2203

Crime Indicators System

First Semiannual Briefing on Crime

Prepared for

Director William H. Webster

Uniform Crime Reporting Program

April, 1982 (FBI)

INTRODUCTION

The Crime Indicators System (CIS) is a semiannual analysis of crime statistics prepared for the edification of the FBI Director. The purpose of this system is to apprise the Director of recent significant developments and research findings with respect to crime in the United States. This report, the first semiannual CIS briefing, is based on Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data. It is hoped that in the future, the scope of the CIS will be broadened to incorporate other crime-related data available within the Bureau.

The 1981 data contained in Exhibits 1 through 6 are of a preliminary nature and are therefore subject to modification upon finalization of the 1981 UCR data base.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

Offenses:

Clearances:

TECHNICAL NOTE FOR EXHIBITS 1 THROUGH 6:

       Exhibits 1-6 present quarterly crime data for the 10-year period, 1972 to 1981, and examine the crime trends and seasonal patterns. It should be noted that the 1981 data are preliminary and that complete fourth quarter statistics were unavailable at the time of this study. The first quarter of 1972 was selected as the base period and the crime rates corresponding to that period were equated to 100. The relative quarterly crime rates resulting from this standardization process are presented in both tabular and graphic form.

       As a first step in smoothing the data and ascertaining the trends in crime, 4-quarter moving averages were computed. Moving averages smooth out the seasonal variations in quarterly data. They are delineated in the tables and are shown graphically in each exhibit.

       Seasonal indices depicting the effect of seasonal (quarterly) data fluctuations are shown at the bottom of each table. The quarterly seasonal indices denote the average ratio of the relative crime rates to the corresponding moving average values. Seasonal indices should be compared with 100. For example, the seasonal index 106 for the third quarter murder statistics (see Exhibit 2) shows that in the third quarter, the frequency of murder incidents is historically 6 percent above the average.

TEN-YEAR VIOLENT CRIME TREND BY QUARTER
UNITED STATES, 1972 - 1981

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Relative Crime Rate* ———
Moving Average - - - - - -
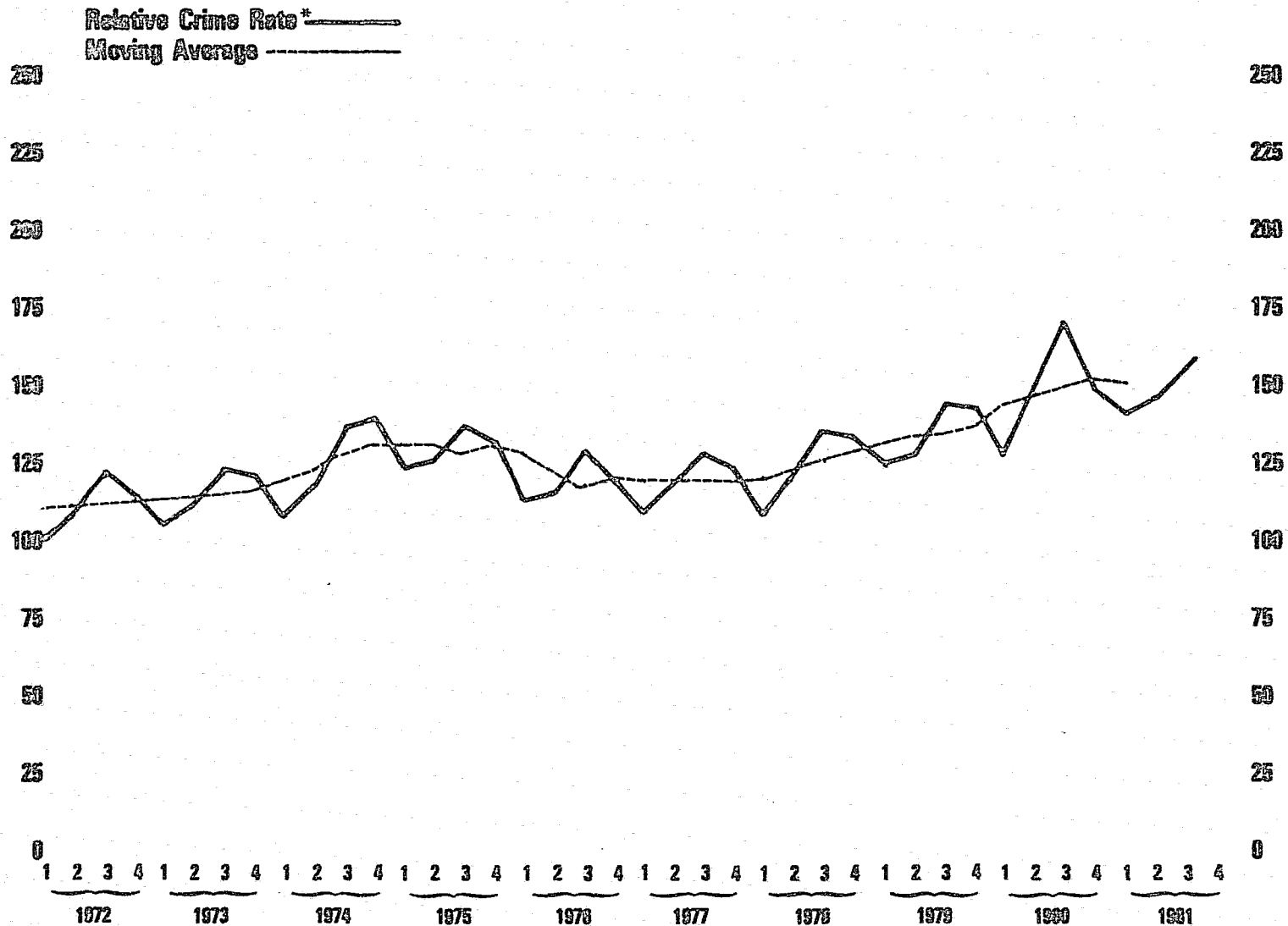
YEAR AND QUARTER

*The first quarter of 1972 is equated to 100 and is used as a base period.

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

During the period 1972 to 1981, the quarterly relative crime rate for violent crime fluctuated between 100 and 169. The rate was lowest in the first quarter of 1972 and peaked in the third quarter of 1980. Violent crime was consistently lowest in the first quarter and usually was highest (every year except 1974) in the third quarter.

The seasonal indices for the first through the fourth quarter were 92, 98, 108, and 102, respectively. These figures and a review of the graph indicate that first and second quarterly relative crime rates invariably fell below the moving average trend line.

Except for a decline during 1975 through 1976, the moving average registered a steady rise during the ten years under consideration. Data for 1981 suggested the possibility of a stable pattern of violent crimes. However, at this juncture, it is not realistic to definitively state that this will in fact occur in the coming years.

10-Year Trend and Seasonal Fluctuations by Quarter, 1972-1981
Violent Crime
(For Exhibit 1)

Year	Quarter	Relative Crime Rate	Moving Average	Year	Quarter	Relative Crime Rate	Moving Average
1972	1 January-March	100	110	1977	1 January-March	109	118
	2 April-June	108	111		2 April-June	117	119
	3 July-September	122	111		3 July-September	128	119
	4 October-December	113	112		4 October-December	123	119
1973	1 January-March	105	113	1978	1 January-March	109	120
	2 April-June	111	113		2 April-June	119	122
	3 July-September	122	114		3 July-September	134	125
	4 October-December	119	116		4 October-December	133	128
1974	1 January-March	108	118	1979	1 January-March	124	131
	2 April-June	117	122		2 April-June	127	133
	3 July-September	135	127		3 July-September	143	134
	4 October-December	138	130		4 October-December	141	137
1975	1 January-March	124	131	1980	1 January-March	128	143
	2 April-June	125	130		2 April-June	145	147
	3 July-September	136	128		3 July-September	169	149
	4 October-December	131	125		4 October-December	149	151
1976	1 January-March	112	123	1981	1 January-March	141	150
	2 April-June	115	120		2 April-June	145	
	3 July-September	129	118		3 July-September	158	
	4 October-December	118	118				

Seasonal Indices by Quarter-Violent Crime

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
92	98	108	102

10-Year Trend and Seasonal Fluctuations by Quarter, 1972-1981
Violent Crime
(For Exhibit 1)

Year	Quarter	Relative Crime Rate	Moving Average	Year	Quarter	Relative Crime Rate	Moving Average
1972	1 January-March	100	110	1977	1 January-March	109	118
	2 April-June	108	111		2 April-June	117	119
	3 July-September	122	111		3 July-September	128	119
	4 October-December	113	112		4 October-December	123	119
1973	1 January-March	105	113	1978	1 January-March	109	120
	2 April-June	111	113		2 April-June	119	122
	3 July-September	122	114		3 July-September	134	125
	4 October-December	119	116		4 October-December	133	128
1974	1 January-March	108	118	1979	1 January-March	124	131
	2 April-June	117	122		2 April-June	127	133
	3 July-September	135	127		3 July-September	143	134
	4 October-December	138	130		4 October-December	141	137
1975	1 January-March	124	131	1980	1 January-March	128	143
	2 April-June	125	130		2 April-June	145	147
	3 July-September	136	128		3 July-September	169	149
	4 October-December	131	125		4 October-December	149	151
1976	1 January-March	112	123	1981	1 January-March	141	150
	2 April-June	115	120		2 April-June	145	
	3 July-September	129	118		3 July-September	158	
	4 October-December	118	118				

Seasonal Indices by Quarter-Violent Crime

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
92	98	108	102

EXHIBIT 2

The quarterly relative crime rate for murder fluctuated between 97 and 135 during the years 1972 to 1981. The low occurred in the second quarter of 1976 and the first quarter of 1978, while the high was reached in the third quarter of 1980. It will be noted that murder was lowest in the first or the second quarter of each year and peaked in the third or fourth quarter. For the first quarter through the fourth quarter, the seasonal indices were 94, 96, 106, and 104, respectively. Murder is one of the violent crimes which is least affected by seasonal variation.

During the period under consideration, murder tended to move gradually upward. The moving average increased between 1972 and 1974. Thereafter, a decline ensued during 1975, 1976, and the first quarter of 1977. The trend again moved upward and continued into 1980. Preliminary data from 1981 indicate that the overall trend of increase in murder has slowed. This follows the general movement of violent crimes as indicated in Exhibit 1.

10-Year Trend and Seasonal Fluctuations by Quarter, 1972-1981
Murder
(For Exhibit 2)

Year	Quarter	Relative Crime Rate	Moving Average	Year	Quarter	Relative Crime Rate	Moving Average
1972	1 January-March	100	108	1977	1 January-March	98	102
	2 April-June	101	110		2 April-June	99	104
	3 July-September	123	110		3 July-September	112	105
	4 October-December	114	112		4 October-December	113	105
1973	1 January-March	106	113	1978	1 January-March	97	105
	2 April-June	109	114		2 April-June	101	105
	3 July-September	121	115		3 July-September	109	106
	4 October-December	123	116		4 October-December	112	108
1974	1 January-March	112	116	1979	1 January-March	108	110
	2 April-June	110	118		2 April- June	107	113
	3 July-September	122	120		3 July-September	117	114
	4 October-December	134	121		4 October-December	123	114
1975	1 January-March	118	121	1980	1 January-March	106	117
	2 April-June	113	119		2 April-June	113	119
	3 July-September	119	115		3 July-September	135	119
	4 October-December	119	111		4 October-December	120	120
1976	1 January-March	101	108	1981	1 January-March	113	118
	2 April-June	97	104		2 April-June	111	
	3 July-September	108	102		3 July-September	118	
	4 October-December	103	102				

Seasonal Indices by Quarter - Murder

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
94	96	106	104

TEN-YEAR FORCIBLE RAPE TREND BY QUARTER
UNITED STATES, 1972 - 1981

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Relative Crime Rate*————
Moving Average ————————

YEAR AND QUARTER
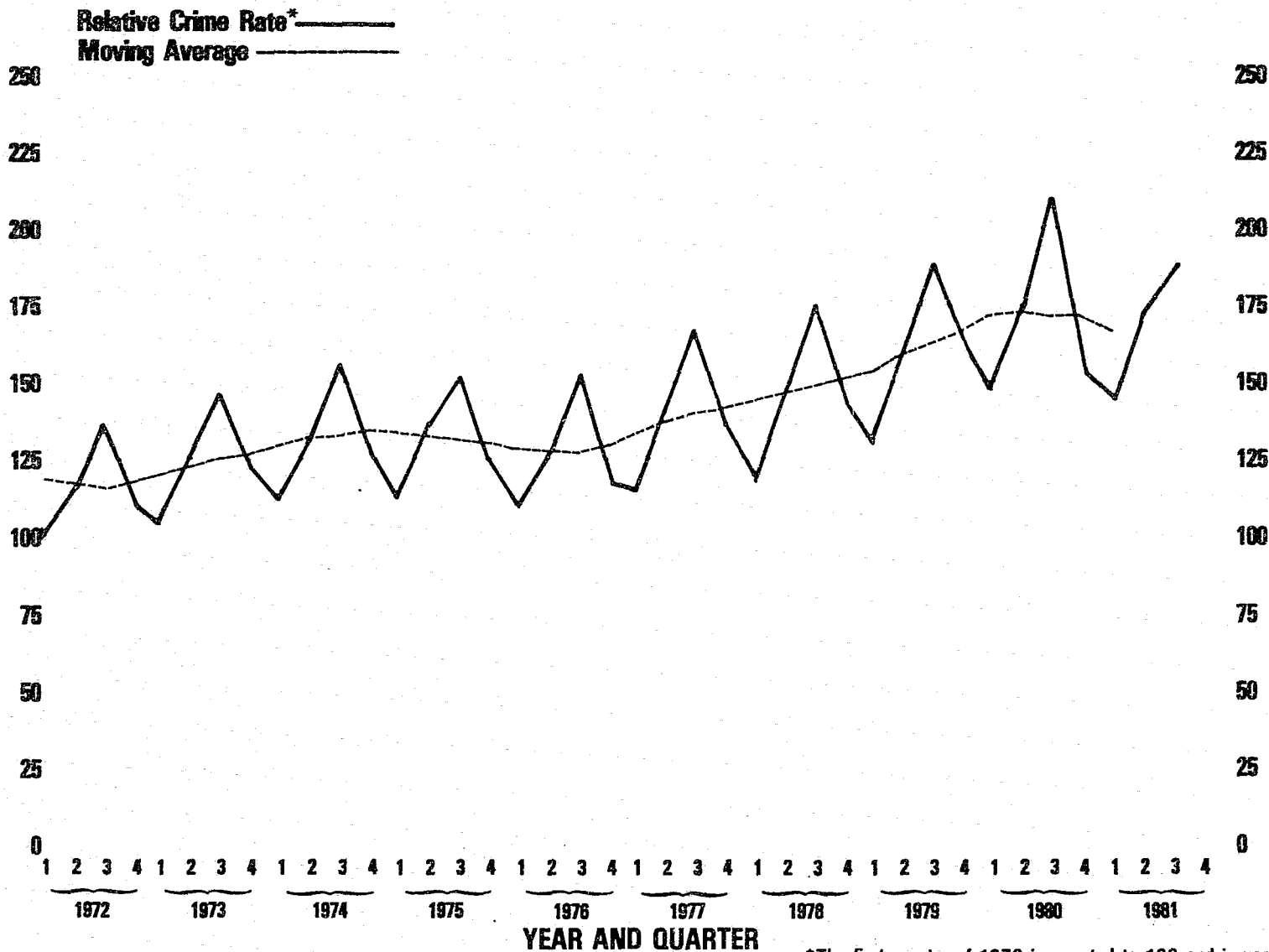
*The first quarter of 1972 is equated to 100 and is used as a base period.

EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 3

Between 1972 and 1981, the quarterly relative crime rate for forcible
rape oscillated between 100 and 209 and displayed the highest range of variation/
increase of any Index offense during the period under consideration. The rate
was lowest in the first quarter of 1972 and reached a high in the third quarter
of 1980. It will be noted that forcible rape invariably was at a low in the winter
months and reached a peak in the summer months. Quarterly (forcible rape) rates
are generally characterized by undulations with pointed peaks and troughs as will
be observed from the Exhibit 3 graph. The seasonal indices for the four quarters
were 85, 103, 117, and 94. respectively, indicating the existence of strong season-
ality mentioned above.

Based on the moving average data, the forcible rape trend recorded a steady
rise. The upward movement stalled in the second half of 1980 and evidence from 1981
preliminary data appears to indicate that the high increasing rate that characterized
forcible rape over the years has either slowed down or come to a halt. At this juncture,
it is not possible to predict, with any degree of accuracy, whether this observation
constitutes an ephemeral phenomenon or a long-run tendency.

10-Year Trend and Seasonal Fluctuations by Quarter, 1972-1981
Forcible Rape
(For Exhibit 3)

Year	Quarter	Relative Crime Rate	Moving Average	Year	Quarter	Relative Crime Rate	Moving Average
1972	1 January-March	100	119	1977	1 January-March	115	133
	2 April-June	116	117		2 April-June	140	137
	3 July-September	136	116		3 July-September	166	140
	4 October-December	109	118		4 October-December	136	141
1973	1 January-March	104	120	1978	1 January-March	118	143
	2 April-June	126	123		2 April-June	148	145
	3 July-September	145	125		3 July-September	175	148
	4 October-December	123	127		4 October-December	143	150
1974	1 January-March	112	129	1979	1 January-March	130	153
	2 April-June	132	131		2 April-June	159	158
	3 July-September	156	132		3 July-September	187	162
	4 October-December	127	133		4 October-December	164	166
1975	1 January-March	113	133	1980	1 January-March	147	171
	2 April-June	137	132		2 April-June	175	172
	3 July-September	151	131		3 July-September	209	171
	4 October-December	125	130		4 October-December	154	171
1976	1 January-March	110	129	1981	1 January-March	146	167
	2 April-June	128	128		2 April-June	171	
	3 July-September	152	127		3 July-September	187	
	4 October-December	117	130				

Seasonal Indices by Quarter - Forcible Rape

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
85	103	117	94

TEN-YEAR ROBBERY TREND BY QUARTER
UNITED STATES, 1972 - 1981

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Relative Crime Rate*————
Moving Average ------------

YEAR AND QUARTER
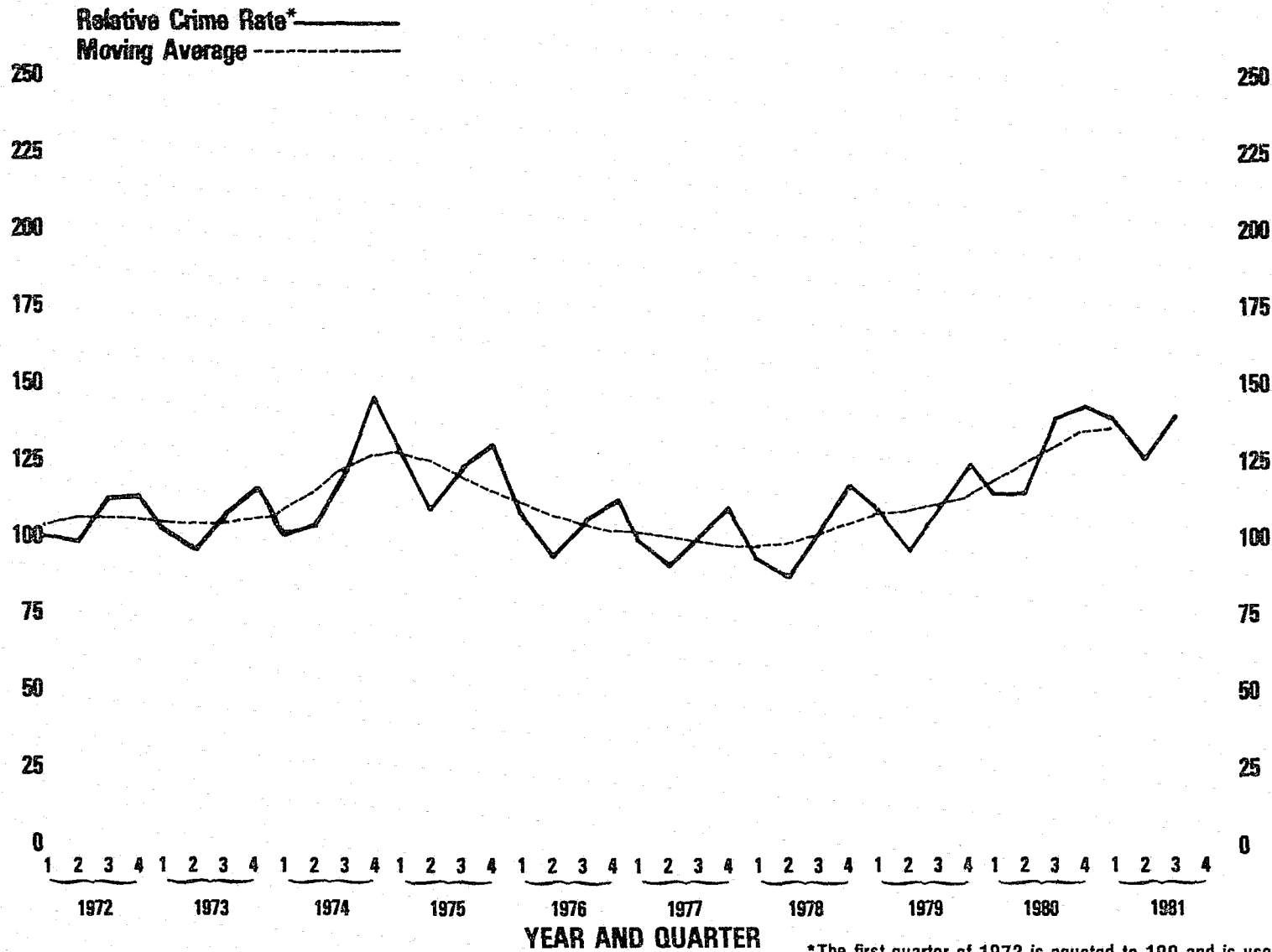
*The first quarter of 1972 is equated to 100 and is used as a base period.

