							
Number of persons charged	1,665	964	283	201	179	140	98
Rate per 100,000	2.9	3.2	3.8	2.8	2.5	1.7	1.9
Robbery							
Number of persons charged	16,130	10,996	1,638	1,210	1,000	901	592
Rate per 100,000	24.7	36.7	21.9	16.8	11.1	10.8	7.7
Aggravated assault							
Number of persons charged	37,939	22,780	3,868	3,910	2,943	2,975	1,404
Rate per 100,000	58.1	75.9	51.6	51.1	40.9	35.5	20.4
Other assaults							
Number of persons charged	102,002	41,623	17,052	13,279	12,202	11,166	6,190
Rate per 100,000	156.2	138.7	227.6	181.4	172.1	146.7	124.7
Burglary—breaking or entering							
Number of persons charged	59,559	26,569	7,856	6,389	6,792	7,139	4,811
Rate per 100,000	91.2	88.6	101.9	88.8	95.8	85.1	94.8
Larceny—theft							
Number of persons charged	118,766	51,591	11,506	13,881	11,057	11,786	9,911
Rate per 100,000	181.9	172.0	193.6	193.1	198.3	176.3	193.8
Auto theft							
Number of persons charged	36,307	19,917	1,237	3,852	3,739	1,023	2,369
Rate per 100,000	56.7	66.5	76.5	53.6	52.7	18.0	48.9
Embezzlement and fraud							
Number of persons charged	18,914	8,089	3,491	2,217	2,306	1,859	952
Rate per 100,000	29.0	27.0	46.6	30.8	32.5	22.2	18.6
Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing							
Number of persons charged	7,607	5,019	603	406	598	557	424
Rate per 100,000	11.7	16.7	8.0	7.6	8.4	6.6	8.3
Forgery and counterfeiting							
Number of persons charged	12,717	1,808	1,000	1,577	1,672	1,901	1,096
Rate per 100,000	19.5	16.0	22.2	21.9	23.6	22.7	21.1
Rape							
Number of persons charged	7,329	1,515	722	415	729	501	319
Rate per 100,000	11.2	17.2	9.6	8.6	7.5	6.8	6.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice							
Number of persons charged	23,156	15,911	1,499	1,697	911	578	160
Rate per 100,000	35.5	51.0	60.0	17.3	12.8	6.9	3.1
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)							
Number of persons charged	31,406	17,097	6,288	7,968	6,266	2,365	1,122
Rate per 100,000	48.1	51.3	84.9	41.3	46.1	28.2	21.9
Narcotic drug laws							
Number of persons charged	16,621	15,978	947	671	441	462	120
Rate per 100,000	25.5	46.6	12.6	9.1	6.2	5.5	2.3
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.							
Number of persons charged	23,321	11,818	3,599	2,302	2,574	1,814	1,214
Rate per 100,000	35.7	39.4	47.6	32.0	36.3	24.6	21.2
Offenses against family and children							
Number of persons charged	33,170	11,118	4,109	1,789	1,996	3,971	1,827
Rate per 100,000	50.5	47.2	9.6	66.6	77.8	47.1	35.6
Liquor laws							
Number of persons charged	56,433	17,383	8,341	7,086	8,913	8,061	6,014
Rate per 100,000	86.4	58.0	111.4	106.9	127.7	96.1	117.8
Driving while intoxicated							
Number of persons charged	153,832	48,637	28,157	19,156	19,065	25,978	22,441
Rate per 100,000	235.6	128.8	379.8	269.9	271.5	309.2	337.1

Table 17.—Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1956, all Offenses Except Traffic, Number and Rate Per 100,000 Inhabitants, by Population Groups—Continued

[Population figures from 1956 U. S. annual census.]

	TOTAL	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
Offense charged	1,896 cities, total population, 65,262,929	34 cities, over 250,000 population, 29,999,530	52 cities, 100,000 to 250,000 population, 7,192,541	102 cities, 50,000 to 100,000 population, 7,191,700	190 cities, 25,000 to 50,000 population, 7,080,415	545 cities, 10,000 to 25,000 population, 8,386,799	915 cities, under 10,000 population, 5,131,944
Disorderly conduct							
Number of persons charged	337,857	175,890	35,979	35,786	27,999	39,145	28,788
Rate per 100,000	517.4	586.3	479.9	497.6	394.9	498.7	561.0
Drunkenness							
Number of persons charged	1,266,531	562,070	192,644	157,654	130,627	129,021	95,117
Rate per 100,000	1939.8	1874.5	2571.0	2192.2	1833.8	1538.4	1854.0
Vagrancy							
Number of persons charged	119,853	58,718	21,849	12,077	10,255	10,514	5,680
Rate per 100,000	182.1	195.1	291.5	167.9	144.6	125.4	110.7
Gambling							
Number of persons charged	107,048	81,409	10,218	4,650	3,976	2,571	1,191
Rate per 100,000	164.0	281.1	136.8	64.7	56.1	30.7	23.2
All other offenses							
Number of persons charged	408,248	228,058	43,954	38,614	34,688	39,952	23,984
Rate per 100,000	625.3	760.2	586.6	536.9	475.1	476.1	467.3

Table 13.—Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), Traffic Violations, Except Driving While Intoxicated, 1956; Number and Rate Per 100,000 Inhabitants, by Population Groups

[Population figures from 1950 decennial census]

	TOTAL	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
Offense charged	1,081 cities: total population, 51,770,724	28 cities: total population, 26,790,290	43 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 6,127,092	75 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,177,883	159 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,653,313	360 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 5,670,234	416 cities, 25,000 to 10,000; total population, 27,217,890
Road and driving laws							
Number of persons charged	4,588,872	2,821,066	375,426	367,866	372,304	223,376	1,001,125
Rate per 100,000 . . .	8,867.3	10,009.7	9,389.9	7,062.9	6,787.6	3,903.0	3,630.8
Parking Violations							
Number of persons charged	17,876,612	6,338,116	2,435,518	2,176,238	2,009,426	2,920,444	1,112,991
Rate per 100,000 . . .	34,343.7	23,842.8	43,011.2	42,029.5	37,207.0	51,711.8	41,878.0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws							
Number of persons charged	1,016,558	190,202	164,075	85,352	102,329	126,776	47,281
Rate per 100,000 . . .	1,964.3	1,813.7	2,086.0	1,648.1	1,810.1	2,237.5	1,870.7

Table 19.—Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1956. All Offenses Except Traffic, Number and Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants, by Geographic Divisions

Offense charged	[Population figures from 1950 decennial census]																		
	Total	New England States	Middle Atlantic States	East North Central States	West North Central States	South Atlantic States	East South Central States	West South Central States	Mountain States	Pacific States									
1,846 cities: total population, 65,292,929	147 cities: total population, 5,272,857	429 cities: total population, 18,558,136	453 cities: total population, 16,755,329	197 cities: total population, 5,599,299	163 cities: total population, 6,117,715	62 cities: total population, 1,636,753	96 cities: total population, 4,399,890	91 cities: total population, 1,942,391	214 cities: total population, 5,400,545										
GRAND TOTAL	3,000,799	602,190	200,465	138,744	356,294	139,744	146,269	397,919	4,395.9	2,730.0	939.0	939.0	939.0	939.0	939.0	939.0	939.0	939.0	939.0
RATE PER 100,000	4.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	1,865	527	92	389	81	87	27	157	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. Number of persons charged	77	649	183	799	109	670	100	178	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rate per 100,000	4.8	3.5	3.3	4.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
(b) Manslaughter by negligence. Number of persons charged	149	527	92	389	81	87	27	157	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Rate per 100,000	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
ROBBERY	16,140	4,600	918	3,733	918	2,395	557	1,048	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Number of persons charged	247	251	16.4	22.3	16.4	39.0	31.0	21.3	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5
Rate per 100,000	37,939	12,000	881	5,766	881	11,281	1,847	2,907	7.41	7.41	7.41	7.41	7.41	7.41	7.41	7.41	7.41	7.41	7.41
Number of persons charged	58.1	61.7	15.5	33.2	15.5	183.5	112.8	67.1	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6
Rate per 100,000	102,002	19,022	4,008	22,258	4,008	30,819	5,376	7,807	1,908	1,908	1,908	1,908	1,908	1,908	1,908	1,908	1,908	1,908	1,908
Number of persons charged	156.2	102.5	82.3	132.8	82.3	301.8	328.5	181.8	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3
Rate per 100,000	59,559	11,767	4,495	10,199	4,495	10,199	2,675	6,327	2,508	2,508	2,508	2,508	2,508	2,508	2,508	2,508	2,508	2,508	2,508
Number of persons charged	91.2	63.4	80.3	68.3	80.3	163.9	163.4	106.8	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5
Rate per 100,000	118,768	18,078	10,511	28,128	10,511	18,885	3,171	12,081	6,189	6,189	6,189	6,189	6,189	6,189	6,189	6,189	6,189	6,189	6,189
Number of persons charged	181.9	97.1	187.7	167.9	187.7	307.2	211.0	289.4	383.8	383.8	383.8	383.8	383.8	383.8	383.8	383.8	383.8	383.8	383.8
Rate per 100,000	38,307	7,811	3,086	9,291	3,086	4,723	1,518	3,031	1,511	1,511	1,511	1,511	1,511	1,511	1,511	1,511	1,511	1,511	1,511
Number of persons charged	58.7	42.3	55.1	55.5	55.1	76.8	91.6	70.3	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8
Rate per 100,000	19,914	2,965	1,398	5,022	1,398	4,114	866	1,181	726	726	726	726	726	726	726	726	726	726	726
Number of persons charged	29.0	16.1	66.9	30.0	66.9	66.9	52.9	27.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Rate per 100,000	7,607	1,517	301	1,219	301	703	291	2,515	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266
Number of persons charged	11.7	8.2	5.1	7.5	5.1	11.4	17.8	59.1	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
Rate per 100,000	12,717	1,201	715	1,919	715	2,362	1,291	1,288	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698	698
Number of persons charged	19.5	6.5	13.3	11.6	13.3	38.4	79.1	29.9	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
Rate per 100,000																			

Rate	7,329	427	1,546	305	903	158	416	197	557
Number of persons charged	11.2	8.1	9.0	5.1	11.9	9.7	10.3	12.1	10.3
Rate per 100,000									
Prostitution and commercialized vice									
Number of persons charged	23,156	212	6,032	956	3,417	1,117	1,304	354	1,324
Rate per 100,000	35.5	4.0	36.0	17.1	56.1	70.1	93.9	22.0	23.7
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):									
Number of persons charged	31,406	4,367	7,366	1,719	6,017	129	1,779	1,076	2,926
Rate per 100,000	48.1	82.8	40.7	31.1	97.9	26.2	41.7	65.5	51.2
Narcotic drug laws									
Number of persons charged	16,821	568	3,168	191	1,212	135	1,341	288	1,976
Rate per 100,000	25.5	10.8	18.9	3.4	19.7	8.2	31.1	17.9	36.6
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.:									
Number of persons charged	23,921	811	4,335	1,069	4,607	1,627	2,762	1,233	1,387
Rate per 100,000	35.7	15.9	23.4	16.6	71.9	96.1	64.1	76.5	25.7
Offenses against family and children:									
Number of persons charged	33,170	4,281	8,730	1,917	7,866	718	687	458	2,025
Rate per 100,000	50.8	81.2	31.8	31.2	127.9	45.7	15.9	28.4	37.5
Liquor laws									
Number of persons charged	56,333	791	8,323	1,715	15,332	5,128	7,620	1,795	7,109
Rate per 100,000	86.4	13.1	49.7	81.2	252.6	331.6	176.8	111.3	131.6
Driving while intoxicated									
Number of persons charged	153,852	6,137	35,614	11,763	25,190	16,278	13,589	9,728	22,276
Rate per 100,000	233.6	116.1	53.7	261.2	414.6	391.5	315.3	603.3	412.1
Disorderly conduct									
Number of persons charged	337,857	10,156	87,018	26,101	92,184	13,743	33,095	11,517	15,191
Rate per 100,000	517.4	198.3	519.3	406.2	1,501.3	839.7	767.2	714.3	281.3
Drunkenness									
Number of persons charged	1,266,531	71,979	133,632	79,238	217,169	60,559	166,284	76,878	181,729
Rate per 100,000	1,939.8	1,365.1	720.1	1,115.1	1,025.9	3,699.9	3,327.8	1,954.0	3,394.3
Vagrancy									
Number of persons charged	118,883	1,167	8,396	9,061	10,576	5,905	28,580	7,183	27,411
Rate per 100,000	182.1	27.8	131.7	161.8	172.0	305.8	683.1	161.1	507.6
Gambling									
Number of persons charged	107,048	2,362	53,257	1,028	11,063	4,076	12,645	293	1,589
Rate per 100,000	161.0	41.8	287.0	71.9	180.0	219.0	283.1	16.3	29.1
All other offenses									
Number of persons charged	108,218	11,225	166,846	29,094	63,421	11,279	41,137	19,962	27,008
Rate per 100,000	625.3	281.2	737.3	219.6	1,031.6	689.1	961.4	1,048.3	590.1

Includes the District of Columbia.

PERSONS FOUND GUILTY
 (PERCENT OF PERSONS CHARGED--PART I OFFENSES)
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

CALENDAR YEAR 1956

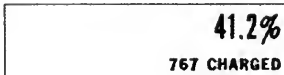
211 CITIES OVER 25,000

TOTAL POPULATION 25,003,768

MURDER



NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER



RAPE



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



FBI CHART

Figure 5.

Persons Found Guilty, 1956

Most persons charged by police are found guilty, according to available information. In 211 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants during 1956, 7 of each 10 persons charged by city police were found guilty.

The percentage of persons found guilty rose slightly in 1956 when 69.1 percent of the persons charged by police with part I (major) crimes were found guilty as contrasted with only 67.7 percent found guilty in the preceding year, 1955.

The data for 1956 are from the reports of 211 cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants representing a total population of 25,003,768. For the part I classes of offenses, table 20 presents the number of offenses known, the number of offenses cleared by arrest, the number of persons charged and the number of such persons found guilty.

An analysis in table 20 of the persons found guilty shows the number found guilty as charged and the number found guilty of some lesser offense.

The same 211 cities are represented in tables 20 and 21. Table 21 shows the number of persons charged for the part II classes of offenses, the number of persons found guilty as charged and the number of persons found guilty of a lesser offense. The number of offenses known for the part II classes of offenses is not compiled under this system.

Table 20 indicates that for every 100 crimes, police cleared 27 by arrest and charged 19 persons. Of the 19 persons charged, 13 were found guilty. This demonstrates clearly that arrest data alone can give little indication of the amount of crime that is occurring.

