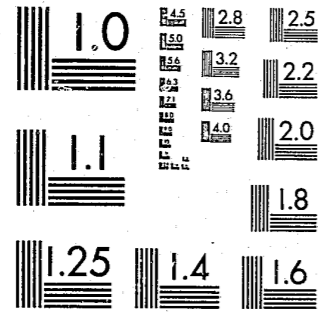


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

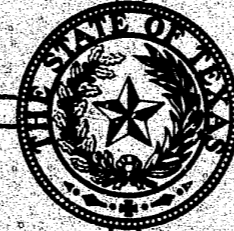
Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

10/3/83

CR-504  
7-29-83



# HOMICIDE TRENDS IN TEXAS

1972 - 1981



TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



RESEARCH BY SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER

89023

# HOMICIDE TRENDS IN TEXAS

1972 TO 1981

Research by

**Raymond H. C. Teske, Jr.**  
Director, Survey Research Program  
Criminal Justice Center  
Sam Houston State University

**Michael H. Hazlett**  
Research Assistant  
Criminal Justice Center

In cooperation with the  
Uniform Crime Reporting Bureau  
Texas Department of Public Safety

September, 1982

NCJRS

APR 7 1983

ACQUISITIONS

Texas Department of Public Safety  
James B. Adams, Director  
Leo E. Gossett, Assistant Director

Criminal Justice Center  
Sam Houston State University  
Victor G. Strecher, Ph.D.  
Dean and Director

U.S. Department of Justice 89023  
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Texas Department of  
Public Safety

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### HOMICIDE TRENDS IN TEXAS: 1972 TO 1981

This report presents the results of a systematic analysis of homicide trends in the State of Texas between 1972 and 1981. It is the result of an extensive cooperative effort between the Criminal Justice Center at Sam Houston State University and the Texas Department of Public Safety.

The specific areas covered in the analysis were:

1. Comparison of homicide trends in Texas and the United States.
2. A forecast of murder incidents and rates through 1991.
3. Comparison of murder incidents and rates by population categories.
4. Probability of being a murder victim during 1981: by age, race, and sex.
5. Comparison of homicide with other leading causes of death.
6. Trends in victim and offender characteristics.
7. Murder circumstances.
8. Dispositions and sentencing: 1976 to 1981.
9. Murder incidents and rates by geographical subdivisions.

The data used to prepare this report were taken from two primary sources. First, information regarding homicide in the United States was taken from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's publication *Crime in the United States*, prepared and published by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Secondly, information regarding homicide in Texas was taken from the data files of the Texas Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting Bureau. The DPS's UCR Bureau is responsible for collecting and analyzing crime statistics in Texas and receives information from law enforcement agencies covering more than 99 percent of the population.

The following are the more significant findings.

1. Comparison of Homicide Trends: Texas and the United States.
  - Between 1972 and 1981 the population in Texas increased by 22.1%. In the United States the population increased by only 8.8% during this decade.
  - In 1972 Texas recorded 1,435 murders. In 1981, Texas recorded 2,438 murders, representing an increase of 69.9% over the base year 1972.
  - Between 1972 and 1981 the number of murders in the United States increased by only 22.6%.
  - The murder rate (per 100,000) in Texas increased by 34.1% between 1972 and 1981; in the United States, the increase was only 10%.
  - In 1972, 86.1% of the murders in Texas were cleared by the police; in 1981, 72.8% were cleared.
2. Forecasted Murder Incidents and Rates Through 1991
  - Texas recorded 1,435 murders in 1972 and 2,438 murders in 1981. Based on the forecast, Texas is predicted to experience 4,312 murders in 1991, an increase of 1,903 over 1981.
  - In 1972 the murder rate per 100,000 inhabitants in Texas was 12.2; in 1981 the rate was 16.5. Based upon the murder prediction, in 1991 Texas should have a murder rate of 23.3 per 100,000 inhabitants.

### 3. Comparison By Population Categories

- Between 1972 and 1981 the number of murders in urban areas of Texas increased by 81.9%.
- In rural areas, the number of murders increased by 1.7%, despite a decrease in actual population.
- In "other cities" in Texas, the number of murders increased by 53.2%, despite a decline in actual population.
- In 1972, in Texas, 82.2% of the murders occurred in urban areas, 5.5% occurred in "other cities," and 12.3% occurred in rural areas.
- In 1981, 87.7% of the murders occurred in urban areas, 4.9% occurred in "other cities," and only 7.4% occurred in rural areas.
- In 1981, in Texas, the rate of murder per 100,000 inhabitants was 18.2 in urban areas, 8.9 in "other cities," and 11.3 in rural areas.

### 4. Probability Of Being a Murder Victim

- In 1972, 1 out of every 8,118 Texas inhabitants was a victim of murder; in 1981, 1 out of every 5,906 was a victim of murder.
- Between 1972 and 1981 the probability of being a victim of murder, in Texas, increased by 27.2%.
- In 1981, 1 out of every 3,545 males was murdered and 1 out of every 17,465 females was murdered. A male was almost 5 times more likely to be the victim of murder than was a female.
- In 1981, in Texas, 1 out of every 9,789 Whites was murdered, 1 out of every 2,179 Blacks was murdered, 1 out of every 4,019 persons of Spanish Origin was murdered, and 1 out of every 62,885 persons of Other Races was murdered.
- 1 out of every 573 Black males, age 30 to 39, was the victim of murder during 1981. Only 1 out of every 4,448 White males, age 30 to 39, was the victim of murder.
- In 1981, Black males, age 30 to 39, represented 0.7% of the states population, but accounted for 7.1% of the murder victims. White males, in the same age group, represented 4.3% of the states population, and only 5.7% of murder victims.
- Comparison by age indicated that Texas inhabitants age 20 to 29 were most likely to be murdered during 1981 (1 out of every 3,018).

### 5. Homicide Compared to Other Leading Causes of Death

- In 1972, homicide accounted for 1.6% of all recorded deaths in Texas; in 1981, homicide accounted for 2.3% of the deaths.
- In 1972, homicide was the 10th leading cause of death in Texas; in 1981, homicide ranked 7th as a cause of death, having surpassed infant death, diabetes, and arteriosclerosis.

### 6. Victim and Offender Characteristics

- In every year from 1976 to 1981 the largest percentage of homicide victims was in the 20 to 29 year age group.
- In 1981, the 20 to 29 year age group accounted for 39.3% of all homicide victims.
- In 1981, there was an 84.6% increase over 1976 in the number of homicides in the 20 to 29 year age group. The next greatest increase was in the 30 to 39 year age group (61.3%), followed by 15 to 19 (55.6%), 55 and over (36.9%), 40 to 54 (26.3%), and 0 to 14 (5.3%).

- The largest percentage increase for offenders from 1976 to 1981 was in the 15 to 19 year age group, with a 70.3% increase, followed by the 30 to 39 year age group (66.3%) and the 20 to 29 year age group (55.7%).
- In 1981 the largest percentage of offenders was in the 20 to 29 year age group. This group accounted for 40.6% of all known homicide offenders.
- In 1981 66.7% of the homicide victims were White or Hispanic, 32.8% were Black, and 0.5% were of Other races.
- The percentage of victims who were White or Hispanic increased from 1976 to 1981, while the percentage that Blacks represented declined.
- In 1981, males accounted for 82.8% of the homicide victims and females accounted for 17.2%.
- In 1981, Whites and Hispanics accounted for 61.9% of the known murder offenders, and Blacks accounted for 37.6%. Other races accounted for 0.6%.
- The percentage of known White and Hispanic offenders increased from 1976 to 1981 (9.7%), while the percentage Blacks represented declined (-12.5%).
- 83.8% of the known offenders were males in 1981 and 16.2% were females.
- Males accounted for an increasing percentage of the offenders from 1976 to 1981.

### 7. Murder Circumstances

- In 1981, 58.1% of the victims knew the offender, 16.5% were strangers, and 25.4% of the relationships could not be determined by the police.
- Strangers and unknowns accounted for 33% of the victim/offender relationships in 1976 and 41.9% in 1981.
- The percentage of homicides where the victim/offender were acquainted declined from 67% in 1976 to 58.1% in 1981, a 13.3% decrease as a percentage of the total number of homicides.
- In 1976, 11.9% of the homicides occurred during the commission of another crime. In 1981, 13.2% occurred under these circumstances.
- In 1981, 138 more people were killed during the commission of another crime than in 1976, a 77.5% increase.
- In 1981, 50.1% of the homicides were committed with a handgun and 19.9% were committed with another type of firearm.
- Handguns, as a percentage of the total, decreased 10.8% from 1976 to 1981 as the murder weapon, while other types of firearms increased by 17.9%.
- The greatest increase from 1976 to 1981 was in the use of knives or sharp objects, which accounted for 15.1% of the weapons in 1976 and 18.6% in 1981—a relative increase of 22.9%.

### 8. Dispositions and Sentencing: 1976 to 1981

- In 1981, there were 2,123 new murder cases filed with the courts in Texas, an increase of 46.3% over 1976.
- In 1976, 1,562 murder cases were disposed of and, in 1981, 1,956 cases were disposed of—an increase of 25.2%.
- From 1976 to 1981 the actual number of convictions for murder increased by 16.8%, while the actual number of dismissals increased by 58.2%.
- In 1981, 54.7% of all murder cases disposed of in court resulted in a conviction on the original charge, 10.4% resulted in a conviction on a lesser offense, 5.4% were acquitted, and 29.5% were dismissed.

- Of the 1,139 murder cases which resulted in a conviction during 1981, 5 (0.4%) received a fine, 255 (22.4%) received probation, 14 (1.2%) were committed to local jails, 746 (65.5%) were committed to prison, 96 (8.4%) were given life sentences, and 23 (2.0%) were given the death penalty.

This report presents the results of a systematic analysis of homicide trends in the State of Texas. It is the result of an extensive cooperative effort between the Criminal Justice Center at Sam Houston State University and the Texas Department of Public Safety.

Murder, or homicide, has always been the crime which most intrigues the criminologist, law enforcement personnel, and the average layman. It is also the crime which receives the greatest attention in the media and, perhaps, stimulates more discussion than any other type of criminal act. The impact of homicide on the everyday lives of Texans is also quite significant. In a recent **Texas Crime Poll** survey, over nine percent of the respondents reported that they knew at least one individual personally during the previous year who was the victim of murder, and one out of every four respondents indicated that during their lifetime they had known someone **personally** who was the victim of murder.

At the same time, however, only limited factual information about murder is made available to the public. Sensational murders, of course, receive much attention and are discussed by the media, the criminologists, the psychiatrists, the politicians, and by anyone else who can gain the attention of the public. On the other hand, **routine** murders generally receive no more than a momentary comment in the media, then fade away from the attention of the public.

Nevertheless, once or twice a year the public is informed that the murder rate has increased or, on rare occasions, decreased. Speculation is proffered as to why this has occurred, some solutions to the murder **problem** are espoused, and then the issue is again temporarily put to rest. What is missing in all of this, generally, are scientifically sound data on which to base judgments. The information that is made available is frequently limited in scope. More so, what is proposed as factual **information** about the subject of murder is just as likely to be **misinformation** based on common sense assumptions, personal experiences, and/or guesswork.

The primary purpose of this report, then, is to provide a comprehensive set of information regarding homicide trends in Texas based on a scientifically designed analysis of the available data. It is intended that this information will serve as a reliable resource for the public, the media, policy makers, criminal justice administrators, scholars, and others who may address the homicide issue.

This project came about as a result of a mutual interest on the part of the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Criminal Justice Center to use their unique resources in a cooperative manner.

The Texas Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting Bureau, systematically collects, records, and disseminates crime data in Texas. The UCR Bureau, through its field representatives, works with law enforcement agencies throughout Texas assisting them with their crime recording efforts. And, in addition to forwarding the Texas crime data to the Federal Bureau of Investigations' Uniform Crime Reporting Division, the DPS's UCR Bureau publishes and distributes several reports each year which contain summaries of selected data regarding crime in Texas.

The Criminal Justice Center at Sam Houston State University was established in 1965 by a mandate of the Texas Legislature. Included in this mandate was the directive that the Criminal Justice Center provide technical services and assistance with regard to research and crime data analysis. Explicit in the mandate was the directive to inform the public and policy makers regarding salient criminal justice issues. In order to address this mandate the Criminal Justice Center's faculty and staff maintain facilities and expertise which include the capability of scientifically analyzing and interpreting crime data.

Therefore, both of these agencies were able to draw on their respective resources in a cooperative effort to design and implement a study of homicide trends in Texas. This report, then, is the final product of this effort.

The information presented in this report is, of course, only as valid as the data from which it is derived. And, twenty years ago, it would have been very difficult, if not impossible, to defend either the validity or reliability of the data. However, in 1976 the Texas Department of Public Safety established its own Uniform Crime Reporting Bureau which oversees the collection of the crime data reported by the various law enforcement agencies in Texas. Moreover, the UCR Bureau employs a number of field representatives who work directly with the law enforcement agencies in order to insure the validity and reliability of the data.

Also, homicide receives unique attention in the data collection process. Special forms are completed monthly by the law enforcement agencies in Texas listing details of every homicide in their jurisdiction. Each of these reports are carefully reviewed on an individual basis by the Department of Public Safety's UCR Bureau and, when required, follow-up efforts are taken to account for incomplete information and/or to correct discrepancies in the reports. Therefore, a high degree of confidence can be placed in the data regarding homicide in Texas, as well as data regarding the other Index crimes.

## UNDERSTANDING THE REPORT

The information in this report refers to Murder and Nonnegligent manslaughter. **Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter**, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

The following articles from the Texas Penal Code fall within this definition.

Sec. 19.02. **Murder.** (a) A person commits an offense if he:

- (1) intentionally or knowingly causes the death of an individual;
- (2) intends to cause serious bodily injury and commits an act clearly dangerous to human life that causes the death of an individual; or
- (3) commits or attempts to commit a felony, other than voluntary or involuntary manslaughter, and in the course of and in furtherance of the commission or attempt, or in immediate flight from the commission or attempt, he commits or attempts to commit an act clearly dangerous to human life that causes the death of an individual.

(b) An offense under this section is a felony of the first degree.

Sec. 19.03. **Capital Murder.** (a) A person commits an offense if he commits murder as defined under Section 19.02 (a) (1) of this code and:

- (1) the person murders a peace officer or fireman who is acting in the lawful discharge of an official duty and who the person knows is a peace officer or fireman;
- (2) the person intentionally commits the murder in the course of committing or attempting to commit kidnapping, burglary, robbery, aggravated rape, or arson;
- (3) the person commits the murder for remuneration or the promise of remuneration or employs another to commit the murder for remuneration or the promise of remuneration;
- (4) the person commits the murder while escaping or attempting to escape from a penal institution; or
- (5) the person, while incarcerated in a penal institution, murders another who is employed in the operation of the penal institution.

(b) An offense under this section is a capital felony.

(c) If the jury does not find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of an offense under this section, he may be convicted of murder or of any other lesser included offense.

Sec. 19.04. **Voluntary Manslaughter.** (a) A person commits an offense if he causes the death of an individual under circumstances that would constitute murder under Section 19.02. of this code, except that he caused the death under the immediate influence of sudden passion arising from an adequate cause.

(b) "Sudden passion" means passion directly caused by and arising out of provocation by the individual killed or another acting with the person killed which passion arises at the time of the offense and is not solely the result of former provocation.

(c) "Adequate cause" means cause that would commonly produce a degree of anger, rage, resentment, or terror in a person of ordinary temper, sufficient to render the mind incapable of cool reflection.

(d) An offense under this section is a felony of the second degree.

In some parts of this report, reference is made to **justifiable homicide**. This includes (1) the killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty, or (2) the killing (during the commission of a felony) of a felon by a private citizen.

The text of the report is presented first, followed by the tables and graphs. Under the heading for each section of the text is a reference to the applicable tables and graphs. This is intended to provide a convenient cross-reference between the text and the tables and graphs.

Many of the tables are designed using a base year, followed by the percent change for each subsequent year. In each case the percent change is calculated on the base year and not the preceding year. Also, most of the tables are divided into two sections (usually an upper section which contains the actual number of incidents and a lower section which contains the percent that each category represents for all homicides in that year).

The primary period covered by the report is 1972 through 1981. However, there are some variations in the time frame depending on the subject covered and availability of information. Comparisons of United States and Texas trends cover the decade from 1972 through 1981. Although Texas did not have its own Uniform Crime Reporting Program until 1976, it is still reasonable to assume that Texas and United States statistics regarding homicide were comparable prior to 1976 since Texas was sending UCR data directly to the FBI. When more in depth analysis of Texas data is presented, the period 1976 through 1981 is used. (The reliability of the data used for these analyses is very much dependent on the intensive efforts of the Texas UCR Bureau to assure the accuracy and completeness of the data reporting procedures.)

The maps at the end of the report are a special case since several of the maps contain information based on 1970 data. Data from 1970 were used in some instances for the calculation of homicide rates, since the census data for 1970 would provide for the most accurate rate calculations. Also, it should be noted that the first map (Figure 18) contains the names of the counties in Texas. This is the only map prepared with the county names and it is intended to serve as a guide for identifying the names of the counties on subsequent maps. (The subsequent maps were computer generated and, consequently, do not contain the names of the individual counties.)

Finally, it should be noted that the Federal Bureau of Investigation's UCR Program reports **adjusted** crime data, that is, they calculate an estimate of what the number of crime incidents would have been had all law enforcement agencies reported. In Texas, approximately 99.5 percent of the population is covered by the reporting agencies; therefore, when Texas data, collected by the DPS's UCR Bureau, were used (which includes all 1976 through 1981 data) the number of incidents reported required very little estimation. Therefore, if national UCR data were used in one part of the report and Texas UCR data in another part, there may be a minor discrepancy in the total numbers for the same year. These discrepancies, however, are minor and do not affect the overall reliability of the information.

## COMPARISON OF HOMICIDE TRENDS: TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES

*Reference Table 1 and Figures 1 to 3*

Between 1972 and 1981 the population of the United States increased by 18,274,825. This represented a growth rate of 8.8 percent for the decade. During this same period population in Texas grew by 2,579,383, a significantly higher rate of growth of 22.1 percent. The rate of population growth in Texas, then, was two and one-half times (250%) greater than the rate of population growth in the United States.

As the rate of population growth increased in Texas, so did the crime rate, although the growth in crime was far greater than the rate of population growth. In numbers, total index crime incidences were 188.6 percent higher in 1981 than in 1972, and the crime rate was 127.8 percent higher. The growth in number of index crimes in Texas, then, exceeded the growth in population by 8.5 times and the rate of growth in index crimes during this decade was 5.8 times the rate of population growth.

