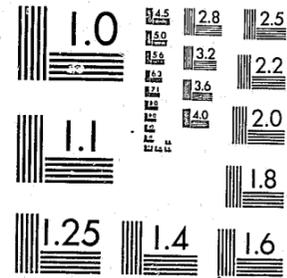


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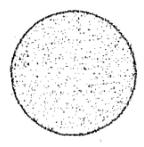
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National Institute of Justice
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Washington, D. C. 20531

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A STUDY OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF A
SAMPLE OF DETROIT RIOTERS

8-27-53

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Department of Justice
Bureau of Prisons
August 9, 1967

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INTRODUCTION

The opportunity to do meaningful research of an event often occurs in the same manner as the event itself, without warning or time to adequately prepare. The following is a report of research conducted in such a situation. On Sunday, July 23, the city of Detroit became the battleground of the greatest civil disturbance in the United States in this century. By Wednesday the local jails had become so crowded that it was necessary to transfer large numbers of those arrested to prisons outside of Detroit, and 200 were transferred from the Wayne County jail to the Federal Correctional Institution, Milan, Michigan. The Bureau of Prisons immediately dispatched two researchers to interview these men in the hope of gaining some understanding of who took part in the riot and why they did so.

SAMPLES

According to Office of the Deputy Commissioner for the Detroit Police Department, 200 men of this sample were selected for transfer to Milan, Michigan solely by chance, no effort being made to separate the men on the basis of age, prior record, or the offense for which they were charged. The only common factor was that all had been arrested on Sunday, the first day of the riot. For this reason we believe this sample is representative of those who participated in the riot, although it could be argued that those arrested on Sunday would include a large number of persons who had been onlookers or who had not been aware that the police had abandoned their earlier passive role and had begun to arrest looters. Those arrested on the following days could more safely be presumed to be "true" rioters, since by then the seriousness of the riot was apparent, and the time limits of the curfew were probably known to all.

The 200 men in this sample arrived at Milan, Michigan on Wednesday, and were immediately given showers, clothes, beds, and hot food, which the overburdened city officials had been unable to provide. As a result, a measure of good will toward the institution was established. On Thursday each man was interviewed by an attorney from the Neighborhood Legal Services, an OEO sponsored organization that provides legal aid for low-income clients. The worksheets prepared by the legal teams were duplicated by the staff at Milan and, with the condition that the information not be used against the client, OEO authorized the use of this valuable data by the Bureau of Prisons.

On Friday and Saturday the men were interviewed by our staff members, and the data contained in this report was gathered. A total of one-hundred eighty seven men were interviewed, and the work sheets of the legal services interviews were available for 144 of the 187 respondents. Only sixteen of the men refused to be interviewed, apparently due to fear of self-incrimination. A check of the legal worksheets showed that these sixteen men were not charged with more serious offenses than the others in the sample, nor was there evidence they had more serious prior records. Their reasons for refusing to be interviewed are thus unknown. Three of the respondents provided obviously false information, and it was necessary

to discard their schedules.

METHODS

The interviews were conducted in the dormitory where the men were quartered. Five staff members, three of them recruited from the staff at Milan, Michigan, conducted the interviews, using a hastily developed schedule designed to gain information about the respondents residential mobility, work record, education level, financial status, and participation in community programs. No attempt was made by the Bureau of Prisons personnel to question the respondent about his role in the riot or his prior record, as it was believed such questioning of men who had not been convicted could possibly be construed as a violation of the individuals' legal rights. Our information regarding the charges and prior records of 144 of the men was later gained from the legal aid forms. These forms also included questions regarding length of residency in Detroit, occupation, etc., which was compared to the Bureau of Prisons data. There appeared to be wide agreement in the information reported on the two forms, which increases confidence in the reliability of the data given by the respondents. This, however, is the only indicator we have of the reliability of the data, and we have no information by which we can judge its validity.

The interviewers represented themselves to the men as researchers from Washington who were seeking information that may be helpful in developing programs that would prevent further riots. It was stressed that the information gained would not be turned over to any law enforcement agencies, and that the respondent could expect neither reward nor punishment for participating. Many of the respondents appeared to be quite distrustful despite these assurances, although this apparently declined after a number of men had been interviewed and passed on to the others that it was not a threatening experience.