The following are approximations of the ratios of offenses to convictions: For the part I classes there was 1 conviction for each 8 offenses. In the individual classes, there was 1 conviction for each 2 murders, 3 negligent manslaughters, 3 rapes, 4 robberies, 4 aggravated assaults, 7 burglaries, 7 auto thefts, and 10 larcenies.

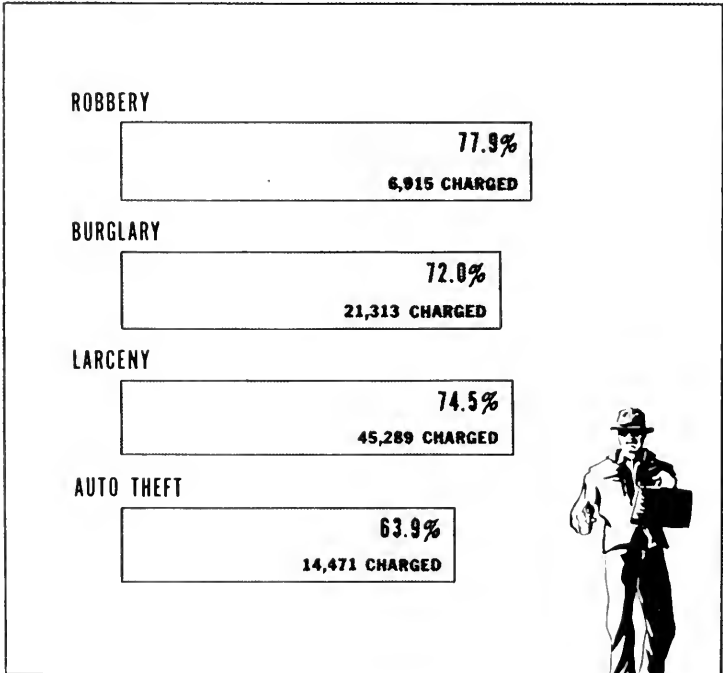
For violations in the part II classes, the ratio of offenses to convictions is not available. For all part II classes, 7 of each 10 persons charged by city police were found guilty and this is the same ratio as noted above for the part I classifications.

For all classifications under this system, the highest percentage of convictions was obtained in "driving while intoxicated" cases while the lowest percentage of convictions occurred in "negligent manslaughter" cases. About 41 percent of the persons charged in the latter category were found guilty while almost 87 percent of those charged with driving while intoxicated were found guilty.

PERSONS FOUND GUILTY
 (PERCENT OF PERSONS CHARGED--PART I OFFENSES)
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY
 CALENDAR YEAR 1956

211 CITIES OVER 25,000

TOTAL POPULATION 25,003,768



FBI CHART

Figure 6.

Table 20.—Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Number of Persons Found Guilty, 1956: 211 Cities Over 25,000 in Population

[Total population 25,000,768 based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense (Part I Classes)	Number of offenses		Charged (held for prosecution)	Number of persons			Percent of found guilty
	Known to the police	Cleared by arrest		Total guilty	Offenses charged	Less: offenses	
TOTAL	558,561	151,561	106,709	73,719	64,411	9,305	69.1
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,432	1,328	1,340	803	616	187	59.9
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	1,047	874	767	316	255	61	41.2
Rape	3,979	3,092	2,434	1,491	1,079	412	61.3
Robbery	21,370	8,673	6,915	5,386	4,235	1,151	77.9
Aggravated assault	26,622	20,792	14,180	7,387	7,261	2,124	72.1
Burglary—breaking or entering	112,464	33,377	21,313	15,343	12,879	2,464	72.0
Larceny— <i>theft</i> (except auto theft)	326,951	64,371	45,289	33,751	31,841	1,913	74.7
Auto theft	64,729	19,364	14,451	9,211	8,265	956	63.9

PERSONS FOUND GUILTY

(PERCENT OF PERSONS CHARGED--PART II OFFENSES)

CALENDAR YEAR 1956

211 CITIES OVER 25,000

TOTAL POPULATION 25,003,768

OTHER ASSAULTS	57.6%
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	77.6%
EMBEZZLEMENT AND FRAUD	66.9%
STOLEN PROPERTY, BUYING RECEIVING, ETC.	57.8%
WEAPONS, CARRYING POSSESSING, ETC.	73.9%
SEXY OFFENSES (INCLUDING PROSTITUTION AND COMMERCIALIZED VICE)	71.3%
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN	59.8%
NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS	72.0%
LIQUOR LAWS	78.0%
DRUNKENNESS, DISORDERLY CONDUCT, VAGRANCY	72.5%
GAMBLING	66.3%
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED	86.9%
TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS	69.8%
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	62.8%



FBI CHART

Figure 7.

Table 21.—Number of Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution) and Number Found Guilty, 1956; 211 Cities Over 25,000 in Population

[Total population 27,009,768 based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense (Part II classes)	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)				Percent found guilty
	TOTAL CHARGED	Found guilty			
		TOTAL GUILTY	Offense charged	Per offense	
TOTAL	11,417,927	8,001,188	7,902,076	49,112	69.9
Other assaults	13,271	21,935	20,953	982	74.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,194	3,253	2,891	362	77.0
Embezzlement and fraud	9,740	6,515	6,119	396	63.9
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.	2,111	1,222	1,132	90	77.8
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	9,077	6,709	6,402	307	71.9
Sex offenses (including prostitution and commercialized vice)	25,484	18,159	17,504	655	71.1
Offenses against family and children	15,416	9,212	8,909	303	70.8
Narcotic drug laws	7,958	1,290	1,177	113	72.0
Liquor laws	21,752	16,973	16,458	515	78.0
Drunkenness; disorderly conduct; vagrancy	706,388	512,257	510,578	1,679	72.7
Gambling	30,466	20,197	20,091	106	66.3
Driving while intoxicated	51,156	11,186	11,186	0	80.9
Traffic and motor vehicle laws...	10,408,141	7,260,879	7,222,311	38,568	69.8
All other offenses	111,717	72,081	70,382	1,699	62.8

Persons Released—Not Held for Prosecution, 1956

In addition to listing information concerning the number of persons charged, city police also tabulate separately the number of persons arrested or cited for various violations but who are released prior to filing of a formal charge.

Information concerning persons released does not include persons who are charged but who are found "not guilty" or whose charge is dismissed for some reason.

Table 22 consists of information from 1,025 cities with a total population of 39,690,472 showing the number of persons arrested for violations that occurred within the reporting jurisdictions but who were released without a formal charge having been filed against them. Similar information for the traffic categories other than driving while intoxicated is available for 613 cities and is presented in table 23.

Table 22.—Persons Released Without Being Held for Prosecution, 1956: All Offenses Except Traffic, Number and Rate Per 100,000 Inhabitants, by Population Groups

[Population figures from 1950 decennial census]

	TOTAL	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
Offense charged	1,025 cities; total population 39,690,172	26 cities over 250,000 population 18,807,537	26 cities 100,000 to 250,000 population 3,659,082	74 cities 50,000 to 100,000 population 5,167,292	129 cities 25,000 to 50,000 population 1,662,858	413 cities 10,000 to 25,000 population 1,727,962	158 cities under 10,000 population 2,665,801
GRAND TOTAL	264,601	118,525	40,662	22,430	28,128	28,199	26,657
RATE PER 100,000	666.7	630.2	1,111.3	431.1	603.2	596.1	1,000.0
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons released	262	153	42	38	21	23	15
Rate per 100,000 . . . . .	.7	.8	.3	.7	.5	.5	.6
(b) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons released	120	21	8	11	21	8	13
Rate per 100,000 . . . . .	.3	.1	.2	.8	.5	.2	.5
Robbery							
Number of persons released	2,393	1,393	371	170	185	210	64
Rate per 100,000	6.0	7.4	10.1	3.3	4.0	4.1	2.4
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons released	2,304	1,202	431	192	191	222	66
Rate per 100,000	5.8	6.1	11.8	3.7	4.1	4.7	2.5
Other assaults:							
Number of persons released	5,590	2,603	785	208	592	881	521
Rate per 100,000	14.1	13.8	21.5	4.0	12.7	18.6	19.5
Burglary, breaking or entering:							
Number of persons released	6,672	2,324	781	526	951	1,324	760
Rate per 100,000	16.8	12.4	21.4	10.2	20.5	28.0	28.5
Larceny, theft:							
Number of persons released	14,731	5,349	1,798	827	2,224	3,042	1,501
Rate per 100,000	37.1	28.1	49.1	16.0	17.7	61.1	56.3
Auto theft:							
Number of persons released	2,972	950	320	266	585	559	292
Rate per 100,000	7.5	5.1	8.7	5.1	12.5	11.8	11.0
Embezzlement and fraud							
Number of persons released	1,127	519	121	55	159	153	117
Rate per 100,000	2.8	2.8	3.4	1.1	3.4	3.2	4.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons released	448	136	62	17	81	93	56
Rate per 100,000	1.1	.7	1.7	.3	1.8	2.0	2.1
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons released	902	180	95	101	180	211	145
Rate per 100,000	2.3	1.0	2.6	2.0	3.9	4.5	5.1
Rape:							
Number of persons released	580	239	82	44	46	111	58
Rate per 100,000	1.5	1.3	2.2	.9	1.0	2.3	2.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons released	3,398	2,995	161	12	77	65	85
Rate per 100,000	8.6	15.9	4.5	.2	1.7	1.4	3.2
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)							
Number of persons released	1,216	332	116	86	251	288	113
Rate per 100,000	3.1	1.8	1.0	1.7	5.4	6.1	1.2
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons released	935	526	181	80	32	81	34
Rate per 100,000	2.4	2.8	4.9	1.5	.7	1.8	1.2
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.							
Number of persons released	1,183	477	178	68	172	175	113
Rate per 100,000	3.0	2.5	4.9	1.3	3.7	3.7	1.2
Offenses against family and children							
Number of persons released	1,690	544	213	139	241	354	226
Rate per 100,000	4.3	2.9	5.8	2.7	4.6	7.5	8.5
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons released	2,311	729	195	96	117	529	321
Rate per 100,000	5.8	3.8	5.3	1.9	9.6	11.2	12.2

Table 22.—Persons Released Without Being Held for Prosecution, 1956; All Offenses Except Traffic, Number and Rate Per 100,000 Inhabitants, by Population Groups—Continued

[Population figures from 1950 decennial census]

	TOTAL	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
Offense charged	1,025 cities, total population 39,690,172	26 cities, over 250,000 population 18,807,537	26 cities, 100,000 to 250,000 population 3,639,082	73 cities, 50,000 to 100,000 population 5,167,292	129 cities, 25,000 to 50,000 population 4,662,878	313 cities, 10,000 to 25,000 population 4,727,902	178 cities, under 10,000 population 1,696,701
Driving while intoxicated							
Number of persons released	1,940	71	964	113	225	316	249
Rate per 100,000 . . .	4.9	.4	26.3	2.2	4.8	6.7	14.4
Disorderly conduct							
Number of persons released	9,436	2,298	706	751	1,541	2,440	1,690
Rate per 100,000 . . .	23.8	12.2	19.3	14.5	33.3	51.4	31.3
Drunkennes							
Number of persons released	60,018	11,928	25,276	3,977	3,591	3,479	8,567
Rate per 100,000 . . .	151.2	79.1	690.8	77.6	77.0	73.6	528.9
Vagrancy							
Number of persons released	6,117	419	1,505	426	682	990	2,067
Rate per 100,000 . . .	15.4	2.1	41.1	8.2	14.6	20.9	77.7
Gambling							
Number of persons released	1,829	1,442	63	49	96	418	61
Rate per 100,000 . . .	4.6	7.7	1.7	.1	2.1	3.1	1.3
Suspicion							
Number of persons released	111,274	69,769	1,676	12,481	9,733	8,467	9,148
Rate per 100,000 . . .	280.4	371.0	127.6	241.5	208.7	177.8	213.1
All other offenses							
Number of persons released	25,153	8,899	1,330	1,695	5,622	1,498	2,169
Rate per 100,000 . . .	63.4	47.3	41.8	32.8	120.6	95.1	109.1

Table 23.—Persons Released Without Being Held for Prosecution, Traffic Violations, Except Driving While Intoxicated, 1956; Number and Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants, by Population Groups

[Population figures from 1950 decennial census]

	TOTAL	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI
Offense charged	613 cities, total population 21,697,292	11 cities, over 250,000 population 9,582,927	11 cities, 100,000 to 250,000 population 1,675,613	23 cities, 50,000 to 100,000 population 2,324,350	87 cities, 25,000 to 50,000 population 3,607,595	190 cities, 10,000 to 25,000 population 2,870,029	280 cities, under 10,000 population 1,641,778
Road and driving laws							
Number of persons released	83,158	7,875	6,461	7,796	33,765	13,728	7,281
Rate per 100,000 . . .	384.3	82.0	382.0	210.6	1,121.2	478.3	96.1
Parking violations							
Number of persons released	784,306	1,332 ⁷	12,271	67,668	205,731	158,842	96,743
Rate per 100,000 . . .	3,575.4	1,400.0	1,312.0	2,909.9	6,812.9	5,531.5	5,893.0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws							
Number of persons released . . .	50,096	21,080	7,244	11,229	6,987	7,479	7,861
Rate per 100,000 . . .	237.5	220.0	432.1	65.1	262.6	277.1	213.1

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 grossly less 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—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. *Suspicious.*—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.

POSITORY

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY, P. M., APR. 23, 1958



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

Volume XXVIII
ANNUAL BULLETIN

Number 2
1957



UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES

Volume XXVIII—Number 2
ANNUAL BULLETIN, 1957

*Issued by the
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.*



ADVISORY

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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 8.1 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	6,920	-50	-0.7
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5,650	5,740	+90	+1.6
Rape.....	20,300	21,080	+780	+3.8
Robbery.....	59,770	61,110	+1,340	+8.2
Aggravated assault.....	96,430	100,110	+3,680	+3.8
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	525,720	590,020	+64,300	+12.2
Larceny—theft.....	1,587,590	1,721,170	+133,580	+8.4
Auto theft.....	263,720	289,950	+26,230	+9.9

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, 8.2; rape, 3.8; aggravated assault, 3.8; and manslaughter by negligence, 1.6. 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.