In 1981, Texas recorded 2,438 murders, a 69.9 percent increase over the base year of 1972. By comparison, the rate of increase in the United States (21.6%) was only about one-third that of Texas (69.9%). Similarly, the murder rate in Texas increased by 34.1 percent, while the murder rate for the entire United States increased by only 10 percent over the decade. At the same time, it is noteworthy that murder, as a percent of the total crime index, decreased significantly in both Texas (-40.0%) and the United States (-33.3%).

Clearances for murder declined significantly for both Texas and the United States. The clearance rate in Texas decreased from 86.1 percent cleared in 1972 to 72.8 percent cleared in 1981. This represented a reduction in the clearance rate of 15.4 percent. Similarly, the clearance rate for the entire United States declined from 82.9 percent cleared in 1972 to 72.3 percent cleared in 1981. This represented a decline of 12.8 percent.

## FORECASTED MURDER INCIDENT AND RATE THROUGH 1991

*Reference Table 2 and Figure 4*

Forecasting of murder incidences and/or rates assumes that several key population variables are held constant. For example, as illustrated later in this report, there are significant differences in murder rates based on sex, race, and age. And, among the more significant changes, the average age of the population in Texas has been increasing. Moreover, the percentage of urban residents in Texas has been increasing while the percent of rural residents has been decreasing.

At the same time, these trends in the changes in demographic factors have been rather consistent during the past decade. Consequently, the forecasts presented in this section are based on the reasonable assumption that the demographic changes will continue at a constant rate. Naturally, a major, sudden shift in any one key demographic factor could significantly alter the projections.

Based on the known population figures, number of murder incidences, and, also, the murder rates for the period of 1972 through 1981, there has been a steady, almost unilinear (straight line) increase in both the number of murder incidences and the murder rate. These data are presented in Figure 4 in the form of a graph, with the dots plotting the actual murder rate for each of the ten years and the regression line being fitted to the points. A regression forecast, then, is calculated using an exponential model in order to forecast (predict) the number of incidences, as well as murder rates, through the year 1991. In other words, murder is increasing faster than the growth in population. (This is the same standard modeling procedure used for calculating population projections.) Based on the known data, and assuming that all other factors remain equal, the probability of error for this particular forecast is less than five percent.

In 1972 Texas recorded 1,435 murders. This number had increased by 1,003 to a total of 2,438 murders in 1981, an increase of 70 percent during the ten year period. Based on the forecast, the number of murders will increase an additional 1,903 to an annual total of 4,312 in the year 1991. This represents an increase of 79 percent over 1981 and 200 percent over the base year of 1972. Moreover, Texans should also expect a continuing increase in the rate of murder during the next ten years. Between 1972 and 1981 the rate of murder per 100,000 inhabitants rose from 12.2 in 1972 to 16.5 in 1981, an increase of 35 percent. According to the forecast model the rate per 100,000 should increase from 16.5 in 1981 to 23.3 in 1991, an additional increase of 41 percent. The predicted increase over the 1972 base year is 91 percent.

## URBAN VERSUS RURAL MURDER

Reference Table 3 and Figures 5 and 6

The National UCR Program generally analyzes the crime statistics according to three population categories: (1) Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs); (2) Other Cities; and, (3) Rural Areas. These categories are defined as follows (paraphrased from *Crime in the United States*).

1. **SMSA.** A core city, or cities, with a combined population of 50,000 or more and the surrounding county or counties which share certain metropolitan characteristics.
2. **Other Cities.** Mostly incorporated, and lying outside SMSAs.
3. **Rural Areas.** The unincorporated portions of counties outside urban places and SMSAs.

Data concerning urban and rural areas are presented in Table 3 according to five sets of information, with each set having 1972 as the base year. (Note: These are taken from the FBI publication *Crime in the U.S.*) From 1972 to 1981 the urban population, in actual numbers, increased by 33.9 percent. In comparison, the total population of "other cities" in Texas increased by only 12.9 percent and the rural population actually decreased by 2.4 percent.

The second set of data illustrates the **percentage of the total population** fall into each of the three population categories, year by year. From 1971 to 1977 there was a consistent increase in the percentage of the population classified as urban, after which there was a slight decrease, followed by a stabilization of the urban population at 80.0 percent of the total Texas population in 1981. In 1981, then, the percentage of the urban population classified as urban had increased 5.7 percent over 1972. During this same period, 1972 to 1981, the "other cities" population decreased by 10.9 percent and the rural population decreased by 22.9 percent.

As the population was increasing in the urban areas, so were the number of murders. Between 1972 and 1981 the number of murders in urban areas of Texas increased from 1,179 to 2,145, an increase of 966, or 81.9 percent over the base year. And, although the population in other cities, as well as rural areas, had actually declined, the number of murders in these two population categories was also greater--53.2 percent in "other cities" and 1.7 percent in rural areas.

Perhaps the more revealing information is found in the remaining two sets of data. The fourth set of data presents the percentage of murders that occurred in each population category, year by year. For example, in 1972, 82.2 percent of the murders occurred in urban areas, 5.5 percent occurred in "other cities," and 12.3 percent occurred in rural areas. In 1981, 87.7 percent of the murders occurred in urban areas, an increase of 6.7 percent over the base year 1972. At the same time, the percentage of murders occurring in "other cities" had declined by 10.1 percent and in rural areas the percentage had declined by 40.3 percent.

The fifth set of data in Table 3 illustrates changes in the murder rates in each of three population categories. In 1981, 18.2 of every 100,000 persons living in urban areas of Texas were victims of murder. This is an increase of 35.8 percent over the base year 1972 when the rate was only 13.4 per 100,000. In "other cities" the rate was only 8.9 per 100,000 in 1981, or 48.9 percent of the rate in urban areas. At the same time, although the rate was relatively low compared to urban areas, the increase over the base year 1972 was very similar--34.8 percent. In other words, by comparison, the murder rate for "other cities" was much lower in both 1972 and 1981 when compared to the rate in urban areas; however, the relative increase in rates was about the same for both population categories over the ten year period. Rural areas, by contrast, experienced very little change in the murder rate. The base rate in 1972 was 10.8 per 100,000 and 11.3 per 100,000 in 1981: and increase of only 4.6 percent. At the same time, the rural rate consistently fell between the "other cities" rate on the lower end and the urban rate on the upper end.

## PROBABILITY OF BEING A MURDER VICTIM

Reference Tables 4 and 5, and Figure 7

The probability of a Texas resident being a victim of murder in each of the ten years from 1972 to 1981 is presented in Table 4. For comparative purposes, the probability of being the victim of a major crime during each of the ten years is also presented in Table 4.

In 1972, 1 out of every 8,118 Texans was a victim of murder. The probability of being a murder victim increased steadily during 1973, 1974 and 1975, then took a sharp reduction in 1976 when the probability was 1 out of every

8,221 Texans. Thereafter, the probability increased steadily until 1981 when the chance of being a victim of murder was 1 out of every 5,906. Compared to the base year, 1972, the probability of being a murder victim in 1981 had increased by 27.2 percent.

During the same ten year period the probability of being the victim of a major crime increased from 1 out of 38 in 1972 to 1 out of 16 in 1981. The probability of being a victim of a major crime in 1981 was 57.1 percent greater than in 1972.

Table 5 presents an overview of the probability of being a murder victim during 1981, broken down by age, race, and sex. In 1981, the average Texas resident's chance of being a murder victim was 1 out of 5,906. In other words, 1 out of every 5,906 Texans was murdered during 1981.

During 1981, a man was 4.9 times as likely to be murdered as a woman. One out of every 3,545 men was a murder victim and one out of every 17,465 women was a victim. Compared across all age categories, including controlling for age and sex, males always had a significantly higher probability of being a victim of murder than did females.

Blacks were significantly more likely to be murdered than Whites, Hispanics, or "Other Races." The probability of a Black being a victim of murder was 1 out of 2,179: 2.7 times greater than the norm. For Whites, the probability was 1 out of 9,789 and for Hispanics it was 1 out of 4,019. For all "Other Races" the probability was 1 out of 62,885. (The "Other Race" category consists of American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders.)

The probability of murder by age categories remained fairly consistent from 1976 through 1981. For example, the norm for all Texas residents in 1981 was 1 out of 5,906. During the first 14 years of age the probability was very low by comparison: 1 out of 58,647. For those 15 to 19 years of age, the probability had increased more than eightfold to 1 out of every 7,007. Beginning with age 20 the probability was significantly below the norm at 1 out of 3,018 and continued below the norm until age 55 when the probability level steadily increased. Except for the early childhood years, the safest age category was 65 years of age and older where the probability was 1 out of 17,808.

The most outstanding single category is Black males age 30 to 39. During 1981, 1 out of every 573 Black males in this age category was murdered. They were almost eight times more likely to be murdered than a White male in the same age category, two and one-half times more likely than an Hispanic male of the same age, and even six and one-half times more likely than a Black female age 30 to 39. This relatively high risk for Black males held true for the 20 to 29 age category (1 out of 657) and the 40 to 54 age category (1 out of 900) as well. In fact, for every age category Black males were significantly more likely to be the victim of murder--even during early childhood years--than White, Hispanic, and "Other Race" males. The data suggest that during the 25 year span from age 20 to age 54 a Black male is running an exceedingly high risk of being murdered. And, it should be noted as well, that Black females also lead with respect to the risk factor for all age categories when compared to White, Hispanic, and "Other Race" females.

In addition, it should be noted that Black males represented only 5.8 percent of the total population; however, during 1981, Black males accounted for 26.7 percent of the murder victims. At the same time, White males accounted for 28.2 percent of the population, but only 24.9 percent of the murder victims. Black females made up 6.2 percent of the population, but 4.9 percent of the murder victims, while White females accounted for 29.4 percent of the population and only 8.2 percent of the murder victims in 1981. Finally, the highest risk group, Black males 30 to 39 years of age, represented 0.7 percent of the total population but 7.1 percent of the murder victims (a total of 173 murder victims from this group).

## HOMICIDE COMPARED TO OTHER LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Reference Table 6

Each year the Texas Department of Health publishes a summary of the leading causes of death in Texas, including deaths due to homicide. A summary of information regarding causes of death during the years 1972 and 1981 is presented in Table 6. In 1972, there were 99,275 deaths recorded in the State of Texas, with a death rate of 852.2 per 100,000 inhabitants. Of these, homicide accounted for 1,577 of the deaths, or 1.6 percent of all recorded deaths. Moreover, in 1972 homicide ranked tenth among the leading causes of death.

By 1981, homicide ranked seventh among the leading causes of death, having surpassed early infant death, diabetes, and arteriosclerosis. Also, in 1981, homicide accounted for 2.3 percent of the 110,498 recorded deaths.

Overall, the death rate in Texas declined 11 percent from 1972 to 1981 to a rate of 758.2 per 100,000 inhabitants. During this same period, the homicide rate increased by 28.1 percent from 13.5 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 1972 to 17.3 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 1981. (NOTE: These statistics were computed by the Texas Department of Health using their population estimates. For this reason, the homicide rates presented in Table 6 do not necessarily conform to the homicide rates reported by the UCR Program.)

### TRENDS IN VICTIM AND OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

Reference Tables 7 to 10 and Figures 8 to 11

Two different ways to viewing changes in the age of murder victims in Texas are presented in Table 7. The upper half of Table 7 contains the actual number of victims, by year, in each age category. For example, in 1976 there were a total of 57 homicide victims age 0 to 14. In 1981, there were 60 homicide victims age 0 to 14. Using 1976 as the base year, there were 5.3 percent more homicide victims age 0 to 14 in 1981 than in 1976.

The lower half of Table 7 contains the percentage of all homicides represented by a particular age category for a given year. For example, in 1976, homicides in the age category 0 to 14 accounted for 3.9 percent of all homicides in that year. In 1981, homicides in the age category 0 to 14 accounted for 2.6 percent of all homicides. Therefore, in 1981 homicides in this age category, as a percentage of the total number of homicides, had decreased by 32.7 percent.

Reviewing the data in Table 7, the largest proportion of homicide victims in every year from 1976 to 1981 was in the 20 to 29 year age group. Moreover, this age group, as a percentage of the total number of homicide victims during each of the six years, demonstrated a marked increase. By 1981, the 20 to 29 year age category was accounting for 18.1 percent more of the homicide victims than in 1976, relative to the other age categories. One other age group, 30 to 39 years, had increased as well, accounting for 3.2 percent more than in 1976. At the same time, in 1981 the 0 to 14 age group accounted for 32.7 percent less than in 1976 and the 40 to 54 year age group accounted for 19.2 percent less. The 15 to 19 year age group stayed about the same (down 0.4 percent) and the 55 and over age group accounted for 12.4 percent less.

Concomitantly, the actual number of murders in 1981 was up in all categories compared to the 1976 base year. The 20 to 29 year age category was up the most (84.6%), followed by 30 to 39 (61.3%), 15 to 19 (55.6%), 55 and over (36.9%), 40 to 54 (26.3%), and 0 to 14 (5.3%).

Table 7 also contains the average age of homicide victims for the years 1976 to 1981. During the six year period the average age remained almost constant at around 33 years. (See Figure 7 for a graphic illustration comparing the average ages of victims and offenders from 1976 to 1981.)

Table 8 follows the same format as Table 7, except the data refer to murder offenders. These data, necessarily, refer to incidents where the characteristics of the offender are known. There are some noteworthy differences in age patterns between 1976 and 1981 when compared to data on victims. On the one hand, the percentage increase in **actual numbers** is almost the same for the age categories 30 to 39, 40 to 54, and 55 and older. That is, the number of offenders age 30 to 39 increased by 66.3 percent from 1976 to 1981 and, during this same period, the number of victims age 30 to 39 increase by 61.3 percent. Furthermore, in the 55 years and over age group the number of offenders increased by 36.6 percent and the number of victims by 36.9 percent.

Disparities, however, are found in the lower age categories. Whereas the number of offenders age 20 to 29 increased by 55.7 percent, victims in this age group increased by 84.6 percent. Conversely, offenders age 15 to 19 increased 70.3 percent and victims increased by only 55.6 percent. And, finally, offenders age 0 to 14 years decreased 12.5 percent while victims in this age group increased slightly by 5.3 percent.

The above comparisons, of course, are based on numbers and it is perhaps more meaningful to examine the lower half of Table 8 and compare the changes to data in Table 7. Again, the lower half of the table presents the percentage of murders in each year committed by individuals falling into a specific age category. For example, in 1976, 1.3 percent of all offenders were age 0 to 14. In 1981, 0.7 percent of all offenders were age 0 to 14. Therefore, from 1976 to 1981 the percentage of murder offenders age 0 to 14 declined by 42.6 percent.

Concerning the lower age limits (0 to 14) and the upper age categories (40 to 54; 55 and older) the same marked decline of these age categories as a proportion of the total number of offenders is evident, just as with homicide victims. And, as in the case of victims, persons 20 to 29 accounted for the greatest percentage of offenders in 1981 (40.6%) and in 1976 (39.8%). The age category 30 to 39 exhibited little change as well during the six year

period (21.6% in 1976 and 23.6% in 1981). The only noteworthy difference is to be found in the 15 to 19 year age group which accounted for 13.9 percent of the offenders in 1981, and 11.8 percent increase over 1976.

Consequently, then, it is reasonable to state that there have been only minor changes in the age distribution of both offenders and victims over the period from 1976 to 1981 with the possible exception of the fact that the 20 to 29 year age group has steadily increased, though moderately, as a percentage of all homicide victims and that the 40 to 54 and 55 and over age groups have declined moderately, though certainly not consistently.

Data in Tables 9 and 10 focus on the race and sex of victims and homicide offenders. (These data are presented graphically in Tables 10 and 11.) It should be noted that until 1980 data regarding Hispanic victims and offenders were included with data regarding White. In 1981, there were 701 more White homicide victims than in 1976, an increase of 78.3 percent. In 1981, there were 197 more Black homicide victims than in 1976, an increase of only 33.5 percent. In other words, the rate of increase in the number of White victims was substantially greater than the increase in the number of Black victims. And, victims of "Other" races fluctuated only slightly over the six year period. Due to the fact that this latter category accounted for less than one percent of all homicides in Texas in both 1976 and 1981, it is not statistically meaningful in relation to the data concerning Whites and Blacks.

In addition to the greater numerical increase of White victims, as compared to Black victims, Whites, as a proportion of all homicide victims, steadily increased from 1976 to 1981 and Blacks steadily decreased. By 1981, Whites accounted for two-thirds (66.7%) of all homicide victims and Blacks accounted for only one-third (32.8%) of all homicide victims.

Regarding the sex of homicide victims, males accounted for approximately four out of every five (82.8%) homicide victims in 1981 and females accounted for approximately one out of five (17.2%). This represented little change from the base year of 1976 when males accounted for 81.9 percent of all homicide victims and females accounted for 18.1 percent. Both sexes, however, did show a marked increase in the number of homicides over the six year period. There were 764 more male homicide victims in 1981 than in 1976, and increase of 62.4 percent. Moreover, there were 144 more female homicide victims in 1981 than in 1976, an increase of 53.3 percent.

As in the case of victims, there was a relative increase in the percentage of White murder offenders as compared to Black murder offenders. (NOTE: These data are based on offenders known to the police.) In 1981, White offenders accounted for 9.7 percent more homicides than they did in 1976, and Blacks accounted for 12.5 percent less in 1981 than in 1976. There were not enough homicides committed by "Other" races to make a meaningful comparison. In 1981, then, 61.9 percent of the homicides were committed by Whites and 37.6 percent were committed by Blacks.

The percentage of murders committed by males in 1981 had increased, compared to the percentage committed by females. In 1976, 79.6 percent of the homicides were committed by males and 20.4 percent were committed by females. In 1981, 83.8 percent were committed by males--a relative increase of 5.3 percent of the total--and 16.2 percent were committed by females--a relative decrease of 20.7 percent when compared to 1976.

### MURDER CIRCUMSTANCES

Reference Tables 11 to 14 and Figures 12 to 15

Three different methods of analyzing the relationship of the victim to the offender are presented in Table 11. The first three lines contain the actual number of homicides recorded as (1) acquaintance, (2) stranger, or, (3) relationship unknown. This approach allows an absolute comparison, based on actual numbers, for each of the three categories across the years 1976 to 1981. Using 1976 as the base year, the number of homicides in which the police were able to establish that the victim knew the offender increased by more than two-thirds (38.9%) between 1976 and 1981. During this same period, the number of homicides where the police were able to establish that the victim and the offender were strangers increased by 58.9 percent. And, the greatest increase occurred in those categories where the police classified the relationship between the victim and offender as unknown. The increase in this category was 148.2 percent. (Figure 12 illustrates these changes graphically.)