Two unavoidable conditions could not be corrected. Due to the shortage of space and personnel, it was necessary to interview many of the respondents in dormitory squad rooms where there was little privacy or control over noise. It was possible to interview the men out of hearing but not out of the sight of other waiting respondents, which may have influenced some of the replies. It was also expected that a great number would momentarily be released on bail and lost from the sample. The individual interviews were thus rushed on the first day in an effort to gain the demographic data at the cost of cutting short volunteered opinions of the riot. These volunteered opinions were encouraged on the second day, however, when it became clear that time would permit.

A final point about methodology must be made. While most of the data items were derived from the self-reports of the respondents, one item, percent of time the individual was employed during the past two years, was a

judgemental one. Using data reported on both the Bureau of Prisons schedule and the legal aid questionnaire, two analysts made individual estimates of the number of months the respondent had been employed in the past two years. To make such a judgement, each analyst took into consideration such data as length of time on each job the respondent has held in the last two years, his period of residency in Detroit, his age, and the date he completed his education. The most conservative estimate was then made. The three cases where the two judgements were not in agreement were not included in the resulting analysis.

WORK

Eighty-two percent of the men detained at Milan were employed at the time of the Detroit disturbances, and an additional 2% were students or trainees. Of those men employed at the time of arrest, 47% had been working at the same job for over a year, and an identical percentage for less than one year. (Tables 1 and 2). According to estimates from both instruments, almost half of the men were working from 75% - 100% of the time in the last two years, while 17.3% were working less than 50% of the time in the past two years. (Table 3). Over 60% of the group reported wages of more than \$100.00 weekly, while only 15% were working for wages of less than \$75.00 per week. (Table 4).

Thus, when working, the majority of the men at Milan made adequate salaries, but a substantial amount of them also made inadequate salaries. And while employment at the time of the Detroit disturbances was fairly high, so was the unemployment rate among the men sent to Milan. It is impossible to estimate how accurately the Milan detainees reflected community conditions, but their own unemployment rate of 15.2% is identical with the unemployment rate found at Watts*, and far above the national average. Finally, when viewed over a two year period, the percent of Milan detainees underemployed (employed less than half of the time) rises to 17.3%, and those marginally employed is an additional 17.9%. This indicates that over 35% of the group was either underemployed or marginally employed over the past two years.

DEMOGRAPHIC

AGE (TABLE 5)

The median age of this group of Detroit riot arrestees is between 24 and 25 years. The range was from 17 to 61 years of age. The largest single age group was 20 years old. Ten percent of the sample were in this age group. At the other extreme almost 20% were over 35 years. Forty-three percent were 19 through 24 years of age supporting the notion that rioting is largely a young adult activity.

*. Murphy, R.J. and J.M. Watson, THE STRUCTURE OF DISCONTENT. Los Angeles Riot Study, Institute of Government & Public Affairs, University of California, Los Angeles, June 1, 1967, p.10.

MARITAL STATUS

(TABLE 6)

Over 44% of these individuals claimed to be married and living with their wives, over 41% reported being single and never married and 14% reported being separated or divorced. The low level of marital failure of this group is probably largely accounted for by the youthfulness of the group as a whole (over 50% under 25 years of age).

HOUSING

TYPE OF HOUSING

(TABLE 7)

The most striking feature of Table 7 is that 79.2% of the men live in rented housing. About 19% of the sample reported they were buying their own homes. Home ownership has traditionally been considered as indicative of stability and concern for neighborhood improvement. Thus as many as four out of five of our sample possibly do not have a vested interest in the area in which they live.

RENT OR MORTGAGE PER MONTH

(TABLE 8)

Table 8 shows that 38.5% of the sample pay between \$60 - \$80 per month for their housing, the median payment being \$74.48.

The men in this sample pay rents or mortgages that are surprisingly low in relation to their reported incomes. We further suspect, although we have no figures by which to compare, that the payments for housing in Detroit are well below the monthly rentals common in the ghettos in Eastern cities.

MONTHLY RENTAL AND TYPE OF HOUSING

(TABLE 9)

Table 9 shows that those men in our sample residing in individual homes are not paying substantially higher rents than those who live in apartments. Only in category of \$70 - \$79 monthly rents are there substantially more apartment renters (19) than home renters (7); thus we cannot generalize about possible shortages of one type of housing.

