

ECONOMIC CRIME PROJECT

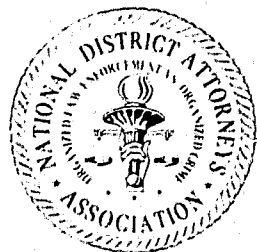
FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

1973 - 1974

LEAA GRANT 73-DF-99-0008

The Economic Crime Project is funded by a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. This document, which was prepared under the auspices of our project, does not necessarily reflect the views of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U. S. Department of Justice.

A Project of the National District Attorneys Association



National District Attorneys Association
ECONOMIC CRIME PROJECT CENTER
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Norman, Oklahoma

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ECONOMIC CRIME

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Christopher Bayley
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Nathaniel E. Kossack
Director

October 30, 1974

Honorable Richard W. Velde
Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Preston Trimble
President
National District Attorneys
Association
211 E. Chicago Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to transmit to you the Final Report on
the first year operation of the National District Attorneys
Association Economic Crime Project for the period July 1,
1973 - August 15, 1974.

I have asked the Project's Director and Associate
Director to prepare a forthright, objective and critical
report. They have done so and on behalf of my co-chairmen
and colleagues I commend it to your attention.

Sincerely,

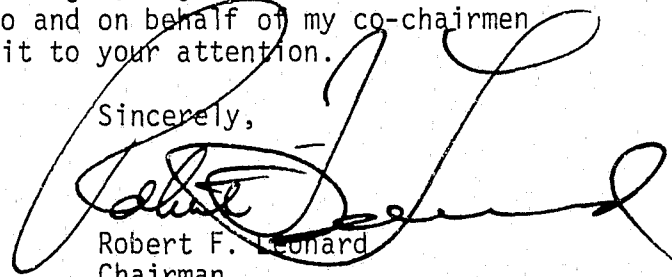

Robert F. Leonard
Chairman
Flint, Michigan

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FOREWORD

Economic crime is an invisible but debilitating force in the American economy. The United States Chamber of Commerce recently estimated the short-term, annual cost of economic crime at a shocking 40 billion dollars.* That amount exceeds, by 15 billion dollars the amount provided for in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act signed by President Ford in August, 1974; that amount is over half of what the United States will spend for national defense for the fiscal year; that amount exceeds the entire fiscal year budget of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; finally, in terms we can all understand, that amount means a loss of some \$200 per year for each and every man, woman and child in America.

The dollar loss--however we measure it--is staggering. And it is worth noting that the estimated loss of \$40 billion is only the short term, direct loss. This National District Attorneys Association Project is operated primarily by lawyers; however, as "consumer-economists" we would be remiss if we did not note that the monetary losses inflicted upon consumer and corporation

* White Collar Crime, A Handbook, Chamber of Commerce of United States, Page 6.

FOREWORD

alike can only add to the inflationary spiral which we are in today.

It is therefore to the governments advantage that coordinated, inter-governmental efforts be made to combat all forms of economic crime.

This federally funded project is one of the first subsidized for the purpose of investigating and prosecuting economic crime offenses. In July, 1973 the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funded NDAA's Economic Crime Project with a grant award of \$532,000. In July, 1974 the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration announced that the Project would be refunded for a second year of operation and increased the Project's funding to \$1,433,000.

What follows is our account of what we did; of what we did not do, from July 1, 1973 to August 15, 1974. We have tried to assess objectively the accomplishments of NDAA's Economic Crime Project, to analyze its problem areas which tended to limit its success and to set forth our general and specific recommendations for the conduct of this and similar programs in the future.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report has been prepared by the staff of the National District Attorneys Association Economic Crime Project Center.

We would like to specially acknowledge the work of two student contributors to this report--Mr. Glen Skoler, an under graduate student at the University of Chicago and Miss Marie Sarno, a graduate student at the Ohio State University. Mr. Skoler and Miss Sarno developed the chapter on "Demographic Data-Economic Crime Indicators" which, in our view is a significant part of this report. We would also like to acknowledge the commitment and diligence of the administrative staff Cynthia Dickerson, Marsha Hughes, and Snehlatha Bathini in the preparation of this report and their other support during the year.

We are indebted to NDAA President, Preston Trimble and his predecessor John J. O'Hara for their continuing interest and enthusiastic support of Project activities. We are also indebted to NDAA's Executive Director Patrick F. Healy and his staff for their superb administrative support. Most of all we are indebted to the following assistant district attorneys whose efforts have been unstinting in the prosecution of economic crime offenders:

Gerald Glass
Baltimore City
Baltimore, Maryland

Stephen R. Taub
Kings County
Brooklyn, New York

Franklin A. Stachowiak
Erie County
Buffalo, New York

John J. Bergeron
Chittenden County
Burlington, Vermont

Frank Ray
Franklin County
Columbus, Ohio

Paul G. Miller
Genessee County
Flint, Michigan

Mike Schneider
Harris County
Houston, Texas

Gil Garcetti
Los Angeles County
Los Angeles, California

Robert Roberto, Jr.
Nassau County
Mineola, New York

Arthur Raznick
Douglas County
Omaha, Nebraska

Gordon F. Bowley
Sacramento County
Sacramento, California

James Lorenz
San Diego County
San Diego, California

Gene S. Anderson
King County
Seattle, Washington

Jack N. Williams
Sedgwick County
Wichita, Kansas

The commitment which these lawyers brought to this Project reflected the commitment made at the Project's beginning by the National District Attorneys Association's Economic Crime Committee. Robert F. Leonard, Prosecuting Attorney, Genessee County, Michigan and the Chairman of NDAA's Economic Crime Committee and his colleagues listed below have provided leadership and a sense of purpose:

Milton B. Allen
Baltimore City
Baltimore, Maryland

Joseph P. Busch
Los Angeles County
Los Angeles, California

Eugene Gold
Kings County
Brooklyn, New York

Edward C. Cosgrove
Erie County
Buffalo, New York

Patrick J. Leahy
Chittenden County
Burlington, Vermont

George C. Smith
Franklin County
Columbus, Ohio

Robert F. Leonard
Genessee County
Flint, Michigan

Carol S. Vance
Harris County
Houston, Texas

Keith Sanborn
Sedgwick County
Wichita, Kansas

William Cahn
Nassau County
Mineola, New York

Donald L. Knowles
Douglas County
Omaha, Nebraska

John M Price
Sacramento County
Sacramento, California

Edwin L. Miller
San Diego County
San Diego, California

Christopher T. Bayley
King County
Seattle, Washington

E. J. Salcines, Jr.
Hillsborough County
Tampa, Florida

Richard Gerstein
Dade County
Miami, Florida

Numerous federal, state and local agencies have assisted us and have encouraged us to expand the Project's scope. Many cooperating offices within NDAA have provided assistance and advice and officials* at the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration have been counselors as well as project monitors.

Nathaniel E. Kossack
Director

Richard P. Lynch
Associate Director

* The cooperating offices include other members of the Economic Crime Committee of NDAA including several associated offices, e.g. Westchester County, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Illinois, and the Multi-Jurisdiction office of Denver, Colo.

I. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

I. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

We are designating in parenthesis the organization to whom the recommendation is directed. Please refer to the appropriate sections for the full text of the recommendations and additional comments.

ECONOMIC CRIME PROJECT CENTER

The person designated by NDAA as Project Director should participate in staff planning. (NDAA)

NDAA should attempt to assign assistant district attorneys on a leave of absence basis, to major NDAA grant programs. (NDAA)

NDAA Projects should have broad public exposure and each national project should include a qualified person on the staff to assume this responsibility. (NDAA)

To facilitate staffing, NDAA should seek two and three year project funding. (NDAA and LEAA)

Major NDAA national grant programs should have interdisciplinary advisory boards. (NDAA and LEAA)

FIELD OFFICE ORGANIZATION

Monthly grant funds should be paid to participating units only upon receipt of required reports. (NDAA and Project Center)

Each participating office should be required to submit formal plans for conforming to grant operations and requirements. (Project Center)

Participating District Attorneys should formally organize the special units called for under the grant. (NDAA and Project Center)

Candidates for participating District Attorneys in national scope programs should be personally briefed on the goals, objectives, standards, duties and obligations of the program. (NDAA and Project Center)

Participating offices should be publicized through "office profile" articles in The Prosecutor. (NDAA and Project Center)

National scope multi-jurisdictional NDAA programs should consider the use of the adopted jurisdiction technique for transfer purposes. (NDAA and Project Center)

Participating District Attorneys in innovative national projects should have a policy input in establishing overall project priorities. And each office's priorities should be established in consultation with the concerned District Attorney and their Units Chief. (NDAA and Project Center)

New offices desiring to undertake an economic crime program should set precise reasonably finite goals; to concentrate on selected programs; and to seek to do the "doable" and to pursue the most flagrant and pervasive local economic crime offenses. (Project Center)

Each District Attorney active in economic crime prosecution should have as his goal the development of special economic crime investigators. To do this, NDAA should encourage close liaison between prosecutors and police; consider the development of Prosecutor--Investigator courses at the National College of

District Attorneys; urge the federal government to conduct training courses for state and local economic crime investigators, and urge police agencies to develop a new police speciality--economic crime detective. (NDAA, LEAA and Project Center)

PROJECT FISCAL ADMINISTRATION

Prior to submission of grant proposals to LEAA and other grantors, NDAA should tentatively select participants and obtain financial commitments from proposed participants. (NDAA)

In all national scope projects, NDAA should petition the Attorney General and LEAA to waive discretionary grant cash match requirements. (NDAA and LEAA)

NDAA should examine the capability of offices within the Association to supply cash match and further explore with the State Association Directors alternative resources for a cash match fund. (NDAA)

PROJECT CONFERENCES

(1) Major NDAA multi-jurisdictional grant programs should hold periodic working conferences for the designated office assistants, and these assistant district attorneys should be used as agenda committees. (2) The agenda should concentrate on the practical "how-to-do-it" type of seminars and sessions: (3) All conferences should be recorded, and summaries disseminated within project, to the evaluators and to NDAA headquarters. To the extent feasible, use should be made of film, cassettes or video tape to facilitate

transfer process by NDAA. (Project Center)

PROJECT COMMUNICATION

1. Project publications, communication systems, and their products need progressive critical evaluation and analysis. Communication to widest possible audience is essential for pilot projects. (Battelle & Project Center)

2. The Economic Crime Project should publish a Newsletter monthly; the Project should explore the feasibility of obtaining wide media coverage through organizations such as the National Advertising Council. (Project Center)

3. The Economic Crime Project should develop a brief citizen information pamphlet on economic crime schemes and operations and review the feasibility of enlarging the use of the model slide-audio flimstrips produced in the first year. (Project Center and Battelle)

PROJECT LIASON

1. In all national scope prosecution projects a liason plan should be formalized and accounted for in the budget and personnel proposals. Provisions should be made to finance the participation of selected police and investigation groups in working conferences. (NDAA and Project Center)

2. Each field office should make liason with other agencies an important office priority. (Field Offices)

3. NDAA should request the National College of District Attorneys to conduct seminars to assist investigative and referral agencies in their tasks and to foster co-operation between such agencies and prosecutors in their endeavors. (NDAA)

4. Field offices should plan state--or county conferences and should seek assistance to finance such conferences from state district attorneys associations. (NDAA and Field offices)

5. Strong emphasis should be placed on liason with the public individually and with organized community groups. (Field offices)

6. Equal emphasis is needed in prosecution projects to emphasize the peer relationship between the prosecutor and his police associate.

II. ECONOMIC CRIME PROJECT CENTER

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The proposal as approved by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration authorized the National District Attorneys Association to create and staff an NDAA Economic Crime Project Center in Washington, D. C.

Project Center Offices

The Economic Crime Project shared office space generously made available by the National Center for Prosecution Management until October 1, 1973 when the Economic Crime Project Center moved into its permanent quarters at Suite 601, 1900 L Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. The Center has occupied this location from October 1, 1973 to the present and has increased its space to accommodate its expanded staff complement.

Project Center Staff

Under the terms of the original grant (LEAA Grant 73-DF-99-0008) the Economic Crime Project Center was authorized a total of four (4) staff personnel. The Center's original table of organization included the following staff positions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| • Director | • Secretary/Office Manager |
| • Director of Operations | • Clerk-Typist |

This authorization was shortsighted and inadequate. Without equivocation we can report that a fifteen (15) city, national scope, experimental program which contemplates a central headquarters cannot be effectively administered by a "national" staff of four people. The proposal authorized only two (2) professional staff members. Of the federal grant dollars actually involved, (\$532,175) less than 15% (\$76,500) was budgeted for the Project Center staff.

Clearly, staff budget allocations as approved were inappropriate for achieving the goals set for the Project. Certainly a more realistic assessment of personnel requirements ought to be made prior to the establishment of multi-jurisdiction, national scope programs.

National scope grant programs operated by NDAA serve several functions. If properly operated, they serve to achieve the specific project goals within the narrow confines of the Project's participating offices. They also serve as an "outreach" function designed to inform and educate both district attorneys and the public. No national scope NDAA program should underestimate the time, manpower and imagination required to fulfill the "outreach" or liaison function.

An organization such as the Economic Crime Project Center created by NDAA to administer a major national scope program has diverse responsibilities including the:

- substantive administration of the grant project;
- development and operation of public information and education programs;
- development of formal liaison with appropriate federal, state and local agencies (FTC, FBI, Office of Consumer Affairs, NAAG, U. S. Postal Inspectors, etc.);
- preparation, publication and distribution of project Newsletter, bulletins and special handbooks;
- planning and conduct of project conferences for "working level" assistant district attorneys'
- planning and conduct of Economic Crime Committee meetings for participating district attorneys;
- preparation of reports and presentations for NDAA's Board of Directors and Executive Committee; and
- the routine handling of day-to-day business.

That these responsibilities cannot be effectively addressed by a two-man professional staff ought to be self evident. The need for additional staff was so critical that, as early as March 6, 1974, the Economic Crime Project Center addressed a major grant adjustment letter to LEAA requesting authority to hire three additional professional staff members and two additional clerical personnel. This request for additional personnel was approved by LEAA.

Recommendations

To assist NDAA in planning staff requirements for future multi-jurisdiction national scope projects, we make the following recommendations:

- The person designated by NDAA as Project Director should--to the extent feasible--participate in planning staff requirements.

- Whenever possible, NDAA should attempt to assign (on a leave of absence basis) one or more of its outstanding assistant district attorneys to each major NDAA grant program. We urge NDAA to consider seriously this recommendation for we think it will be of benefit to the Association, the individual assistant district attorneys and the grant programs. NDAA could design this leave of absence program on an "interim" basis, rotating assistants quarterly or semi-annually. The cost would be minimal when measured against possible benefits.

- NDAA projects--and especially those funded by the federal government, are public projects, and, being public projects, they should be brought to the attention of the public. National scope NDAA programs should therefore include within their staff complements a skilled professional experienced in dealing with the news media. We do not suggest here a typical "public relations" component; rather

we suggest the need to forthrightly inform the public and the need to encourage public involvement to the maximum feasible extent as citizen advisors for NDAA projects.

- Short-term, one-year projects are difficult to staff, and the short duration makes it difficult to retain the services of competent professionals. We think NDAA could improve significantly the project staff recruitment process by seeking (and doing so forcefully) two or three-year project funding for its major proposals.

- Major NDAA national grant programs should include as a part of their personnel components interdisciplinary advisory boards.

III. FIELD OFFICE ORGANIZATION

III. FIELD OFFICE ORGANIZATION

The Economic Crime Project's primary operating arena is in the "field," for it is there that economic crime victims are defrauded and it is there that offenders must be tried. NDAA's Economic Crime Project Center serves its participating office (and increasingly serves non-participating NDAA offices) by, for example:

- providing opportunity for rapid communication including face to face confrontations;
- providing staff, planning and coordination services;
- providing technical advice and assistance;
- distributing Project Center publications;
- distributing bulletins regarding economic crime schemes; and,
- providing other staff and administrative services.

Prosecution Activity

It is at the field office level that objective judgments can be made about the project's progress as an action program designed to investigate and prosecute economic crime offenses.

Table I below sets forth in summary from the investigative and prosecutorial records for the Project's fifteen (15) participating units. This ten (10) month record of 2,106 investigations, 1,117 indictments and informations and 449 convictions (including

130 felony convictions) is, in our judgment, an impressive record for the Project's first year of operations.

T A B L E I
SUMMARY OF
FIELD OFFICE PROSECUTION
ACTIVITY

September 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974

	<u>Investigations</u>	<u>Information & Indictments</u>	<u>Convictions</u>	
Buffalo	644 ^{1/}	119	89	(20 felonies)
Los Angeles	203	269 ^{3/}	177 ^{2/}	(50 felonies)
Baltimore	101	383 ^{3/}	31	
Omaha	104	10	4	(4 felonies)
Flint	228	64	14	
San Diego	176	41	38	(33 felonies)
Columbus	68	27	8	(2 felonies)
Nassau	69 ^{4/}	6	30	(10 felonies)
Brooklyn	70	27	6	(2 felonies)
Sacramento	64	22	2	(1 felony)
Houston	77	80	26	(5 felonies)
Wichita	142	11	7	
Burlington	19	2	2	(1 felony)
Miami	141	56	15	(2 felonies)
TOTALS	2,106	1,117	449	(130 felonies)

^{1/} Includes welfare fraud investigation supervised by our unit chief.

^{2/} Includes 22 civil judgments.

^{3/} Represents multiple count indictments.

^{4/} Represents only 4 months reporting.

Field Office Profiles

On the following pages we set forth profiles on each of the Project's fifteen participating offices. Each profile describes: the size and structure of the district attorneys office; the organization of the Fraud or Economic Crime Division and the date that division was created; the unit's significant activities; and the unit's budget for combatting economic crime.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prosecutor

Joseph P. Busch, Jr.
District Attorney
210 W. Temple
18th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90012

Economic Crime Unit Contact

Gilbert Garcetti
Consumer and Environment Protection
Division
New Hall of Records
320 West Temple
Los Angeles, California 90012
(213) 974-3974

Joseph P. Busch, Jr. has been District Attorney of Los Angeles County since January 1971. His office, which has an allocation of 520 deputies in its budget, includes the following major divisions: Central Operations, Branch & Area Operations, and Special Operations. The Consumer and Environment Protection Division is part of the Special Operations Division.

The Consumer and Environment Protection Division was established in 1970. In addition to Gilbert Garcetti, this Division is staffed by 8 attorneys, 3 investigators, and 6 secretaries.

Highlighted activities include \$150,000 in civil penalties and up to \$600,000 restitution against Golden Industries, a pyramid franchise case developed in cooperation with the Attorney General; an investigation of state medicare fraud; a law suit in a multi-million dollar land sales operation, OMNIVEST, in which 2 investigators worked as employees; and actions against the retail food industry and a drug chain for false and misleading advertising. The Los Angeles office estimates that the Los Angeles consumer has saved over one million dollars as a result of establishments that have changed their practices after investigations.

The Consumer and Environment Protection Division budget for the preceding accounting period was \$280,000. The Division did not receive any funds from the Economic Crime Project or any other grants for the past year.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prosecutor

John M. Price
District Attorney
Room 301
Court House
Sacramento, California 95814

Economic Crime Unit Contact

Gordon F. Bowley
Supervising District Attorney
Fraud Division
816 H Street, Suite 202
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 454-2471

John M. Price has been District Attorney of Sacramento County since January 1959. His office, with a total of 58 attorneys, is comprised of two major bureaus: Superior Court, and Branch Office & Special Operations. The Fraud Division is a part of the Branch Office and Special Operations Bureau.

The Fraud Division was established in May 1969. Supplementary to Project priorities this Division's goals include increased consumer awareness through education, and advocacy and support of consumer oriented legislation. In addition to Gordon Bowley, the Division is staffed by 1 attorney, 3 investigators, 2 inspectors, and 2 secretaries.

Highlighted activities include consumer education and legislative advocacy and support efforts: extensive investigation that resulted in the filing of civil cases to stop the sale of alleged gas-saving devices; the restitution of \$328,000; and the conviction of two out-of state vacation land sale promoters.

The Fraud Division's budget for the preceding accounting period was \$224,655. This Division received no other outside funds other than Project funds. The NDAA Economic Crime Project funds were used for the salary of 1 inspector, and for costs resulting from the testing of gas saving devices.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prosecutor

Edwin L. Miller
District Attorney
220 West Broadway
San Deigo, California 92101

Economic Crime Unit Contact

M. James Lorenz
Deputy District Attorney
Fraud Division
220 West Broadway
San Diego, California 92101
(714) 236-2382

Edwin L. Miller has been District Attorney of San Diego County since 1971. His office, with a total of 92 attorneys, is comprised of the following divisions: Appellate, Superior Court, Municipal, Family Support, Fraud, Special Operations, and Extradition.

The Fraud Division was established in 1969. In addition to James Lorenz, the Division is staffed by 5 attorneys, 10 investigators, 4 investigative assistants, and 5 secretaries.

Highlighted activities include restitution of \$240,000 in money or property; extensive use of the civil unfair business practices laws resulting in settlements of over \$100,000; and investigation into organized crime, health frauds, corporate security frauds and land frauds.

The Division's budget for the preceding accounting period was \$460,000. It received no other outside funds other than Project funds. The NDAA Economic Crime Project funds were used for the salary of one investigator.

MIAMI (DADE COUNTY), FLORIDA

Prosecutor

Richard E. Gerstein
State Attorney
Metropolitan Dade County Justice
Building
1351 N.W. 12th Street
Miami, Florida 33125

Economic Crime Unit Contact

Janet Reno
Consumer Frauds Division
1351 N.W. 12th Street
Miami, Florida 33125
(305) 324-4800

Richard E. Gerstein has been State Attorney of Dade County since 1957. His office, with a total of 72 attorneys, is comprised of the following divisions: Administrative, Felony Trial, Misdemeanor Trial, Juvenile Court, Appellate, Organized Crime, Intake, Consumer Frauds and Child Support.

The Consumer Fraud Division was established in 1973 as a result of Project funding. In addition to Janet Reno, the Division is staffed by 1 other attorney, 1 investigator, 1 secretary, and 2 legal interns.

Highlighted activities include conviction in two travel schemes; a conviction in an illegal slaughterhouse operation; and indictments in a door-to-door candy solicitation scheme, secured under the child labor laws and charity solicitation laws.

The Division's budget for the preceding accounting period is unknown. It received no other outside funds other than NDAA Economic Crime Project funds. Project funds contributed to the numerous salaries in the Division.

WICHITA (SEDGWICK COUNTY), KANSAS

Prosecutor

Keith Sanborn
District Attorney
18th Judicial District
County Court House
525 North Main Street
Wichita, Kansas 67203

Economic Crime Unit Contact

Jack N. Williams
Assistant District Attorney
Director, Consumer Protection Division
525 North Main Street
Wichita, Kansas 67203
(316) 268-7405

Keith Sanborn has been District Attorney of Sedgwick County since January 1959. His office, with a total of 17 attorneys, is comprised of the following divisions: Trial, Appellate, Family Care, Consumer Protection, Juvenile, and Environmental Protection.

The Consumer Protection Division was established in 1970. Supplementary to Project priorities, this Division's goals include consumer education, restitution, deterrence, consumer legislation recommendation and support, and inter-agency and government cooperation. In addition to Jack Williams, the Division is staffed by 1 attorney, 1 legal assistant, 2 investigators, and 2 secretaries.

Highlighted activities include an extensive consumer education program including publication of a newsletter and a weekly television news spot; the support of legislative proposals dealing with consumer fraud; and felony convictions against the owner, manager and corporation of AAMCO Transmission including subsequent orders of restitution.

The Consumer Protection Division's budget for the preceding accounting period was \$60,000. The Division received a \$51,599 LEAA grant in addition to Project funds. The NDAA Economic Crime Project funds were used for the salary of one attorney.

BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

Prosecutor

Milton B. Allen
State's Attorney
204 Court House
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Economic Crime Unit Contact

Gerald Glass
Assistant State's Attorney
Major Fraud Unit
316 Old Equitable Building
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
(301) 396-4997

Milton B. Allen has been State's Attorney of Baltimore City since 1971. His office, with a total of 86 attorneys, includes the following divisions: Field Services, Investigation, and Operations. The Major Fraud Unit is a part of the Investigation Division.

The Major Fraud Unit was established in November 1973. Supplementary to Project priorities this Unit's goals include investigation and prosecution of governmental corruption as it affects the taxpayer. In addition to Gerald Glass, the Unit is staffed by 1 attorney, 4 investigators, 1 law clerk, 1 law intern, and 2 secretaries.

Highlighted activities include an investigation of Blue Cross that caused the revision of its reporting system; the indictment of the Sheriff for malfeasance; and several indictments resulting from the uncovering of a widespread Baltimore City School System fraud.

The Unit's budget for the preceding accounting period was \$140,000. It received \$100,000 in outside funds (LEAA state block grant) in addition to NDAA Economic Crime Project funds. Project funds were used for the salary of a retired FBI agent who served as a special investigator for the Unit.

