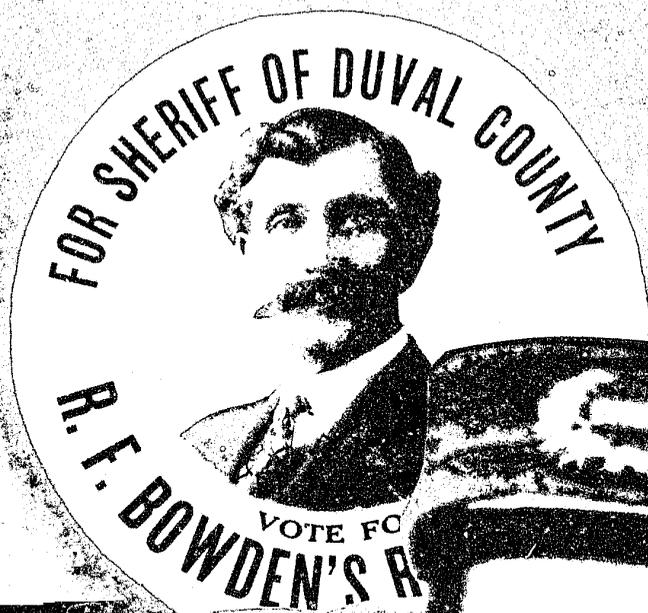


Office of the Sheriff Jackson Annual Report 1976



43358

The Honorable Hans G. Tanzler, Jr.
Mayor
City of Jacksonville
Jacksonville, Florida

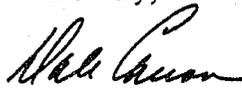
Dear Mayor Tanzler:

This, the 1976 Annual Report for the Office of the Sheriff, is respectfully submitted. Because 1976 was our Nation's Bicentennial Year, it felt appropriate that this report would include much more information of a nature on the operation of the Sheriff's Office than has previously been the case. A brief historical survey of the early years of the city and of the police department is also included.

The City of Jacksonville experienced an overall decrease in incidence of index crimes in 1976 of 9.63%. We also experienced an overall increase in the clearance rate of index crimes by 5.2%. This, of itself, is encouraging.

By the full utilization of the personnel and material resources of the Sheriff's Office, the needs of the public for police protection and service can be served on the highest level. Thus, we pledge our continued efforts to provide the citizens of Jacksonville with the highest quality law enforcement possible.

Sincerely,



DALE CARSON
SHERIFF



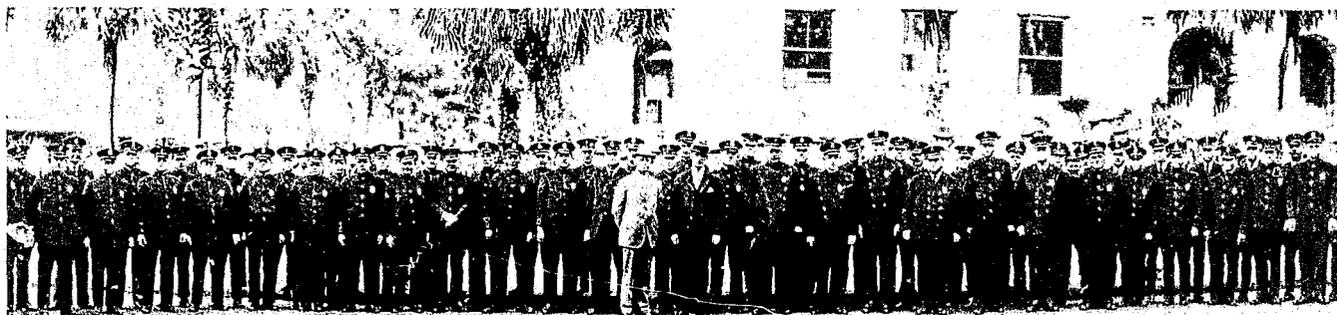
M. P. Richardson
Director of Operations



John C. Nelson
Undersheriff



John Riley Smith
Director, Police Services



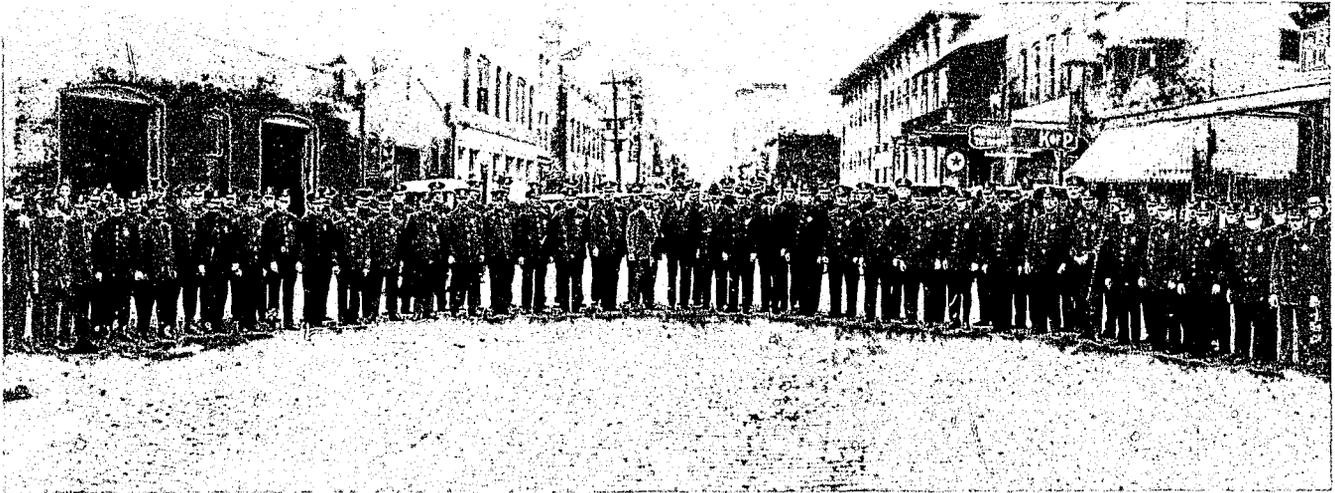
HISTORY OF JACKSONVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

NCJRS

OCT 7 1977

Timeline	Important Events
1822	Duval County Incorporated. First Sheriff appointed — James Dell.
1832	City of Jacksonville created.
Pre-Civil War	Town Marshal and 7 Deputies.
1865-69	Federal Military Provost Marshal and Guard in charge.
1868-88	Civilian Police Department with Marshal at head.
1871	Rank of Captain of Police created (appointed by Mayor and confirmed by City Council). Marshal elected yearly.
1887	New Charter created a Board of Police Commissioners and Captain of Police changed to Chief of Police. Office of the Marshal retained but dealt primarily with civil matters.
1888	James Hoey — first Chief of Police.
1889	For a number of years prior to this time the Police Department was comprised primarily of blacks. Legislature passed House Bill No. 4, which, in effect, eliminated the integrated police force and provided an all-white police force: Chief, 1st Lt., 1st Sgt., 2nd Sgt., 24 Patrolmen, 4 extra men.
1895	Gamewell Callbox System of Communications put into service. First horse drawn patrol wagon put into service.
1897	First squad of bicycle patrol went on duty.
1898	Police benefits enhanced (8 hour day, vacations, sick leave, etc.)
1904	First speed ordinance passed limiting automobiles to 6 m.p.h.
1911	First auto patrol vehicle acquired.
1912	Police Training School started.
1913	Office of Marshal abolished. Identification Division created.
1914	First auto patrol wagon purchased.
1915	First police pension law passed by Florida Legislature.
1919	First traffic squad went on duty in downtown streets.

ACQUISITIONS



HISTORY OF JACKSONVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Timeline

Important Events

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1926 | 711 Liberty Street Police building finalized |
| 1927 | First police woman hired on June 1st. |
| 1933 | Shortwave radio system installed in cars and on motorcycles. |
| 1941 | First patrol boat put into service.
First local Lodge of Fraternal Order of Police established.
Became affiliated with National Lodge of Fraternal Order of Police in 1950 with a Charter as "Gateway Lodge No. 5 F.O.P." |
| 1950 | Police Department began hiring black police officers again. |
| 1955 | First Accident Investigation Squad formed. |
| 1963 | City contracted with I.A.C.P. to make an in-depth study of police department. Recommendations led to Reorganization Act of 1965. |
| 1965 | Legislature passed Reorganization Act of 1965 of J.P.D. |
| 1966 | First time police received educational compensation with the City paying tuition for officers who attended Florida Junior College. |
| 1968 | Consolidation of Jacksonville Police Department and Duval County Sheriff's Office. |
| 1969 | First fixed wing aircraft (L-19 Cessna) purchased.
Four Zone Patrol Plan effected. |
| 1970 | Police Beat Locator System effected. |
| 1971 | Police helicopter patrol effected. |
| 1972 | Take Home Car Plan effected. |
| 1973 | Computer Assisted Dispatch System effected. |
| 1975 | First woman on patrol as uniformed officer. |
| 1976 | Second fixed wing aircraft purchased (U6A "Beaver") |

THE JACKSONVILLE POLICE

In 1845, some 20 years after the first Sheriff was appointed to Duval County, a Town Ordinance required that all free male inhabitants of the town of Jacksonville participate in evening patrol duty. At that time Jacksonville's Marshal did not work after 9:00 p.m. Therefore, "keeping the peace" in the evening became the duty of the private citizen.

This is the story of how law enforcement in Jacksonville has grown from its meager beginnings into a forerunner in innovations and a successful example of ambitious planning, forceful implementation, and aggressive follow-up.

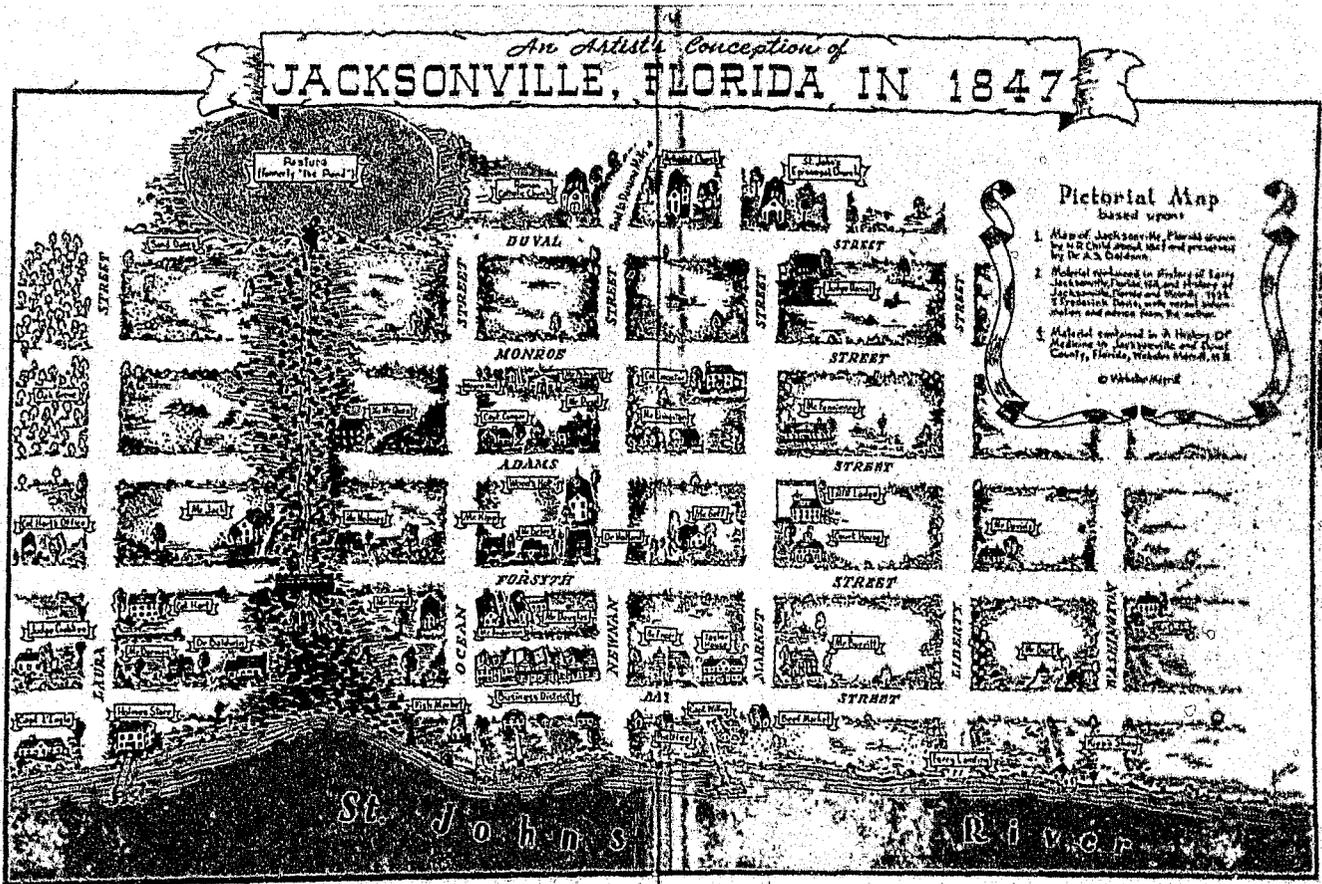
For 150 years, since its inception in 1822, the local law enforcement office has expanded steadily to meet the needs of the local citizenry. The story of the Jacksonville Police starts when law enforcement meant a Marshal and a couple of deputies and brings us to the present where our Department employs a sworn staff of 960.