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSE OR APARTMENT

(TABLE 10)

Table 10 indicates the average size of the housing units occupied by the sample, the median being 5.9 rooms per unit. Thus the units do not appear to be unusually small, although we have no measure of actual space.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER UNIT
(TABLE 11)

The data in Table 11 shows that 24.9% of the housing units are occupied by six or more persons, while 38.4% of the units are occupied by five or more individuals. Perhaps the most significant feature of Table 11 is that 11.4% of the dwellings are occupied by nine or more persons.

Speculation is always easy in the absence of precise data, and one is tempted to glean more from Table 11 than the data justifies.

It is the impression of the researchers that the vast majority of household are occupied by nuclear families, or at least by persons directly related to one another. Thus nearly one in four of the families could be considered large (six or more), and 18.4% of them consist of 7 or more persons. Thus it can be speculated that 20 - 25% of the respondents have enough dependents to support to substantially reduce their standard of living.

NUMBER OF ROOMS BY NUMBER OF PEOPLE
(TABLE 12)

Table 12 presents the data for the important factor of density within the ghetto. One must again be cautious in any conclusions due to the large number of unknown responses.

Our conclusion is that the majority of the respondents are adequately housed as far as the ratio of persons to rooms. If one accepts the premise that a ratio of one person to one room is more than adequate, it is apparent that only these men with the very largest families are overcrowded in their housing. The selecting of the criteria of overcrowding calls upon the reader to make a judgement. The judgement made here is that a ratio of 1.5% persons per room is not indicative of serious overcrowding. The median for this sample is four people to six rooms. If this is accepted, only 12 of our respondents appear to be overcrowded, and a lesser number than that can be expected to be seriously overcrowded. Thus, less than 8% of the sample could be considered to be overcrowded.

YEARS AT CURRENT ADDRESS
(TABLE 13)

Less than one-fourth of the men detained at Milan had lived at their current addresses for less than one year, and over half (54%) had lived at their current addresses for over two years. This indicates that the residential mobility of these men even within the ghetto area itself was fairly low.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

DETROIT RESIDENCY
(TABLE 14)

Over 66% of these men reported that they had lived in Detroit over 10 years. On the other hand only about 4% had lived in Detroit less than a year. Two or three individuals reported themselves as visitors in Detroit, (these were included in the less than one year category). With over three quarters of this group living in the Detroit area for over 5 years, 95% living in Detroit for over one year, it is evident that we are dealing with a population with substantial residential ties to Detroit. There is also strong impressionistic support for the view that this group is made up largely second generation Detroiters.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

KNOWLEDGE OF COMMUNITY PROGRAMS
(TABLE 15)

This table indicates that as many persons in the sample had an awareness of community programs in their neighborhoods as those who did not know of them. Nearly 48% reported they had heard about the community programs, while almost the same percent of the sample said they had no knowledge of them.

PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY LIFE PROGRAM
(TABLE 16)

One of the critical questions concerning government programs is to determine who is reached. Table 16 indicates that 18% of the sample had participated. The large percentage who had not participated, nearly 3 out of 4, some 73%, implies that many who could benefit and who are eligible have not yet been reached. In view of the large number who reported they had knowledge these programs existed, we speculate that either the respondents do not have enough specific knowledge about the programs, or that they somehow perceive the programs to be irrelevant to their problems or goals.

HELP FROM COMMUNITY LIFE PROGRAMS
(TABLE 17)

Of those thirty-four respondents who did participate in community programs, the overwhelming majority, 85.2%, expressed the opinion they had been helped. This implies that many more individuals could be helped if a means could be found to enroll them.

EDUCATION-VOCATION PREPARATIONHIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED
(TABLE 18)

Thirty-two percent of these people report completing high school or greater academic attainment. Well over 50% said they had at least an 11th grade education. On the other hand almost 20% had no more than a junior high school education.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING
(TABLE 19)

Forty-eight percent of these men had been involved in formal vocational training. High school (41.4%) and government programs (30.3%) were the two major resources used in securing training. Sixty percent of those who took vocational training claimed to have completed their courses and therefore presumably have a salable skill.

COMPLETED VOCATIONAL TRAINING
(TABLE 20)

Fifty-five percent of those who took their vocational training in public school completed their training and 70% of those who took government sponsored training completed it.