FLINT (GENESEE COUNTY), MICHIGAN

Prosecutor

Robert F. Leonard
Prosecuting Attorney
Genesee County
200 Court House
Flint, Michigan 48502

Economic Crime Unit Contact

Paul G. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Prosecuting Attorney
Consumer Protection and Environmental
Control
100 Court House
Flint, Michigan 48502
(313) 766-8882

Robert Leonard has been Prosecuting Attorney of Genesee County since 1963. His office, with a total of 31 attorneys, includes the following divisions: Trial, Juvenile, Non-support, Organized Crime, Appeals, District Court, and Consumer Protection and Environmental Control.

The Consumer Protection and Environmental Control Division was established in 1971. Supplementary to Project priorities, the Division's goals include research on complex issues; refinement of complaint procedures; preparation of public information releases; citizen involvement through a Consumer Council; and education. In addition to Paul Miller, the Division is staffed by 5 attorneys, 5 investigators, 4 consumer specialists, 15-25 students, and 3 clerical staff.

Highlighted activities include information exchange trips to other Project offices; recovery of over \$1 million in the past 3 years with a calendar projection of \$1 million for 1974 alone; oil and energy investigation; implementation of the Consumer Specialist concept; charity fraud prosecution; and prosecution of 50 persons for violation of the State Contractor's Act.

The Division's budget for the preceding accounting period was \$271,500. The Division received \$25,000 (LEAA discretionary grant) in outside funds in 1973 in addition to NDAA Economic Crime Project funds. Project funds were used for the salary of 1 investigator, and for partial salary for a second investigator.

OMAHA (DOUGLAS COUNTY), NEBRASKA

Prosecutor

Donald L. Knowles
County Attorney
406 Courthouse
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

Economic Crime Unit Contact

Arthur S. Raznick
Deputy County Attorney
305 Service Life Building
Omaha, Nebraska 68102
(402) 444-7625

Donald Knowles has been County Attorney for Douglas County since 1963. His office, with a total of 15 attorneys, is comprised of the following three divisions: Criminal, Civil, and Consumer Fraud.

The Consumer Fraud Division was established in March 1973. Supplementary to Project priorities this Division's goals include mediation and conciliation, education, and legislative research and proposals. In addition to Arthur Raznick, the Division is staffed by 1 attorney, 2 investigators, and 1 secretary.

Highlighted activities include a concerted mediation program; legislative research and proposals; an extensive public education program; and investigations into an odometer rollback scheme, weights and measures violations in supermarkets, and a major pyramid sales scheme.

The Division's budget for the preceding accounting period is not stated separately. The budget for the County Attorney's office is \$623,604. The Consumer Fraud Division received \$70,240 (LEAA block grant) in outside funds. Although the Division received no NDAA Economic Crime Project funds, its participation in the Project was a significant factor in its obtaining the LEAA block grant.

BROOKLYN (KINGS COUNTY), NEW YORK

Prosecutor

Eugene Gold
District Attorney
Municipal Building
Brooklyn, New York 11201

Economic Crime Unit Contact

Stephen R. Taub
Assistant District Attorney-In Charge
Consumer Frauds & Economic Crime Bureau
Municipal Building
210 Joralemon Street
Brooklyn, New York 11201
(212) 643-3110

Eugene Gold has been District Attorney of Kings County since January 1969. His office, with a total of 208 attorneys, includes the following bureaus: Appeals, Complaints, Consumer Frauds and Economic Crimes, Criminal Court, Grand Jury, Homicides and Investigations, Narcotics, Rackets, Special Proceedings, and Supreme Court.

The Consumer Frauds and Economic Crime Bureau was established in September 1973 as a result of Project funding. Supplementary to Project priorities, this Bureau's goals include deterrence, education of consumers, and information exchange with other prosecutorial and governmental agencies. In addition to Stephen Taub, the Bureau is staffed by 2 attorneys, 1 criminal law investigator, 1 student legal assistant who served as an investigator, and 1 secretary.

Highlighted activities include a major investigation into home improvement fraud which resulted in 12 indictments; the prosecution of persons obtaining fraudulent bank loans; investigations into automobile and appliance repairs, land sales, and charity frauds; and the recovery of thousands of dollars in restitution.

The Consumer Frauds and Economic Crime Bureau's budget for the preceding accounting period was \$80,000 exclusive of fringe benefits and costs other than personnel services. The Bureau received no outside funds other than NDAA Economic Crime Project funds. Project funds were used for the salaries and required fringe benefits of 2 investigators.

BUFFALO (ERIE COUNTY), NEW YORK

Prosecutor

Edward C. Cosgrove
District Attorney
25 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14202

Economic Crime Unit Contact

Franklin A. Stachowiak
Consumer Frauds Bureau
Erie County District Attorney's Office
25 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14202
(716) 855-2424

Edward C. Cosgrove has been District Attorney of Erie County since January 1974. His office, with a total of 55 attorneys, is comprised of the following bureaus: Appeals, Trials, Screening, Consumer Fraud, Rackets, Grand Jury, City Court, Justice Court, and Administration

The Consumer Fraud Bureau was established in April 1973. Supplementary to Project priorities, this Bureau's goals include visibility to the public, and improved legislative remedies. In addition to Franklin Stachowiak, the Bureau is staffed by 1 attorney, 2 investigators, and 1 secretary. The Bureau has access to an investigative accountant.

Highlighted activities include a cooperative investigation with the FBI and the U.S. Attorney involving the co-mingling of Model Cities funds that resulted in four felony state charges and several federal indictments; the recovery of \$32,000 for consumers; and 18 indictments for fraudulent automobile accident insurance claims that were planned and carried out by a group of employees of one company.

The Consumer Fraud Bureau's budget for the preceding accounting period was \$78,766. The Bureau received \$60,766 (state block grant) in outside funds other than NDAA Economic Crime Project funds. Project funds were used for the salary of one investigator.

MINEOLA (NASSAU COUNTY), NEW YORK

Prosecutor

William Cahn
District Attorney
Nassau County
262 Old Country Road
Mineola, New York 11501

Economic Crime Unit Contact

Robert Roberto, Jr.
Executive Assistant District Attorney
Commercial Frauds Bureau
262 Old Country Road
Mineola, New York 11501
(516) 535-3558

William Cahn has been District Attorney of Nassau County since September 1962. His office, with a total of 92 attorneys, is comprised of the following bureaus: County Court Trial, District Court Trial, Homicide Complaints, Indictment, Court Appeals, Narcotics, Rape, Rackets, and Commercial Frauds.

The Commercial Frauds Bureau was established in January 1969. Under the supervision of Robert Roberto, the Bureau is staffed by 4 attorneys, 2 investigators, 1 1/2 secretaries, and 2 members of the police who are assigned to the Bureau.

Highlighted activities include convictions in a case involving a mortgage servicing agency which would remit money to banks but would not pay taxes, resulting in foreclosures; an indictment pending trial in a mail order house fraud involving Master Charge; and cases involving a major ponzi scheme, and an advance fee scheme which used promises of admission to medical school (these cases were discussed at the Economic Crime Project Conference held in Nassau County).

The Bureau's budget for the preceding accounting period was \$228,337, which included fringe benefits but did not include office furniture, equipment, and the Police officers that have been assigned to the Bureau. The Bureau received \$172,000 (LEAA commercial frauds project grant) in outside funds other than NDAA Economic Crime Project funds. It is believed that Project participation was an important factor in obtaining this grant. Project funds were used for salaries.

COLUMBUS (FRANKLIN COUNTY), OHIO

Prosecutor

George C. Smith
Prosecuting Attorney
Franklin County Hall of Justice
South High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43210

Economic Crime Unit Contact

Frank Ray
Assistant Prosecuting Attorney
Economic Fraud Division
Franklin County Hall of Justice
Columbus, Ohio 43210
(614) 462-3520

George Smith has been Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County since January 1971. His office, with a total of 32 attorneys, is comprised of the following divisions: Civil, Criminal, Juvenile, Grand Jury, Appellate, and Economic Fraud.

The Economic Fraud Division was established in December 1973 as a result of Project funding. Supplementary to Project priorities, the Division's goals include education, legislative evaluation and proposals, and inter-agency and governmental cooperation. In addition to Frank Ray, the Division is staffed by 1 attorney, 1 investigator, 1 - 1 1/2 interns, and 1 secretary. The Division also utilizes part-time police department investigators.

Highlighted activities include the obtaining of the first indictment filed in Ohio under the theft by deception statute in Ohio's new criminal code (the National Development case); the break up of an incipient franchise operation, the Twenty-first Century Food Company; the indictment of the officers of an 8-track tape franchise swindle covering 19 states and involving over 300 investors and \$3 million; and the indictment of the owner of a quarter million dollar beef on the hoof investment fraud.

The Division's budget for the preceding accounting period was \$49,275.75. It received \$28,000 (LEAA state block grant) in outside funds other than NDAA Economic Crime Project funds. It is felt that Project participation and funding was a major factor in receiving this other grant. Project funds were used for personnel services expenses.

HOUSTON (HARRIS COUNTY), TEXAS

Prosecutor

Carol S. Vance
District Attorney
Harris County Courthouse
Houston, Texas 77002

Economic Crime Unit Contact

Michael Schneider
Assistant District Attorney
Consumer Fraud Division
301 San Jacinto Street
Houston, Texas 77002
(713) 228-8311

Carol S. Vance has been District Attorney of Harris County since 1965. His office, with a total of 92 attorneys, is comprised of the following bureaus: Special Divisions, Special Crimes, Trial, and Grand Jury. The Consumer Fraud Division is a part of the Special Crimes Bureau.

The Consumer Fraud Division was established as a separate division in September 1973. Supplementary to Project priorities, the Division's goals include education, inter-agency and governmental cooperation, and legislative evaluation and proposals. In addition to Michael Schneider, the Division is staffed by 2 investigators, 3 interns, 4 apprentices, 2 secretaries, and 2 high school interns.

Highlighted activities include the obtaining of over \$261,000 in restitution; numerous indictments and convictions in auto transmission repair cases; and two adulterated food cases.

The Consumer Fraud Division's budget for the preceding accounting period was \$46,000. NDAA Economic Crime Project funds were used for the salaries of 2 interns and for some investigative expenses.

BURLINGTON (CHITTENDEN COUNTY), VERMONT

Prosecutor

Patrick Leahy
State's Attorney
39 Pearl Street
Box 27
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Economic Crime Unit Contact

John Bergeron
Deputy State's Attorney
39 Pearl Street, Box 27
Burlington, Vermont 05401
(802) 863-2865

Patrick Leahy has been State's Attorney since May 1966. His office has 4 other attorneys. Only the attorney in the Economic Crime Division is assigned to work in a specific area.

The Economic Crime Division was established in September 1973 as a result of Project funding. Supplementary to Project priorities the Division's goals include assisting consumers in resolving complaints even though actual "fraud" does not exist; education; and legislative proposals. In addition to John Bergeron, who works part-time in the Division, the staff consists of a full-time investigator and a part-time secretary.

Highlighted activities include the drafting of a bill for the state legislature that regulates charity fund raising and an educational dinner function with the Vermont Attorney General's Consumer Fraud Division.

The Economic Crime Division's budget for the preceding accounting period was \$33,000. It received no outside funds other than NDAA Economic Crime Project funds. Project funds were used for the investigator's salary and for expenses.

SEATTLE (KING COUNTY), WASHINGTON

Prosecutor

Christopher T. Bayley
Prosecuting Attorney
King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104

Economic Crime Unit Contact

Gene S. Anderson
Chief Deputy
Fraud Division
W554 King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104
(206) 344-7350

Christopher Bayley has been Prosecuting Attorney of King County since January 1971. His office, with a total of 60 attorneys, includes the following divisions: Criminal, Civil, and Fraud.

The Fraud Division was established in July 1972. In addition to Gene Anderson, the Division is staffed by 4 attorneys, 1 investigator, 2 legal interns, and 3 secretaries.

Highlighted activities include a false advertising injunction suit against Mayfair Markets for mislabelling meat; successful prosecution of F.W. Woolworth for violation of state flammable fabrics act, resulting in a suspended fine on the condition that the firm donate \$5,000 to a children's burn center; convictions in a recreational land fraud scheme; and an indictment against a bank president and vice president for misuse of savings and loans funds.

The Division's budget for the preceding accounting period was \$145,132. It received \$54,834 (LEAA block grant) in outside funds, but received no funds from the NDAA Economic Crime Project.

The amount of funds available for distribution to the Project's participating units has increased significantly: in the first year \$166,500 grant dollars were available for the operating units, while under the continuation grant a total of \$630,000 will be available. The increased funds will be devoted almost exclusively to the procurement of additional personnel in the field units. In addition the grant dollars being made available to prosecutors in the field are being "stretched" through an "adopted jurisdiction" requirement developed by the Economic Crime Project. Each participating office is being required, as a condition precedent to second year participation, to adopt a sister jurisdiction and to assist that jurisdiction in developing and operating its own special Economic Crime Unit.

Recommendations

To assist NDAA in the future administration of this and of similar projects, we make the following recommendations:

- Monthly grant funds should be paid to participating units only upon receipt of all required monthly data and narrative reports.
- Each participating office should be required to submit, in writing, detailed information regarding its plans for conforming to all grant operations and requirements. This should be a condition precedent to selection as a Project participant by NDAA.
- Where appropriate, District Attorneys participating in NDAA programs should formally organize such special units as may be called for under a grant rather than "make do" with their present structure.

- The formation of such special project units should be formally announced to the public at large.
- All District Attorneys who are candidates for participation in national scope NDAA programs should be personally briefed on the goals, objectives, standards, duties and obligations of the program so as to avoid subsequent misunderstandings. Thus, initial orientation meetings on new grant programs should require the attendance of the District Attorney, for it is he who must make a commitment to an NDAA program.
- Participating offices should be publicized through "office profile" articles in The Prosecutor describing the offices' achievements with a Project participant.
- Each participating office Unit Chief should receive business cards--at Project expense--identifying him as the Unit Chief and as a participant in NDAA's Economic Crime Project.
- NDAA Project chairman and co-chairman should--at Project expense--receive Project Letterhead stationery identifying them as chairman or co-chairman respectively of an NDAA Project. The chairman's own office address would be listed below his name. This would enable District Attorneys acting as Project chairman to respond appropriately to inquiries and correspondence and would emphasize the District Attorney's role in the Project and add a degree of "official" stature to the chairman's role.

- All national scope, multi-jurisdiction NDAA programs should consider the use of the Economic Crime Project's "adopted jurisdiction" technique for spreading Project benefits.

- District Attorneys participating in innovative projects such as the Economic Crime Project should play a policy role in establishing overall project priorities. These priorities should not be established nor dictated by "outside" proposals which do not take sufficiently into account the day-to-day law enforcement responsibilities of district attorneys.

- Individual office priorities should be established--in consultation with each participating District Attorney and Unit Chief. These priorities should be as limited and precise as possible in order to enable participants to: experience success, develop expertise in a limited area of economic crime investigation and prosecution, and measure the extent to which the priorities have in fact been pursued.

- New offices (non-participants) desiring to implement an Economic Crime Unit should be encouraged to set precise, reasonable finite goals: i.e. planned investigations in specific areas of economic crime such as auto repair frauds. These plans could--and should--be formulated after consultation with NDAA's Economic Crime Project Center.

- It is, in our view, frivolous for District Attorneys unfamiliar with the complexities of economic crime prosecution, to plunge into the full range of economic crime offenses. Moreover, it

is poor law enforcement policy to do so publicly for it raises citizen's expectations which cannot be met. It is far better to announce a drive against, for example, "bait and switch" merchandising techniques and to follow up on that drive by the allocation of sufficient investigations and attorneys to achieve tangible results.

- Because of current media coverage, public awareness and levels of general interest, it is tempting for District Attorneys to chase dragons in the economic crime arena: we urge that District Attorneys eschew the glamorous for the pragmatic: we urge District Attorneys to do the "doable" and to seek redress for the most flagrant and pervasive local economic crime offenses no matter how modest those offenses might be.

- Economic crime investigations require patience and persistence and, perhaps, unlike homicide or armed robbery detective work they have a tendency to be boring. Nonetheless no Economic Crime Unit can succeed without first-rate investigating work. A goal for every District Attorney active in economic crime prosecution should be the development of special economic crime investigators. Furthermore, the area of economic crime provides a fruitful opportunity for police - prosecution cooperation. To this end, we urge NDAA to:

- Encourage close liaison between prosecutors' offices and major police department fraud and "bunco" squads;

- Consider the development of Prosecutors--Investigators courses at NDAA's College;

- Urge the federal government through the resources of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Treasury's Federal Law Enforcement and Training Center, Federal Trade Commission, and Office of Consumer Affairs to conduct regular training courses for state and local economic crime investigators; and

- Urge our colleagues in the police world (through liaison efforts with the Police Foundation, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, etc.) to develop a new police specialty of economic crime detective.

IV. PROJECT FISCAL ADMINISTRATION

IV. PROJECT FISCAL ADMINISTRATION

One of the most perplexing--and time consuming--causes of project delay has involved compliance with existing LEAA matching contribution requirements. Locally elected district attorneys and prosecutors are, of course, dependent upon local appropriations for the conduct of their prosecutorial activities. Like any other governmental agency, whether it be at the federal, state or local level, district attorneys typically engage in a complex, protracted budget process. In the larger jurisdictions participating in this project, that budget process is indeed complex. For example, during the past year District Attorney Joseph P. Busch, Jr. of Los Angeles, California had a total operating budget of \$21 million; to which the Economic Crime Project contributed no money; and Kings County District Attorney Eugene Gold of Brooklyn, New York, had a total operating budget of approximately \$12 million; to which the Economic Crime Project contributed \$7500. Because of local governmental regulations and complex fiscal procedures, some district attorneys are required to obtain specific approval from their local city councils, county commissions or state legislatures, prior to accepting what amounts to sub-grant funds. Moreover, many local units of government operate for budget purposes on a calendar year rather than a fiscal year basis and their officials are reluctant to submit supplementary budget requests, especially when those requests are minute as compared with their full budgets.

Special, short-tenure projects like the Economic Crime Project require quick implementation. Many projects have a tendency to "slip", and that slippage or delay can be accounted for in several ways:

- first, projects requiring "field offices" to hire personnel will be delayed by the normal time lag involved in interviewing and hiring personnel;
- second, the acquisition of new field office personnel may be further delayed due to local civil service requirements, necessity for approval of pay rates and the like;
- finally, protracted delay may be caused by a "field office's" need to secure the approval of its appropriating body before creating a new personnel position.

Solving these fiscal administrative problems can be a formidable task, especially when it is a time consuming process impinging upon the substantive operation of a project. Indeed, it was not until January 1974 that the Economic Crime Project Center had cleared up its several fiscal administrative problems. The Project's Second Quarterly Evaluation Progress Report was critical of the fact that money was not flowing rapidly enough to the Project's recipient offices. What the evaluators did not know was that bureaucratic problems of varying dimensions had been encountered in Buffalo, Baltimore, Brooklyn and Houston and that the problems were capable only of local solution. Once they were solved the "cash flow" represented no problem.

The Project Center had designed a simple voucher form (a facsimile of which is reproduced below) which participating offices were required to complete on a monthly basis.

ECONOMIC CRIME PROJECT CENTER

AFFIDAVIT

_____, being duly sworn, deposes
(Name of District or State Attorney)

says:

1. I am the District Attorney (State or State's Attorney) for

(Name of Jurisdiction);
2. My office is participating in the National District Attorneys Association Economic Crime Project which is funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration under Grant No. 73-DF-99-0008;
3. Grant funds in an amount not to exceed \$1500 for the month of _____ have been or will be used for Personnel
(month/year)
(salary and fringe benefits for an attorney or investigator) in accordance with the terms of the Grant;
4. That no portion of the said funds will be used for non-personnel expenditures without the prior written approval of the Project Director or the Project's Operations Director.
5. I hereby represent that the grant funds received will be so utilized and I agree to submit an itemized accounting

of all such funds at the Project's completion or at such time as the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration may request.

(Signature)

Subscribed to and sworn before me
this ____ day of _____, 1974

(Notary Public)

It is also worth noting that due to the local procedures a dismayng number of differences must be taken into account in drafting checks for local project participants.

Recommendations

To assist NDAA in alleviating project "start-ups" delays in future multi-jurisdiction pilot projects we make the following recommendations:

- Before submitting proposals to LEAA or other grantor agencies, NDAA should tentatively select participating jurisdictions.

- During the period while the grant proposal is being reviewed NDAA's fiscal managers should be securing financial commitments from the proposed participants--i.e. standard forms could be employed to indicate:

- amount of funds participant would receive
- amount of contribution participant would be required to give
- explanation of method participant would use to make contribution
- designation of official payee
- certification that participant had opened negotiations with local appropriations agency to expedite approval of grant at local level

- In all national scope projects, such as the Economic Crime Project, NDAA should petition the Attorney General and the Administrator of LEAA to waive discretionary grant cash match requirements.

- NDAA should survey its membership to determine which of its offices would be able to supply cash match for grant programs.

- NDAA should explore with the State Association Director alternative resources for a district attorney's cash match fund to be used to assist District Attorneys who would otherwise be unable to participate in special NDAA grant programs.

V. PROJECT CONFERENCES

In relatively innovative, experimental programs such as the Economic Crime Project, a crucial determinant of the Project's effectiveness is the degree to which the participating field offices communicate and cooperate with one another. We do not employ the term "cooperation" in its usual, bureaucratic sense here, but use it as meaning the degree to which our participants actively seek and receive each other's assistance and counsel. It has been demonstrated that the Project's field office Unit Chiefs have established a working bond. The Project's Unit Chiefs consult one another frequently, cooperate on joint investigations, initiate joint investigations, supply each other with intelligence data and rely upon one another for professional advice regarding techniques and tactics.

This is, without more, a desirable by-product of the Project; for inter-office cooperation in any segment of the criminal justice system is beneficial. The degree of professional esprit developed in the Economic Crime Project can be heavily attributed to the quarterly Project Conferences which have been conducted through the auspices of the Project Center.

Four Quarterly Conferences were held during the Project's first year:

September 10-11, 1973	Seattle, Washington
November 15-16, 1973	San Diego, California

V. PROJECT CONFERENCES

February 26-28, 1974 Houston, Texas

May 21-23, 1974 Nassau and Kings Counties, New York

These Conferences involved the Project's working level staff from the field offices and were designed to:

- elicit the field office's initial understanding of the Project's overall goals and objectives;
- secure the field office's participation in the selection of prosecution priority areas;
- serve as training sessions for the Project's unit chiefs and investigators;
- create a sense of identification with the overall NDAA Project;
- encourage inter-office communication and cooperation; and
- provide a personal vehicle for securing a continuing operating level action-oriented evaluation and review of Project activities.

NDAA's Economic Crime Project officially began on July 1, 1973; however, prior to the Project's starting date the National District Attorneys Association and the Academy for Contemporary Problems held a Conference on Economic Crime on May 21-22 in Columbus, Ohio. This pre-grant conference was held for the purpose of determining the degree of NDAA's commitment to a project which would focus prosecutorial attention on economic crime and consumer fraud. In addition to members of NDAA's Economic Crime Committee, NDAA executive office personnel, officials from the Academy for Contemporary Problems and representatives from Battelle's Human Affairs

Research Centers, the meeting was attended by prominent district attorneys interested in creating a systematic, coordinated attack on economic crime. Subsequent to the Columbus pre-grant conference a formal application for federal funding was submitted to LEAA.

Snowmass

After the formal grant award, a special meeting regarding the Economic Crime Project was convened at NDAA's August 8-9 convention at Snowmass, Colorado. At this meeting NDAA's Economic Crime Committee confirmed the appointment of Nathaniel E. Kossack as Project Director for NDAA's Economic Crime Project Center. The Snowmass meeting involved, among others, District Attorneys from the Project's participating offices, The Academy for Contemporary Problems, personnel from Battelle's Human Affairs Research Centers, NDAA executives and the Project Director. This post-grant conference concentrated on details about the actual structure of the Economic Crime Project. Agenda items included a discussion of the functions to be performed by the Economic Crime Project Center in Washington, D.C.; the tasks to be assigned by economic crime units located in participating district attorneys' offices; and, the evaluation and research support activities to be fulfilled by Battelle's Human Affairs Research Centers. The Snowmass Conference was a policy making conference, and at its conclusion, policy guidelines had been established and actual Project operations were ready to get underway.

Seattle Conference

Major policy decisions made at the August 8-9 Snowmass meeting were translated into working, operational assignments at the Economic Crime Project Center's September 10-11 Seattle Conference. This Conference brought together for a two day working meeting the economic crime Unit Chiefs (Assistant District Attorneys) from each of the participating offices.

The Seattle Conference established--within the policy limits already formulated--a list of National Project priorities for prosecution. Those priorities were:

- I. Repair Swindles
 - A. Automobile Schemes
 - 1. Repairs--i.e. Transmission Repair Rackets, etc.
 - 2. Collision Repairs and Insurance Frauds
 - B. Appliance Repairs
 - 1. Warranty Schemes
- II. Merchandising Swindles
 - A. False and Deceptive Advertising
 - B. Fraudulent Installment Sales Contracts
 - 1. Focus on Disadvantaged
 - 2. Attack on Holder-in-Due-Course Concepts
 - C. Pyramid and Ponzi Cases
 - D. Debt Consolidation Cases
 - E. Weights and Measures

Optional national priorities were:

- I. Energy Crisis
- II. Health, Medical (including Insurance) and Welfare Frauds
- III. Housing, Real Estate, Construction and Land Frauds

In addition, the Conference adopted the Center's plan for producing an NDAA Economic Crime Manual (see Appendix I) and reached a number of operating decisions which are set forth on the following pages.