REIGN OF THE CARPETBAGGERS

Following the Civil War, from July of 1865 to the Spring of 1869, law enforcement in Jacksonville was achieved through the continual occupation by federal troops and their provost Marshal and Guard.

Although there was also a civilian patrol, it was not until 1869 that police protection became a civilian matter. A civilian Marshal was appointed as head of the Department in 1871 and the rank of "Captain of Police" was created. The Captain was appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by City Council. In 1887, this office became known as Chief of Police and that same year a new Charter created a Board of Police Commissioners. The office of Marshall was not officially abolished until 1931, although the office had long since been relegated to civil matters.

The operation of the Police Department under the new Charter of 1888 was under the direction of Chief of Police James Hoey. The Department was comprised primarily of blacks. However, in 1889 House Bill No. 4 was passed by the Florida State Legislature,



giving the Governor the power to abolish all offices in the City of Jacksonville and to make new appointments to fill them. The newly appointed Board of Police Commissioners in turn appointed an entirely new police force.

The new police force consisted of a Chief, three officers and 24 patrolmen, plus four extra men who worked when a regular patrolman was sick. The pay scale was poor, even for then, and ranged from the Chief's salary of \$100 per month to a new patrolman's salary of \$50 per month. From these paltry salaries, the men were required to furnish their own uniforms, pistols, and whistles. The City furnished helmets, clubs, and belts.

In 1898, the Florida Times Union reported the cost of police uniforms to be \$9.65 for the summer uniform and \$23.50 for the winter uniform, plus \$1.32 for the hat.

In 1891, the police commissioner purchased the "Black Maria," a patrol wagon designed to be pulled by one horse. However, at that time, the streets were paved with worn out cypress block and the wagon was too heavy for one horse. In 1895, the first patrol wagon drawn by two horses was bought and put into service. This was used until August of 1897 when the wooden blocks were replaced by brick. The "Black Maria" was then revived and put into service where she was in constant use until the first auto patrol wagon was purchased in 1914.

Another departmental innovation was the installation in 1895 of the Gamewell System of Communications. This system consisted of twelve emergency telephone call boxes with direct lines to headquarters. Patrolmen on the twenty beats were required to call in every two hours. A flashing light system was also used which consisted of red lights installed on each beat. When an officer was wanted, a red light was flashed from headquarters.

In 1898, with the appointment of W. D. Vinzant as Chief of Police, many important changes and improvements were made. Among these were eight-hour work days, vacations, sick leave, police pensions, the death benefit fund, police training school, and the first assignments of detectives in

plain clothes. Inspections of the entire force, military drills, and special duty became commonplace.



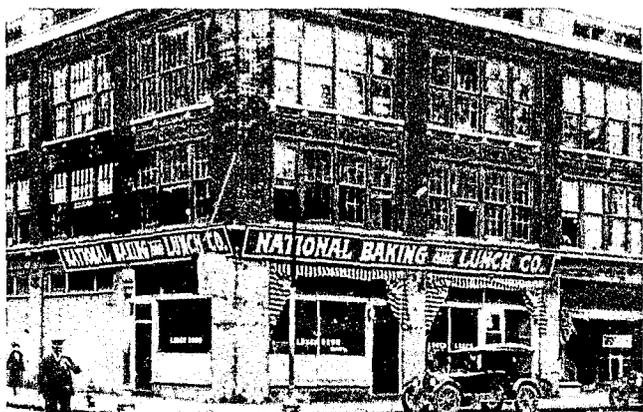
Chief of Police, W. D. Vinzant

In 1899, Chief Vinzant issued an order that all women known to be of "bad repute" must be modestly attired when riding in hacks, carriages, or other vehicles.

In 1900, the Times Union reports that Chief Vinzant had decided to enforce an anti-spitting ordinance.

And in 1901, police closed a street show called "The Living Picture" as immoral.

The first automobile appeared in Jacksonville's downtown district in 1900, opening a whole new realm of law enforcement. In 1904, a speed ordinance was passed setting the speed limit at 6 miles per hour. The first auto patrol was implemented in 1911 and the first traffic squad went on duty in 1919. In 1924, the first traffic signal lights were installed.



A patrolman working corner traffic control long ago.

In 1904, L. C. Moore of the Florida Automobile Co. was charged with driving on Bay Street at a speed greater than twelve miles per hour and was fined \$10. This was the first arrest for violating the provisions of the automobile speed limit ordinance.

In 1905, Vinzant contemplated the purchase of a pool table for members' use during leisure hours.

In 1906, Mayor Nolan ordered the police to relieve the city of worthless dogs. They did — 164 in 3 days. Two and one-half months later, the Mayor had to order the police to stop shooting dogs.

In 1906, the value of real estate and equipment in the department was \$64,321.70; 77 men were on the force.

In 1910, a law numbering autos and licensing drivers went into effect.

In 1911, a big Cadillac touring car was owned by the police.

Times-Union

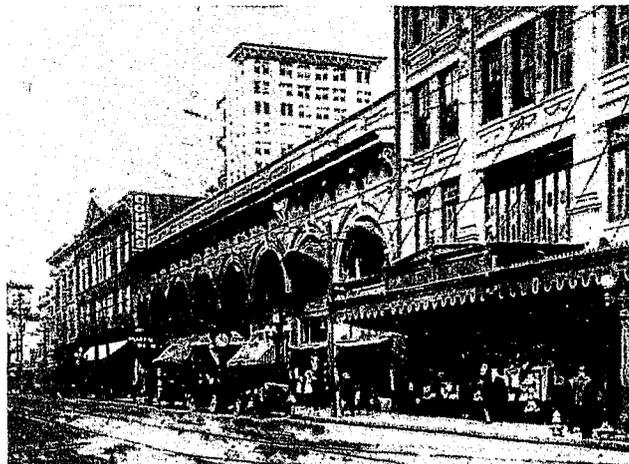
The Police Training School was instituted in 1912 after the inadequacy in training of police officers was revealed by a street car strike. The curriculum consisted of military drill three times a week and study of general knowledge of the city.

In 1915, Civil Service was established in the Jacksonville Police Department.

In 1919, racing on the beaches was banned.

Times-Union

Following Chief Vinzant's retirement in 1913, Chief F. C. Roach was appointed. The Identification Division was created under Roach's administration. Chief Roberts succeeded Chief Roach in 1921 and during his administration, the Crime Prevention Bureau (1927), the Stolen Bicycle Detail (1930), the School Boy Patrol (1930), the Traffic Division,



Bay Street, circa 1920's

Detective Division, and Homicide Division were all organized and developed. The first women police officers were hired in 1927. By 1933 a shortwave radio system had been installed in cars and on motorcycles. In 1941 the first patrol boat was put into service and by 1943 a second boat was added.

In 1937, following the deaths of two motorcycle policemen, the City Commission endorsed a plan to eventually substitute all motorcycles with convertible-topped automobiles. The motorcycles were referred to as "murdercycles."

Times-Union

Following Chief Roberts' retirement in 1947, Chief Sherman Cannon, a graduate of the F.B.I. National Police Academy, began a reorganization of the department. Cannon's reorganization included the assignment of Assistant Chiefs of Police to handle personnel and complaints, records, procurement, budgets, and building maintenance. Civilians began to replace patrolmen in such areas as fingerprinting, clerical duties, and communications, thus enabling the police officers to perform duties for which they were expressly trained. A 24-hour service records room was created. In 1950, black police officers were again hired and in 1952, psychiatric examinations

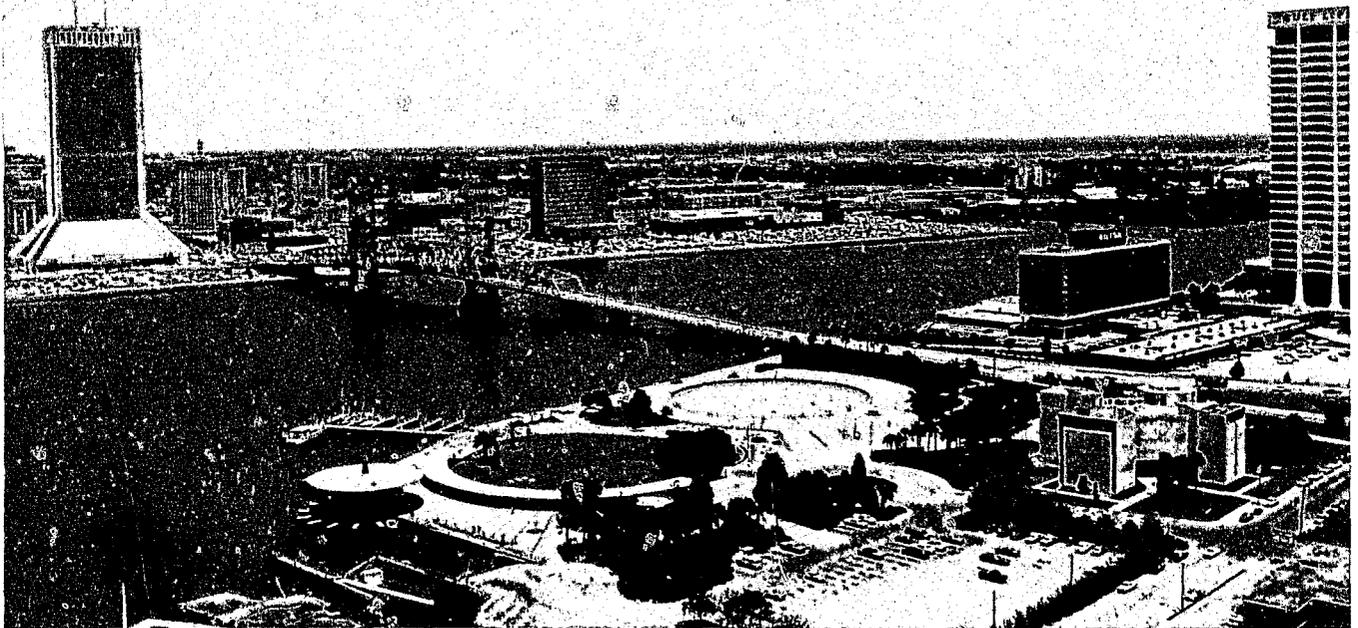


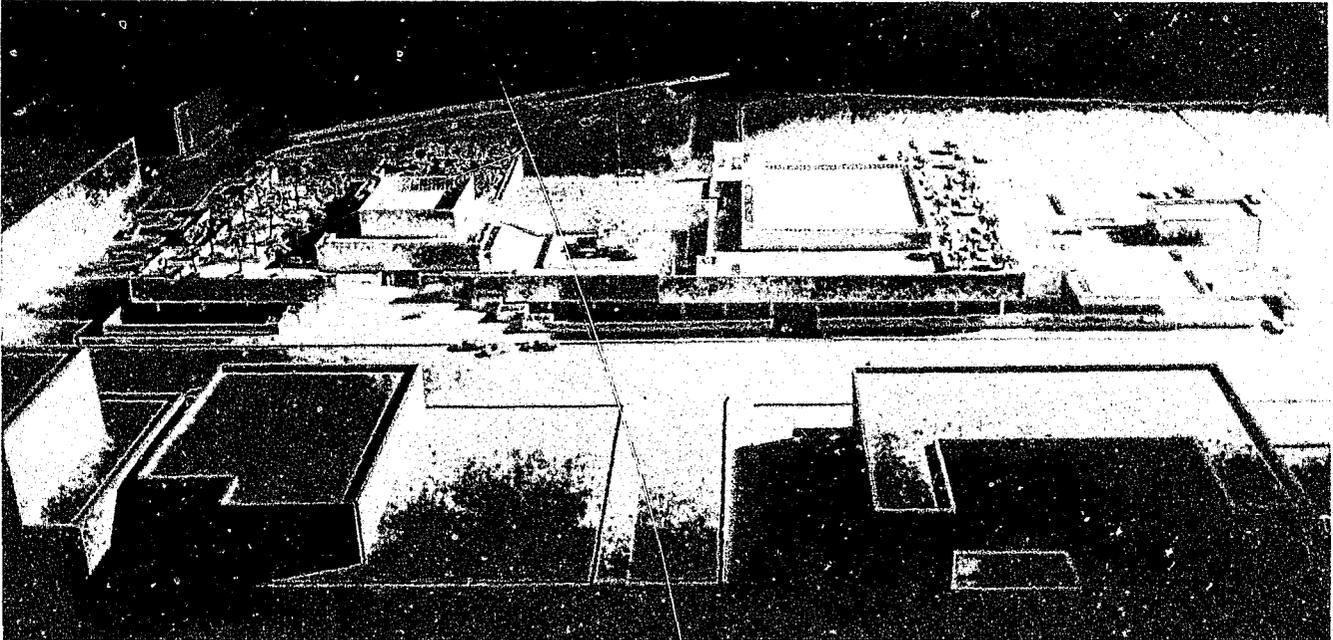
SHERMAN CANNON
CHIEF OF POLICE

were first required for applicants for the fire and police departments. Chief Cannon is also responsible for the 5-day, 40-hour week instituted in 1953 for department employees.