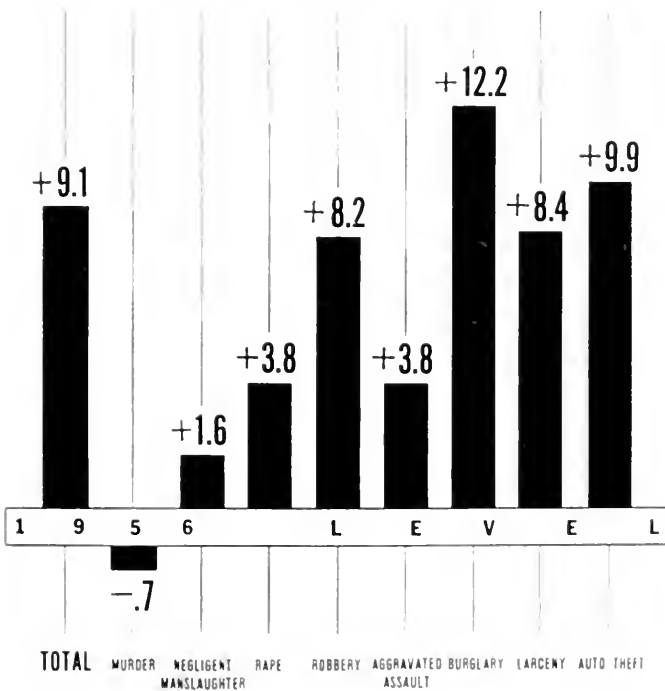
Robbers, armed and strong-armed, personally confronted their victims to take 12 million dollars. Their 61,410 attacks in 1957 topped their 1956 figure by 8.2 percent. This placed robberies 1.4 percent above an average of 1952-56.

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 76 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.]

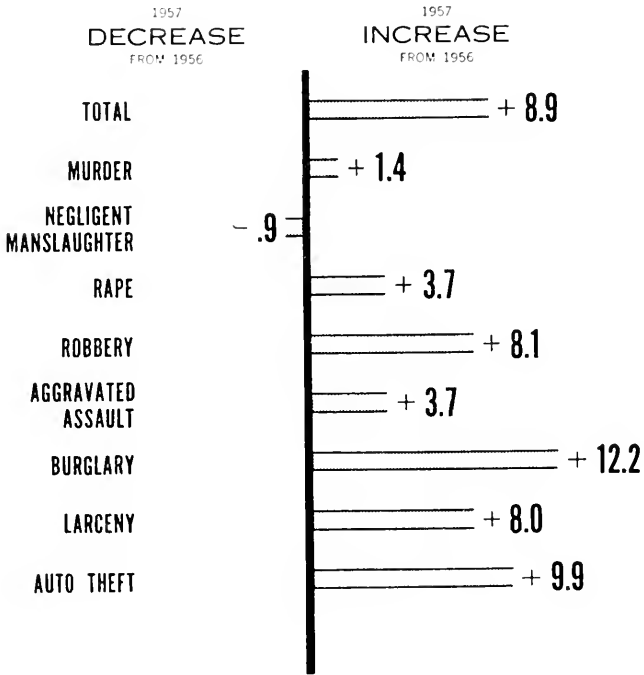
Population Group	TOTAL	Criminal homicide		Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary, break- ing or enter- ing	Car- only theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non- negli- gent man- slaugh- ter	Man- slaugh- ter by negli- gence						
TOTAL:									
1956	1,672,972	4,003	2,841	11,818	48,397	70,170	362,023	986,448	187,272
1957	1,821,248	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	+8.1	+3.7	+12.2	+8.0	+9.9
Group I: Total, 11 cities over 250,000, popula- tion, 34,932,955:									
1956	802,283	2,265	1,520	7,907	35,183	44,204	183,572	417,843	109,789
1957	852,809	2,270	1,548	8,282	37,731	45,691	200,831	438,713	117,707
Percent change	+6.3	+0.2	+1.8	+4.7	+7.2	+3.1	+9.1	+5.0	+7.2
5 cities over 1,000,000; population, 17,101,- 150:									
1956	363,153	916	535	4,699	20,210	25,625	89,708	182,333	39,067
1957	382,116	983	551	4,956	20,836	27,425	97,171	187,916	42,215
Percent change	+5.2	+3.9	+3.6	+5.5	+2.9	+7.0	+8.3	+3.1	+8.1
6 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; population, 5,100,291:									
1956	136,540	392	210	1,116	5,679	8,659	24,621	70,820	25,013
1957	142,478	390	215	1,097	6,600	9,379	25,819	73,810	25,078
Percent change	+4.3	-0.5	+2.1	-1.7	+16.2	+8.3	+5.0	+4.3	+0.3
7 cities, 500,000 to 750,000; population, 4,086,674:									
1956	82,048	283	217	672	2,671	2,310	19,172	41,369	15,294
1957	87,749	291	236	753	2,914	2,081	21,358	43,700	16,393
Percent change	+6.9	+2.8	+4.5	+15.0	+9.1	-10.9	+11.1	+5.6	+7.2
23 cities, 250,000 to 500,- 000; population, 8,- 311,590:									
1956	220,542	641	498	1,420	6,593	7,780	50,071	123,321	30,415
1957	210,466	606	513	1,456	7,381	6,806	56,156	131,257	33,991
Percent change	+9.0	-5.9	+3.0	+2.5	+12.0	-10.2	+12.8	+8.1	+11.8
Group II: 61 cities, 100,- 000 to 250,000; popula- tion, 9,419,704:									
1956	229,653	551	490	1,411	4,805	7,900	52,015	138,767	24,011
1957	254,704	575	462	1,430	5,473	8,616	60,251	150,718	27,509
Percent change	+10.9	+3.8	-18.0	+1.7	+13.9	+9.1	+15.8	+8.6	+14.6
Group III: 124 cities, 50,- 000 to 100,000; popula- tion, 8,837,517:									
1956	181,972	361	288	869	2,981	6,806	36,621	118,959	18,081
1957	201,194	374	329	821	3,259	6,911	41,911	127,470	20,056
Percent change	+8.8	+2.7	+14.2	-5.5	+9.2	+2.0	+14.5	+7.2	+10.9
Group IV: 262 cities, 25,- 000 to 50,000; popula- tion, 9,219,621:									
1956	181,874	329	269	706	2,315	4,758	31,938	123,352	15,207
1957	201,779	332	292	701	2,561	4,558	39,593	136,488	17,251
Percent change	+10.9	+0.9	+8.6	-0.3	+10.6	-4.2	+13.3	+10.6	+13.4
Group V: 667 cities, 10,- 000 to 25,000; popula- tion, 10,274,700:									
1956	176,212	362	151	719	1,916	4,101	31,408	121,787	12,825
1957	197,669	339	144	805	2,062	4,554	39,795	134,984	14,956
Percent change	+12.2	+12.3	-4.6	+12.0	+7.8	+11.0	+15.7	+10.8	+16.6
Group VI: 1,427 cities, un- der 10,000; population, 7,632,083:									
1956	97,978	189	123	506	1,194	2,398	20,469	65,740	7,359
1957	113,093	171	100	517	1,207	2,371	26,700	76,665	8,432
Percent change	+15.4	-9.5	-18.7	+2.2	+1.1	-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 89,399,611, based on 1956 decennial census.]

Divisions and States	TOTAL	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL:									
1956	1,672,972	4,003	2,841	11,815	45,397	70,170	362,023	956,448	157,272
1957	1,821,245	4,061	2,815	12,259	52,323	72,731	406,117	1,065,038	205,901
Percent change	+8.9	+1.4	-.9	+3.7	+8.1	+3.7	+12.2	+9.0	+9.9
New England, 181 cities; population, 6,191,881:									
1956	86,142	100	204	451	1,174	1,435	21,521	51,911	19,926
1957	93,404	92	184	367	1,265	1,329	21,949	54,364	14,374
Percent change	+8.4	-8.0	-9.8	+3.5	+7.8	-1.9	+2.5	+4.6	+31.3
Connecticut, 27 cities; population, 1,272,577:									
1956	16,710	30	50	71	215	182	4,587	9,473	1,899
1957	15,056	27	47	108	214	501	4,718	10,235	2,206
Maine, 19 cities; population, 330,032:									
1956	3,944	4	6	22	41	31	731	2,680	126
1957	4,670	4	4	15	30	41	745	3,113	118
Massachusetts, 96 cities; population, 3,780,880:									
1956	51,419	50	125	275	811	731	11,978	29,981	7,485
1957	55,002	51	111	291	887	701	11,935	30,948	10,091
New Hampshire, 15 cities; population, 252,028:									
1956	2,012	1	8	12	10	12	100	1,401	168
1957	2,354	1	6	12	7	7	157	1,660	201
Rhode Island, 17 cities; population, 673,758:									
1956	11,267	15	15	67	91	176	2,716	7,267	917
1957	12,317	8	13	38	100	170	3,041	7,594	1,353
Vermont, 9 cities; population, 355,000:									
1956	790	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	129	699	51
1957	875	1	-----	3	3	-----	144	723	101
Middle Atlantic, 580 cities; population, 21,305,536:									
1956	319,449	644	533	3,387	19,631	16,159	76,679	166,864	35,569
1957	339,447	658	539	3,459	19,767	17,949	84,451	175,411	38,291
Percent change	+6.3	+2.2	+1.1	+1.9	+7	+11.1	+8.9	+5.1	+7.6
New Jersey, 167 cities; population, 3,562,703:									
1956	53,034	86	198	373	1,418	2,012	13,954	28,100	6,891
1957	60,404	99	175	404	1,769	2,307	16,789	30,613	8,219
New York, 186 cities; population, 11,775,416:									
1956	183,684	371	123	2,106	5,797	10,306	44,375	101,294	19,419
1957	187,215	371	124	2,043	5,423	11,315	44,984	103,205	19,720
Pennsylvania, 227 cities; population, 5,967,017:									
1956	73,731	181	212	908	3,416	3,832	18,321	37,500	9,358
1957	82,525	188	210	1,001	3,515	4,288	21,678	41,593	10,422
East North Central, 605 cities; population, 18,093,955:									
1956	349,156	593	551	2,558	11,798	13,844	67,496	214,569	35,188
1957	372,718	889	591	2,357	13,489	13,992	73,423	228,594	38,871
Percent change	+6.7	+2.5	+5.7	(-)	+6.7	+1.9	+8.8	+6.6	+8.8
Illinois, 157 cities; population, 6,022,297:									
1956	83,674	354	189	778	6,949	4,804	19,812	43,033	7,744
1957	87,173	364	160	718	7,193	4,728	20,731	44,896	8,047
Indiana, 74 cities; population, 4,889,276:									
1956	42,212	98	47	152	965	775	9,188	25,456	5,591
1957	45,700	74	52	164	958	974	9,281	28,667	5,590

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		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Michigan, 111 cities; population, 3,896,126:									
1956	108,456	151	92	823	4,038	5,309	18,508	66,879	10,566
1957	110,149	161	72	816	3,718	5,217	20,882	67,774	11,119
Ohio, 177 cities; population, 5,097,033:									
1956	90,377	276	178	411	2,152	2,472	16,741	58,741	9,076
1957	100,322	252	191	451	3,092	2,032	19,177	61,630	10,497
Wisconsin, 86 cities; population, 1,759,223:									
1956	26,477	24	34	161	164	393	3,217	20,260	2,221
1957	29,374	30	26	178	188	321	3,349	22,594	2,688
West North Central, 293 cities; population, 6,315,767:									
1956	127,913	229	173	645	3,281	3,078	21,120	82,877	13,500
1957	137,267	229	182	751	3,809	3,431	27,625	87,755	13,632
Percent change.....	+7.4	-4.2	+6.4	+16.4	+15.8	+11.5	+14.5	+5.9	+1.0
Iowa, 62 cities; population, 1,070,362:									
1956	16,228	10	14	49	120	100	2,622	12,171	1,112
1957	19,100	13	18	75	161	95	3,698	13,775	1,262
Kansas, 53 cities; population, 841,505:									
1956	19,377	38	24	104	358	480	3,751	13,391	1,231
1957	20,634	35	26	122	331	501	4,227	14,208	1,181
Minnesota, 72 cities; population, 1,514,923:									
1956	29,256	17	63	109	598	115	6,207	19,186	2,961
1957	28,839	15	65	126	586	133	6,100	18,966	2,848
Missouri, 52 cities; population, 2,012,898:									
1956	48,851	160	46	354	2,039	2,209	9,470	27,772	6,901
1957	54,489	148	54	391	2,592	2,522	11,610	30,325	6,844
Nebraska, 28 cities; population, 510,183:									
1956	9,292	12	25	18	145	160	1,388	6,556	988
1957	8,950	15	18	25	96	166	1,334	6,222	1,074
North Dakota, 11 cities; population, 151,111:									
1956	2,876	2	.....	9	7	6	366	2,094	192
1957	2,975	.....	1	6	17	13	321	2,320	294
South Dakota, 15 cities; population, 178,155:									
1956	2,133	.....	1	2	14	8	316	1,707	85
1957	2,420	3	2	3	11	1	332	1,939	129
South Atlantic, 211 cities; population, 7,781,560:									
1956	197,801	739	555	1,152	4,568	15,547	42,888	167,856	22,091
1957	208,565	795	570	1,072	4,898	15,407	47,967	176,471	21,612
Percent change	+7.1	+6.5	+1.8	-6.9	+11.4	+4	+11.8	+8.0	-2.2
Delaware, 3 cities; population, 121,758:									
1956	3,252	13	4	7	71	25	718	2,032	382
1957	3,301	11	9	2	71	35	737	2,117	319
Florida, 53 cities; population, 1,119,922:									
1956	49,387	166	61	125	991	1,559	13,403	28,945	4,131
1957	56,208	171	73	130	1,305	1,625	16,053	32,347	4,501
Georgia, 25 cities; population, 929,557:									
1956	19,469	142	31	87	309	1,207	4,409	11,267	2,014
1957	22,998	129	49	118	437	1,191	5,510	13,062	2,502