During the closing stages of the Seattle Conference, a working session was devoted to a summary of the Conference's decisions. The summary comprised a succinct and accurate chronicle of major decisions which would affect the nature and scope of the Project. Conference decisions--in edited form--follow. Decisions (and observations) were made relating to four distinct Project "levels".

LEVEL I - Project Field Work

This level of the Project would entail the actual investigation and prosecution of economic crimes by the participating offices. Decisions regarding this level included policy determinations to:

- 1. Go for felony prosecution wherever possible (keeping in mind that in some instances misdemeanor prosecutions may be equally effective and equally necessary.
- 2. Go for major impact prosecutions--i.e. those which will affect the largest number of principal offenders and protect the largest possible segment of the public.

3. Go for easy cases to get quick project results--i.e. prosecute first those cases which require the least painstaking and time consuming investigation and preparation.
4. In all prosecutions make a conscious effort to favor the disadvantaged victim--that is, "target" for prosecution those offenders whose schemes are aimed at defrauding disadvantaged citizens (those citizens least capable of protecting themselves and most likely to be injured by economic criminals).

LEVEL II - District Attorney Office Operations

This level of the Project concerned the diverse nature of the 15 separate Project participants. Observations regarding this diversity included:

1. Participating offices have a wide diversity of experience, a wide diversity in operating procedures, organization and perhaps a wide diversity in the kinds of economic crimes most prevalent in their respective jurisdictions.
2. In recognition of disparities in organization, size, experience and the like, the conferees decided that the Center should include a chapter on Office Operations in its Manual on Economic Crime. The chapter would be designed to assist District Attorneys in establishing Economic Crime Units.

3. Offices which are experiencing unique problems relating to grant funds for this Project should communicate those problems--in writing--to the Center at the earliest possible date.

LEVEL III - Economic Crime Project Center Level

1. Coordination of participating office activities
2. Preparation and dissemination of Monthly Narrative Report form for use by participating offices.
3. Coordination of all press and other publicity releases regarding the Project. In this regard it was decided that individual offices would get prior clearance from the Center on press releases regarding their activities under the Economic Crime Project. (The Project inadequately implemented this decision.)
4. Preparation of a Monthly Newsletter. See Section VI on Project Communications.
5. Preparation of an NDAA Economic Crime Manual. All participating offices were asked to assist in this effort and each office would receive advance copies of chapter drafts prior to printing so that "working" level prosecutors could play an appropriate role in the Manual's preparation.

LEVEL IV - "Extra Project Level"

1. A discussion of the fact that this Project would enable District Attorneys to learn about innovation in general. That is, for some participating offices, this Project represented a unique experiment--and, to that extent some

valuable insights may be gained. Hopefully these insights would be transferable to other new projects undertaken by District Attorneys.

2. A discussion of the fact that this Project would give District Attorneys a chance to use empirical data which would be collected and analyzed by the Battelle evaluators. This data could help prosecutors plan office operations and, more importantly could give prosecutors an opportunity to control the direction of the criminal justice system insofar as it concerned economic crime.

San Diego Conference

The Project's second Quarterly Conference convened in San Diego, California on November 15-16, 1973. The agenda for this Conference appears below. At the San Diego Conference participating Unit Chiefs chaired lengthy "case" presentations.

AGENDA

Thursday, November 15

Morning Session

9:00 - 9:30

Welcoming remarks by Committee Co-Chairman Robert F. Leonard (attendance tentative), Host District Attorney Ed Miller and Project Director Tully Kossack

9:30 - 10:30

Major Land Frauds, "How to Investigate and Indict." Panel presentation and discussion by District Attorney Ed Miller, Unit Chief Jim Lorenz and Assistant District Attorney David Dorfman

10:30 - 10:45

Coffee Break

10:45 - 12:00

Individual reports from Unit Chief of each participating office. These reports will be five minute presentations describing:

1. Unit Organization
2. Priority Area Progress
3. Identification of Problem Areas
4. Suggestions for improving Project Performance

Afternoon Session

1:30 - 2:00

Project progress to date, an assessment - Tully Kossack

2:00 - 3:00

Project Communications and Reporting. Discussion led by Tully Kossack and Dick Lynch. Please be prepared to suggest means for improving inter-office communications.

3:00 - 3:15

Break

3:15 - 5:15

Future targets for Prosecution - discussion led by Kossack and Lynch with participation of all participants. Please be prepared to discuss your unit's forecasted action plans.

Friday, November 16

Morning Session

9:00 - 9:15

Project operations and The Operational - Evaluation, Nexus, Dick Lynch.

9:15 - 12:00

Battelle's Evaluation Component, a discussion led by Herb Edelhertz, Carl Bennett, Judy Thomas Maleng and Mike

Brintnall. All participants are requested to be prepared to critique and discuss Battelle's Monthly Evaluation Data Report.

Afternoon Session

1:30 - 2:30

Regional cooperation on Octane and Auto Repair cases - Panel composed of Bowley, Garcetti and Lorenz. Group participation.

2:30 - 3:30

Development of Housing Fraud investigations and cases. Panel led by Miller and Thompson. Group participation.

3:30 - 3:45

Break

3:45 - 4:45

Flood Damaged Cars, discussion led by Jack Williams. Group participation and discussion of the Merchandising of Damaged and Defective Goods.

4:45 - 5:45

Health, Medical and Welfare Frauds, a Future Project Target. This topic has not been assigned to any particular panel and each participant is expected to be prepared to discuss his office's policy in the Health, Medical and Welfare area.

Houston Conference

The Project's third Quarterly Conference concentrated on "economic crime investigations" and economic crime unit investigators were invited to actively participate. The Conference agenda appears below:

TUESDAY, February 26

Morning Session

9:00 - 9:30

Welcoming remarks by Host District Attorney Carol Vance and Project Director Tully Kossack: Introduction of guests.

9:30 - 9:50

Operations Report--Dick Lynch, Operations Director

9:50 - 10:15

Special Topic--Tully Kossack

10:30 - 11:00

Initial discussion of application of libel laws to Newsletters and inter-office communications--Art Raznick

11:30 - 12:00

Report on Los Angeles model complaint computer program--Gil Garcetti

Afternoon Session

1:15 - 5:15

Investigators Seminar--Paul Miller, Chairman, Charles Miller, Consultant

Participants

Paul Bruhn, Burlington, Vt. Don Canning, San Diego, Ca. Haven Kodeck, Baltimore, Md. John Dickey, Wichita, Ks.

Guests

Staff, Office of Investigation, U.S. Department of Agriculture

WEDNESDAY, February 27

Morning Session

9:00 - 11:00

Evaluation--statistics--Herb Edelhertz, Battelle

11:00 - 11:15

Coffee Break

11:15 - 12:00

Energy Crisis--Ed Rapport, Tully Kossack, Dick Lynch

12:00 - 1:15

LUNCH

Afternoon Session

1:15 - 4:30

Special Reports (closed session)--Mike Schneider, Jack Williams, "Stach" Stachowiak, Frank Ray, Gene Anderson, Steve Taub and Gil Garcetti

Nassau and Kings Counties Conference

The Project's fourth and final Quarterly Conference was held on May 21-23, 1974 in Brooklyn and Mineola, New York. This Conference marked the Project's attempt to have field office Unit Chiefs plan and execute the agenda, a copy of which appears below:

AGENDA

MONDAY, May 20th

Arrival of Conference Participants and Guests

TUESDAY, May 21st

Morning Session

9:30 - 10:30

Welcoming Remarks by Conference Co-Hosts District Attorney William Cahn, Nassau County, and District Attorney Eugene Gold, Kings County

10:30 - 11:00

"Conference Theme" - Director Tully Kossack

11:00 - 12:30

*Economic Crime Case Presentation by Nassau County District Attorney's Office

Afternoon Session

2:00 - 5:00

*Economic Crime Case Presentation by Nassau County District Attorney's Office

Evening Session

7:00

Dinner for all Conference Participants
Speaker to be arranged

*Co-Host District Attorney's Cahn's Office will present in detail two, major economic crime cases: a classic "Ponzi Scheme" which has organized crime overtones and an "Advance Fee Scheme" which bilked families seeking to get their sons and daughters admitted to medical schools.

WEDNESDAY, May 22nd

Morning Session

9:00 - 10:30

Round Table Discussion by Participants:
Assigned Subject for Each Unit Chief
will be a five minute presentation of his office's most significant case developed during the Project's first year.

10:30 - 11:30

Bus Trip to Co-Host District Attorney Eugene Gold's office, Kings County, Brooklyn

11:30 - 12:30

Presentation of Economic Crime Case by Kings County District Attorney's Office

12:30 - 1:30

Luncheon at District Attorney Eugene Gold's Office

Afternoon Session

1:30 - 3:30

Presentation of Economic Crime Case by Kings County District Attorney's Office and Tour of Kings County Office

3:30 - 4:30

Return by Bus to Holiday Inn, Westbury Long Island

THURSDAY, May 23rd

Morning Session

9:00 - 10:30

Annual Reports (15-20 Minutes Each) from three participating offices followed by question and answer session. Reports will be delivered by Unit Chief Art Raznick, Omaha; Assistant District Attorney Frank Ray, Columbus; and Unit Chief Jerry Glass, Baltimore. This session will be chaired by Unit Chief Paul Miller, Flint.

10:30 - 12:00

"The Economic Crime Project's First Year--An Assessment"--Director Tully Kossack;
"Project Forecasts for the Second Year"--Associate Director Dick Lynch

12:00 - 2:00 Luncheon: Guest Speaker to be Arranged

Afternoon Session

2:00 - 4:00 Tour of Nassau County Police Headquarters -
Identification and Scientific Investigation Bureaus

ADJOURNMENT

It will be seen that there was a rational order of progression to our Quarterly Conference themes:

SEATTLE	-	Establishing Priorities
SAN DIEGO	-	Assisting in Prosecution of Priority Areas Through Use of Actual, Detailed Case Presentations
HOUSTON	-	Assisting In Prosecution By Emphasis on Function and Role of Investigators and Investigations in Economic Crime Cases
KINGS NASSAU		Use of Units Chiefs as Agenda Committee to Prepare Items of Special Interest for Assistant Prosecutors

In addition to these regularly scheduled Quarterly Conferences the Project Center convened a meeting of NDAA's Economic Crime Committee chaired by Prosecuting Attorney Robert F. Leonard in Flint, Michigan in June 1974. The purpose of the meeting was to allow the Project Director to report to NDAA's Economic Crime Committee on the Project's second year continuation grant and on their obligations under that continuation grant. Specific items on the agenda included discussions of:

- "cash match" requirements;
- the Projects new "adopted office" plan;
- the Project's new teleprinter communications system;

- citizen involvement aspects for the Project's second year; and,
- the Project's plan for creating prosecution team leaders to supervise coordinated economic crime prosecutions.

All Project plans for second year operation were endorsed and ratified by the Committee.

Recommendations

- All major NDAA multi-jurisdiction grant programs should hold periodic working conferences for the Assistant District Attorneys who are actually operating those grant programs in the field;
- In the preparation of such Conferences the Assistant District Attorneys who operate the programs should be used as agenda committees;
- To the extent feasible such conferences should avoid protracted lectures about "theory" and should concentrate on practical "how-to-do-it" type seminars and sessions;
- All such conferences should be recorded, and at least a summary of the proceeding should be distributed to all participants and to NDAA Headquarters; and
- "Case presentations" conducted at such conferences should be filmed or video-taped for possible use by other NDAA offices and NDAA should maintain a film or video-tape bank as a training assistance service to its members.

VI. PROJECT COMMUNICATION

The Economic Crime Project Center undertook an ambitious communications program and was unable to meet the goals which were set.

In September 1973 we decided to produce a monthly Economic Crime Project Newsletter; that decision was implemented but not on a monthly basis. In fact from September 1, 1973 through August 14, 1974 we published only six issues of our "monthly" Newsletter:

<u>DATE OF PUBLICATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PAGES</u>
OCTOBER 1, 1973	21
NOVEMBER 1, 1973	40
JANUARY 1974	44
FEBRUARY 1974	90
MARCH-APRIL 1974	55
MAY-JUNE-JULY 1974	50

The reality was therefore a bi-monthly Newsletter with the combined six issues accounting for about three hundred pages. And, one of the six issues was a special issue prepared by a project consultant.

In addition, we determined that the Project should produce an NDAA Economic Crime Manual and we set tentative --and unrealistic--chapter deadlines for completion of the manual. The Project's evaluators and researchers, Battelle, indicated that they would prepare several

VI. PROJECT COMMUNICATION

chapters of the manual dealing with a "glossary" of economic crime terms and with surveys and analyses of statutory laws concerning economic crimes in the eleven participating states. A draft of the statutory surveys and analyses was delivered to the Project Center in September, 1974. We have not seen a "glossary". But our performance on the manual has not been much better. In February 1974 we did publish the ninety-page booklet entitled Economic Crime: A Prosecutor's Hornbook which was prepared for the Project by a consultant. The Hornbook was published first as a special issue of the Project's Newsletter (printing of 300 copies) and, the demand for copies required us to have it reprinted (2,000 copies) in July 1974. The hornbook has been distributed to:

- Participating and cooperating offices
- State Law Enforcement Planning Agencies
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Federal Trade Commission
- U.S. Postal Inspection Service
- Securities and Exchange Commissions
- U.S. Department of Justice
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Approximately 227 Law School libraries
- State Attorney Generals
- Approximately 20 major criminal justice and law enforcement agency libraries
- Other interested criminal justice public and private organizations

- And, most importantly approximately 620 copies have been distributed to District Attorneys.

The Hornbook which we published has its deficiencies--still, it has been well received as a beginning point and will serve as a draft for a major section of NDAA's Economic Crime Manual which is scheduled to be produced during the Project's second year.

In addition to the publication of Newsletters and the Hornbook the Economic Crime Project has issued a total of 56 special Bulletins addressed to the participating field offices. These special Bulletins were intended to alert participating offices to new economic crime schemes which had come to our attention, to seek information or assistance for a participating office in connection with the investigation or prosecution of an economic crime offense, and to provide for the expeditious transmission of general information regarding economic crime.

In the early summer of 1974 the Project Center began its plan to create a project wide teleprinter system. The system has been installed in all offices and is now operational. Standard operating procedures for the teleprinter system will be an item of discussion at the Project's October Conference in Vermont. It is expected that this new system, enabling us to transmit printed matter via telephone lines, will increase significantly the office-to-office interchange of information. We plan to use the teleprinter system for four coordinated prosecution program and it will also be used for the transmission of monthly data reports, bulletins, investigating reports, trial preparation materials, briefs and the like.

Recommendations

To assist NDAA and NDAA's project directors in improving both the content of project publications and the techniques for communicating information we make the following recommendations:

- All evaluations should specifically include a critical analysis of project publications and communications systems. This is especially important in the forthcoming year during which the Project Center will be producing NDAA's Economic Crime Manual, operating its new teleprinter system and assisting selected field offices in their own efforts to publish public information materials regarding economic crime ;

- NDAA pilot projects, such as the Economic Crime Project, should attempt to communicate their mission to the widest possible audiences (both professional and public audiences) ;

- The Economic Crime Project's teleprinter system should be evaluated as expeditiously as possible. The system--or some variant thereof--may be a useful device for NDAA State Association Directors and for other District Attorneys Offices. The Project's evaluators should analyze the system critically and they should do so on a cost-effectiveness basis ;

- Effective in October 1974 the Project should publish a Newsletter each and every month. The Newsletter should be brief, succinct and informative. Because the teleprinter system will enable

us to transmit a good deal of information to our participants the Newsletter can and should devote more attention to less urgent matters--i.e. case analyses, discussions of investigating techniques and the like;

- NDAA's Economic Crime Project should explore, with such organizations as the National Advertising Council, the feasibility of obtaining television and other media publicity about the Project, its goals and its participants;

- NDAA's Economic Crime Project staff should develop a brief citizen information pamphlet on economic crime. Models are already available from Wichita, Colorado Springs and other jurisdictions. The pamphlet would emphasize NDAA's involvement, would indicate that the local District Attorney was participating in the national program and would graphically define typical economic crime schemes; and

- The Project evaluators should carefully review the slide - audio filmstrips developed by the three California participants.

VII. PROJECT LIAISON

Liaison loomed early in the conceptual state as a vital element of the Project. The traditional insular nature of the local prosecutor's operation gave birth to the technique of early (and more recent) swindlers, confidence men and sharp operators to put distance between themselves and the "Law." The fragmentation of the total investigative resources for local prosecution was aggravated by ineffective liaison with federal, state and local law enforcement, and other governmental agencies and bodies.

In the first year of operation the Project Center placed high priority on leading and inspiring Project Liaison. In addition to almost daily individual efforts the Project staff have:

- addressed the annual convention of National Sheriffs Association;
- chaired a seminar on economic crime at the White House Conference of State and Local Consumer Affairs Administrators;
- addressed the annual meeting of Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association;
- distributed, through participating offices approximately 30,000 copies of U.S. Chamber of Commerce Handbook on White Collar Crime;
- addressed two meetings of supervisory officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
- addressed conferences of United States Attorneys;
- addressed the annual meeting of the National Consumer Information Center;

VII. PROJECT LIAISON

- established regular communications with:
 - U.S. Postal Inspection Service
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - Federal Trade Commission
 - Security Exchange Commission
- established working relationship with the Denver Metropolitan District Attorneys Association;
- provided assistance to NDAA's College in planning and conducting its consumer protection seminars (unit chiefs have acted as instructors);
- provided planning and faculty assistance to the Governor of Florida in preparing a forthcoming statewide seminar on economic crime;
- addressed Southern Governor's Conference in Atlanta;
- maintained active liaison with the Chairman, Subcommittee on Crime, House Judiciary Committee; and
- represented the Project at NDAA's Annual meetings, Board meetings and Executive Committee meetings.

Recommendations

- Project offices should plan state or county conferences, to include police, administrative agencies, and federal and state referral groups in the economic crime field. Those conferences could be financed by state grants to be sought through the State District Attorneys Association.
- Strong efforts should be made to emphasize the peer relationship between the prosecutor and his police associates. In addition to NDAA's Police-Prosecutor Seminars, NDAA and the Project should continue to encourage federal and state law enforcement personnel to present their views at NDAA and Project conferences.
- The Economic Crime Project--and any similar national projects of NDAA--should recognize the importance of public liaison. The District Attorney, as well as his staff and the Project Center should take every opportunity to enlist the support and assistance of the public--particularly organized citizen and community groups. In our Project Communication and Continuation Sections we touch on citizen involvement.

Here we emphasize the liaison with community clubs, elderly citizen associations, leading ethnic group organizations, etc.

VIII. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

"ECONOMIC CRIME INDICATORS"

VIII. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA - ECONOMIC CRIME INDICATORS

Much of a District Attorney's time is spent in reacting to the actual commission of specific criminal offenses. Like his counterparts in other law-enforcement disciplines, the District Attorney is a "crisis manager" who spends much, if not all, of his time responding to events; and, because prosecutors, like policemen, deal in the main with past events, with the reconstruction of these events and with the marshalling of evidence to "prove" past events, they become masters of the specific. Caught up in the rush of events, prosecutors have little time for planning, for analyzing and for synthesizing disjointed facts into long-range, anti-crime plans.

Much of the recent rhetoric about "law enforcement science and technology" is probably wishful thinking. In our view, law enforcement --and certainly prosecution--is an art rather than a science; still, we think that discipline, organization and planning are as relevant in the practical application of the arts as they are in the sciences.

In attempting to cope with economic crime offenses and offenders, we think District Attorneys have to use every available tool and every available source of information. Certainly, one goal of any nationally scoped NDAA program, such as the Economic Crime Project, should be to enhance the prosecutor's ability to deal with a particular kind of crime in an ordered, planned and coherent fashion.

To assist our participating offices in analyzing their economic crime control programs, we have attempted to gather pertinent demographic data for each of the Project's jurisdictions. We have called this Section of our report a "Demographic Study-Economic Crime Indicators." We do this with some trepidation for we are far from convinced that the data presented below are, in any scientific sense, precise "indicators" or "predictors" of economic crime. On the other hand, we are equally convinced that a thorough understanding of one's community--an understanding based on careful analysis and study--can help a skilled lawyer make informed guesses about the kinds of crime most likely to occur in that community.

For these reasons we include this demographic study in our final report. We hope that it will provide our participating District Attorneys with new and useful information.

One of the goals of the Economic Crime Project is to make a concerted effort to reduce economic crime committed against members of disadvantaged groups. It should be noted that the term "disadvantaged groups," as we use it and as it applies to economic crime, can include groups from all socio-economic levels and not solely low-income, minority groups. The systematic victimization of these groups remains an important concern of the Project.

It is our belief that with an understanding of the people of a particular jurisdiction, certain correlations can be established. With the hope of supplementing an understanding of constituents'

problems, we provide here socio-economic statistics for the general and minority populations in the participating jurisdictions.*

As the following tables will indicate, each of our participating jurisdictions is different and will be characterized by its unique statistics. Some conduct a large tourist trade; others have a large population of migrant workers; still others have high concentrations of the elderly, the young, or the poor. Many characteristics, some obvious and some subtle are manifested in these tables.

We hope that our participating offices will use these tables in three ways. First, we hope that this information will suggest to the prosecutor that specific groups in his area are particularly vulnerable to specific types of economic crime. Armed with this information, he can direct his prosecution efforts against those taking advantage of these vulnerabilities.

Secondly, we urge our offices to involve community leaders when a vulnerability is identified. By including community leaders in citizen involvement and education programs, a disadvantaged group can learn how it is vulnerable, and at that point, cease to be vulnerable.

Finally, we urge our participants to attempt to correlate these statistics with the economic crimes actually being committed in the

* Chittenden County, Vermont, is not included in any Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (S.M.S.A.). Consequently, Chittenden County is not included in tables derived from SMSA census tracts. The area is not big enough to qualify as an SMSA and is therefore characterized by other statistics which will be provided.

participating jurisdictions. For example, a prosecutor may find that a home-improvement company is specializing in defrauding the owners of dilapidated, low-income housing. This information could be correlated with the information provided in the following tables of housing. The findings in this regard may (or may not) substantiate some of the assumptions made in preparing these data tables. We think it is worth the effort to attempt the association.

Economic criminals, although poor moralists, are often very good psychologists. They understand the kind of people they are bilking, they know what motivates them, what their values are and where they are vulnerable. If prosecutors can understand these factors and use them with the same skill, then perhaps we can more effectively prosecute and prevent economic crime.

Section 1	Main Introduction Table G-1 General Characteristics
Section 2	Housing Introduction Table H-1 Housing Characteristics of the General Population Table H-2 ----- Black Population Table H-3 ----- Spanish Population
Section 3	Labor Force and Economic Market Characteristics Intro Table L-1 -----for General Population Table L-2 -----for Black Population Table L-3 ----- for Spanish Population
Section 4	Introduction for Income and Poverty Level, and Social Security and Public Assistance Table I-1 Income and Poverty Level for General Population Table I-2 -----Black Population Table I-3 -----Spanish Population Table S-1 Social Security and Public Assistance for General Population
Section 5	Introduction for Education Section Table E-1 Education of General Population Table E-2 Education of Black Population Table E-3 Education of Spanish Population
Section 6	Introduction for Criminal Justice Section Table C-1 Criminal Justice Expenditure Table C-2 Criminal Justice Employment Table C-3 Criminal Justice Payrolls Table J-1 Judicial Expenditure Table J-2 Judicial Employment and Payrolls

NOTE - Where appropriate, Puerto Rican population statistics are substituted for Spanish statistics.