EXHIBIT 4

EXHIBIT 4

During the 10-year period, 1972 to 1981, the quarterly relative crime rate for robbery varied between 87 and 145. Robbery was not marked by much seasonality nor by high increase. It generally bottomed out in the second quarter and peaked in the fourth quarter (not in the third quarter as other violent crimes). Study of the graph indicates that quarterly relative robbery rates were distinguished by single peaks and single troughs. For the first quarter through the fourth quarter, the seasonal indices were 98, 91, 101, and 110, respectively.

The moving average robbery trend was relatively stable during 1972 and 1973. This dormant interval was succeeded by an upward movement that persisted until 1975. The robbery trend declined between the second quarter of 1975 and the end of 1977, but was followed by an upturn that lasted into 1981. Preliminary 1981 data did not suggest a slowing down in the robbery trend, as was the case with the other violent offenses.

10-Year Trend and Seasonal Fluctuations by Quarter, 1972-1981
Robbery
(For Exhibit 4)

Year	Quarter	Relative Crime Rate	Moving Average	Year	Quarter	Relative Crime Rate	Moving Average
1972	1 January-March	100	104	1977	1 January-March	99	100
	2 April-June	98	106		2 April-June	90	99
	3 July-September	112	106		3 July-September	98	98
	4 October-December	112	106		4 October-December	109	97
1973	1 January-March	102	105	1978	1 January-March	93	97
	2 April-June	95	104		2 April-June	87	98
	3 July-September	107	104		3 July-September	101	101
	4 October-December	115	105		4 October-December	116	104
1974	1 January-March	101	108	1979	1 January-March	109	107
	2 April-June	103	114		2 April-June	95	108
	3 July-September	121	121		3 July-September	109	110
	4 October-December	145	125		4 October-December	123	113
1975	1 January-March	127	126	1980	1 January-March	114	118
	2 April-June	109	124		2 April-June	114	124
	3 July-September	122	120		3 July-September	137	129
	4 October-December	130	115		4 October-December	142	134
1976	1 January-March	107	111	1981	1 January-March	138	135
	2 April-June	93	107		2 April-June	124	
	3 July-September	105	103		3 July-September	139	
	4 October-December	111	102				

Seasonal Indices by Quarter - Robbery

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
98	91	101	110

TEN-YEAR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT TREND
BY QUARTER
UNITED STATES, 1972 - 1981

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Relative Crime Rate*————
Moving Average ——————
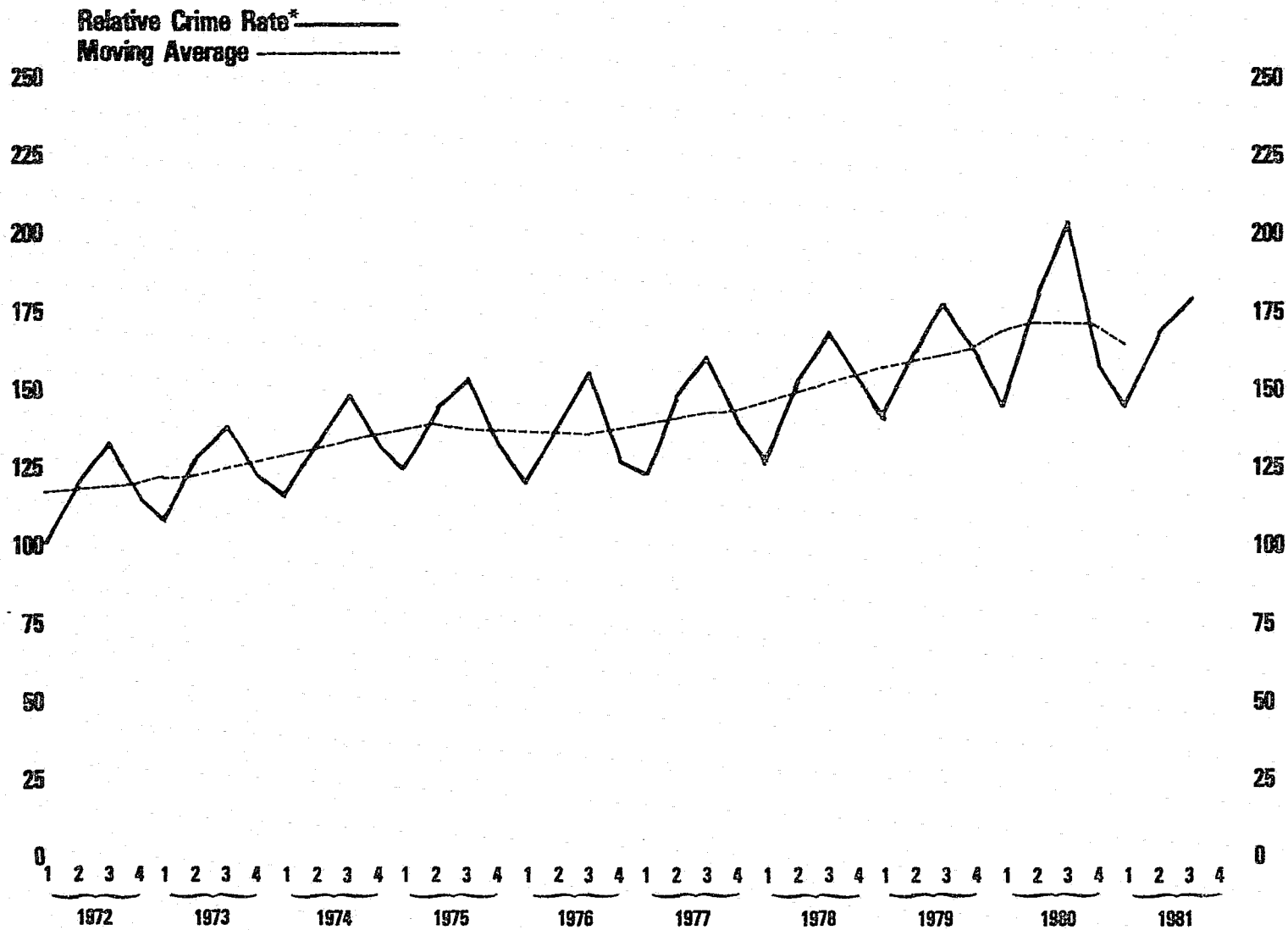
YEAR AND QUARTER

*The first quarter of 1972 is equated to 100 and is used as a base period.

EXHIBIT 5

EXHIBIT 5

The quarterly relative crime rate for aggravated assault ranged from 100 to 203 during the period 1972 to 1981. Aggravated assault has shown a substantial increase during the last decade. The rate was lowest in the first quarter of 1972 and highest in the third quarter of 1980. It will be observed that aggravated assault bottomed out in the first quarter of each year and reached a peak in the third quarter. As was the case with forcible rape and robbery, aggravated assault quarterly relative crime rates were represented by single peaks and troughs. The seasonal indices for the first quarter through the fourth quarter were 88, 104, 112, and 96, respectively.

The moving average trend was generally characterized by a steady upward movement that began in 1972 and continued until the second quarter of 1980. It will be observed that the aggravated assault trend was fairly stable between the latter part of 1974 and early 1977. In 1981, the trend in aggravated assault moved downward. This is consistent with the general movement of violent crimes as mentioned in Exhibits 1-3. At this juncture, however, it is not possible to definitively indicate whether this behavior of the aggravated assault trend is a short-run phenomenon or the start of a secular movement.

10-Year Trend and Seasonal Fluctuations by Quarter, 1972-1981
Aggravated Assault
(For Exhibit 5)

Year	Quarter	Relative Crime Rate	Moving Average	Year	Quarter	Relative Crime Rate	Moving Average
1972	1 January-March	100	116	1977	1 January-March	122	138
	2 April-June	119	117		2 April-June	146	140
	3 July-September	132	117		3 July-September	159	142
	4 October-December	114	119		4 October-December	138	143
1973	1 January-March	108	121	1978	1 January-March	126	145
	2 April-June	127	122		2 April-June	152	148
	3 July-September	137	124		3 July-September	168	151
	4 October-December	122	126		4 October-December	152	154
1974	1 January-March	115	128	1979	1 January-March	140	156
	2 April-June	132	130		2 April-June	161	159
	3 July-September	148	133		3 July-September	177	160
	4 October-December	132	135		4 October-December	160	163
1975	1 January-March	124	137	1980	1 January-March	144	168
	2 April-June	143	138		2 April-June	180	171
	3 July-September	152	137		3 July-September	203	171
	4 October-December	132	136		4 October-December	158	170
1976	1 January-March	119	136	1981	1 January-March	145	165
	2 April-June	139	135		2 April-June	168	
	3 July-September	154	135		3 July-September	178	
	4 October-December	126	136				

Seasonal Indices by Quarter - Aggravated Assault

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
88	104	112	96

TEN-YEAR PROPERTY CRIME TREND BY QUARTER
UNITED STATES, 1972 - 1981

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Relative Crime Rate* ————
Moving Average ————

YEAR AND QUARTER
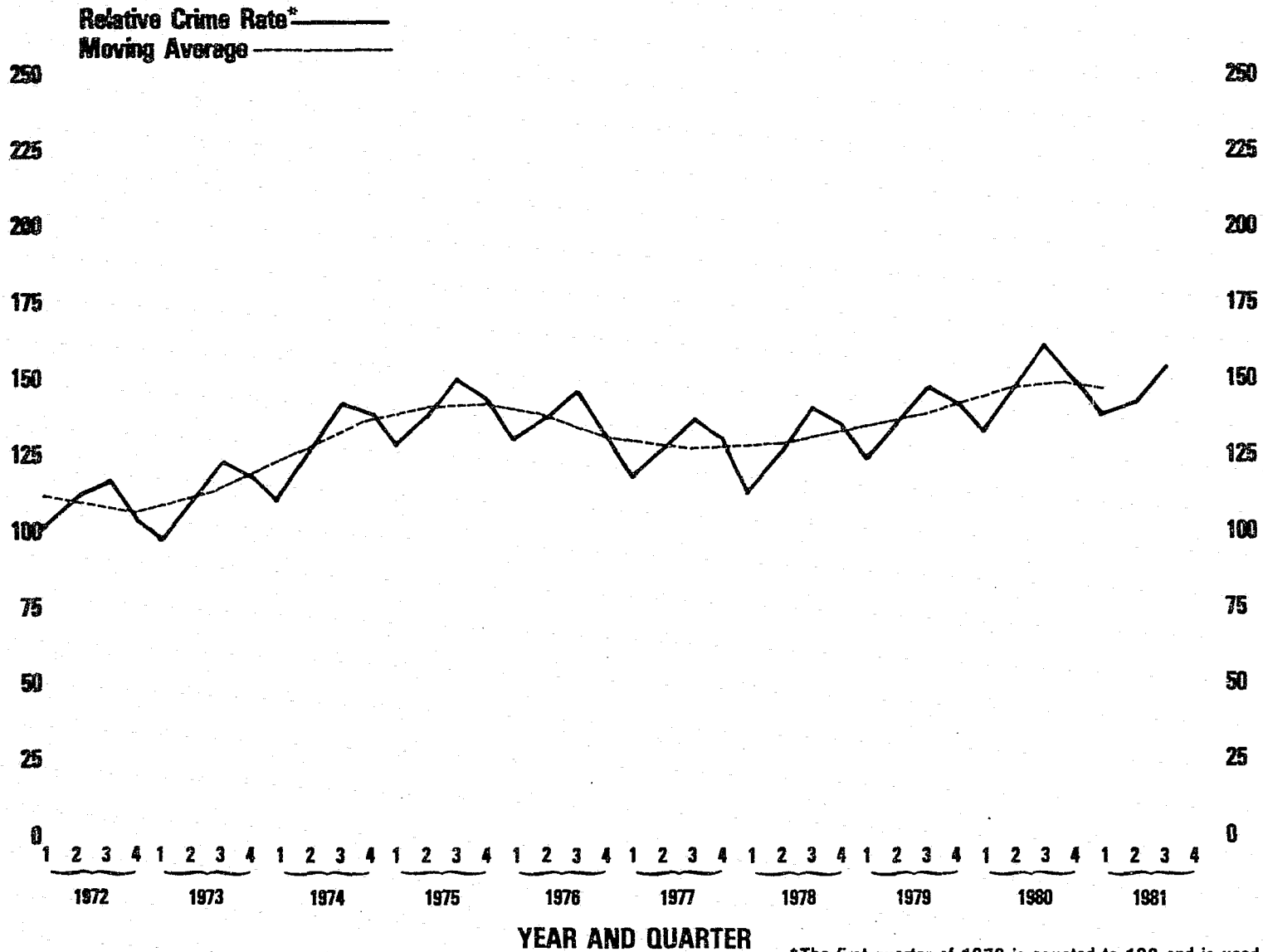
*The first quarter of 1972 is equated to 100 and is used as a base period.

EXHIBIT 6

EXHIBIT 6

During the decade 1972 to 1981, the quarterly relative crime rate for property crime fluctuated between 96 and 160. The rate was lowest in the first quarter of 1973 and highest in the third quarter of 1980. Property crime was always lowest in the first quarter (the winter months) and peaked in the third quarter (the summer months). Strong seasonality was not a characteristic of property crime. The seasonal indices for the four quarters of the year were 92, 101, 107, and 101, respectively. Accordingly, it is apparent that the least seasonal impact was experienced during the second and fourth quarters of the years under consideration.

A review of the moving average trend data reveals that property crime registered alternating intervals of decrease and increase. During 1972, property crime declined. This was followed by a 3-year upward movement over the period 1973 to 1975. A downward trend again ensued in 1976 and 1977. The steady rise that followed continued until the latter part of 1980.

10-Year Trend and Seasonal Fluctuations by Quarter, 1972-1981
Property Crime
(For Exhibit 6)

Year	Quarter	Relative Crime Rate	Moving Average	Year	Quarter	Relative Crime Rate	Moving Average
1972	1 January-March	100	110	1977	1 January-March	117	128
	2 April- June	111	108		2 April-June	127	127
	3 July-September	115	106		3 July-September	135	126
	4 October-December	102	105		4 October-December	129	126
1973	1 January-March	96	106	1978	1 January-March	112	126
	2 April-June	108	109		2 April-June	126	127
	3 July-September	121	112		3 July-September	139	129
	4 October-December	116	116		4 October-December	134	131
1974	1 January-March	109	120	1979	1 January-March	123	133
	2 April-June	125	125		2 April-June	134	135
	3 July-September	140	130		3 July-September	146	137
	4 October-December	137	134		4 October-December	141	140
1975	1 January-March	127	136	1980	1 January-March	132	143
	2 April-June	136	138		2 April-June	146	146
	3 July-September	148	139		3 July-September	160	147
	4 October-December	142	139		4 October-December	148	148
1976	1 January-March	129	138	1981	1 January-March	138	146
	2 April-June	136	136		2 April-June	141	
	3 July-September	144	133		3 July-September	153	
	4 October-December	130	130				

Seasonal Indices by Quarter - Property Crime

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
92	101	107	101

EXHIBIT 7A

Number of Offenses Committed Using Firearms

Per 100,000 Inhabitants, United States

1976 - 1980

Offense	Number of Offenses with Firearms Per 100,000 Inhabitants				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Murder	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.4
Robbery	91.4	85.0	82.7	85.9	102.7
Aggravated Assault	56.3	58.6	59.6	64.6	71.3

EXHIBIT 7B

Percent of Offenses Committed Using Firearms

United States

1976 - 1980

Offense	Percent of Offenses Committed Using Firearms				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Murder	63.8	62.5	63.6	63.3	62.4
Robbery	42.7	41.6	40.8	39.7	40.3
Aggravated Assault	23.6	23.2	22.4	23.0	23.9

EXHIBIT 7

Exhibit 7A details the number of murders, robberies, and aggravated assaults committed with the use of firearms per 100,000 U.S. inhabitants for the 5-year period 1976-1980. For example, in 1976, an average of 91.4 robberies were reported using firearms per every 100,000 inhabitants. While the "overall" robbery rate (with or without firearms) is lower than the rate for "overall" aggravated assault (with or without firearms), the robbery firearms rate was consistently higher than the firearms rate for aggravated assault. Between 1976 and 1980, both the murder firearms rate and the aggravated assault firearms rate gradually increased. The robbery firearms rate on the other hand, decreased during the period 1976-1978. However, between 1979 and 1980, a substantial rise in the rate occurred (85.9 to 102.7 per 100,000 inhabitants).

Exhibit 7B depicts the percent of murders, robberies, and aggravated assaults committed by the use of firearms during the period 1976-1980. For example, in 1976, 63.8 percent of murders were committed with firearms. In 1980, the proportion was 62.4 percent. It will be noted that firearms usage remained relatively constant throughout the 5-year interval for each of the three offenses monitored. Firearms were the most popular weapons category used in the commission of murder, consistently accounting for more than 60 percent of the offenses committed. It is apparent that the more severe the violent crime, the more prevalent is firearms usage. The proportion

of robberies conducted with firearms was higher than that for aggravated assaults. Similarly, the proportion of murders committed using firearms was substantially higher than that registered for robbery.

A firearms crime rate depends on an "overall" crime rate and on the proportion of offenses committed by firearms. Since the proportion of firearms usage has been relatively invariant (Exhibit 7B), the increases evidenced in the firearms crime rates (Exhibit 7A) are ascribable to rises in the corresponding "overall" crime rates for each offense considered.

EXHIBIT 8

Chance of Lifetime Murder Victimization, United States

Classification	Chance of Lifetime Murder Victimization
U. S. Total ---------------------------	1 out of 157
Male ---------------------------	1 out of 110
Female ---------------------------	1 out of 373
White Total - ---------------------	1 out of 287
Male ---------------------------	1 out of 186
Female ---------------------------	1 out of 606
Non-White Total ---------------------	1 out of 48
Male ----------------------	1 out of 29
Female ----------------------	1 out of 124

EXHIBIT 8

The data in Exhibit 8 represent the lifetime chance of murder victimization encountered by an individual belonging to a particular sex and race category. The underlying assumption is that the current murder rate will hold in the future. Since the murder rate has been steadily increasing (and assuming this trend continues), the figures presented should be considered conservative, i.e., the actual likelihood of a person being murdered during the course of his/her life will most likely be greater than the figures in the table.