The next three lines of Table 11 indicate the relative change in each of the categories over the six year period. For example, in 1976, in two-thirds (67%) of all homicide cases known to the police, the victim knew the offender. The victim and offender were strangers in 16.6 percent of the cases and in 16.4 percent of the cases in 1976 the police could not establish the type of relationship. By 1981, the victim and offender knew each other in only 58.1 percent of the cases. In relation to the total number of homicides, the percentage of cases in which the victim



and offender knew each other had decreased by 133 percent. From 1976 to 1981 the stranger victim/offender category fluctuated considerably; however, by 1981 16.5 percent of the homicide cases involved a stranger relationship, a slight decrease of 0.6 percent from 1976. The major change had occurred in the third category, where the police were not able to establish the victim/offender relationship. In 1976 this category accounted for 16.4 percent of all homicides; by 1981, one out of four (25.4%) homicides fell into this category. (Figure 13 illustrates these changes graphically.) And, by 1976 the stranger and unknown categories combined accounted for four out of ten (41.9%) of all recorded homicides in Texas, a relative increase of 27 percent over 1976.

Murder circumstances for the period 1976 to 1981 are presented in Table 12. (Figure 13 illustrates these data graphically.) Again, the data are presented in two formats. The upper half of Table 12 presents actual numbers and the lower half illustrates the percentage of the total number of homicides accounted for by each type of circumstance in a given year.

As with unknown victim/offender relationships (see Table 11), the number of homicides where the circumstances were unknown increased significantly over the six year period. In 1976, the number of homicides where the circumstances were unknown was 50; by 1981 the number had risen to 313. In other words, there were 263 more homicides in 1981, where the circumstances of the homicide were unknown, than in 1976—an increase of 526 percent.

With respect to percentage change, the next category was justifiable homicide, with a 127.5 percent increase from 1976 to 1981. Perhaps the most noteworthy change was in the category of homicides which occurred during the commission of another crime—with an increase of 77.5 percent. In other words, in 1981 there were 138 more people killed during the commission of another crime than there were in 1976. Increases in the other categories were "brawl influenced by alcohol or drug" (60.4%); "during arguments" (39.3%); and, "other known circumstances" (24.6%).

The lower half of Table 12 lists the percentage of all homicides during a given year represented by each category. For example, in 1976 homicides during arguments accounted for 39.9 percent of all homicides in 1976 and 34.7 percent of all homicides in 1981. Therefore, homicides during arguments accounted for 13 percent less of the total number of homicides than in 1976.

At the same time, it should be noted that homicides during arguments was still the single greatest factor under homicide circumstances. Unknown circumstances, on the other hand, increased from 3.4 percent to 13.1 percent of all homicides, a relative increase of 290.8 percent. Other categories which increased were justifiable homicide (420% increase), which accounted for 3.8 percent of all homicides in 1981, and homicides during the commission of another crime (10.8 percent increase; 13.2% of all homicides in 1981). Two other categories decreased in relative importance: lover's triangle (16.8% decrease; 2.5% of all homicides in 1981) and "other known circumstances" (22.2% decrease; 22.7% of all homicides in 1981). "Brawl influenced by alcohol or drugs" remained constant, accounting for 10 percent of all homicides in both 1976 and 1981.

Information concerning type of weapon used is presented in Table 13. (Figure 15 presents this information graphically.) In 1981, 1,198 homicides were committed with a handgun. This represents an increase of 360 (43%) over 1976. The greatest relative increase over the base year 1976 was homicides committed with a knife or sharp object, with an increase of 96.9 percent (219 in actual numbers). Homicides committed with firearms other than handguns were up 88.9 percent; with hands/feet/etc., up 60.7 percent; with blunt objects up 17.6 percent; and, other methods, up 75.4 percent.

Data regarding the proportion of the total number of homicides committed with each type of weapon are presented in the lower half of Table 13. Using 1976 as the base year a significant change over the six year period can be seen in the types of weapons used to commit homicide in 1981. Handguns, though still accounted for one-half (50.1%) of the weapons used in 1981, had decreased 10.8 percent since 1976. At the same time, other firearms increased 17.9 percent, accounting for 19.9 percent of the weapons used in 1981. Knives (or sharp objects) were also used more frequently in 1981 than in 1976, accounting for 18.6 percent of all homicides—a relative increase of 22.9 percent. Blunt objects were used somewhat less frequently than in 1976 (3.4% of all homicides in 1976; 2.5% in 1981), and homicides using hands/feet/etc. were the same in 1981 as in 1976 (3.8% of all homicides). Other methods increased slightly from 4.6 percent in 1976 to 5.1 percent of all homicides in 1981 (a relative change of 9.5%).

## DISPOSITIONS AND SENTENCING: 1976 to 1981

Reference Tables 14 and 15 and Figures 16 and 17

The data presented in Tables 14 and 15 are based on information collected by the Texas Judicial Council's Office of Court Administration. Because the information refers to cases actually disposed of in a given calendar year, the data will not conform to the number of incidents recorded by the UCR Program.

With regard to docketing activity, presented in Table 14, two items are especially noteworthy. In 1976, 1,451 new murder cases were filed and/or added to the docket. In 1981, there were 2,123 new cases filed and/or added, an increase of 46.3 percent during the six year period. In 1976, 1,562 murder cases were disposed of and in 1981, 1,956 cases were disposed of—an increase of 25.2 percent.

The second set of information in Table 14 contains the final disposition for each year. Between 1976 and 1981, the actual number of convictions for murder increased by 16.8 percent, from 916 in 1976 to 1,070 in 1981. During this same period, the actual number of acquittals increased by 58.2 percent, from 67 in 1976 to 106 in 1981. Lesser offense convictions increased from 184 in 1976 to 203 in 1981 (10.3% increase) and the number of dismissals increased from 546 in 1976 to 577 in 1981 (5.7% increase).

Perhaps the most valid information, for comparative purposes, is found in the third set of data in Table 14. In this section the percentage that each type of final disposition represents relative to the total number of dispositions is presented. And, based on these data, there was only minimal change over the six year period. In 1976, 53.5 percent of all murder cases resulted in a conviction on the original charge. In 1981, 54.7 percent of all murder cases disposed of in the courts resulted in a conviction on the original charge. In other words, 1.2 percent more of all murder cases disposed of by the courts in Texas resulted in a final conviction on the original charge. Moreover, lesser offense convictions decreased slightly as a percentage of all murder dispositions, from 10.7 percent in 1976 to 10.4 percent in 1981.

There was a slight increase in the percentage of acquittals, from 3.9 percent in 1976 to 5.4 percent in 1981; however, this appears to have been balanced by a slight decrease in the percentage of dismissals, from 31.9 percent in 1976 to 29.5 percent in 1981. In other words, acquittals and dismissals together accounted for 35.8 percent of murder cases disposed of in 1976 and 34.9 percent disposed of in 1981.

Table 15 contains information regarding those cases which resulted in a conviction, including for lesser offenses, from 1976 to 1981. The greatest increase, with respect to actual numbers, is in the number sentenced to prison (The Texas Department of Corrections). In 1976, 588 persons were sentenced to prison for murder. In 1981, 746 were sentenced to prison, an increase of 33.7 percent. In other words, there were 158 (33.7%) more persons sentenced to prison for murder in 1981 than in 1976. Also, in 1976, 18 persons were sentenced to death for murder and in 1981 23 were sentenced to death—an increase of 27.8 percent. Life sentences increased from 81 to 96 (18% increase) during the six year period, fined only from 4 to 5 (25% increase), and probation from 239 to 255 (6.7% increase). There was no change in the number sentenced to local jails—14 in both 1976 and 1981.

The second part of Table 15 delineates each type of sentencing category as a percentage of all sentences for murder during a given year. In 1976, 61.1 percent of those convicted—including for lesser offenses—were sentenced to prison. In 1981, 65.5 percent were sentenced to prison, a relative increase of 7.3 percent. After prison sentence, the next most frequent sentence across all years was probation (26.1% in 1976; 22.4% in 1981—a 14.4% decrease). This was followed by life sentences (8.9% in 1976; 8.4% in 1981), death sentences (2.0% in 1976; 2.0% in 1981), local jail (1.5% in 1976; 1.2% in 1981), and fined only (0.4% in 1976; 0.4% in 1981).

The third set of data in Table 15 contains the total number of years of prison time assessed during each of the six years. In 1976, the average prison sentence for murder—excluding life sentences and death penalties—was 22.0 years. In 1981, the average prison sentence was 21.6 years, a decrease over the 1976 base year of 1.8 percent.

## MURDER INCIDENTS AND RATES BY GEOGRAPHICAL SUBDIVISIONS

Reference Tables 16 to 24

The remaining tables in this report were designed to give the reader a comprehensive overview of murder patterns by key geographical subdivisions. Three types of geographical subdivisions are included: all Texas cities with a 1980 census population of 50,000 or more (Tables 16 to 19); Texas Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) (Tables 19 to 21); and, Texas Regional Planning Councils (Tables 22 to 24). With regard to the SMSA's,

the data were calculated based on all counties included as part of each of the SMSA's in 1981. In other words, the 1976 data are calculated based on the data for all counties included in the SMSA in 1981, even though a particular county may not have been part of the SMSA in 1976. This holds true across all six years from 1976 to 1981.

Three sets of information were calculated for each of the three types of geographical subdivisions. First, the actual number of murders is presented (Tables 16, 19, 22) for each of the six years. For comparison, percent changes were calculated using 1976 as the base year. Secondly, the murder rate per 100,000 is presented (Tables 17, 20, 23) and, thirdly, data regarding murder clearances are presented (Tables 18, 21, 24). Finally, each table in this section contains the rank order of geographical subdivisions, with respect to the particular data contained in the table, for the years 1976 and 1981. This provides a ready reference for readers who may want to compare the ranking of one geographical subdivision with the ranking of another geographical subdivision.

TABLE 1  
COMPARISON OF MURDER TRENDS FOR TEXAS  
AND THE UNITED STATES: 1972-1981

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>TEXAS</b>										
Population	11,649,000	11,794,000	12,050,000	12,237,000	12,487,000	12,830,000	13,014,000	13,385,000	14,169,829	1,475,500
- % Change	--	1.2%	3.4%	5.0%	7.2%	10.1%	11.7%	14.9%	21.6%	26.7
Murder Incidence	1,435	1,501	1,646	1,639	1,519	1,705	1,853	2,226	2,398	2,438
- % Change	--	4.6%	14.7%	14.2%	5.9%	18.8%	29.1%	55.1%	67.1%	69.9%
Murder Rate	12.3	12.7	13.7	13.4	12.2	13.3	14.2	16.6	16.9	16.5
- % Change	--	3.3%	11.4%	8.9%	-0.8%	8.1%	15.4%	35.0%	37.4%	34.1%
Murders Cleared by Arrest	1,236	1,280	1,366	1,377	1,303	1,378	1,468	1,632	1,787	1,754
- % Change	--	3.6%	10.5%	11.4%	5.4%	11.5%	18.8%	32.0%	44.6%	41.9%
% Murders Cleared	86.1%	85.3%	83.0%	84.0%	85.8%	80.8%	79.2%	73.3%	74.5%	72.8%
- % Change	--	-0.9%	-3.6%	-2.4%	-0.3%	-6.2%	-8.0%	-14.9%	-13.5%	-15.4%
Total Crime Incidence	309,349	477,211	565,767	661,675	682,340	692,450	723,164	793,097	870,458	891,549
- % Change	--	54.3%	82.9%	113.9%	120.6%	123.8%	133.8%	156.4%	181.4%	188.2%
Total Crime Rate	2,655.6	4,046.2	4,695.2	5,407.2	5,464.4	5,397.1	5,556.8	5,925.3	6,143.0	6,042.4
- % Change	--	52.4%	76.8%	103.6%	105.8%	103.2%	109.2%	123.1%	131.3%	127.5
Murder % of Total Crime Index	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
- % Change	--	-40.0%	-40.0%	-60.0%	-60.0%	-60.0%	-40.0%	-40.0%	-40.0%	-40.0%
<b>UNITED STATES</b>										
Population	208,230,000	209,851,000	211,392,000	213,124,000	214,659,000	216,332,000	218,059,000	22,009,900	225,349,264	226,504,825
- % Change	--	0.8%	1.5%	2.4%	3.1%	3.9%	4.7%	-89.4%	8.2%	8.8
Murder Incidence	18,520	19,510	20,710	20,510	18,780	19,120	19,560	21,460	23,044	22,520
- % Change	--	5.3%	11.8%	10.7%	1.4%	3.2%	5.6%	15.9%	24.4%	21.6%
Murder Rate	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.6	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.7	10.2	9.8
- % Change	--	4.5%	10.1%	7.9%	-1.1%	-1.1%	1.1%	9.0%	14.6%	10.1%
Murders Cleared by Arrest	15,347	15,457	16,547	16,059	14,836	14,436	14,905	15,752	16,661	16,278
- % Change	--	0.7%	7.8%	4.6%	-3.3%	-5.9%	-2.9%	2.6%	8.6%	6.1%
% Murders Cleared	82.9%	79.2%	79.9%	78.3%	79.0%	75.5%	76.2%	73.4%	72.3%	72.3%
- % Change	--	-4.5%	-3.6%	-5.5%	-4.7%	-8.9%	-8.1%	-11.5%	-12.8%	-12.8%
Total Crime Incidence	5,891,924	8,638,400	10,192,000	11,256,000	11,304,800	10,935,800	11,141,360	12,152,700	13,295,400	13,290,300
- % Change	--	46.6%	73.0%	91.0%	91.0%	85.6%	89.1%	106.3%	125.7%	125.6%
Total Crime Rate	2,829.5	4,116.4	4,821.4	5,281.7	5,266.4	5,055.1	5,109.3	5,521.5	5,899.9	5,799.9
- % Change	--	45.5%	70.4%	86.7%	86.1%	78.7%	80.6%	95.1%	108.5%	105.0%
Murder % of Total Crime Index	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
- % Change	--	-33.3%	-33.3%	-33.3%	-33.3%	-33.3%	-33.3%	-33.3%	-33.3%	-33.3%

TABLE 2  
TRENDS AND FORECAST OF  
MURDER INCIDENCE AND RATE  
1972 - 1991

Historical Data	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Population	11,747,996	12,032,691	12,324,285	12,622,945	12,928,843	13,242,154	13,563,058	13,891,738	14,228,383	14,573,186
Murder Incidence	1,435	1,501	1,646	1,639	1,519	1,705	1,853	2,226	2,398	2,438
Murder Rate	12.2	12.5	13.4	13.0	11.5	12.9	13.7	16.0	16.9	16.7
Forecasts	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Population	14,926,345	15,288,063	15,658,546	16,038,007	16,426,664	16,824,739	17,232,461	17,650,064	18,077,786	18,515,874
Murder Incidence **	2,520	2,678	2,846	3,025	3,214	3,416	3,630	3,858	4,100	4,358
Murder Rate ***	16.9	17.5	18.2	18.9	19.6	20.3	21.1	21.9	22.7	23.5

\*Represents Yearly Populations using 1970 and 1980 census, and regression estimates for other years.  
 \*\*Represents regression forecasts from actual historical incidence, and is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.  
 \*\*\*Represents murder rates calculated from forecasted incidence and population.  
 NOTE: Population figures represent regression estimates and vary from U.S. Census Bureau information.

TABLE 3  
CHANGE IN TEXAS URBAN VERSUS RURAL MURDER  
1972 - 1981

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
*Urban Population	8,809,000	9,088,000	9,224,508	9,552,326	9,876,349	10,260,919	10,248,543	10,661,103	11,280,093	11,798,727
% Change	---	3.2%	4.7%	8.4%	12.1%	16.5%	16.3%	21.0%	28.1%	33.9%
Other Cities Population	1,204,000	1,154,000	1,201,733	1,102,531	1,274,629	1,306,831	1,421,245	1,312,304	1,347,216	1,358,960
% Change	---	-4.2%	-0.2%	-8.4%	5.9%	8.5%	18.0%	9.0%	11.9%	12.9%
Rural Population	1,636,000	1,551,000	1,623,759	1,582,143	1,336,022	1,262,250	1,344,212	1,411,593	1,542,520	1,597,313
% Change	---	-5.2%	-0.7%	-3.3%	-18.3%	-22.8%	-17.8%	-13.7%	-5.7%	-2.4%
% Urban Population	75.6%	77.1%	76.6%	78.1%	79.1%	80.0%	78.8%	79.6%	79.6%	80.0%
% Change	---	1.9%	1.2%	3.2%	4.6%	5.8%	4.1%	5.3%	5.3%	5.7
% Other Cities Population	10.3%	9.8%	10.0%	9.0%	10.2%	10.2%	10.9%	9.8%	9.5%	9.2%
% Change	---	-5.3%	-3.5%	-12.8%	-1.2%	-1.5%	5.7%	-5.1%	-8.0%	-10.9%
% Rural Population	14.0%	13.2%	13.5%	12.9%	10.7%	9.8%	10.3%	10.5%	10.9%	10.8%
% Change	---	-6.4%	-4.1%	-7.9%	-23.8%	-29.9%	-26.5%	-24.9%	-22.5%	-22.9%
*Urban Murder Incidence	1,179	1,199	1,332	1,385	1,278	1,465	1,620	1,951	2,057	2,145
% Change	---	1.7%	13.0%	17.5%	8.4%	24.3%	37.4%	65.5%	74.5%	81.9
Other Cities Murder Incidence	79	111	100	114	99	91	94	132	154	121
% Change	---	40.5%	26.6%	44.3%	25.3%	15.2%	19.0%	67.1%	94.9%	53.2%
Rural Murder Incidence	177	191	214	140	142	149	139	152	181	180
% Change	---	7.9%	20.9%	-20.9%	-19.8%	-15.8%	-21.5%	-14.1%	2.3%	1.7%
% Urban Murders	82.2%	79.9%	80.9%	84.5%	84.1%	85.9%	87.4%	87.3%	86.0%	87.7%
% Change	---	-2.8%	-1.5%	2.9%	2.4%	4.6%	6.4%	6.2%	4.7%	6.7%
% Other Cities Murders	5.5%	7.4%	6.1%	7.0%	6.5%	5.3%	5.1%	5.9%	6.4%	4.9%
% Change	---	34.3%	10.4%	26.3%	18.4%	-3.1%	-7.9%	7.3%	16.9%	-10.1%
% Rural Murders	12.3%	12.7%	13.0%	8.5%	9.3%	8.7%	7.5%	6.8%	7.6%	7.4%
% Change	---	3.2%	5.4%	-30.7%	-24.2%	-29.1%	-39.2%	-44.9%	-38.7%	-40.3%
*Urban Murder Rate	13.4	13.2	14.4	14.5	12.9	14.3	15.8	18.3	18.2	18.2
% Change	---	-1.5%	7.5%	8.2%	-3.7%	6.7%	17.9%	36.6%	35.8%	35.8%
Other Cities Murder Rate	6.6	9.6	8.3	10.3	7.8	7.0	6.6	10.1	11.4	8.9
% Change	---	45.5%	25.8%	56.1%	18.2%	6.1%	0.0%	53.0%	72.7%	34.8%
Rural Murder Rate	10.8	12.3	13.2	8.8	10.6	11.8	10.3	10.8	11.7	11.3
% Change	---	13.9%	22.2%	-18.5%	-1.9%	9.3%	-4.6%	0.0%	8.3%	4.6%

TABLE 4  
CHANGE IN THE PROBABILITY OF BEING A  
VICTIM OF MURDER AND OF ALL MAJOR CRIMES  
1972 - 1981

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Murder</b>	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of
Probability Of Being A Major Crime Victim	8,118	7,857	7,321	7,466	8,221	7,525	7,023	6,013	5,909	5,906
- % Change In Risk Of Being A Murder Victim	—	3.2%	9.8%	8.0%	- 1.3%	7.3%	13.5%	25.9%	27.2%	27.2
<b>*All Major Crimes</b>	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of	1 Chance out of
Probability Of Being A Major Crime Victim	38	25	22	19	19	19	19	18	16	16
- % Change In Risk Of Being A Major Crime Victim	—	33.7%	42.6%	49.7%	49.7%	49.7%	49.7%	53.9%	57.1%	57.1

\*Major crimes are classified as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, theft, and auto theft. Categories correspond to classifications by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Index Crimes. Data excludes arson.