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 80,369,641, 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 slayer	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Maryland, 18 cities; population, 1,433,887:									
1956	28,133	72	65	227	811	2,277	5,010	13,219	6,452
1957	28,344	92	65	222	851	2,151	4,475	14,143	5,052
North Carolina, 55 cities; population, 1,109,571:									
1956	23,525	113	57	128	271	3,977	4,236	12,816	1,927
1957	26,221	135	59	122	319	3,912	5,433	11,128	2,083
South Carolina, 23 cities; population, 429,703:									
1956	9,767	38	11	71	118	481	2,320	5,783	915
1957	11,274	39	11	18	115	412	2,748	7,037	834
Virginia, 41 cities; population, 1,316,912:									
1956	39,823	121	83	276	921	2,952	8,405	22,914	4,118
1957	40,245	124	72	232	865	2,762	8,798	23,506	3,976
West Virginia, 22 cities; population, 458,942:									
1956	4,859	16	12	21	131	218	1,171	2,760	497
1957	5,619	17	9	13	154	281	1,215	3,315	584
East South Central, 105 cities; population, 3,045,194:									
1956	57,921	872	162	298	1,471	5,799	14,076	29,891	8,229
1957	65,453	888	122	259	1,758	5,495	17,146	32,288	8,707
Percent change	+13.6	+1.8	-24.7	-11.1	+18.7	-5.2	+21.8	+33.5	+6.1
Alabama, 30 cities; population, 912,915:									
1956	15,287	136	59	91	293	1,161	4,172	7,657	1,718
1957	15,602	157	37	97	362	1,297	5,126	9,555	2,061
Kentucky, 28 cities; population, 763,138:									
1956	21,534	63	45	123	710	1,018	1,687	10,571	1,317
1957	20,522	62	37	72	554	973	1,930	9,800	1,094
Mississippi, 18 cities; population, 391,865:									
1956	5,042	31	12	18	77	360	1,218	2,946	380
1957	5,970	52	8	24	84	384	1,596	3,199	413
Tennessee, 29 cities; population, 947,216:									
1956	18,058	112	46	66	391	970	4,599	8,040	1,814
1957	15,361	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	773	2,825	6,134	26,755	89,671	17,968
1957	174,493	554	309	822	3,125	6,296	41,978	109,591	29,478
Percent change	+12.6	-1.9	+8.4	+6.5	+10.6	+1.7	+44.2	+21.5	+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, 1,068,428:									
1956	25,362	106	87	241	821	1,267	5,209	12,012	5,699
1957	26,770	103	47	258	864	1,043	5,937	12,918	5,699
Oklahoma, 31 cities; population, 822,894:									
1956	18,728	35	18	89	212	317	3,969	12,271	1,787
1957	23,395	40	27	106	280	368	5,470	14,960	2,164
Texas, 102 cities; population, 3,689,666:									
1956	104,451	388	161	416	1,624	4,063	25,979	61,803	10,011
1957	118,599	392	204	412	1,810	4,311	28,831	68,649	12,292

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		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Mountain, 132 cities; population, 2,166,150:									
1956	72,685	84	78	297	1,365	1,063	12,956	49,205	7,605
1957	81,704	101	62	284	1,669	1,195	15,412	54,159	8,722
Percent change	+12.4	+20.2	-20.5	+29.3	+22.7	+9.3	+19.0	+10.1	+14.7
Arizona, 11 cities; population, 226,454:									
1956	13,300	18	32	46	214	341	2,323	8,838	1,458
1957	14,571	32	22	87	260	421	2,679	9,198	1,872
Colorado, 28 cities; population, 715,678:									
1956	23,637	26	15	130	718	380	4,915	14,581	2,872
1957	25,125	28	16	153	869	341	5,855	14,874	2,986
Idaho, 20 cities; population, 195,332:									
1956	5,670	8	4	13	44	36	681	4,565	319
1957	5,761	8	3	19	39	31	811	4,533	317
Montana, 18 cities; population, 218,428:									
1956	6,337	5	4	21	75	87	777	4,825	543
1957	6,579	5	3	10	66	60	772	5,106	557
Nevada, 3 cities; population, 16,093:									
1956	2,305	3	1	8	51	27	523	1,517	175
1957	2,460	2	1	8	66	24	507	1,624	228
New Mexico, 14 cities; population, 260,215:									
1956	9,409	8	8	24	83	129	1,786	6,088	1,283
1957	13,182	18	7	45	117	160	2,343	8,778	1,714
Utah, 19 cities; population, 369,069:									
1956	9,554	10	13	42	118	74	1,531	6,981	785
1957	11,100	4	9	40	196	130	1,943	7,957	821
Wyoming, 16 cities; population, 131,481:									
1956	2,471	6	1	13	32	19	420	1,810	170
1957	2,926	4	1	22	56	25	502	2,089	227
Pacific, 259 cities; population, 8,699,678:									
1956	318,948	347	522	2,457	8,774	9,581	65,961	195,691	56,215
1957	359,147	363	544	2,700	10,051	10,367	78,075	214,991	42,056
Percent change...	+12.6	+4.6	+4.2	+9.9	+14.6	+8.2	+18.4	+10.2	+16.1
California, 186 cities; population, 6,841,063:									
1956	265,581	304	466	2,190	7,865	8,967	56,344	158,304	31,114
1957	299,864	304	486	2,465	8,952	9,897	66,806	175,125	35,829
Oregon, 36 cities; population, 677,692:									
1956	18,248	16	24	81	369	263	2,987	13,170	1,335
1957	19,711	21	31	71	375	236	3,697	13,511	1,766
Washington, 37 cities; population, 1,180,983:									
1956	35,119	30	32	183	540	321	6,630	23,617	3,766
1957	39,572	35	27	164	724	234	7,572	26,355	4,461

1 Decrease of less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

2 Includes the District of Columbia.

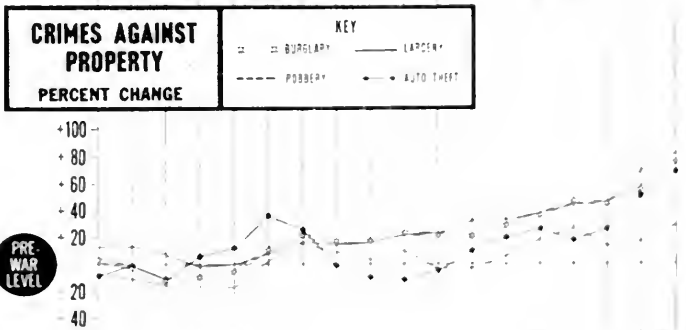
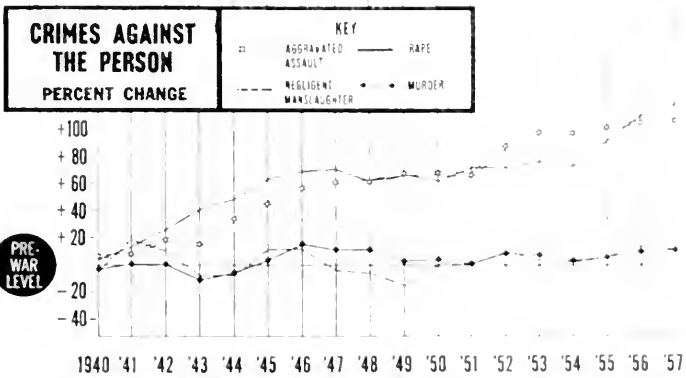
CITY CRIME TRENDS



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 12,719,693 based on 1950 decennial census]

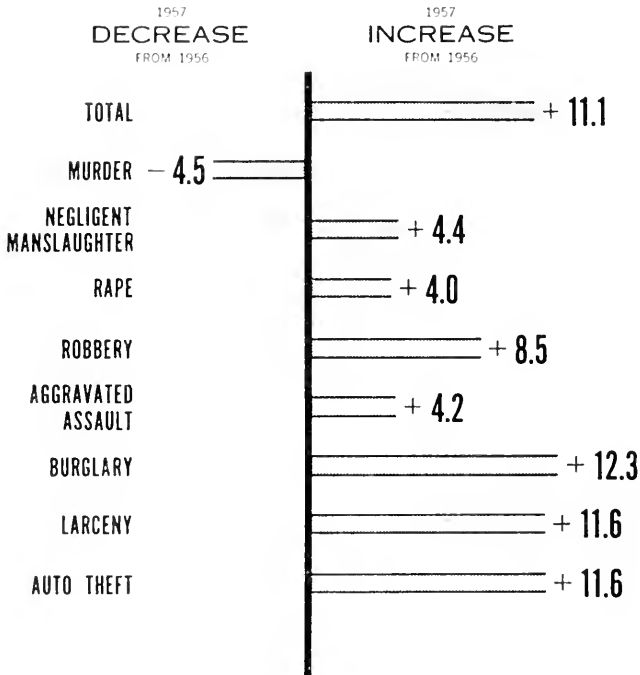
Year	TOTAL	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary breaking or entering	Auto theft	Auto theft
1937	605,447	2,479	1,978	3,017	26,696	19,841	137,757	325,974	87,977
1938	613,062	2,133	1,428	2,967	27,836	18,765	138,939	316,178	74,816
1939	637,514	2,223	1,229	3,245	26,347	19,063	145,298	369,442	79,767
1940	661,958	2,298	1,469	3,267	25,259	20,312	146,361	391,812	71,350
1941	661,132	2,295	1,852	3,543	24,212	20,736	138,043	393,645	76,896
1942	619,165	2,278	1,698	3,993	22,963	22,944	123,642	372,664	69,163
1943	604,554	2,030	1,428	4,349	22,636	22,126	127,368	342,337	82,280
1944	621,925	2,111	1,421	4,592	22,301	25,698	132,768	346,660	86,901
1945	702,720	2,361	1,723	5,012	27,671	28,026	156,845	375,488	105,574
1946	745,282	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	31,001	164,709	396,798	76,824
1948	704,410	2,533	1,450	4,987	27,850	31,014	163,965	402,543	79,068
1949	734,925	2,332	1,398	5,137	29,693	32,141	173,312	422,583	68,446
1950	736,721	2,370	1,514	4,994	25,969	32,359	170,708	425,325	73,521
1951	779,458	2,302	1,557	5,306	26,085	31,884	169,299	457,977	85,137
1952	809,267	2,171	1,688	5,302	28,644	36,136	181,216	469,921	92,889
1953	845,208	2,439	1,599	5,449	31,813	38,061	191,339	476,771	97,734
1954	876,275	2,352	1,573	5,339	31,139	37,976	206,426	497,291	91,269
1955	884,682	2,110	1,643	5,940	30,675	38,785	202,660	505,011	97,588
1956	1,003,641	2,562	1,766	6,502	31,471	39,439	218,248	586,969	116,744
1957	1,096,337	2,533	1,722	6,752	31,611	39,833	217,815	632,215	139,796

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]

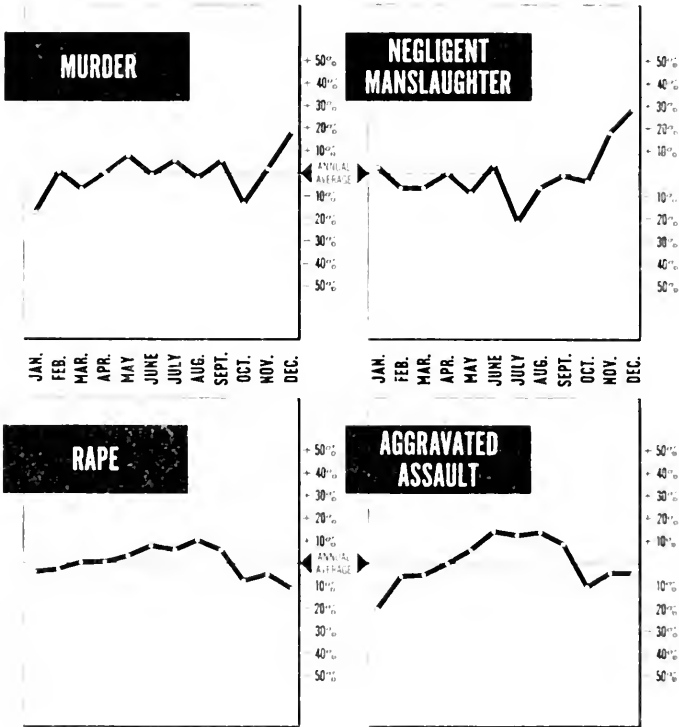
Offense	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1956	1957	
TOTAL	310,892	345,502	+11.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,755	1,676	-4.5
Manslaughter by negligence	2,186	2,282	+4.4
Rape	5,087	5,291	+4.0
Robbery	6,747	7,309	+8.3
Aggravated assault	14,577	15,194	+4.2
Burglary—breaking or entering	99,041	111,161	+12.3
Larceny—theft	154,780	172,743	+11.6
Auto theft	26,739	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]

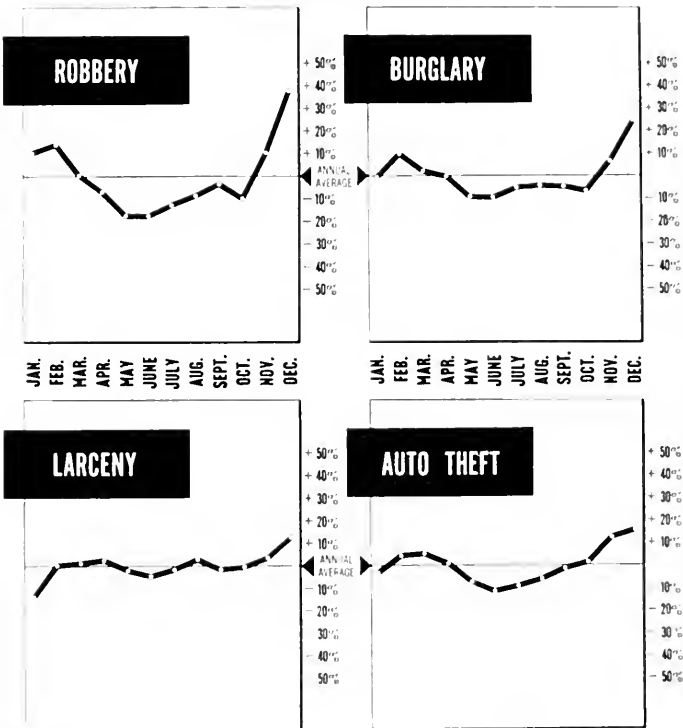
Month	Criminal homicide			Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary or entering	Larceny theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence	Rape					
January-December	11.4	7.8	33.9	144.1	201.9	1,126.6	2,951.9	570.5
January-March.....	10.4	7.5	33.1	155.5	179.9	1,165.6	2,826.1	581.3
April-June.....	11.7	7.7	35.2	126.9	211.6	1,053.8	2,911.8	536.6
July-September.....	11.7	7.0	36.3	131.8	221.5	1,072.2	2,951.9	538.7
October-December.....	11.7	8.9	31.1	162.2	188.1	1,211.8	3,111.7	625.3
January.....	9.4	8.0	32.5	158.5	191.1	1,120.3	2,513.7	551.5
February.....	11.5	7.3	32.8	164.3	189.4	1,231.6	2,955.8	591.1
March.....	10.6	7.3	33.9	141.6	190.9	1,118.7	2,991.3	599.5
April.....	11.1	7.8	34.0	133.1	201.1	1,123.8	3,030.5	575.5
May.....	12.3	7.1	35.0	119.0	213.0	1,021.1	2,893.6	529.9
June.....	11.3	8.1	36.5	118.8	229.8	1,017.3	2,821.1	501.8
July.....	12.0	6.1	35.9	125.5	226.1	1,068.9	2,906.6	519.2
August.....	11.1	7.3	37.3	131.4	228.8	1,075.7	3,036.7	536.1
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	181.1	1,018.3	2,915.6	577.3
November.....	11.6	9.2	32.2	158.7	192.6	1,195.1	3,091.6	619.0
December.....	13.5	10.0	30.0	198.1	192.1	1,160.3	3,326.2	650.0