It was found that the lifetime chance of becoming a murder victim for an average U.S. citizen was 1 out 157. Males incur a higher risk of being murdered than do females (1 out of 110 as compared to 1 out of 373). When race is considered, non-white males, with a 1 out of 29 victimization chance, encounter a far greater risk of murder than any other group. While non-white females fared better than non-white males, they are more likely to be murdered than whites of either sex. The chance of murder victimization for both males and females peaks in the age group of the 20's.

As a cautionary note, it should be mentioned that Exhibit 8 describes "lifetime" statistics and therefore are not amenable to comparisons with "annual" statistics.

EXHIBIT 9

Law Enforcement Officers Killed by Circumstance, United States

Ten-Year Total

1971-1980

Circumstances	Number of Law Enforcement Officers Killed	Percent Distribution
Attempting Arrests	521	45.4
Disturbance Calls	187	16.3
Traffic Pursuits and Stops	152	13.3
Investigating Suspicious Persons and Circumstances	102	8.9
Ambush	100	8.7
Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners	50	4.4
Mentally Deranged	30	2.6
Civil Disorder	5	0.4
Total	1,147	100.0

EXHIBIT 9

Exhibit 9 delineates data on law enforcement officers killed during the line of duty by circumstance at the incident scene for the ten-year period 1971-1980.

During the years under consideration, the annual variation in the number of officers killed was not large. On average, 115 law enforcement officers were murdered per year. Over 45 percent of the officers were slain while attempting arrests. The second most deadly circumstance was disturbance calls (16.3 percent) followed by the category of traffic pursuits and stops (13.3 percent).

During this ten-year period, 96 percent of the perpetrators who were identified in the killing of law enforcement officers were male. Firearms, the most prevalent weapon used in the killing of law enforcement officers, accounted for 94 percent of the weapons. All other weapons accounted for only 6 percent of the total. Additionally, handguns represented 73 percent of the firearms used.

EXHIBIT 10A

Number of Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Per 1,000 Officers, United States

1976 - 1980

Weapon Used	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Firearms	9	9	9	9	10
Knife or Cutting Instrument	5	5	5	5	5
Other Dangerous Weapons	16	14	16	16	16
Personal Weapons	138	125	132	137	137
Total	168	153	162	167	168

EXHIBIT 10B

Percent Distribution and Percentage of Injuries Incurred

by Weapon Used in Assaulting Police Officers, United States

Five-Year Average, 1976-1980

Weapon Used	(1) Percent Distribution	(2) Percent of Injuries Incurred
Firearms	5.6	19.6
Knife or Cutting Instrument	3.0	33.3
Other Dangerous Weapons	9.5	42.3
Personal Weapons	81.9	38.2
Total	100.0	37.4

EXHIBIT 10

During the 5-year period 1976-1980, slightly more than 270,000 police officers were assaulted, nationwide, while on duty. Exhibit 10A delineates the rates of police officers assaulted in terms of weapon used. The rates are expressed per 1,000 officers. For example, the table indicates that, in 1976, on average, 9 out of every 1,000 police officers were assaulted by firearms. It should be noted that assaults without injuries are included in this table. A review of the data reveals that the police assault rate has remained relatively constant over the last 5 years. In addition, it was observed that the type of weapons used in the assault of officers has not undergone substantial change.

Exhibit 10B details the percentage breakdown of weapons used in assaults on police officers (Column 1) and the proportion of injuries incurred by police officers (Column 2). For example, according to the table, firearms were used in 5.6 percent of police assaults, and 19.6 percent of police assaults using firearms resulted in injuries (i.e., the remaining 80.4 percent using firearms were assaults without injuries). Since both the percent distribution of weapons and the proportion of assaults resulting in injuries were stable during the period under consideration, only 5-year averages are indicated in Exhibit 10B. It should be noted that the figures in Columns 1 and 2 are not relatable.

From a review of Exhibit 10B, it is observed that personal weapons (which include hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 4 out of 5 police assault incidents. Firearms, on the other hand, accounted for only a minor portion of the total weapons used. This finding is particularly interesting considering the fact that firearms were used in 94 percent of police killings (See Exhibit 9). Police assaults by "other dangerous weapons" (such as clubs, bottles, chains, etc.) resulted in the highest rate (42.3 percent) of injury, which was followed by "personal weapons" (38.2 percent). Overall, 37.4 percent of police assaults eventuated in injuries.

Number of Reported Violent Offenses and Clearances, United States, 1971-1980

Number of Violent Offenses (In Thousands)

VIOLENT OFFENSES NOT CLEARED

Year

EXHIBIT 11A

Relationship Between the Number of Reported Violent Crimes and the Clearance Rate, United States, 1971-1980

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

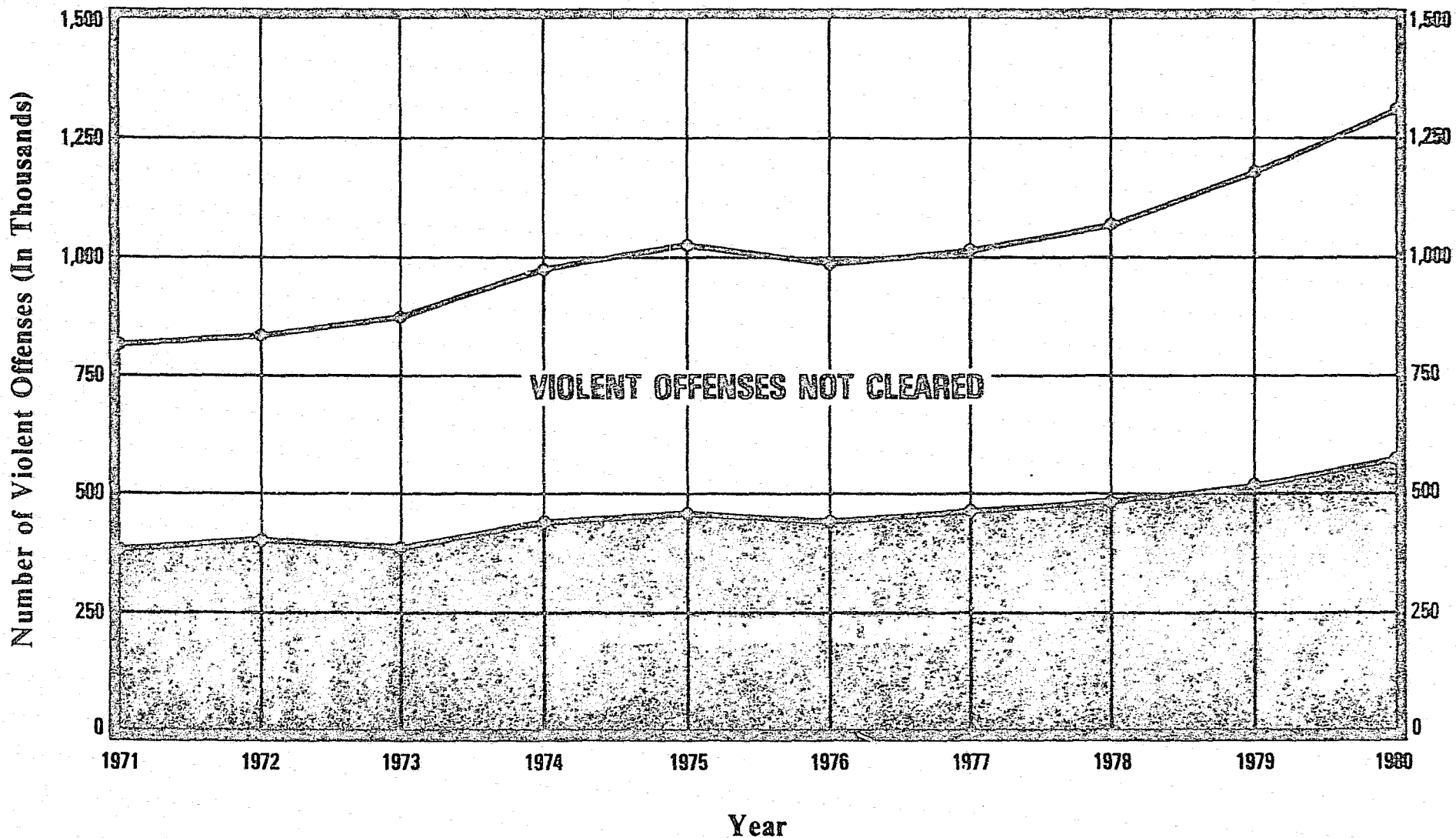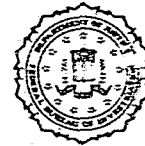**PERCENT CLEARED**

70%

60%

50%

1972

1971

1973

1976 1977 1978

1974 1975

1979

1980 REGRESSION LINE

40%

30%

20%

10%

800   900   1,000   1,100   1,200   1,300   1,400   1,500

NUMBER OF REPORTED VIOLENT CRIMES (IN THOUSANDS)
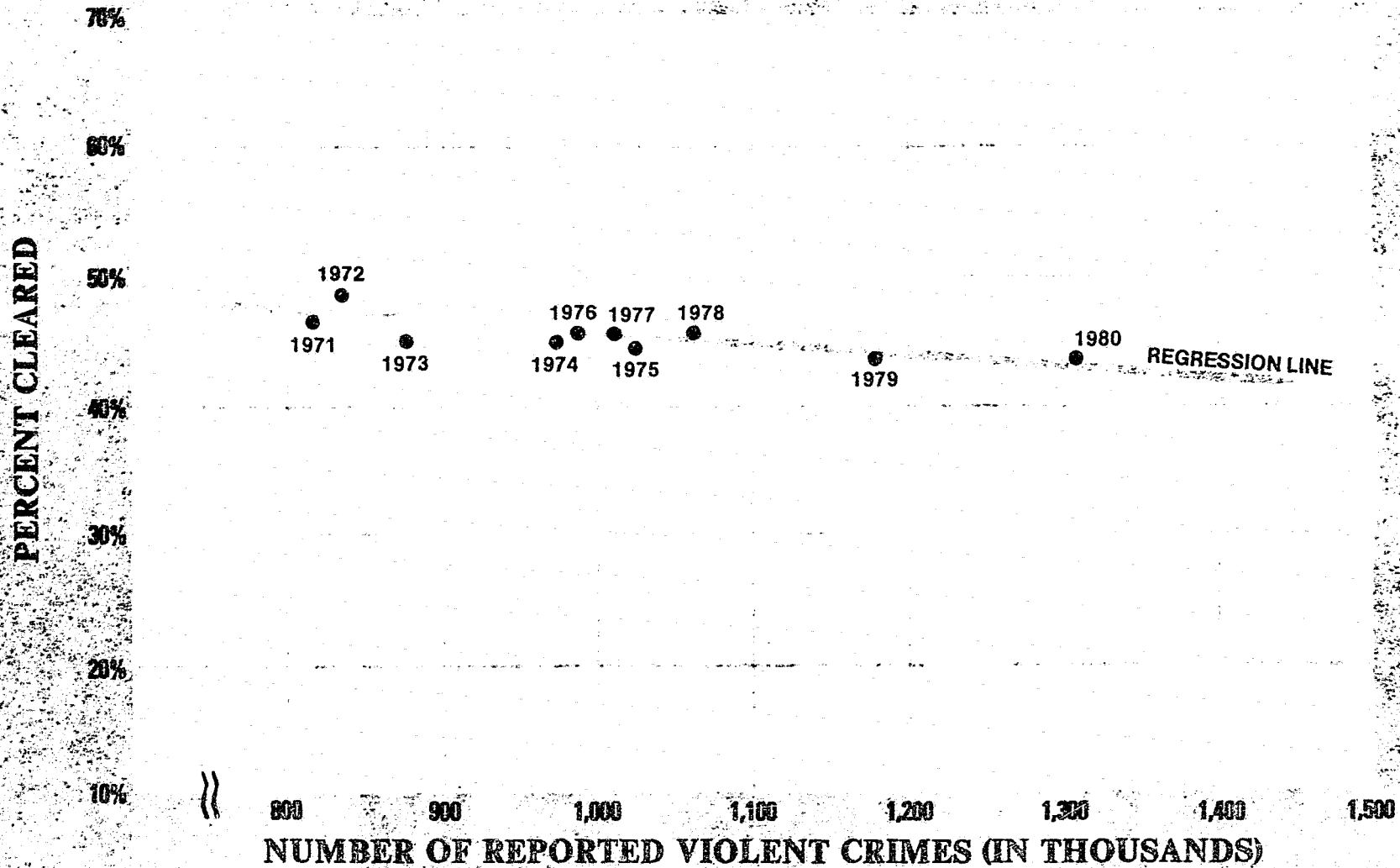
EXHIBIT 11B

EXHIBIT 11

Exhibits 11A and 11B graphically portray the volume of reported violent crime and clearances experienced by the United States during the period 1971-1980.

Collectively, the offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault are referred to as violent crime. Each violent crime category will be discussed individually in subsequent exhibits (Exhibits 12-15).

During the ten years under consideration, the number of violent crimes increased 60 percent while the number of clearances rose 50 percent. The violent crime rate (number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants) also experienced a substantial increase. Since violent crime clearances did not increase proportionally, the violent crime clearance rate evidenced a slight decrease over the 1971-1980 period.

The two exhibits visually illustrate the flow of violent crime and clearances as well as their relationship over time. It will be noted that, generally, the movement of violent crime was similar to the path followed by violent crime clearances. The curves differ in that clearances did not move upward between 1977 and 1980 to the same extent as violent crime.

The figure shown in Exhibit 11B illustrates the relationship between two variables: (1) the percent of violent offenses cleared by arrest and (2) the number of violent crimes reported. The points along the regression line (the line of average relationship) represent the annual relationships between these two variables during the ten years of the study. The regression line reflects the change in clearance rate as violent crimes proliferate. Since the level of law enforcement manpower was relatively unchanged, the violent crime clearance rate tended to decrease as the number of violent crimes rose.

Between 1971 and 1980, "juvenile" clearances (clearances involving only persons under 18 years of age) fluctuated between 11 and 13 percent. A slight decrease was experienced in the juvenile clearance rate over the period of study.

Number of Reported Violent Crimes, Clearances,
Percent Cleared, and "Juvenile" Clearances,
United States, 1971-1980
(For Exhibits 11A and 11B)

Year	Number of Violent Crimes	Number of Clearances	Percent Cleared	Percent of* "Juvenile" Clearances
1971	817,000	380,000	46.5	13.1
1972	835,000	407,000	48.8	13.2
1973	876,000	396,000	45.2	12.2
1974	975,000	441,000	45.2	12.5
1975	1,026,000	459,000	44.7	12.8
1976	987,000	449,000	45.5	12.2
1977	1,010,000	462,000	45.8	11.8
1978	1,062,000	483,000	45.5	11.7
1979	1,179,000	515,000	43.7	11.6
1980	1,309,000	571,000	43.6	11.2

*Expresses the proportion of total clearances that involved
exclusively persons under 18 years of age.

Number of Reported Murders and Clearances, United States, 1971-1980

MURDERS NOT CLEARED

MURDERS CLEARED

Number of Murders (y-axis): 0, 5,000, 10,000, 15,000, 20,000, 25,000, 30,000

Year (x-axis): 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980
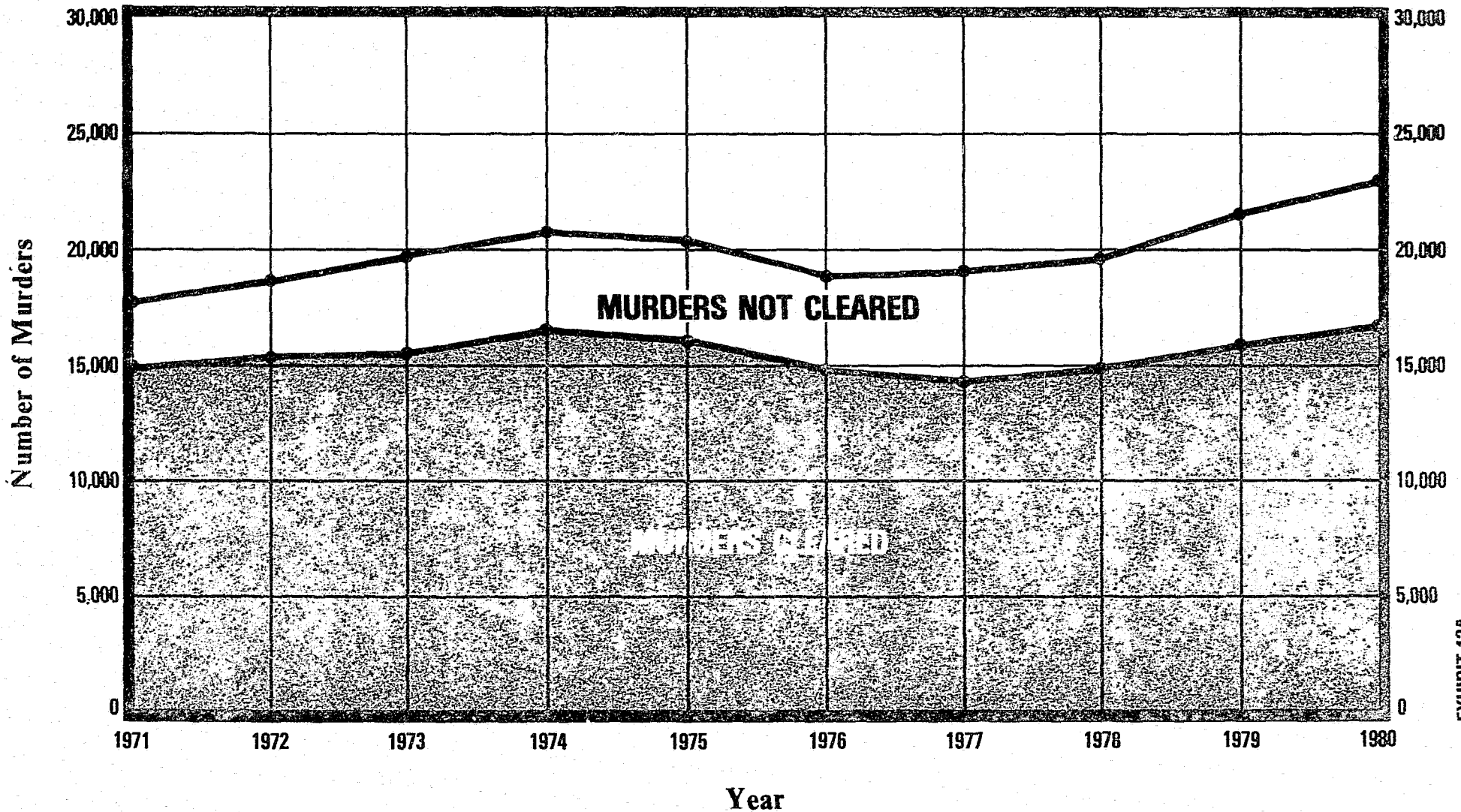
EXHIBIT 12A

Relationship Between the Number of Reported Murders and the Clearance Rate, United States, 1971-1980