CRIMINALITYCURRENT CHARGE
(TABLE 21)

Table 21 shows that 76% of our sample were being held on charges of breaking and entering, entering without breaking, and similar offenses. Another 10% were charged with such presumably more serious offenses as larceny, attempted larceny, etc. Overall, 88% of our sample were charged with crimes against property. Only 3 men out of the 200 being detained were being held for serious offenses against people.

PRIOR RECORD
(TABLE 22)

A common "explanation" of any riot is that it is carried out by the "criminal element." Our data indicates a sizeable proportion of the sample may have criminal proclivities if it is assumed that a prior record is indicative of criminality. In this sample, 17.3% of the men have been convicted of a felony on a previous occasion. Another 41.5% have been arrested

and convicted for misdemeanors, or arrested and not subsequently convicted. Thus 80.3% of our sample have no record of serious difficulty with the law. An insignificant proportion (1.3%) admitted to having a record of juvenile delinquency.

CURRENTLY ON PROBATION OR PAROLE
(TABLE 23)

Table 23 shows that almost one of ten of those arrested were currently on parole or probation. This number reinforces the above finding that the majority of our sample cannot be termed the "criminal element."

AMOUNT OF BAIL
(TABLE 24)

The most striking feature of this table is the relatively high bails imposed by court. The two men charged with the serious assaultive offenses received the highest bails as would be expected. But 90% of the property offenders were held in want of bond of \$10,000 - \$50,000, which would appear to be quite high under more normal circumstances.

SUMMING UP

As previously discussed, there are severe limitations on the sample of men reported here, and the sources of bias are not clearly known. Undoubtedly some of these detainees were swept into jail as enforcement officials sought to clear the streets, while others are equally likely to have been active participants.

This data also contradicts the conventional explanations that riot participants are mostly non-working, illiterate idlers, or itinerant rabble-rousers. While unemployment and under-employment were substantial problems for many of these men, the majority were steadily employed for adequate wages. Median salaries were over \$100.00 for a forty-hour week. Educational levels were acceptably high, and many had received vocational training. Most of the men lived in adequate housing, and most of the married men were living with their families. A great many were without prior arrest records and convictions. Most had lived over a decade in the Detroit area, and even showed residential stability within the urban ethnic enclave.

Despite these sample limitations, our information is similar in some key respects to the data from an in-depth study of the Watts area.* The male unemployment rates are identical, and the Watts investigators point to relatively high educational levels among Watts residents. Overcrowded housing was not the major problem for either the Watts residents or for our

* Murphy, R.J. and J.M. Watson, THE STRUCTURE OF DISCONTENT. Los Angeles Riot Study, Institute of Government & Public Affairs, University of California, Los Angeles, June 1, 1967, p.10.

sample. Both sets of data indicate that the feeling of estrangement and hostility towards the total community exists whether income is low or more adequate. This estrangement from the greater community was noted impressionistically by our staff, and was particularly noticeable among the younger respondents.

The data is not totally pessimistic. It is encouraging that almost half of the group was aware of community action programs of many kinds. While relatively few reported they had taken part the overwhelming majority of those who had participated reported they had benefitted in the form of jobs and property upkeep, as well as recreation and activity. It is also noteworthy that Government-sponsored vocational training programs had a higher rate of completion (70%) than either public schools or private training facilities.

It is relatively easy to understand estrangement and hostility from a chronically unemployed and deprived segment of a ghetto community. It is a far greater challenge to understand and cope with the estrangement of those who are steadily employed at adequate wages. This report, along with the data from the Watts study, shows that the traditional answers are no longer adequate to explain what forces are behind the urban riots. If we can assume that our sample is representative of the great many residents of the Detroit ghettos who took part in the riot but were not apprehended, the potential for more violence is apparent. The need for new social and economic thinking was never more clear.

August 9, 1967
Bureau of Prisons

TABLE 1

EMPLOYMENT PRESENT

	N	%
TOTALS	184	100
YES	151	82.0
NO	28	15.2
STUDENT, IN TRAINING	4	2.1
NOT REPORTED	1	.5

TABLE 2
HOW LONG ON CURRENT JOB ?