Jacksonville as it looks today

Chief Cannon retired in 1955 and Chief Luther A. Reynolds took the helm for 11 years. The mid-fifties saw tremendous growth in Duval County, with many new industries established, miles of expressways constructed, and numerous buildings and schools built. However, no provisions were made by the city fathers for construction of new police facilities, improved police salaries or equipment. In addition, the organizational setup at the time did not allow Chief Reynolds the authority necessary for effective and efficient operation of the Police Department. In 1963, the City of Jacksonville contracted with the International Association of Chiefs of Police to make an in-depth study of the Police Department at a cost of \$28,000. As a direct result of that study and its recommendations, the Florida State Legislature was requested to pass the "Reorganization Act of 1965 of the Jacksonville Police Department." This act gave Chief Reynolds the power needed to reorganize the Department along modern, progressive lines and enabled him to become "Chief of Police" in more than name only. Reynolds purchased new equipment, increased police salaries and raised entrance requirements. Ironically, the





A model of Jacksonville's new Police Administration Building. Police will move into the building in the late 1977's

same Legislative Act which gave Chief Reynolds this increased authority also mandated his retirement in 1966 at the age of 68. The act called for mandatory retirement of officers at age 65. Mayor Louis Ritter appointed Assistant Chief R. C. Blanton, Jr. to succeed Chief Reynolds and the new chief continued Reynold's progressive pattern by raising salaries and initiating college training programs for police officers at Florida Junior College, partly at City expense.

Chief Blanton served little more than a year, and in March, 1968, Mayor Hans Tanzler appointed D. K. Brown to succeed Chief Blanton. Chief Brown had served only six months when the City and County were consolidated on October 1, 1968.

The advent of consolidation began a new chapter in law enforcement. The former Duval County Government and police organization were abolished by the new City Charter. Under this new Charter, Chief Brown became the Undersheriff and Sheriff Dale G. Carson became the Chief Executive of the new Office of Sheriff, Jacksonville Police. Sheriff Carson brought many years of law enforcement experience as a former police officer and F.B.I. agent. He also had ten years of service in the old Duval County Sheriff's Office. With consolidated law enforcement, Sheriff Carson was able to eliminate duplication of effort and

provide a measure of efficiency and effectiveness in police service to the citizenry.

A three-phase plan was set in motion to specifically address the problems of transition. The first stage was to immediately consolidate and stabilize communications, operations, and administration. This was accomplished through the use of various temporary facilities. Phase Two focused on a permanent, long-term solution to the problem of fractionalization of department functions. A six-year program was set in motion to plan, design, fund, and construct a new police administration building. Occupancy of the new building is scheduled for the summer of 1977.

Development of Phase Three was based on a commitment to provide police service through technological innovation and advanced police techniques. An advanced communications network was developed beginning in 1969. Also in 1969, the zone patrol plan went into effect. The City was divided into four geographical zones but policed under a single command structure. By August of 1970, a computerized police beat locator system was developed and by October of that same year, Uniform Crime Reporting had been computerized.

In September, 1970, the Department purchased two helicopters to aid the seriously undermanned department in its overall police mission. By May of 1971, the helicopter unit consisted of ten officers and one sergeant working day and evening shifts.

In 1972, the Sheriff's Office instituted its Personalized Patrol Vehicle Program to provide the Jacksonville citizenry with more effective police protection by allowing police officers use of their vehicles during their off-duty hours.

In 1973, the Computer Assisted Dispatch System became operational, thus enabling a reduction in response time in 86% of the cases from an average of twelve minutes to an average of three minutes. In conjunction with the C.A.D. System, the Manpower Workload Distribution Study was developed.

The entire country has felt the repercussions of an economic crisis in recent years. The resulting fiscal problems imposed hardships on the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office in providing police service. Fiscal restraint including hiring freezes and strict control of

resources has been necessary. At the same time, economic problems contributed to a growth in the crime rate, both locally and nationally.

The Sheriff's success in continuing to provide police service under these adverse conditions has led to the development of a unique philosophy of police management. According to Sheriff Dale Carson: "Support of a few good men through technological innovations and advance police techniques which provide high degrees of mobility, flexibility and safety, as well as command and control, is essential."

This is a philosophy which has worked. The crime rate has been held down to lower than or equal to comparable cities which have a much higher police/population ratios.



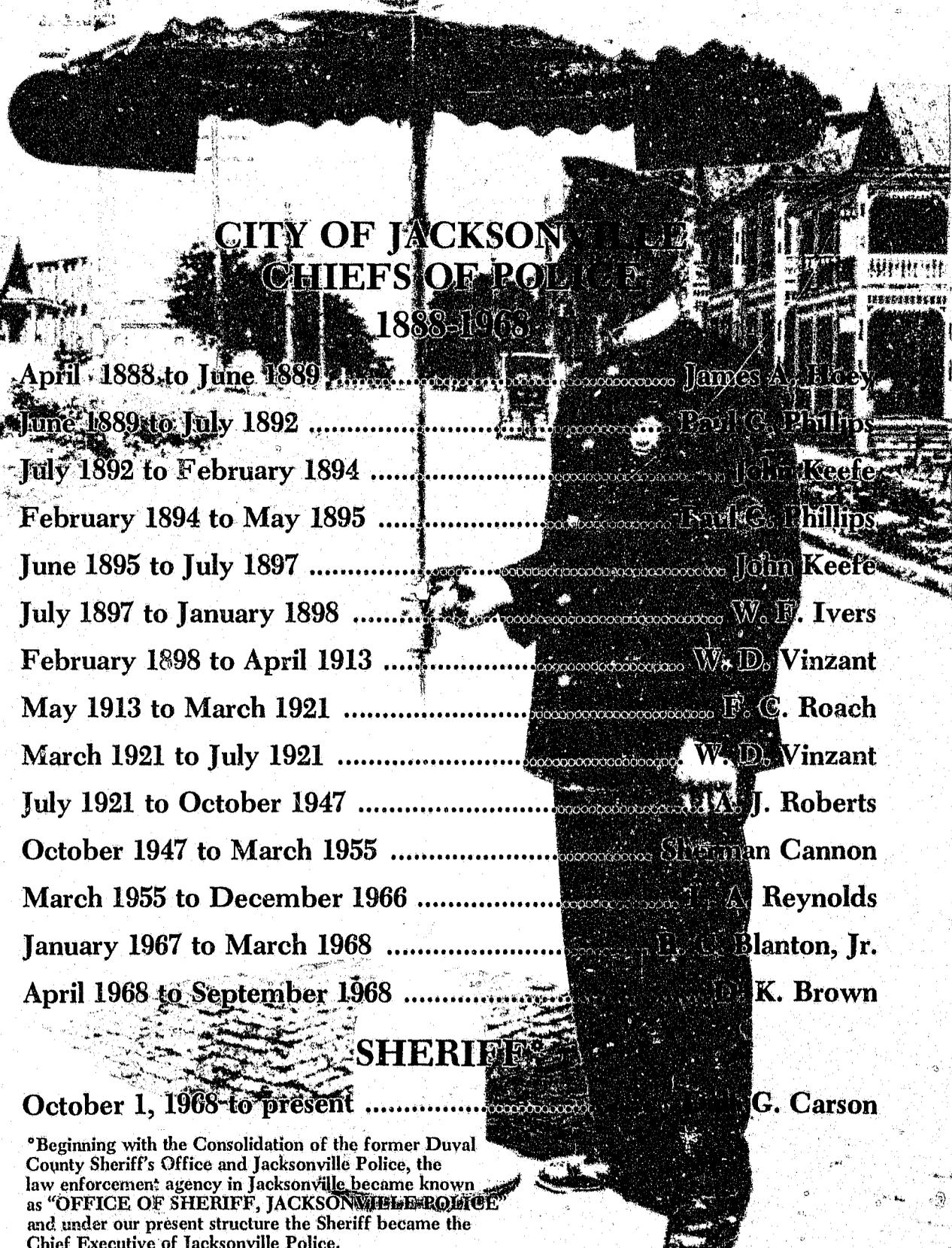
CITY OF JACKSONVILLE
CHIEFS OF POLICE
1888-1968

April 1888 to June 1889	James A. Hickey
June 1889 to July 1892	Paul C. Phillips
July 1892 to February 1894	John Keefe
February 1894 to May 1895	Paul C. Phillips
June 1895 to July 1897	John Keefe
July 1897 to January 1898	W. F. Ivers
February 1898 to April 1913	W. D. Vinzant
May 1913 to March 1921	F. C. Roach
March 1921 to July 1921	W. D. Vinzant
July 1921 to October 1947	H. J. Roberts
October 1947 to March 1955	Sherman Cannon
March 1955 to December 1966	J. A. Reynolds
January 1967 to March 1968	E. C. Blanton, Jr.
April 1968 to September 1968	D. K. Brown

SHERIFF

October 1, 1968 to present	G. Carson
----------------------------------	-----------

*Beginning with the Consolidation of the former Duval County Sheriff's Office and Jacksonville Police, the law enforcement agency in Jacksonville became known as "OFFICE OF SHERIFF, JACKSONVILLE POLICE" and under our present structure the Sheriff became the Chief Executive of Jacksonville Police.



CITY OF JACKSONVILLE MARSHALS

1869	W. S. Rawson	1878-1881	G. H. Mays*
1870-1871	R. P. Moody	1882-1883	John Tyler
1872-1874	E. Fortune*	1884-1885	W. D. Vinzant
1875-1876	John Tyler	1886	John Tyler
1877	P. E. McMurray	1887	T. B. Hernandez

*Denotes Black Marshal

DUVAL COUNTY SHERIFFS

1822	James Dell	1876-1878	John Driggs
1824-1827	David E. Hart	1878-1883	Uriah Bowden
1833-1841	Albert G. Phillips	1884-1887	H. D. Holland
1842-1844	Jacob Gutterson	1888-1894	N. B. Broward
1844-1845	Harrison R. Blanchard	1895-1896	R. Fleming Bowden
1845-1847	Thomas Ledwith	1897-1900	N. B. Broward
1847-1848	William H. G. Saunders	1901-1904	John Price
1848-1849	Thomas Ledwith	1905	W. B. Picket
1849-1851	John G. Smith	1906	M. A. Brown
1851-1853	George H. Smith	1907-1912	R. Fleming Bowden
1853-1858	Uriah Bowden	1913-1921	W. H. Dowling
1858-1861	Paul D. Canova	1922-1923	R. E. Merritt
1861-1865	Uriah Bowden	1924-1928	W. H. Dowling
1865	Daniel P. Smith/M. Bowden	1929-1931	W. B. Cahoon
1865-1870	Martial Law	1932-1957	Rex V. Sweat
1870-1871	S. N. Williams	1958	Al Cahill
1871-1875	William M. Ledwith	1958-1968	Dale G. Carson

HISTORY OF DUVAL COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

In 1822, when the county of Duval (modestly named by Governor Duval after himself) was carved out of St. Johns County, James Dell was appointed the first Sheriff. From this date until the early 1900's little mention is made of the Sheriff or his duties. It is assumed he performed some service functions, as well as jail maintenance and administration. Not until around 1918 did the phrase "Road Patrol" come into use, indicating that until this time little or no police service in the usual sense was provided to citizens living outside the city limits.

Road Patrol Duty Again

Deputy Sheriffs C. W. Arnold and A. C. Tucker have been assigned to duty of patrolling the road from the city to Camp Johnston to arrest violators of the traffic laws. Justice Geiger, of the Highway District, has made arrangements to hold court from 2 to 5 p.m. at Lindsay's Store, on the road, for the sake of convenience of anyone arrested.

Times-Union, February 8, 1918

Up until 1968, the Sheriff and his deputies provided as much service as was possible for an area of such size and diversity, but they were shorthanded in comparison to their Jacksonville Police counterpart. During W. B. Cahoon's reign as Duval County Sheriff (1929 through 1931), a campaign flyer listed all the people "in his office." They totaled 16. In 1968, only 224 men were employed to service an area of over 800 square miles. But with consolidation in 1968, the Duval County Road Patrol combined with the Jacksonville Police Department to form one law enforcement agency.

HISTORY OF JAILS AND PRISONS IN JACKSONVILLE

Jails have long been a source of contention and concern for local law enforcement officials. In 1854, the Jacksonville jail, which



A telephone—the prisoner's contact with the outside world was located on Ocean Street, burned down and was replaced by a facility that was constructed on Newnan Street. At the close of the Civil War, another jail was constructed on Ocean Street to handle the city's rising crime rate. In 1869, Webster Meritt writes in "A Century of Medicine" (1949), ". . . The jail was in worse condition, perhaps, than the graveyards." An inquest held on the body of a prisoner on October 6th revealed that he had come to his death as a result of imprisonment in the jail of Duval County. Not long before that, Dr. G. Troup Maxwell, City Physician, had declared:

"The badly ventilated cells, in which crowded prisoners of every color, age, sex, and conditions, are calculated to originate diseases . . . I have never seen a building . . . so obnoxious . . . as Duval County Jail."

In 1875, the City levied a three mill tax for construction of a new jail. In November 1876, work was begun on the new county jail. Located on Hogan's Creek between Julia and Cedar Street and known as the Raspberry Park Jail, it was designed as a home for the City's convicted prisoners. But by June of 1887

a Grand Jury had found local jails in a disgraceful and inhuman condition. In August 1905, the Times-Union noted that this jail was filled with 120 prisoners, some serving time, others awaiting trial. Because the dilapidated condition of the jail facilitated easy escape, a year later it was recommended that the prisoners wear a ball and chain in conformity with state law. That same year \$3,400 was appropriated for the construction of a new city jail. Although it was completed four months later, this new "resort," as the Times-Union termed it, was no improvement over the last as far as security. Even there, city prisoners were incarcerated with a ball and chain.

In September 1899, Ligor, the City Jailer, reported that the twenty prisoners under his charge in August required 1,207 loaves of bread, one-half box of soap, one-half box of potash, 38 gallons of syrup, and 24 cases of beef for a cost of \$114.41.