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

PERCENT CLEARED

90%

85%

80%

75%

70%

65%

60%

REGRESSION LINE

1971
1972
1974
1975
1973
1976
1978
1977
1979
1980

17,000   18,000   19,000   20,000   21,000   22,000   23,000   24,000
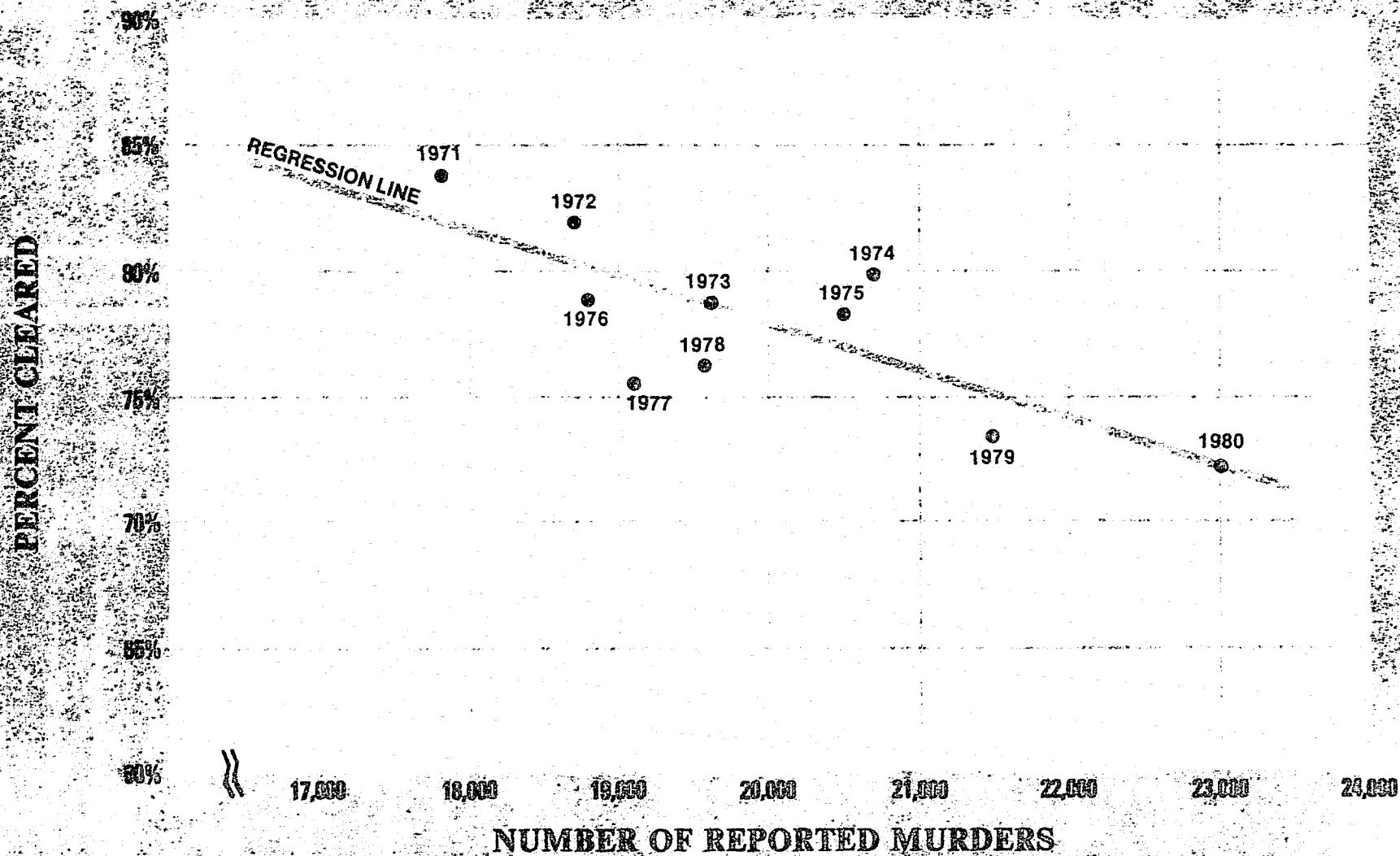
NUMBER OF REPORTED MURDERS

EXHIBIT 12

Exhibits 12A and 12B graphically illustrate the national total of murders and murder clearances during the period 1971-1980.

Murder is the least frequently committed violent crime and by far the most serious. Although the volume of murder declined slightly in the mid-1970's, an up-trend resumed in 1977 and continued into 1980.

Murder has consistently experienced the highest clearance rate of any violent crime. The clearance rate, however, decreased over the ten-year period of study. While 83.9 percent of murders were cleared in 1971, only 72.3 percent were cleared in 1980.

The two exhibits visually portray the movement of the murder trend and clearances over time. It will be noted from a review of Exhibit 12A that the number of murders reported and the number of murders cleared followed approximately the same course through-out the decade under consideration. However, it is apparent from Exhibit 12A that the increase in the number of clearances over time was not proportionate to the rise experienced in murder volume in that clearances did not move upward to the same extent as the number of murders.

The downward sloping line shown in Exhibit 12B illustrates the relationship between two variables: (1) the percent of murders cleared by arrest and (2) the number of murders reported. The points along the regression line (the line of average relationship) represent the annual relationships existing between these two variables during the period

1971-1980. The line shows that, as the number of murder offenses increases, the percent of murders cleared by arrests decreases. This finding is not surprising considering that the level of law enforcement manpower has remained relatively unchanged during the ten years under consideration. Between 1971 and 1980, "juvenile" murder clearances (clearances involving only persons under 18 years of age) were relatively constant, constituting approximately 5 percent of all clearances. If persons under 18 are arrested in conjunction with adult offenders, their apprehension does not fall under "juvenile" clearances. Therefore, the proportion of adolescents involved in the crime of murder should be considered to be higher than 5 percent.

Number of Reported Murders, Clearances, Percent
Cleared, and "Juvenile" Clearances,
United States, 1971-1980
(For Exhibits 12A and 12B)

Year	Number of Murders	Number of Murder Clearances	Percent Cleared	Percent of* "Juvenile" Clearances
1971	17,800	14,900	83.9	5.4
1972	18,700	15,300	82.2	5.3
1973	19,600	15,500	78.7	5.5
1974	20,700	16,500	79.9	5.3
1975	20,500	16,100	78.3	4.9
1976	18,800	14,800	79.0	5.3
1977	19,100	14,400	75.5	5.4
1978	19,600	14,900	76.2	5.2
1979	21,500	15,800	73.4	5.0
1980	23,000	16,700	72.3	5.3

*Expresses the proportion of total clearances that involved
exclusively persons under 18 years of age.

Number of Reported Forcible Rapes and Clearances, United States, 1971-1980

FORCIBLE RAPES NOT CLEARED

Number of Forcible Rapes (In Thousands)

Year
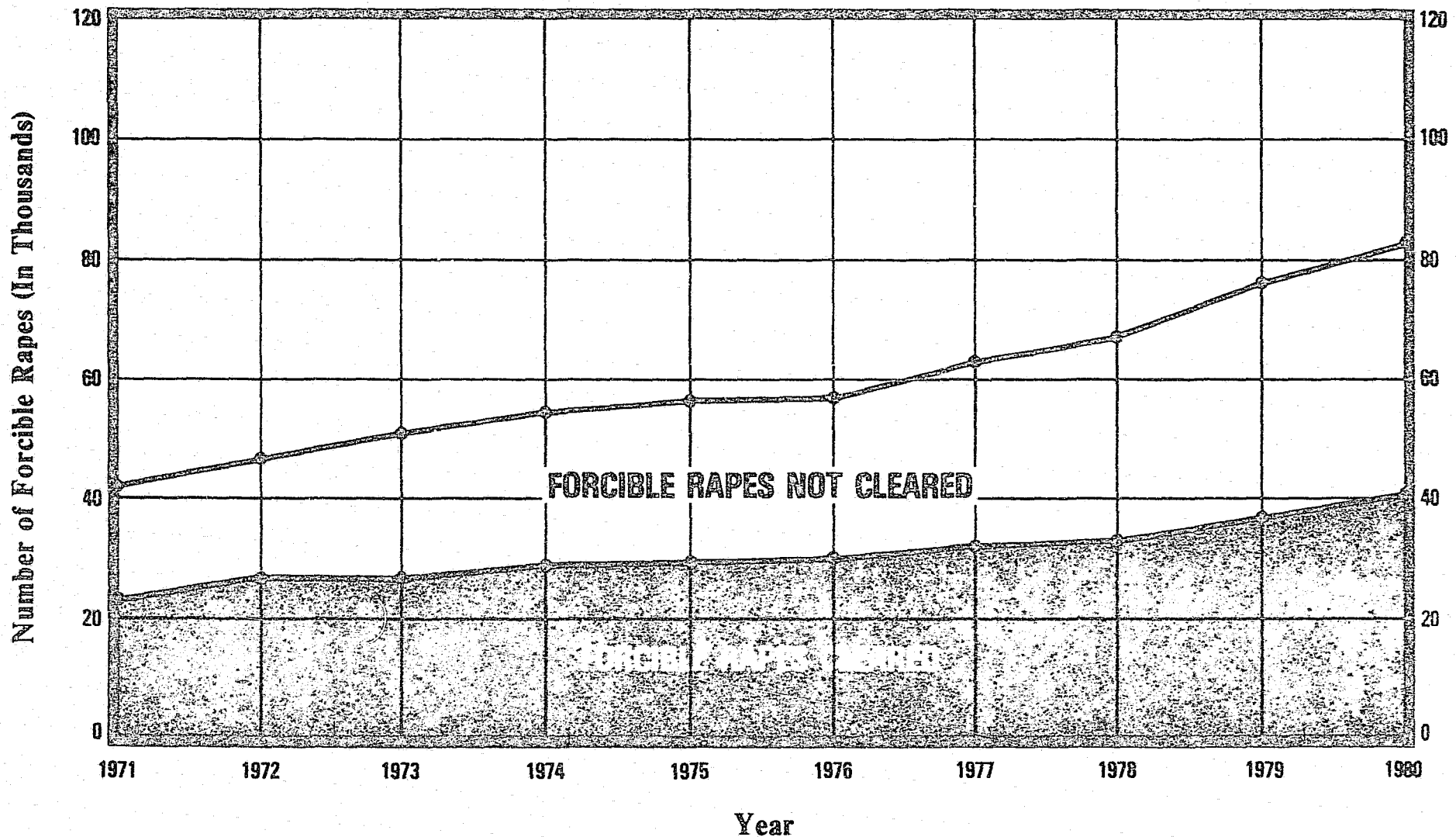
EXHIBIT 13A

Relationship Between the Number of Reported Forcible Rapes and the Clearance Rate, United States, 1971-1980

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

PERCENT CLEARED

65%
60%
55%
50%
45%
40%
35%

REGRESSION LINE

1972
1971
1976
1977
1973
1974 1975
1978
1980
1979

34   42   50   58   68   74   82   90

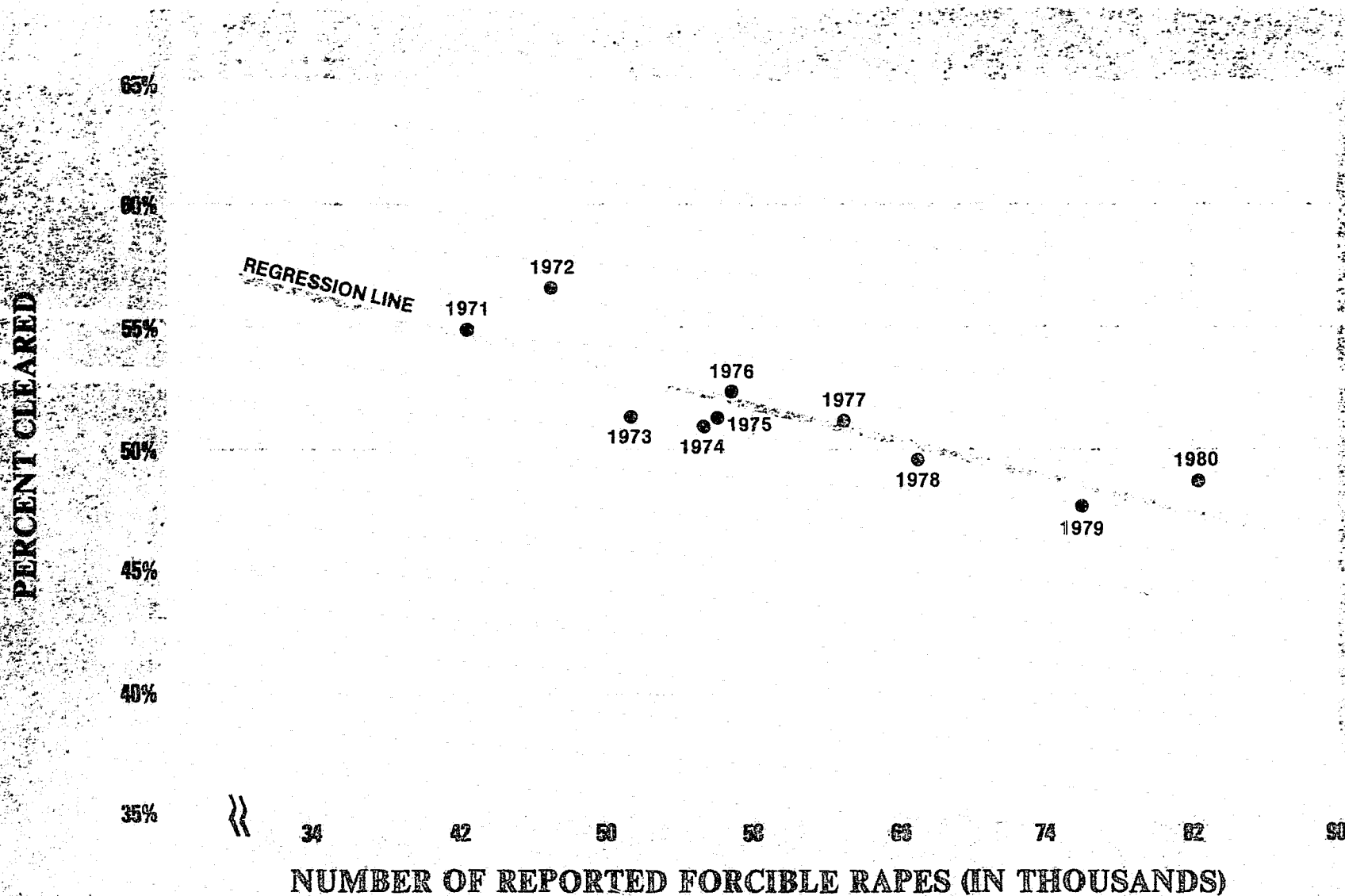**NUMBER OF REPORTED FORCIBLE RAPES (IN THOUSANDS)**

EXHIBIT 13

During the period under consideration, the volume of forcible rapes increased by 94 percent while the number of forcible rape clearances rose 73 percent. The forcible rape clearance rate, however, decreased during the same period. Between 1971-1980, "juvenile" clearances for forcible rape (clearances involving only persons under 18 years of age) also declined. Over the course of the 10-year period under consideration, "juvenile" clearances went from 12.9 percent to 9.4 percent of all clearances.

The two exhibits illustrate the trend in forcible rape occurrences and clearances in addition to their relationship over time. Exhibit 13A depicts the course that forcible rape offenses and forcible rape clearances followed. While forcible rape occurrences and clearances traveled similar paths throughout the decade under study, there were some differences in their movement. A review of the graph reveals that the increase in forcible rape clearances was not proportionate to the rise that occurred in forcible rape offenses in that clearances did not move upward to the same extent as the number of forcible rapes. The greatest rise in forcible rape occurrences took place in the last four years of the study period, 1977-1980.

The downward sloping line shown in Exhibit 13B represents the correlation between (1) the number of reported forcible rapes and (2) the proportion of forcible rapes cleared by arrest. The points along this line of average relationship indicate the existence of a

pattern of decreases in the percent of forcible rapes cleared by arrest as the number of forcible rapes increase. The form of this relationship is typical of all crimes, as the level of law enforcement manpower has been relatively stable between 1971 and 1980. It will be noted that juvenile participation in crime is on the decline. This phenomenon could be due in part to the changing demographic structure of American society. The age segment of the population below 18 has decreased during the last decade. It would therefore be reasonable to conjecture that the downward trend in "juvenile" clearances reflects the lessened impact of this population group.

Number of Reported Forcible Rapes, Clearances,
Percent Cleared, and "Juvenile" Clearances,
United States, 1971-1980
(For Exhibits 13 A and 13 B)

Year	Number of Forcible Rapes	Number of Forcible Rape Clearances	Percent Cleared	Percent of* "Juvenile" Clearances
1971	42,300	23,200	54.9	12.9
1972	46,900	26,500	56.6	12.1
1973	51,400	26,400	51.3	10.8
1974	55,400	28,300	51.1	10.1
1975	56,100	28,800	51.3	9.4
1976	56,700	29,700	52.3	10.1
1977	63,000	32,300	51.2	10.1
1978	67,100	33,400	49.8	9.4
1979	76,000	36,300	47.8	9.4
1980	82,100	40,100	48.8	9.4

*Expresses the proportion of total clearances that involved
exclusively persons under 18 years of age.

Number of Reported Robberies and Clearances, United States, 1971-1980

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ROBBERIES NOT CLEARED

ROBBERIES CLEARED

Number of Robberies (In Thousands)

Year

1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980
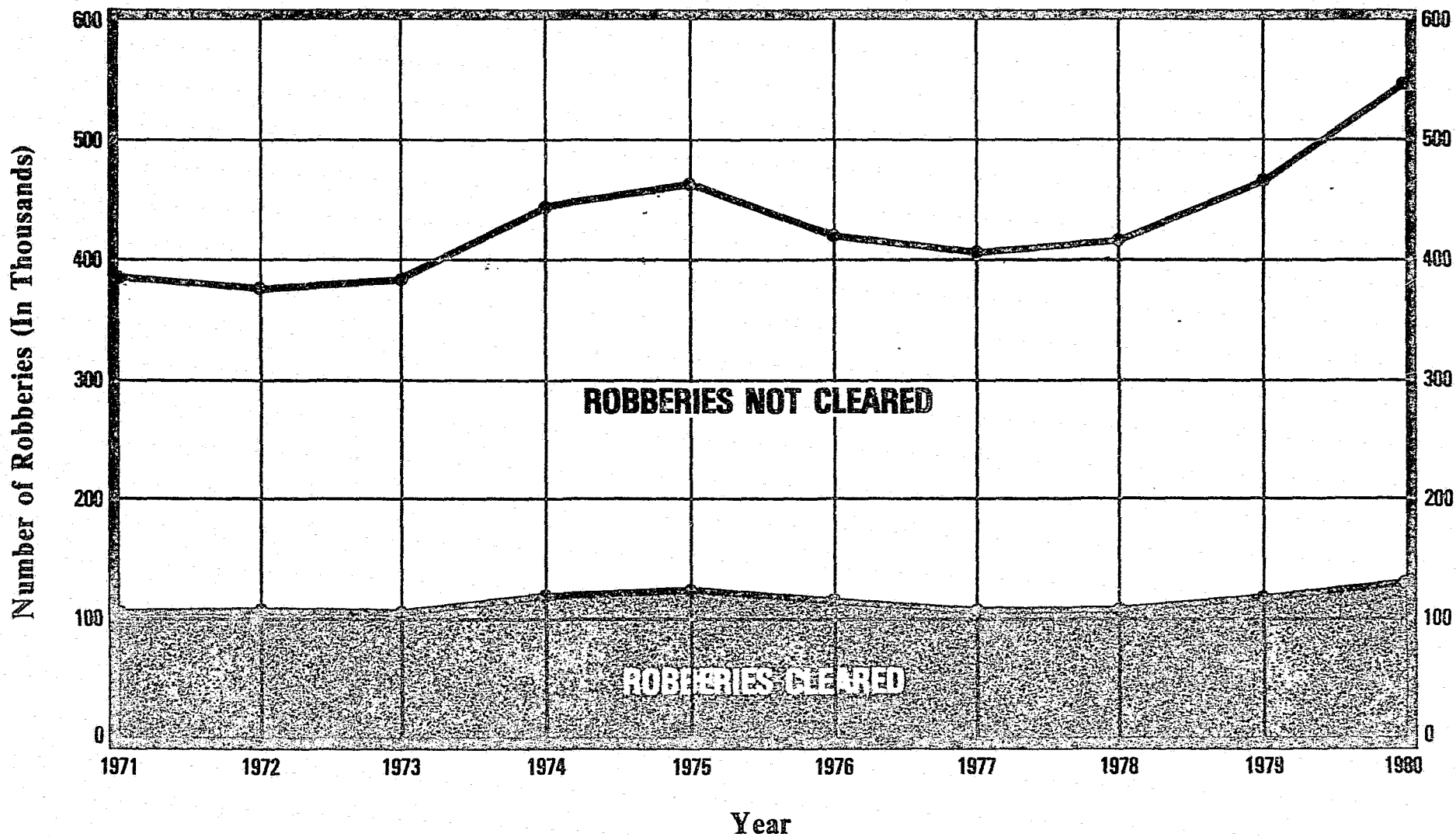
EXHIBIT 14A

Relationship Between the Number of Reported Robberies and the Clearance Rate, United States, 1971-1980

Scatter plot. Y-axis: PERCENT CLEARED, ranging from 5% to 35%. X-axis: NUMBER OF REPORTED ROBBERIES (IN THOUSANDS), ranging from 375 to 550.