TABLE 5  
PROBABILITY OF BEING A MURDER VICTIM  
COMPARED BY AGE RACE AND SEX 1981

Age Group	White		Black		Spanish Origin		Other Races		All Races by Age and Sex		Totals by* Age and Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
0-14 Years	1 Chance out of 57,573	1 Chance out of 84,394	1 Chance out of 22,536	1 Chance out of 34,898	1 Chance out of 43,425	1 Chance out of 72,002	1 Chance out of 221,643	1 Chance out of 214,434	1 Chance out of 48,559	1 Chance out of 74,882	1 Chance out of 58,647
15-19 Years	1 Chance out of 10,115	1 Chance out of 12,308	1 Chance out of 2,201	1 Chance out of 23,684	1 Chance out of 2,339	1 Chance out of 18,240	1 Chance out of 77,130	1 Chance out of 70,096	1 Chance out of 4,698	1 Chance out of 16,130	1 Chance out of 7,007
20-29 Years	1 Chance out of 3,246	1 Chance out of 13,872	1 Chance out of 657	1 Chance out of 3,473	1 Chance out of 1,115	1 Chance out of 7,495	1 Chance out of 51,086	1 Chance out of 136,512	1 Chance out of 1,814	1 Chance out of 9,465	1 Chance out of 3,018
30-39 Years	1 Chance out of 4,448	1 Chance out of 16,889	1 Chance out of 573	1 Chance out of 3,731	1 Chance out of 1,378	1 Chance out of 12,919	1 Chance out of 18,746	1 Chance out of 45,473	1 Chance out of 2,203	1 Chance out of 12,104	1 Chance out of 3,733
40-54 Years	1 Chance out of 5,058	1 Chance out of 15,900	1 Chance out of 900	1 Chance out of 6,527	1 Chance out of 1,826	1 Chance out of 18,724	1 Chance out of 73,146	1 Chance out of 78,234	1 Chance out of 3,021	1 Chance out of 15,023	1 Chance out of 5,109
55-64 Years	1 Chance out of 14,453	1 Chance out of 37,057	1 Chance out of 1,276	1 Chance out of 15,528	1 Chance out of 3,615	1 Chance out of 40,836	1 Chance out of 27,681	1 Chance out of 30,758	1 Chance out of 6,315	1 Chance out of 34,401	1 Chance out of 11,084
65 Years and over	1 Chance out of 16,323	1 Chance out of 38,552	1 Chance out of 3,520	1 Chance out of 13,845	1 Chance out of 6,715	1 Chance out of 27,733	1 Chance out of 23,863	1 Chance out of 29,145	1 Chance out of 10,749	1 Chance out of 32,490	1 Chance out of 17,808
*Totals by Sex and Race	1 Chance out of 6,259	1 Chance out of 14,717	1 Chance out of 1,241	1 Chance out of 7,273	1 Chance out of 2,270	1 Chance out of 17,033	1 Chance out of 47,889	1 Chance out of 92,875	1 Chance out of 3,545	1 Chance out of 17,465	1 Chance out of 5,906
*Totals by Race	1 Chance out of 9,789		1 Chance out of 2,179		1 Chance out of 4,019		1 Chance out of 62,885				

\*Totals are calculated with victims where age or race are unknown. Totals, therefore, are not comparable with probabilities for individual age, race and sex categories.

TABLE 6  
HOMICIDE COMPARED TO  
OTHER LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH  
1972 - 1981

Selected Causes of Death	Number of Deaths	1972 Rate per 100,000	% Total	Number of Deaths	1981 Rate per 100,000	% of Total	1972 - 1981 % Change	
							Number	Rate
Diseases of the Heart	34,239	293.9	34.5%	38,463	263.9	34.8%	12.3%	-10.2%
Cancer	17,193	147.6	17.3%	21,770	149.4	19.7%	26.6%	1.2%
Cerebrovascular Diseases	11,076	95.1	11.2%	9,439	65.0	8.5%	-14.8%	-31.7%
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3,783	32.5	3.8%	4,580	31.4	4.1%	21.1%	-3.4%
All Other Accidents	3,460	29.7	3.5%	3,355	23.0	3.0%	-3.0%	-22.6%
Influenza and Pneumonia	3,308	28.4	3.3%	2,710	18.6	2.5%	-18.1%	-34.5%
Selected Causes of Early Infant Death	2,423	20.8	2.4%	1,659	11.4	1.5%	-31.5%	-45.2%
Diabetes	1,910	16.4	1.9%	1,850	12.7	1.7%	-3.1%	-22.6%
Arteriosclerosis	1,734	14.9	1.7%	1,515	10.4	1.4%	-12.6%	-30.2%
<b>HOMICIDE</b>	1,577	13.5	1.6%	2,518	17.3	2.3%	59.7%	28.1%
Suicide	1,395	12.0	1.4%	1,884	12.9	1.7%	35.1%	7.5%
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1,278	11.0	1.3%	1,361	9.3	1.2%	6.5%	-15.5%
Emphysema	1,185	10.2	1.2%	827	5.7	0.7%	-30.2%	-44.1%
All Other Causes	14,714	126.2	16.0%	18,567	127.4	16.8%	16.8%	1.0%
All Deaths	99,275	852.2	100.0%	110,498	758.2	100.0%	11.3%	-11.0%

TABLE 7  
CHANGE IN THE AGE OF MURDER VICTIMS  
TEXAS HOMICIDES 1976 - 1981

Age Groups	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
0-14 Years	57	66	59	59	80	60
% Change	---	15.8%	3.5%	3.5%	40.4%	5.3%
15-19 Years	124	150	164	164	190	193
% Change	---	21.0%	32.3%	32.3%	53.2%	55.6%
20-29 Years	487	607	666	666	865	899
% Change	---	24.6%	36.8%	36.8%	77.6%	84.6%
30-39 Years	333	353	418	418	535	537
% Change	---	6.0%	25.5%	25.5%	60.7%	61.3%
40-54 Years	323	328	307	307	397	408
% Change	---	1.5%	-5.0%	-5.0%	22.9%	26.3%
55 Years and over	141	189	210	210	221	193
% Change	---	34.0%	48.9%	48.9%	56.7%	36.9%
% in 0-14 Year Group	3.9%	3.9%	3.2%	3.2%	3.5%	2.6%
% Change	---	0.2%	-16.9%	-16.9%	-10.1%	-32.7%
% in 15-19 Year Group	8.5%	8.9%	9.0%	9.0%	8.3%	8.4%
% Change	---	4.7%	6.2%	6.2%	-1.9%	-0.4%
% in 20-29 Year Group	33.2%	35.9%	36.5%	36.5%	37.8%	39.3%
% Change	---	7.9%	9.8%	9.8%	13.7%	18.1%
% in 30-39 Year Group	22.7%	20.9%	22.9%	22.9%	23.4%	23.4%
% Change	---	-8.3%	0.8%	0.8%	2.9%	3.2%
% in 40-54 Year Group	22.0%	19.4%	16.8%	16.8%	17.4%	17.8
% Change	---	-12.1%	-23.7%	-23.7%	-21.3%	-19.2%
% in 55+ Year Group	9.6%	11.2%	11.5%	11.5%	9.7%	8.4%
% Change	---	16.0%	19.6%	19.6%	0.4%	-12.4%
Average Victim Age	33.0 Yrs	33.9 Yrs	33.9 Yrs	33.9 Yrs	33.1 Yrs	32.8 Yrs
% Change	---	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	0.3%	-0.6%

**TABLE 8  
CHANGE IN THE AGE OF MURDER OFFENDERS  
TEXAS HOMICIDES 1976 - 1981**

Age Groups	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
0-14 Years	16	9	14	21	15	14
% Change	---	-43.8%	-12.5%	31.3%	-6.3%	-12.5%
15-19 Years	155	166	244	257	252	264
% Change	---	7.1%	57.4%	65.8%	62.0%	70.3%
20-29 Years	497	590	581	714	828	774
% Change	---	18.7%	16.9%	43.7%	66.6%	55.7%
30-39 Years	270	332	345	379	459	449
% Change	---	23.0%	27.8%	40.4%	70.0%	66.3%
40-54 Years	219	249	241	248	254	277
% Change	---	13.7%	10.0%	13.2%	16.0%	26.5%
55 Years and over	93	98	103	117	105	127
% Change	---	5.4%	10.8%	25.8%	12.9%	36.6%
<hr/>						
% in 0-14 Year Group	1.3%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%
% Change	---	-51.3%	-28.4%	-5.5%	-38.7%	-42.6%
% in 15-19 Year Group	12.4%	11.5%	16.0%	14.8%	13.2%	13.9%
% Change	---	-7.3%	28.8%	19.4%	6.2%	11.8%
% in 20-29 Year Group	39.8%	40.9%	38.0%	41.1%	43.3%	40.6%
% Change	---	2.8%	-4.4%	3.4%	8.9%	2.2%
% in 30-39 Year Group	21.6%	23.0%	22.6%	21.8%	24.0%	23.6%
% Change	---	6.4%	4.5%	1.1%	11.1%	9.1%
% in 40-54 Year Group	17.5%	17.2%	15.8%	14.3%	13.3%	14.5
% Change	---	-1.6%	-10.0%	-18.5%	-24.2%	-17.0%
% in 55+ Year Group	7.4%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%	5.5%	6.7%
% Change	---	-8.8%	-9.4%	-9.4%	-26.2%	-10.4%
<hr/>						
Average Victim Age	32.2 Yrs	32.2 Yrs	31.5 Yrs	30.9 Yrs	30.6 Yrs	31.4 Yrs
% Change	---	0.0%	-2.2%	-4.1%	-5.0%	-2.5%

**TABLE 9  
CHANGE IN THE RACE AND SEX OF MURDER VICTIMS  
TEXAS HOMICIDES 1976 - 1981**

RACE	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
White	895	1081	1170	1392	1605	1596
% Change	---	20.8%	30.7%	55.5%	79.3%	78.3%
Black	588	658	686	850	747	785
% Change	---	11.9%	16.7%	44.6%	27.0%	33.5%
Other	11	10	18	25	13	12
% Change	---	-9.1%	63.6%	127.3%	18.2%	9.0%
<hr/>						
% White	59.9%	61.8%	62.4%	64.9%	67.9%	66.7%
% Change	---	3.2%	4.2%	58.4%	13.3%	11.3%
% Black	39.4%	37.6%	36.6%	37.9%	31.6%	32.8%
% Change	---	-4.4%	-7.0%	47.2%	-19.7%	-16.7%
% Other	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	1.7%	0.5%	0.5%
% Change	---	-22.3%	30.5%	131.5%	-25.3%	-31.9%
<hr/>						
SEX						
Male	1224	1416	1553	1861	1904	1988
% Change	---	15.7%	26.9%	52.0%	55.6%	62.4%
Female	270	333	321	413	467	414
% Change	---	23.3%	18.9%	53.0%	73.0%	53.3%
<hr/>						
% Male	81.9%	81.0%	82.9%	81.8%	80.3%	82.8%
% Change	---	-1.2%	1.2%	-0.1%	-2.0%	1.0%
% Female	18.1%	19.0%	17.1%	18.2%	19.7%	17.2%
% Change	---	5.4%	-5.2%	0.5%	9.0%	-4.6%

TABLE 10  
CHANGE IN THE RACE AND SEX OF MURDER OFFENDERS  
TEXAS HOMICIDES 1976 - 1981

RACE	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
White	740	905	943	1040	1306	1237
% Change	---	22.3%	27.4%	40.5%	76.5%	67.2%
Black	564	643	654	764	711	752
% Change	---	14.0%	16.0%	35.5%	26.1%	33.3%
Other	8	3	8	16	8	11
% Change	---	-62.5%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	37.5%
<hr/>						
% White	56.4%	58.3%	58.8%	57.1%	64.5%	61.9%
% Change	---	3.5%	4.2%	1.3%	14.3%	9.7%
% Black	43.0%	41.5%	40.7%	42.0%	35.1%	37.6%
% Change	---	-3.6%	-5.2%	-2.3%	-18.3%	-12.5%
% Other	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%
% Change	---	-68.3%	-18.3%	44.2%	-35.2%	-9.8%
<hr/>						
SEX						
Male	1044	1266	1353	1523	1715	1675
% Change	---	21.3%	29.6%	45.9%	64.3%	60.4%
Female	268	285	252	298	309	324
% Change	---	6.3%	-6.0%	11.2%	15.3%	20.9%
<hr/>						
% Male	79.6%	81.6%	84.3%	83.6%	84.7%	83.8%
% Change	---	2.6%	5.9%	5.1%	6.5%	5.3%
% Female	20.4%	18.4%	15.7%	16.4%	15.3%	16.2%
% Change	---	-10.0%	-23.1%	-19.9%	-25.3%	-20.7%

TABLE 11  
CHANGE IN VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP  
TEXAS HOMICIDES 1976 - 1981

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Acquainted	999	1078	1100	1295	1339	1388
% Change	---	7.9%	10.1%	29.6%	34.0%	38.9%
Stranger	248	326	375	381	465	394
% Change	---	31.5%	51.2%	53.6%	87.5%	58.9%
Relationship Unknown	245	336	399	601	570	608
% Change	---	37.1%	62.9%	145.3%	132.7%	148.2%
% Acquainted of Total	67.0%	62.0%	58.7%	56.9%	56.4%	58.1%
% Change	---	-7.5%	-12.4%	-15.1%	-15.8%	-13.3%
% Stranger of Total	16.6%	18.7%	20.0%	16.7%	19.6%	16.5%
% Change	---	12.7%	20.5%	0.6%	18.1%	-0.6%
% Unknown of Total	16.4%	19.3%	21.3%	26.4%	24.0%	25.4%
% Change	---	17.7%	29.9%	61.0%	46.3%	54.9%
% Stranger + Unknown of Total	33.0%	38.0%	41.3%	43.1%	43.6%	41.9%
% Change	---	15.2%	25.2%	30.6%	32.1%	27.0%

TABLE 12  
CHANGE IN MURDER CIRCUMSTANCES  
TEXAS HOMICIDES 1976 - 1981

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
While Committing Crime	178	176	230	324	354	316
% Change	--	-1.1%	29.2%	82.0%	98.9%	77.5%
During Arguments	595	529	675	798	872	829
% Change	--	-11.1%	13.4%	34.1%	46.6%	39.3%
Brawl Influenced by Alcohol or Drugs	149	219	231	263	243	239
% Change	--	47.0%	55.0%	76.5%	63.1%	60.4%
Lover's Triangle	45	65	55	51	63	60
% Change	--	44.4%	22.2%	13.3%	40.0%	33.3%
Other Known Circumstances	435	569	483	666	678	542
% Change	--	30.8%	11.0%	53.1%	55.9%	24.6%
Justifiable Homicide	40	66	63	82	87	91
% Change	--	65.0%	57.5%	105.0%	117.5%	127.5%
Unknown	50	116	137	93	77	313
% Change	--	132.0%	174.0%	86.0%	54.0%	526.0%
<hr/>						
% While Committing Crime	11.9%	10.1%	12.3%	14.2%	14.9%	13.2%
% Change	--	-15.2%	2.9%	19.3%	25.0%	10.8%
% During Arguments	39.9%	30.4%	36.0%	35.0%	36.7%	34.7%
% Change	--	-23.8%	-9.7%	-12.1%	-7.9%	-13.0%
% Brawl Influenced by Alcohol or Drugs	10.0%	12.6%	12.3%	11.6%	10.2%	10.0%
% Change	--	26.0%	23.4%	15.7%	2.5%	0.1%
% Lover's Triangle	3.0%	3.7%	2.9%	2.2%	2.7%	2.5%
% Change	--	23.9%	-2.7%	-25.7%	-12.0%	-16.8%
% Other Known Circumstances	29.2%	32.7%	25.8%	29.2%	28.6%	22.7%
% Change	--	12.2%	-11.6%	0.3%	-2.0%	-22.2%
% Justifiable Homicide	2.7	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8
% Change	--	41.5%	25.4%	34.3%	36.7%	42.0%
% Unknown	3.4	6.7	7.3	4.1	3.2	13.1
% Change	--	98.9%	118.1%	21.9%	-3.2%	290.8%

TABLE 13  
CHANGE IN TYPE OF WEAPON USED  
TEXAS HOMICIDES 1976 - 1981

Weapon Used	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Handgun	838	909	1035	1167	1165	1198
% Change	--	8.5%	23.5%	39.3%	39.0%	43.0%
Other Firearm	252	295	302	401	453	476
% Change	--	17.1%	19.8%	59.1%	79.8%	88.9%
Knife or Sharp Object	226	329	326	452	442	445
% Change	--	45.6%	44.2%	100.0%	95.6%	96.9%
Blunt Object	51	63	63	78	76	60
% Change	--	23.5%	23.5%	52.9%	49.0%	17.6%
Hand/Feet, Etc.	56	48	45	68	107	90
% Change	--	-14.3%	-19.6%	21.4%	91.1%	60.7%
Other Methods	69	117	103	111	131	121
% Change	--	69.6%	49.3%	60.9%	89.9%	75.4%
<hr/>						
% Handgun	56.2%	51.6%	55.2%	51.3%	49.1%	50.1%
% Change	--	-8.1%	-1.7%	-8.8%	-12.6%	-10.8%
% Other Firearm	16.9%	16.8%	16.1%	17.6%	19.1%	19.9%
% Change	--	-0.8%	-4.6%	4.3%	13.0%	17.9%
% Knife or Sharp Object	15.1%	18.7%	17.4%	19.9%	18.6%	18.6%
% Change	--	23.3%	14.8%	31.0%	22.9%	22.9%
% Blunt Object	3.4%	3.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.2%	2.5%
% Change	--	4.7%	-1.7%	0.2%	-6.3%	-26.6%
% Hand/Feet	3.8%	2.7%	2.4%	3.0%	4.5%	3.8%
% Change	--	-27.4%	-36.0%	-20.4%	20.1%	0.3%
% Other Methods	4.6%	6.6%	5.5%	4.9%	5.5%	5.1%
% Change	--	43.7%	18.8%	5.4%	19.3%	9.5%