TABLE G-1--GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS*

Land area	U.S. rank	Total	Per square mile	Population, 1970		Female	Urban	Race			
				Change, 1960-1970				White	Black		
				Total	Net migra- tion				Total	Change, 1960-1970	
Sq.mi.				Percent	Percent	per- cent	per- cent			percent	
Baltimore City, MD	78	30	905,759	11,613	- 3.5	-12.6	52.8	100.0	480,377	420,147	29.0
Brooklyn (<i>Kings</i>), NY	70	4	2,602,012	37,172	- 1.0	-10.7	53.0	100.0	1,920,184	654,988	76.4
Buffalo (<i>Erie</i>), NY	1,058	20	1,113,491	1,052	4.6	- 4.8	52.1	87.9	1,007,741	99,081	32.3
Burlington (<i>Chittenden</i>), VT	533	353	99,131	186	33.2	15.8	51.0	61.0	98,709	(B)	(B)
Columbus (<i>Franklin</i>), OH	538	33	833,249	1,549	22.0	6.8	51.7	95.4	725,329	104,391	30.1
Flint (<i>Genesee</i>), MI	642	91	444,341	694	19.0	.4	50.9	77.3	382,739	60,343	65.1
Houston (<i>Harris</i>), TX	1,723	7	1,741,912	1,011	40.1	21.6	51.1	95.5	1,379,993	350,450	42.3
Los Angeles, CA	4,069	1	7,036,463	1,730	16.6	4.2	51.6	98.7	6,030,031	762,925	65.3
Miami (<i>Dade</i>), FL	2,042	17	1,267,792	621	35.6	27.2	52.5	98.4	1,072,795	189,606	38.1
Nassau County, NY	289	12	1,428,075	4,944	9.9	1.1	51.7	99.7	1,356,587	65,693	66.9
Omaha (<i>Douglas</i>), NE	335	99	389,455	1,163	13.4	- 2.4	52.1	95.9	351,800	34,900	38.1
Sacramento, CA	975	52	631,498	650	26.1	10.7	50.9	95.1	568,315	36,333	83.5
San Diego, CA	4,261	15	1,357,782	319	31.4	16.4	48.2	93.5	1,256,668	61,730	56.7
Seattle (<i>King</i>), WA	2,128	18	1,156,633	545	24.0	12.4	51.1	92.4	1,077,105	40,379	45.2
Tampa (<i>Hillsborough</i>), FL	1,038	79	490,265	472	23.2	11.8	51.5	81.2	422,205	66,729	20.2
Wichita (<i>Sedgwick</i>), KS	1,007	109	350,694	348	2.2	-12.8	51.5	90.5	320,077	27,573	34.7

Baltimore City, MD
 Brooklyn (Kings), NY
 Buffalo (Erie), NY
 Burlington (Chittenden), VT
 Columbus (Franklin), OH
 Flint (Genesee), MI
 Houston (Harris), TX
 Los Angeles, CA
 Miami (Dade), FL
 Nassau County, NY
 Omaha (Douglas), NE
 Sacramento, CA
 San Diego, CA
 Seattle (King), WA
 Tampa (Hillsborough), FL
 Wichita (Sedgwick), KS

Population, 1970									Birth rate per 1,000 population 1968	Death rate per 1,000 popu- lation, 1969	Families, 1970	
Age				Living in group quar- ters	One person house- holds	Foreign Stock		Persons of Spanish heri- tage			Total	With female head
Under 18 years	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median age			Total	Leading country of origin ^{1/}					
per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	years	per- cent	1,000	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent				percent
8.4	66.4	10.6	29.1	2.0	64.3	11.1	GE 14.4	.9	18.2	12.7	215,833	21.6
8.7	68.5	11.2	30.7	.9	181.8	41.4	IT 25.8	10.4	19.0	11.2	685,528	18.5
8.3	65.7	10.1	29.6	2.1	62.5	26.2	PO 22.5	.5	16.7	10.2	277,828	11.8
9.9	63.2	6.9	23.1	6.4	4.2	18.4	CA 55.7	(B)	20.0	6.8	22,241	9.7
8.9	65.5	7.7	25.8	4.1	46.0	7.6	GE 17.8	.6	19.6	8.1	203,794	11.6
10.1	59.9	6.6	24.5	.9	17.8	12.4	CA 27.4	1.3	20.5	7.5	109,418	9.8
9.6	62.9	5.9	25.8	1.0	87.9	9.2	M 36.0	10.7	19.2	7.0	439,344	10.5
8.3	67.7	9.3	29.6	2.1	591.2	29.0	M 25.0	18.3	18.1	9.0	1,769,331	13.4
6.8	70.6	13.7	34.3	1.8	86.3	40.6	CU 42.3	23.6	14.3	10.5	329,695	12.4
6.9	65.1	7.9	30.9	1.1	38.2	36.2	IT 22.9	.5	12.4	7.9	359,638	7.6
9.2	64.0	9.5	26.4	2.4	24.3	14.9	GE 17.5	1.8	19.1	8.9	94,795	10.9
8.1	64.3	7.1	27.0	1.1	35.7	18.7	M 13.2	9.2	16.6	7.6	161,765	11.5
7.9	68.0	8.8	25.6	8.3	82.5	20.8	M 23.2	12.8	17.0	7.5	326,707	11.5
8.2	66.9	8.8	28.5	2.2	86.0	22.6	CA 21.8	1.8	17.8	8.7	291,804	9.8
8.2	66.4	10.5	28.8	2.3	27.9	13.5	CU 20.8	10.7	17.1	9.9	128,101	12.4
8.8	64.4	8.1	26.5	1.9	19.7	6.0	GE 22.9	2.3	19.9	7.7	90,415	10.1

*from County and City Data Book, 1972.

^{1/} Percent of total foreign stock. CA=Canada, GE=Germany, IT=Italy, PO=Poland, M=Mexico, CU=Cuba.

(B) Data not shown where population is less than 400.

Minus (-) denotes decrease.

HOUSING

The following tables, H-1, H-2, and H-3 are included here because of the high incidence of economic crimes related to housing sales, home improvement and the sale of items and devices for the home. Because fraud is a psychological business, no fraud can be executed, predicted or prevented solely on the basis of a description of housing units. Equally important are the other tables in this booklet which describe the socio-economic characteristics of the inhabitants. Statistics that describe direct relationships between inhabitant and household are included in these housing tables.

In the introduction it was noted that the term disadvantaged groups, as it applies to economic crime, can include groups from all socio-economic levels. Frauds related to housing clearly illustrate this point. The poor with enough money to lift themselves out of poverty are always potential victims. So is the middle class, blue-collar worker approaching retirement who dreams of owning a Florida home. So is the upper class investor who has no time but plenty of money to have others keep up his large house. Most people in most households are potential housing fraud victims. These tables may suggest the specific housing frauds that are likely to occur in the described area.

TABLE H-1--HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS OF GENERAL POPULATION 1/

	Housing, 1970--Year-round units				Housing, 1970--Occupied units							
	Total	Change, 1960- 1970	Median num- ber of rooms	In one- unit struc- tures	Total number	Aver- age per- sons per unit	Owner occu- pied	Median value, owner- occupied, single- family	Median gross rent, renter- occu- pied	Lacking some or all plumbing facil- ities	With 1.01 or more persons per room	
											Total	With all plumbing facilities
		per- cent		per- cent			per- cent	dollars	dollars	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent
Baltimore City, MD	305,109	5.3	5.3	61.3	289,003	3.1	44.4	9,976	110	1.5	8.2	98.5
Brooklyn (<i>Kings</i>), NY	902,236	3.3	4.1	8.8	876,119	2.9	24.0	25,565	104	1.9	11.3	97.7
Buffalo (<i>Erie</i>), NY	359,384	8.8	5.5	52.0	346,374	3.2	61.5	18,498	99	1.6	5.0	98.9
Burlington (<i>Chittenden</i>), VT	29,268	39.2	5.2	58.0	27,582	3.5	64.5	20,844	125	2.8	7.7	96.0
Columbus (<i>Franklin</i>), OH	271,190	27.0	5.2	64.8	259,321	3.2	58.1	18,735	115	2.0	5.8	96.3
Flint (<i>Genesee</i>), MI	135,129	21.0	5.2	80.7	129,747	3.4	77.4	16,477	129	2.1	8.7	98.0
Houston (<i>Harris</i>), TX	587,219	44.5	4.9	71.8	540,929	3.2	58.6	14,889	114	1.8	9.6	96.3
Los Angeles, CA	2,536,975	18.8	4.5	60.6	2,430,822	2.8	48.5	24,285	123	1.2	8.2	98.6
Miami (<i>Dade</i>), FL	450,119	32.1	4.2	56.2	428,026	2.9	54.1	19,098	136	2.7	13.3	95.8
Nassau County, NY	407,416	13.8	6.2	80.3	401,056	3.5	80.8	30,164	172	1.0	3.8	98.5
Omaha (<i>Douglas</i>), NE	129,767	19.3	5.0	69.6	122,460	3.1	61.8	15,326	113	3.0	7.1	98.0
Sacramento, CA	212,157	29.5	5.0	73.9	202,953	3.1	61.8	18,076	121	.8	6.7	99.2
San Diego, CA	449,738	33.8	4.7	67.7	422,767	3.2	56.5	22,349	128	1.5	7.2	98.4
Seattle (<i>King</i>), WA	423,181	27.8	5.0	68.9	391,759	2.9	63.3	21,800	127	2.3	3.8	97.2
Tampa (<i>Hillsborough</i>), FL	168,292	26.1	4.9	76.7	158,750	3.0	73.0	12,078	94	4.2	7.7	90.8
Wichita (<i>Sedgwick</i>), KS	120,636	6.4	4.9	76.5	112,426	3.1	64.0	13,755	99	1.7	7.0	98.1

Baltimore City, MD
 Brooklyn (Kings), NY
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 Columbus (Franklin), OH
 Flint (Genesee), MI
 Houston (Harris), TX
 Los Angeles, CA
 Miami (Dade), FL
 Nassau County, NY
 Omaha (Douglas), NE
 Sacramento, CA
 San Diego, CA
 Seattle (King), WA
 Tampa (Hillsborough), FL
 Wichita (Sedgewick), KS

Housing, 1970--Occupied units								Housing, 1970--Year-round units	
Black-occupied units				With air condi- tion- ing	With home food freezer	With tele- phone avail- able	With one or more auto- mobiles	In structures built in 1960 or later	In structures built prior to 1950
Total	Owner- occu- pied	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	With 1.01 or more persons per room						
	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent
114,045	30.0	1.1	13.8	34.1	12.8	81.0	58.9	10.2	74.6
194,092	13.9	2.6	20.4	31.4	5.6	79.0	41.5	9.9	80.7
29,192	29.4	1.4	8.9	12.7	21.4	92.8	80.0	13.6	66.9
(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	6.5	24.3	91.0	85.8	30.3	55.8
30,606	44.1	2.5	10.6	36.1	23.3	93.0	85.2	31.6	44.4
15,730	61.5	3.2	16.4	16.5	32.1	91.2	90.8	25.8	48.2
98,346	47.0	5.7	19.9	79.4	30.1	87.3	88.4	37.3	32.4
240,648	37.7	1.2	14.9	27.4	13.7	89.1	84.9	24.1	44.7
49,485	39.0	5.6	32.3	70.5	12.3	85.4	80.4	33.3	30.2
15,608	54.7	2.8	15.5	54.9	25.8	96.8	91.7	14.4	45.4
9,891	49.9	2.6	13.0	68.1	28.0	93.1	83.0	27.4	53.2
10,050	49.6	1.1	17.3	66.9	29.6	92.1	89.3	35.3	30.1
16,023	43.8	2.1	18.2	12.2	22.6	91.6	89.0	36.9	30.7
13,275	49.6	3.5	8.8	3.9	34.0	91.9	85.5	32.4	47.0
18,761	49.0	14.6	19.0	53.3	21.9	79.8	86.4	35.5	35.3
7,347	47.5	2.3	21.8	74.2	30.2	90.4	90.7	16.6	47.4

1/ From County and City Data Book, 1972, U.S. Bureau of Census.
 (B) Data not given where population is less than 400.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

TABLE H-1--CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH BLACK HOUSEHOLD HEAD^{1/}

Total occupied housing units	Tenure and Plumbing				Rooms					Units in structure		
	Total owner occupied	Owner occupied with all plumbing facilities	Total renter occupied	Renter occupied with all plumbing facilities	1 room	2 rooms	3 and 4 rooms	5 and 6 rooms	7 rooms or more	1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	2 to 4	5 or more
114,095	34,299	33,897	79,796	78,476	797	3,132	39,755	51,113	19,298	71,087	25,990	16,968
195,223	27,248	26,658	167,975	162,098	6,327	13,305	111,762	54,536	9,293	6,597	67,292	120,203
29,221	8,585	8,489	20,636	20,038	360	464	7,167	15,364	5,866	6,518	18,383	4,291
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
30,603	13,477	13,232	17,126	16,549	348	1,080	8,825	16,109	4,241	18,302	7,065	5,239
15,669	9,632	9,520	6,037	5,679	132	325	4,289	8,271	2,652	11,339	3,273	1,118
98,386	46,224	43,511	52,162	49,173	1,297	3,135	41,351	43,973	8,630	75,706	11,816	10,824
240,281	90,308	89,694	149,973	147,109	5,838	14,415	112,596	89,266	18,166	143,525	43,243	53,875
49,468	19,324	18,858	30,144	27,602	2,855	5,302	24,665	13,983	2,662	29,302	6,341	13,842
15,591	8,510	8,448	7,081	6,673	520	608	3,825	6,148	4,490	10,197	3,128	2,283
9,861	4,879	4,803	4,982	4,768	142	350	3,021	4,589	1,759	7,262	1,195	1,434
10,020	5,036	5,001	4,984	4,886	95	415	3,703	5,043	764	7,873	974	1,203
16,101	7,018	6,965	9,083	8,676	526	774	6,787	6,828	1,186	11,574	2,413	2,036
13,255	6,523	6,452	6,732	6,279	481	859	4,677	4,831	2,407	8,334	1,659	3,282
18,779	9,189	8,406	9,590	7,579	381	892	7,475	8,479	1,552	14,273	2,285	2,203
7,387	3,523	3,460	3,864	3,699	92	183	3,188	3,249	675	5,830	884	633

Baltimore City, MD
 Brooklyn (*Kings*), NY
 Buffalo (*Erie*), NY
 Burlington (*Chittenden*), VT
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 Flint (*Genesee*), MI
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 Los Angeles, CA
 Miami (*Dade*), FL
 Nassau County, NY
 Omaha (*Douglas*), NE
 Sacramento, CA
 San Diego, CA
 Seattle (*King*), WA
 Tampa (*Hillsborough*), FL
 Wichita (*Sedgwick*), KS

Year structure built			Type of Household					Persons					Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers
1960 to March 1970	1950 to 1959	1949 or earlier	Male primary individual	Female primary individual	Husband-wife households	Households with other male head	Households with female head	1 person	2 and 3 persons	4 and 5 persons	6 persons or more	Median	
8,308	12,773	92,964	12,343	12,822	56,606	4,658	28,656	20,034	44,053	27,144	22,864	3.1	8,252
12,763	17,790	163,539	17,559	25,626	95,063	7,233	52,929	37,512	79,652	50,382	27,677	2.9	8,629
1,041	1,847	26,304	3,775	3,877	13,552	912	7,192	6,244	11,686	6,679	4,612	2.8	1,688
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
5,102	4,996	20,508	3,412	4,185	15,809	844	6,438	6,251	12,432	7,210	4,710	2.8	1,471
2,810	3,002	9,918	1,490	1,142	9,520	564	3,103	2,138	5,910	4,254	3,367	3.4	868
20,510	34,854	42,982	9,705	10,457	57,671	3,431	17,492	17,363	39,810	23,341	17,872	3.0	3,809
32,396	55,692	152,555	33,127	33,711	116,713	7,583	50,912	59,332	96,437	53,034	31,478	2.6	8,499
10,176	21,061	18,248	5,141	4,940	26,720	1,836	11,121	7,866	18,971	12,270	10,361	3.2	3,080
2,819	4,482	8,307	844	1,621	9,616	427	3,314	1,625	5,618	5,087	3,261	3.7	1,516
648	1,688	7,555	1,073	1,207	4,872	242	2,451	1,960	3,898	2,223	1,780	2.9	399
2,895	3,539	3,616	1,362	988	5,434	270	1,941	1,884	3,756	2,521	1,859	3.1	334
3,437	6,325	6,261	1,916	1,764	8,880	372	2,951	3,227	6,246	3,960	2,668	3.0	500
2,426	1,686	9,163	2,055	1,627	6,726	441	2,452	3,293	5,610	2,763	1,589	2.5	577
4,629	4,044	10,088	1,969	2,446	9,425	705	4,464	3,557	7,662	4,191	3,369	2.9	1,141
892	2,510	3,945	757	809	3,848	203	1,756	1,262	2,813	1,794	1,518	3.2	245

(*) Data not available

1/ from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census.

TABLE H-2 (continued)--CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH BLACK HOUSEHOLD HEAD^{1/}

Persons per Room				Selected Equipment						
1.00 or less	1.01 to 1.50	1.51 or more	Units with all plumbing facilities 1.01 or more	With air conditioning	With more than 1 bath-room	With central or built-in heating system	With public water supply	With public sewer	With automobile(s) available	
									1	2 or more
97,087	13,584	3,424	16,777	20,740	26,093	91,720	113,826	111,994	39,723	11,225
154,026	28,721	12,476	39,615	18,880	17,248	184,346	193,965	193,259	43,746	3,140
26,454	2,226	541	2,721	1,208	2,541	19,148	29,076	28,912	11,443	3,190
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
27,208	2,763	632	3,293	5,524	4,460	26,680	30,141	29,736	13,144	6,750
13,022	2,076	571	2,593	1,368	3,357	13,184	15,514	15,424	7,629	4,325
78,771	12,848	6,767	18,403	46,918	12,324	32,363	91,544	89,649	44,668	23,118
203,036	25,097	12,148	36,813	17,346	43,866	162,243	240,267	236,545	112,268	64,345
33,120	7,600	8,748	15,294	9,497	6,276	8,028	44,601	26,763	22,087	9,555
13,097	1,747	747	2,402	3,549	5,125	14,679	15,379	11,277	6,315	4,406
8,560	1,025	276	1,276	3,018	1,677	8,674	9,892	9,830	4,364	1,696
8,298	1,193	529	1,708	4,851	2,731	7,434	9,815	9,633	4,841	3,163
13,159	2,009	933	2,904	728	3,946	11,101	15,896	15,700	7,907	4,414
12,020	908	327	1,192	663	2,661	10,166	13,189	12,880	5,931	3,061
14,972	2,503	1,304	3,086	2,498	1,462	4,220	17,469	17,141	7,940	3,506
5,839	1,028	520	1,525	3,415	818	6,026	7,287	7,183	3,603	1,897

Baltimore City, MD
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 San Diego, CA
 Seattle (King), WA
 Tampa (Hillsborough), FL
 Wichita (Sedgwick), KS

Value								Contract rent	
Specified owner occupied units**	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 or more	Median	Specified renter occupied units***	Median
							dollars		dollars
29,607	3,050	13,641	10,136	2,001	646	133	9,400	76,770	84
3,640	23	197	383	738	2,007	292	22,700	165,967	88
3,790	227	1,551	1,250	478	251	33	10,400	20,289	68
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
12,011	251	1,957	4,897	3,422	1,257	227	14,000	16,510	73
8,500	141	1,606	3,374	2,297	968	114	13,600	5,820	100
43,497	3,745	16,239	14,938	5,720	2,440	415	10,500	49,254	66
81,446	352	3,128	14,800	29,359	28,829	4,978	18,900	146,368	87
17,784	472	3,459	6,897	4,936	1,814	206	13,600	29,054	82
7,805	11	90	316	1,876	4,942	570	23,000	6,868	141
4,466	661	2,446	1,008	237	91	23	8,200	4,748	69
4,825	59	593	2,062	1,401	623	87	14,300	4,750	84
6,576	41	422	1,419	2,651	1,904	139	17,900	8,676	83
5,921	28	290	1,317	2,429	1,670	187	17,700	6,573	88
8,561	1,471	4,164	2,147	529	205	45	8,400	8,888	55
3,338	287	1,678	1,053	199	100	21	9,300	3,703	69

(*) Data not available

** Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property.

*** Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more and all "no cash rent" units.

1/ from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census.

TABLE H-2 (continued)--CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH BLACK HOUSEHOLD HEAD ^{1/}

Gross Rent										Gross rent as percentage of income by income				
Specified renter occupied units****	Less than \$40	\$40 to \$59	\$60 to \$79	\$80 to \$99	\$100 to \$149	\$150 to \$199	\$200 or more	No cash rent	Median	Less than \$10,000	25 percent or more	35 percent or more	Not com-puted	Median
									dollars					
77,528	1,022	5,970	12,677	14,748	32,622	9,013	1,087	389	105	64,389	37,178	24,903	2,809	30.2
166,984	1,097	6,305	26,425	45,429	68,151	15,094	2,814	1,669	102	136,111	66,897	43,666	9,306	26.5
20,465	268	1,099	3,796	6,595	7,915	565	95	132	96	17,401	9,685	6,924	694	29.8
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
16,807	423	1,511	2,961	4,912	6,202	440	110	248	94	14,389	7,677	5,460	825	29.0
5,965	51	118	425	966	3,211	978	130	86	119	4,865	2,524	1,874	305	28.8
50,406	1,674	5,874	13,662	13,700	12,605	1,254	172	1,465	84	45,814	22,718	15,169	2,830	26.6
148,244	449	5,032	25,258	39,068	60,756	13,764	2,541	1,376	102	125,541	72,036	48,958	6,999	30.5
29,643	1,394	1,952	5,584	8,464	10,353	1,227	263	406	94	26,906	14,860	9,997	1,266	29.2
6,961	47	144	509	640	1,699	2,014	1,767	141	159	5,728	3,921	2,903	683	35.0+
4,859	308	1,007	762	999	1,487	206	21	69	86	4,404	2,252	1,440	220	27.0
4,984	--	257	752	1,129	2,101	502	69	174	104	4,484	2,784	2,000	362	34.2
8,873	35	515	1,525	2,126	3,569	698	133	272	101	7,753	4,315	2,836	719	30.4
6,624	93	793	877	1,084	2,602	928	175	72	108	5,705	3,385	2,418	305	32.1
9,165	1,525	1,371	2,436	1,978	1,401	178	6	270	73	8,822	4,612	3,000	466	27.7
3,765	94	440	641	1,142	1,252	123	8	65	91	3,498	1,859	1,258	307	29.4

Baltimore City, MD
 Brooklyn (Kings), NY
 Buffalo (Erie), NY
 Burlington (Chittenden), VT
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 Flint (Genesee), MI
 Houston (Harris), TX
 Los Angeles, CA
 Miami (Dade), FL
 Nassau County, NY
 Omaha (Douglas), NE
 Sacramento, CA
 San Diego, CA
 Seattle (King), WA
 Tampa (Hillsborough), FL
 Wichita (Sedgwick), KS

Income below poverty level*****						
House-holds: total	Per- cent of all house- holds	Owner occupied	Mean value of owner occupied unit	Renter occupied	Mean gross rent	Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities
			dollars		dollars	
29,106	26.9	3,578	8,500	25,528	94	1.8
44,645	25.7	355	22,600	44,290	105	3.2
7,478	30.8	304	9,400	7,174	92	1.7
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
7,525	26.0	1,598	11,500	5,927	86	4.5
2,851	19.5	1,163	12,800	1,688	116	4.6
28,034	29.7	9,762	9,600	18,272	77	9.8
52,488	22.6	10,260	17,400	42,228	98	1.9
14,391	30.2	3,661	12,600	10,730	85	8.0
2,779	18.6	750	23,200	2,029	169	3.6
2,878	31.1	985	7,300	1,893	73	3.3
2,499	25.8	768	13,300	1,731	97	2.4
3,612	23.5	847	16,200	2,765	94	4.5
2,579	20.4	604	16,600	1,975	96	6.3
7,168	39.8	2,540	7,700	4,628	63	21.3
2,204	31.1	570	8,900	1,634	85	2.9

(*) Data not available

**** Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

***** Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

1/ from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census.

-- signifies zero.