Data points labeled by year: 1972, 1973, 1971, 1974, 1975, 1977, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980. A REGRESSION LINE is shown.

NUMBER OF REPORTED ROBBERIES (IN THOUSANDS)

EXHIBIT 14B

EXHIBIT 14

The violent crime of robbery, while being the second most frequently committed violent offense, is the least cleared violent crime. Approximately one-quarter of robberies were cleared by arrest. Robberies rose 42 perce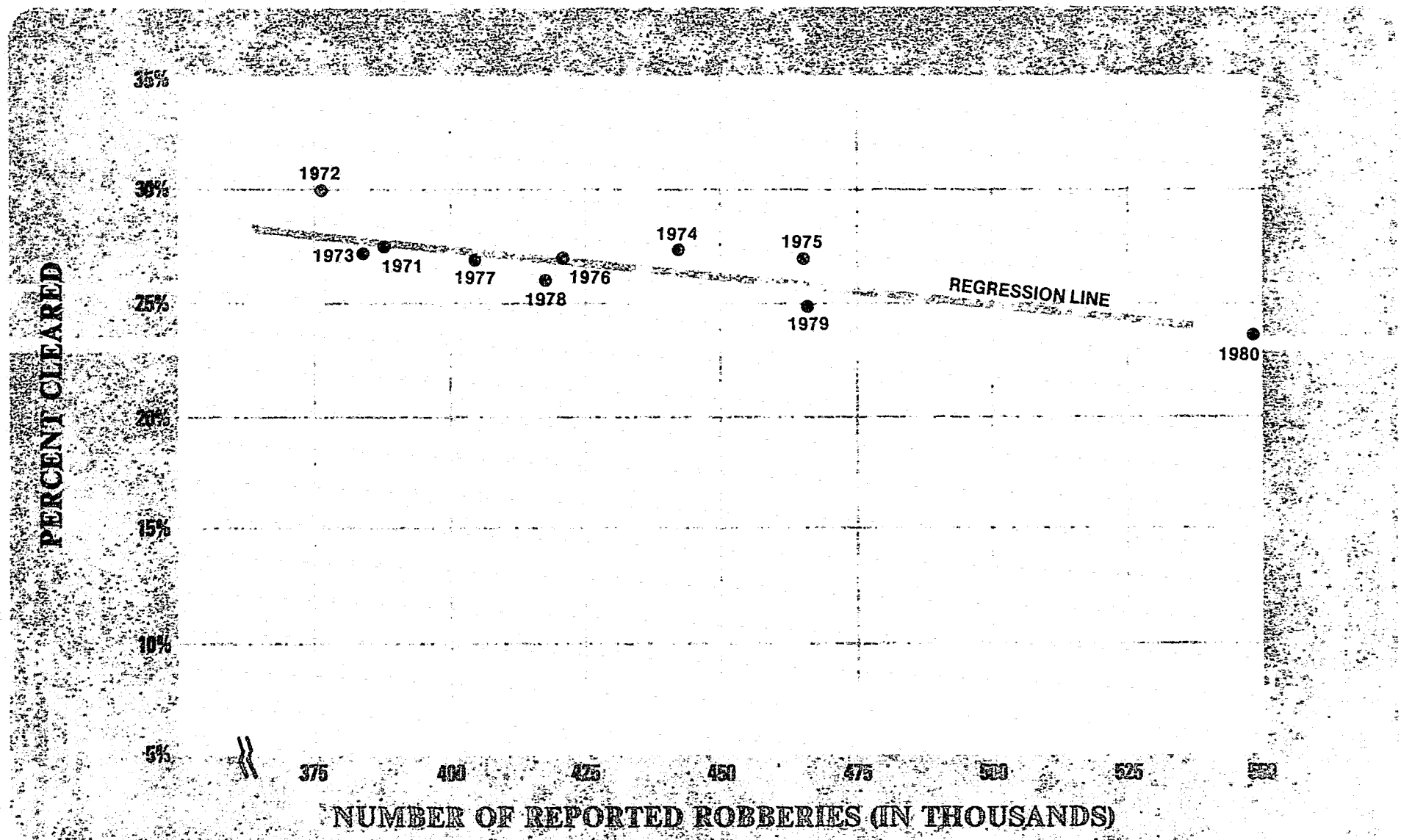nt during the period 1971-1980, while the number of robbery clearances increased 23 percent during the same time interval. In that the rise in the number of robberies cleared was not proportionate to the increase in the number of reported robbery offenses, the percent of robberies cleared decreased. Exhibit 14A illustrates the relationship between the volume of reported robberies and clearances during the study period. In the last three years of the time interval under consideration, reported robberies underwent a steep rise. The yearly movement of clearances were relatively stable over the decade.

The fraction of clearances involving exclusively persons under 18 years of age experienced a decline (accounting for 20.4 percent of all clearances in 1971 and only 16.2 percent in 1980). It should also be noted that the percent of "juvenile" clearances for robbery were higher than for any other violent offense. This would suggest that "juvenile" involvement is heavily directed toward the commission of robbery.

The figure displayed in Exhibit 14B depicts the relationship existing between the number of reported robberies and the robbery clearance rate. As was indicated earlier in Exhibits 11B-13B, an inverse relationship exists between the volume of reported offenses and the percent of offenses cleared by arrest. The regression line (the line of average relationship) in Exhibit 14B shows that, as the number of reported robberies increases, the clearance percentage diminishes.

Number of Reported Robberies, Clearances, Percent
Cleared, and "Juvenile" Clearances,
United States, 1971-1980
(For Exhibits 14A and 14B)

Year	Number of Robberies	Number of Robbery Clearances	Percent Cleared	Percent of* "Juvenile" Clearances
1971	387,700	106,600	27.5	20.4
1972	376,300	112,900	30.0	19.5
1973	384,200	104,500	27.2	17.8
1974	442,400	120,800	27.3	17.8
1975	465,000	125,500	27.0	18.1
1976	420,200	113,000	26.9	16.4
1977	404,900	108,900	26.9	16.1
1978	417,000	108,000	25.9	16.4
1979	466,900	116,300	24.9	15.6
1980	548,800	130,600	23.8	16.2

*Expresses the proportion of total clearances that
involved exclusively persons under 18 years of age.

Number of Reported Aggravated Assaults and Clearances, United States, 1971-1980

Number of Aggravated Assaults (In Thousands)

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS NOT CLEARED

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS CLEARED

| | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |

Year
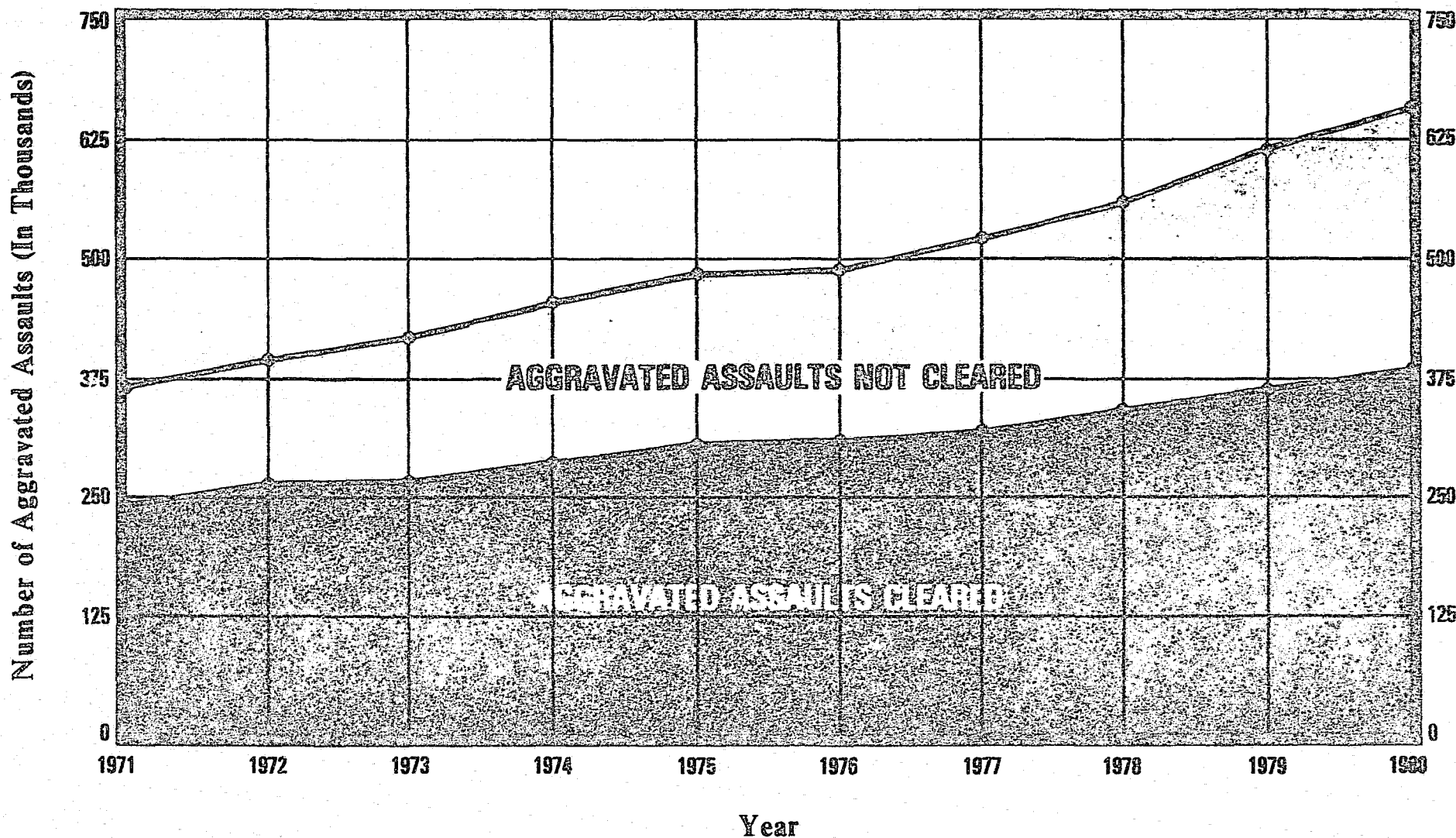
EXHIBIT 15A

Relationship Between the Number of Reported Aggravated Assaults and the Clearance Rate, United States, 1971-1980

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

PERCENT CLEARED

REGRESSION LINE

1972
1971
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980

NUMBER OF REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS (IN THOUSANDS)
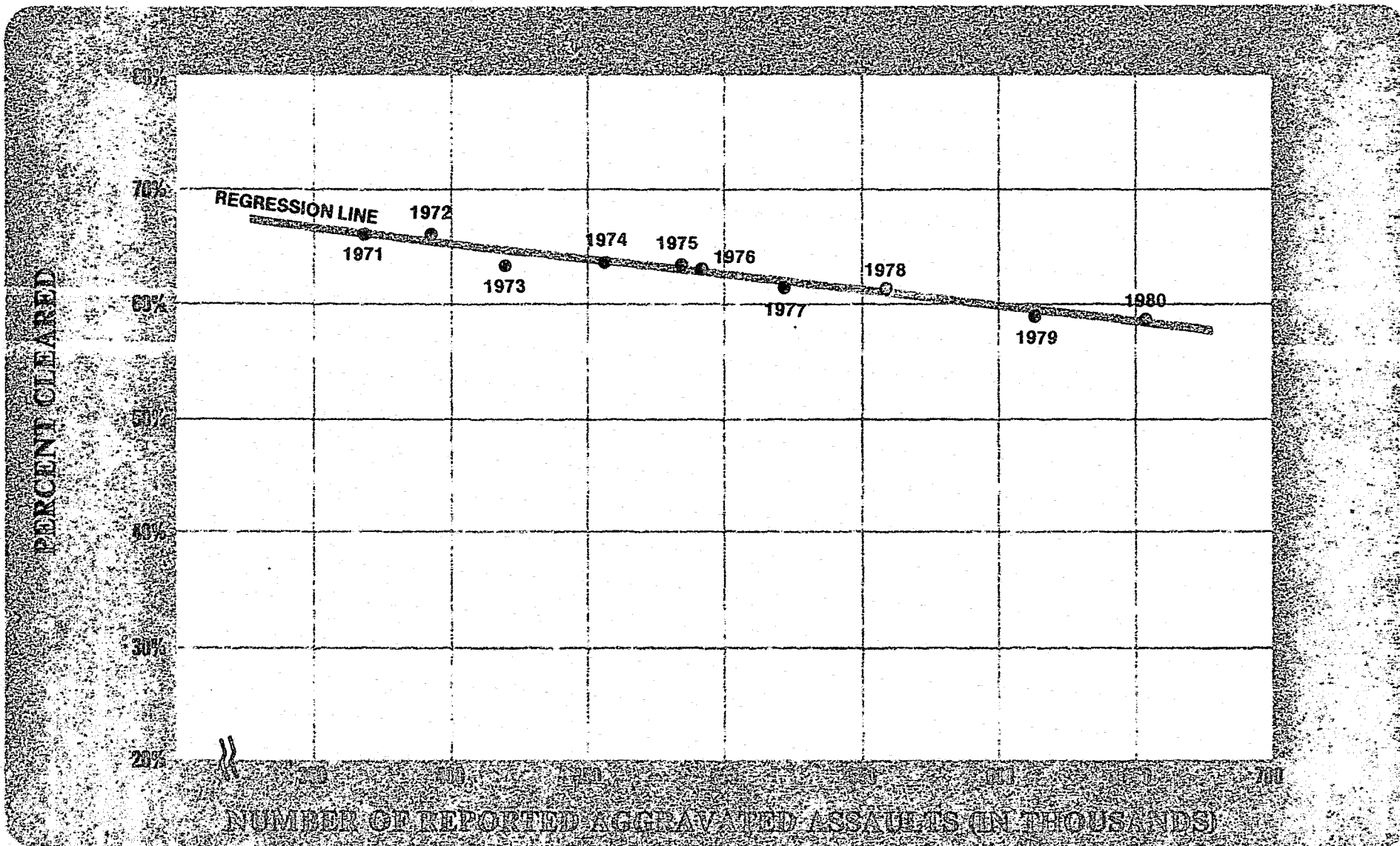
EXHIBIT 15B

EXHIBIT 15

Aggravated assault, the most pervasive violent crime, increased 78 percent

between 1971-1980. Exhibit 15A depicts the steady movement of aggravated assaults

reported to law enforcement agencies over the ten-year period. The exhibit also

portrays the number of aggravated assault clearances that occurred over the course

of the decade. During the study period, aggravated assault clearances rose 58 percent.

It will be noted that the flow of clearances followed a path similar to aggravated

assault offenses. However, the number of aggravated assaults moved upward more steeply

than did clearances. Because the number of clearances did not increase proportionately

with the volume of aggravated assaults, the percent of aggravated assaults cleared by

arrests underwent a moderate decline between 1971-1980. The aggravated assault clearances

involving only persons under 18 years of age remained relatively constant over the ten-

year period, accounting for about one-tenth of all clearances.

Exhibit 15B illustrates the relationship between (1) the number of reported

aggravated assaults and (2) the clearance rate. As was evident with the other violent

crimes, an inverse relationship was found to exist between these two variables. The

downward-sloping regression line indicates that the clearance rate declines as the

volume of aggravated assaults escalates.

Number of Reported Aggravated Assaults, Clearances,
Percent Cleared, and "Juvenile" Clearances,
United States, 1971-1980
(For Exhibits 15A and 15B)

Year	Number of Aggravated Assaults	Number of Aggravated Assaults Clearances	Percent Cleared	Percent of* "Juvenile" Clearances
1971	368,700	242,600	65.8	10.5
1972	393,100	260,600	66.3	11.0
1973	420,700	267,100	63.5	10.2
1974	456,200	289,200	63.4	10.5
1975	484,700	307,800	63.5	11.0
1976	490,900	308,700	62.9	10.9
1977	522,500	322,900	61.5	10.5
1978	558,100	343,800	61.6	10.5
1979	614,200	363,600	59.2	10.6
1980	655,000	384,500	58.7	10.0

*Expresses the proportion of total clearances that involved
exclusively persons under 18 years of age.

Number of Reported Property Crimes and Clearances, United States, 1971-1980

PROPERTY CRIMES NOT CLEARED

PROPERTY CRIMES CLEARED

Number of Property Crimes (In Thousands)