Times-Union

In 1912, the Board of Bond Trustees purchased 640 acres about seven miles north of the city, ditched and drained the tract, and converted a portion of it into the first city prison farm. The remainder of the land was to become the city-owned Ineson Airport. The county prison farm, located in the city, was constructed on Commonwealth Avenue around 1918. Known commonly as the stockade it was not uncommon for a prisoner to serve several years in this institution. When a prisoner was convicted of a felony, he was sent either to the stockade or the state prison at Raiford. "The Stockade" was

closed in 1972 and eventually destroyed in 1976.

In 1922, the State Inspector of Prisons stated that the Duval County Jail was one of the cleanest in the State.

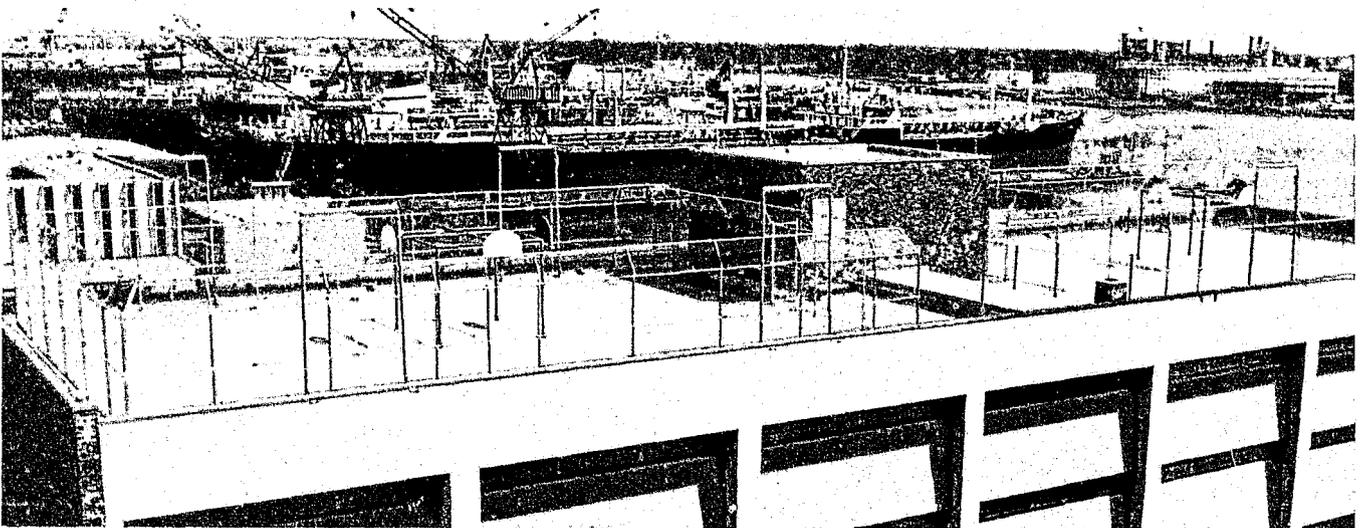
Times-Union



An early city prison farm on Gun Club Road.

In the years that followed, a number of other facilities were built in various locations. In January 1958, the new Duval County Jail on Bay Street opened its doors. It was hailed as the most modern and costly in the world for its size. Completely air-conditioned and with no windows, the jail cost \$2.5 million, had 426 prisoner beds, and 76,000 square feet of floor space. However, it was not long before the city/county outgrew its new jail. In 1975, Federal District Court Judge Charles R. Scott found the jail deficient in a number of areas and issued

New rooftop playground on the city's Jail.



orders demanding compliance to certain standards. A number of requirements have already been achieved. In an attempt to compensate for overcrowding, a portion of the adjacent juvenile detention facility was renovated and the jail's trusty population moved in. There are plans to eventually assume complete control of this facility and utilize it for jail purposes.

Also in 1958, the city sold the old city airport (Imeson) and the city prison farm on Gun Club Road and bought over 600 acres on Lannie Road for a new prison farm. Within the last few years, another 400 acres have been purchased, bringing the total acreage to over 1,000. The facility is now known as the Jacksonville Correctional Institution.

After consolidation in 1968, the city jail located in the rear of the police building at 711 Liberty Street and the county prison farm on Commonwealth Avenue were closed.

In February 1971, Jacksonville began its work furlough program which operated out of the Duval County Jail. This program allows certain prisoners the privilege of serving time while maintaining a job in the community. In early 1972, the program moved into the Old Fairfield School located on Victoria Street. Participation and services have expanded, and Fairfield House has gained a reputation as being one of the best institutions of its kind in the United States.

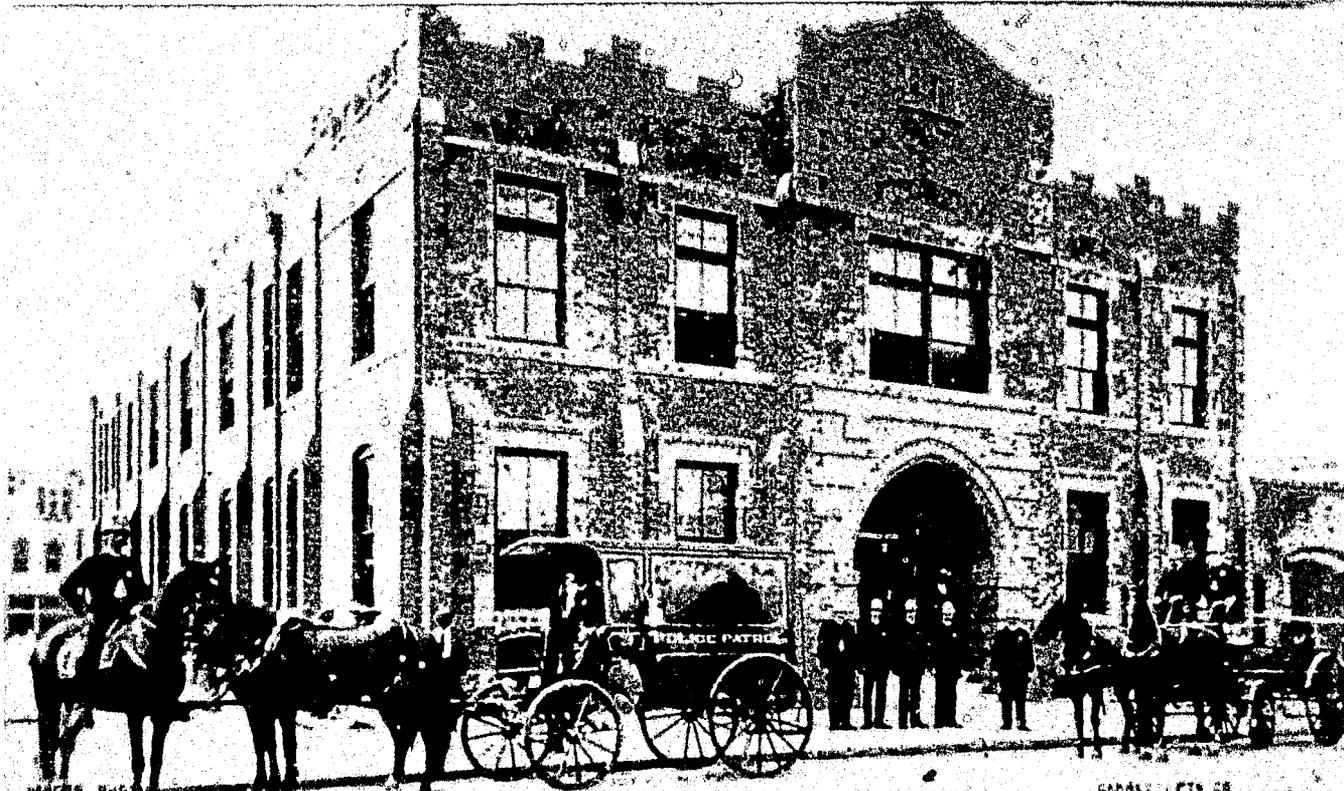


HISTORY OF HEADQUARTERS LOCATIONS

In 1876, the police department was located in a little brick building that blocked the foot of Newnan Street. From there it was moved to the rear of the County Court House on East Forsyth Street, then to the foot of Pine (Main) Street and from there to the east side of Ocean Street between Bay and Forsyth streets. The Police Department remained here until December 1890, when it was moved to a warehouse at the foot of Liberty Street that had been repaired for occupancy. In April 1900, the city bought the Old Togni Hotel near the southwest corner of Newnan and Forsyth Streets and had the building converted for use as a police station. This building was used until 1901, when it was destroyed by the Big Fire which burned down most of what was known as Jacksonville at that time. After this, a wooden building near the Union Station was used by the department for about one year. This building had been a boarding house and was unsuited to the needs of the department. In April 1902, the building site at Forsyth and Newnan was again occupied. This building had been rebuilt after the fire and lengthened by 52 feet, making it possible to have room for a jail.

The property, now the site of the Florida Theatre Building, was sold to S. A. Lynch on June 20, 1924 for \$90,000 with a time clause in the agreement, enabling the police to occupy the building while the city selected another site to erect a building. The present site on Liberty Street between Union and Beaver streets was selected, but the time clause expired before the completion of the building and the department was moved to the Duval County Armory on Market Street for a stay of less than one year before moving into its new home at 711 Liberty Street in September 1926.

With the 1968 consolidation of the Jacksonville Police Department and the Duval County Sheriff's Office, the various departmental functions were housed in two places: the Operations Division at 711 Liberty Street, and the Administration, Communications, and Detective Division on



Jacksonville Police Headquarter's from 1902 until 1925

the first, the mezzanine, and the third floors of the Courthouse. Steps were then taken to bring all departmental functions under one roof. Through a bond issue, approved by

referendum in 1971, funds were provided for the construction of the new police administration building.

1976

ARMS OF THE SHERIFF Planning and Research

The continuous demand for information on a broad spectrum of subjects is only one of many unending challenges which face the Planning and Research Unit.

Organized and professionally staffed to meet these demands, Planning and Research consists of four sworn and four civilian professionals. In 1976, the staff handled over 300 letters of reply and sent out over 600 questionnaires and letters of inquiry. Major staff studies, evaluations, and proposals required over 11,000 miles of travel to seven major cities in which hundreds of interviews were conducted and which culminated in recommendations having major impact on long-range plan developments and future operations of the department.

Added emphasis during the year was focused on advanced resource allocation covering patrol car allocation, beat design and manpower scheduling. High-level staff briefings to facilitate decision-making by the department's leadership have been equally important. Some 13 hours of large-scale formal staffing and public briefings were conducted during the period.

Five major grants totaling over \$626,000 were developed, and written by Planning and Research, and brought the department significant advances in police hardware, technology, and modern techniques. Major milestones for the year are represented by a complete rewriting of both the 34 General Orders (spanning over 200 pages) and the Field Reporting Manual.

Current efforts into the new year find Planning and Research with over 25 outstanding and active projects.

Inspections

The Inspections Unit conducted five major inspections. These inspections consisted of:

- (1) Analysis of the Crimes Against Property Section.
- (2) An inspection of the Central Records File System.
- (3) A study and inspection of the Civil Division.
- (4) Present and planned facilities for the storage of narcotics and other dangerous drugs.
- (5) The utilization and functional improvements of the new Police Administration Building.

In addition to the five major inspections, numerous minor inspections were conducted during 1976. These major and minor inspections have been the basis for many internal operational improvements.

Legal Advisor

A major function of the Police Legal Advisor is to represent seizing agencies in the course of forfeiture proceedings against owners of vehicles used in the unlawful transportation of contraband. Proceedings filed in 1976 by the Legal Advisor on behalf of the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office and various other Jacksonville area law enforcement agencies have resulted in the forfeiture to those agencies of vehicles having a total value of over \$16,000.

DEPARTMENT OF OPERATIONS

Patrol and Traffic Division

With two-thirds of the Sheriff's total sworn manpower assigned to the Patrol Division, it is evident that O. W. Wilson's assertion that "patrol is the backbone of the department" still applies. Patrol continues to be the most vital part of the Sheriff's Office.