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								
2,781 cities; total population, 81,761,726:								
Number of offenses known.....	4,150	2,842	12,384	52,589	73,709	411,201	1,077,442	298,241
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, 41,662,655:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,270	1,548	8,282	37,731	45,694	200,831	438,743	117,707
Rate per 100,000.....	6.5	4.4	23.7	108.0	130.8	574.9	1,256.0	337.6
53 cities over 1,000,000; population, 17,404,470:								
Number of offenses known.....	983	554	4,956	20,836	27,125	97,171	187,946	42,245
Rate per 100,000.....	5.6	3.2	28.5	119.7	157.6	558.3	1,079.9	242.7
6 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; population, 5,100,291:								
Number of offenses known.....	390	215	1,097	6,600	9,379	25,819	73,840	23,078
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, 4,086,651:								
Number of offenses known.....	291	233	773	2,914	2,081	21,358	43,700	16,393
Rate per 100,000.....	7.1	5.8	18.9	71.3	51.0	522.6	1,069.3	401.1
23 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; population, 8,341,590:								
Number of offenses known.....	606	513	1,456	7,381	6,806	56,456	133,257	33,901
Rate per 100,000.....	7.3	6.1	17.5	88.5	81.6	676.8	1,597.5	407.5
GROUP II								
67 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 9,574,473:								
Number of offenses known.....	586	404	1,439	5,515	8,828	61,002	152,214	28,215
Rate per 100,000.....	6.1	4.2	11.9	57.6	92.2	637.1	1,589.8	294.7
GROUP III								
124 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 8,837,515:								
Number of offenses known.....	374	329	821	3,259	6,911	11,911	127,470	20,056
Rate per 100,000.....	4.2	3.7	9.3	36.9	78.5	134.6	1,442.4	226.9
GROUP IV								
265 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 9,342,651:								
Number of offenses known.....	338	293	713	2,571	4,671	40,145	137,532	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								
693 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 10,611,011:								
Number of offenses known.....	353	155	836	2,431	4,711	40,866	137,847	15,375
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, 8,430,058:								
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, nonnegl- igent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary - 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
Connecticut.....	2.1	19.2	39.4	370.7	804.3	173.3
Maine.....	1.2	9.1	12.4	225.7	1,034.1	129.7
Massachusetts.....	1.3	22.9	18.2	318.7	817.0	263.6
New Hampshire.....	.4	2.8	2.8	181.3	658.7	80.9
Rhode Island.....	1.2	14.8	25.2	151.3	1,127.1	260.8
Vermont.....	.9	2.8		138.9	678.7	96.7
Middle Atlantic	3.1	49.9	83.4	389.4	818.7	178.7
New Jersey.....	2.7	19.1	63.9	467.9	855.1	230.2
New York.....	3.2	15.9	96.1	381.1	874.7	167.1
Pennsylvania.....	3.1	57.9	70.6	358.2	688.7	170.7
East North Central	4.7	82.3	70.7	392.5	1,221.5	204.3
Illinois.....	6.0	123.6	78.1	333.7	716.1	133.1
Indiana.....	3.9	49.8	50.7	486.5	1,496.1	291.9
Michigan.....	1.1	95.1	132.9	531.6	1,735.4	292.2
Ohio.....	1.9	60.1	39.7	375.3	1,263.6	205.3
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	1,391.5	214.0
Iowa.....	1.2	15.0	9.0	312.0	1,278.6	115.8
Kansas.....	1.1	39.5	59.3	500.5	1,682.4	139.8
Minnesota.....	1.0	38.7	8.8	402.7	1,251.9	188.0
Missouri.....	7.3	126.5	123.1	572.1	1,187.5	331.7
Nebraska.....	2.7	17.6	30.5	217.9	1,153.7	197.4
North Dakota.....		11.0	8.4	209.8	1,592.2	190.1
South Dakota.....	1.7	6.6	.6	181.1	1,067.2	71.5
South Atlantic ¹	10.2	61.4	197.7	613.7	1,484.2	273.7
Delaware.....	8.4	56.2	27.4	607.3	1,691.8	232.3
Florida.....	11.6	87.5	113.6	1,093.9	2,198.5	303.1
Georgia.....	13.9	44.5	137.0	590.1	1,366.4	257.3
Maryland.....	8.1	75.3	216.2	394.7	1,158.2	447.5
North Carolina.....	12.3	28.7	351.7	487.2	1,296.1	186.8
South Carolina.....	9.1	32.8	101.6	613.5	1,612.1	195.9
Virginia.....	9.2	65.5	293.6	612.6	1,731.1	292.7
West Virginia.....	3.7	33.3	60.1	299.0	713.1	126.1
East South Central	12.6	42.6	113.8	519.2	1,037.6	250.0
Alabama.....	16.2	36.6	125.2	518.7	975.9	269.1
Kentucky.....	8.6	70.2	121.5	612.7	1,267.9	520.1
Mississippi.....	12.9	20.6	103.9	365.9	851.6	107.6
Tennessee.....	12.2	36.9	99.8	581.9	1,002.7	210.6
West South Central	9.2	51.2	102.7	690.0	1,655.1	331.6
Arkansas.....	7.6	33.3	131.6	459.9	1,111.6	131.1
Louisiana.....	9.6	78.3	94.5	539.9	1,171.7	507.2
Oklahoma.....	3.6	31.5	40.0	611.1	1,773.3	251.5
Texas.....	10.6	49.0	116.1	769.0	1,830.5	321.1
Mountain	4.7	76.4	55.4	704.8	2,488.9	403.3
Arizona.....	13.9	111.6	182.5	1,152.7	3,935.0	811.3
Colorado.....	3.9	120.7	47.7	813.7	2,076.1	416.1
Idaho.....	3.7	18.8	14.7	405.3	2,284.1	151.2
Montana.....	2.6	29.2	25.8	335.3	2,221.9	261.1
Nevada.....	7.5	142.0	67.3	1,107.9	3,671.8	483.9
New Mexico.....	7.0	49.0	66.2	929.1	3,426.1	687.1
Utah.....	1.1	52.8	31.5	521.3	2,149.5	222.1
Wyoming.....	2.9	43.7	21.8	371.3	1,536.9	179.1
Pacific	4.2	115.0	115.6	595.0	2,488.1	482.1
California.....	1.5	130.7	141.3	976.1	2,591.5	521.1
Oregon.....	3.6	53.9	31.2	526.3	1,976.1	211.6
Washington.....	2.9	60.7	19.8	617.6	2,219.0	375.0

¹ 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, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary breaking or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— 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	636.6
Group II	2.0	23.8	38.5	412.7	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	253.7	637.2	82.5
Group VI	.8	4.1	6.6	266.6	692.0	78.1
Middle Atlantic	3.1	49.9	63.4	389.4	818.7	178.7
Group I	4.5	74.3	125.6	471.0	881.2	217.7
Group II	1.4	33.1	57.6	357.0	865.4	196.2
Group III	1.5	22.4	38.6	356.1	751.1	163.5
Group IV	1.1	14.5	21.7	275.9	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	204.3
Group I	6.9	137.1	111.6	412.8	1,083.8	242.1
Group II	6.3	66.2	91.0	517.7	1,645.0	257.5
Group III	3.1	43.8	52.9	381.5	1,352.6	209.1
Group IV	1.7	27.1	17.2	352.6	1,427.7	166.1
Group V	2.0	24.1	20.9	378.5	1,404.0	148.1
Group VI	1.4	14.7	8.7	279.2	946.8	95.1
West North Central	3.6	59.6	53.9	435.6	1,381.5	214.0
Group I	6.5	128.0	108.8	601.9	1,531.4	370.7
Group II	3.6	58.9	71.5	666.5	1,948.1	216.8
Group III	3.9	17.6	22.6	381.0	1,517.6	138.7
Group IV	1.4	11.2	9.8	259.1	1,397.3	120.4
Group V	1.5	11.8	12.8	287.1	1,215.8	98.0
Group VI	.3	7.7	6.4	213.8	753.8	74.2
South Atlantic¹	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	395.1
Group III	9.9	42.0	186.6	583.4	1,498.2	264.8
Group IV	10.3	42.5	168.0	635.0	1,721.1	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	411.0	948.8	119.0
East South Central	12.6	42.6	113.8	549.2	1,037.6	280.0
Group I	11.1	62.5	108.1	631.0	1,103.6	440.9
Group II	17.4	53.0	121.2	765.6	1,269.4	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	457.8	1,042.5	145.8
Group V	15.1	21.0	102.7	389.3	861.9	133.2
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	1,658.1	334.6
Group I	11.1	86.4	78.1	906.0	1,720.9	552.0
Group II	7.0	46.6	143.3	841.1	2,170.9	351.0
Group III	7.3	43.3	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	362.1	1,095.6	101.3
Group VI	4.5	17.3	42.9	279.1	796.7	83.7
Mountain	4.7	76.4	55.4	704.8	2,488.9	403.3
Group I	4.6	186.6	66.0	1,012.1	2,663.1	530.1
Group II	5.9	91.4	113.5	861.8	3,046.3	518.1
Group III	3.2	49.6	29.0	801.9	3,281.1	742.6
Group IV	6.7	59.8	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	230.9
Pacific	4.2	115.0	118.6	895.0	2,468.1	482.1
Group I	5.1	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	79.8	58.5	780.7	2,615.9	418.0
Group IV	3.5	60.1	56.4	889.3	3,279.6	405.7
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	121	265	693	1,593
New England:							
Population, 6,489,921	189	1	11	17	36	67	67
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	2	4	8
Rhode Island	17		1	3	3	6	4
Vermont	10				1	2	7
Middle Atlantic:							
Population, 21,539,724	610	7	12	23	50	116	372
New Jersey	172	2	1	8	19	42	97
New York	192	3	4	6	16	41	119
Pennsylvania	246	2	1	9	15	60	156
East North Central:							
Population, 18,811,512	631	9	10	29	63	149	371
Illinois	162	1	1	10	11	40	96
Indiana	79	1	4	3	10	15	46
Michigan	120	1	2	7	8	35	67
Ohio	181	5	3	6	19	43	105
Wisconsin	89	1		3	12	16	57
West North Central:							
Population, 6,392,843	307	5	4	9	20	76	193
Iowa	67		1	1	7	9	46
Kansas	53			1	2	20	28
Minnesota	72	2	1		3	15	51
Missouri	59	2		2	5	18	32
Nebraska	29	1		1		7	20
North Dakota	11				2	3	6
South Dakota	16			1	1	4	10
South Atlantic:							
Population, 7,989,221	293	3	6	20	32	62	155
Delaware	5		1				4
District of Columbia	1	1					
Florida	63		3	2	11	11	36
Georgia	36	1		3	4	8	20
Maryland	18	1			2	5	10
North Carolina	58		1	5	5	18	29
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, 3,311,791	130	3	5	4	15	26	77
Alabama	38	1	2	1	3	9	22
Kentucky	35	1		2	3	6	23
Mississippi	23		1		6	7	9
Tennessee	31	1	3		3	4	23
West South Central:							
Population, 6,162,198	212	5	8	8	15	59	117
Arkansas	28		1		3	4	20
Louisiana	24	1	2		1	4	13
Oklahoma	43		2		3	13	25
Texas	117	1	3	8	5	18	79
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						4
New Mexico	17			1	2	4	10
Utah	21		1	1	1	1	17
Wyoming	17				1	1	12
Pacific:							
Population, 8,754,505	270	7	5	11	22	62	143
California	160	5	3	11	15	62	97
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 negligent manslaughter	1,951	1.6
Manslaughter by negligence	2,508	5.9
Rape	5,844	13.7
Robbery	8,069	18.9
Aggravated assault	17,355	40.7
Burglary—breaking or entering	120,412	282.7
Larceny— theft	186,255	437.2
Auto theft	32,918	77.3