Year
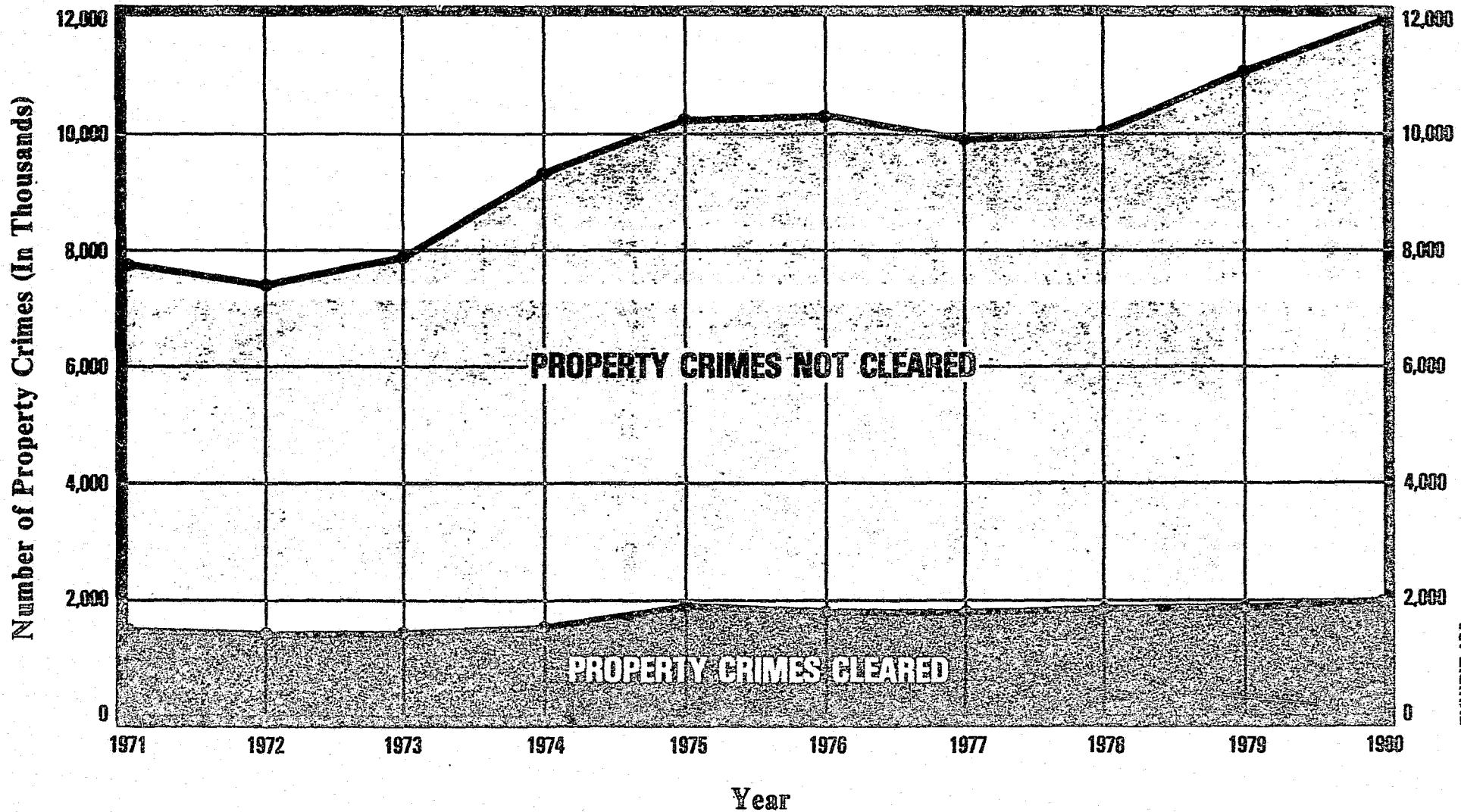
EXHIBIT 16A

Relationship Between the Number of Reported Property Crimes and the Clearance Rate, United States, 1971-1980
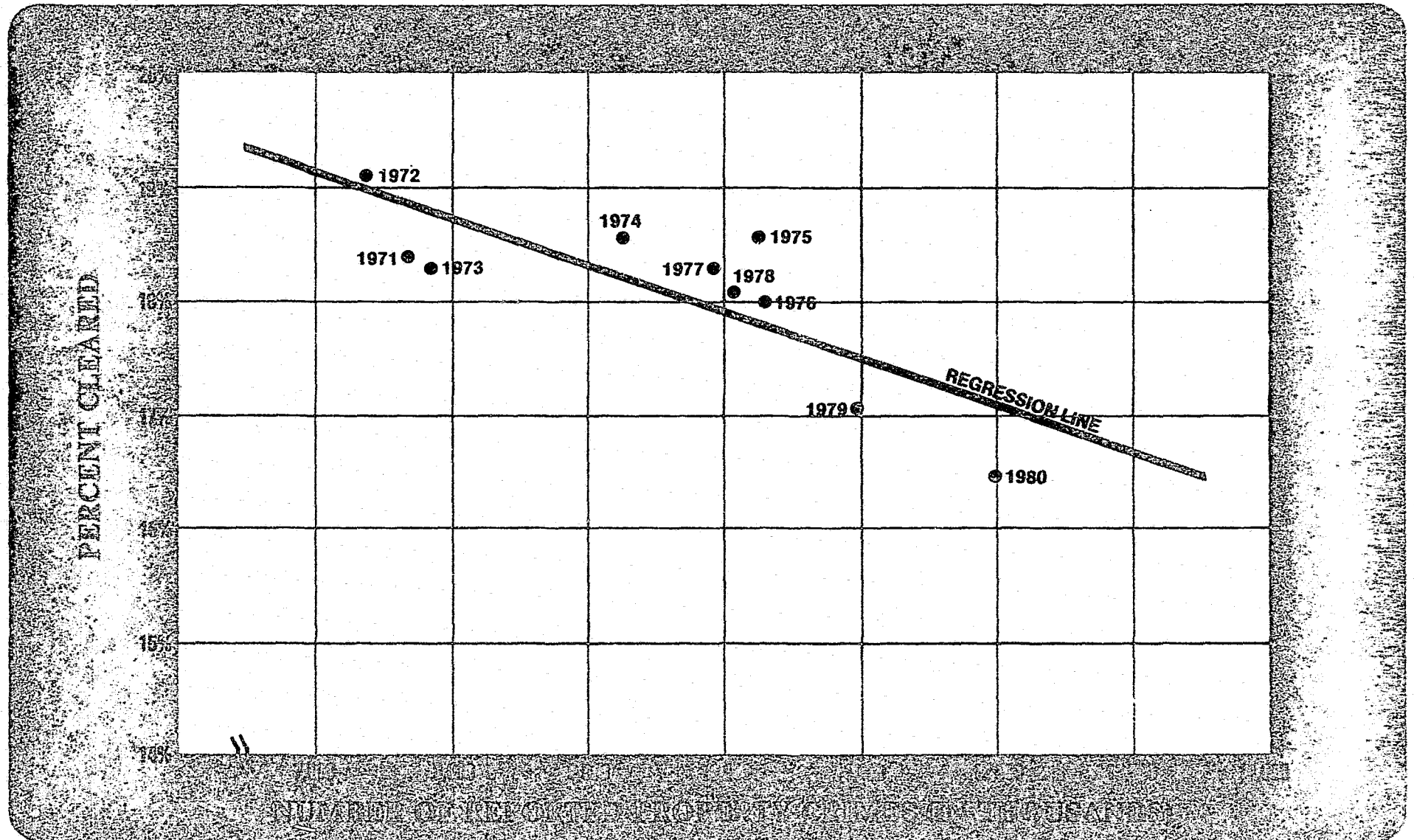
EXHIBIT 16

Exhibit 16A traces the movement of reported property crimes and their clearances for the period 1971-1980. The property crime classification consists of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. For the years 1971-1972, larcenies below 50 dollars were excluded from the property crime classification. Consequently, data for these two years were adjusted to be compatible with data for later years.

During the period under consideration, property crime rose 54 percent. There was a significant increase between 1973 and 1975 and another one between 1978 and 1980. While the number of property crime clearances were up 38 percent during the decade, the trend was relatively stable. See Exhibit 16A and the table at the end of this narrative. The increase in the number of clearances between 1975 and 1980 was only 4 percent. Although the number of property crime clearances rose over the decade under study, the property crime clearance rate (the percent of property crime offenses cleared by arrest) decreased from 18.4 percent to 16.5 percent due to a larger increase in the volume of property crimes.

The percent of "juvenile" clearances (clearances involving only persons under 18 years of age) also declined (38.3 percent to 28.2 percent of all clearances). It will be noted that property crime clearance rates were considerably lower than the clearance rates evidenced for violent crime. This phenomenon is due primarily to the fact that the victim is present during the commission of a violent offense and

can therefore (except for murder) usually aid law enforcement authorities in their efforts. In the case of murder, the least frequently committed violent crime, and the one with the highest clearance rate, the offender is usually someone fairly well known to the victim, a fact that aids in the expeditious solution of the crime. Property crimes tend to occur at times when the victims are not present at the scene of the offense, thereby making identification of the perpetrator of a crime difficult.

The downward sloping line in Exhibit 16B portrays the relationship between two variables: (1) the percent of reported property crimes cleared by arrest and (2) the number of property crimes reported. The points along the regression line (the line of average relationship) represent the degree of association existing between these two variables. As earlier explained, the line indicates that, as the volume of reported property crimes increases, the clearance rate declines. This observation is uniformly valid for all Index offenses.

Number of Reported Property Crimes, Clearances,
Percent Cleared, and "Juvenile" Clearances,
United States, 1971-1980
(For Exhibits 16A and 16B)

Year	Number of Reported Property Crimes	Number of Property Crime Clearances	Percent Cleared	Percent of* "Juvenile" Clearances
1971	7,772,000	1,430,000	18.4	38.3
1972	7,414,000	1,416,000	19.1	38.6
1973	7,842,000	1,435,000	18.3	35.9
1974	9,279,000	1,717,000	18.5	36.3
1975	10,230,000	1,893,000	18.5	34.4
1976	10,318,000	1,857,000	18.0	32.7
1977	9,926,000	1,817,000	18.3	32.8
1978	10,080,000	1,824,000	18.1	32.6
1979	10,974,000	1,877,000	17.1	30.9
1980	11,987,000	1,978,000	16.5	28.2

*Expresses the proportion of total clearances that involved
exclusively persons under 18 years of age.

EXHIBIT 17

Age-Specific Arrest Rates, United States
Three-Year Average, 1978-1980
Violent Crime Total

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Violent Crime Arrest Rate Per 100,000 Inhabitants

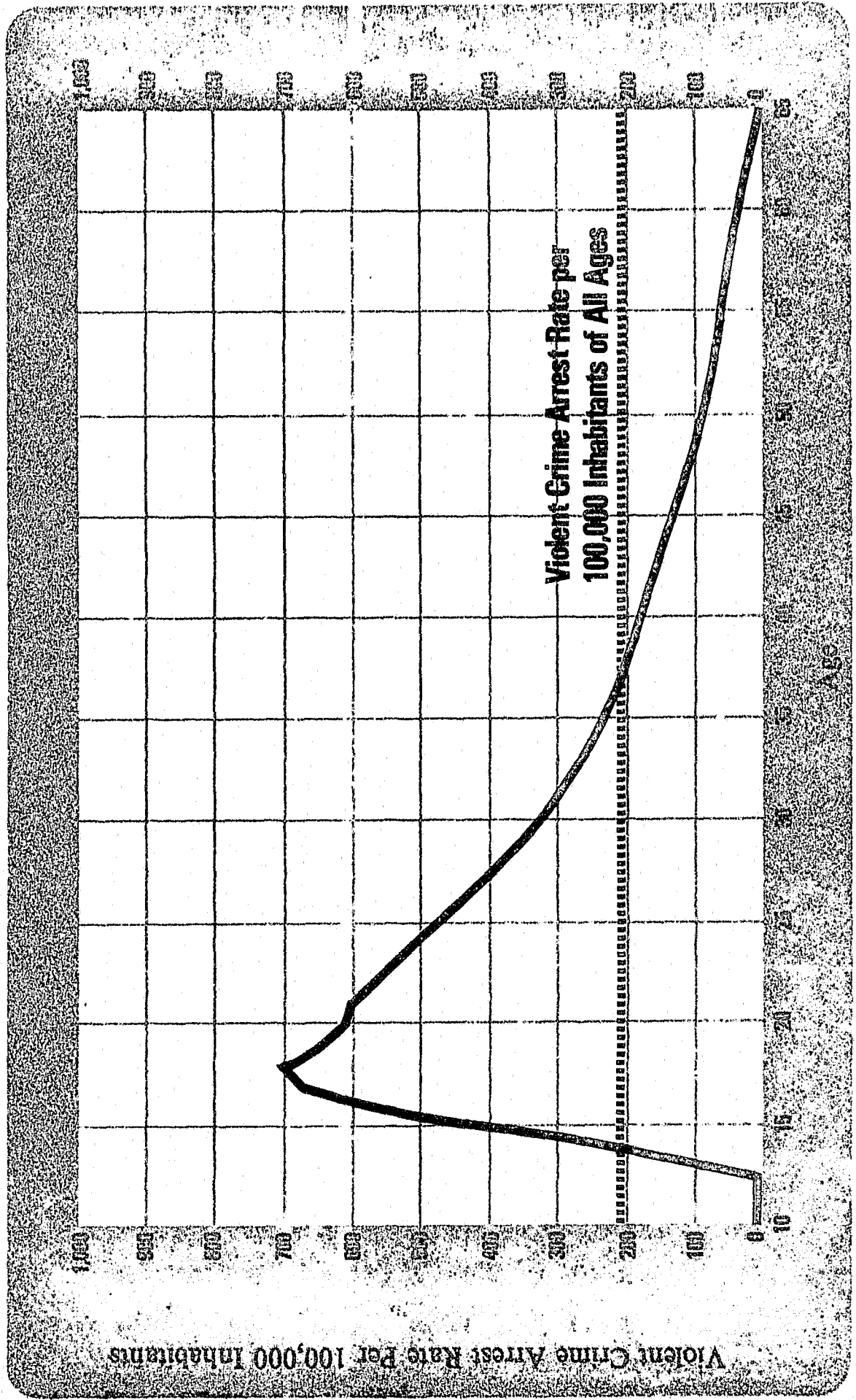Violent Crime Arrest Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants of All Ages

Age

EXHIBIT 17

Exhibit 17 portrays age-specific arrest rates covering the 3-year period 1978-1980 for the violent crime total. The offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault fall under the rubric of violent crime. An age-specific arrest rate refers to the number of arrests occurring annually per 100,000 inhabitants of a given age group. For individual violent crimes, refer to Exhibits 18-21. Property crime arrests are presented in the aggregate in Exhibit 22.

In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, each arrest is counted separately. If an individual is arrested more than once, he/she will be counted according to the multiplicity of his/her arrests. However, if multiple charges are lodged against a person in conjunction with an arrest, only the most serious is scored.

As can be seen from Exhibit 17 and Table A following this narrative, the mid-teens to mid-twenties age groups are the population segments with the greatest propensity to be arrested for violent crime. The 18-year old age group experienced the highest violent crime arrest (710 arrests annually per 100,000 18-year olds) for the period 1978-1980. It will be noted from the graph that the age-specific arrest rates rise steeply up to the age of 18. After peaking, they decline. This decrease, however, occurs more slowly than with property crime. The violent crime arrest rate (for all ages) was 214 per 100,000 inhabitants. This is denoted by a horizontal line in Exhibit 17. The average age of violent crime arrestees was 26 (Table B below).

A. Age-Specific Arrest Rates,
United States
Three-Year Averages, 1978-1980

Violent Crime Total
(For Exhibit 17)

Age	Age-Specific Arrest Rates*
12 and under	14.6
13-14	256.7
15	466.1
16	597.2
17	687.0
18	710.2
19	639.6
20	610.9
21	607.2
22	565.2
23	535.3
24	501.0
25-29	397.5
30-34	273.5
35-39	209.8
40-44	161.2
45-49	114.6
50-54	77.2
55-59	48.3
60-64	30.8
65 and over	12.9
Total All Ages	214.0

B. Average Age of Arrestees
United States
1978-1980

Offense	Average Age of Arrestees
Murder	31
Forcible Rape	26
Robbery	22
Aggravated Assault	28
Violent Crime Total	26
Property Crime Total	22

Age-Specific Arrest Rates, United States
Three-Year Average, 1978-1980
Murder Total

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Murder Arrest Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants of All Ages

Murder Arrest Rate Per 100,000 Inhabitants
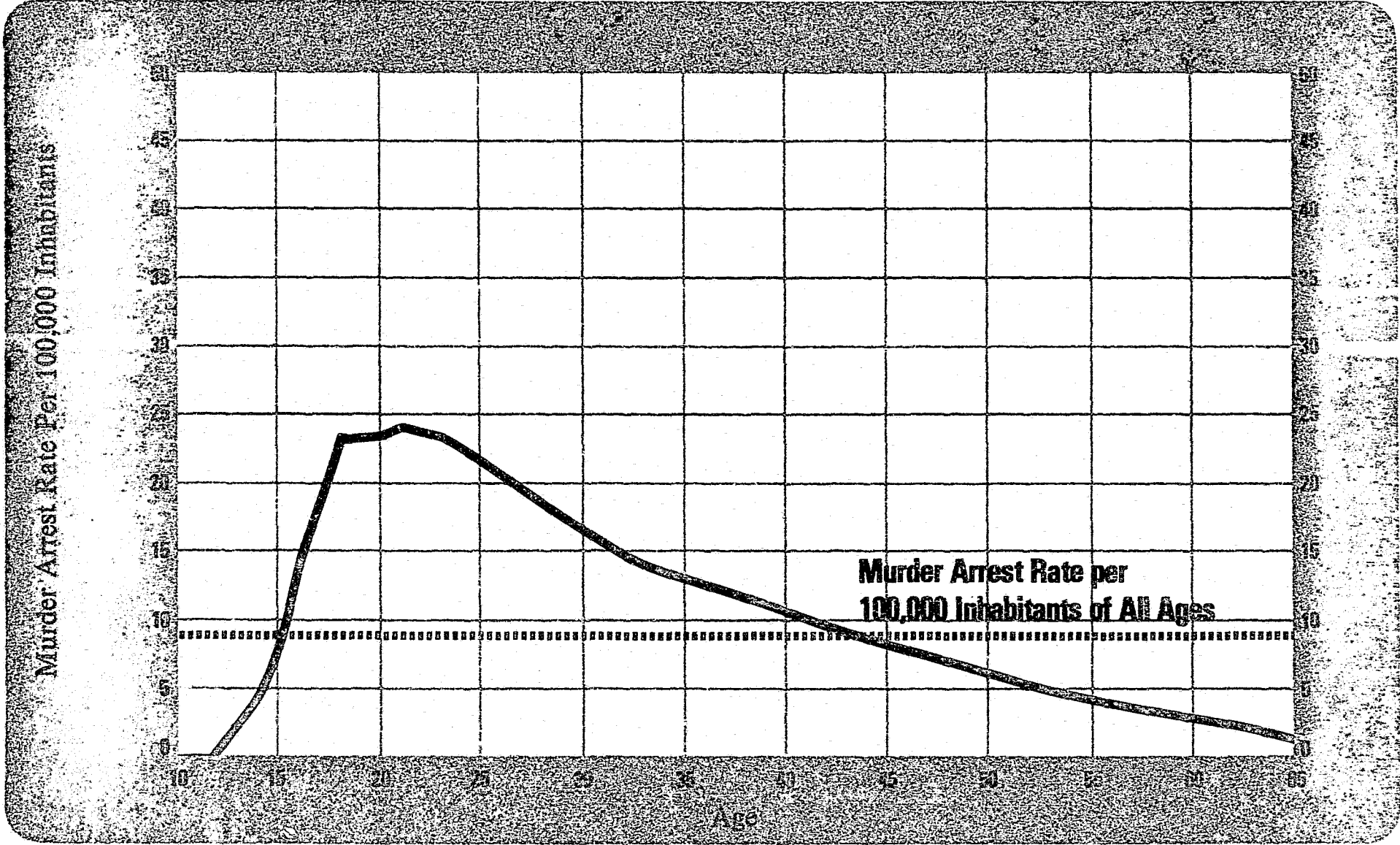
Age

EXHIBIT 18

EXHIBIT 18

Exhibit 18 and the table below address age-specific arrest rates for the United States between 1978-1980. An age-specific murder arrest rate refers to the annual number of arrests (averaged over 3 years) made with respect to a particular age group per 100,000 inhabitants. For the procedure used to count arrest incidents, refer to the discussion in Exhibit 17.

Exhibit 18 reveals that individuals between the ages of 18 and 24 constituted the most arrest-prone population with respect to murder. At each age within this group, the arrest rates were approximately the same for the period under consideration. During the 3-year period, the annual murder arrest rate for all ages was 9 murder arrests per 100,000 inhabitants.

The results of a recent Uniform Crime Reporting study indicated that the average age of murder arrestees was 31 (See Table B). Male and female murder arrestees were approximately the same age. Conversely, the average age of murder victims was 35. There was little difference in the average age of murder victims betwen the sexes. It was also revealed that black persons were arrested for murder more than any other racial group. When the number of arrests were expressed per capita, it was found that, annually, 32 black persons were arrested per 100,000 blacks, while only 4 white persons were arrested per 100,000 whites. This signifies that the murder arrest rate for blacks is 8 times higher per capita than for whites. For all other races, 9 individuals were arrested per 100,000 persons.