TABLE H-3--CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLD HEAD OF SPANISH LANGUAGE ^{1/}

Baltimore City, MD ^{2/}
 Brooklyn (Kings), NY ^{2/}
 Buffalo (Erie), NY ^{2/}
 Burlington (Chittenden), VT
 Columbus (Franklin), OH
 Flint (Genesee), MI
 Houston (Harris), TX ^{3/}
 Los Angeles, CA ^{3/}
 Miami (Dade), FL
 Nassau County, NY ^{2/}
 Omaha (Douglas), NE
 Sacramento, CA ^{3/}
 San Diego, CA ^{3/}
 Seattle (King), WA
 Tampa (Hillsborough), FL
 Wichita (Sedgewick), KS

Total occu- pied housing units	Tenure and Plumbing				Rooms					Units in structure		
	Total owner occu- pied	Owner occu- pied with all plumbing facil- ities	Total renter occu- pied	Renter occupied with all plumbing facil- ities	1 room	2 rooms	3 and 4 rooms	5 and 6 rooms	7 rooms or more	1 (in- cludes mobile home or trailer)	2 to 4	5 or more
2,096	735	735	1,361	1,339	61	121	661	840	413	1,157	424	515
71,192	5,299	5,230	65,893	64,249	932	1,986	43,642	22,291	2,341	1,947	20,974	48,271
1,261	266	253	995	946	26	59	381	584	211	265	787	209
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1,316	569	563	747	747	23	64	391	565	273	769	196	351
1,308	828	828	480	400	39	38	299	687	245	1,023	180	105
44,297	21,459	21,011	22,838	22,237	602	2,396	17,127	19,524	4,648	33,927	4,650	5,720
342,431	141,137	140,499	201,294	196,381	12,827	28,944	150,248	126,167	24,245	227,678	44,143	70,610
81,723	32,675	32,338	42,048	46,834	9,069	12,065	31,688	22,419	6,482	45,184	13,640	22,899
1,739	900	900	839	831	33	46	562	631	467	1,038	415	286
1,625	883	877	742	667	21	95	477	762	270	1,159	228	238
15,545	8,601	8,575	6,944	6,687	138	798	5,277	7,578	1,754	11,943	1,750	1,852
42,390	21,741	21,574	20,649	19,986	977	2,261	16,630	18,630	3,892	32,881	4,258	5,251
5,816	3,339	3,324	2,477	2,365	142	319	1,771	2,056	1,528	4,282	500	1,034
16,121	12,920	12,757	3,201	2,994	140	602	4,826	8,462	2,091	14,120	1,181	820
1,952	928	903	1,024	967	9	60	749	862	272	1,519	314	119

Baltimore City, MD
 Brooklyn (Kings), NY ^{2/}
 Buffalo (Erie), NY ^{2/}
 Burlington (Chittenden), VT
 Columbus (Franklin), OH
 Flint (Genesee), MI
 Houston (Harris), TX ^{3/}
 Los Angeles, CA ^{3/}
 Miami (Dade), FL
 Nassau County, NY ^{2/}
 Omaha (Douglas), NE
 Sacramento, CA ^{3/}
 San Diego, CA ^{3/}
 Seattle (King), WA
 Tampa (Hillsborough), FL
 Wichita (Sedgewick), KS

Year structure built			Type of Household						Persons					
1960 to March 1970	1950 to 1959	1949 or earlier	Male pri- mary individ- ual	Female pri- mary individ- ual	Hus- band wife house- holds	House- holds with other male head	House- holds with female head	Total all House- holds	1 person	2 and 3 persons	4 and 5 persons	6 per- sons or more	Median	Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers
309	340	1,447	244	120	1,526	36	191	2,117	276	928	603	289	3.2	86
3,531	4,521	63,140	3,523	3,299	43,528	2,557	19,193	72,100	6,102	26,726	24,693	13,671	3.7	1,086
78	38	1,145	112	48	839	12	236	1,247	151	389	339	382	4.0	8
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
582	294	440	121	49	1,055	7	70	1,302	97	643	404	172	3.1	49
241	303	764	91	14	1,150	22	73	1,350	91	408	409	400	4.2	34
10,643	12,166	21,488	2,589	1,914	35,033	1,304	3,553	44,393	3,616	16,305	13,974	10,402	3.8	1,080
63,432	103,043	175,956	27,940	24,254	238,953	11,478	42,693	345,318	44,157	135,152	102,053	61,069	3.4	7,930
24,924	26,850	29,949	3,501	4,010	64,369	2,474	7,990	82,344	6,187	36,580	28,498	10,458	3.4	1,798
161	548	1,030	41	42	1,349	61	233	1,726	65	576	710	388	4.2	39
355	266	1,004	117	60	1,291	39	125	1,632	160	545	575	345	3.8	14
4,042	5,299	6,204	1,341	887	11,200	294	1,656	15,378	1,845	6,245	4,724	2,731	3.4	293
11,933	13,807	16,650	2,572	2,668	31,447	843	4,914	42,444	4,477	16,626	13,127	8,160	3.5	841
1,781	1,454	2,581	606	376	4,503	100	253	5,838	762	2,505	1,821	728	3.2	165
4,679	5,449	5,993	666	1,216	12,645	352	1,362	16,241	1,765	8,303	4,745	1,308	2.9	149
209	695	1,048	125	45	1,610	32	112	1,924	153	725	619	455	3.7	26

(*) Data not available.

^{1/} From Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from 1970 Housing and Population Census. In some cases data refers to a population which is different from the stated "Spanish Language" population. These exceptions are noted in subsequent footnotes

^{2/} Data refers to those of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage.

^{3/} Data refers to those of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname.

TABLE H-3 (continued)--CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLD HEAD OF SPANISH LANGUAGE ^{1/}

	Persons per Room				Selected Equipment						
	1.00 or less	1.01 to 1.50	1.51 or more	Units with all plumbing facilities 1.01 or more	With air conditioning	With more than 1 bath-room	With central or built-in heating system	With public water supply	With public sewer	With automobile(s) available	
										1	2 or more
Baltimore City, MD	1,840	172	84	256	956	620	1,833	2,096	2,061	952	440
Brooklyn (<i>Kings</i>), NY ^{2/}	51,545	15,052	4,595	19,207	4,967	3,597	67,669	71,120	70,825	13,677	724
Buffalo (<i>Erie</i>), NY ^{2/}	920	211	130	319	50	63	774	1,228	1,221	511	75
Burlington (<i>Chittenden</i>), VT	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Columbus (<i>Franklin</i>), OH	1,189	119	8	127	589	362	1,241	1,303	1,288	682	498
Flint (<i>Genesee</i>), MI	982	244	82	320	156	311	1,145	991	962	794	430
Houston (<i>Harris</i>), TX ^{3/}	32,516	7,439	4,342	11,407	26,995	9,997	18,593	42,802	42,108	22,115	15,778
Los Angeles, CA ^{3/}	258,895	50,965	32,571	82,077	59,963	82,043	223,028	341,187	330,208	159,045	120,238
Miami (<i>Dade</i>), FL	55,033	11,795	14,895	25,715	57,040	17,951	31,521	80,363	51,366	40,189	28,059
Nassau County, NY ^{2/}	1,402	248	89	337	438	531	1,646	1,718	1,075	892	469
Omaha (<i>Douglas</i>), NE	1,330	237	58	277	869	394	1,413	1,611	1,595	869	482
Sacramento, CA ^{3/}	12,923	1,919	703	2,572	7,931	4,702	11,376	14,511	13,774	7,259	6,036
San Diego, CA ^{3/}	32,879	6,145	3,366	9,344	3,060	14,114	29,085	41,601	38,651	20,172	17,310
Seattle (<i>King</i>), WA	5,286	354	176	514	206	1,851	5,002	5,736	5,032	2,668	2,414
Tampa (<i>Hillsborough</i>), FL	14,812	969	340	1,237	8,532	3,975	8,421	13,776	13,493	7,102	6,953
Wichita (<i>Sedgwick</i>), KS	1,552	334	66	392	1,225	333	1,549	1,839	1,800	948	821

Baltimore City, MD
 Brooklyn (Kings), NY^{2/}
 Buffalo (Erie), NY^{2/}
 Burlington (Chittenden), VT
 Columbus (Franklin), OH
 Flint (Genesee), MI
 Houston (Harris), TX^{3/}
 Los Angeles, CA^{3/}
 Miami (Dade), FL
 Nassau County, NY^{2/}
 Omaha (Douglas), NE
 Sacramento, CA^{3/}
 San Diego, CA^{3/}
 Seattle (King), WA
 Tampa (Hillsborough), FL
 Wichita (Sedgwick), KS

Specified owner occupied units **	Value							Contract rent	
	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 or more	Median	Specified renter occupied units***	Median
							dollars		dollars
650	34	246	258	50	55	7	10,800	1,341	104
740	--	59	81	210	321	69	20,600	65,842	79
128	13	37	53	20	5	--	11,000	995	67
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
534	16	14	88	179	131	106	19,200	725	105
779	38	144	239	207	125	26	14,500	480	102
20,128	989	6,803	5,808	2,962	2,540	1,026	11,600	22,515	72
131,261	280	3,038	14,280	39,784	61,099	12,780	21,200	198,672	93
28,713	42	1,214	6,154	9,522	9,980	1,801	18,700	48,128	116
815	--	--	--	93	608	114	27,400	831	148
786	50	259	204	154	119	--	12,100	716	87
7,961	45	842	2,492	2,585	1,761	236	15,900	6,681	87
20,048	91	732	3,201	6,573	8,027	1,424	19,600	20,105	101
3,139	--	43	322	811	1,583	380	22,300	2,456	109
11,869	660	3,839	4,390	1,697	998	285	11,400	3,143	65
880	69	208	304	140	126	33	12,600	1,015	80

(*) Data not available.

-- signifies zero.

** Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property.

*** Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more and all "no cash rent" units.

^{1/} from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census. In some cases data refers to a population which is different from the stated "Spanish Language" population. These exceptions are noted in subsequent footnotes.

^{2/} Data refers to those of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage.

^{3/} Data refers to those of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname.

TABLE H-3 (continued)-- CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLD HEAD OF SPANISH LANGUAGE ^{1/}

Specified renter occupied units****	Gross Rent									Gross rent as percentage of income by income				
	Less than \$40	\$40 to \$59	\$60 to \$79	\$80 to \$99	\$100 to \$149	\$150 to \$199	\$200 or more	No cash rent	Median	Less than \$10,000	25 percent or more	35 percent or more	Not com- puted	Median
									dollars					
1,341	6	29	139	211	586	290	72	8	120	900	457	304	54	27.2
65,842	373	2,952	14,479	21,591	21,316	3,515	699	917	93	58,460	28,431	18,143	4,540	26.4
995	--	64	187	384	317	16	6	21	92	897	401	246	87	24.9
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
725	6	6	45	122	353	122	44	27	120	537	250	131	70	26.4
480	6	6	49	99	249	48	18	5	112	345	114	87	6	18.5
22,515	648	2,328	5,533	4,839	6,020	1,988	570	589	89	17,667	6,266	3,620	901	20.7
198,672	1,315	7,881	31,438	45,692	79,127	24,043	6,617	2,559	106	153,085	70,462	42,882	7,453	24.5
48,128	533	1,179	3,442	7,218	19,256	12,568	3,141	791	129	38,048	22,347	13,720	2,211	30.1
831	--	--	6	53	237	318	186	31	166	606	398	283	36	34.8
716	13	84	77	138	264	98	26	16	106	569	228	114	29	23.1
6,681	38	524	1,226	1,180	2,536	718	204	255	104	5,557	2,874	1,890	409	28.0
20,105	167	887	2,424	3,512	8,685	2,937	743	750	114	16,063	7,958	4,872	1,094	26.5
2,456	29	168	206	270	987	531	207	58	124	1,747	969	574	71	28.3
3,143	290	362	647	594	655	278	71	246	85	2,670	1,321	817	286	27.6
1,015	6	32	261	224	341	100	--	51	97	775	335	208	37	23.8

Baltimore City, MD
 Brooklyn (*Kings*), NY 2/
 Buffalo (*Erie*), NY 2/
 Burlington (*Chittenden*), VT
 Columbus (*Franklin*), OH
 Flint (*Genesee*), MI
 Houston (*Harris*), TX 3/
 Los Angeles, CA 3/
 Miami (*Dade*), FL
 Nassau County, NY 2/
 Omaha (*Douglas*), NE
 Sacramento, CA 3/
 San Diego, CA 3/
 Seattle (*King*), WA
 Tampa (*Hillsborough*), FL
 Wichita (*Sedgwick*), KS

Income below poverty level*****						
House- holds: total	Per- cent of all house- holds	Owner occu- pied	Mean value of owner occu- pied unit	Renter occu- pied	Mean gross rent	Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities
			dollars		dollars	
369	18.4	93	10,200	276	98	2.2
24,111	35.9	76	15,200	24,035	99	2.9
418	37.7	11	...	407	86	5.7
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
134	10.7	21	...	113	118	4.5
126	9.7	37	11,100	89	109	27.8
7,056	16.5	2,102	9,800	4,954	76	5.4
48,891	14.7	9,544	19,800	39,347	97	3.3
12,119	15.7	2,016	18,700	10,103	113	6.2
165	10.1	53	24,900	112	209	--
147	9.7	57	6,500	90	69	10.2
2,400	16.5	648	13,600	1,752	92	3.3
6,068	15.1	1,846	19,200	4,222	101	3.3
548	9.8	102	19,400	446	98	11.3
2,414	16.0	1,343	10,000	1,071	61	6.0
263	14.1	52	10,400	211	83	12.2

(*) Data not available

-- signifies zero.

**** Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

***** Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

1/ from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census. In some cases data refers to a population which is different from the stated "Spanish Language" population. These exceptions are noted in subsequent footnotes.

2/ Data refers to those of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage.

3/ Data refers to those of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname.

... means not applicable, or that the base for the derived figure is too small for it to be shown, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals.

Labor Force and Market Characteristics

The following tables, L-1, L-2 and L-3, describe the labor force and economic market characteristics. They are important for two reasons: 1) they contribute in general to the social profile, and 2) they contain economic information; we are involved with the *economic* aspect of crime. It is no secret that the employment opportunities, industry, and retail trade in a jurisdiction are all factors in determining the existence and prevalence of many economic crimes.

TABLE L-1--LABOR FORCE AND MARKET CHARACTERISTICS OF GENERAL POPULATION*

Labor force, 1970 (16 years old and over)															
Total	Civilian labor force														
	Total	Female		Unem- ployed	Total ^{1/}	Employed					Govern- ment	White collar workers ^{3/}		Crafts- men and fore- men ^{5/}	
		Total	Married, husband present			Total ^{1/}	Industry					Profes- sional, mana- gerial ^{4/}	Sales and cler- ical		
							Manu- factur- ing	Whole- sale and retail trade	Serv- ices ^{2/}	Educa- tional serv- ices					Con- struc- tion
			percent	per- cent		per- cent	percent	percent	percent	percent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent		
	373,122	369,823	156,330	45.8	4.6	352,700	25.6	18.6	8.7	7.1	5.2	20.1	18.1	26.3	12.5
1,017,583	1,012,423	397,112	46.9	4.7	965,297	22.8	18.9	8.7	5.9	3.6	17.0	18.8	35.6	11.2	
443,500	442,867	165,228	51.4	4.7	422,179	31.5	21.6	5.9	8.7	4.3	16.0	22.4	26.1	15.3	
39,979	39,875	15,531	52.3	3.9	38,337	23.2	19.5	7.7	13.1	6.6	15.5	32.7	25.0	12.2	
353,408	348,004	140,950	54.2	3.4	336,132	22.9	21.5	7.0	9.9	5.5	19.9	27.0	30.0	12.0	
168,551	168,389	58,089	61.0	5.3	159,476	46.3	18.0	5.0	7.6	3.9	11.3	17.2	20.6	18.0	
735,873	733,789	271,302	57.5	3.0	711,749	20.1	22.8	10.2	6.5	8.9	10.7	25.8	28.3	14.6	
3,048,866	3,014,116	1,175,790	51.7	6.2	2,826,565	27.3	20.7	9.1	6.9	4.5	14.0	26.2	29.0	12.8	
542,225	533,132	221,507	53.1	3.7	513,164	14.8	23.5	13.4	6.2	6.9	11.9	22.5	28.6	13.6	
587,880	585,516	208,575	55.7	2.8	569,199	20.1	22.7	7.9	9.0	5.3	16.6	32.1	32.7	12.2	
164,191	161,734	65,293	52.5	3.0	156,880	17.2	24.0	7.7	7.1	6.1	13.1	25.5	29.4	11.8	
258,043	244,280	96,311	59.7	7.1	227,013	9.3	21.3	7.7	8.8	6.2	35.2	27.2	32.6	13.1	
590,571	459,679	177,920	55.9	6.3	430,495	17.5	21.9	9.5	9.5	6.6	21.6	27.9	27.9	13.6	
505,979	502,233	191,677	56.2	8.1	461,615	23.6	22.0	7.4	9.0	5.2	16.4	29.6	28.9	13.8	
196,275	188,262	73,719	58.7	3.7	181,351	17.5	25.9	9.0	7.2	8.2	14.3	20.8	27.3	14.6	
150,609	145,182	56,043	60.8	7.2	134,715	27.2	22.1	8.4	7.9	5.0	13.3	25.7	27.7	14.7	

* from County and City Data Book, 1972, U.S. Bureau of Census

^{1/} Includes industries not shown separately.^{2/} Business, repair, and personal services.^{3/} Total white collar workers is sum of items "Professional, managerial" and "Sales and clerical."^{4/} Professional, technical, and kindred workers, and managers and administrators, except farm.^{5/} Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.

TABLE L-1 (continued)-- LABOR FORCE AND MARKET CHARACTERISTICS OF GENERAL POPULATION*

Labor Force (1970) (16 years old and over)		Manufactures, 1967									
Workers during census week 6/		Establishments			All employees		Production workers			New capital expenditures	
Used public transport to work	Worked outside county of residence	Total	With 20-99 employees	With 100 or more employees	Annual average	Payroll	Annual average	Man-hours	Wages		
Percent	Percent		Per-cent	Per-cent	1,000	Mil. dol.	1,000	Mil-lions	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	
Baltimore City, MD	27.0	22.7	1,396	29.4	15.3	106.7	717.2	77.7	153.2	465.5	79.3
Brooklyn (Kings), NY	64.5	46.5	6,384	32.8	6.2	220.3	1,371.9	166.2	315.2	805.5	65.7
Buffalo (Erie), NY	11.7	4.4	1,416	27.4	13.3	134.1	1,009.1	100.2	202.1	697.9	151.4
Burlington (Chittenden), VT	4.2	3.6	101	28.7	9.9	9.1	68.2	4.7	10.0	24.7	11.1
Columbus (Franklin), OH	8.7	2.6	870	22.6	14.3	76.2	572.2	51.2	102.9	335.8	97.3
Flint (Genesee), MI	1.6	4.1	286	23.1	7.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Houston (Harris), TX	6.0	1.9	2,384	23.5	11.3	123.2	942.0	78.2	164.2	513.6	384.9
Los Angeles, CA	5.6	2.9	17,246	25.4	7.6	855.4	6,692.5	579.3	1,163.4	3,780.9	702.1
Miami (Dade), FL	9.1	3.5	2,094	25.4	6.3	58.3	302.9	44.3	87.4	192.2	33.4
Nassau County, NY	19.9	40.5	2,271	22.6	7.0	116.0	937.7	70.3	142.0	458.7	84.3
Omaha (Douglas), NE	8.4	7.8	531	26.6	11.7	34.0	234.6	24.9	50.1	156.1	28.7
Sacramento, CA	2.7	6.3	415	18.1	5.8	21.9	196.2	12.3	24.7	87.9	21.7
San Diego, CA	4.3	1.5	1,032	17.7	6.9	63.5	521.1	41.1	82.2	293.7	47.3
Seattle (King), WA	8.3	6.4	1,614	23.0	7.4	146.1	1,259.1	79.1	155.3	557.7	156.7
Tampa (Hillsborough), FL	2.7	7.1	626	25.4	10.9	28.3	156.0	21.4	43.8	103.2	26.3
Wichita (Sedgwick), KS	2.6	2.3	481	24.3	9.6	56.1	403.5	39.9	82.7	268.8	33.6

Baltimore City, MD
 Brooklyn (*Kings*), NY
 Buffalo (*Erie*), NY
 Burlington (*Chittenden*), VT
 Columbus (*Franklin*), OH
 Flint (*Genesee*), MI
 Houston (*Harris*), TX
 Los Angeles, CA
 Miami (*Dade*), FL
 Nassau County, NY
 Omaha (*Douglas*), NE
 Sacramento, CA
 San Diego, CA
 Seattle (*King*), WA
 Tampa (*Hillsborough*)
 Wichita (*Sedgwick*), KS

Retail trade, 1967														
Establishments		Propri- etors	Sales			Sales for all establishments, by kind of business								
Total	With pay- roll		All establishments Total <u>7/</u>	Change, 1963- 1967	Estab- lish- ments with payroll	Food Stores	Auto- mobile dealers	General mer- chan- dise stores	Eating and drink- ing places	Gas- line ser- vice sta- tions	Furni- ture, home furnish- ings and equipment stores	Build- ing mate- rials, hard- ware farm equip- ment dealers	Apparel and acces- sory stores	Drug stores and propri- etary stores
	per- cent		\$1,000	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent	per- cent
7,963	69.3	7,113	1,539,006	16.9	95.7	19.5	18.4	17.7	9.8	4.8	4.5	1.7	6.8	4.3
22,250	63.2	19,434	2,909,813	9.7	92.2	31.5	8.4	12.7	8.8	4.1	6.6	2.3	10.0	2.9
9,249	66.2	8,217	1,717,947	22.5	94.9	23.9	17.0	17.4	9.2	6.1	5.0	3.8	5.9	3.7
728	74.3	585	159,289	43.4	97.0	24.1	16.2	16.1	6.6	5.9	3.5	7.1	4.6	1.9
5,496	74.2	4,457	1,406,170	30.8	97.3	20.1	19.3	21.5	8.2	7.4	4.7	3.9	3.8	3.3
2,841	77.6	2,555	728,269	27.6	97.8	23.9	20.8	16.2	6.1	7.5	5.7	4.9	4.4	4.2
13,893	64.5	12,444	2,729,525	39.2	95.7	22.0	20.7	18.5	7.1	7.1	4.7	3.4	5.4	3.1
57,286	66.4	54,423	12,802,850	19.8	96.4	22.1	18.6	15.4	9.4	7.0	4.9	2.5	5.5	4.1
10,324	71.6	7,634	2,174,663	34.4	95.4	21.9	18.1	15.2	10.1	5.9	5.2	2.4	6.9	4.2
12,199	72.3	9,080	2,981,336	26.7	96.2	22.6	14.5	18.9	7.8	6.2	4.9	3.2	6.5	2.2
2,929	72.3	2,448	673,719	21.1	97.2	21.7	17.9	17.1	9.3	7.7	5.8	3.5	5.0	3.9
4,681	72.4	4,655	1,070,555	21.9	97.1	22.5	18.5	16.2	8.6	7.7	6.1	3.5	5.0	5.2
9,205	72.0	8,843	1,880,501	33.5	96.7	22.0	19.4	16.1	8.8	7.5	5.3	3.2	5.4	3.7
8,539	72.1	7,721	2,178,432	42.9	97.3	21.2	18.3	16.5	9.1	6.8	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0
4,205	64.4	3,610	739,921	37.7	95.3	21.7	22.1	14.0	8.3	7.5	4.4	4.0	4.9	3.7
3,314	68.0	3,030	590,514	24.9	96.1	21.3	22.6	15.5	7.1	7.8	4.1	4.6	6.0	3.3

* from County and City Data Book, 1972, U.S. Bureau of Census

6/ Includes members of Armed Forces

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure.

7/ Total includes kinds of business groups not shown separately.

TABLE L-1 (continued)--LABOR FORCE AND MARKET CHARACTERISTICS OF GENERAL POPULATION*

Retail Trade, 1967		Wholesale trade, 1967					Rural nonfarm popu- lation, 1970	Farm Population, 1970			
Establishments with payroll		Estab- lish- ments	Sales		Paid employ- ees, week incl. Mar. 12	Payroll, entire year		Total	Change 1960- 1979	Median family income in 1969	Persons below low income level in 1969
Payroll, entire year	Paid employees, week incl. Mar. 12		Total	Mer- chant whole- salers							
\$1,000			\$1,000	per- cent		\$1,000			per- cent	dollars	per- cent
207,620	56,392	1,700	2,823,661	46.6	25,484	171,274	--	--	--	--	--
353,676	82,229	3,302	2,839,560	78.1	33,155	223,041	--	--	--	--	--
211,904	57,246	1,791	3,053,594	40.2	22,282	152,903	128,726	6,226	-43.7	10,028	7.4
18,521	4,772	143	131,780	57.1	1,628	9,885	36,257	2,405	-45.1	9,597	12.3
178,002	43,242	1,126	2,044,568	52.5	17,779	123,511	34,987	3,387	-37.2	10,760	4.3
84,033	21,631	365	536,137	44.2	9,235	59,830	95,468	5,372	-38.6	12,161	5.9
320,823	83,428	3,196	6,463,975	49.6	45,912	319,821	74,524	3,544	-45.1	10,239	10.1
1,660,165	367,638	12,298	21,521,789	46.8	166,843	1,270,642	92,459	1,684	-61.7	11,422	8.8
268,611	72,204	2,553	2,723,828	63.2	30,390	186,764	19,732	1,072	-42.9	11,842	7.9
353,261	83,220	2,685	3,313,622	52.6	27,807	205,953	3,803	62	5.1	(B)	--
85,975	23,211	910	2,518,976	33.0	12,983	89,411	13,588	2,193	-38.7	10,268	6.4
135,219	31,418	729	932,548	61.0	9,785	70,831	26,342	4,814	-39.5	10,549	9.6
237,209	54,754	1,119	1,062,531	63.4	11,805	82,482	82,933	5,242	-44.4	10,404	11.6
291,689	62,919	2,369	4,090,787	43.7	30,013	228,530	83,523	3,928	-42.0	13,282	9.5
89,703	24,082	1,006	1,418,321	50.9	13,651	81,734	85,897	6,231	-22.6	8,765	11.9
71,631	20,106	754	972,606	54.6	8,500	53,997	26,796	6,656	- 1.8	9,335	7.8

*from County and City Data Book, 1972, U.S. Bureau of Census

(Minus (-) denotes decrease)

-- represents zero.

(B) Data not shown where number of families is less than 100.

TABLE L-2 (continued)--LABOR FORCE AND MARKET CHARACTERISTICS OF BLACK POPULATION ^{1/}

Employment Status and Occupation									
Female employed, 16 years old and over	Profes- sional, technical, and kin- dred workers	Managers and adminis- trators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Opera- tives, including trans- port	Other blue- collar workers	Farm workers	Service workers, except private house- hold	Private house- hold workers
68,826	8,358	1,072	2,209	16,845	10,603	2,026	183	19,216	8,314
97,921	11,070	1,410	2,932	39,112	14,527	2,123	212	18,606	7,929
13,324	1,582	217	455	2,513	2,728	386	103	4,398	942
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
17,992	2,002	448	386	5,468	2,288	517	60	5,002	1,821
7,439	706	77	304	1,577	1,806	282	20	2,241	426
57,576	6,892	991	1,879	9,228	5,006	1,669	175	19,749	11,987
117,012	16,086	2,442	3,896	37,995	17,444	2,860	184	24,668	11,437
33,996	2,945	347	853	5,736	3,467	837	898	9,886	9,027
13,534	1,268	268	369	3,399	1,606	150	48	2,557	3,869
5,484	625	51	148	1,242	1,009	252	45	1,541	571
4,590	684	66	140	1,637	240	122	26	1,151	524
7,195	934	107	376	2,052	732	154	43	2,011	786
6,338	891	139	188	1,749	754	239	20	1,854	504
10,074	938	127	200	1,460	1,738	323	304	2,713	2,271
3,348	512	59	103	522	302	138	--	1,193	519

(*) data not available.