TABLE 14  
CHANGE IN TEXAS COURT DOCKETING  
AND DISPOSITIONS OF MURDER CASES  
1976 - 1981

Docketing Activity	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Cases Pending Jan. 1.	1745	1643	1568	1565	1611	1911
% Change	---	-5.8%	-10.1%	-10.3%	-7.7%	9.5%
Cases Filed and Added	1451	1537	1837	1976	2118	2123
% Change	---	5.9%	26.6%	36.2%	46.0%	46.3%
Total Cases Docketed	3196	3180	3405	3541	3729	4034
% Change	---	-0.5%	6.5%	10.8%	16.7%	26.2%
Total Cases Disposed	1562	1555	1799	1916	1947	1956
% Change	---	-0.4%	15.2%	22.7%	24.6%	25.2%
Cases Pending Dec. 31.	1643	1625	1606	1625	1923	2249
% Change	---	-1.1%	-2.3%	-1.1%	17.0%	36.9%
<b>Dispositions</b>	<b>1976</b>	<b>1977</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1981</b>
Original Offense Convictions	916	937	1101	1202	1055	1070
% Change	---	2.3%	20.2%	31.2%	15.2%	16.8%
Lesser Offense Convictions	184	192	254	241	176	203
% Change	---	4.3%	38.0%	31.0%	-4.3%	10.3
Acquittals	67	60	95	105	100	106
% Change	---	-10.4%	41.8%	56.7%	49.3%	58.2%
Dismissals	546	535	570	557	616	577
% Change	---	-2.0%	4.4%	2.0%	12.8%	5.7%
% Original Offense Conviction	53.5%	54.4%	54.5%	57.1%	54.2%	54.7%
% Change	---	1.6%	1.9%	6.8%	1.3%	2.3%
% Lesser Offense Conviction	10.7%	11.1%	12.6%	11.4%	9.0%	10.4%
% Change	---	3.7%	17.1%	6.6%	-15.8%	-3.4%
% Acquittals	3.9%	3.5%	4.7%	5.0%	5.1%	5.4%
% Change	---	-11.0%	20.2%	27.5%	31.3%	38.6%
% Dismissals	31.9%	31.0%	28.2%	26.5%	31.6%	29.5%
% Change	---	-2.6%	-11.5%	-17.0%	-0.7%	-7.5%

TABLE 15  
CHANGE IN TEXAS COURT SENTENCING OF  
MURDER CASE 1976 - 1981

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Fined Only	4	5	5	2	9	5
% Change	---	25.0%	25.0%	-50.0%	125.0%	25.0%
Granted Probation	239	250	284	401	263	255
% Change	---	4.6%	18.8%	67.8%	10.0%	6.7%
Committed to Local Jails	14	20	12	10	14	14
% Change	---	42.9%	-14.3%	-28.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Committed to Prison (TDC)	558	549	659	803	735	746
% Change	---	-1.6%	18.1%	43.9%	31.7%	33.7%
Life Sentences Given	81	67	99	104	98	96
% Change	---	-17.3%	22.2%	28.4%	21.0%	18.5%
Death Penalty Given	18	24	35	20	27	23
% Change	---	33.3%	94.4%	11.1%	50.0%	27.8%
% Fined Only	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.8%	0.4%
% Change	---	24.9%	4.4%	-65.9%	79.5%	0.3%
% Granted Probation	26.1%	27.3%	26.0%	29.9%	22.9%	22.4%
% Change	---	4.5%	-0.7%	14.4%	-12.2%	-14.4%
% Committed to Local Jails	1.5%	2.2%	1.1%	0.7%	1.2%	1.2%
% Change	---	42.7%	-28.4%	-51.3%	-20.2%	-19.8%
% Committed to Prison (TDC)	61.1%	60.0%	60.2%	59.9%	64.1%	65.5%
% Change	---	-1.7%	-1.3%	-1.8%	5.1%	7.3%
% Given Life Sentences	8.9%	7.3%	9.0%	7.8%	8.6%	8.4%
% Change	---	-17.4%	2.1%	-12.4%	-3.5%	-4.9%
% Given Death Sentences	2.0%	2.6%	3.2%	1.5%	2.4%	2.0%
% Change	---	33.2%	62.5%	-24.2%	19.6%	0.0%
Total Years Prison Assessed	12288.0	11690.0	14619.0	16695.0	16623.0	16130.0
% Change	---	-4.9%	19.0%	35.9%	35.3%	31.3%
Average Sentence in Years	22.0	21.3	22.2	20.8	22.6	21.6
% Change	---	-3.2%	0.9%	-5.5%	2.7%	-1.8%

TABLE 16  
CITY MURDER INCIDENCE

Jurisdiction	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
Ablene	6	10	7	9	12	14	22	19
% Change	---	66.7%	16.7%	50.0%	100.0%	133.3%	---	---
Amarillo	13	20	13	16	17	15	11	18
% Change	---	53.8%	0.0%	23.1%	30.8%	15.4%	---	---
Arlington	5	4	6	11	7	12	24	21
% Change	---	-20.0%	20.0%	120.0%	40.0%	140.0%	---	---
Austin	24	33	35	43	43	39	7	6
% Change	---	37.5%	45.8%	79.2%	79.2%	62.5%	---	---
Baytown	9	7	10	8	6	9	18	23
% Change	---	-22.2%	11.1%	-11.1%	-33.3%	0.0%	---	---
Beaumont	12	27	20	17	17	19	14	10
% Change	---	125.0%	66.7%	41.7%	41.7%	58.3%	---	---
Brownsville	2	8	9	7	12	3	31	33
% Change	---	300.0%	350.0%	250.0%	500.0%	50.0%	---	---
Corpus Christi	29	30	48	28	34	57	5	5
% Change	---	3.4%	65.5%	-3.4%	17.2%	96.6%	---	---
Dallas	230	224	230	307	319	298	2	2
% Change	---	-2.6%	0.0%	33.5%	38.7%	29.6%	---	---
El Paso	25	32	21	33	54	35	6	7
% Change	---	28.0%	-16.0%	32.0%	116.0%	40.0%	---	---
Fort Worth	69	102	86	99	106	113	4	4
% Change	---	47.8%	24.6%	43.5%	53.6%	63.8%	---	---
Galveston	10	18	13	24	17	16	16	13
% Change	---	80.0%	30.0%	140.0%	70.0%	60.0%	---	---
Garland	6	9	14	10	4	5	21	29
% Change	---	50.0%	133.3%	66.7%	-33.3%	-16.7%	---	---
Grand Prairie	3	2	10	7	14	6	29	26
% Change	---	-33.3%	233.3%	133.3%	366.7%	100.0%	---	---
Houston	321	376	484	654	633	701	1	1
% Change	---	17.1%	50.8%	103.7%	97.2%	118.4%	---	---
Irving	0	6	12	10	4	7	33	25
% Change	---	600.0%	1200.0%	1000.0%	400.0%	700.0%	---	---
Laredo	5	5	7	5	7	15	23	17
% Change	---	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	40.0%	200.0%	---	---
Longview	23	33	31	31	28	34	9	9
% Change	---	43.5%	34.8%	34.8%	21.7%	47.8%	---	---
Lubbock	23	33	31	31	28	34	8	8
% Change	---	43.5%	34.8%	34.8%	21.7%	47.8%	---	---
McAllen	4	3	5	2	10	5	25	28
% Change	---	-25.0%	25.0%	-50.0%	150.0%	25.0%	---	---

TABLE 16  
CITY MURDER INCIDENCE CONTINUED

Jurisdiction	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
Mesquite	3	4	3	5	3	3	28	32
% Change	---	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	---	---
Midland	7	10	5	7	10	11	20	22
% Change	---	42.9%	-28.6%	0.0%	42.9%	57.1%	---	---
Odessa	9	6	13	14	14	16	17	12
% Change	---	-33.3%	44.4%	55.6%	55.6%	77.8%	---	---
Pasadena	7	5	6	9	9	15	19	16
% Change	---	-28.6%	-14.3%	28.6%	28.6%	114.3%	---	---
Plano	3	2	2	0	5	3	27	31
% Change	---	-33.3%	-33.3%	-300.7%	66.7%	0.0%	---	---
Port Arthur	12	10	11	13	14	15	13	15
% Change	---	-16.7%	-8.3%	8.3%	16.7%	25.0%	---	---
Richardson	0	1	1	0	2	3	32	30
% Change	---	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	200.0%	300.0%	---	---
San Angelo	2	2	9	2	7	7	30	24
% Change	---	0.0%	350.0%	0.0%	250.0%	250.0%	---	---
San Antonio	119	146	136	171	164	185	3	3
% Change	---	22.7%	14.3%	43.7%	37.8%	55.5%	---	---
Tyler	12	9	11	8	20	16	12	11
% Change	---	-25.0%	-8.3%	-33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	---	---
Victoria	3	1	2	2	7	5	26	27
% Change	---	-66.7%	-33.3%	-33.3%	133.3%	66.7%	---	---
Waco	14	14	16	7	17	13	10	20
% Change	---	0.0%	14.3%	-50.0%	21.4%	-7.1%	---	---
Wichita Falls	10	12	14	6	16	15	15	14
% Change	---	20.0%	40.0%	-40.0%	60.0%	50.0%	---	---

TABLE 17  
CHANGE IN MURDER RATE PER 100,000  
TEXAS CITIES OF 50,000 + POPULATION

City	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
Ablene	6.4	10.6	7.4	9.2	12.2	14.3	25	17
% Change	---	65.6%	15.6%	43.8%	90.6%	123.4%	---	---
Amarillo	9.3	14.4	9.8	10.7	11.4	9.7	17	21
% Change	---	54.8%	5.4%	15.1%	22.6%	4.3%	---	---
Arlington	4.4	3.5	5.3	6.8	4.3	7.4	28	31
% Change	---	-20.5%	20.5%	54.5%	-2.3%	68.2%	---	---
Austin	7.5	10.3	10.9	12.5	12.5	11.4	20	19
% Change	---	37.3%	45.3%	66.7%	66.7%	52.0%	---	---
Baytown	17.6	13.7	19.6	14.1	10.6	15.9	6	14
% Change	---	-22.2%	11.4%	-19.9%	-39.8%	-9.7%	---	---
Beaumont	9.4	21.2	15.7	14.4	14.4	16.1	16	12
% Change	---	125.5%	67.0%	53.2%	53.2%	71.3%	---	---
Brownsville	2.6	10.4	11.7	8.4	14.3	3.6	31	27
% Change	---	300.0%	350.0%	223.1%	450.0%	38.5%	---	---
Corpus Christi	13.2	13.6	21.8	12.1	14.7	24.7	13	5
% Change	---	3.0%	65.2%	-8.3%	11.4%	87.1%	---	---
Dallas	26.3	25.6	26.3	34.1	35.4	33.1	1	2
% Change	---	-2.7%	0.0%	29.7%	34.6%	25.9%	---	---
El Paso	6.5	8.3	5.4	7.8	12.7	8.2	21	24
% Change	---	27.7%	-16.9%	20.0%	95.4%	26.2%	---	---
Fort Worth	18.0	26.6	22.5	25.9	27.7	29.5	5	3
% Change	---	47.8%	25.0%	43.9%	53.9%	63.9%	---	---
Galveston	13.9	25.0	18.1	39.0	27.6	26.0	10	4
% Change	---	79.9%	30.2%	180.6%	98.6%	87.1%	---	---
Garland	4.3	6.5	10.1	7.2	2.9	3.6	29	31
% Change	---	51.2%	134.9%	67.4%	-32.6%	-16.3%	---	---
Grand Prairie	4.6	3.0	15.2	9.8	19.6	8.4	26	23
% Change	---	-34.8%	230.4%	113.0%	326.1%	82.6%	---	---
Houston	19.9	23.3	30.0	41.6	40.2	42.7	3	1
% Change	---	17.1%	50.8%	109.0%	102.0%	114.6%	---	---
Irving	0.0	5.0	10.1	9.1	3.6	6.4	33	27
% Change	---	500.0%	1010.0%	910.0%	360.0%	640.0%	---	---
Laredo	6.4	6.4	8.9	5.5	7.7	16.4	24	11
% Change	---	0.0%	39.1%	-14.1%	20.3%	156.3%	---	---
Longview	18.3	16.5	16.5	18.2	13.2	14.9	4	16
% Change	---	-9.8%	-9.8%	-0.5%	-27.9%	-18.6%	---	---
Lubbock	13.6	19.5	18.4	17.8	16.1	19.5	11	9
% Change	---	43.4%	35.3%	30.9%	18.4%	43.4%	---	---
McAllen	7.5	5.7	9.4	3.1	15.4	7.7	19	25
% Change	---	-24.0%	25.3%	-58.7%	105.3%	2.7%	---	---

TABLE 17  
MURDER RATE - TEXAS CITIES CONT.

City	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
Mesquite	4.5	6.0	4.5	7.5	4.5	4.5	27	28
% Change	---	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	---	---
Midland	10.7	15.3	7.6	10.0	14.2	15.6	15	15
% Change	---	43.0%	-29.0%	-6.5%	32.7%	45.8%	---	---
Odessa	9.0	6.0	13.0	15.6	15.6	17.8	18	10
% Change	---	-33.3%	44.4%	73.3%	73.3%	97.8%	---	---
Pasadena	6.4	4.5	5.5	8.0	8.0	13.4	23	33
% Change	---	-29.7%	-14.1%	25.0%	25.0%	109.4%	---	---
Plano	6.4	4.2	4.2	0.0	6.9	4.2	22	29
% Change	---	-34.4%	-34.4%	-100.0%	7.8%	-34.4%	---	---
Port Arthur	17.3	14.4	15.9	20.0	21.5	23.1	8	7
% Change	---	-16.8%	-8.1%	15.6%	24.3%	33.5%	---	---
Richardson	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.8	4.1	32	30
% Change	---	150.0%	150.0%	0.0%	280.0%	410.0%	---	---
San Angelo	2.8	2.8	12.7	2.7	9.6	9.6	30	22
% Change	---	0.0%	353.6%	-3.6%	242.9%	242.9%	---	---
San Antonio	15.6	19.1	17.8	21.7	20.8	23.5	9	6
% Change	---	22.4%	14.1%	39.1%	33.3%	50.6%	---	---
Tyler	17.5	13.1	16.1	11.4	28.6	22.9	7	8
% Change	---	-25.1%	-8.0%	-34.9%	63.4%	30.9%	---	---
Victoria	22.1	7.4	4.5	3.9	13.8	9.9	2	20
% Change	---	-66.5%	-79.6%	-82.4%	-37.6%	-55.2%	---	---
Waco	13.5	13.5	15.4	6.9	16.8	12.8	12	18
% Change	---	0.0%	14.1%	-48.9%	24.4%	-5.2%	---	---
Wichita Falls	10.8	13.0	15.2	6.4	17.1	16.0	14	13
% Change	---	20.4%	40.7%	-40.7%	58.3%	48.1%	---	---

TABLE 18  
CITY MURDER CLEARANCE RATE  
TEXAS CITIES OF 50,000 + POPULATION

Jurisdiction	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
Ablene	133	110	100	56	117	100	1	10
% Change	---	-17.5%	-25.0%	-58.3%	-12.5%	25.0%	---	---
Amarillo	85	105	62	106	106	100	24	9
% Change	---	24.1%	-27.3%	25.7%	25.2%	18.2%	---	---
Arlington	100	75	67	73	143	83	16	17
% Change	---	-25.0%	-33.3%	27.3%	42.9%	-16.7%	---	---
Austin	92	94	91	86	88	87	18	14
% Change	---	2.4%	-0.3%	-6.1%	-3.6%	-4.9%	---	---
Baytown	89	229	110	100	83	33	21	33
% Change	---	157.1%	23.7%	12.5%	-6.3%	-62.5%	---	---
Beaumont	100	89	100	71	100	79	15	23
% Change	---	-11.1%	0.0%	-29.4%	0.0%	-21.1%	---	---
Brownsville	100	88	78	71	75	100	14	8
% Change	---	-12.5%	-22.2%	-28.6%	-25.0%	0.0%	---	---
Corpus Christi	---	100	83	98	96	85	65	27
% Change	---	-16.7%	-2.1%	-3.6%	-14.7%	-35.1%	---	---
Dallas	83	81	91	77	72	86	26	16
% Change	---	-1.6%	10.5%	-7.3%	-12.7%	4.0%	---	---
El Paso	76	66	71	100	96	97	28	12
% Change	---	-13.7%	-6.1%	31.6%	26.7%	27.8%	---	---
Fort Worth	94	76	94	72	76	62	17	28
% Change	---	-19.8%	0.0%	-23.9%	-18.9%	-34.3%	---	---
Galveston	100	67	85	79	77	75	12	24
% Change	---	-33.3%	-15.4%	-20.8%	-23.5%	-25.0%	---	---
Garland	83	133	107	100	100	80	25	22
% Change	---	60.0%	28.6%	20.0%	20.0%	-4.0%	---	---
Grand Prairie	100	100	80	86	100	50	11	32
% Change	---	0.0%	-20.0%	-14.3%	0.0%	-50.0%	---	---
Houston	85	71	62	61	61	59	23	29
% Change	---	-17.2%	-27.4%	-28.8%	-28.5%	-30.8%	---	---
Irving	0	33	42	60	100	100	33	7
% Change	---	33.3%	41.7%	60.0%	100.0%	100.0%	---	---
Laredo	100	100	86	40	100	87	10	15
% Change	---	0.0%	-14.3%	-60.0%	0.0%	-13.3%	---	---
Longview	100	100	100	109	38	89	9	13
% Change	---	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	-62.5%	-11.1%	---	---
Lubbock	91	94	103	87	111	97	19	11
% Change	---	2.8%	13.0%	-4.6%	21.3%	6.4%	---	---
McAllen	100	67	80	100	60	80	8	21
% Change	---	-33.3%	-20.0%	0.0%	-40.0%	-20.0%	---	---