MONTHS ON JOB	(N)	(%)
TOTALS	155	100.0
1 - 5 mos.	42	27.0
6 - 12 mos.	31	20.0
13 - 36 mos.	46	29.6
over 36 mos.	27	17.4
Not Reported	9	5.8

TABLE 3
PERCENTAGE TIME EMPLOYED IN PAST TWO YEARS

% TIME EMPLOYED	N	%
TOTALS	184	100
75 - 100%	89	48.3
50 - 74.9%	33	17.9
Less than 50 %	32	17.3
Student - Public School	4	2.1
Undetermined	26	14.1
Not Reported		

TABLE 4

WEEKLY WAGES ON CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB

	N	%
TOTALS	184	100
Under \$50.00	6	3.2
\$50.00 - \$74.99	22	11.9
\$75.00 - \$99.99	33	17.9
\$100. - \$124.99	45	24.4
\$125. - \$149.99	45	24.4
\$150 and over	22	11.9
Public School Student	2	1.0
Not Reported	9	4.8

TABLE 5

AGE

AGE	N	%
TOTALS	184	100
16		
17	7	3.8
18	7	3.8
19	20	10.8
20	11	5.9
21	12	6.5
22	15	8.1
23	13	7.0
24	10	5.4
25	9	4.8
26	8	4.3
27	1	.5
28	5	2.7
29	9	4.8
30	3	1.6
31	4	2.1
32	1	.5
33	7	3.8
34	2	1.0
35	4	2.1
36 and over	36	19.5

TABLE 6

MARITAL STATUS

	(N)	(%)
TOTALS	184	100
Single and Never Married	76	41.3
Married, Living together	82	44.5
Separated	18	9.7
Divorced	8	4.3
Not Reported		

TABLE 7

TYPE OF HOUSING

	N	%
TOTALS	184	100
Owns Home	36	19.5
Rents Home	57	30.9
Rents Apartment	84	45.6
Rooming House	5	2.7
Unknown	1	.5
Other	1	.5

TABLE 8

RENT OR MORTGAGE PAYMENT PER MONTH

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT	N	%
TOTALS	184	100
Under \$50.00	15	8.1
\$ 50 - \$59.99	22	11.9
\$ 60 - \$69.99	42	22.8
\$ 70 - \$79.99	29	15.7
\$ 80 - \$89.99	23	12.5
\$ 90 - \$99.99	11	5.9
\$100. and over	9	4.8
Mortgage Paid In Full	8	4.3
Unknown	25	13.5

TABLE 9

MONTHLY RENTAL AND TYPE OF HOUSING

RENTAL	Own Home	Rents Home	Rents Apartment	Rooming House	Other	Unknown	total
Under 50		2	9	4			15
50 - 59	1	10	11				22
60 - 69	3	18	21				42
70 - 79	3	7	19				29
80 - 89	4	8	11				23
90 - 99	1	3	7				11
100 and over	3	5	1				9
Mortgage Paid	8						8
Unknown	13	4	5	1	1	1	25
Total	36	57	84	5	1	1	184

TABLE 10

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSE OR APARTMENT

NUMBER OF ROOMS	N	%
TOTALS	184	100
One Room	-	-
Two Rooms	5	2.7
Three Rooms	11	5.9
Four Rooms	21	11.4
Five Rooms	30	16.3
Six Rooms	35	19.0
Seven Rooms	22	11.9
Eight Rooms	7	3.8
Nine or more rooms	14	7.6
Unknown	39	21.1

TABLE 11

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN FAMILY UNIT

NO. PEOPLE	N	%
TOTALS	184	100
One	-	-
Two	5	2.7
Three	11	5.9
Four	21	11.4
Five	30	16.3
Six	35	19.0
Seven	22	11.9
Eight	7	3.8
Nine or more	14	7.6
Unknown	39	21.1

TABLE 12

NUMBER OF ROOMS BY NUMBER OF PEOPLE

NUMBER OF PEOPLE

NUMBER OF ROOMS	UNKNOWN	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	SEVEN	EIGHT	NINE or more	TOTAL
ONE											-
TWO		4		1							5
THREE		4	7								11
FOUR		2	3	5	8	2		1			21
FIVE		1	1	6	12	4	1	2		3	30
SIX			1	4	8	8	4	2	2	6	35
SEVEN			1		7	2	3	4	1	4	22
EIGHT		1	1		1	2	1			1	7
NINE OR MORE				1	3	2	1	1		6	14
UNKNOWN	5	4	6	9	7	5	2			1	39
TOTAL	5	16	20	56	46	25	12	10	3	21	184