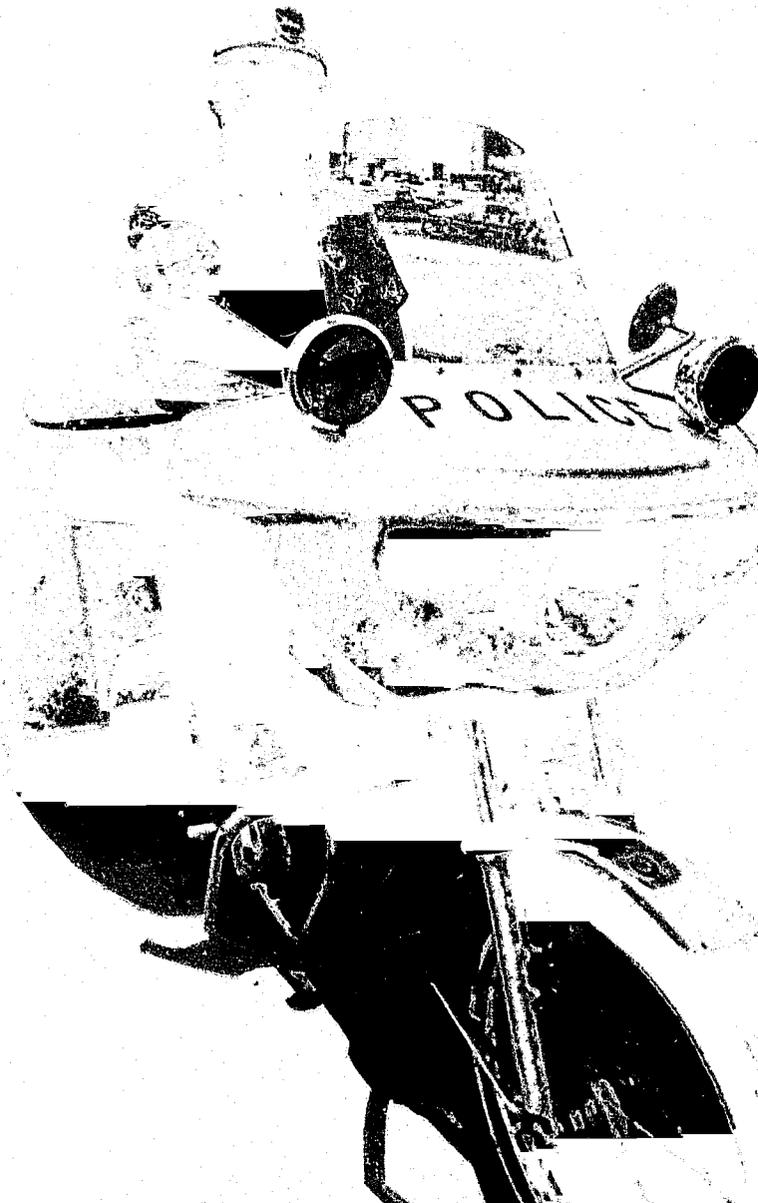
In order to keep pace with a more sophisticated criminal element, the Patrol and

Traffic Division has been forced to employ non-traditional methods in its fight against crime. Some of these innovations include the use of four-wheel drive patrol units, helicopters, walking beats in heavily congested areas, patrol boats, small scooter type motorcycles in core-city residential areas, and advanced radar units.

To bolster these efforts, the Sheriff Office maintained its "Personalized Patrol Car Plan," now in its fifth year of operation. In 1976, off-duty patrol officers handled more than 41,000 calls for police service. The patrol officers, handling these calls off-duty, continued to win acclaim for their efforts.

After the tragic death of a young Jackson-

New type of three wheel motorcycle used in downtown traffic control.



ville patrol officer in 1975, the Jacksonville community started the "Invest in a Vest" Program. Enough donations were collected from private citizens to provide every officer with a bullet proof vest.

In 1976, this investment paid off. On August 30, Officer John A Zipperer answered a call about a suspicious person at 4th and Davis streets. As Officer Zipperer stepped from his police unit, the suspect drew a .38 caliber revolver and fired several shots which struck Zipperer in the chest. The officer was wearing his bullet proof vest and the two bullets that struck him caused only bruises. Officer Zipperer was able to return fire and capture the suspect at the scene.

The Patrol and Traffic Division has continued to place major emphasis on training. Patrol and traffic officers periodically attended refresher classes at the Police Academy, the firing range and the driving range in an on-going effort to maintain a high quality of law enforcement. On their own time and at their own expense, Patrol and Traffic officers continued their pursuit of higher education through the various colleges and universities in Jacksonville.

A private citizen who helped to buy bullet proof vests for officers, probably helped save the life of this officer whose vest stopped a criminal's bullet.



OFF DUTY ACTIVITY REPORT

PERSONAL PATROL CAR LOG SHEET

Type Call or Activity	1974*	1975	1976
Accident	1,298	1,711	1,380
Accident-Injury	351	552	477
Accident-Hit & Run	85	155	111
Accident-Fatality	52	32	16
Assault	69	121	118
Burglar Alarm	265	438	385
Break-In-Business	194	262	168
Break-In-Residence	167	337	242
Bomb Complaint	7	21	13
Cutting	20	24	15
Shooting	63	107	73
Disorderly	152	298	263
Domestic Trouble	589	957	980
Drunk	442	847	754
Fight	164	314	309
Holdup	118	183	123
Homicide	14	25	12
Injury-Person	140	179	182
Juveniles	809	1,558	1,975
Larceny	374	586	565
Robbery Alarm	89	139	131
Prowler	112	244	280
Suicide	15	48	33
Rape	29	31	17
Sex Offense	36	68	42
Suspicious Car/Per.	982	1,790	2,178
Traffic Complaint	2,326	4,526	4,905
Unknown Trouble	8	4	--
Vandalism	95	144	276
Wires Down	22	52	39
Assist Citizen	5,747	8,857	9,625
Traf.Summons Issued	3,645	4,749	5,354
Other	3,146	6,000	5,328
D.W.I.	--	230	327
Obstruction	202	3,046	4,897
Auto Fire	--	21	49
TOTALS	21,827	38,656	41,642

*Beginning in 1974, off-duty calls were input into the Computer Assisted Dispatch System offering more accurate collection and storage of data for the year 1974, 1975 and 1976.

S.W.A.T. TEAM

The SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics) Unit consists of one lieutenant, three sergeants and twelve patrolmen. There are three five-man teams, each commanded by a sergeant. The SWAT Team lieutenant also commands the Street Crime Unit and the Police Patrol Boats. Personnel assigned to the SWAT Team work a normal tour of duty in their assigned zones, except when the team is activated for a training session or a tactical situation.

SWAT Team personnel undergo training sessions twice yearly at Camp Blanding, Florida. Each team member also attends anti-sniper school for one week at the F.B.I. Academy at Quantico, Virginia.

SWAT functions include: anti-sniper barricaded gunmen situations, hostage situations, providing fire power for special problems, the testing of new equipment, assisting in the serving of warrants on extremely dangerous persons and providing station and command post defense when needed.

STREET CRIME UNIT

The Street Crime Unit was organized as a separate part of the Patrol-Traffic Division in October, 1976. It is a multi-purpose unit consisting of a lieutenant, a sergeant and five patrolmen. It is directly responsible to the

POLICE



Changing Times — Women take their place among those "who care" — Below, a female police officer directing traffic.



Chief of Patrol-Traffic. The Unit is a full-time operation utilizing decoy tactics as its basic strategy, working mainly in high crime areas. Stake-outs and plain clothes surveillance are commonly used to apprehend suspects in the act of committing crimes and effect quality arrests leading to convictions.

The Unit's primary purpose during the Christmas season, for example, is to protect Christmas shoppers from robbers, muggers, purse snatchers and sex molesters. Officers in the Unit are also members of the SWAT Team.

Other areas of operation include: assisting other agencies, guarding VIP's, and using police patrol boats and divers for water rescue, etc.

The Street Crime Unit's first assignment was on October 25, 1976, when divers from the unit located the wooden box containing the body of a murdered Jacksonville furniture store owner. Divers located the body in the St. Johns River, several hundred feet from the Buckman Bridge, near the northeast bank of the river.

One hour of in-service training at the Criminal Justice Training Center is directed toward familiarizing other members of the Sheriff's Office with the various functions of the Street Crime Unit.

HELICOPTER UNIT

This Unit consists of one lieutenant pilot, one patrolman pilot-instructor, three A&P mechanics, two patrolmen observers and nine patrolmen pilots.

Stationed at Craig Field since 1976, the Helicopter Unit has proved to be a vital and necessary unit to all police operations. At the completion of six years of operations, the

The Sheriff's Office's newly acquired airplane.



Helicopter Unit has grown from ten men and two helicopters to sixteen men, five Bell 47-G helicopters, and a six passenger DeHavilland "Beaver" airplane. The "Beaver" was acquired by the Sheriff's Office and placed into service with a capital outlay of less than \$6,000 although the plane has a current estimated value of more than \$60,000. The craft is used to transport prisoners, dignitaries and officials, and is being used regularly by Civil and Vice divisions.

Helicopter Unit Statistics

Patrol hours flown in Zone Three	2,527.9
Patrol hours flown in Zone Four	1,238.7
Hours used in Training and Maintenance	277.6
Hours used in Vice Surveillance	168.4

	1974	1975	1976
Arrest Assists	378	399	353
Calls Answered	3,791	4,033	4,253
Flight Hours	3,411	3,736	4,212.6
Patrol Hours	—	3,395	3,766.6

Vice Section

In 1976, 50 major and mid-level heroin dealers were arrested. This was the result of many long and expensive undercover investigations. Of the 50 major drug traffickers arrested, 23 have been tried and convicted.

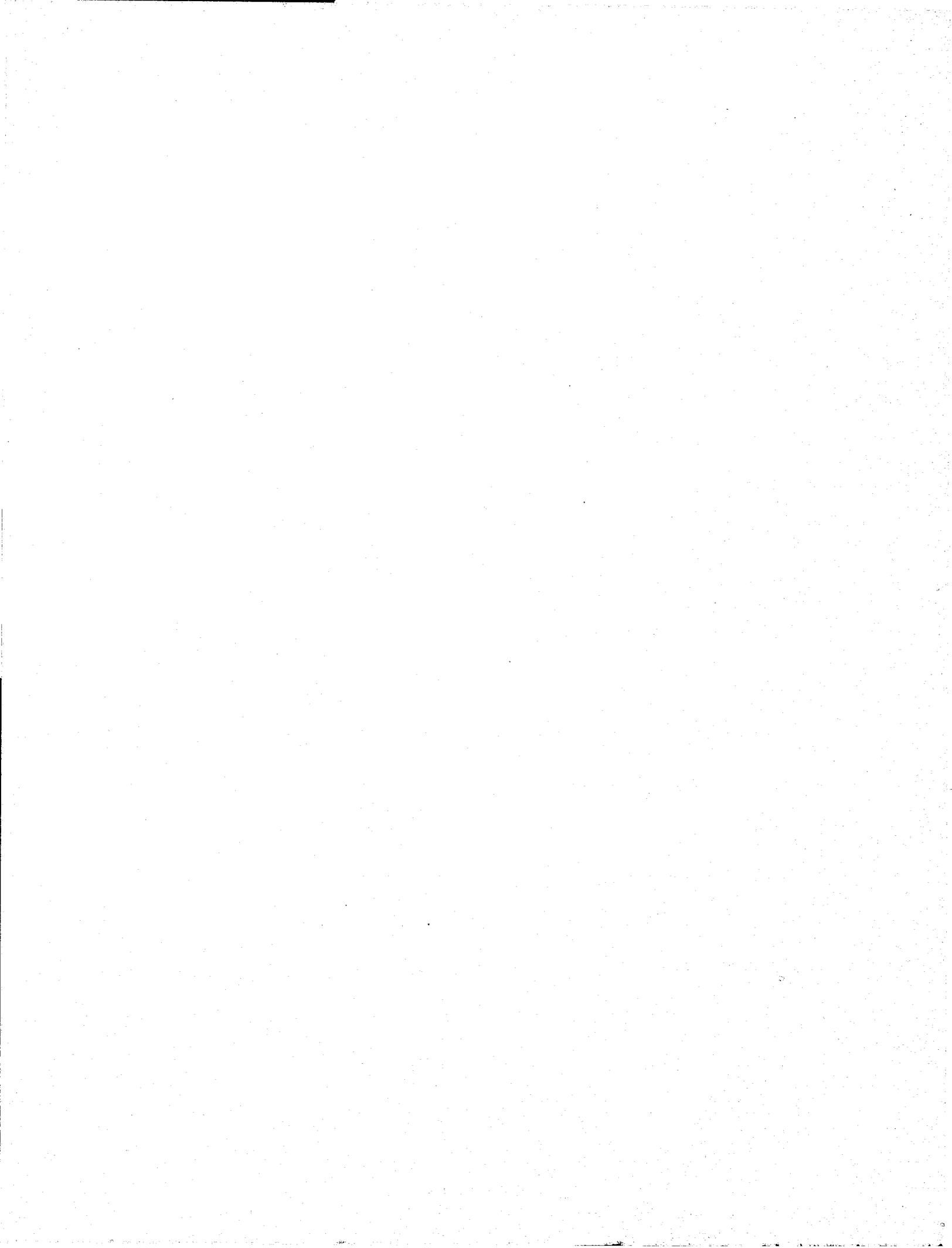
The Vice Section also conducted 12 major gambling investigations on sports betting. These investigations resulted in the arrest of 20 Jacksonville men with large-scale book-making operations.