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	
Abingdon, Pa.		5	1	193	93	181	24	
Akron, Ohio	11	238	94	1,395	668	3,175	1,037	
Alameda, Calif.		13	4	144	83	550	74	
Albany, Ga.	6	8	112	291	82	433	56	
Albany, N. Y.	3	23	53	406	112	264	348	
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	4	60	35	1,118	920	3,332	1,124	
Alexandria, La.		25	138	252	80	391	143	
Alexandria, Va.	11	37	257	442	268	1,180	157	
Alhambra, Calif.	5	29	17	404	238	683	96	
Aliquippa, Pa.	3	5	34	35	49	126	11	
Allentown, Pa.		9	10	159	130	623	129	
Alliance, Ohio	1	4	2	75	24	194	31	
Alton, Ill.	3	8	3	95	28	422	60	
Altoona, Pa.		11	11	146	61	103	68	
Amarillo, Tex.	3	39	177	547	383	1,601	221	
Amsterdam, N. Y.			8	22	23	57	14	
Anderson, Ind.		10		174	56	382	77	
Ann Arbor, Mich.		7	12	132	412	825	57	
Anniston, Ala.	10	13	112	168	151	354	42	
Appleton, Wis.		4		104	46	975	40	
Arcadia, Calif.		18	15	391	104	561	67	
Arlington, Mass.		2	1	49	25	145	22	
Arlington, Va.		25	83	448	493	1,423	246	
Asheville, N. C.	2	21	128	201	205	391	126	
Ashland, Ky.				Only 4 months received				
Athens, Ga.	3	1	78	79	55	123	17	
Atlanta, Ga.	72	344	655	3,312	1,919	6,730	1,789	
Atlantic City, N. J.	1	45	107	730	325	331	252	
Auburn, N. Y.		1	1	12	24	88	12	
Augusta, Ga.	9	12	167	315	114	440	111	
Aurora, Ill.	1	19	16	112	125	497	67	
Austin, Tex.	7	44	342	772	231	2,757	235	
Bakersfield, Calif.	2	46	48	443	394	1,596	307	
Baltimore, Md.	84	813	2,403	3,842	3,543	7,165	4,739	
Bangor, Maine		2	4	60	99	199	70	
Barberton, Ohio	1	5	8	110	64	351	73	
Baton Rouge, La.	19	27	129	670	483	1,184	318	
Battle Creek, Mich.	1	14	17	245	111	831	78	
Bay City, Mich.		4	9	216	65	836	201	
Bayonne, N. J.	1	5	24	168	156	310	100	
Beaumont, Tex.	3	31	331	697	380	1,412	253	
Belleville, Ill.		6		153	49	184	27	
Belleville, N. J.		4		63	10	62	53	
Bellingham, Wash.		3		78	96	300	40	
Belmont, Mass.		2	3	58	36	151	21	
Beloit, Wis.	1	4	2	74	48	381	35	
Berkeley, Calif.	3	63	59	577	178	1,538	171	
Berwyn, Ill.		25	4	120	83	186	49	
Bessemer, Ala.	4	18	145	133	54	207	58	
Bethlehem, Pa.	2	4	5	131	117	412	44	
Beverly, Mass.		1	2	51	53	228	39	
Beverly Hills, Calif.	3	13		81	35	75	46	
Billings, Mont.		6	2	126	165	1,108	89	
Biloxi, Miss.	5	16	76	180	107	225	72	
Binghamton, N. Y.	3	7	3	126	98	525	85	
Birmingham, Ala.	60	153	307	1,696	1,065	2,658	1,057	
Bloomfield, N. J.		4	3	72	89	232	93	
Bloomington, Ill.	3	6	4	129	78	387	108	
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		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Boise, Idaho,		11	3	112	171	186	97
Boston, Mass.	21	507	451	2,577	2,781	5,381	5,102
Bremerton, Wash.		5	3	72	71	610	19
Bridgport, Conn.	2	27	71	551	419	917	318
Bristol, Conn.				51	33	121	16
Brockton, Mass.	2	16	5	180	116	510	136
Brookline, Mass.	1	9	1	163	80	392	152
Brownsville, Tex.	2	4	31	290	78	638	106
Buffalo, N. Y.	15	174	250	1,081	431	1,212	1,752
Burbank, Calif.	1	40	42	156	312	812	331
Burlington, Iowa			1	51	12	318	16
Burlington, Vt.		3		63	71	359	63
Butte, Mont.	2	25	32	93	111	489	140
Cambridge, Mass.		42	19	228	206	297	211
Camden, N. J.	3	139	329	825	450	957	512
Canton, Ohio.	9	66	6	521	404	1,337	238
Casper, Wyo.	2	8	9	137	29	16	48
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		10	3	216	194	1,112	113
Champaign, Ill.		23	12	82	104	519	53
Charleston, S. C.	4	74	75	695	311	1,411	158
Charleston, W. Va.	3	58	123	199	0	713	116
Charlotte, N. C.	27	70	611	999	313	1,812	324
Charlottesville, Va.	5	2	66	89	60	231	24
Chattanooga, Tenn.	26	65	177	1,200	112	1,267	329
Chelsea, Mass.		17	1	119	56	95	56
Cheltenham, Pa.		1		138	89	219	68
Chester, Pa.			Only 7 months received				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	2	16	4	116	110	690	113
Chicago, Ill.	296	6,461	3,912	12,681	9,111	9,675	1,486
Chicago Heights, Ill.		31	79	226	172	273	76
Chicopee, Mass.		1	1	46	86	218	39
Chico, Ill.	1	56	26	237	258	310	131
Cincinnati, Ohio	43	230	283	1,476	1,068	3,993	982
Clarksburg, W. Va.	2	28	1	117	29	98	40
Cleveland, Ohio	82	1,185	479	2,611	1,088	12,783	2,783
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		11		139	32	290	50
Clifton, N. J.	1	9	5	117	108	381	57
Clinton, Iowa	2	4		86	55	152	22
Colorado Springs, Colo.	3	17	22	321	246	815	111
Columbia, Mo.	1	1	9	105	48	319	41
Columbia, S. C.	5	20	66	485	352	1,158	215
Columbus, Ga.	4	21	59	362	111	436	109
Columbus, Ohio	11	287	399	2,361	1,593	4,561	871
Compton, Calif.	3	82	105	1,110	685	1,156	438
Concord, Calif.		5	3	117	39	397	29
Concord, N. H.		1	1	39	37	125	11
Corpus Christi, Tex.	6	52	583	1,171	351	1,859	358
Council Bluffs, Iowa	2	7	9	112	131	559	54
Covington, Ky.	3	40	20	269	171	564	251
Cranston, R. I.		13	8	220	218	433	99
Culver City, Calif.		37	17	290	213	478	105
Cumberland, Md.	1	3	1	62	15	189	59
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio		6	1	168	113	295	59
Dallas, Tex.	66	373	416	3,339	815	8,622	1,625
Daly City, Calif.	1	11	2	113	121	164	127
Danville, Ill.	2	19	1	161	75	258	58
Danville, Va.	1	7	51	111	103	163	47
Davenport, Iowa	2	11		510	293	1,179	156
Dayton, Ohio	25	155	241	1,330	491	2,169	607
Daytona Beach, Fla.	5	20	78	361	237	739	79

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		11	16	538	317	2,303	464
Decatur, Ill	4	23	3	512	105	843	128
Denver, Colo	18	779	287	4,333	2,209	6,194	2,201
Des Moines, Iowa	2	75	38	1,296	679	2,387	326
Des Plaines, Ill		5		68	35	204	19
Detroit, Mich	119	3,041	4,084	11,568	3,388	25,405	6,940
Dothan, Ala	4	1	3	4	9	17	3
Dubuque, Iowa		4		57	85	364	34
Duluth, Minn	1	24	7	337	300	1,347	190
Durham, N. C	5	23	346	200	141	634	79
East Chicago, Ind	1	39	132	250	350	861	262
East Cleveland, Ohio		18	4	73	31	354	45
East Hartford, Conn		2	1	92	60	166	24
East Orange, N. J		29	17	169	151	600	108
East Providence, R. I		3	3	123	116	313	41
East St. Louis, Ill	10	201	141	392	189	391	292
Easton, Pa		2	1	82	16	219	25
Eau Claire, Wis			2	38	45	274	8
El Cajon, Calif		10	5	108	36	322	40
El Paso, Tex	9	81	114	1,756	547	3,731	915
Elgin, Ill	1	9	21	87	50	283	31
Elizabeth, N. J	3	63	72	371	470	980	334
Elkhart, Ind	1	4		133	115	258	38
Elmhurst, Ill		6		43	62	190	13
Elmira, N. Y		9	5	123	90	396	27
Elyria, Ohio	1	4	10	110	49	232	30
Enid, Okla	1	1	2	58	40	456	37
Erie, Pa	4	34	74	433	198	1,082	240
Euclid, Ohio		3		56	23	154	46
Eugene, Oreg		5	8	164	235	793	63
Eureka, Calif	1	8	12	79	81	561	99
Evanson, Ill	2	22	62	106	304	819	54
Evansville, Ind	8	62	76	866	485	1,541	352
Everett, Mass		7	1	126	50	189	41
Everett, Wash		15	5	129	72	868	129
Fairmont, W. Va				No reports received			
Fall River, Mass		20	21	358	216	729	311
Fargo, N. Dak		2	2	65	77	556	70
Fayetteville, N. C	3	30	167	301	6	741	200
Ferdale, Mich		8	3	136	111	297	68
Fitchburg, Mass		3	7	201	123	422	50
Flint, Mich	6	187	471	1,026	1,199	2,901	517
Fond du Lac, Wis			3	52	33	368	22
Fort Dodge, Iowa				Only 1 month received			
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	12	41	36	526	358	1,259	149
Fort Smith, Ark	2	17	71	265	128	510	62
Fort Wayne, Ind	4	38	6	416	428	1,938	226
Fort Worth, Tex	36	228	163	2,343	2,007	3,384	1,207
Framingham, Mass		5	1	50	60	52	26
Freeport, Ill		1	3	50	40	168	19
Freeport, N. Y	1	5	1	107	94	233	73
Fresno, Calif	3	84	16	773	730	1,867	459
Fullerton, Calif	1	10	21	155	128	347	80
Gadsden, Ala	5	7	72	195	86	283	100
Gainesville, Fla	5	6	25	221	109	400	24
Galesburg, Ill	1	3	7	75	29	311	23
Galveston, Tex	6	49	342	549	459	780	23
Gardena, Calif		35	28	277	305	542	127
Garfield, N. J		2	1	54	35	189	19
Gary, Ind	11	177	344	977	863	1,821	673

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	
Glendale, Calif	1	43	12	638	112	1,624	394
Gloucester, Mass			1	69	54	114	47
Grand Forks, N. Dak		8		72	45	588	72
Grand Rapids, Mich	3	79	70	864	517	2,696	317
Granite City, Ill		12	1	113	18	109	44
Great Falls, Mont	2	7	5	128	116	735	117
Green Bay, Wis		3	1	112	104	254	72
Greensboro, N. C	9	20	80	407	210	994	142
Greenville, Miss	5	2	120	122	77	397	29
Greenville, S. C	13	29	10	518	310	777	182
Greenwich, Conn	1		1	67	56	121	27
Hackensack, N. J		10	14	122	76	159	55
Hagerstown, Md		14		137	79	408	48
Hamilton, N. J		4	5	111	119	354	60
Hamilton, Ohio	3	50	61	378	163	641	214
Hammond, Ind	7	69	42	650	488	1,438	382
Hampton, Va	2	16	48	368	318	896	84
Hamtramck, Mich		55	21	175	178	184	144
Harrisburg, Pa	3	41	36	687	240	712	169
Hartford, Conn	12	120	220	1,064	595	1,253	458
Hattiesburg, Miss	3	2	27	155	65	195	35
Haverford, Pa		2		75	75	228	20
Haverhill, Mass		6		143	69	178	80
Hawthorne, Calif	1	21	10	350	138	411	119
Hayward, Calif	2	26	11	167	168	626	120
Hazleton, Pa		3	2	68	28	99	32
Hempstead, N. Y	3	11	18	144	156	159	84
Hialeah, Fla	1	11	9	235	134	389	116
High Point, N. C	2	6	18	98	61	279	50
Highland Park, Mich				Only 3 months—received			
Hoboken, N. J	1	18	41	187	65	72	189
Holyoke, Mass	1		1	116	107	540	74
Honolulu City, Hawaii	8	39	42	2,015	894	4,024	775
Hot Springs, Ark	3	14	22	126	108	264	24
Houston, Tex	136	167	160	7,020	2,304	7,803	3,190
Huntington, W. Va	3	36	120	314	216	416	136
Huntington Park, Calif	1	62	20	100	377	824	235
Huntsville, Ala	3	1	7	96	55	38	41
Hutchinson, Kans	1	6	3	102	50	371	31
Independence, Mo		7	5	123	137	333	63
Indianapolis, Ind	22	380	258	2,364	1,767	4,169	2,354
Inglewood, Calif	3	50	19	775	482	998	226
Iowa City, Iowa	1	4	2	34	51	212	25
Irondequoit, N. Y	1	1	1	89	35	184	12
Irvington, N. J		10	1	233	93	370	84
Ithaca, N. Y		1		64	79	230	40
Jackson, Mich	1	4	38	78	155	432	86
Jackson, Miss	11	13	53	426	108	969	116
Jackson, Tenn	1	4	9	170	82	305	62
Jacksonville, Fla	31	105	274	3,084	1,669	2,980	788
Jamestown, N. Y		3	5	47	29	84	27
Jefferson City, Mo		2		81	43	147	26
Jersey City, N. J	11	106	194	862	393	852	816
Johnson City, Tenn	1	6	13	186	41	216	78
Johnstown, Pa		9	2	130	112	357	94
Joliet, Ill	2	25	20	157	74	577	116
Joplin, Mo		7	4	172	113	485	55
Kalamazoo, Mich	1	8	29	307	206	1,229	89
Kankakee, Ill		7	9	93	37	260	30
Kannapolis, N. C	1	5	102	73	28	186	49

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	624	110	1,681	297
Kansas City, Mo	39	311	138	1,202	843	2,698	831
Kearny, N. J	.....	2	5	53	76	183	44
Kenosha, Wis	.....	7	8	127	53	590	96
Kettering, Ohio	.....	2	.....	109	25	179	31
Key West, Fla	1	7	19	41	41	125	33
Kingston, N. Y.	.....	1	10	161	39	91	8
Knoxville, Tenn	11	42	212	751	292	1,171	706
Kokomo, Ind	1	7	40	192	119	564	72
La Crosse, Wis	1	7	2	94	67	496	61
La Fayette, Ind	.....	9	9	211	136	732	60
La Grange, Ga	3	2	3	48	26	187	25
Lackawanna, N. Y	1	8	22	97	53	159	142
Lafayette, La	3	7	42	111	48	69	25
Lake Charles, La	3	7	55	196	111	213	48
Lakeland, Fla	1	9	28	178	71	398	36
Lakewood, Ohio	.....	15	2	107	43	355	39
Lancaster, Pa	.....	18	43	263	79	659	50
Lansing, Mich	3	12	15	173	142	966	111
Laredo, Tex	.....	6	29	152	118	353	186
Laurel, Miss	5	7	4	78	18	68	23
Lawrence, Mass	1	3	11	225	46	250	168
Lawton, Okla	10	19	23	240	61	761	115
Lebanon, Pa	1	2	.....	21	14	371	7
Lewiston, Maine	.....	6	2	72	66	390	30
Lexington, Ky	9	51	258	496	326	1,095	177
Lima, Ohio	2	13	17	249	292	720	94
Lincoln, Nebr	2	4	60	270	215	1,547	108
Lincoln Park, Mich	.....	.....	Only 1 month received		.....	.....	.....
Linden, N. J	.....	8	8	136	66	374	46
Little Rock, Ark	10	73	185	790	502	1,642	281
Lockport, N. Y	.....	2	2	72	30	179	37
Long Beach, Calif	6	400	279	2,532	(1)	4,579	1,861
Lorain, Ohio	1	25	43	251	61	538	170
Los Angeles, Calif	119	1,269	5,786	26,887	19,349	30,824	13,203
Louisville, Ky	31	372	401	2,929	1,726	3,371	3,098
Lowell, Mass	5	16	5	239	91	581	293
Lower Merion, Pa	.....	2	3	166	125	309	49
Lubbock, Tex	12	45	93	812	418	2,145	212
Lynchburg, Va	6	11	37	146	43	399	33
Lynn, Mass	1	25	15	614	322	1,230	350
Lynwood, Calif	.....	24	42	333	227	491	118
Macon, Ga	19	30	22	568	189	749	116
Madison, Wis	3	13	16	195	221	1,007	128
Malden, Mass	.....	7	3	80	43	340	108
Manchester, N. H	1	2	.....	105	109	426	71
Manhattan Beach, Calif	.....	7	5	212	106	334	85
Manitowoc, Wis	1	2	.....	80	36	277	25
Mansfield, Ohio	2	25	10	240	150	437	139
Maplewood, N. J	.....	2	1	44	31	36	5
Marion, Ind	1	4	1	59	39	357	25
Marion, Ohio	2	3	5	129	129	485	79
Mason City, Iowa	.....	1	1	70	52	205	26
Massillon, Ohio	.....	11	3	99	13	354	37
Maywood, Ill	.....	7	2	92	66	134	21
McKeesport, Pa	.....	18	29	190	103	355	98
Medford, Mass	1	10	.....	129	120	400	47
Melrose, Mass	.....	.....	.....	56	25	211	20
Memphis, Tenn	33	157	469	2,260	1,019	2,193	656
Menlo Park, Calif	2	2	6	37	37	213	38