^{1/} from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census.

-- signifies zero.

TABLE L-2--LABOR FORCE AND MARKET CHARACTERISTICS OF BLACK POPULATION 1/

Employment Status and Occupation											
Male, 16 years old and over	Labor force	Civilian Labor Force		Not in Labor Force	Female, 16 years old and over	Labor force	Civilian Labor Force		Not in labor force	Married women in labor force husband present	With own children under 6 years
		Employed	Un- employed				Employed	Un- employed			
119,476	87,187	81,545	4,993	32,289	143,676	73,775	68,826	4,916	69,901	32,632	9,469
171,614	124,460	116,605	6,924	47,154	234,158	103,621	97,921	5,632	130,537	40,881	11,798
27,570	18,959	17,197	1,742	8,611	32,926	14,863	13,324	1,534	18,063	6,936	1,950
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
30,432	21,731	19,874	1,213	8,701	35,300	19,042	17,992	1,039	16,258	8,827	2,574
16,610	13,266	12,392	867	3,344	17,985	8,619	7,439	1,180	9,366	4,793	1,841
100,354	76,955	73,796	2,934	23,399	115,222	61,371	57,576	3,777	53,851	31,480	10,947
220,164	160,965	142,081	16,209	59,199	258,459	129,320	117,012	12,267	129,139	60,569	19,020
52,198	39,628	37,243	1,625	12,570	61,597	35,703	33,996	1,702	25,894	16,379	5,628
16,814	12,844	12,329	439	3,970	24,344	13,990	13,534	444	10,354	5,690	1,639
9,149	6,495	5,771	468	2,654	10,966	5,943	5,484	459	5,023	2,762	896
10,643	7,218	5,259	792	3,425	10,509	5,188	4,590	585	5,321	2,819	974
21,678	17,931	8,558	921	3,747	17,218	8,052	7,195	712	9,166	4,243	1,225
12,759	9,516	8,184	1,166	3,243	12,740	7,076	6,338	732	5,664	3,489	978
18,696	13,336	12,126	523	5,360	21,863	10,883	10,074	805	10,980	5,132	1,699
6,940	5,245	4,261	450	1,695	8,345	3,832	3,348	484	4,513	1,961	560

Baltimore City, MD
 Brooklyn (*Kings*), NY
 Buffalo (*Erie*), NY
 Burlington (*Chittenden*), VT
 Columbus (*Franklin*), OH
 Flint (*Genesee*), MI
 Houston (*Harris*), TX
 Los Angeles, CA
 Miami (*Dade*), FL
 Nassau County, NY
 Omaha (*Douglas*), NE
 Sacramento, CA
 San Diego, CA
 Seattle (*King*), WA
 Tampa (*Hillsborough*), FL
 Wichita (*Sedgwick*), KS

Employment Status and Occupation											
Total employed, 16 years old or over	Profes- sional, Technical and kin- dred workers	Managers and adminis- trators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Opera- tives, except trans- port	Trans- port equip- ment opera- tives	Laborers, except farm	Farm workers	Service workers, except private house- hold	Private house- hold workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers
150,371	13,415	3,346	3,829	24,273	26,232	9,429	14,572	556	32,227	8,519	13,973
214,526	19,784	5,533	7,670	59,171	31,471	12,824	10,662	422	37,814	8,130	21,045
30,521	2,422	595	730	3,463	8,181	1,319	2,756	170	6,654	958	3,273
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
37,866	3,553	1,336	825	7,412	6,129	1,475	2,910	165	8,918	1,909	3,234
19,831	1,152	265	449	2,051	7,952	842	1,132	62	3,543	434	1,949
131,372	10,519	2,960	3,258	14,981	16,152	11,791	15,713	692	30,068	12,355	12,883
259,093	29,108	8,681	9,053	54,685	42,318	11,558	16,025	568	50,164	11,911	25,022
71,239	4,719	1,497	1,608	7,812	6,690	5,474	10,346	1,876	16,093	9,319	5,805
25,863	2,462	1,080	700	4,753	2,968	1,430	1,602	120	4,806	3,989	1,953
11,255	1,032	261	240	1,617	2,330	391	1,049	141	2,872	580	742
9,849	1,275	290	290	2,325	646	439	741	135	2,155	524	1,029
15,753	1,627	447	618	2,887	1,910	543	1,139	181	3,841	809	1,751
14,522	1,769	537	411	2,530	2,084	416	1,041	73	3,458	523	1,680
22,200	1,381	384	389	1,952	3,465	1,674	3,363	965	4,298	2,317	2,012
7,609	813	191	238	804	1,245	217	529	24	2,151	546	851

(*) Data not available

1/ from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census.

TABLE L-3--LABOR FORCE AND MARKET CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE ^{1/}

Baltimore City, MD
 Brooklyn (Kings), NY ^{2/}
 Buffalo (Erie), NY ^{2/}
 Burlington (Chittenden), VT
 Columbus (Franklin), OH
 Flint (Genesee), MI
 Houston (Harris), TX ^{3/}
 Los Angeles, CA ^{3/}
 Miami (Dade), FL
 Nassau County, NY ^{2/}
 Omaha (Douglas), NE
 Sacramento, CA ^{3/}
 San Diego, CA ^{2/}
 Seattle (King), WA
 Tampa (Hillsborough), FL
 Wichita (Sedgwick), KS

Employment Status and Occupation											
Male, 16 years old and over	Labor Force	Civilian Labor Force		Not in Labor Force	Female, 16 years old and over	Labor Force	Civilian Labor Force		Not in Labor Force	Married women in labor force, husband present	With own children under 6 years
		Employed	Un- employed				Employed	Un- employed			
2,720	2,178	1,193	119	542	2,666	1,211	1,180	31	1,455	672	217
67,606	48,515	45,002	3,296	19,091	82,636	21,548	19,813	1,728	61,088	10,624	3,225
1,280	966	862	104	314	1,231	414	356	58	817	199	116
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1,713	1,319	1,183	49	394	1,681	851	851	--	830	149	162
1,592	1,371	1,296	69	221	1,557	437	415	22	1,120	310	109
52,856	45,083	43,762	1,085	7,773	53,597	21,241	20,342	899	32,356	12,192	4,685
378,340	306,662	284,296	20,067	71,678	409,770	174,887	160,985	13,866	234,883	91,407	29,898
97,368	79,925	76,901	2,589	17,443	115,658	56,921	53,309	3,612	58,737	33,927	6,941
1,985	1,693	1,657	28	292	2,443	1,084	1,016	68	1,359	602	138
1,912	1,444	1,276	46	468	2,010	897	867	30	1,113	547	267
17,735	13,184	11,335	1,167	4,551	17,617	6,634	5,768	862	10,983	3,952	1,117
54,024	44,514	32,235	2,532	9,510	51,350	18,841	17,173	1,550	32,509	10,359	3,062
6,709	5,691	5,078	490	1,018	6,377	2,936	2,601	335	3,441	1,902	556
17,601	14,217	13,575	305	3,384	19,813	8,901	8,486	415	10,912	5,973	1,426
2,280	2,045	1,710	166	235	2,251	1,073	966	107	1,178	677	269

TABLE L-3 (continued)--LABOR FORCE AND MARKET CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE^{1/}

Employment Status and Occupation									
Female employed, 16 years old and over	Profes- sional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers and adminis- trators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Opera- tives, including transport	Other blue- collar workers	Farm workers	Service workers, except private house- hold	Private house- hold workers
1,180	218	20	62	353	172	36	--	262	57
19,813	780	260	785	6,376	9,081	651	31	1,757	92
356	62	--	6	114	125	16	--	33	--
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
351	215	23	48	304	94	7	--	125	35
415	41	15	19	139	105	5	--	91	--
20,342	1,967	492	1,545	7,402	3,023	998	28	4,416	471
160,985	12,679	4,031	8,057	51,537	50,811	6,129	621	21,837	5,283
53,309	3,454	958	3,037	14,775	20,312	2,244	298	7,165	1,066
1,016	105	27	46	397	243	7	--	169	22
867	106	14	53	249	162	42	--	222	14
5,768	703	104	374	2,394	609	180	75	1,158	171
17,173	1,994	454	1,355	4,766	2,834	488	297	3,947	1,038
2,601	457	83	191	915	264	61	--	554	76
8,486	950	268	618	2,832	2,078	317	36	1,269	118
966	116	16	42	252	136	31	5	334	34

(*) Data not available.

^{1/} from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census. In some cases data refers to a population which is different from the stated "Spanish Language" population. These exceptions are noted in subsequent footnotes.^{2/} Data refers to those of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage.^{3/} Data refers to those of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname.

-- signifies zero.

Baltimore City, MD
 Brooklyn (Kings), NY 2/
 Buffalo (Erie), NY 2/
 Burlington (Chittenden), VT
 Columbus (Franklin), OH
 Flint (Genesee), MI
 Houston (Harris), TX 3/
 Los Angeles, CA 3/
 Miami (Dade), FL
 Nassau County, NY 2/
 Omaha (Douglas), NE
 Sacramento, CA 3/
 San Diego, CA 2/
 Seattle (King), WA
 Tampa (Hillsborough), FL
 Wichita (Sedgwick), KS

Employment Status and Occupation											
Total employed, 16 years old or over	Profes- sional, Technical and kin- dred workers	Managers and adminis- trators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Opera- tives, except trans- port	Trans- port equip- ment opera- tives	Laborers, except farm	Farm workers	Service workers, except private house- hold	Private house- hold workers	Crafts- men, fore- men, and kindred workers
3,173	574	217	195	517	485	57	132	--	510	57	429
64,815	2,006	1,850	2,956	12,300	22,474	3,530	2,984	121	8,893	119	7,582
1,218	118	19	21	131	421	20	168	14	162	--	144
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2,034	534	160	144	389	241	40	63	13	240	35	175
1,711	190	83	29	145	658	65	101	--	196	--	244
64,104	6,360	3,333	4,218	10,641	11,238	2,670	5,153	257	8,395	506	11,333
445,281	38,141	20,430	20,745	75,451	119,266	18,176	28,254	2,698	49,531	5,567	67,022
130,210	11,011	7,481	9,013	21,976	31,695	4,567	5,723	1,105	17,582	1,114	18,943
2,673	282	199	135	494	502	74	100	6	534	22	325
2,143	258	117	141	382	447	103	163	6	343	14	169
17,103	1,913	1,037	984	3,333	1,931	756	1,311	600	2,520	187	2,531
49,408	5,302	2,824	3,128	6,953	6,999	1,533	4,241	1,755	7,900	1,082	7,691
7,679	1,399	688	613	1,385	807	309	408	19	10,054	84	913
22,061	2,260	1,666	1,898	4,194	3,779	785	803	284	2,906	118	3,368
2,676	347	137	134	372	473	70	118	24	559	34	408

(*) Data not available.

1/ from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census. In some cases data refers to a population which is different from the stated "Spanish Language" population. These exceptions are noted in subsequent footnotes.

2/ Data refers to those of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage.

3/ Data refers to those of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname.

-- signifies zero.

Income, Poverty Level and Public Assistance

The Income and Poverty Level tables, I-1, I-2, and I-3, and the Social Security and Public Assistance table, S-1, continue the socio-economic portrait. Most economic crimes are committed against specific income groups and, consequently, have a direct relationship to income statistics. The Social Security and Public Assistance table is included not only because it contributes to the jurisdictional profile, but because of the growing number of economic crimes related to welfare and public funds abuse.

TABLE I-1--INCOME AND POVERTY LEVEL OF GENERAL POPULATION *

Families, 1970		Income in 1969									
Total	With female head	Families with income--						Median family income			
		Less than \$3,000 ^{1/}	\$3,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999 ^{2/}	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 or more	All families		White	Black
								Total	Rank		
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	dollars		dollars	dollars
215,833	21.6	12.5	10.8	13.2	25.0	13.2	3.5	8,814	702	9,890	7,287
685,528	18.5	12.4	11.5	13.5	24.0	15.1	3.7	8,852	687	9,607	6,769
277,828	11.8	7.2	7.4	9.5	31.9	17.5	4.1	10,462	206	10,722	6,987
22,241	9.7	6.0	7.2	10.9	30.6	19.7	5.0	10,757	163	10,751	(B)
203,794	11.6	7.3	7.6	10.0	30.4	18.7	5.0	10,579	186	10,920	7,648
109,418	9.8	6.4	6.0	8.2	32.0	22.8	4.2	11,254	104	11,584	8,955
439,344	10.5	8.0	8.4	11.0	28.7	18.1	5.5	10,346	227	11,276	6,370
1,769,331	13.4	7.7	8.2	9.8	27.7	21.3	7.1	10,968	137	11,352	7,571
329,695	12.4	10.8	11.3	13.0	23.9	15.1	6.3	9,237	528	9,818	5,980
359,638	7.6	3.6	3.3	4.9	28.4	31.7	16.2	14,625	6	14,821	9,369
94,795	10.9	6.8	8.0	10.5	30.3	17.4	5.3	10,418	216	10,771	6,351
161,765	11.5	7.4	8.7	10.6	28.8	20.2	4.6	10,561	191	10,739	7,102
326,707	11.5	8.5	9.6	11.6	27.7	18.2	4.9	10,129	267	10,304	7,366
291,804	9.8	5.4	6.0	7.5	32.1	24.6	6.8	11,882	64	12,011	8,657
128,101	12.4	12.5	12.8	15.5	22.8	10.8	3.2	8,161	1,099	8,625	5,035
90,415	10.1	7.7	8.6	12.9	28.1	14.6	3.9	9,555	415	9,791	6,126

Income in 1969					
Families below--		Persons below low income level 3/			Per capita money income
Low income level	125 per-cent of low income level	Number	Related children under 18 years	65 years and over	
per-cent	per-cent		percent	percent	dollars
14.0	18.9	163,700	44.8	13.8	2,876
13.9	19.3	448,555	44.7	15.7	3,043
7.0	10.1	101,804	34.5	23.6	3,223
6.2	9.7	8,769	31.9	16.0	3,073
7.6	10.7	85,669	37.2	16.3	3,333
6.7	9.1	37,173	44.4	15.8	3,303
9.3	13.2	210,122	43.9	11.6	3,391
8.2	11.4	750,395	38.9	14.8	3,864
10.9	15.4	177,885	33.4	22.7	3,429
3.5	4.8	61,811	33.5	23.4	4,644
6.7	10.2	37,635	36.8	20.3	3,309
8.2	11.5	66,473	42.4	11.7	3,391
8.6	12.3	136,310	39.7	12.6	3,381
5.0	7.2	85,704	30.4	21.9	3,963
12.8	18.3	77,046	37.8	20.3	2,789
7.9	11.7	35,983	40.5	17.7	3,196

* from County and City Data Book, 1972, U.S. Bureau of Census.

1/ Includes families with no income or loss.

2/ Figures for income class "\$7,000-\$9,999," may be derived by subtracting from 100 the sum of the percents shown for the other items in this section.

3/ Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

(B) Data not shown where population is less than 400.

TABLE I-2--INCOME AND POVERTY LEVEL OF BLACK POPULATION ^{1/}

	Family Income in 1969													
	All Families	Less than \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$6,999	\$7,000 to \$7,999	\$8,000 to \$8,999	\$9,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 or more	Median Income	
													Families	Families and un-related individuals
													dollars	dollars
Baltimore City, MD	89,920	5,518	5,289	6,002	6,105	6,361	6,855	6,828	6,927	6,095	5,643	28,297	7,289	5,590
Brooklyn (Kings), NY	155,225	11,514	6,011	10,288	11,991	12,593	14,428	13,977	12,262	10,659	9,092	42,410	6,772	5,766
Buffalo (Erie), NY	21,656	998	1,059	1,991	1,995	1,561	1,486	1,723	1,596	1,502	1,255	6,490	7,009	5,375
Burlington (Chittenden), VT	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Columbus (Franklin) , OH	23,091	1,178	1,319	1,534	1,548	1,565	1,595	1,771	1,588	1,633	1,428	7,932	7,652	5,677
Flint (Genesee), MI	13,187	710	467	660	608	573	649	770	1,011	1,199	1,115	5,425	8,955	8,024
Houston (Harris), TX	78,594	4,799	5,067	5,963	6,859	6,745	7,233	7,094	6,928	6,136	5,183	16,587	6,371	5,081
Los Angeles, CA	175,208	8,322	8,334	11,935	12,640	12,251	12,824	13,486	13,625	12,140	10,838	58,813	7,573	5,981
Miami (Dade), FL	39,677	2,451	2,484	3,114	4,001	3,979	3,875	3,568	3,240	2,755	2,305	7,905	5,983	4,599
Nassau County, NY	13,357	856	340	526	633	685	692	914	831	875	884	6,121	9,369	5,998
Omaha (Douglas), NE	7,565	416	488	656	656	616	724	643	597	579	432	1,758	6,352	5,019
Sacramento, CA	7,645	363	353	580	578	605	718	577	465	608	414	2,384	7,104	5,545
San Diego, CA	12,203	706	568	735	825	825	1,061	1,002	1,036	948	729	3,768	7,366	4,176
Seattle (King), WA	9,619	383	378	583	584	593	540	648	707	598	554	4,051	8,658	6,428
Tampa (Hillsborough), FL	14,594	863	1,500	1,801	1,569	1,515	1,397	1,334	1,193	972	591	1,859	5,035	3,719
Wichita (Sedgwick), KS	5,807	439	259	523	545	451	627	468	451	404	363	1,277	6,127	5,028

Baltimore City, MD
 Brooklyn (*Kings*), NY
 Buffalo (*Erie*), NY
 Burlington (*Chittenden*), VT
 Columbus (*Franklin*), OH
 Flint (*Genesee*), MI
 Houston (*Harris*), TX
 Los Angeles, CA
 Miami (*Dade*), FL
 Nassau County, NY
 Omaha (*Douglas*), NE
 Sacramento, CA
 San Diego, CA
 Seattle (*King*), WA
 Tampa (*Hillsborough*), FL
 Wichita (*Sedgwick*), KS

Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level 2/							Income Below Poverty Level 2/					
Percent of families with incomes:							Families	Percent of all families	Mean family income	Mean income deficit	Percent receiving public assistance income	Mean size of family
Less than .50 of poverty level	.50 to .74	.75 to .99	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 to 1.49	1.50 to 1.99	2.00 or more						
									dollars	dollars		
9.6	7.7	6.0	7.1	7.2	12.9	49.6	20,857	23.2	2,028	1,976	44.6	4.54
10.1	5.1	7.9	8.1	7.2	13.8	47.7	35,950	23.2	2,010	1,904	50.6	4.39
7.1	7.0	9.7	7.9	6.9	13.7	47.6	5,149	23.8	2,270	1,537	59.2	4.29
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
8.4	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.4	13.3	52.9	4,836	20.9	2,057	1,808	42.1	4.33
8.6	4.2	4.7	4.4	5.9	12.9	59.3	2,306	17.5	1,959	2,042	46.9	4.62
11.1	6.7	7.8	8.9	8.7	15.8	40.9	20,123	25.6	2,143	1,841	18.9	4.52
7.6	6.9	5.9	6.1	6.4	13.0	54.1	35,730	20.4	2,108	1,729	49.5	4.30
11.3	7.8	8.5	9.9	9.2	16.3	37.0	10,959	27.6	2,280	1,865	27.0	4.80
7.6	4.3	4.1	4.7	5.7	11.3	62.2	2,147	16.1	1,789	2,082	31.9	4.33
8.9	8.9	8.2	9.4	8.1	13.8	42.6	1,969	26.0	2,216	1,756	38.3	4.57
7.7	7.7	8.1	6.6	8.2	14.3	47.5	1,796	23.5	2,330	1,665	50.3	4.58
8.9	5.4	6.1	7.4	7.6	13.5	51.1	2,482	20.3	2,047	1,886	36.4	4.37
6.2	4.6	5.5	5.0	4.7	11.8	62.2	1,563	16.2	2,031	1,710	52.8	4.10
13.3	11.1	10.8	10.4	9.2	14.7	30.5	5,139	35.2	2,222	1,678	34.8	4.42
10.2	7.7	9.2	8.5	9.3	16.5	38.6	1,569	27.0	2,133	2,069	50.7	4.95

(*) data not available.

1/ from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census.

2/ Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

TABLE I-2 (continued)--INCOME AND POVERTY LEVEL OF BLACK POPULATION ^{1/}

Income Below Poverty Level 2/									
With re- lated child- ren under 18 years	Mean num- ber of re- lated children under 18 years	With re- lated child- ren under 6 years	Mean num- ber of re- lated child- ren under 6 years	Families with female head	With re- lated children under 18 years	Mean num- ber of re- lated children under 18 years	With re- lated children under 6 years	Per- cent in labor force	Mean number of related children under 6 years
17,558	3.34	10,226	1.68	13,476	12,430	3.29	7,193	28.5	1.65
31,735	3.15	20,340	1.76	23,213	22,067	3.16	14,240	11.9	1.74
4,518	3.16	2,888	1.73	3,657	3,471	3.05	2,238	19.0	1.66
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
3,939	3.22	2,380	1.82	2,970	2,711	3.13	1,610	30.7	1.81
2,063	3.39	1,359	1.80	1,524	1,470	3.34	1,010	33.1	1.80
16,404	3.23	9,761	1.76	9,581	8,717	3.15	4,853	59.5	1.72
30,408	3.15	19,443	1.69	22,588	21,298	3.12	13,271	29.0	1.68
9,298	3.46	5,312	1.75	5,750	5,357	3.32	2,879	60.5	1.70
1,831	3.11	1,246	1.88	1,294	1,208	3.07	848	18.0	1.82
1,664	3.53	1,145	1.86	1,255	1,199	3.45	812	41.3	1.78
1,511	3.37	974	1.87	989	958	3.21	632	28.5	1.74
2,225	3.09	1,407	1.71	1,493	1,445	3.15	860	36.6	1.61
1,336	3.05	848	1.69	1,081	1,010	3.08	642	29.8	1.60
4,020	3.33	2,305	1.79	2,760	2,436	3.14	1,362	53.1	1.68
1,379	3.84	1,022	1.89	1,066	1,036	3.87	772	31.0	1.93

Income Below Poverty Level 2/									
Family heads	Percent 65 years and over	Civilian male heads under 65 years	Civ. male heads under 65 in labor force	Unrelated individuals	Percent of all, unrelated individuals	Mean income	Mean income deficit	Percent receiving public assistance income	Percent 65 years and over
			percent			dollars	dollars		
20,857	10.8	5,888	66.6	16,936	43.0	818	1,031	31.7	31.3
35,950	5.4	11,405	60.1	18,124	30.7	688	1,164	27.1	26.6
5,149	8.4	1,207	63.1	4,369	41.6	926	927	35.9	29.7
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
4,836	12.5	1,464	69.3	4,759	44.6	756	1,087	22.5	36.8
2,306	8.8	612	77.1	1,286	33.1	672	1,175	12.9	33.6
20,123	12.8	8,731	79.4	12,759	46.9	772	1,070	17.2	33.9
35,730	7.2	11,204	63.6	25,947	30.9	804	1,054	24.6	24.8
10,959	9.6	4,460	78.3	7,310	43.1	736	1,107	18.5	28.1
2,147	7.7	725	67.9	2,651	32.8	753	1,097	16.1	18.2
1,969	10.4	549	66.5	1,516	49.0	893	941	16.8	44.8
1,796	8.2	630	59.0	1,182	38.1	867	1,014	31.5	19.1
2,482	3.5	755	62.8	1,831	37.6	791	1,080	19.6	21.4
1,563	8.2	387	64.3	1,781	35.1	805	1,044	27.5	32.6
5,139	18.2	1,695	71.5	3,578	54.3	842	991	29.8	39.6
1,569	8.3	376	62.0	931	46.5	852	989	22.7	39.0

(*) data not available.

1/ from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census.