TABLE 18  
CITY MURDER CLEARANCE RATE CONTINUED

Jurisdiction	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
Mesquite	100	50	33	80	133	100	7	6
% Change	---	-50.0%	-66.7%	-20.0%	33.3%	0.0%	---	---
Midland	100	120	100	100	100	100	6	5
% Change	---	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	---	---
Odessa	100	100	69	86	100	50	5	31
% Change	---	0.0%	-30.8%	-14.3%	0.0%	-50.0%	---	---
Pasadena	86	80	100	33	100	53	22	30
% Change	---	-6.6%	16.7%	-61.1%	16.7%	-37.8%	---	---
Plano	100	100	50	0	80	100	4	4
% Change	---	0.0%	-50.0%	-100.0%	-20.0%	0.0%	---	---
Port Arthur	108	90	91	46	71	80	2	20
% Change	---	-16.9%	-16.1%	-57.3%	-34.1%	-26.1%	---	---
Richardson	0	100	100	0	50	133	32	1
% Change	---	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	50.0%	133.3%	---	---
San Angelo	100	100	89	100	100	71	3	25
% Change	---	0.0%	-11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-28.6%	---	---
San Antonio	89	80	76	68	77	67	20	26
% Change	---	-10.1%	-15.0%	-23.9%	-13.8%	-25.4%	---	---
Tyler	75	78	100	88	70	100	29	3
% Change	---	3.7%	33.3%	16.7%	-6.7%	33.3%	---	---
Victoria	33	100	50	50	71	80	31	19
% Change	---	200.3%	00.2%	50.2%	114.4%	140.2%	---	---
Waco	64	86	94	86	77	100	30	2
% Change	---	33.3%	45.9%	33.3%	19.0%	55.5%	---	---
Wichita Falls	80	92	93	100	69	80	27	18
% Change	---	14.6%	16.1%	25.0%	-14.0%	0.0%	---	---

TABLE 19  
CHANGE IN MURDER INCIDENCE  
TEXAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (S.M.S.A.'s)

S.M.S.A.	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
Ablene % Change	8 --	13 62.5%	9 12.5%	11 37.5%	13 62.5%	20 150.0%	19 --	14 --
Amarillo % Change	14 --	21 50.0%	13 -7.1%	19 35.7%	20 42.9%	15 7.1%	14 --	19 --
Austin % Change	32 --	39 21.9%	50 56.3%	58 81.3%	54 68.8%	49 53.1%	6 --	6 --
Beaumont/ Port Arthur % Change	35 --	45 28.6%	50 42.9%	43 22.9%	44 25.7%	51 45.7%	5 --	5 --
Brownsville/ Harlingen % Change	12 --	15 25.0%	15 25.0%	12 0.0%	18 50.0%	10 -16.7%	16 --	22 --
Bryan/College Station % Change	2 --	3 50.0%	9 350.0%	8 300.0%	9 350.0%	14 600.0%	26 --	20 --
Corpus Christi % Change	36 --	37 2.8%	62 72.2%	38 5.6%	52 44.4%	72 100.0%	4 --	4 --
Dallas/ Fort Worth % Change	373 --	400 7.2%	420 12.6%	509 36.5%	537 44.0%	506 35.7%	2 --	2 --
El Paso % Change	26 --	35 34.6%	24 7.7%	37 42.3%	59 126.9%	36 38.5%	8 --	8 --
Galveston % Change	19 --	27 42.1%	26 36.8%	33 73.7%	31 63.2%	27 42.1%	11 --	12 --
Houston % Change	410 --	486 18.5%	578 41.0%	801 95.4%	799 94.9%	744 81.5%	1 --	1 --
Killeen/Temple % Change	16 --	13 -18.8%	17 6.3%	25 56.3%	21 31.3%	18 12.5%	13 --	17 --
Laredo % Change	6 --	5 -16.7%	8 33.3%	5 -16.7%	9 50.0%	16 166.7%	22 --	18 --
Longview/ Marshall % Change	19 --	19 0.0%	28 47.4%	27 42.1%	26 36.8%	27 42.1%	10 --	11 --
Lubbock % Change	26 --	37 42.3%	39 50.0%	45 73.1%	36 38.5%	36 38.5%	7 --	7 --
McAllen/Pharr/ Edinburg % Change	13 --	17 30.8%	16 23.1%	6 -53.8%	26 100.0%	30 130.8%	15 --	9 --
Midland % Change	7 --	10 42.9%	6 -14.3%	9 28.6%	12 71.4%	13 85.7%	21 --	21 --
Odessa % Change	11 --	13 18.2%	18 83.6%	20 81.8%	19 72.7%	27 145.5%	18 --	10 --

TABLE 19  
CHANGE IN MURDER INCIDENCE  
TEXAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (S.M.S.A.'s)  
(Cont'd)

S.M.S.A.	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
San Angelo % Change	2 --	2 0.0%	9 350.0%	2 0.0%	10 400.0%	9 350.0%	25 --	23 --
San Antonio % Change	139 --	166 19.4%	152 9.4%	191 37.4%	187 34.5%	209 50.4%	3 --	3 --
Sherman/ Denison % Change	5 --	3 -40.0%	6 20.0%	6 20.0%	4 -20.0%	6 20.0%	24 --	24 --
Texarkana % Change	5 --	8 60.0%	10 100.0%	9 80.0%	8 60.0%	5 0.0%	23 --	26 --
Tyler % Change	18 --	14 -22.2%	17 -5.6%	18 0.0%	25 38.9%	20 11.1%	12 --	13 --
Victoria % Change	7 --	1 -85.7%	3 -57.1%	3 -57.1%	11 -57.1%	5 -28.6%	20 --	25 --
Waco % Change	19 --	16 -15.8%	21 10.5%	8 -57.9%	25 31.6%	18 -5.3%	9 --	16 --
Wichita Falls % Change	11 --	13 18.2%	14 27.3%	6 -45.5%	17 54.5%	18 63.6%	17 --	15 --

TABLE 20  
CHANGE IN MURDER RATE  
TEXAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (S.M.S.A.'s)

S.M.S.A.	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
Ablene	6.2	10.1	7.0	8.1	9.3	14.4	23	12
% Change	--	62.9%	12.9%	30.6%	50.0%	132.3%	--	--
Amarillo	8.8	13.2	8.2	11.7	11.5	8.6	14	20
% Change	--	50.0%	-6.8%	33.0%	30.7%	-2.3%	--	--
Austin	7.0	8.5	10.8	11.8	10.1	9.2	19	19
% Change	--	21.4%	54.3%	68.6%	44.3%	31.4%	--	--
Beaumont/ Port Arthur	9.8	12.6	142.0	12.4	11.7	13.6	13	15
% Change	--	28.6%	1349.0%	26.5%	19.4%	38.8%	--	--
Brownsville	6.8	8.6	8.6	6.6	8.6	4.8	20	26
% Change	--	26.5%	26.5%	-2.9%	26.5%	-29.4%	--	--
Bryan/College Station	2.8	4.2	12.6	10.2	9.6	15.0	25	11
% Change	--	50.0%	350.0%	264.3%	242.9%	435.7%	--	--
Corpus Christi	11.1	11.4	19.1	12.3	16.0	22.1	20	3
% Change	--	2.7%	72.1%	10.8%	44.1%	99.1%	--	--
Dallas/ Fort Worth	14.3	15.2	15.8	18.2	18.1	17.1	4	6
% Change	--	6.3%	10.5%	27.3%	26.6%	19.6%	--	--
El Paso	6.3	8.4	5.8	8.1	12.3	7.5	21	22
% Change	--	33.3%	-7.9%	28.6%	95.2%	19.0%	--	--
Galveston	11.5	14.9	14.3	16.8	15.9	13.9	9	14
% Change	--	29.6%	24.3%	46.1%	38.3%	20.9%	--	--
Houston	15.2	16.1	21.6	30.0	27.7	29.6	2	1
% Change	--	19.1%	42.1%	97.4%	82.2%	94.7%	--	--
Killeen/Temple	7.9	6.4	8.3	11.6	9.8	8.4	16	21
% Change	--	-9.0%	5.1%	46.8%	24.1%	6.3%	--	--
Laredo	7.4	6.2	9.9	5.7	9.1	16.2	17	8
% Change	--	-16.2%	33.8%	-23.0%	23.0%	118.9%	--	--
Longview/ Marshall	15.0	15.0	21.8	19.1	16.8	17.4	3	5
% Change	--	0.0%	45.3%	27.3%	12.0%	16.0%	--	--
Lubbock	13.5	19.3	20.1	22.0	17.1	17.0	7	7
% Change	--	43.0%	48.9%	63.0%	26.7%	25.9%	--	--
McAllen/Pharr/ Edinburg	6.0	7.6	7.1	2.5	9.3	10.7	24	16
% Change	--	26.7%	18.3%	-58.3%	55.0%	78.3%	--	--
Midland	10.0	14.3	8.6	11.8	14.6	15.8	12	9
% Change	--	43.0%	-14.0%	18.0%	46.0%	58.0%	--	--
Odessa	10.2	12.0	16.7	18.4	16.5	23.4	11	2
% Change	--	17.6%	63.7%	80.4%	61.8%	129.4%	--	--

TABLE 20  
MURDER RATE - Cont. SMSA

S.M.S.A.	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
San Angelo	2.5	2.6	11.7	2.5	11.8	10.6	26	18
% Change	--	0.0%	350.0%	-3.8%	353.8%	307.7%	--	--
San Antonio	14.1	16.8	15.4	17.9	17.5	19.5	5	4
% Change	--	19.1%	9.2%	27.0%	24.1%	38.3%	--	--
Sherman/ Denison	6.2	3.6	7.2	6.9	4.5	6.7	22	25
% Change	--	-41.9%	16.1%	11.3%	-27.3%	8.4%	--	--
Texarkana	7.2	11.5	14.3	11.9	10.7	6.7	18	24
% Change	--	59.7%	98.6%	65.3%	48.6%	-6.9%	--	--
Tyler	18.2	13.4	16.3	15.4	19.6	15.7	1	10
% Change	--	-26.4%	-10.4%	-15.4%	7.7%	-13.7%	--	--
Victoria	12.7	1.7	4.9	4.7	16.0	7.0	8	23
% Change	--	-86.6%	-61.4%	-63.0%	26.0%	-44.9%	--	--
Waco	14.0	10.8	13.8	4.8	14.7	10.6	6	17
% Change	--	-22.9%	-1.4%	-65.7%	5.0%	-24.3%	--	--
Wichita Falls	8.7	10.3	11.1	4.5	13.1	13.9	15	13
% Change	--	18.4%	27.6%	-48.3%	50.6%	59.8%	--	--

TABLE 21  
SMSA CLEARANCE RATE CHANGE

Jurisdiction	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
Abilene % Change	125.0 ---	107.7 -13.9%	100.0 -20.0%	63.6 -49.1%	107.7 -13.9%	95.0 -24.0%	1	7
Amarillo % Change	85.7 ---	100.0 16.7%	69.2 -19.2%	100.0 16.7%	90.0 5.0%	100.0 16.7%	12	4
Austin % Change	87.5 ---	94.9 8.4%	86.0 -1.7%	82.8 -5.4%	83.3 -4.8%	81.6 -6.7%	11	13
Beaumont Area % Change	100.0 ---	93.3 -6.7%	94.0 -6.0%	72.1 -27.9%	88.6 -11.4%	72.6 -27.5%	8	18
Brownsville Area % Change	25.0 ---	86.7 246.7%	80.0 220.0%	83.3 233.3%	83.3 233.3%	90.0 260.0%	26	9
Bryan Area % Change	50.0 ---	66.7 33.3%	66.7 33.3%	100.0 100.0%	77.8 55.6%	64.3 28.6%	24	22
Corpus Christi % Change	97.2 ---	83.8 -13.8%	96.8 -0.5%	92.1 -5.3%	82.7 -15.0%	70.8 -27.1%	9	19
Dallas/ Fort Worth % Change	85.3 ---	79.5 -6.7%	88.6 3.9%	76.6 -10.1%	76.0 -10.9%	79.8 -6.4%	13	15
El Paso % Change	76.9 ---	62.9 -18.3%	75.0 -2.5%	94.6 23.0%	93.2 21.2%	97.2 26.4%	18	6
Galveston % Change	105.3 ---	66.7 -36.7%	76.9 -26.9%	75.8 -28.0%	71.0 -32.6%	85.2 -19.1%	3	12
Houston % Change	84.1 ---	74.5 -11.5%	63.8 -24.1%	62.8 -25.4%	61.4 -27.0%	59.8 -28.9%	14	25
Killeen/Temple % Change	100.0 ---	100.0 0.0%	70.6 -29.4%	76.0 -24.0%	71.4 -28.6%	61.1 -38.9%	7	23
Laredo % Change	83.3 ---	100.0 20.0%	87.5 5.0%	40.0 -52.0%	100.0 20.0%	87.5 -5.0%	16	11
Longview Area % Change	105.3 ---	84.2 -20.0%	96.4 -8.4%	103.7 -1.5%	76.9 -26.9%	88.9 -15.5%	2	10
Lubbock % Change	88.5 ---	86.5 -2.2%	94.9 7.3%	84.4 -4.5%	108.3 22.5%	97.2 9.9%	10	5
McAllen/ Edinburg % Change	61.5 ---	58.8 -4.4%	93.8 52.3%	83.3 35.4%	65.4 6.2%	60.0 -2.5%	21	24
Midland % Change	100.0 ---	120.0 20.0%	100.0 0.0%	100.0 0.0%	83.3 -16.7%	100.0 0.0%	6	3
Odessa % Change	100.0 ---	84.6 -15.4%	72.2 -27.8%	85.0 -15.0%	94.7 -5.3%	51.8 -48.2%	5	26
San Angelo % Change	100.0 ---	100.0 0.0%	88.9 -11.1%	100.0 0.0%	80.0 -20.0%	77.8 -22.2%	4	17
San Antonio % Change	82.0 ---	77.7 -5.2%	75.0 -8.5%	68.6 -16.4%	75.4 -8.1%	67.0 -18.3%	17	20

TABLE 21  
SMSA CLEARANCE RATE CHANGE CONTINUED

S.M.S.A.	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
Sherman/ Denison % Change	60.0 ---	133.3 222.2%	100.0 66.7%	50.0 -16.7%	100.0 66.7%	66.7 11.1%	23	21
Texarkana % Change	60.0 ---	87.5 45.8%	100.0 66.7%	88.9 48.2%	100.0 66.7%	120.0 100.0%	22	1
Tyler % Change	83.3 ---	85.7 2.9%	88.2 5.9%	83.3 0.0%	72.0 -13.6%	90.0 8.0%	15	8
Victoria % Change	42.9 ---	200.0 366.6%	66.7 55.6%	33.3 -22.2%	72.7 69.7%	80.0 86.6%	25	14
Waco % Change	68.4 ---	81.3 18.8%	85.7 25.3	87.5 27.9%	72.0 5.2%	100.0 46.2%	20	2
Wichita Falls % Change	72.7 ---	92.3 26.9%	92.9 27.7%	116.7 60.4%	64.7 -11.0%	77.8 6.9%	19	16

TABLE 22  
CHANGE IN MURDER INCIDENCE  
TEXAS REGION PLANNING COUNCILS

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
Region 0100	27	33	27	38	44	26	11	17
% Change	---	22.2%	0.0%	40.7%	63.0%	-3.7%	---	---
Region 0200	35	46	60	60	50	47	7	9
% Change	---	31.4%	71.4%	71.4%	42.9%	34.3%	---	---
Region 0300	15	20	18	12	24	27	18	16
% Change	---	33.3%	20.0%	-20.0%	60.0%	80.0%	---	---
Region 0400	388	433	441	538	574	540	2	2
% Change	---	11.6%	13.7%	38.7%	47.9%	39.2%	---	---
Region 0500	25	20	19	25	34	22	13	18
% Change	---	-20.0%	-24.0%	0.0%	36.0%	-12.0%	---	---
Region 0600	56	57	70	77	95	83	4	5
% Change	---	1.8%	25.0%	37.5%	69.6%	48.2%	---	---
Region 0700	16	30	26	21	25	38	16	12
% Change	---	87.5%	62.5%	31.3%	56.3%	137.5%	---	---
Region 0800	29	48	32	43	67	37	10	13
% Change	---	65.5%	10.3%	48.3%	131.0%	27.6%	---	---
Region 0900	33	40	39	39	61	58	9	7
% Change	---	21.2%	18.2%	18.2%	84.8%	75.8%	---	---
Region 1000	5	6	12	9	11	16	24	22
% Change	---	20.0%	140.0%	80.0%	120.0%	220.0%	---	---
Region 1100	24	29	35	16	47	32	14	15
% Change	---	20.8%	45.8%	-33.3%	95.8%	33.3%	---	---
Region 1200	37	49	69	71	67	61	6	6
% Change	---	32.4%	86.5%	91.9%	81.1%	64.9%	---	---
Region 1300	13	13	16	19	16	34	19	14
% Change	---	0.0%	23.1%	46.2%	23.1%	161.5%	---	---
Region 1400	15	20	26	18	36	39	17	11
% Change	---	33.3%	73.3%	20.0%	140.0%	160.0%	---	---
Region 1500	34	42	45	43	46	53	8	8
% Change	---	23.5%	32.4%	26.5%	35.3%	55.9%	---	---
Region 1600	488	559	643	901	778	853	1	1
% Change	---	19.4%	37.4%	92.5%	66.2%	82.3%	---	---
Region 1700	10	6	9	10	15	19	20	21
% Change	---	-40.0%	-10.0%	0.0%	50.0%	90.0%	---	---
Region 1800	142	177	155	202	202	217	3	3
% Change	---	24.6%	9.2%	42.3%	42.3%	52.8%	---	---
Region 1900	9	10	9	11	13	19	22	20
% Change	---	11.1%	0.0%	22.2%	44.4%	111.1%	---	---
Region 2000	51	45	64	56	76	88	5	4
% Change	---	-11.8%	25.5%	9.8%	49.0%	72.5%	---	---

TABLE 22  
MURDER INC. - REGIONS

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
Region 2100	26	31	30	19	44	43	12	10
% Change	---	19.2%	15.4%	-26.9%	69.2%	65.4%	---	---
Region 2200	8	5	6	11	8	10	23	23
% Change	---	-37.5%	-25.0%	37.5%	0.0%	25.0%	---	---
Region 2300	17	17	19	31	29	20	15	19
% Change	---	0.0%	11.8%	82.4%	70.6%	17.6%	---	---
Region 2400	9	4	4	7	12	8	21	24
% Change	---	-55.6%	-55.6%	-22.2%	33.3%	-11.1%	---	---



TABLE 23  
CHANGE IN MURDER RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION  
TEXAS REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCILS

Region	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
Region 0100	6.8	9.0	6.5	9.7	11.6	6.8	19	23
% Change	--	32.4%	-4.4%	42.6%	70.6%	0.0%	--	--
Region 0200	10.3	13.8	17.4	16.7	12.8	12.4	8	12
% Change	--	34.0%	68.9%	62.1%	24.3%	20.4%	--	--
Region 0300	7.6	9.5	8.1	4.0	9.6	11.3	14	14
% Change	--	25.0%	6.6%	-47.4%	26.3%	48.7%	--	--
Region 0400	13.9	14.9	15.4	16.8	17.6	16.8	2	6
% Change	--	7.2%	10.8%	20.9%	26.6%	10.9%	--	--
Region 0500	11.5	10.1	10.1	11.2	14.6	9.4	5	17
% Change	--	-12.2%	-12.2%	-2.6%	27.0%	-18.3%	--	--
Region 0600	11.8	12.2	14.3	13.3	16.6	14.2	4	7
% Change	--	3.4%	21.2%	12.7%	40.7%	20.3%	--	--
Region 0700	5.6	10.4	9.0	7.1	8.1	12.3	23	13
% Change	--	85.7%	60.7%	26.8%	44.6%	119.6%	--	--
Region 0800	6.4	9.2	6.9	7.8	12.8	7.4	20	20
% Change	--	43.8%	7.8%	21.9%	100.0%	15.6%	--	--
Region 0900	9.9	11.1	13.3	11.9	16.8	16.8	9	5
% Change	--	12.1%	34.3%	20.2%	69.7%	69.7%	--	--
Region 1000	4.2	4.2	9.3	7.0	8.5	12.4	24	11
% Change	--	0.0%	121.4%	66.7%	102.4%	195.2%	--	--
Region 1100	11.2	12.0	14.6	5.7	17.2	10.7	6	16
% Change	--	7.1%	30.4%	-49.1%	53.6%	-4.5%	--	--
Region 1200	6.8	8.8	11.8	11.1	10.0	8.9	18	18
% Change	--	29.4%	73.5%	63.2%	47.1%	30.9%	--	--
Region 1300	9.0	9.0	11.8	11.9	9.1	19.3	11	2
% Change	--	0.0%	31.1%	32.2%	1.1%	114.4%	--	--
Region 1400	7.3	8.6	10.3	7.3	13.1	12.7	16	10
% Change	--	17.8%	41.1%	0.0%	79.5%	74.0%	--	--
Region 1500	9.2	11.8	13.1	11.5	11.7	13.6	10	9
% Change	--	28.3%	42.4%	25.0%	27.2%	47.8%	--	--
Region 1600	14.6	17.6	20.5	26.3	26.1	28.1	1	1
% Change	--	20.5%	40.4%	80.1%	78.8%	92.5%	--	--
Region 1700	7.6	4.1	4.1	6.2	9.3	11.2	13	15
% Change	--	-46.1%	-46.1%	-18.4%	22.4%	47.4%	--	--
Region 1800	12.8	15.7	14.0	16.7	16.4	17.7	3	4
% Change	--	22.7%	9.4%	30.5%	28.1%	38.3%	--	--
Region 1900	8.1	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	13.8	12	8
% Change	--	11.1%	11.1%	-1.2%	-1.2%	70.4%	--	--
Region 2000	11.1	9.8	14.6	11.8	15.8	18.3	7	3
% Change	--	-11.7%	31.5%	6.3%	42.3%	64.9%	--	--

TABLE 23  
CHANGE IN MURDER RATE  
COG'S CONT.

Region	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
Region 2100	6.0	7.7	7.7	3.8	8.7	8.3	22	19
% Change	--	28.3%	28.3%	-36.7%	45.0%	38.3%	--	--
Region 2200	6.2	3.9	5.4	7.8	5.7	7.1	21	22
% Change	--	-37.1%	-12.9%	25.8%	-8.1%	14.5%	--	--
Region 2300	7.1	6.7	7.9	14.4	11.0	7.1	17	21
% Change	--	-6.5%	11.3%	102.8%	54.9%	0.0%	--	--
Region 2400	7.4	4.7	3.7	6.4	8.8	6.4	15	24
% Change	--	-36.5%	-50.0%	-13.5%	18.9%	-13.5%	--	--

TABLE 24  
COG MURDER CLEARANCE RATE

Jurisdiction	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
Region 0100	66.7	90.9	63.0	89.5	88.6	92.3	21	4
% Change	---	36.4%	-5.6%	34.2%	32.9%	38.5%	---	---
Region 0200	88.6	89.1	95.0	83.3	94.0	93.6	12	3
% Change	---	0.6%	7.3%	-5.9%	6.1%	5.7%	---	---
Region 0300	86.7	90.0	88.9	83.3	66.7	74.1	14	14
% Change	---	3.8%	2.6%	-3.8%	-23.1%	-14.5%	---	---
Region 0400	84.4	76.4	85.7	74.7	72.1	77.0	15	13
% Change	---	-9.9%	1.1%	-11.9%	-14.9%	-9.1%	---	---
Region 0500	84.0	95.0	100.0	84.0	88.2	100.0	16	1
% Change	---	13.1%	19.0%	0.0%	5.1%	19.0%	---	---
Region 0600	91.1	86.0	82.9	85.7	82.1	83.1	8	9
% Change	---	-5.6%	-9.0%	-5.9%	-9.8%	-8.7%	---	---
Region 0700	112.5	103.3	92.3	71.4	100.0	86.8	2	7
% Change	---	-8.1%	-18.0%	-36.5%	-11.1%	-22.8%	---	---
Region 0800	72.4	56.3	71.9	86.1	89.6	97.3	20	2
% Change	---	-22.3%	-0.7%	18.8%	23.7%	34.4%	---	---
Region 0900	97.0	87.5	84.6	89.7	86.9	72.4	7	17
% Change	---	-9.8%	-12.7%	-7.5%	-10.4%	-25.3%	---	---
Region 1000	100.0	83.3	83.3	77.8	81.8	87.5	5	6
% Change	---	-16.7%	-16.7%	-22.2%	-18.2%	-12.5%	---	---
Region 1100	87.5	82.8	88.6	87.5	76.6	81.3	13	11
% Change	---	-5.4%	1.2%	0.0%	-12.5%	-7.1%	---	---
Region 1200	89.2	93.9	81.2	84.5	80.6	73.8	9	15
% Change	---	5.3%	-9.0%	-5.3%	-9.6%	-17.3%	---	---
Region 1300	76.9	61.5	81.3	94.7	81.3	73.5	19	16
% Change	---	-20.0%	5.6%	23.2%	5.6%	-4.4%	---	---
Region 1400	120.0	90.0	84.6	100.0	88.9	82.1	1	10
% Change	---	-25.0%	-29.5%	-16.7%	-25.9%	-31.6%	---	---
Region 1500	102.9	100.0	104.4	72.1	84.8	69.9	4	19
% Change	---	-2.9%	1.5%	-30.0%	-17.6%	-32.2%	---	---
Region 1600	80.3	71.0	62.8	60.9	68.1	66.1	18	22
% Change	---	-11.6%	-21.8%	-24.2%	-15.2%	-17.7%	---	---
Region 1700	60.0	116.7	55.6	70.0	73.3	63.2	23	23
% Change	---	94.4%	-7.4%	16.7%	22.2%	5.3%	---	---
Region 1800	82.4	77.4	75.5	70.3	74.8	67.7	17	20
% Change	---	-6.1%	-8.4%	-14.7%	-9.3%	-17.8%	---	---
Region 1900	88.9	100.0	100.0	54.6	76.9	84.2	11	8
% Change	---	12.5%	12.5%	-38.6%	-13.5%	-5.3%	---	---
Region 2000	98.0	86.7	101.6	89.3	85.5	70.4	6	18
% Change	---	-11.6%	3.6%	-8.9%	-12.8%	-28.1%	---	---

TABLE 24  
COG MURDER CLEARANCE RATE CONTINUED

Region	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Rankings	
							1976	1981
Region 2100	42.3	74.2	93.3	84.2	72.7	67.4	24	21
% Change	---	75.4%	120.6%	99.0%	71.9%	59.4%	---	---
Region 2200	672.5	120.0	100.0	54.6	100.0	80.0	22	12
% Change	---	92.0%	60.0%	-12.7%	60.0%	28.0%	---	---
Region 2300	105.9	100.0	78.9	90.3	72.4	60.0	3	24
% Change	---	-5.6%	-25.4%	-14.7%	-31.6%	-43.3%	---	---
Region 2400	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	87.5	10	5
% Change	---	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%	-15.6%	-1.6%	---	---