TABLE 13

YEARS AT PRESENT ADDRESS

	N	%
TOTALS	184	100
Less than 6 months	24	13.0
6 months, less than one year	22	11.9
One year, less than two years	24	13.0
Two years, less than three years	21	11.4
Three years, less than four years	26	14.1
Four years, less than five years	15	8.1
Five years, less than six years	12	11.5
Six years, less than ten years	14	7.6
Ten years and over	26	14.1

TABLE 14
YEARS IN RESIDENCE IN DETROIT

	(N)	(%)
TOTALS	184	100
Less than one year	8	4.3
1 yr, less than two	8	4.3
2 yrs., less than three	7	3.8
3 yrs., less than five	15	8.1
5 yrs., less than ten	22	11.9
Ten yrs., and over	122	66.3
Unknown, not reported	2	1.0

TABLE 15
KNOWLEDGE OF COMMUNITY LIFE PROGRAMS

	N	%
TOTAL	184	100
YES	88	47.8
NO	87	47.2
NOT REPORTED	9	4.8

TABLE 16

PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY LIFE PROGRAM

	N	%
TOTALS	184	100
YES	34	18.4
NO	135	73.3
NOT REPORTED	15	8.1

TABLE 17

DID YOU RECEIVE HELP FROM COMMUNITY LIFE PROGRAM ?

	N	%
TOTALS	34	100
YES	29	85.2
NO	3	8.8
NOT REPORTED	2	5.8

TABLE 18

HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED

Grade Levels	N	%
0 - 6th	15	8.1
7 through 9th	36	19.5
10	35	19.0
11	38	20.6
12	50	27.1
Over 12	10	5.1
Not Reported	-	-
TOTAL	184	100

TABLE 19

VOCATIONAL TRAINING TAKEN

	N	%
TOTALS	184	100
YES	89	48.3
NO	94	51.0
NOT REPORTED	1	.5

TABLE 20

VOCATIONAL TRAINING -
Completed and Where
Completed

TOTALS

NOT REPORTED

YES: COMPLETED

YES: NOT COMPLETED

NOT TAKEN

Total	High School	In-stitute	Private School	Gov't. Program	Other	Not Reported	Not Taken
184	37	9	10	27	5	2	94
3	1				1	1	
54	20	7	5	19	3		
33	16	2	5	8	1	1	
94							94

TABLE 20

WHERE VOCATIONAL TRAINING WAS TAKEN

- (1) High School
(2) Institute
(3) Private School
(4) Gov't. Program
(5) Other
(0) Not Reported

TOTALS

	N	%
TOTALS	89	100
(1)	37	41.5
(2)	9	10.1
(3)	10	11.2
(4)	27	30.3
(5)	5	5.6
(0)	1	1.1

TABLE 20

VOCATIONAL TRAINING COMPLETED

	N	%
TOTALS	89	100
YES	54	60.6
NO	33	37.0
NOT REPORTED	2	2.2

TABLE 21

CURRENT CHARGE

CHARGES	N	%
TOTALS	144	100
Unknown - Not Reported	5	3.4
B&E, E w/o B, etc.	110	76.3
Poss. Stolen Goods	3	2.0
Larceny *	15	10.4
Shooting at Police	1	.6
Attempting Murder	2	1.3
Assault		
Interfering with, resisting arrest	1	.6
Curfew violation	7	4.8

TABLE 22

PRIOR RECORD - MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE

	N	%
TOTALS	144	100
No Prior Arrest	56	38.8
Arrests, no convictions	37	25.6
Arrests, misdemeanor convictions	23	15.9
Arrests, felony convictions	25	17.3
Juvenile Delinquency	2	1.3
Unknown	1	.6

TABLE 23

PROBATION AND PAROLE - CURRENT

	N	%
TOTALS	144	100
YES	14	9.7
NO	127	88.1
NOT REPORTED	3	2.0

TABLE 24

AMOUNT OF BAIL

AMOUNT OF BAIL	N	%
TOTALS	144	100
\$ 0 - \$ 4,999	9	6.2
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	4	2.7
\$ 10,000 - \$ 24,999	101	70.1
\$ 25,000 - \$ 49,999	28	19.4
\$ 50,000 - \$ 99,999		
\$100,00 - \$199,999		
\$200,00 - or more	2	1.3
NOT REPORTED		

END