2/ Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

TABLE I-2 (continued)--INCOME AND POVERTY LEVEL OF BLACK POPULATION ^{1/}

	Income Below Poverty Level ^{2/}							Households**
	Persons	Percent of all persons	Percent receiving Social Security income	Percent 65 years and over	Percent 65 years and over receiving Social Security income	Related children under 18 years	Percent living with both parents	
Baltimore City, MD	111,588	27.1	9.3	8.1	67.4	58,929	24.0	S
Brooklyn (<i>Kings</i>), NY	176,022	27.1	5.0	4.6	57.5	96,434	25.2	E
Buffalo (<i>Erie</i>), NY	26,443	27.2	9.9	7.5	78.3	14,231	20.6	E
Burlington (<i>Chittenden</i>), VT	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Columbus (<i>Franklin</i>), OH	25,695	25.4	11.4	10.7	69.2	12,732	27.0	N
Flint (<i>Genesee</i>), MI	11,932	20.0	6.8	6.5	68.7	6,993	26.1	O
Houston (<i>Harris</i>), TX	103,640	29.9	9.1	8.2	62.9	52,413	40.0	T
Los Angeles, CA	179,683	24.0	7.1	5.9	63.8	95,294	25.6	E
Miami (<i>Dade</i>), FL	59,922	32.2	7.2	6.4	63.6	31,906	37.2	
Nassau County, NY	11,948	18.7	5.7	6.6	57.5	5,679	30.7	B
Omaha (<i>Douglas</i>), NE	10,522	30.7	11.5	10.0	72.9	5,919	23.7	E
Sacramento, CA	9,415	26.7	5.7	4.8	63.8	5,139	33.5	L
San Diego, CA	12,688	23.4	5.6	4.2	66.7	7,150	28.4	O
Seattle (<i>King</i>), WA	8,188	20.7	9.0	9.2	63.6	4,232	17.5	W
Tampa (<i>Hillsborough</i>), FL	26,312	40.2	11.7	10.9	63.5	13,151	35.6	
Wichita (<i>Sedgwick</i>), KS	8,701	32.2	7.4	7.0	63.3	5,377	20.4	

(*) data not available.

^{1/} from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census.^{2/} Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

** for Income Below Poverty Level statistics as related to Households, see Table H-2.

TABLE I-3--INCOME AND POVERTY LEVEL OF PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE 1/

	Family Income in 1969													
	All families	Less than \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$6,999	\$7,000 to \$7,999	\$8,000 to \$8,999	\$9,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 or more	Median Income	
													Families	Families and un-related individuals
													dollars	dollars
Baltimore City, MD	1,753	114	24	93	28	56	153	99	186	134	94	772	8,922	7,607
Brooklyn (Kings), NY 2/	65,278	6,085	3,453	5,862	7,834	7,617	7,112	6,294	4,670	3,885	2,906	9,560	5,251	4,923
Buffalo (Erie), NY 2/	1,087	96	65	67	120	72	79	97	84	111	88	208	6,459	5,559
Burlington (Chittenden), VT	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Columbus (Franklin), OH	1,132	22	34	28	30	18	70	100	68	73	85	604	10,613	7,463
Flint (Genesee), MI	1,245	37	33	49	45	20	59	48	74	115	86	679	10,598	9,995
Houston (Harris), TX 3/	39,890	1,281	1,233	1,470	2,029	2,442	3,285	3,260	3,709	3,315	2,868	14,998	8,373	7,564
Los Angeles, CA 3/	293,124	9,081	8,574	12,197	14,940	16,761	18,849	21,575	23,337	22,656	22,455	122,699	8,938	7,702
Miami (Dade), FL	74,833	3,072	2,811	2,903	4,337	5,174	5,852	6,353	6,360	6,067	5,341	26,563	8,091	7,223
Nassau County, NY 2/	1,643	59	26	27	91	90	78	81	56	144	106	885	10,543	9,250
Omaha (Douglas), NE	1,455	54	23	60	77	55	77	144	125	86	151	603	9,175	8,092
Sacramento, CA 3/	13,150	397	419	616	785	718	872	959	1,119	1,212	1,004	5,049	8,569	7,596
San Diego, CA 3/	37,204	1,379	903	1,381	2,144	2,350	2,734	2,403	3,086	3,272	2,863	14,689	8,679	6,676
Seattle (King), WA	4,856	99	92	143	106	142	172	221	288	342	406	2,845	11,056	9,489
Tampa (Hillsborough), FL	14,359	396	588	730	790	851	971	1,045	1,258	1,207	1,252	5,271	8,456	7,667
Wichita (Sedgwick), KS	1,754	45	56	54	80	105	147	162	210	135	137	623	8,133	7,584

Baltimore City, MD
 Brooklyn (*Kings*), NY 2/
 Buffalo (*Erie*), NY 2/
 Burlington (*Chittenden*), VT
 Columbus (*Franklin*), OH
 Flint (*Genesee*), MI
 Houston (*Harris*), TX 3/
 Los Angeles, CA 3/
 Miami (*Dade*), FL
 Nassau County, NY 2/
 Omaha (*Douglas*), NE
 Sacramento, CA 3/
 San Diego, CA 3/
 Seattle (*King*), WA
 Tampa (*Hillsborough*), FL
 Wichita (*Sedgwick*), KS

Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level ^{4/}							Income Below Poverty Level ^{4/}					
Percent of families with incomes:							Families	Percent of all families	Mean family income	Mean income deficit	Percent receiving public assistance income	Mean size of family
Less than .50 of poverty level	.50 to .74	.75 to .99	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 to 1.49	1.50 to 1.99	2.00 or more						
									dollars	dollars		
7.4	3.7	4.9	4.2	5.2	10.9	63.7	281	16.0	1,964	1,981	21.7	4.31
13.5	7.7	13.3	11.8	9.0	14.5	30.2	22,524	34.5	2,227	1,840	55.3	4.60
13.5	8.6	10.9	9.0	10.5	15.5	31.8	360	33.1	2,130	1,848	55.3	4.49
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
4.1	1.7	1.9	2.3	3.6	10.7	75.7	87	7.7	1,545	1,844	20.7	3.47
4.0	3.9	2.9	2.8	5.9	12.6	68.0	134	10.8	2,057	1,990	39.6	4.57
5.9	3.3	5.6	6.9	8.7	15.2	54.4	5,899	14.8	2,451	1,766	10.0	4.85
4.9	4.0	4.0	5.5	6.3	14.3	61.1	37,637	12.8	2,131	1,739	35.6	4.35
5.9	3.6	4.2	5.4	6.7	14.8	59.3	10,316	13.8	1,861	1,671	29.4	3.76
5.2	--	5.1	5.7	3.5	11.1	69.5	168	10.2	2,229	2,083	41.7	5.14
5.5	1.6	2.3	8.9	5.5	16.6	59.6	137	9.4	1,806	2,175	19.7	4.33
5.1	4.2	5.0	5.9	6.6	14.9	58.2	1,883	14.3	2,253	1,643	45.8	4.37
5.1	3.5	4.6	6.6	7.1	14.7	58.5	4,895	13.2	2,182	1,716	27.0	4.38
2.3	2.6	2.1	3.3	2.9	9.6	77.2	340	7.0	1,925	1,537	22.9	3.80
4.3	3.4	4.4	4.6	5.9	12.1	65.3	1,731	12.1	1,955	1,381	17.9	3.53
3.6	2.4	6.7	7.9	7.0	16.5	55.9	223	12.7	2,454	1,193	27.4	4.01

(*) data not available.

-- signifies zero.

^{1/} from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census. In some cases data refers to a population which is different from the stated "Spanish Language" population. These exceptions are noted in subsequent footnotes.

^{2/} Data refers to those of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage.

^{3/} Data refers to those of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname.

^{4/} Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

TABLE I-3 (continued)--INCOME AND POVERTY LEVEL OF PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE 1/

	Income Below Poverty Level 4/									
	With re- lated child- ren under 18 years	Mean num- ber of re- lated children under 18 years	With re- lated child- ren under 6 years	Mean num- ber of re- lated child- ren under 6 years	Families with female head	With re- lated children under 18 years	Mean number or related children un- der 18 years	With re- lated children under 6 years	Per- cent in labor force	Mean number of related children under 6 years
Baltimore City, MD	231	2.99	99	1.87	97	90	2.52	46	13.0	2.11
Brooklyn (<i>Kings</i>), NY 2/	20,802	3.19	13,202	1.85	12,091	11,730	3.15	7,394	5.3	1.82
Buffalo (<i>Erie</i>), NY 2/	310	3.19	234	2.10	156	139	3.22	101	11.9	2.10
Burlington (<i>Chittenden</i>), VT	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Columbus (<i>Franklin</i>), OH	57	2.25	34	1.41	12	12	...	--	--	--
Flint (<i>Genesee</i>), MI	123	3.14	77	1.87	49	49	2.88	24
Houston (<i>Harris</i>) , TX 3/	5,046	3.36	3,304	1.84	1,580	1,480	3.23	767	45.5	1.59
Los Angeles, CA 3/	31,389	3.05	20,781	1.78	15,889	14,828	2.90	8,932	25.8	1.67
Miami (<i>Dade</i>), FL	6,606	2.35	3,087	1.46	2,468	1,746	1.97	560	60.4	1.40
Nassau County, NY 2/	168	3.52	84	2.04	86	86	3.57	43	--	2.44
Omaha (<i>Douglas</i>), NE	102	3.16	65	1.43	36	36	2.83	20	--	...
Sacramento, CA 3/	1,635	2.99	985	1.65	805	786	2.88	410	23.4	1.55
San Diego, CA 3/	4,162	3.00	2,673	1.54	2,082	1,975	2.93	1,198	31.0	1.46
Seattle (<i>King</i>), WA	228	2.93	193	1.53	78	78	2.65	71	50.7	1.38
Tampa (<i>Hillsborough</i>), FL	1,014	2.47	438	1.61	402	319	2.20	85	37.6	1.53
Wichita (<i>Sedgwick</i>), KS	163	2.90	120	1.82	54	54	2.56	38	44.7	1.39

Baltimore City, MD
 Brooklyn (Kings), NY 2/
 Buffalo (Erie), NY 2/
 Burlington (Chittenden), VT
 Columbus (Franklin), OH
 Flint (Genesee), MI
 Houston (Harris), TX 3/
 Los Angeles, CA 3/
 Miami (Dade), FL
 Nassau County, NY 2/
 Omaha (Douglas), NE
 Sacramento, CA 3/
 San Diego, CA 3/
 Seattle (King), WA
 Tampa (Hillsborough), FL
 Wichita (Sedgwick), KS

Income Below Poverty Level 4/									
Family heads	Percent 65 years and over	Civilian male heads under 65 years	Civ. male heads under 65 in labor force	Unrelated individuals	Percent of all unrelated individuals	Mean income	Mean income deficit	Percent receiving public assistance income	Percent 65 years and over
			percent			dollars	dollars		
281	5.0	157	63.1	246	37.7	656	1,223	5.7	4.5
22,524	2.8	9,960	61.4	3,320	37.8	693	1,171	38.3	21.5
360	--	204	49.5	93	40.1	1,055	799	17.2	21.5
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
87	3.4	72	51.4	135	40.9	717	1,199	--	10.4
134	8.2	74	70.3	31	23.5	--	--
5,899	7.7	3,906	88.4	2,683	36.7	700	1,176	9.4	23.0
37,637	8.0	19,324	76.4	23,388	31.0	712	1,157	13.4	21.2
10,316	20.5	6,123	83.1	5,716	41.8	581	1,270	22.9	27.4
168	--	82	74.4	46	16.9	303	1,612	--	--
137	16.1	79	79.7	73	25.3	942	949	17.8	13.7
1,883	5.7	928	68.9	1,163	37.3	803	1,040	22.2	30.4
4,895	8.2	2,133	75.9	3,054	36.9	757	1,099	10.9	21.4
340	13.8	213	68.5	429	28.6	760	1,105	5.1	17.7
1,731	30.3	868	86.9	1,080	47.7	840	954	19.4	62.6
223	18.4	118	100.0	91	35.0	704	1,195	--	16.5

(*) data not available. -- signifies zero.

1/ from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census. In some cases data refers to a population which is different from the stated "Spanish Language" population. These exceptions are noted in subsequent footnotes.

2/ Data refers to those of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage.

3/ Data refers to those of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname.

4/ Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

... means not applicable, or that the base for the derived figure is too small for it to be shown, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals.

TABLE I-3 (continued)--INCOME AND POVERTY LEVEL OF PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE ^{1/}

Persons	Income Below Poverty Level ^{4/}						Households**
	Percent of all persons	Percent receiving Social Security income	Percent 65 years and over	Percent 65 years and over receiving Social Security income	Related children under 18 years	Percent living with both parents	
Baltimore City, MD	1,458	17.4	3.2	3.4	57.1	873	59.3
Brooklyn (<i>Kings</i>), NY ^{2/}	106,930	39.5	2.2	1.8	42.5	61,771	40.3
Buffalo (<i>Erie</i>), NY ^{2/}	1,709	33.3	2.3	1.2	...	937	43.9
Burlington (<i>Chittenden</i>), VT	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Columbus (<i>Franklin</i>), OH	437	8.6	5.0	5.5	...	167	64.7
Flint (<i>Genesee</i>), MI	643	10.8	5.1	1.7	...	387	64.3
Houston (<i>Harris</i>), TX ^{3/}	31,296	16.9	6.5	4.4	72.9	17,298	66.4
Los Angeles, CA ^{3/}	187,168	14.7	6.2	5.5	62.7	95,588	50.5
Miami (<i>Dade</i>), FL	44,530	14.9	4.4	13.7	18.0	15,740	70.8
Nassau County, NY ^{2/}	909	12.7	1.1	1.1	...	455	42.2
Omaha (<i>Douglas</i>), NE	666	9.6	10.4	8.6	84.2	409	52.3
Sacramento, CA ^{3/}	9,384	16.4	7.5	6.3	65.8	5,145	48.2
San Diego, CA ^{3/}	24,484	14.7	6.1	5.1	63.8	12,544	50.2
Seattle (<i>King</i>), WA	1,721	8.3	9.1	8.8	67.1	776	58.9
Tampa (<i>Hillsborough</i>), FL	7,189	13.7	20.7	23.2	70.0	2,505	65.5
Wichita (<i>Sedgwick</i>), KS	986	12.2	2.9	5.7	39.3	535	66.0

(*) data not available.

^{1/} from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census. In some cases data refers to a population which is different from the stated "Spanish Language" population. These exceptions are noted in subsequent footnotes.^{2/} Data refers to those of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage.^{3/} Data refers to those of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname.^{4/} Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

** for Income Below Poverty Level statistics as related to Households, see Table H-3.

... means not applicable, or that the base for the derived figure is too small for it to be shown, or that the data are withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals.

TABLE S-1--SOCIAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE--GENERAL POPULATION*

Social Security (OASDHI) monthly benefits, Dec. 1971			Public assistance, Feb. 1972					
Recipients	Payments	Average retiree benefits	Recipients of--		Payments for month			
			Old age assistance	Aid to families with dependent children ^{1/}	Total	Old-age assistance	Families with dependent children ^{1/}	Average per family
	\$1,000	Dol.			\$1,000	per-cent	per-cent	Dol.
Baltimore City, MD	124,949	14,528	135	5,203	127,716	8,278	4.1	69.6
Brooklyn (Kings), NY	369,866	45,577	144	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Buffalo (Erie), NY	145,079	18,198	145	3,808	54,372	5,134	7.4	66.0
Burlington (Chittenden), VT	9,940	1,106	127	725	4,410	425	12.7	74.3
Columbus (Franklin), OH	80,722	9,347	133	4,398	49,833	3,147	8.7	68.2
Flint (Genesee), MI	49,079	6,188	150	1,419	32,328	2,727	4.3	81.9
Houston (Harris), TX	147,299	16,422	133	14,316	69,930	3,260	25.4	68.3
Los Angeles, CA	814,829	98,083	136	116,483	640,721	67,807	20.1	61.7
Miami (Dade), FL	192,772	22,931	135	6,951	53,755	2,147	19.7	67.9
Nassau County, NY	150,694	19,475	150	4,253	40,756	5,553	9.6	59.7
Omaha (Douglas), NE	46,794	5,580	137	1,543	24,097	1,359	6.9	77.2
Sacramento, CA	69,371	7,891	130	10,290	61,996	7,057	16.8	60.2
San Diego, CA	160,179	18,685	133	15,751	69,860	7,968	21.3	59.0
Seattle (King), WA	131,800	16,756	143	5,411	47,351	5,073	8.8	66.1
Tampa (Hillsborough), FL	71,983	7,705	123	4,505	25,302	1,061	24.4	59.4
Wichita (Sedgwick), KS	38,382	4,597	138	1,134	20,843	1,314	4.3	76.8

* from County and City Data Book, 1972, U.S. Bureau of Census.

^{1/} Includes children and parents or caretakers in families where needs of adults were considered in determining amount of aid.

(4) Bronx, Kings, Queens and Richmond Counties included with New York County, not available separately.

Education

The Education tables, E-1, E-2, and E-3, in addition to supplementing the socio-economic portrait, are directed related to many economic crimes since the level of sophistication of the victim is an important factor in executing economic crimes. Although formal education is a questionable means of judging the sophistication of an individual, there is a substantial amount of empirical evidence that many frauds are directed against people with specific educational backgrounds. "Think-tank" and "idea" frauds are designed to appeal to people who view themselves as sophisticated, while a home improvement salesman may count on his client being unable to understand the complexities of the contract he is signing.

TABLE E-1--EDUCATION STATISTICS FOR GENERAL POPULATION*

Education, 1970										
Persons 25 years old and over					Persons 3-34 years old enrolled in school					
Total	School years completed				Kinder- garten and elemen- tary	High School	Black in elementary ^{1/} and high school	Private elementary ^{1/} and high school	College	
	Median	Less than 5 years	4 years of high school or more	4 years of col- lege or more						
	years	percent	percent	percent			percent	percent		
Baltimore City, MD	496,411	10.0	8.1	34.3	7.2	165,989	56,729	58.0	13.9	24,508
Brooklyn (<i>Kings</i>), NY	1,490,872	10.8	8.9	41.2	6.6	407,531	162,856	33.0	22.1	79,769
Buffalo (<i>Erie</i>), NY	614,057	12.0	3.9	50.4	10.0	204,397	82,045	10.9	22.3	41,540
Burlington (<i>Chittenden</i>), VT	46,002	12.4	2.1	64.2	17.4	18,767	6,758	(B)	15.4	8,530
Columbus (<i>Franklin</i>), OH	425,497	12.3	2.7	61.1	14.5	150,468	56,224	15.2	10.6	49,754
Flint (<i>Genesee</i>), MI	218,521	12.1	2.9	52.3	7.4	95,603	36,347	15.4	8.4	10,479
Houston (<i>Harris</i>), TX	892,576	12.1	5.9	52.7	14.7	341,990	117,259	22.6	7.1	48,896
Los Angeles, CA	3,960,744	12.4	4.1	62.0	12.7	1,163,613	491,374	13.5	10.8	308,285
Miami (<i>Dade</i>), FL	769,513	12.1	6.7	51.9	10.8	201,492	79,921	21.3	13.0	39,217
Nassau County, NY	793,748	12.4	2.7	65.8	17.0	270,228	130,850	4.7	16.7	55,701
Omaha (<i>Douglas</i>), NE	201,731	12.4	2.9	63.1	12.8	74,305	28,015	11.6	22.0	15,655
Sacramento, CA	331,972	12.4	3.6	65.8	13.1	122,018	50,228	7.2	7.1	30,045
San Diego, CA	689,279	12.4	3.0	65.3	14.0	228,637	93,361	5.7	6.7	62,260
Seattle (<i>King</i>), WA	634,264	12.5	1.9	69.0	17.3	202,661	83,320	4.2	8.4	53,766
Tampa (<i>Hillsborough</i>), FL	268,178	11.9	6.2	49.3	8.6	85,832	32,929	17.0	12.2	16,609
Wichita (<i>Sedgwick</i>), KS	182,009	12.4	2.0	63.4	12.5	65,054	26,503	10.1	8.2	13,546

* from County and City Data Book, 1972, U.S. Bureau of Census.

^{1/} Includes kindergarten.

(B) Data not shown where population is less than 400.

TABLE E-2--EDUCATION STATISTICS OF BLACK POPULATION ^{1/}

School Enrollment--Persons 16-21				Years of School completed--Persons 25 years old and over											
Total	Not attending school	Not high school graduates	Per- cent of total not high school gradu- ates	Total	No school years com- pleted	Elementary			High School		College		Median school years completed	Percent high school gradu- ates	
						1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more			
48,689	24,775	13,876	28.5	195,632	4,037	18,337	42,375	21,715	54,180	37,958	8,993	8,037	9.6	28.1	
67,101	35,451	18,393	27.4	307,477	5,950	15,898	47,691	32,864	82,844	94,073	18,301	9,856	10.9	39.8	
11,038	5,058	2,591	23.5	45,452	966	3,244	7,977	6,067	13,196	10,260	2,520	1,222	10.0	30.8	
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
11,610	5,482	2,395	20.6	49,592	851	2,467	6,052	4,562	14,824	14,538	3,646	2,652	11.2	42.0	
6,900	3,340	1,258	18.2	24,785	310	1,460	3,152	2,458	8,172	6,578	1,778	877	10.8	37.3	
39,225	19,261	10,083	25.7	158,727	4,060	14,504	27,286	13,371	45,609	33,033	11,817	9,047	10.3	34.0	
79,280	37,433	13,541	17.1	363,460	4,262	16,061	38,700	27,895	88,711	110,041	55,409	22,381	12.1	51.7	
21,015	10,434	5,756	27.4	84,461	2,954	11,056	17,691	7,775	21,042	16,680	3,804	3,459	9.4	28.3	
6,209	2,924	1,153	18.6	32,057	568	1,558	4,486	3,128	7,970	9,760	2,685	1,902	11.4	44.8	
3,985	1,965	933	23.4	14,685	261	903	1,802	1,680	4,108	4,264	1,091	576	11.0	40.4	
3,790	1,415	357	9.4	15,805	281	900	1,699	1,265	3,565	4,764	2,467	864	12.0	51.2	
10,848	7,138	2,895	26.7	24,630	275	1,068	2,387	1,992	6,239	8,229	3,249	1,191	12.0	51.4	
4,333	1,954	766	17.7	19,240	298	1,045	2,324	1,714	4,613	5,492	2,596	1,158	11.8	48.1	
6,652	3,220	1,673	25.2	31,185	1,203	4,379	6,859	2,878	7,871	5,729	1,200	1,066	9.1	25.6	
3,068	1,472	665	21.7	11,038	182	609	1,097	1,110	3,306	3,145	1,024	565	11.3	42.9	

^{1/} from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census.

(*) data not available.

TABLE E-3--EDUCATION STATISTICS OF PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE ^{1/}

School Enrollment--Persons 16-21				Years of School completed--Persons 25 years old and over											
Total	Not attending school	Not high school graduates	Per- cent of total not high school gradu- ates	Total	No school years com- pleted	Elementary			High School		College		Median school years com- pleted	Percent high school gradu- ates	
						1 to 4 years	5 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more			
Baltimore City, MD	969	422	188	19.4	3,958	70	178	470	420	785	979	407	649	12.1	51.4
Brooklyn (<i>Kings</i>), NY <u>2/</u>	30,215	17,310	12,454	41.2	104,567	7,421	16,577	24,459	14,312	24,025	15,126	1,965	682	8.3	17.0
Buffalo (<i>Erie</i>), NY <u>2/</u>	580	283	217	37.4	1,731	140	392	360	190	287	257	47	58	7.8	20.9
Burlington (<i>Chittenden</i>), VT	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Columbus (<i>Franklin</i>), OH	842	250	41	4.9	2,108	13	22	103	78	304	646	391	551	12.8	75.3
Flint (<i>Genesee</i>), MI	589	226	113	19.2	2,305	129	183	318	205	507	610	205	148	10.9	41.8
Houston (<i>Harris</i>), TX <u>3/</u>	21,454	10,646	6,950	32.4	74,160	6,017	9,559	14,655	6,241	12,309	13,157	6,472	5,750	9.1	34.2
Los Angeles, CA <u>3/</u>	141,009	65,634	33,540	23.8	579,673	27,527	47,802	94,237	51,161	122,205	145,915	58,986	31,840	10.7	40.8
Miami (<i>Dade</i>), FL	26,123	9,241	4,833	18.5	176,638	4,936	11,085	38,604	24,241	19,901	43,514	17,146	17,211	10.4	44.1
Nassau County, NY <u>2/</u>	726	376	190	26.2	3,368	137	208	319	392	843	1,115	232	122	11.2	43.6
Omaha (<i>Douglas</i>), NE	752	329	128	17.0	2,778	159	138	157	296	633	854	228	313	12.0	50.2
Sacramento, CA <u>3/</u>	6,647	2,288	664	10.0	25,721	1,367	1,887	2,931	2,780	4,785	7,487	2,951	1,533	11.4	46.5
San Diego, CA <u>3/</u>	24,373	12,496	5,374	22.0	72,186	3,272	5,383	9,979	6,163	14,645	19,897	7,887	4,960	11.3	45.4
Seattle (<i>King</i>), WA	2,150	906	269	12.5	9,423	203	237	441	655	1,647	3,177	1,661	1,402	12.5	66.2
Tampa (<i>Hillsborough</i>), FL	4,969	1,897	688	13.8	30,080	847	2,044	5,690	2,916	5,960	8,124	2,319	2,180	10.8	42.0
Wichita (<i>Sedgwick</i>), KS	876	422	179	20.4	3,111	90	195	332	267	658	994	306	269	12.0	50.4

^{1/} from Census Tracts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas from the 1970 Housing and Population Census. In some cases data refers to a population which is different from the stated "Spanish Language" population. These exceptions are noted in subsequent footnotes.