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		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Merced, Calif.	4	19	20	90	23	419	47
Meriden, Conn.	1	1	3	152	140	200	72
Meridian, Miss.	3	4	58	149	71	306	61
Miami, Fla.	33	408	204	3,797	1,608	5,430	1,331
Miami Beach, Fla.	1	55	6	1,165	744	1,695	252
Mishigan City, Ind.	10	1	1	55	85	235	30
Middletown, Conn.	1	6	6	75	66	115	27
Middletown, Ohio	1	7	10	131	187	504	134
Milwaukee, Wis.	24	112	266	908	2,198	6,403	1,552
Minneapolis, Minn.	6	334	71	2,975	1,631	4,678	1,386
Mishawaka, Ind.	1	5	2	123	92	413	71
Mobile, Ala.	24	86	153	1,178	372	1,299	355
Modesto, Calif.	2	25	16	301	327	1,513	234
Moline, Ill.	1	8	1	128	53	324	61
Monroe, La.	4	5	5	156	81	710	71
Monrovia, Calif.	1	15	34	189	31	354	48
Montclair, N. J.	1	2	11	79	55	152	39
Montebello, Calif.	1	26	8	336	89	585	119
Montgomery, Ala.	18	47	162	811	351	762	245
Morantown, W. Va.	1	1	1	52	25	136	11
Mount Lebanon, Pa.	1	1	1	49	54	78	13
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1	12	13	134	204	381	92
Mountain View, Calif.	1	7	7	113	71	404	52
Muncie, Ind.	2	25	1	319	23	903	119
Muskogee, Mich.	1	8	1	249	179	730	91
Muskogee, Okla.	1	5	2	103	77	538	43
Nashua, N. H.	1	1	5	54	47	285	52
Nashville, Tenn.	37	113	103	1,156	890	1,931	597
National City, Calif.	1	12	35	230	121	578	87
New Albany, Ind.	1	7	4	95	95	422	39
New Bedford, Mass.	1	17	26	421	281	1,036	263
New Britain, Conn.	1	4	10	256	163	482	83
New Brunswick, N. J.	2	25	46	199	41	424	88
New Castle, Pa.	1	2	1	118	65	150	33
New Haven, Conn.	5	29	66	696	255	1,015	275
New Kensington, Pa.	1	2	5	15	20	96	19
New London, Conn.	1	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	10,167	35,654	43,319	31,752	13,607
Newark, N. J.	43	885	736	5,158	2,322	4,177	3,111
Newark, Ohio	1	1	1	43	99	439	50
Newburgh, N. Y.	1	6	5	123	114	271	52
Newport, Ky.	2	10	11	96	84	135	119
Newport, R. I.	1	9	8	143	78	478	77
Newport News, Va.	12	42	103	310	433	890	142
Newton, Mass.	2	9	7	359	305	560	85
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	30	57	376	323	717	203
Norfolk, Va.	21	229	743	2,223	1,229	3,440	1,094
Norman, Okla.	1	1	1	70	114	266	38
Norristown, Pa.	1	8	6	16	47	108	31
North Bergen, N. J.	1	6	9	151	95	119	43
North Little Rock, Ark.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northampton, Mass.	1	1	1	29	35	57	18
Norwalk, Conn.	2	6	36	194	159	364	112
Norwich, Conn.	1	4	8	53	42	129	24
Norwood, Ohio	0	1	1	82	86	217	33
Nutley, N. J.	1	1	1	75	52	143	27
Oak Park, Ill.	17	3	3	195	82	490	96
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	1	1	19	55	24	209	5

Only 1 month received.

Table 35.—Number of Selected Part 1 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	
Oakland, Calif.	23	522	602	2,637	550	7,358	1,138
Oakland, Tex.	4	16	33	303	226	936	83
Ogden, Utah	3	33	24	302	217	1,262	181
Oklahoma City, Okla.	9	118	110	2,537	1,779	4,070	993
Omaha, Nebr.	13	78	87	711	199	1,655	719
Ontario, Calif.	6	17	17	243	170	686	119
Orange, N. J.	12	23	191	191	97	191	79
Orlando, Fla.	4	27	210	672	398	935	189
Oshkosh, Wis.	1	2	152	152	79	802	51
Ottumwa, Iowa	1	5	6	81	70	318	32
Owensboro, Ky.	10	21	21	253	178	533	68
Oxnard, Calif.	2	9	22	180	199	517	91
Paducah, Ky.	7	14	77	207	75	357	44
Palo Alto, Calif.	7	7	2	117	265	949	108
Panama City, Fla.	3	4	8	92	94	198	21
Park Forest, Ill.	2	2	2	15	27	310	13
Park Ridge, Ill.	3	3	2	22	12	6	17
Parkersburg, W. Va.	9	9	71	41	207	48	48
Parma, Ohio	7	7	123	35	166	27	27
Pasadena, Calif.	6	47	28	926	642	1,988	294
Passaic, N. J.	5	18	48	257	112	194	85
Paterson, N. J.	4	73	153	808	113	619	352
Pawtucket, R. I.	1	10	5	167	94	517	86
Pekin, Ill.	4	4	1	67	34	150	13
Pensacola, Fla.	4	28	135	424	218	1,014	206
Peoria, Ill.	4	80	90	596	320	1,961	400
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1	6	21	128	156	365	48
Petersburg, Va.	6	24	117	160	28	238	79
Philadelphia, Pa.	135	2,216	3,146	10,381	5,358	9,762	1,069
Phoenix, Ariz.	16	127	234	1,193	1,183	2,743	1,026
Pine Bluff, Ark.	4	13	31	141	20	338	54
Pittsburgh, Pa.	25	867	580	3,985	2,103	3,017	2,940
Pittsfield, Mass.	2	2	3	102	79	261	31
Plainfield, N. J.	3	12	6	137	89	388	60
Pocatello, Idaho	3	9	5	157	101	456	42
Pomona, Calif.	4	36	26	411	271	725	191
Pontiac, Mich.	6	48	86	560	176	818	143
Port Arthur, Tex.	7	7	20	136	78	422	57
Port Huron, Mich.	7	9	6	121	59	601	35
Portland, Maine	1	14	24	210	251	1,110	171
Portland, Oreg.	20	327	179	2,500	1,852	5,488	1,309
Portsmouth, Ohio	2	30	6	344	221	719	65
Portsmouth, Va.	6	63	205	418	331	909	242
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1	1	25	127	98	371	41
Prichard, Ala.	8	12	7	106	39	35	25
Providence, R. I.	4	55	144	1,662	915	2,461	793
Provo, Utah	2	1	1	38	16	505	22
Pueblo, Colo.	16	4	4	325	271	1,138	311
Quincy, Ill.	1	5	1	59	104	304	26
Quincy, Mass.	7	7	4	279	121	572	183
Racine, Wis.	1	12	18	243	94	1,062	109
Raleigh, N. C.	9	21	330	311	210	849	110
Rapid City, S. Dak.	1	3	3	29	84	346	8
Reading, Pa.	1	11	8	275	205	819	107
Redlands, Calif.	7	7	8	127	99	398	38
Redondo Beach, Calif.	1	28	19	495	258	925	137
Redwood City, Calif.	1	12	6	137	202	508	158
Reno, Nev.	1	57	22	415	273	893	200
Revere, Mass.	2	6	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	273	348	70
Richmond, Va.	31	273	375	1,972	851	3,953	1,213
Riverside, Calif.	5	21	37	352	401	1,487	165
Roadsboro, Va.	3	27	103	385	288	1,132	194
Rochester, Minn.	1	1	1	71	73	313	81
Rochester, N. Y.	6	11	62	1,135	651	3,013	525
Rock Island, Ill.	1	22	5	182	198	513	86
Rockford, Ill.	1	21	21	288	208	751	118
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1	1	95	115	73	376	37
Rome, Ga.	3	6	42	82	36	193	55
Rome, N. Y.	1	1	1	41	65	212	43
Roswell, N. Mex.	3	7	18	95	111	107	34
Royal Oak, Mich.	1	20	1	311	89	890	188
Sacramento, Calif.	9	240	77	1,292	1,326	3,557	913
Saginaw, Mich.	6	25	160	191	123	1,153	139
Salem, Mass.	1	1	1	186	33	281	35
Salem, Ore.	1	6	4	191	138	711	72
Salina, Kans.	2	1	21	128	52	812	49
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	137	97	1,212	793	3,911	171
San Angelo, Tex.	2	7	64	311	150	589	87
San Antonio, Tex.	36	177	511	3,263	1,020	5,964	2,016
San Bernardino, Calif.	5	17	129	826	581	1,527	302
San Diego, Calif.	9	289	279	1,836	2,352	5,182	1,193
San Francisco, Calif.	33	1,227	1,072	5,730	2,256	11,213	5,411
San Jose, Calif.	1	81	35	719	881	3,243	615
San Leandro, Calif.	1	21	9	330	222	831	94
San Mateo, Calif.	1	16	17	292	389	1,305	193
Sandusky, Ohio	1	5	33	63	91	338	35
Santa Ana, Calif.	1	30	20	501	167	1,120	133
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1	15	15	297	196	916	94
Santa Clara, Calif.	1	10	7	182	158	303	41
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1	10	11	317	231	610	202
Santa Monica, Calif.	1	73	46	732	1,001	1,580	117
Savannah, Ga.	13	126	387	539	732	1,019	124
Schenectady, N. Y.	1	7	9	151	159	196	102
Scranton, Pa.	1	9	11	286	91	661	137
Seattle, Wash.	21	662	92	1,181	2,089	8,511	2,698
Selma, Ala.	7	7	6	188	79	320	15
Shaker Heights, Ohio	6	8	67	67	33	137	55
Sharon, Pa.	2	7	7	36	65	293	41
Shelbyville, Ind.	1	1	1	95	71	418	73
Shreveport, La.	18	33	58	333	297	1,393	288
Shuylar, Iowa	1	12	6	283	184	1,327	200
Slouy Falls, S. Dak.	1	4	1	121	122	682	55
Skokie, Ill.	1	17	12	117	223	268	30
Somerville, Mass.	1	25	5	287	265	610	316
South Bend, Ind.	5	31	31	511	411	1,560	182
South Gate, Calif.	1	41	20	557	501	872	213
South San Francisco, Calif.	1	4	35	35	43	207	89
Spartanburg, S. C.	6	9	21	183	127	612	73
Spokane, Wash.	5	81	35	759	158	2,647	394
Springfield, Ill.	3	22	16	239	100	867	161
Springfield, Mass.	1	6	35	715	112	655	163
Springfield, Mo.	3	16	11	361	116	622	71
Springfield, Ohio	1	19	18	217	110	620	85
St. Cloud, Minn.	1	1	1	33	58	398	30
St. Joseph, Mo.	7	3	7	169	87	335	70
St. Louis, Mo.	92	2,150	2,264	7,998	3,570	17,501	7,212
St. Paul, Minn.	5	194	46	1,516	790	1,120	666
St. Petersburg, Fla.	12	48	45	755	327	1,347	148

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- slau- ghter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary, break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny, \$50 and over	Under \$50	Auto theft
Stamford, Conn	1	21	33	130	265	182	95
Stenbenzville, Ohio	1	26	32	222	76	461	90
Stockton, Calif	5	116	59	704	741	1,727	435
Stratford, Conn	1	1	1	108	126	275	26
Sunnyvale, Calif	1	5	3	107	110	346	50
Superior, Wis		5	2	122	39	180	47
Syracuse, N. Y	1	61	38	791	687	2,020	359
Tacoma, Wash	2	70	36	747	556	2,101	320
Tallahassee, Fla	1	8	51	137	73	340	50
Tampa, Fla	19	145	336	1,786	805	3,046	552
Taunton, Mass		1	9	136	21	354	53
Teaneck, N. J		4	1	133	79	159	13
Temple, Tex	5	13	47	148	52	399	45
Terre Haute, Ind	1	27	19	366	164	744	156
Toledo, Ohio	13	276	115	1,369	1,324	3,874	558
Topeka, Kans	8	43	47	500	185	1,280	85
Torrance, Calif		39	25	184	382	754	204
Torrington, Conn			3	43	27	58	18
Trenton, N. J	3	70	118	788	242	941	254
Troy, N. Y		16	19	224	98	183	160
Tucson, Ariz	12	73	88	856	283	2,527	523
Tulsa, Okla	5	105	131	1,657	1,072	3,056	654
Tuscaloosa, Ala	3	2	69	231	170	184	19
Tyler, Tex	2	3	5	85	11	302	37
Union, N. J		12	10	125	93	249	56
Union City, N. J	1	6	15	221	24	144	131
University City, Mo	1	10	1	135	174	381	40
Upper Darby, Pa		1	42	191	130	651	131
Utica, N. Y		6	9	234	83	698	109
Vallejo, Calif	2	21	11	111	221	682	83
Valley Stream, N. Y		4	1	85	36	214	49
Vancouver, Wash	1	10	9	98	93	328	68
Ventura, Calif	3	3	9	147	151	254	57
Vicksburg, Miss	1	2	7	54	45	125	9
Waco, Tex	10	41	188	598	182	1,448	154
Waltham, Mass		9	8	151	97	467	55
Warren, Ohio	1	32	25	146	150	381	105
Warwick, R. I				281	273	441	45
Warwick, Va	5	28	97	378	207	590	81
Washington, D. C	78	718	2,708	3,058	1,849	5,977	1,758
Washington, Pa		12		56	39	136	45
Waterbury, Conn	2	9	13	407	161	541	348
Waterloo, Iowa	3	15	14	159	101	622	74
Watertown, Mass		3		206	69	204	40
Watertown, N. Y	1	9	13	160	81	254	83
Waukegan, Ill	1	41	54	149	111	465	102
Wausau, Wis		1	2	60	43	343	20
Wauwatosa, Wis		1		104	88	327	30
West Albs, Wis	1	4	3	89	80	716	74
West Hartford, Conn		3	1	96	51	104	33
West Haven, Conn	1	2		122	54	113	26
West Millin, Pa		3		56	2	30	39
West New York, N. J				Complete data not received ⁵			
West Orange, N. J		3		111	72	154	32
West Palm Beach, Fla	4	10	47	286	144	616	80
Weymouth, Mass			1	76	62	181	38
Wheeling, W. Va	2	18	22	213	141	463	89
White Plains, N. Y	1	15	36	167	276	367	71
Whittier, Calif	1	9		238	30	583	72
Wichita, Kans	11	106	275	1,611	804	3,997	445