Age-Specific Arrest Rates, United States
Three-Year Averages, 1978-1980

MURDER
(For Exhibit 18)

Age	Age-Specific Arrest Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants
12 and under	0.1
13-14	2.6
15	7.5
16	14.0
17	18.2
18	23.5
19	23.4
20	23.4
21	24.3
22	23.9
23	23.7
24	23.2
25-29	19.1
30-34	14.5
35-39	12.0
40-44	9.5
45-49	7.3
50-54	5.1
55-59	3.4
60-64	2.4
65 and Over	1.2
Total All Ages	9.0

Age-Specific Arrest Rates, United States Three-Year Average, 1978-1980 Forcible Rape Total

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Forcible Rape Arrest Rate Per 100,000 Inhabitants

Forcible Rape Arrest Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants of All Ages
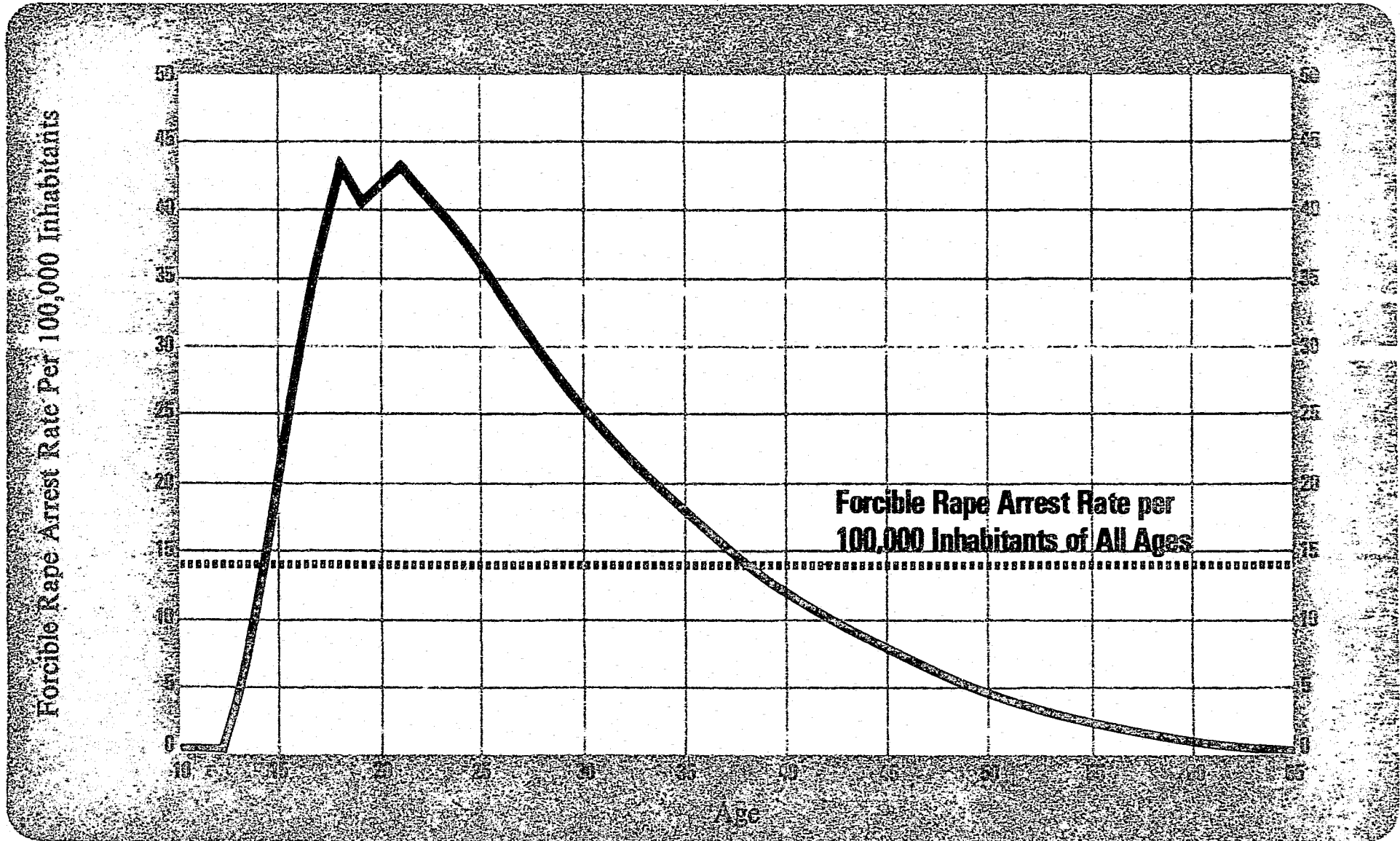
Age

EXHIBIT 19

EXHIBIT 19

Age-specific arrest rates pertaining to forcible rape (averaged over the period 1978-1980) are delineated in Exhibit 19 and the complementary table that follows this narrative. An age-specific forcible rape arrest rate refers to the number of arrests occurring annually (averaged over 3 years) per 100,000 individuals of a particular age. For a description of the procedure used to count arrest incidents, refer to the discussion in Exhibit 17.

According to the exhibit, the segments of the population most prone to arrest for forcible rape are those in the late teens and early twenties. It will be noted that arrest rates at each age between 17 and 24 were fairly stable. Thereafter, the rates decline steadily. The 18-year-old age group experienced the highest forcible rape arrest rate. During the period under consideration, the yearly arrest rate for forcible rape was 14 arrests per 100,000 inhabitants. This is denoted by a horizontal line in Exhibit 19. The average age of forcible rape arrestees over the 3-year interval was 26.

Age-Specific Arrest Rates, United States
Three-Year Averages, 1978-1980

Forcible Rape
(For Exhibit 19)

Age	Age-Specific Arrest Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants
12 and under	0.6
13-14	12.4
15	22.5
16	30.1
17	37.5
18	43.3
19	40.7
20	42.2
21	43.2
22	41.2
23	39.9
24	38.1
25-29	30.0
30-34	20.6
35-39	15.1
40-44	10.2
45-49	6.3
50-54	3.7
55-59	2.1
60-64	1.2
65 and over	0.5
Total All Ages	14.0

Age-Specific Arrest Rates, United States
Three-Year Average, 1978-1980
Robbery Total

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Robbery Arrest Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants of All Ages
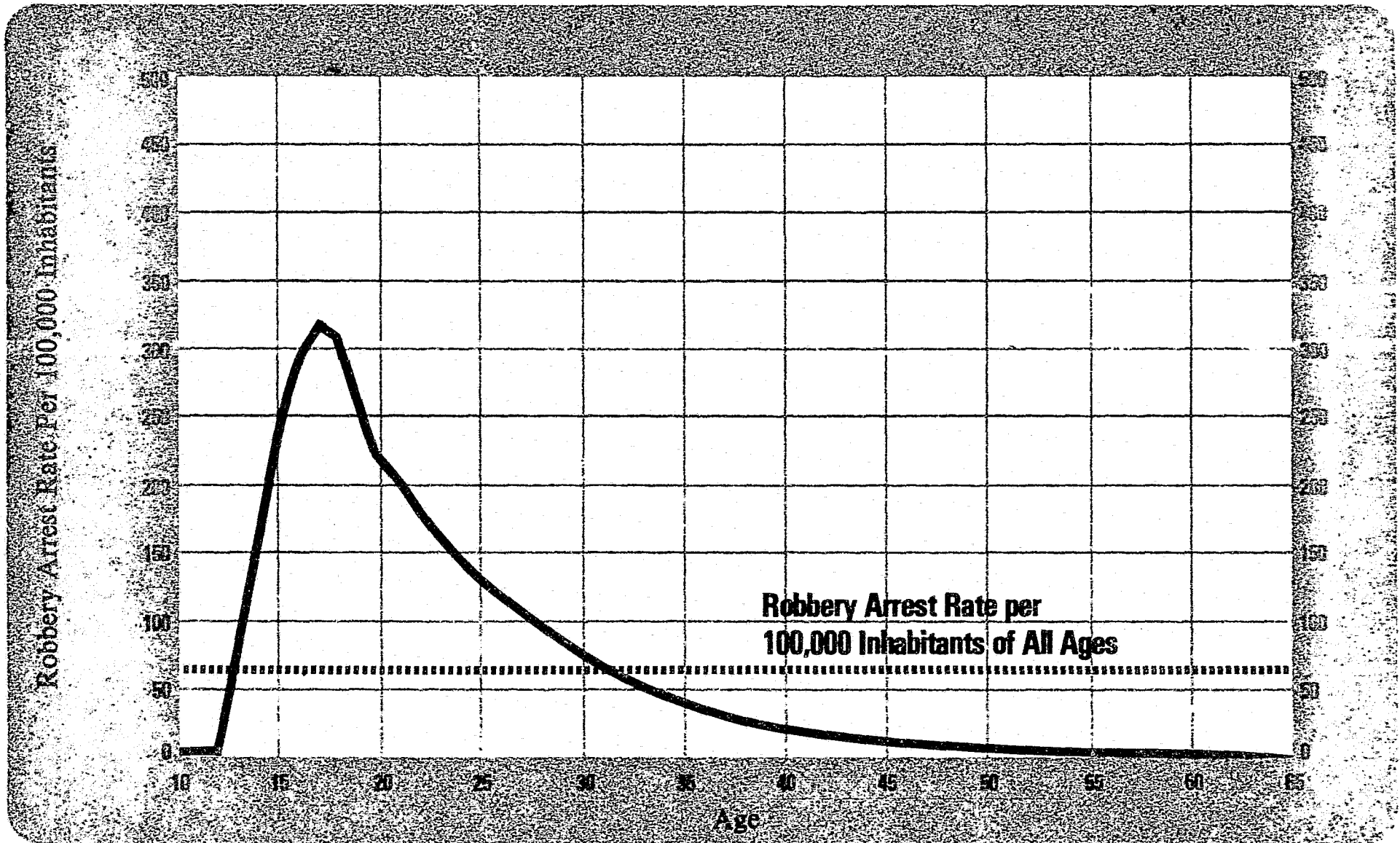
EXHIBIT 20

EXHIBIT 20

Exhibit 20 and the accompanying table shown below address age-specific robbery arrest rates for the 3-year period 1978-1980. An age-specific robbery arrest rate refers to the yearly number of arrests (averaged over 3 years) made with respect to a particular age group per 100,000 individuals of that age. For a discussion of the procedure utilized to count arrest incidents, see the narrative in Exhibit 17.

During the 1978-1980 period, the annual robbery arrest rate for all ages was 66 per 100,000 inhabitants. This is portrayed in Exhibit 20 by a horizontal line. The segment of the population with the highest propensity for robbery arrests comprised the mid-teens to early twenties age groups. It will be observed from Exhibit 20 that age-specific robbery arrest rates increased dramatically up to the age of 17, where they peaked. After reaching their maximum level, the rates dropped sharply until the late twenties, at which time they continued to decrease, but more slowly.

Over the 3-year period, robbery arrestees were younger than those arrested for the other violent crimes. The average age of robbery arrestees between 1978-1980 was 22 as compared to murder arrestees whose average age was 31, the highest of the violent offenses.

Age-Specific Arrest Rates, United States
Three-Year Averages, 1978-1980

Robbery
(For Exhibit 20)

Age	Age-Specific Arrest Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants
12 and under	6.1
13-14	129.8
15	241.0
16	295.0
17	320.9
18	309.7
19	256.5
20	222.7
21	207.4
22	178.2
23	162.9
24	146.4
25-29	102.7
30-34	55.0
35-39	30.8
40-44	18.0
45-49	10.8
50-54	5.7
55-59	3.1
60-64	1.5
65 and over	0.7
Total All Ages	66.4

Age-Specific Arrest Rates, United States
Three-Year Average, 1978-1980
Aggravated Assault Total

Aggravated Assault Arrest Rate per
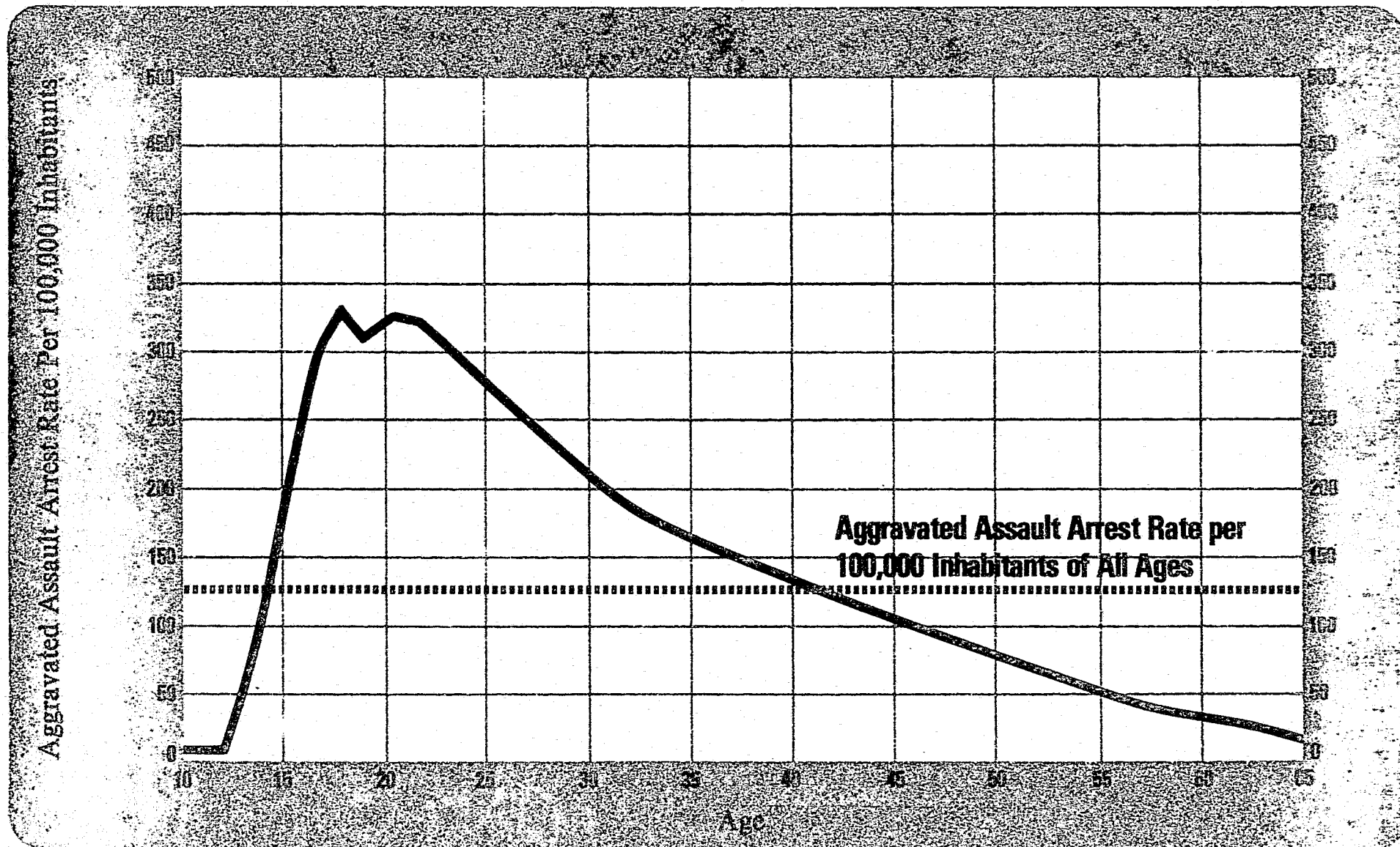100,000 Inhabitants of All Ages

EXHIBIT 21

EXHIBIT 21

Exhibit 21 delineates age-specific aggravated assault arrest rates for the 3-year period 1978-1980. An age-specific arrest rate refers to the number of arrests occurring annually (averaged over 3 years) per 100,000 inhabitants of a given age group. For the procedure used to count arrest incidents, refer to the discussion in Exhibit 17.

According to the exhibit and the table following this narrative, the segment of the population in their mid-teens through mid-twenties evidenced the greatest propensity to be arrested for aggravated assault. One out of 300 eighteen year olds was arrested for aggravated assault, the highest aggravated assault arrest rate for any age group. Rates of this order of magnitude prevailed for ages between 18 and 22. It will be noted that aggravated assault arrest rates rose sharply up to the peak-age of 18. As mentioned earlier, the arrest rates remained relatively stable between 18 and 22. Subsequently, aggravated assault arrest rates declined steadily. During the 3-year period under consideration, the yearly overall arrest rate for aggravated assault was 124.6 arrests per 100,000 population. This is depicted by a horizontal line in Exhibit 21.

The average age of arrestees for aggravated assault was 28.

Age-Specific Arrest Rates, United States
Three-Year Averages, 1978-1980

Aggravated Assault
(For Exhibit 21)

Age	Age-Specific Arrest Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants
12 and under	7.9
13-14	112.0
15	195.2
16	258.1
17	310.4
18	333.7
19	319.0
20	322.6
21	332.4
22	321.9
23	308.8
24	293.4
25-29	245.7
30-34	183.5
35-39	151.9
40-44	123.5
45-49	90.3
50-54	62.6
55-59	39.6
60-64	25.7
65 and over	10.4
Total All Ages	124.6

Age-Specific Arrest Rates, United States
Three-Year Average, 1978-1980
Property Crime Total

Property Crime Arrest Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants of All Ages
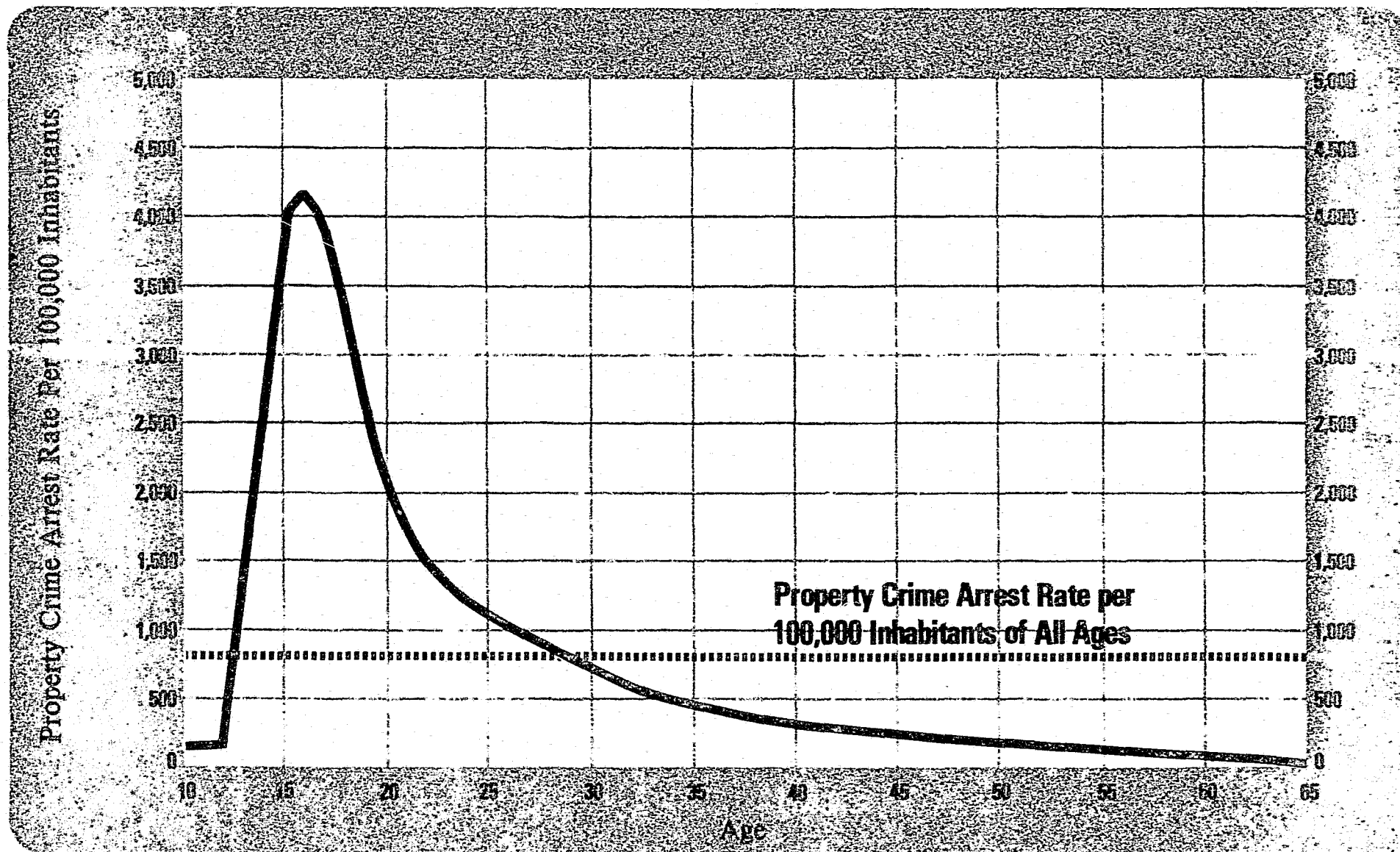
EXHIBIT 22

EXHIBIT 22

Age-specific property crime arrest rates, averaged over the period 1978-1980, are presented in Exhibit 22 and the table following this narrative. An age-specific property crime arrest rate pertains to the annual number of arrests averaged over 3 years per 100,000 inhabitants of a particular age. For a description of the method used to count arrest incidents, consult Exhibit 17.