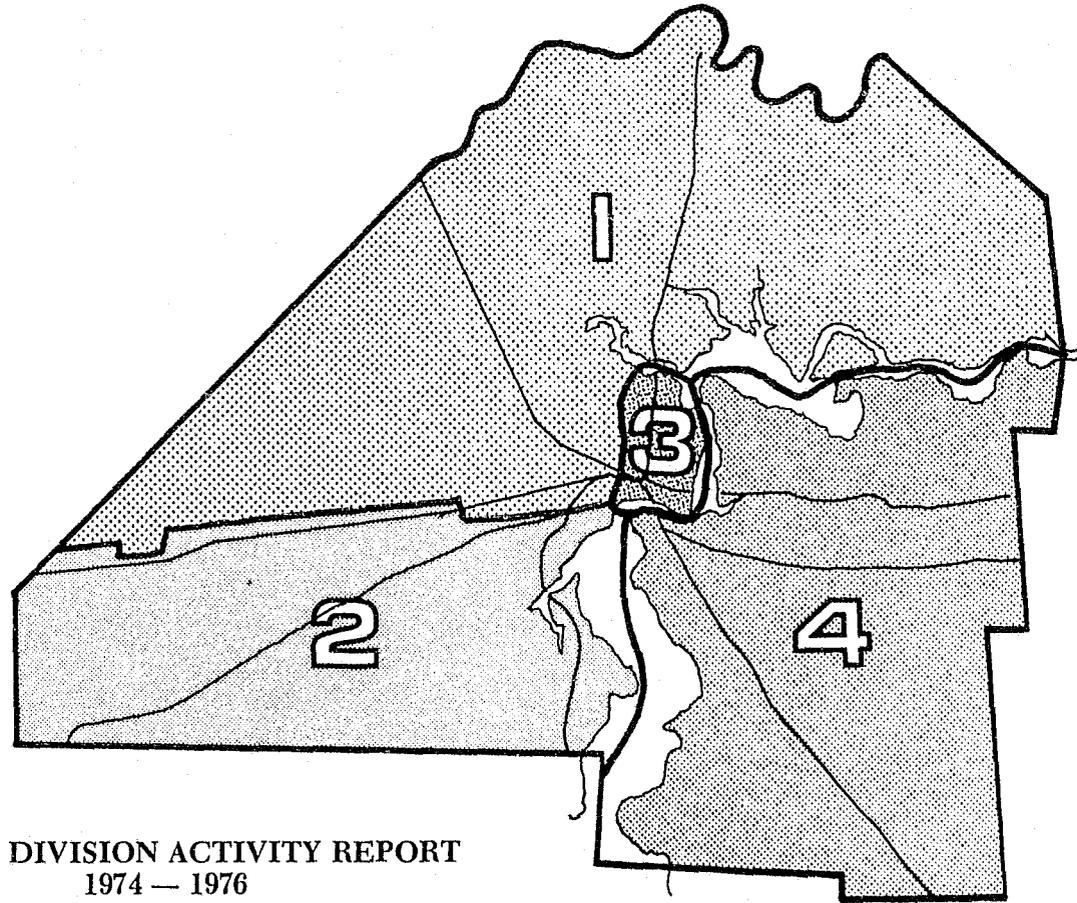
Another major investigation initiated during the year resulted in the discovery of a clandestine drug laboratory. This investigation has been conducted with the assistance of local Drug Enforcement Administration personnel and continues into 1977. Arrests are imminent.

OPERATIONS

Detectives

The effectiveness of any detective or investigation division cannot be depicted by statistics alone. It is the continuous collection and the effective use of information by the division which bring cases to their successful





**PATROL DIVISION ACTIVITY REPORT
1974 — 1976**

	ZONE ONE			ZONE TWO			ZONE THREE			ZONE FOUR			ALL ZONES		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Traffic Accidents Investigated*	3,888	4,590	3,938	5,077	5,929	5,348	4,719	5,859	5,296	6,772	8,437	7,211	20,456	24,815	21,793
Traffic Citations Issued**	40,748	54,371	61,735	19,964	31,625	39,004	28,736	53,613	59,126	22,156	44,279	60,163	111,604	133,846	220,028
Felony Arrests	2,234	2,265	2,315	1,740	1,254	1,343	3,940	3,700	2,887	1,453	1,702	1,836	9,367	8,921	8,381
Misdemeanor Arrests	6,185	7,390	9,129	3,465	3,730	4,540	15,341	17,335	16,731	3,742	5,088	6,088	28,733	33,543	36,488
Stolen Vehicles Recovered	568	460	396	423	357	278	572	393	319	500	396	332	2,063	1,606	1,325
Contact Cards Made	13,218	17,396	20,594	6,064	5,830	5,878	6,596	8,825	5,401	3,822	5,735	8,204	29,700	37,786	40,067
Back-up or Assists	21,708	34,499	29,330	22,444	33,765	28,665	27,466	45,581	33,780	22,731	42,256	35,853	94,349	156,101	127,678

* Computerized totals do not reflect parking lot accidents investigated.
 ** Totals for 1975 and 1976 are actual physical count of tickets sent to Courthouse, Room 100.

conclusion, "cleared by arrest." The Jacksonville Detective Division has exhibited a spirit of cooperation and dedication to duty which are illustrated in the following cases and procedural changes.

Missing Persons - Homicide

A great many of the homicides investigated by the Sheriff's Office start out as a routine "John did not come home last night" missing persons. Detectives working on a missing person case must quickly determine whether any foul play was involved in the disappearance. The quicker and more thorough the missing persons investigation, the fresher the trail of the suspects.

A case in point was the robbery and murder of a local furniture dealer. On October 5, 1976, at 1:05 a.m., the wife of the furniture dealer reported him missing since 1:30 p. m. the previous day. The preliminary investigation revealed he frequently made cash collections from customers living in high-crime neighborhoods. His wife also said her husband had arranged to take his daughter on an outing, and for the first time failed to keep their date.

Within two hours Missing Persons detectives learned that his secretary had closed up her apartment and hastily left the city. They immediately transferred the case to Homicide.

Homicide investigators, through interviews with friends and neighbors of both the furniture dealer and his secretary, ascertained he was carrying about \$2,000 when last seen. They also learned the secretary's boyfriend, with whom she had been living, was a convicted murderer with a lengthy criminal record.

Six days after the man's disappearance, detectives were informed about a party given at a Jacksonville motel on October 6 by the boyfriend and a cohort who also had a long criminal record. Both reportedly were flashing a large amount of cash and driving a car similar to that owned by the furniture dealer.

On that same day investigators received a tip that the secretary and her two male companions might be en route to Anaheim, California. Anaheim police were alerted, and 45 minutes later the trio had been arrested after a shoot-out.

Upon extradition, the secretary agreed to turn state's evidence in exchange for immunity from prosecution. She accused her boyfriend and his cohort of murdering her boss, and told of how his body, placed in a wooden box weighted with concrete, had been thrown from the Buckman Bridge into the St. Johns River. Through the cooperative efforts of local agencies, the body was recovered. Both men subsequently were tried and convicted of first degree murder.

Robbery

One of the more unusual cases investigated by the Robbery Unit this year involved the robbery-abduction of the family of a local supermarket manager.

This particular case started on the night of October 30, when three masked men entered the home of the store manager (who was still at work) and tied up his wife and two children. The intruders apparently intended to await the manager's return and using his family as hostages, force him to return to the store and take money from the safe. However, that night the manager was late coming home and the criminals, growing nervous, left before his return, taking only cash and credit cards from the wife. The store manager spotted the intruders' car leaving his house and was able to describe it to the police, who started an intensive investigation. This investigation culminated three months later when one of the stolen credit cards was used. The unit's expertise resulted in the capture of all three men, who have since been tried and sentenced.

Burglary

In March 1976, a major change in the handling of burglary cases was ordered. Previously, cases with small dollar amounts of stolen goods were not assigned to detectives for follow-up investigation. In March, it was decided that all burglary cases would be assigned. This "total assignment" is the major reason for the noticeable increase in cases assigned (42%), a decision which also resulted in a 24% increase in cases cleared.

General Detail

General Detail handles many different types of larcenies. In 1976, for instance, General Detail reported an unusual outbreak

of plant thefts. Most plant thefts were occurring at apartment complexes throughout Jacksonville but in a few cases plants and trees were actually taken out of the grounds surrounding private residences.

In another area, over 30 complaints were received from elderly women who reported money missing after admitting an unknown individual into their home to use the telephone. After the individual was admitted, he would ask the resident if he could have a glass of water. When the resident was out of the room, the individual would ransack her purse taking only cash. After many weeks of intense investigation, the suspect was arrested.

Auto Theft Unit

Of the numerous investigations handled by the Auto Theft Unit, one stands out as having far-reaching significance and illustrates the mobility and degree of organization prevalent in this crime. Information was gathered by the Jacksonville Unit in the course of a routine investigation that a multi-state auto theft ring was operating in Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina. This information was relayed to the F.B.I., which acted as the coordinating agency. As a result of the cooperative investigation which lasted over a year, this auto theft ring is crippled, and multiple arrests are imminent. The Auto Theft Unit was responsible for the recovery of over \$120,000 in late model automobiles stolen in Jacksonville.

HOW JACKSONVILLE RANKED

The City of Jacksonville is one of 58 cities in the United States with a population of over 250,000. A comparative analysis, based on the F.B.I. publication on Crime in the U.S.—1975, shows that Jacksonville ranked 22nd from the top in population but 49th in numbers of police per 1,000 population. The following figures give an indication of Jacksonville's position with respect to crime indices relative to the 57 other cities.

Jacksonville ranked 36 in total Index Offenses, with a rate of 7,874.1 per 100,000 population.

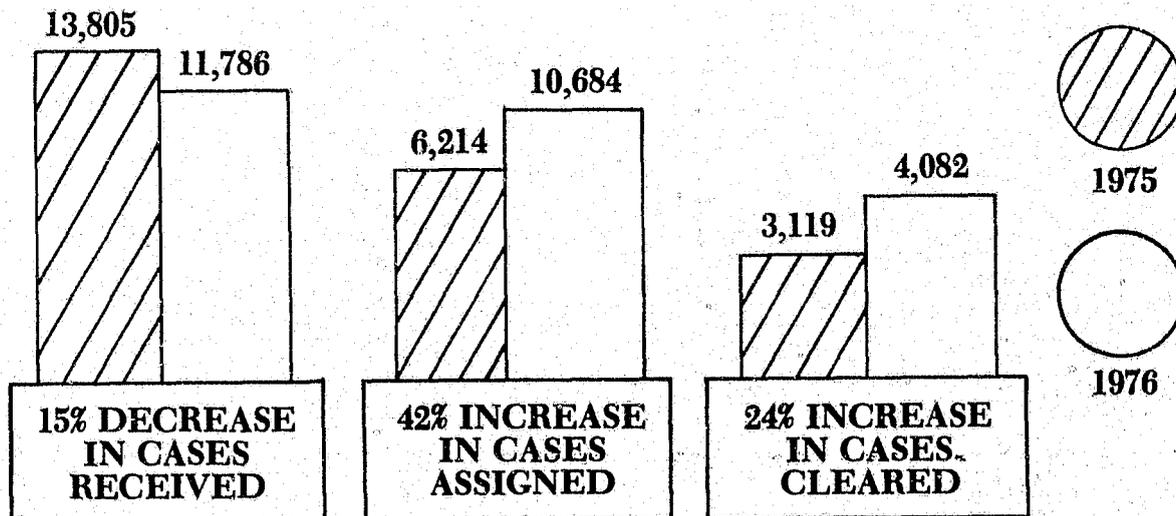
Jacksonville ranked 31 in Crimes of Violence, with a rate of 810.4 per 100,000 population.

Jacksonville ranked 36 in crimes against property, with a rate of 7,063.7 per 100,000 population.

Jacksonville ranked:

Ranking	Rate Per 100,000 Population
31 in murder	16.1
27 in rape	55.9
44 in robbery	305.7
17 in assaults	432.7
33 in burglary	2,443.3
30 in larceny	4,186.1
56 in auto theft	434.2

BURGLARY CASES



The Public Services Division

The Police Athletic League with some of its finest.



"Officer Friendly" teaches children bike safety



Santa goes to the party in a different "sleigh"

The Public Services Division in 1976 continued to coordinate various community involvement programs directed toward better law enforcement. The basis for many of the programs is educational in nature. Almost 4,500 separate programs and activities were conducted, reaching over 200,000 people.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE SERVICES SERVICES DIVISION



Sheriff Carson confers with Watch Supervisor Cox about new equipment in the Communication Center to communicate with the deaf.

During 1976 many improvements were accomplished in the Police Services Division's three areas of responsibility which are Command/Control, Informational Services and Logistical Support.

Speed and total reliability have always been the goals of the Computer Assisted Dispatch (CAD) and other related computer systems. The capabilities of the CAD terminals were greatly expanded by the interfacing of these terminals directly to F.C.I.C. in Tallahassee. This interfacing provided for faster wanted vehicle checks, thereby eliminating the necessity for entering tag checks via the separate computer terminals. Additionally, many other screens used in the CAD system were streamlined for greater speed and overall efficiency.

Plagued with the unreliability of the Communication Emergency Generator, a new control and monitor station was installed at the entrance of the Watch Supervisor's Office.

This allows the Supervisor to start the generator without leaving the Communication Center should the generator fail to start automatically during a power loss.

In March, a teletype system was installed in the Police Message Center to receive and send emergency messages (via telephone interface) to and from deaf persons. For approximately \$250.00, a deaf person can obtain the teletypewriter for his home. Seventeen deaf persons are presently using the new service.

A new system was initiated to provide Uniform Crime Report data to the F.B.I. via the Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement. The system utilizes local and state computer equipment. Many problems were encountered in this system, however, at the end of the year, the system was operating smoothly and the Division has been able to eliminate the laborious hand tally methods previously used to compile this information.

Over \$28,000 was saved by a change in the police uniform. Long sleeve shirts, ties, and tie bars are no longer required as the winter uniform.