See footnotes 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	
Wichita Falls, Tex	5	25	101	107	211	2,097	232
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	2	7	11	120	102	234	81
Williamsburg, Pa		4	6	129	16	233	52
Williamsport, Pa		9	2	192	109	432	51
Wilmington, Del	11	71	34	966	409	1,455	285
Wilmington, N. C	8	29	254	368	166	713	134
Winona, Minn				12	24	106	9
Winston-Salem, N. C	17	17	201	553	187	955	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	144
Yakima, Wash	1	23	19	275	182	1,908	119
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	18	39	230	115	1,473	211
York, Pa	1	14	37	311	119	637	122
Youngstown, Ohio	17	111	23	556	528	1,438	330
Zanesville, Ohio		10	2	181	114	386	81

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	Mur- der, non- negli- gent man- slaugh- ter	Rob- bery	Agra- vated assault	Bur- glary break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
Anchorage City	2	10	10	172	215	435	169
Department of Territorial Police	10	23	60	196	368	295	386
Fairfield judicial division (Juneau)	5	1		11	17	9	1
Juneau City		1	3	23	28	30	9
Guam: Agaña	1	6	16	135	35	166	41
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County	1		2	251	57	365	25
Honolulu City	8	39	42	2,015	861	1,024	775
Honolulu County	4	5	22	559	219	1,215	123
Kauai County	4	1	7	79	9	216	23
Maui County	1	1	8	162	11	391	21
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone	2	11	10	206	93	721	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 59,957,313]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1956	1957	
Reape			
TOTAL	10,395	10,677	+2.7
Foreable	6,004	6,015	+0.7
Statutory	4,391	4,662	+5.5
Robbery			
TOTAL	44,205	47,902	+8.4
Highway	24,704	25,921	+10.3
Commercial house	11,151	11,190	+3.1
Oil station	2,047	2,376	+16.1
Chain store	882	1,241	+40.7
Residence	3,514	3,841	+8.4
Bank	119	112	-1.7
Miscellaneous	2,928	2,882	-1.6
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
TOTAL	296,382	328,791	+10.9
Residence (dwelling):			
Night	67,240	71,642	+6.5
Day	53,791	57,631	+7.1
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Night	156,915	179,841	+14.6
Day	18,436	19,707	+6.9
Larceny— <i>theft</i> (except auto theft, by value):			
TOTAL	769,534	821,158	+6.7
\$50 and over	201,894	219,982	+9.0
\$5 to \$50	456,401	484,873	+6.3
Under \$5	111,539	116,303	+1.3
Larceny— <i>theft</i> (by type):			
TOTAL	769,534	821,158	+6.7
Pocket-picking	8,043	7,700	-3.5
Purse-snatching	12,276	13,392	+9.1
Shoplifting	31,388	39,185	+13.9
Thefts from autos (except accessories)	127,277	138,196	+8.6
Auto accessories	209,157	224,174	+7.2
Bicycles	121,952	118,805	-2.6
All others	256,441	279,616	+9.0
Auto theft:			
Stolen	161,992	177,465	+9.4
Recovered	151,703	161,988	+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	47,644	9,640,887	202
Burglary	325,646	55,576,918	171
Larceny—theft	845,770	55,062,784	65
Auto theft	175,651	150,952,688	859

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	21,123,913	1,964,801	9.2
Furs	7,406,545	460,882	6.2
Clothing	11,012,420	1,195,416	10.9
Locally stolen automobiles	143,893,569	133,967,494	93.1
Miscellaneous	49,486,523	11,236,357	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 figure— from 1950 decennial census]

	Total 1,220 cities; total population 35,978,853	Over 25,000 256 cities; population 27,010,844	2,500 to 25,000 964 cities; population 8,968,009
Total arrests.			
1956	1,782,328	1,437,354	44,977
1957	1,859,196	1,493,863	35,333
Change	+76,868	+56,512	+10,356
Percent change	+4.3	+3.9	+17.9
Under 18			
1956	208,690	161,733	46,957
1957	229,187	177,038	52,149
Change	+20,497	+15,305	+5,192
Percent change	+9.8	+8.4	+10.9

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: 1.73 Cities Over 2,500 in Population

[Total population 40,176,369, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	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	96,927	45,342	55,454	54,094	51,932	48,645	45,295	50,751	50,108	48,234	50,769	234,619	247,734	241,685	215,398	185,882	342,936	619
Criminal homicide:																		
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	31	19	36	47	43	46	49	53	50	60	65	309	312	271	195	118	273	
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	2	5	28	39	34	50	43	51	46	36	47	178	162	162	99	81	150	
Robbery	11,820	939	602	745	838	774	746	643	669	471	501	1,753	1,134	642	363	176	179	
Aggravated assault	23,266	604	401	546	540	586	639	613	708	712	745	906	3,897	3,612	2,169	1,471	2,062	1
Other assaults	81,749	1,899	1,013	1,453	1,687	1,833	2,455	2,150	2,590	2,889	2,901	3,311	11,735	10,842	7,439	4,994	6,088	11
Burglary—breaking or entering	51,398	11,217	4,955	5,128	3,879	2,881	2,468	1,746	1,549	1,309	1,268	1,117	4,112	2,732	1,804	1,431	690	700
Larceny— theft	102,476	26,797	8,723	9,674	7,356	4,981	3,673	2,781	2,370	2,055	1,880	1,838	7,124	6,236	4,843	3,691	2,847	3,181
Auto theft	29,121	5,875	5,690	5,673	3,074	1,750	1,173	867	667	614	475	420	1,333	908	394	317	117	1,640
Embezzlement and fraud	16,168	146	79	101	131	175	229	281	401	181	510	555	2,988	3,183	2,379	1,761	1,175	1,383
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,869	527	217	267	238	292	160	122	130	127	99	111	391	364	327	224	141	222
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,288	133	108	194	224	252	291	273	281	367	336	342	1,552	1,406	1,067	642	389	485
Rape	4,780	163	168	253	318	421	418	339	302	257	233	672	399	251	138	90	123	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	12,694	11	17	25	69	227	311	411	564	670	763	690	2,932	2,071	1,579	941	589	775
Other sex offenses	20,968	1,331	694	735	657	588	668	583	680	781	679	731	3,280	2,727	2,229	1,561	1,177	1,851
Narcotic drug laws	7,277	17	17	56	129	163	234	281	358	379	398	416	2,033	1,251	631	316	253	281
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	16,864	843	551	783	821	806	706	652	682	655	580	605	2,449	2,060	1,650	1,076	805	1,139
Offenses against family and children	22,444	59	41	58	131	397	428	516	666	822	808	902	1,645	1,363	3,360	2,306	1,376	1,475
Liquor laws	43,347	570	942	2,309	3,304	3,578	3,099	2,443	3,011	2,800	2,740	2,778	11,290	11,007	10,090	3,690	3,092	3,381
Driving while intoxicated	101,099	15	18	178	454	879	1,267	1,655	2,509	2,600	2,748	3,081	13,494	15,878	13,194	11,085	15,683	1
Disorderly conduct	241,167	8,196	4,197	6,122	7,211	9,192	8,691	7,901	9,495	8,764	8,015	9,014	31,971	32,114	27,934	21,053	15,697	23,587
Drunkenness	832,268	589	835	1,950	3,465	6,673	7,311	8,284	12,333	12,675	12,809	11,550	77,458	102,258	117,973	118,848	111,763	223,059
Vagrancy	69,520	841	705	1,387	1,802	2,246	1,911	1,612	1,681	1,701	1,582	1,546	6,729	7,029	7,192	7,313	7,231	15,011
Gambling	50,462	167	125	163	190	376	424	529	619	691	1,011	1,073	6,728	6,728	7,442	6,667	5,496	10,231
Suspicion	84,645	3,739	2,378	3,848	6,007	5,523	4,736	4,007	3,806	3,640	3,292	2,978	11,929	9,491	6,910	4,665	3,379	4,963
All other offenses	229,742	31,312	12,872	14,009	11,510	7,919	7,290	6,408	6,060	6,106	5,813	5,978	24,496	22,821	19,577	15,362	11,587	19,952

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]

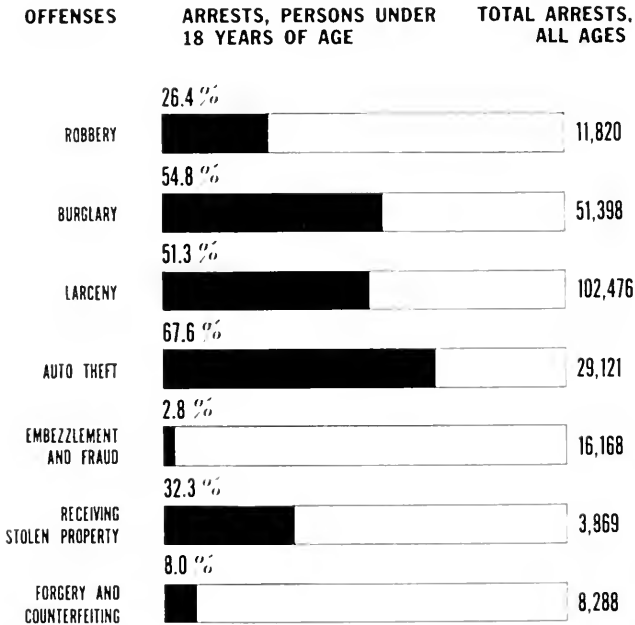
Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percentage			
	TOTAL	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25
TOTAL	2,068,677	253,817	399,689	599,551	12.3	19.3	29.0
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,007	133	271	199	6.6	13.5	21.9
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	1,238	74	201	381	6.0	16.2	30.8
Robbery	11,820	3,121	5,287	7,603	26.4	41.7	61.3
Aggravated assault	23,266	2,091	3,929	7,030	9.0	16.9	30.2
Other assaults	81,749	6,052	12,090	23,787	7.1	14.8	29.1
Burglary—breaking or entering	51,398	28,179	31,971	40,217	51.8	68.0	78.2
Larceny—theft	102,476	52,550	63,993	72,176	51.3	62.1	70.1
Auto theft	29,121	19,682	23,172	25,618	67.6	80.6	88.1
Embezzlement and fraud	16,163	151	1,142	3,095	2.8	7.1	19.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	3,689	1,219	1,733	2,200	32.3	41.8	56.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,288	659	1,478	2,711	8.0	17.8	33.1
Rape	4,780	932	2,110	3,107	19.5	41.1	65.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	12,694	122	1,101	3,714	1.0	8.7	29.5
Other sex offenses	20,963	3,417	5,256	8,137	16.3	25.1	38.8
Narcotic drug laws	7,277	219	927	2,508	3.0	12.7	31.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	16,864	2,998	5,162	7,681	17.8	30.6	45.6
Offenses against family and children	22,444	289	1,660	4,918	1.3	7.4	21.9
Liquor laws	43,347	7,125	16,245	19,427	16.4	37.5	44.8
Driving while intoxicated	101,099	665	4,476	15,144	.7	1.4	15.3
Disorderly conduct	241,167	26,029	51,813	85,801	10.8	21.5	35.6
Drunkenness	832,268	6,779	28,459	80,877	.8	3.4	9.7
Vagrancy	69,520	4,705	10,594	17,017	6.8	15.1	24.5
Gambling	50,462	615	1,944	5,796	1.2	3.9	11.5
Suspicion	84,645	15,972	30,238	43,924	18.9	35.7	51.9
All other offenses	229,742	69,703	91,230	115,787	30.3	39.7	50.4

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 11.

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	1,634	373	.1	.1	.2
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	1,238	1,131	107	.1	.1	(1)
Robbery	11,820	11,354	466	.6	.6	.2
Aggravated assault	23,268	19,201	4,067	1.1	1.0	1.8
Other assaults	81,749	73,999	7,750	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	88,898	13,578	5.0	4.8	6.2
Auto theft	29,121	28,328	793	1.4	1.5	.4
Embezzlement and fraud	16,168	13,834	2,334	.8	.7	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,869	3,599	269	.2	.2	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,288	7,063	1,225	.4	.4	.6
Rape	4,780	4,780		.2	.3	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	12,694	3,906	8,788	.6	.2	1.0
Other sex offenses	20,988	16,064	4,924	1.0	.9	2.2
Narcotic drug laws	7,277	6,143	1,134	.3	.3	.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	16,864	15,992	872	.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	3.1
Driving while intoxicated	101,099	96,069	5,030	4.9	5.2	2.4
Disorderly conduct	241,167	201,562	39,605	11.7	10.9	18.0
Drunkenness	832,288	768,819	63,469	40.2	41.6	28.8
Vagrancy	69,520	62,783	6,737	3.4	3.4	3.1
Gambling	50,462	45,364	5,098	2.4	2.5	2.3
Suspicion	84,645	76,612	8,033	4.1	4.1	3.7
All other offenses	229,742	195,028	34,714	11.1	10.6	15.8

(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	616,025	37,715	267	273	8,427
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent man- slaughter	2,007	761	1,225	4	1	1	15
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,238	973	251	3			8
Robbery	11,820	5,517	6,158	66	1	1	77
Aggravated assault.....	23,266	8,011	15,015	78	2	5	95
Other assaults.....	81,749	11,716	36,316	312	6	4	335
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	51,398	36,058	11,989	189	4	5	153
Larceny— theft	102,478	70,701	30,826	561	21	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	1,263	19	2		13
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	8,288	6,925	1,307	35	1		20
Rape	4,780	2,623	2,087	20	1	2	47
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	12,694	7,520	5,054	82	1	2	35
Other sex offenses.....	20,968	11,192	6,226	115	10	8	117
Narcotic drug laws.....	7,277	3,092	4,108	18	13		46
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	16,864	7,814	8,863	89	4	3	91
Offenses against family and children.....	22,444	14,624	7,639	66	1	2	112
Liquor laws	43,347	26,859	16,000	359	8	6	115
Driving while intoxicated.....	101,099	81,074	15,776	864	4	16	365
Disorderly conduct.....	241,167	111,057	97,628	1,673	29	20	760
Drunkenness	632,268	610,051	188,323	30,026	42	103	3,723
Vagrancy.....	69,520	51,679	16,298	1,230	9	13	291
Gambling.....	50,462	12,953	37,102	11	46	27	323
Suspicion.....	84,645	53,789	30,277	366	6	4	203
All other offenses.....	229,742	162,921	61,511	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, 2,000 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 15.—Reporting Area

Population group	Cities or towns			Population		
	Number		Percent contributors	Number		Percent represented
	TOTAL	Contributors		TOTAL	Represented by contributors	
TOTAL	4,031	3,657	95.7	99,518,135	89,489,473	98.9
1. Cities over 250,000	41	41	100.0	31,932,955	31,932,955	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	66	66	100.0	9,691,111	9,691,111	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	9,786,890	9,717,389	99.3
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	814	797	97.9	12,140,475	12,192,601	98.0
6. Cities 2,500 to 10,000	2,701	2,546	94.3	13,447,106	12,735,819	91.7

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—thief (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.

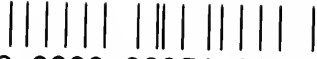
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