As with violent crime, property crime arrest rates fluctuated with the age of arrestees. Property crime arrest rates increased significantly up to the age of 16, the age group that experienced the highest property crime arrest rate. This 16-year-old peak is younger than the 18-year-old peak for violent crimes. The average annual property crime arrest rate for all ages was 833 arrests per 100,000 inhabitants. This is indicated in the exhibit by a horizontal line.

The average age of a property crime arrestee was 22, four years younger than the average arrestee for a violent crime.

Age-Specific Arrest Rates, United States
Three-Year Averages, 1978-1980

Property Crime Total
(For Exhibit 22)

Age	Age-Specific Arrest Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants
12 and under	244.3
13-14	2,722.1
15	3,919.0
16	4,177.7
17	3,992.6
18	3,362.0
19	2,535.9
20	2,082.8
21	1,801.9
22	1,560.6
23	1,393.7
24	1,239.3
25-29	939.4
30-34	581.7
35-39	419.1
40-44	325.3
45-49	255.9
50-54	196.5
55-59	140.6
60-64	104.4
65 and over	55.0
Total All Ages	833.1

EXHIBIT 23

Arrest Trends in the United States

Violent Crime Total

1970-1989

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Number of Violent Crime Arrests (In Thousands)

Projection

Historical Data

Year

600
550
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0

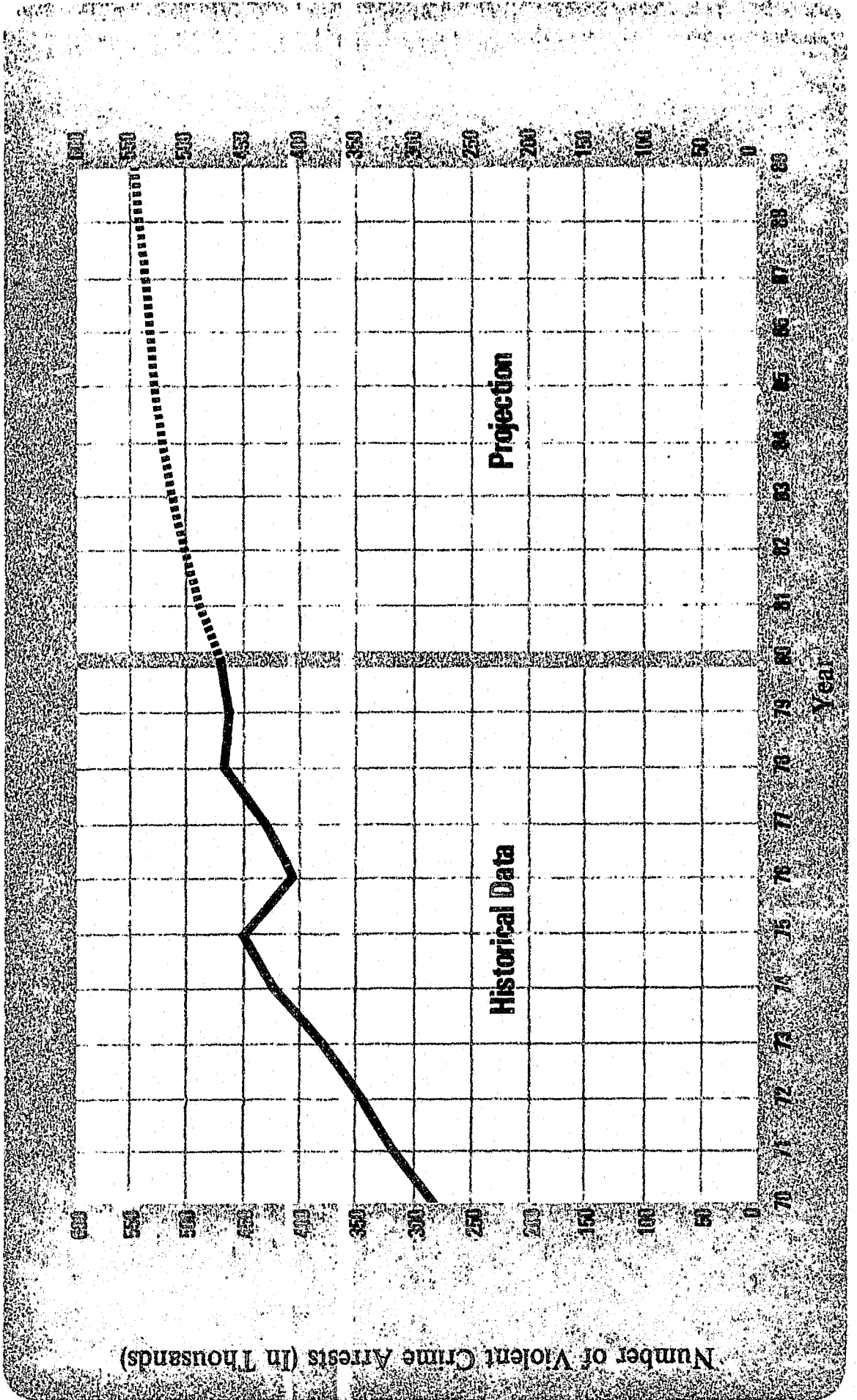70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89

EXHIBIT 23

Exhibit 23 graphically presents historical violent crime arrest data from 1970 to 1980 and arrest projections from 1981 to 1989. Over the period 1970 to 1979, the number of violent crime arrests increased by 63 percent. The 475,000 violent crime arrests consummated in 1980 represented the highest volume of arrests experienced during the interval of time under consideration.

According to the 1981 to 1989 violent crime arrest projections as portrayed in the exhibit, the number of violent crime arrests is expected to rise throughout the period. However, between 1980 and 1989, only a moderate increase of 15 percent is anticipated. This rise is small, when compared to the historical 63 percent increase mentioned above.

All the offenses that comprise the violent crime total sustained increases in arrest volume from 1970 to 1980. Over this period, arrests for aggravated assaults encountered the largest percentage increase of any violent crime (79 percent). During this 10-year interval, the number of arrests for murder, forcible rape, and robbery increased by 32 percent, 64 percent, and 49 percent respectively. The projections for the individual violent crime categories indicate that arrests for forcible rape and robbery are expected to show the highest increases over the 10 years under consideration.

The anticipated mild increase in the coming years is due to expected shifts in the age structure of the American population. The arrest-prone segment of the population, those 15 to 24 years of age, will decrease and therefore constitute a smaller share of the United States population total.

Arrest Trends in the United States

Violent Crime Total

(For Exhibit 23)

Year	Number of Arrests	Comparison with base year 1970*
1970	288,000	100.0
1971	323,000	112.3
1972	350,000	121.8
1973	381,000	132.3
1974	429,000	149.3
1975	451,000	156.9
1976	412,000	143.1
1977	432,000	150.3
1978	470,000	163.3
1979	468,000	162.6
1980	475,000	165.2
1981	490,000	170.5
1982	504,000	175.2
1983	516,000	179.4
1984	523,000	182.0
1985	529,000	184.1
1986	536,000	186.2
1987	540,000	187.9
1988	545,000	189.4
1989	548,000	190.7

*Figures in this column were computed before
rounding the number of arrests to the
nearest thousands.

EXHIBIT 24

Arrest Trends in the United States

Property Crime Total
1970-1989

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Number of Property Crime Arrests (In Thousands)
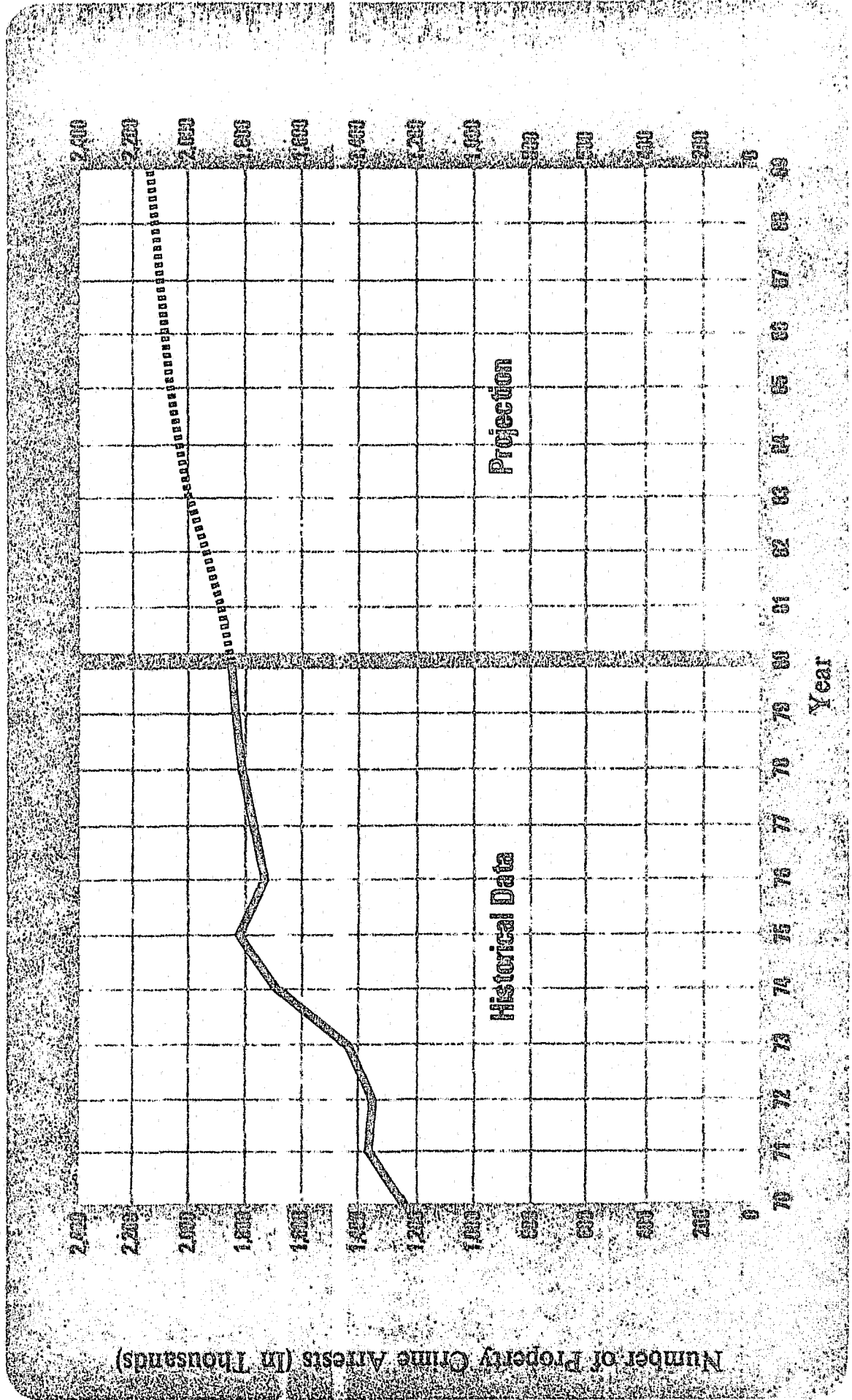
Projection

Historical Data

Year

EXHIBIT 24

Exhibit 24 is a graphic representation of historical property crime arrest data for the years 1970 to 1980 and arrest projections from 1981 to 1989. The 1,844,000 property crime arrests recorded in 1975 and 1980 was the largest number of arrests made in a single year during the 1970 to 1980 period. Between 1970 and 1979, the property crime arrest volume rose 46 percent. However, the increase experienced over the period was not monotonic. Property crime arrests increased between 1970 and 1971 and then decreased in 1972. This was followed by a rise in 1973 that continued until 1975 when, as mentioned earlier, the number of arrests peaked. Property crime arrests again went down in 1976. From 1977 to 1980, the arrest volume once more moved upward, reaching the former peak in 1980.

On the basis of the 1981 to 1989 arrest projections, the number of property crime arrests is expected to increase gradually throughout the decade. An increase in the property crime arrest total of approximately 17-percent is anticipated over the period. This increase is not large when a comparison is made with the historical 46 percent rise mentioned earlier. The primary factor responsible for the expected small rise in property crime arrests in the 1980's is the changing demographic structure of the United States. As mentioned earlier in Exhibit 23, the youthful segment (aged 15-24) of the population will decline in number in the coming decade. Since UCR statistics show that over half of the property crime arrests (58 percent in 1980) come from the youthful segment, a reduction in the number and proportion of this crime-prone group will have a mitigating effect on the future movement of crime and consequently, arrests.

Arrest Trends in the United States

Property Crime Total

(For Exhibit 24)

Year	Number of Arrests	Comparison with base year 1970*
1970	1,260,000	100.0
1971	1,381,000	109.6
1972	1,370,000	108.7
1973	1,449,000	115.0
1974	1,731,000	137.4
1975	1,844,000	146.3
1976	1,747,000	138.7
1977	1,787,000	141.8
1978	1,815,000	144.0
1979	1,839,000	146.0
1980	1,844,000	146.3
1981	1,903,000	151.0
1982	1,961,000	155.6
1983	2,018,000	160.2
1984	2,043,000	162.1
1985	2,068,000	164.1
1986	2,094,000	166.2
1987	2,115,000	167.9
1988	2,134,000	169.4
1989	2,151,000	170.7

*Figures in this column were computed before rounding the number of arrests to the nearest thousands.

EXHIBIT 25

Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations, by Type of Drug

United States Total, 1976-1980

	Total Percent Distri- bution	Heroin or Cocaine Percent Distri- bution	Marijuana Percent Distri- bution	Synthetic Narcotics Percent Distri- bution	Other Percent Distri- bution
1976 Total Arrests	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sale and Manufacturing	22.3	35.5	18.1	34.7	37.1
Possession	77.7	64.5	81.9	65.3	62.9
1977 Total Arrests	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sale and Manufacturing	18.2	30.2	13.7	33.6	28.0
Possession	81.8	69.8	86.3	66.4	72.0
1978 Total Arrests	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sale and Manufacturing	18.0	27.9	13.6	33.3	28.6
Possession	82.0	72.1	86.4	66.7	71.4
1979 Total Arrests	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sale and Manufacturing	18.1	30.9	12.8	31.9	30.5
Possession	81.9	69.1	87.2	68.1	69.5
1980 Total Arrests	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sale and Manufacturing	21.8	32.6	15.8	29.2	38.9
Possession	78.2	67.4	84.2	70.8	61.1

EXHIBIT 25

Exhibit 25 presents percentage breakdowns of arrests for drug abuse violations by type of drug during the period 1976 to 1980.

There were differences in the proportion of arrests made for "sale and manufacturing" as opposed to "possession" of a particular drug. With respect to marijuana, upwards of 80 percent of the arrests made were for "possession." Arrests for sale and manufacturing constituted the rest. The arrest configuration was notably different when "heroin or cocaine" and "synthetic narcotics" were involved. While the majority of arrests related to drugs of these types were for possession, approximately a third of the arrests were for sale and manufacturing. In general, the distribution of arrests for total drug abuse violations tended to be fairly stable over the years studied.

EXHIBIT 26

Police Officer Rate, Arrest Rate
and the Number of Arrests per Officer
United States, 1971-1980

Year	Police Officer Rate [1]	Arrest Rate [2]				Number of Arrests per Officer			
		(A) Violent Crime	(B) Property Crime	(A)+(B) Crime Index Total	(C) Part II Crimes [3]	(D) Violent Crime	(E) Property Crime	(D)+(E) Crime Index Total	(F) Part II Crimes [3]
1971	207.6	175.8	721.4	897.1	3,547.9	.8	3.5	4.3	17.1
1972	194.9	186.5	695.0	881.5	3,462.6	1.0	3.6	4.5	17.8
1973	206.7	187.3	696.1	883.4	3,281.9	.9	3.:	4.3	15.9
1974	213.1	219.7	878.3	1,098.0	3,484.1	1.0	4.1	5.2	16.3
1975	211.6	206.7	852.9	1,059.6	3,394.6	1.0	4.0	5.0	16.0
1976	210.9	193.1	823.7	1,016.8	3,472.4	.9	3.9	4.8	16.5
1977	216.9	202.7	836.7	1,039.4	3,679.5	.9	3.9	4.8	17.0
1978	212.2	215.5	832.2	1,047.6	3,662.8	1.0	3.9	4.9	17.3
1979	210.9	212.5	835.7	1,048.2	3,588.7	1.0	4.0	5.0	17.0
1980	207.9	214.4	832.5	1,046.9	3,605.9	1.0	4.0	5.1	17.3

(1) Represents the number of police officers per 100,000 inhabitants.
(2) Represents the number of arrests made per 100,000 inhabitants.
(3) For historical comparability, arson is classified as a Part II offense.

EXHIBIT 26

Exhibit 26 presents three statistical measures for the period 1971 to 1980: (1) the police officer rate, (2) the arrest rate, and (3) the number of arrests per officer. The police officer rate refers to the number of police officers per 100,000 inhabitants. An arrest rate is defined as the number of arrests made per 100,000 inhabitants. The number of arrests per officer is a derivative statistic representing the annual number of arrests per officer.

It will be noted from the exhibit that the police officer rate was fairly stable over the decade under consideration. The police officer rate peaked in 1977. Since the 1977 high, this rate gradually declined until 1980.

The number of Index crime arrests per officer registered a rise during the last decade, reflecting increased productivity. For Part II crimes, however, the number of arrests per officer were stable throughout the period.

Over the decade, the arrest rates showed very little variability, not supporting the oft-repeated claim that succeeding generations are becoming more criminal. The increased arrest rates are more likely due to demographic changes rather than changes in the level of criminality.

EXHIBIT 27

Average Monetary Loss Per Offense
in Current and Constant Dollars
United States
1971-1980

| Year | Robbery | Burglary | | Larceny-theft | Motor Vehicle Theft |
		Residence	Non-Residence		
1971	$226 (226)	$321 (321)	$299 (299)	$110 (110)	$ 933 (933)
1972	243 (235)	313 (303)	297 (288)	111 (107)	936 (906)
1973	261 (238)	346 (315)	324 (295)	140 (128)	1,095 (998)
1974	321 (264)	405 (333)	367 (301)	156 (128)	1,246 (1,023)
1975	331 (249)	446 (336)	379 (285)	166 (125)	1,457 (1,096)
1976	338 (240)	489 (348)	379 (270)	184 (131)	1,741 (1,238)
1977	377 (252)	493 (330)	444 (297)	192 (128)	1,992 (1,332)
1978	434 (269)	545 (338)	491 (305)	219 (136)	2,325 (1,443)
1979	532 (297)	678 (378)	585 (326)	256 (143)	2,692 (1,502)
1980	607 (298)	964 (474)	717 (352)	307 (151)	2,879 (1,415)

Note: Figures in parentheses represent the average loss in constant dollars.
Those figures not enclosed in parentheses denote the average loss in
current dollars.

EXHIBIT 27

Exhibit 27 presents the average monetary loss in current and constant dollars for the offenses of robbery, burglary (residential and non-residential), larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft during the period 1971 to 1980. Current dollar figures reflect the prices prevailing at a specified time. Constant dollar figures, on the other hand, are values for which the effect of price changes have been eliminated through the application of price indices. The Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was used in the derivation of the constant dollar losses. This index is a measure of the average change in prices over time for a fixed market basket of goods and services. In Exhibit 27, 1971 was the base period used in the computation of the yearly constant dollar values.

For all crimes included in this study, the average monetary loss per offense rose, in both current and constant dollars, between 1971 and 1980. This rise in terms of constant dollar loss suggests an escalation in the level of property crime. There were differences, however, in the size of the percentage increases. Over the decade, average monetary losses for motor vehicle theft showed the highest increase. The percentage rise for residential burglary was similar to that for motor vehicle theft. The offense experiencing the lowest percentage increase was non-residential burglary.

Of the Index offenses under consideration, motor vehicle theft experienced the largest average monetary loss and larceny-theft experienced the lowest.