^{2/} Data refers to those of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage.

^{3/} Data refers to those of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname.

(*) data not available.

Criminal Justice

Economic crime allocation of time and money by prosecutors, which is what our Project is all about, constitutes a very small part of criminal justice allocations. The following tables, C-1, C-2, C-3, J-1, and J-2 describe criminal justice allocations. In addition to showing where the prosecutor fits into the picture, crime rates, number of indigents, money spend on prosecution, corrections and police are relevant factors in determining the social make-up of a jurisdiction.

TABLE C-1--CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM EXPENDITURES 1/

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	(Dollar amounts in thousands)														
	Total general expendi- ture	Total criminal Jus- tice system		Police Protec- tion		Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Indigent defense		Correction		Other criminal justice	
	Amount	Percent of total general ex- penditure	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	Amount	Percent of total criminal justice system	
Baltimore City, MD <u>2/</u>	724,295	65,076	9.0	49,976	76.8	5,406	8.3	3,402	5.2	--	--	5,841	9.0	451	0.7
Brooklyn (<i>Kings</i>), NY <u>3/</u>	9,085,118	937,095	10.3	689,820	73.6	88,369	9.4	22,118	2.4	5,643	0.6	119,047	12.7	12,098	1.3
Buffalo (<i>Erie</i>), NY	307,851	17,314	5.6	3,067	17.7	3,107	17.9	1,909	11.0	576	3.3	8,515	49.2	140	0.8
Burlington (<i>Chittenden</i>), VT	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Columbus (<i>Franklin</i>), OH	67,691	6,499	9.6	1,079	16.6	2,366	36.4	437	6.7	117	1.8	2,500	38.5	--	--
Flint (<i>Genesee</i>), MI	64,750	6,257	9.7	1,316	21.0	2,245	35.9	674	10.8	198	3.2	1,688	27.0	136	2.2
Houston (<i>Harris</i>), TX	60,386	19,508	32.3	3,305	16.9	6,943	35.6	2,077	10.6	467	2.4	6,319	32.4	397	2.0
Los Angeles, CA	2,133,470	258,005	12.1	75,696	29.3	70,182	27.2	20,316	7.9	9,549	3.7	82,262	31.9	--	--
Miami (<i>Dade</i>), FL	203,552	30,954	15.2	14,191	45.8	8,291	26.8	1,199	3.9	87	0.3	7,186	23.2	--	--
Nissequ County, NY	539,016	95,228	17.7	66,717	70.1	12,203	12.8	3,175	3.3	1,013	1.1	12,087	12.7	33	(Z)
Omaha (<i>Douglas</i>), NE	35,578	3,652	10.3	752	20.6	1,474	40.4	447	12.2	235	6.4	744	20.4	--	--
Sacramento, CA	227,945	21,793	9.6	7,149	32.8	3,645	16.7	2,562	11.8	615	2.8	7,624	35.0	198	0.9
San Diego, CA	254,783	42,237	16.6	6,792	16.0	11,265	26.6	3,717	8.8	1,558	3.7	18,288	43.2	707	1.7
Seattle (<i>King</i>), WA	114,740	18,634	16.2	5,696	30.6	4,801	25.8	1,203	6.5	488	2.6	6,446	34.6	--	--
Tampa (<i>Hill'sborough</i>), FL	85,120	8,175	9.6	2,799	34.2	2,664	32.6	607	7.4	113	1.4	1,836	22.5	156	1.9
Wichita (<i>Sedgwick</i>), KS	39,460	2,716	6.9	747	27.5	1,263	46.5	268	9.9	--	--	438	16.1	--	--

1/ from Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-72, Bureau of the Census and National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Primarily taken from tables of statistics for large county governments; exceptions are noted in subsequent footnotes.

2/ Data for Baltimore City is taken from a table for large city governments (rather than county) for the city of Baltimore.

3/ Data for Kings County not available; data given is for New York City, taken from a table for large city governments.

(*) Data not available.

-- represents zero or rounds to zero. (Z) less than half the unit of measurement shown.

Baltimore City, MD 2/
 Brooklyn (Kings), NY 3/
 Buffalo (Erie), NY
 Burlington (Windsor), VT
 Columbus (Franklin), OH
 Flint (Genesee), MI
 Houston (Harris), TX
 Los Angeles, CA
 Miami (Dade), FL
 Nassau County, NY
 Omaha (Douglas), NE
 Sacramento, CA
 San Diego, CA
 Seattle (King), WA
 Tampa (Hillsborough), FL
 Wichita (Sedgewick), KS

Legal Services and prosecution				Indigent defense				Correction				Other criminal justice			
Number of employees		Percent		Number of employees		Percent		Number of employees		Percent		Number of employees		Percent	
Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	of total criminal justice system employees	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	of total criminal justice system employees	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	of total criminal justice system employees	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	of total criminal justice system employees
250	250	250	4.6	--	--	--	--	405	405	405	7.5	--	--	--	--
1,734	1,734	1,734	3.3	--	--	--	--	5,153	5,153	5,153	9.7	591	591	591	1.1
146	142	143	11.0	--	--	--	--	669	587	622	48.0	21	21	21	1.6
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
39	39	39	6.7	--	--	--	--	162	161	162	27.7	--	--	--	--
43	43	43	11.5	--	--	--	--	133	113	120	32.1	--	--	--	--
193	193	193	11.4	--	--	--	--	530	517	522	30.9	--	--	--	--
1,296	1,296	1,296	8.5	526	526	526	3.5	5,822	5,822	5,822	38.3	--	--	--	--
135	135	135	5.3	7	7	7	0.3	486	486	486	19.2	--	--	--	--
230	226	227	3.7	--	--	--	--	862	845	851	13.8	3	3	3	(Z)
34	31	31	10.0	19	16	17	5.5	80	75	77	24.8	--	--	--	--
221	216	217	13.1	47	47	47	2.8	590	550	559	33.8	--	--	--	--
292	271	281	9.4	--	--	--	--	1,395	1,289	1,319	44.3	43	36	42	1.4
124	114	117	8.1	3	3	3	0.2	498	443	466	32.3	--	--	--	--
43	43	43	5.7	4	4	4	0.5	180	180	180	24.0	--	--	--	--
23	23	23	8.4	--	--	--	--	63	46	51	18.5	--	--	--	--

1/ from Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-72, Bureau of the Census and National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Primarily taken from tables of statistics for large county governments; exceptions are noted in subsequent footnotes.

2/ Data for Baltimore City is taken from a table for large city governments (rather than county) for the city of Baltimore.

3/ Data for Kings County not available; data given is for New York City, taken from a table for large city governments.

(*) Data not available.

-- represents zero or rounds to zero.

(Z) Less than half the unit of measurement shown.

TABLE C-2--CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM EMPLOYMENT ^{1/}

Baltimore City, MD ^{2/}
 Brooklyn (Kings), NY ^{3/}
 Buffalo (Erie), NY
 Burlington (Chittenden), VT
 Columbus (Franklin), OH
 Flint (Genesee), MI
 Houston (Harris), TX
 Los Angeles, CA
 Miami (Dade), FL
 Nassau County, NY
 Omaha (Douglas), NE
 Sacramento, CA
 San Diego, CA
 Seattle (King), WA
 Tampa (Hillsborough), FL
 Wichita (Sedgwick), KS

Total full-time equivalent employees	Total criminal justice system				Police protection				Judicial			
	Number of employees			Percent of total full-time equivalent employees	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees	Number of employees			Percent of total criminal justice system employees
	Total	Full- time only	Full- time equiva- lent		Total	Full- time only	Full- time equiva- lent		Total	Full- time only	Full- time equiva- lent	
36,437	5,385	5,385	5,385	14.8	4,368	4,368	4,368	81.1	362	362	362	6.7
328,498	52,963	52,963	52,963	16.1	40,094	40,094	40,094	75.7	5,391	5,391	5,391	10.2
9,742	1,363	1,253	1,295	13.3	324	302	308	23.8	203	201	201	15.5
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
2,905	585	547	585	20.1	107	107	107	18.3	277	240	277	47.4
1,482	390	366	374	25.2	77	77	77	20.6	137	133	134	35.8
3,788	1,697	1,655	1,687	44.5	338	335	336	19.9	636	610	636	37.7
217,011	15,525	14,967	15,206	7.0	4,706	4,634	4,652	30.6	3,175	2,689	2,910	19.1
14,506	2,534	2,534	2,534	17.5	1,221	1,221	1,221	48.2	685	685	685	27.0
18,275	6,474	6,003	6,157	33.7	4,539	4,093	4,239	68.8	840	836	837	13.6
2,469	325	285	310	12.6	73	71	72	23.2	119	92	113	36.5
7,456	1,690	1,642	1,653	22.2	601	601	601	36.4	231	228	229	13.9
9,896	3,116	2,884	2,978	30.1	569	515	532	17.9	817	773	804	27.0
5,138	1,514	1,402	1,444	28.1	519	502	508	35.2	370	340	350	24.2
4,556	751	751	751	16.5	281	281	281	37.4	243	243	243	32.4
1,439	289	268	275	19.1	82	78	80	29.1	121	121	121	44.0

TABLE C-3--CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PAYROLLS

(Dollars amounts in thousands)

	Total October payroll		Total criminal justice system		Police Protection		Judicial		Legal services and prosecution		Indigent defense		Correction		Other criminal justice	
	October payroll	Percent of total October payroll	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system	October payroll	Percent of total criminal justice system
Baltimore City, MD ^{2/}	27,767	4,569	16.5	3,619	79.2	265	5.8	255	5.6	--	--	430	9.4	--	--	--
Brooklyn (Kings), NY ^{3/}	329,012	60,568	18.4	46,389	76.6	6,582	10.9	1,819	3.0	--	--	5,063	8.4	716	1.2	--
Buffalo (Erie), NY	7,298	1,088	14.9	247	22.8	202	18.5	162	14.9	--	--	457	42.0	19	1.8	--
Burlington (Chittenden), VT	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Columbus (Franklin), OH	1,716	412	24.0	81	19.7	188	45.7	37	8.9	--	--	105	25.6	--	--	--
Flint (Genesee), MI	1,300	344	26.5	79	23.1	122	35.5	48	13.8	--	--	95	27.7	--	--	--
Houston (Harris), TX	2,663	1,306	49.0	256	19.6	513	39.3	200	15.3	--	--	337	25.8	--	--	--
Los Angeles, CA	204,689	17,318	8.5	5,257	30.4	3,440	19.9	1,694	9.8	836	4.8	6,092	35.2	--	--	--
Miami (Dade), FL	11,216	2,092	18.6	1,101	52.6	557	26.6	95	4.6	6	0.3	333	15.9	--	--	--
Nassau County, NY	16,742	6,810	40.7	4,752	69.8	956	14.0	289	4.2	--	--	809	11.9	4	0.1	--
Omaha (Douglas), NE	1,423	230	16.2	45	19.8	77	33.7	35	15.3	18	8.0	53	23.2	--	--	--
Sacramento, CA	6,868	1,734	25.2	659	38.0	205	11.8	243	14.0	67	3.9	559	32.3	--	--	--
San Diego, CA	9,172	3,060	33.4	561	18.3	786	25.7	375	12.2	--	--	1,311	42.8	28	0.9	--
Seattle (King), WA	4,136	1,232	29.8	464	37.7	289	23.5	118	9.6	3	0.3	357	29.0	--	--	--
Tampa (Hillsborough), FL	2,923	536	18.4	211	39.3	173	32.3	38	7.1	3	0.5	112	20.9	--	--	--
Wichita (Sedgwick), KS	795	144	18.2	40	27.6	61	42.3	18	12.8	--	--	25	17.4	--	--	--

^{1/} from Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-72, Bureau of the Census and National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Primarily taken from tables of statistics for large county governments; exceptions are noted in subsequent footnotes.

^{2/} Data for Baltimore City is taken from a table for large city governments (rather than county) for the city of Baltimore.

^{3/} Data for Kings County not available; data given is for New York City, taken from a table for large city governments.

(*) Data not available.

-- represents zero or rounds to zero.

TABLE J-1--JUDICIAL EXPENDITURE 1/

(Thousands of dollars)

	Total direct current	Major trial court	Courts of limited jurisdiction				Miscellaneous
			Total	Juvenile court	Probate court	Other	
Baltimore City, MD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Brooklyn (<i>Kings</i>), NY	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Buffalo (<i>Erie</i>), NY	3,078	929	1,526	687	386	453	623
Burlington (<i>Chittenden</i>), VT	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Columbus (<i>Franklin</i>), OH	2,347	1,373	193	(X)	(X)	193	781
Flint (<i>Genesee</i>), MI	2,242	792	1,383	(X)	701	682	67
Houston (<i>Harris</i>), TX	6,739	1,572	1,150	98	141	911	4,017
Los Angeles, CA	52,623	21,685	29,492	(X)	--	29,492	1,446
Miami (<i>Dade</i>), FL	8,203	2,382	4,469	967	432	3,070	1,352
Nassau County, NY	11,749	2,173	7,215	1,511	666	5,038	2,361
Omaha (<i>Douglas</i>), NE	1,209	592	420	291	(X)	129	197
Sacramento, CA	3,478	1,168	1,368	(X)	--	1,368	942
San Diego, CA	11,161	1,633	4,423	(X)	--	4,423	5,105
Seattle (<i>King</i>), WA	4,766	2,034	1,471	(X)	(X)	1,471	1,261
Tampa (<i>Hillsborough</i>), FL	2,637	1,362	1,041	517	--	524	234
Wichita (<i>Sedgwick</i>), KS	1,230	468	757	270	132	355	5

1/ From Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-72, Bureau of the Census and National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Primarily taken from tables of statistics for large county governments; exceptions are noted in subsequent footnotes.

(*) Data not available.

(X) Not applicable.

-- represents zero or rounds to zero.

TABLE J-2--JUDICIAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS 1/

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Total judicial			October payroll	Major trial courts			October payroll	Courts of limited jurisdiction							
	Number of employees				Number of employees				Total				Juvenile court			
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Number of employees			October payroll	Number of employees			October payroll
									Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
Baltimore City, MD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Brooklyn (Kings), NY	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Buffalo (Erie), NY	203	201	201	202	26	26	26	21	134	133	133	139	69	68	68	71
Burlington (Chittenden), VT	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Columbus (Franklin), OH	277	240	277	188	138	124	138	105	16	--	16	12	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Flint (Genesee), MI	137	133	134	122	28	28	28	24	106	103	103	97	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Houston (Harris), TX	636	610	636	513	227	201	227	162	106	106	106	111	3	3	3	8
Los Angeles, CA	3,175	2,689	2,910	3,440	1,125	866	1,053	1,300	1,960	1,782	1,801	2,091	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Miami (Dade), FL	685	685	685	557	226	226	226	140	344	344	344	327	53	53	53	49
Nassau County, NY	840	836	837	956	164	164	164	209	562	560	561	629	104	104	104	107
Omaha (Douglas), NE	119	92	113	77	61	45	61	37	55	46	49	39	38	33	35	29
Sacramento, CA	231	228	229	205	67	64	65	67	82	82	82	60	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
San Diego, CA	817	773	804	786	80	52	69	93	342	336	338	322	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Seattle (King), WA	370	340	350	289	121	112	115	112	136	118	124	96	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Tampa (Hillsborough), FL	243	243	243	173	154	154	154	110	75	75	75	54	16	16	16	8
Wichita (Sedgwick), KS	121	121	121	61	38	38	38	14	83	83	83	47	20	20	20	12

CONTINUED

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(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Courts of limited jurisdiction								Miscellaneous			
	Probate court			Other courts					Number of employees			October payroll
	Number of employees			October payroll	Number of employees			October payroll	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent	
	Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent		Total	Full-time only	Full-time equivalent					
Baltimore City, MD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Brooklyn (<i>Kings</i>), NY	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Buffalo (<i>Erie</i>), NY	34	34	34	31	31	31	31	37	43	42	42	42
Burlington (<i>Chittenden</i>), VT	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Columbus (<i>Franklin</i>), OH	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	16	--	16	12	123	116	119	71
Flint (<i>Genesee</i>), MI	53	51	51	46	53	52	52	51	3	2	2	1
Houston (<i>Harris</i>), TX	14	14	14	15	89	89	89	88	303	303	303	240
Los Angeles, CA	--	--	--	--	1,960	1,782	1,801	2,091	90	41	49	49
Miami (<i>Dade</i>), FL	50	50	50	36	241	241	241	242	115	115	115	90
Nassau County, NY	45	43	44	56	413	413	413	466	114	112	112	118
Omaha (<i>Douglas</i>), NE	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	17	13	14	10	3	1	2	1
Sacramento, CA	--	--	--	--	82	82	82	60	82	82	82	78
San Diego, CA	--	--	--	--	342	336	338	322	395	385	391	371
Seattle (<i>King</i>), WA	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	136	118	124	96	113	110	111	81
Tampa (<i>Hillsborough</i>), FL	--	--	--	--	59	59	59	46	14	14	14	9
Wichita (<i>Sedgwick</i>), KS	13	13	13	8	50	50	50	27	--	--	--	--

1/ from Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-72, Bureau of the Census and National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Primarily taken from tables of statistics for large county governments; exceptions are noted in subsequent footnotes.

(*) data not available.

(X) Not applicable.

-- represents zero or rounds to zero.

IX. PROJECT CONTINUATION - THE SECOND YEAR

The Economic Crime Project staff beginning in January 1974-- in addition to its regular duties--prepared a continuation proposal for presentation to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. That proposal altered significantly the scope and direction of NDAA's Economic Crime Project. In addition to its request for a tripling in financial assistance the proposal sought, and received, permission to institute some innovations in the Project's management and operation. Major project changes which are now being implemented include:

- A much needed increase in the Project's staff. To date two additional, experienced lawyer-prosecutors have been hired; a recent law school graduate and a research/writer with a journalism background;
- A significant increase in funds being made available to the Project's participating offices: up from \$166,500 to \$630,000; and, in addition to the \$630,000 which will be made available to the field offices, these offices will be contributing another \$160,000--thus, the total field office effort will be actually funded at a \$790,000 level;
- The installation of a special network of teleprinters which will link all participating offices with the Project Center in Washington, D.C. and with each other;
- Each participant, as a condition precedent to second year participating, will "adopt" another jurisdiction or a consortium of jurisdictions to increase the Project's impact.

IX. PROJECT CONTINUATION - THE SECOND YEAR

• The Project Center will designate Unit Chiefs from participating offices as Team Leaders for the investigation and prosecution of offenses in different economic crime substantive areas. Team Leaders, within the scope of the project's budget, will be made available to other jurisdictions as expert consultants.

A special feature of the Project's second year plan is its commitment to "citizen involvement." Because of its importance that section of the Economic Crime Project's proposal concerning citizen involvement is reproduced below:

"The litany of complaints voiced by citizens about the criminal justice system's seeming lack of interest in the plight of innocent victims of crime has persuaded the National District Attorneys Association that law enforcement can do a more dynamic, positive job in protecting and serving the public.

Certainly the field of economic crime is a fertile area for demonstrating that the criminal justice system in general-- and prosecutors in particular-- perform a vital, public service role. While we do not as yet have corroborative empirical data to substantiate our preliminary judgment, it does seem apparent that in the economic crime area we are generally dealing with a high degree of repetition. If-- as we suspect-- this is the case, it strengthens the prevention and service role to be performed by diligent and effective prosecution efforts.

One should not minimize the salutary public effect which even selective prosecution can have in the economic crime area. As a

national association representing locally elected public officials, we can attest to the fact that there is a general public malaise regarding the criminal justice system-- a pervasive public feeling that police, prosecutors and courts are infrequently concerned with the rights and liberties of law abiding citizens and innocent victims of crime. We do not think that this is the case; however, we do think that this is the perception which many citizens hold. Citizens have this perception for several reasons: first, the constitutional and procedural mechanisms in criminal prosecutions almost always appear to be put into motion to protect defendants; second, most police, prosecution and judicial attention appears to focus on those defendants, giving rise to an impression (and a reasonable one) that witnesses and victims don't count; third, practically the entire thrust of our criminal jurisprudence is devoted to a microscopic determination of whether or not an accused did a particular act, while the harm flowing from that act is rarely given more than perfunctory attention; and finally the overriding public impression that the criminal justice system doesn't really care is fostered by the fact that victim redress or compensation is beyond the ken of most criminal courts.

Given these factors there are some things that the criminal justice system can do-- short of major code or procedural changes-- to stress the systems's interest in protecting the public and, in particular, in providing interested, sympathetic and sensitive treatment to victims of crime and to those who have witnessed and reported the commission of crime.

People become victims of crime for a variety of reasons; however, as a general matter it follows that citizens become crime victims because those public agencies charged with prevention and control have not been able to provide complete coverage. No law enforcement agency is--nor is it likely that they will ever be--capable of preventing all crime. To the extent that law enforcement agencies are unable to prevent the commission of crimes they, therefore, have a responsibility and a duty to provide reasonably expeditious treatment to those who are the victims and the witnesses.

The National District Attorneys Association believes that citizens who have been the victims of economic crime or who come forward as witnesses should receive professional, prompt and sympathetic treatment. Further such citizens should--as a routine matter--be fully informed about the mechanics of the criminal proceedings in which they are involved.

Our interest in improving the criminal justice system's responsiveness, and in particular, the responsiveness of the system's prosecutive arm, prompts us to propose the following project measures:

- In selected jurisdictions (approximately six of the fifteen participating offices) district attorney's offices will conduct public information and education programs regarding economic crime. These programs (Wichita, Kansas, and Flint, Michigan already conduct significant public information campaigns) can advise citizens of the nature and extent of economic crime, which economic crimes committed in the locale in question are the most frequent, the procedures witnesses and victims should follow and the remedies available to victims.

- In selected, participating jurisdictions district attorneys will be encouraged to form Citizen Advisory Committees to assist the district attorneys in establishing prosecution priorities in the economic crime area. Specifically, participating district attorneys will be encouraged by NDAA's Economic Crime Project Center to actively involve representatives of those groups most likely to be victims of systematic economic crime schemes. Economic crime target groups will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction; however, participating offices will be encouraged to involve representatives from disadvantaged groups in their respective communities -- i.e. senior citizens, the poor, the technologically unsophisticated, etc. It should be noted here that the term "disadvantaged" as it applies to economic crime can include groups from all socio-economic strata.

- Finally, the Economic Crime Project Center will prepare prospective guidelines for each participating office. These guidelines will address in detail the procedures which prosecutors ought to follow in cases where formal prosecution is not feasible. Issues to be covered will include recommended means for formally explaining to victims and witnesses the reasons why prosecutive action is being dropped, the reasons why a conviction cannot be obtained, etc.

The NDAA believes that these model guidelines can serve as a vehicle for creating public understanding of the criminal justice system. The Project Center will prepare and distribute guidelines for the treatment of victims and witnesses and will urge all participating offices to utilize the recommended procedures."

The increased funding, the additional Project Center staff and the innovations described above will, in our judgment, enable NDAA to accomplish the following goals in the forthcoming year:

- materially increase the number of economic crime investigations and prosecutions in the project's 15 participating jurisdictions. In this regard specific targets will be established for each participating office based on each office's capacity and based on local factors affecting the nature and extent of economic crime.
- create an effective inter-office communications system for information and reporting purposes;
- produce a final version of an Economic Crime Manual for distribution to all District Attorney offices and include a special, abbreviated version of the manual for smaller offices.
- create, in selected participating offices, a formal public education and information program designed to inform citizens about economic crime schemes;
- create a cadre of expert economic crime prosecutors and investigators (including the participating assistant district attorneys and investigators) which would be used as a technical assistance corp to assist in both participating and non-participating offices in the investigation and Prosecution of economic crime offenses;

- develop, write and publish (on a national basis) a concise, readable Model NDAA Citizens Handbook on Economic Crime. This document would succinctly describe typical fraud and economic crime schemes and would advise citizen victims as to the proper course of action in reporting such offenses;
- conduct a series of Economic Crime Prosecution Workshops for non-participating District Attorneys. Curricula developed here would be made available to NDAA's National College for District Attorneys;
- continue and refine the new and uniform economic crime reporting system covering all participating offices which was initiated during the project's first year;
- publish an expanded, monthly NDAA Economic Crime Project Newsletter which would be distributed to between 500-1,000 district attorneys, State Law Enforcement Planning Agencies, Attorneys General, and other appropriate federal, state and local criminal justice agencies;
- utilize the proposed information system to prosecute on a simultaneous basis in as many participating jurisdictions as possible those offenders engaging in economic crime schemes on a national or regional basis. This is one of our most important goals for we know that those who engage in organized schemes to defraud recognize no state or jurisdictional boundaries. Furthermore, our experience in the Economic Crime Project to date serves as eloquent testimony for the proposition that confidence men and swindlers must

be prosecuted in every jurisdiction in which they are operating. Those who conduct economic crime activities in 10 states cannot be dissuaded by prosecution in but one jurisdiction. Effective prosecution and hence effective programs of public protection from economic criminals rely upon coordinated cooperative multi-jurisdictional prosecutions;

- expand significantly the project's ability and capacity to provide technical assistance and advice to non-participating district attorney offices; and expand and formalize our liaison efforts with numerous federal, state and local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

END