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER STATISTICS

TOTAL CALLS FOR POLICE SERVICE FOR MONTH

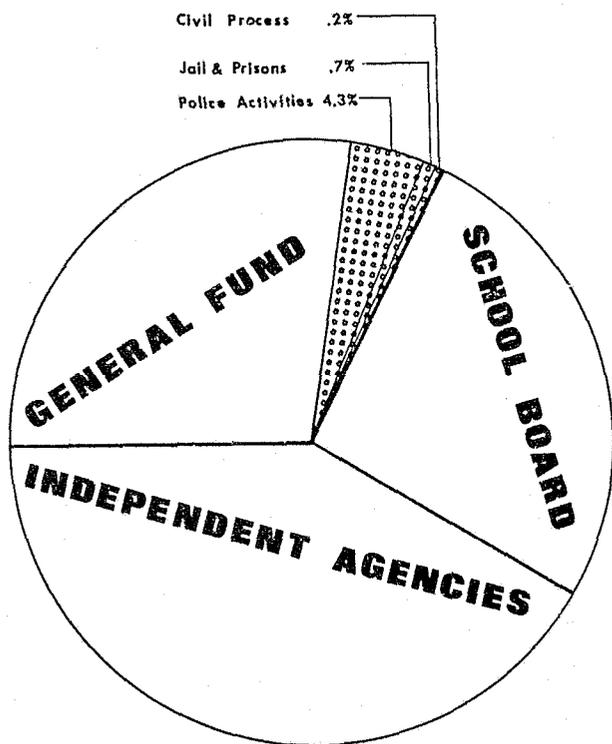
MONTH	1974	1975	1976	% Change	
				74-75	75-76
JANUARY	39,954	55,856	68,003	+40%	+22%
FEBRUARY	34,577	49,874	63,934	+44%	+28%
MARCH	46,716	55,433	63,887	+19%	+15%
APRIL	49,134	56,400	63,023	+15%	+12%
MAY	51,228	60,974	67,001	+19%	+10%
JUNE	50,079	57,525	63,814	+15%	+11%
JULY	49,145	61,898	65,267	+26%	+ 5%
AUGUST	49,770	63,665	63,343	+28%	-.5%
SEPTEMBER	53,646	59,646	60,095	+11%	+ .8%
OCTOBER	55,509	62,068	60,547	+12%	-3%
NOVEMBER	53,651	59,767	57,113	+11%	-4%
DECEMBER	54,946	61,484	60,630	+12%	-1%
TOTALS	588,353	704,590	756,657	+20%	+7.4%

OFFICE OF SHERIFF 1976 PERSONNEL REPORT

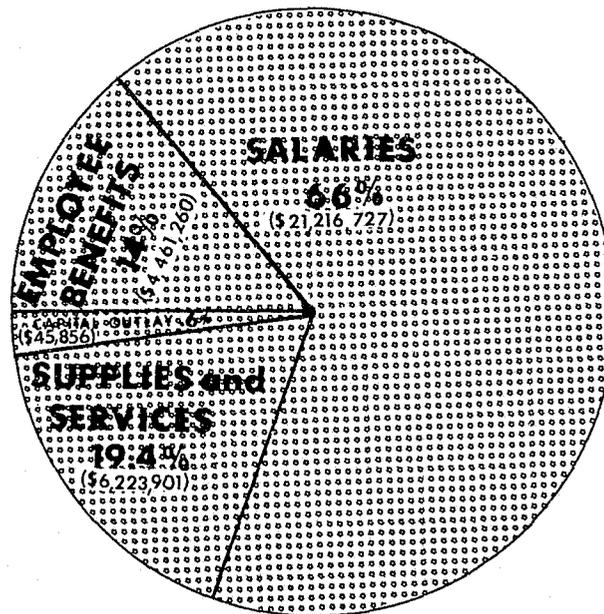
POSITION TITLE	NO. AUTH	NO. VACANT	TOTAL ASSIGNED	CAUCASIAN		BLACK		SPAN-SURNAME	
				MALE	FEM.	MALE	FEM.	MALE	FEM.
SHERIFF	1		1	1					
UNDERSHERIFF	1		1	1					
DIRECTOR	2		2	2					
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	3		3	3					
CHIEF	9	1	8	7		1			
CAPTAIN	11		11	11					
LIEUTENANT	38		38	37		1			
LIEUTENANT PILOT	1		1	1					
SERGEANT	93		93	90	1	2			
POLICE OFFICER PILOT INST.	1		1	1					
POLICE OFFICER PILOT	10		10	10					
POLICE OFFICER--SCHOOL BD.	5		5	5					
INVESTIGATORS	148		146	130	7	8		1	
POLICE OFFICER	633	12	621	553	8	55	2	3	
POLICE PERSONNEL OFFICER	1		1	1					
POLICE RESERVE COORD.	1		1	1					
POLICE COMM. SUPVR.	2		2	2					
TOTAL SWORN	960	15	945	856	16	67	2	4	

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE 1976-77 BUDGET SUMMARY

\$611,564,854



OFFICE OF SHERIFF \$31,947,744



Budget and Management Division

Implementation of an automated computer system for administrative record keeping began this year. The system will maintain



Mr. Nichols, Office Manager of Budget and Management Division queries the new computer system.

attendance records eliminating many man-hours of manual calculations. This capability will result in a more rapid dissemination of employees' annual and sick leave reserves, and the update of employee status, enabling the Sheriff's Office to more accurately conform with the payroll certification requirement of the City Ordinance Code.

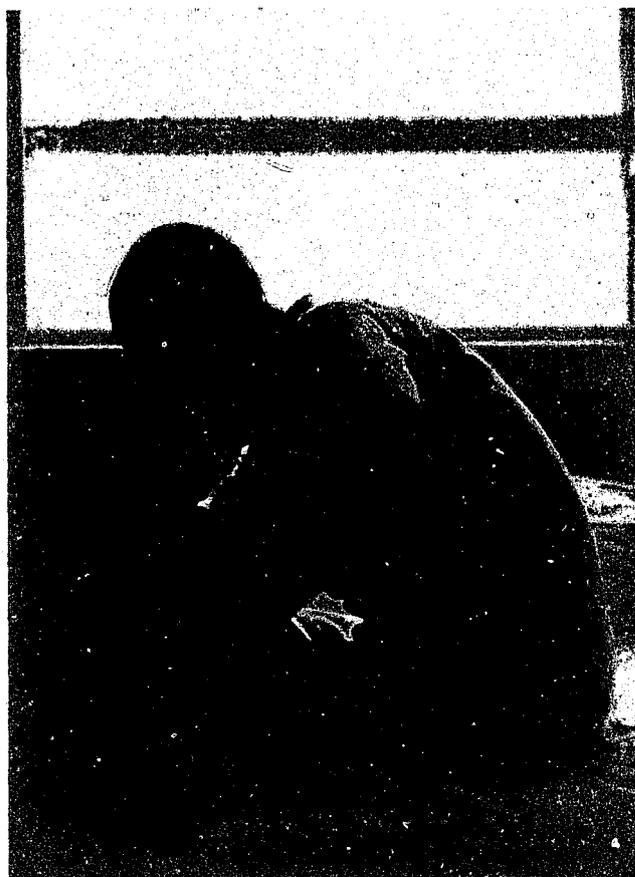
Photographic Laboratory

During 1976, in addition to its regular duties, the Photographic Laboratory assisted the Training Academy by conducting classes in crime scene photography for Police Evidence Technicians.

Evidence Technicians were shown aerial photographic techniques. This training will allow for greater surveillance and the recording of criminal procedures. Additionally, the Photographic Laboratory personnel evaluate the photographs, taken by the Evidence Technicians at crime scenes, etc., to determine quality and technique. Also, on an individual basis they instruct the Evidence Technicians in ways to improve their photography technique.

DIVISION OF PRISONS AND JAILS

Duval County Jail



In 1976, the Duval County Jail continued to work toward compliance with orders issued by U. S. District Court Judge Charles R. Scott. Some \$2.2 million was expended on the jail during fiscal 1975-76. Among the projects were the construction of a recreation area on top of the jail roof, installation of a smoke evacuation and detection system, and the purchase of two equipped Emergency Rescue Vehicles to be used for transporting prisoners to University Hospital.



The Jail's rescue unit.

Jacksonville Correctional Institution

In 1976, J.C.I. was the recipient of a number of structural improvements. The men's institution was completely renovated and air conditioned. Two additional dormitories were constructed. A new facility for juveniles adjudicated as adults was constructed. It consists of 16 single cells and a large day room. Inmate labor was utilized to construct a building for the feeding of beef cattle.

Of special note is J.C.I.'s meat, nursery, and crop production; the total pork, beef, nursery and crop production yielded a net profit of \$123,464.96.

Fairfield Correctional Institution

F.C.I. continued to meet its main objective of providing its residents with a work furlough program in which they can gain and maintain meaningful work experience, a commodity essential to a successful reintegration into the societal mainstream. A total of 530 residents participated in the program during 1976.

In conjunction with the Work Furlough Program, four in-house programs, including the Alcohol Treatment Class, Drug Treatment Class, Adult Basic Education Course, and Psychology of Everyday Living Class, were offered. Educational/vocational opportunities, expanded church services and library services were also made available to F.C.I. residents.

Civil Division

Civil Division experienced a slight decrease in the total number of original papers received for service. In 1976, 49,729 original papers were received compared to 55,044 original papers received in 1975. This represents a 9.6% decrease. Further analysis of Civil Division shows that 62,110 total services were performed, resulting in \$554,054.30 in total receipts.

The Fugitive Section covered over 320,000 road miles in order to serve 6,204 capias and writs.

The Court Section of the Civil Division instituted a new procedure in which daily logs were kept. After analysis of the logs, it was determined that part-time bailiffs could be utilized in place of full-time bailiffs working overtime. This change has saved the Court Section over \$22,000 in overtime costs.

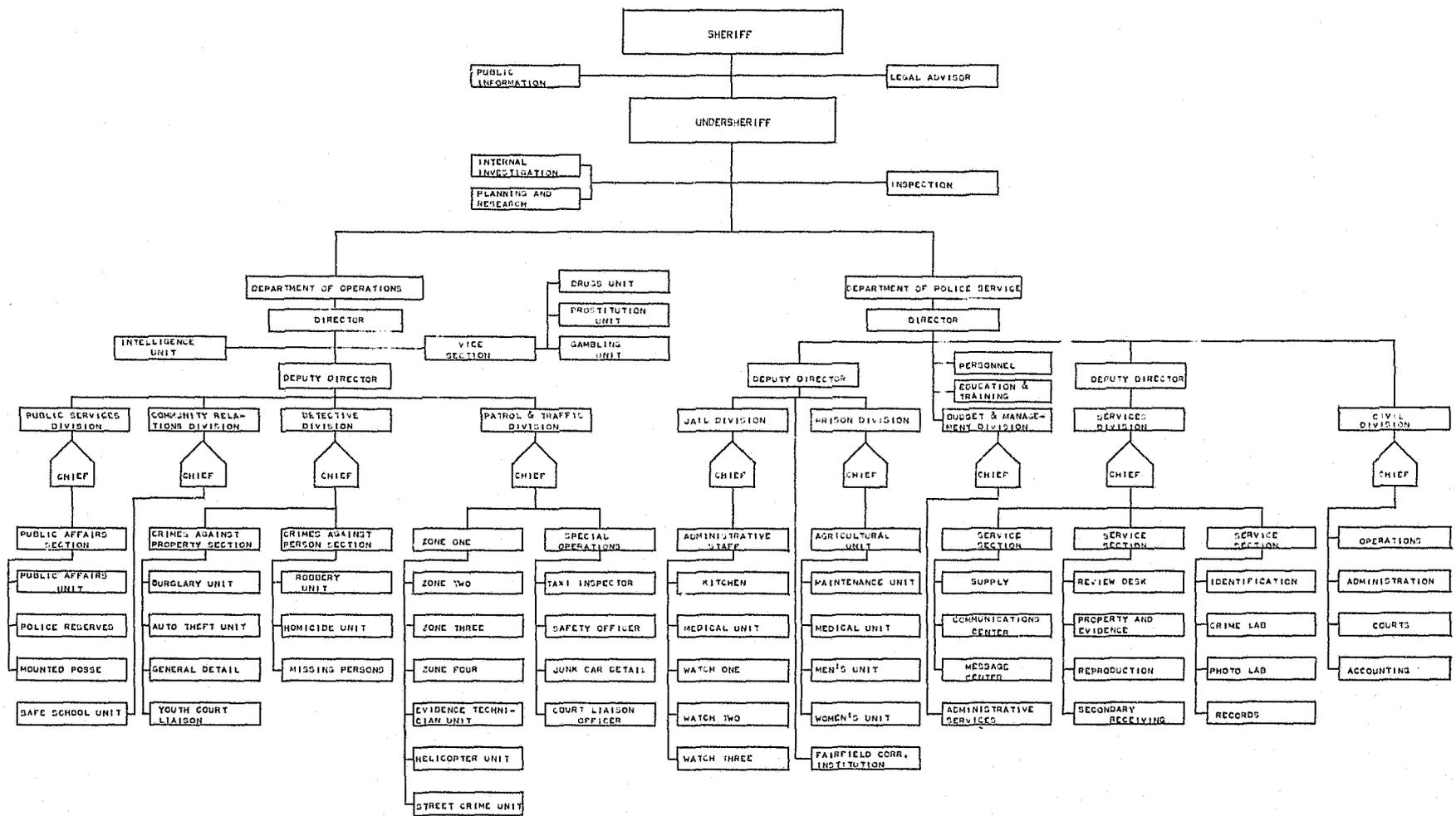
INDEX CRIMES

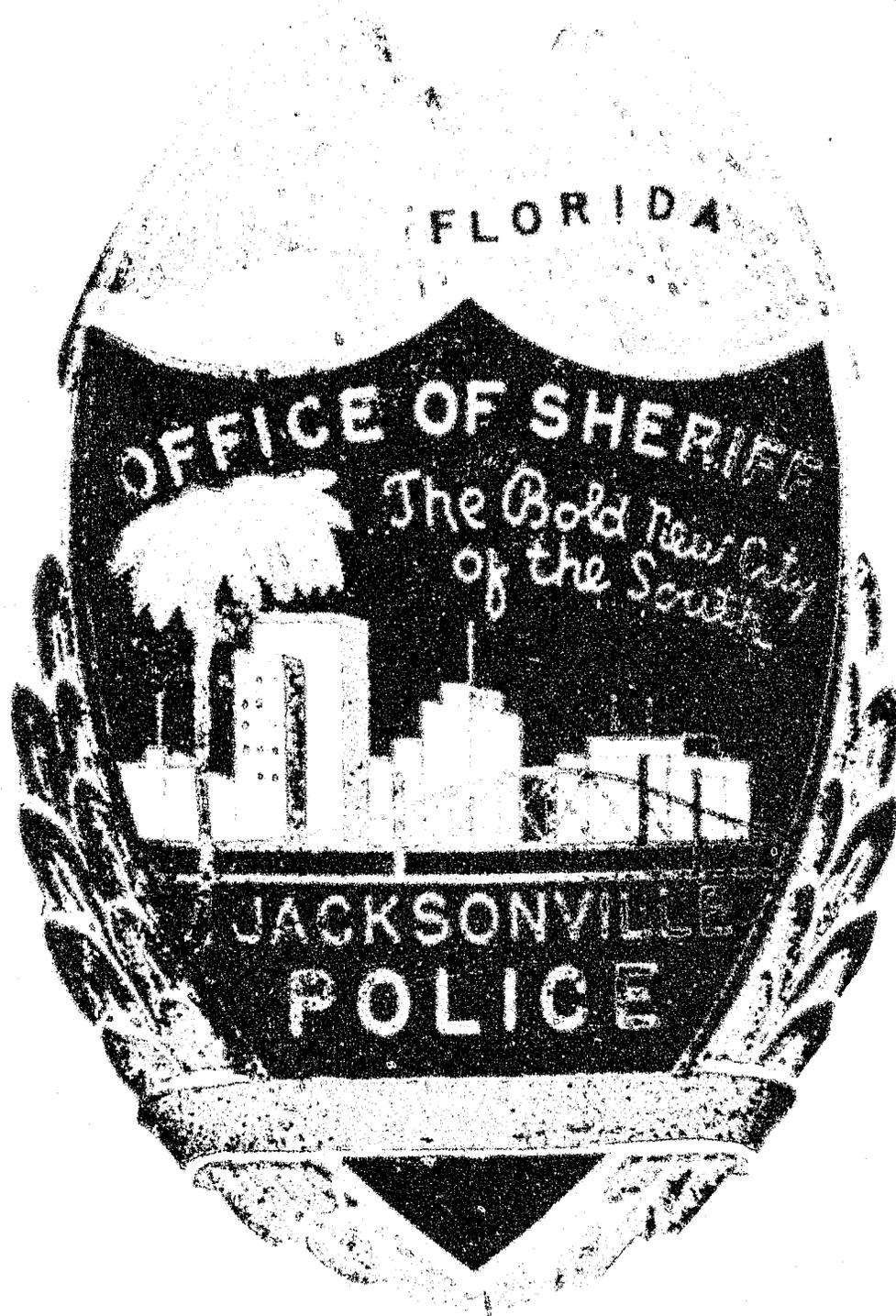
	1975	1976	% CHANGE	1975 CASES CLEARED/%	1976 CASES CLEARED/%	% CHANGE
Murder	89	90	+1.12	69/77.53	74/82.22	+4.69
Rape	316	273	-13.61	172/54.43	173/63.36	+8.93
Robbery	1,727	1,565	-9.38	544/31.49	505/32.26	+7.77
Assaults	2,434	2,515	+3.32	1,542/63.35	1,707/67.87	+4.52
Breaking and Entering.....	13,805	11,117	-19.47	2,051/14.86	3,137/28.21	+13.35
Larceny	23,652	22,765	-3.75	4,446/18.80	4,568/20.06	+1.46
Auto Theft	2,453	1,867	-23.88	639/26.05	515/27.58	+1.53
GRAND TOTAL	44,476	40,192	-9.63	9,463/21.28	10,679/26.57	+5.29

ARREST ANALYSIS — 1976

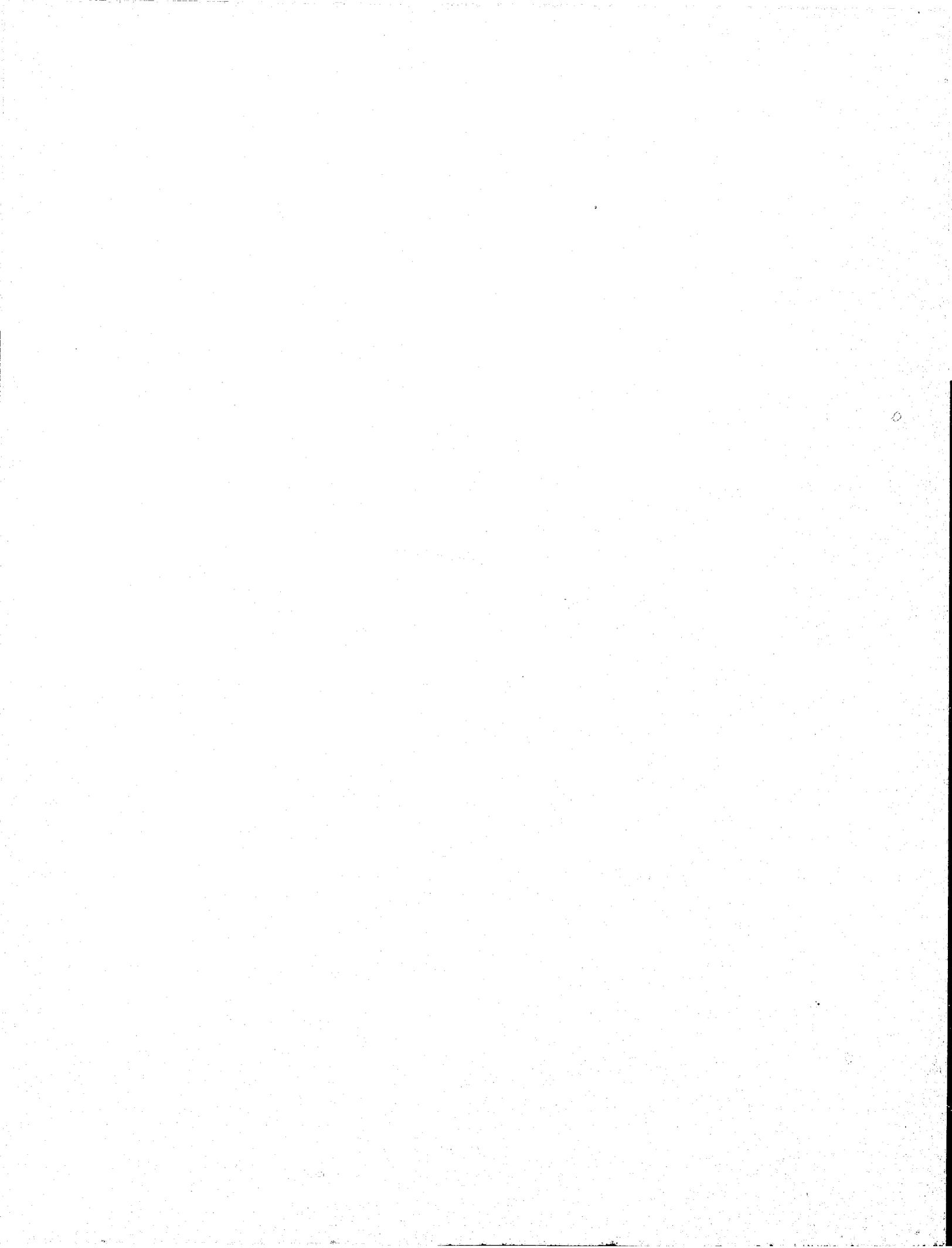
OFFENSE	SEX	UNDER 16	16 TO 24	25 TO 29	30 TO 34	35 TO 39	40 TO 44	45 TO 49	50 TO 54	55 TO 59	60 TO 64	65 & over	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	AMERICAN INDIAN	ORIENTAL	OTHER
1A-MURDER	M	2	21	9	11	2	1	3	3	3	-	2	57	18	39			
	F	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	3	5			
1B-MANSLAUGHTER	M	-	4	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	4	5			
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
2-FORCIBLE RAPE	M	13	67	31	31	18	7	7	4	-	-	2	149	59	89			1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
3-ROBBERY	M	83	215	68	27	21	11	5	2	1	-	-	433	142	291			
	F	6	14	5	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	29	12	16			1
4-AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	M	94	200	123	93	68	47	42	30	30	12	14	743	364	376			3
	F	23	39	20	21	17	11	13	7	5	1	-	157	40	116		1	
5-BREAKING AND ENTERING	M	456	644	120	69	39	23	26	12	9	3	2	1402	829	572			
	F	29	32	8	5	1	3	2	1	-	2	-	82	52	30			
6-LARCENY	M	1055	1013	327	148	101	83	78	71	52	42	25	2965	1613	1377			5
	F	557	506	170	111	59	56	28	30	21	7	6	1561	907	649	1	1	3
7-AUTO THEFT	M	65	114	28	18	12	6	2	2	1	-	1	269	198	71			
	F	11	7	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	17	6			
8-OTHER ASSAULTS NOT AGGRAVATED	M	128	154	66	38	31	21	17	11	10	3	6	485	290	192	1		
	F	29	21	11	7	6	6	3	4	-	-	-	87	51	36			
9-ARSON	M	15	8	8	5	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	41	29	12			
	F	2	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	2			
10-FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	M	5	76	37	19	6	10	5	2	1	-	-	164	86	78			
	F	9	31	9	8	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	61	34	27			
11A-FRAUD	M	6	22	20	31	9	7	3	2	1	3	1	105	80	25			
	F	5	9	16	4	4	7	-	1	4	-	-	50	18	32			
11B-WORTHLESS CHECKS	M	-	105	106	56	46	35	29	13	6	1	1	398	256	142			
	F	2	80	61	39	26	16	8	4	1	1	1	239	152	87			
12-EMBEZZLEMENT	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-			
	F	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1			
13-STOLEN PROPERTY BUY, RECEIVING, POSS.	M	69	176	59	37	19	11	6	5	6	1	-	389	223	166			
	F	10	27	8	4	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	56	26	30			
14-VANDALISM	M	262	44	6	7	3	3	2	-	2	-	-	329	234	93	1	1	
	F	17	3	2	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	25	20	9			
15-WEAPONS PROCESSING, ETC.	M	46	236	84	53	60	56	44	20	13	10	21	643	326	315			2
	F	8	23	14	7	9	6	3	2	1	-	-	73	31	42			
16-FPROSTITUTION AND COMMERCIALIZED VICE	M	-	20	14	8	7	3	1	-	1	-	2	56	26	30			
	F	4	102	17	3	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	133	40	93			
17-SEX OFFENSES	M	25	62	72	42	38	29	30	20	21	6	10	359	271	86			1
	F	3	46	12	5	5	2	-	-	-	1	-	74	61	13			
18-S NARCOTIC SALE	M	3	90	35	8	7	2	1	1	1	-	-	148	97	50			1
	F	1	13	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	16	4			
18-P NARCOTIC POSSESSION	M	297	1305	345	93	31	15	6	4	3	-	1	2100	1542	556	1		1
	F	67	186	32	14	3	6	1	1	-	-	-	310	244	66			
19-GAMBLING	M	1	30	22	21	18	18	9	11	3	9	7	149	26	121			
	F	-	1	-	3	1	-	2	1	-	3	-	11	2	9			
20-OFFENSES AGAINST THE FAMILY AND CHILDREN	M	2	11	6	6	2	2	5	-	1	-	-	37	24	13			
	F	3	11	2	8	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	31	17	14			
21-DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	M	33	1413	780	605	616	527	544	406	296	164	98	5462	4266	1210		1	5
	F	2	120	70	64	81	65	86	69	27	16	6	646	542	104			
22-LIQUOR LAWS	M	81	57	15	16	22	18	25	6	8	3	7	258	139	120			
	F	19	9	6	4	-	2	3	4	-	-	1	48	27	21			
23-DRUNKENNESS	M	57	634	353	327	308	291	329	291	167	105	66	2928	2213	712	2		1
	F	12	67	51	50	36	51	63	46	27	18	15	438	330	107	1		
24-DISORDERLY CONDUCT DISTURBING THE PEACE	M	24	64	12	5	8	2	3	3	-	1	2	124	78	46			
	F	22	21	10	3	5	1	1	-	2	1	-	66	25	40	1		
25-VAGRANCY	M	-	69	37	9	17	12	10	9	4	16	13	196	98	97			1
	F	-	4	1	1	3	2	-	4	-	-	-	15	10	5			
26-ALL OTHERS	M	480	2150	1003	552	396	279	240	176	90	74	61	5501	3116	2378		1	6
	F	164	376	183	107	64	47	31	31	8	5	8	1098	635	463			
CURFEW AND LOITERING LAWS	M	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	91	31			
	F	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	14	2			
RUNAWAYS	M	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	64	16			
	F	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	124	21	1		
TOTAL MALE	M												26152	16805	9309	5	3	30
TOTAL FEMALE	F												5517	3457	2050	4	2	4
TOTAL MALE AND FEMALE		4695											31669	20262	11359	9	5	34

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





Prepared by the Planning and Research Unit,
Office of the Sheriff,
and the Information Services Department,
City of Jacksonville



END