### CHANGE IN MURDER INCIDENCE

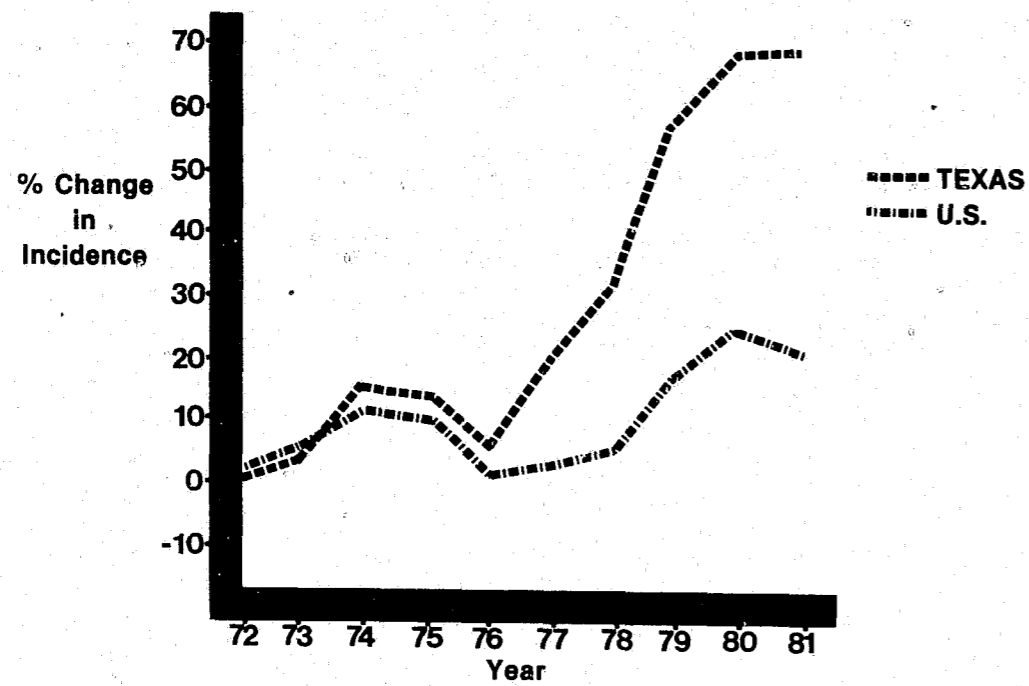


Figure 1

### CHANGE IN MURDER CLEARANCE RATE

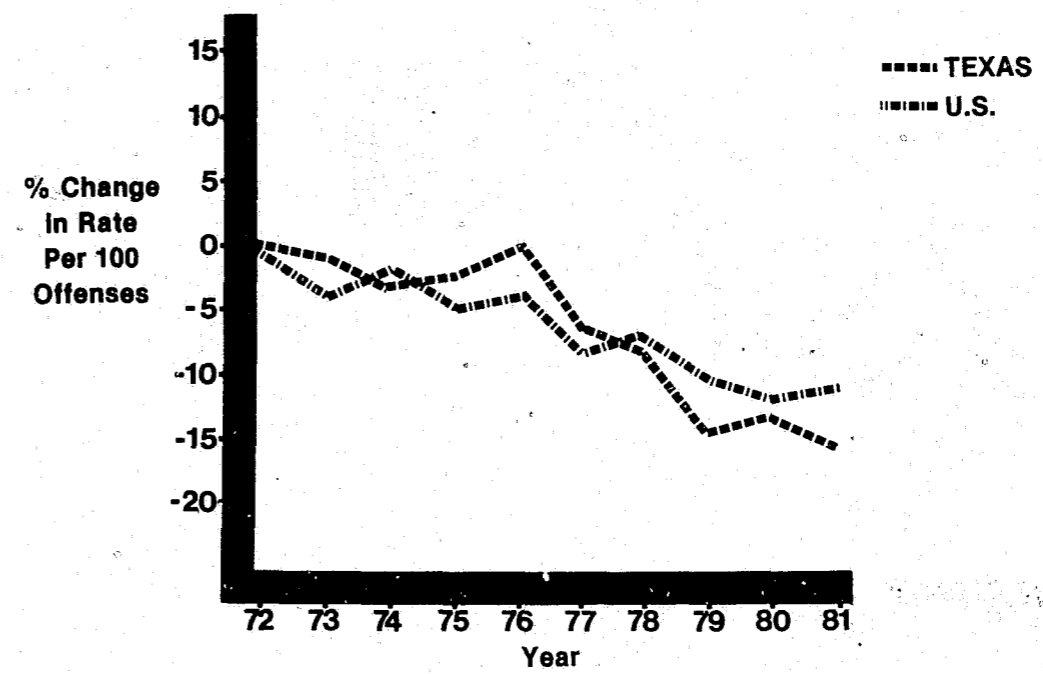


Figure 3

### CHANGE IN THE MURDER RATE

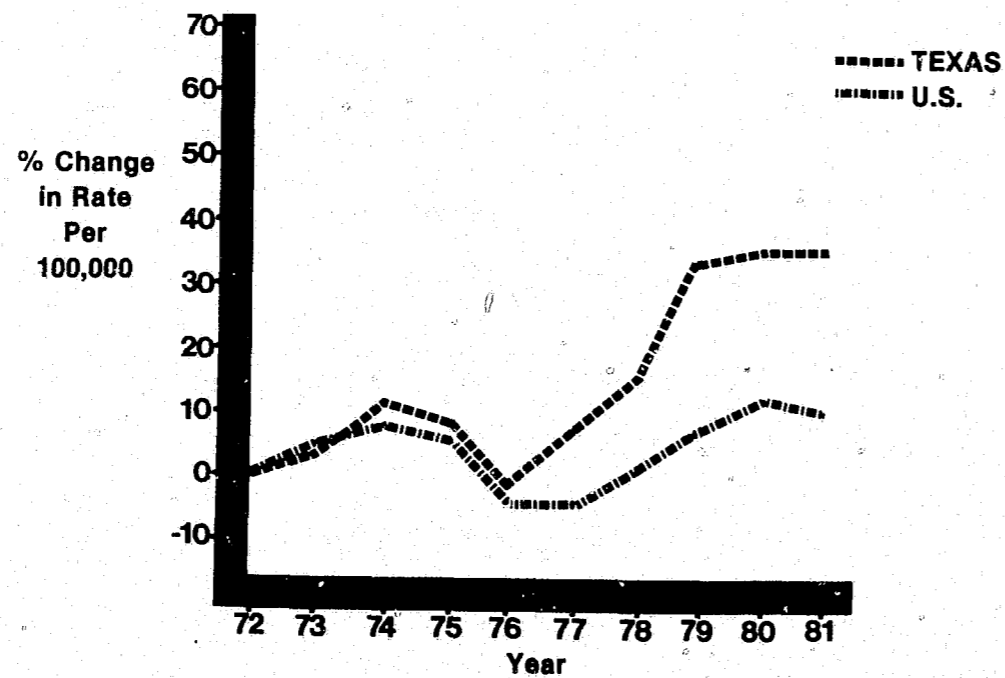


Figure 2

### FORECAST OF THE MURDER RATE: 1972-91

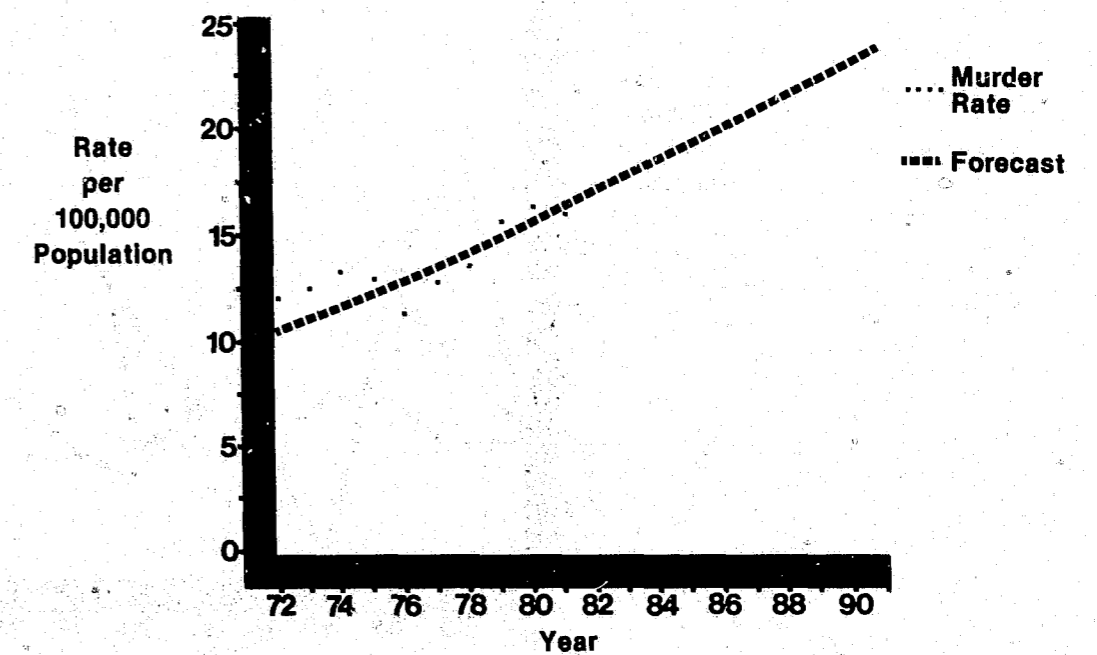


Figure 4

### CHANGE IN URBAN/RURAL MURDERS

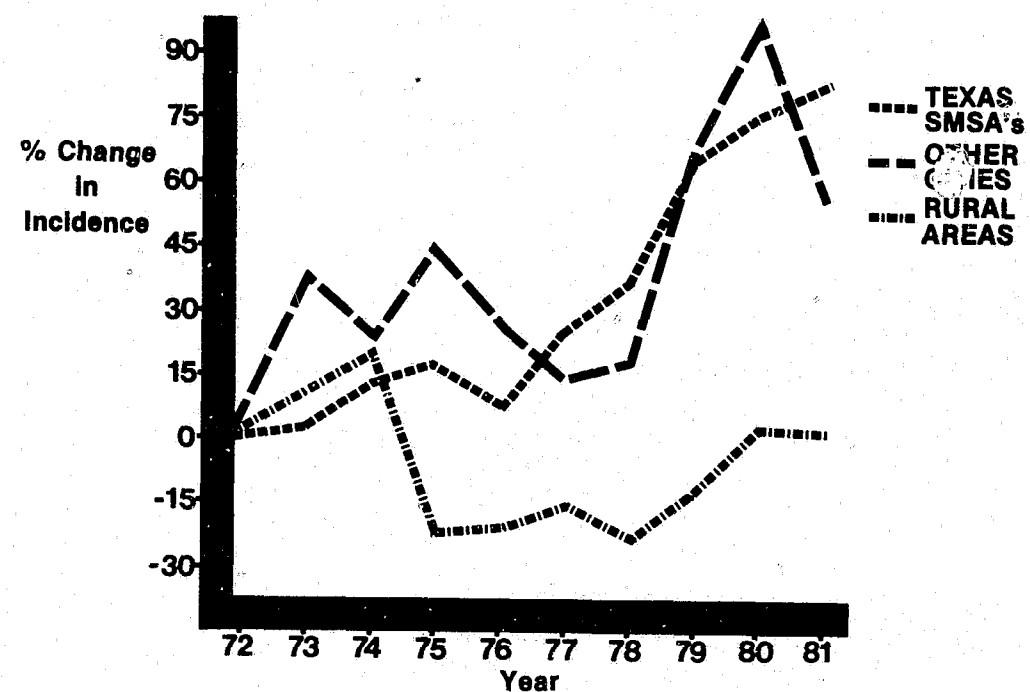


Figure 5

### CHANGE IN VICTIM RISK: FOR MURDER & MAJOR CRIMES

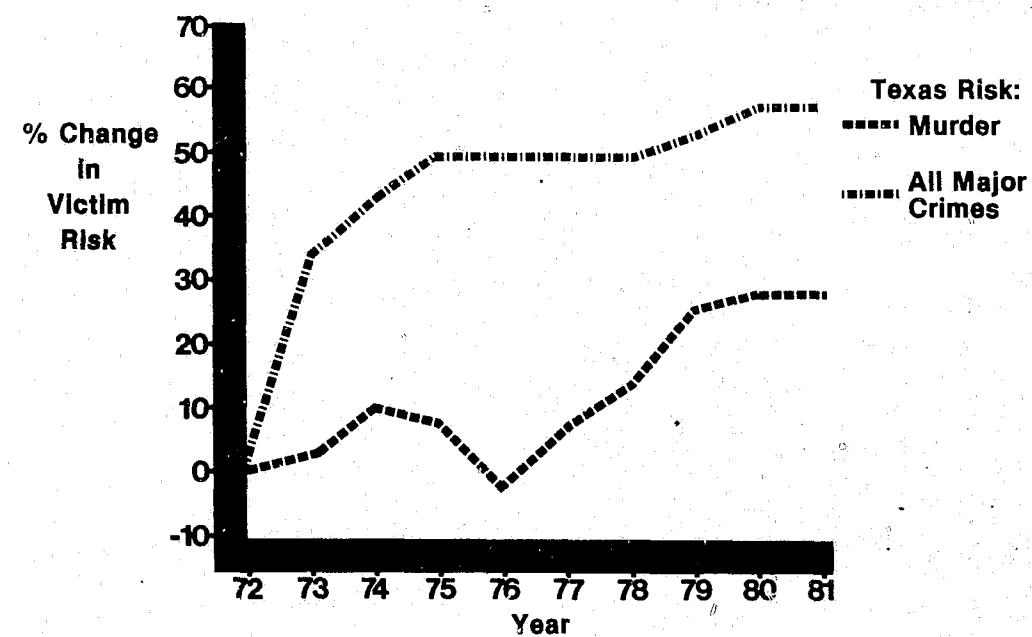


Figure 7

### CHANGE IN THE URBAN/RURAL MURDER RATE

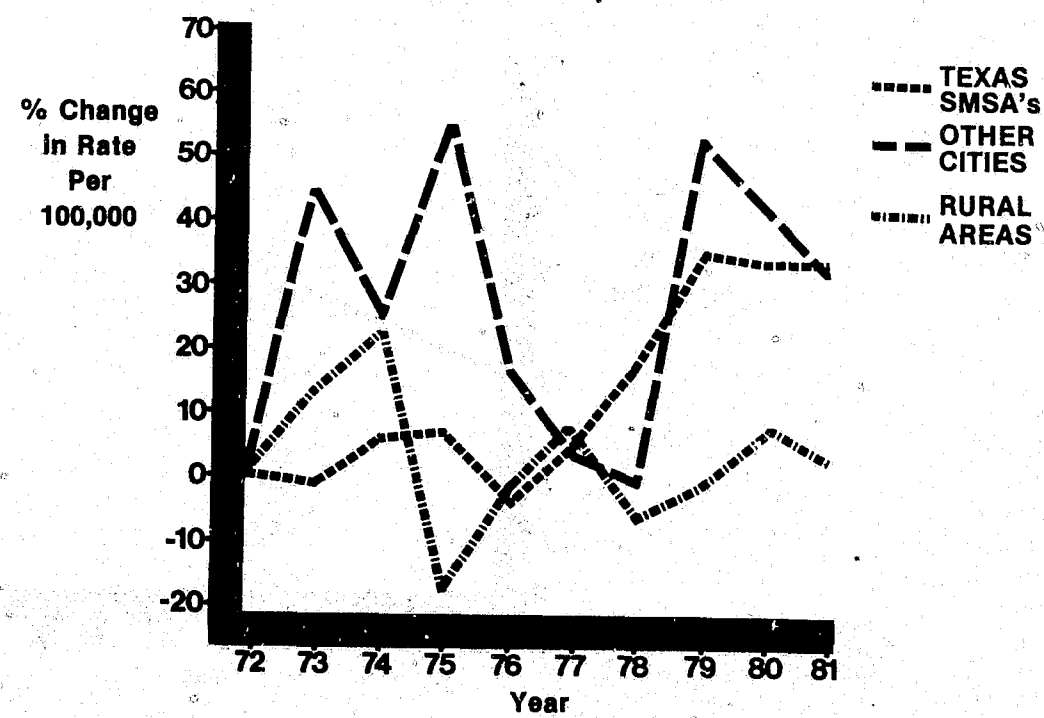


Figure 6

### TRENDS IN AGE: MURDER VICTIMS/OFFENDERS

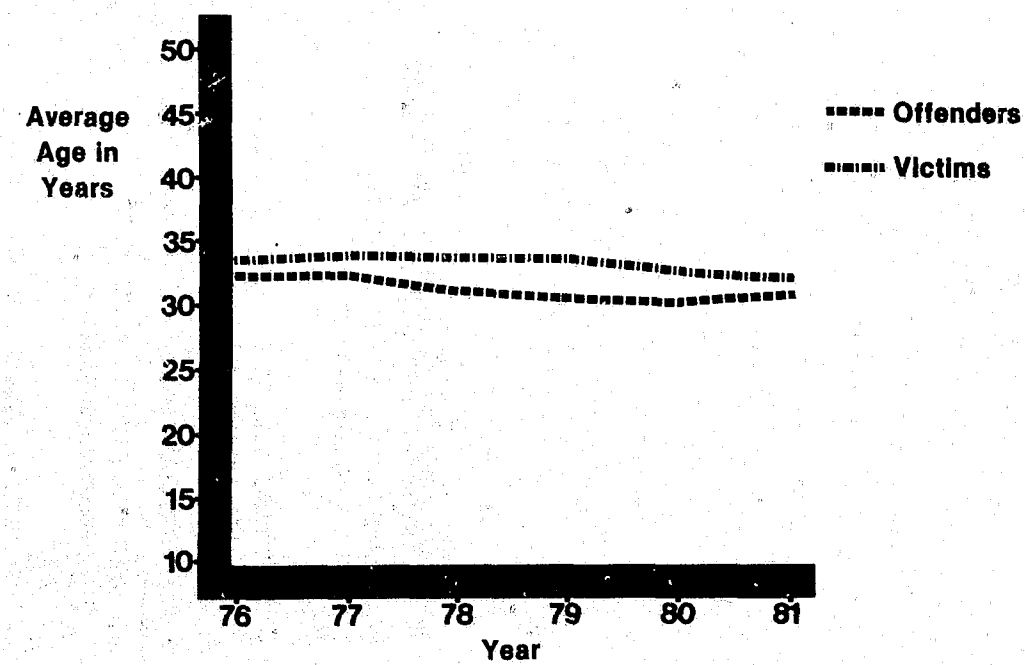


Figure 8

### VICTIM/OFFENDER AGE AS A PERCENT OF ALL MURDERS

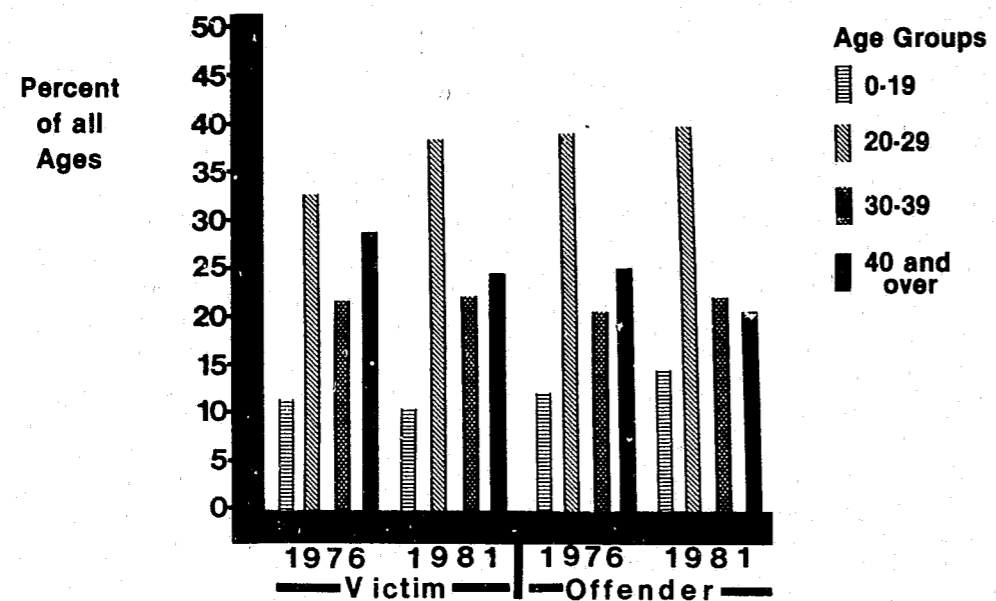


Figure 9

### VICTIM/OFFENDER SEX AS A PERCENT OF MURDERS

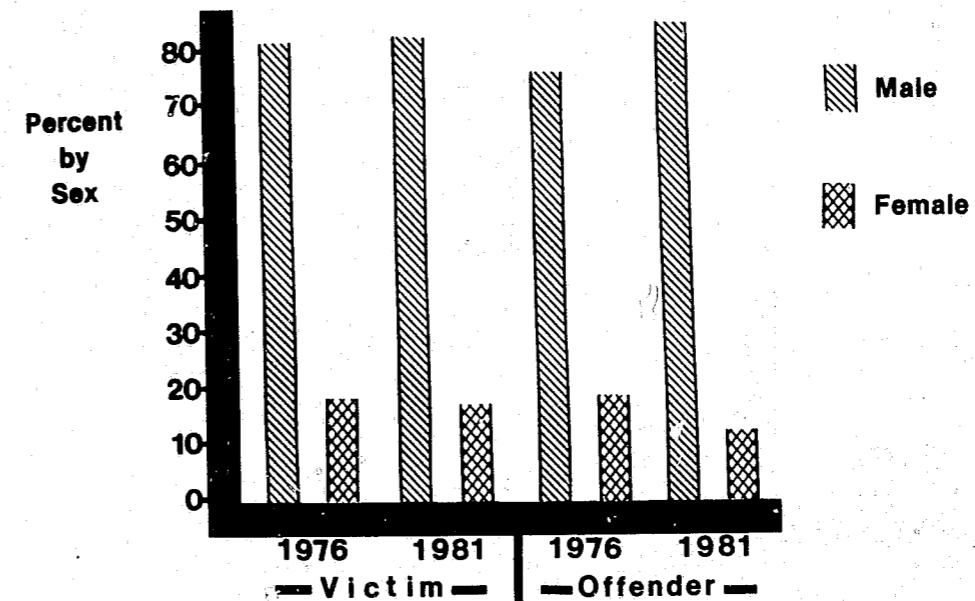
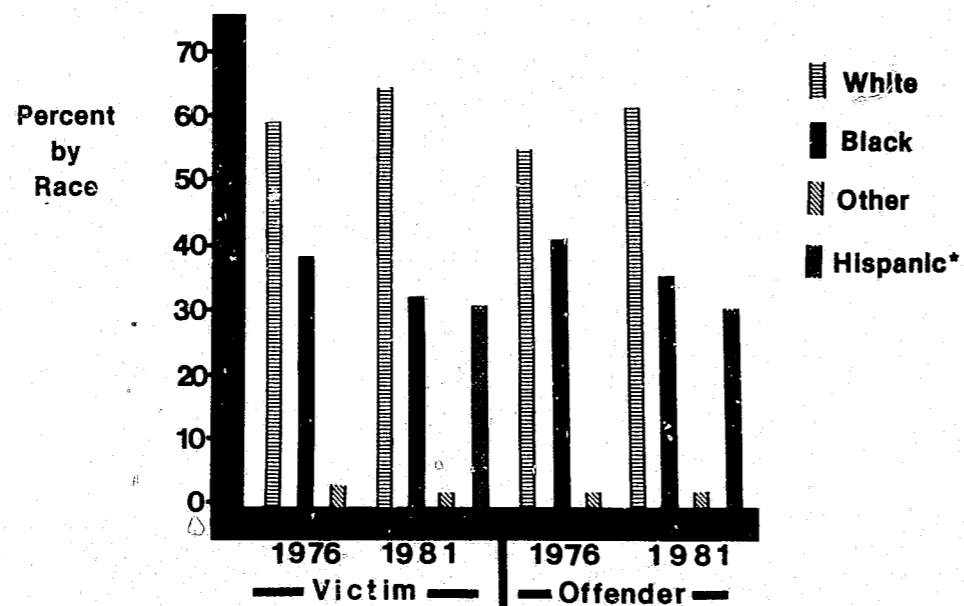


Figure 11

### VICTIM/OFFENDER ETHNICITY PERCENT OF MURDERS



\* Not available in 1976

Figure 10

### CHANGE IN VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

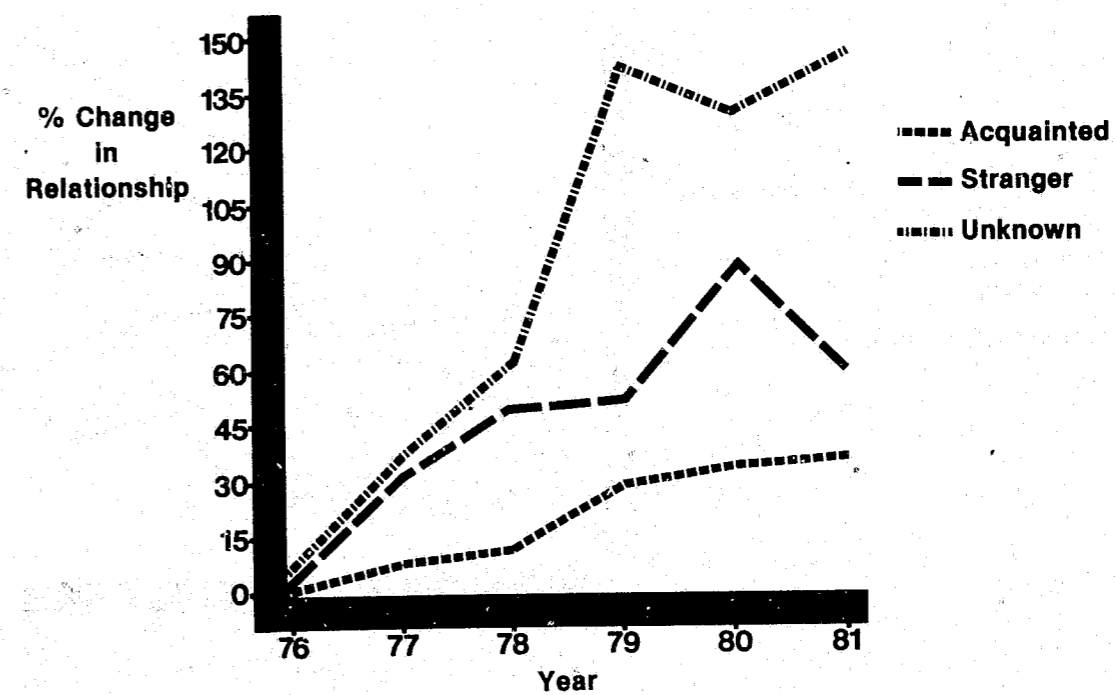


Figure 12

### VICTIM/OFFENDER RELATIONSHIPS AS A PERCENT OF ALL MURDERS

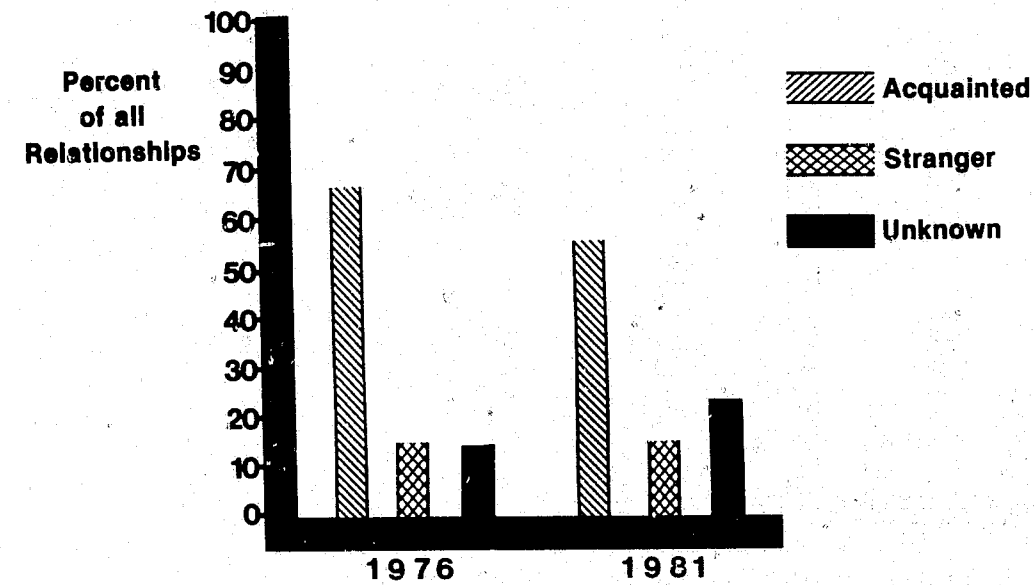


Figure 13

### CHANGE IN MURDER WEAPONS USED

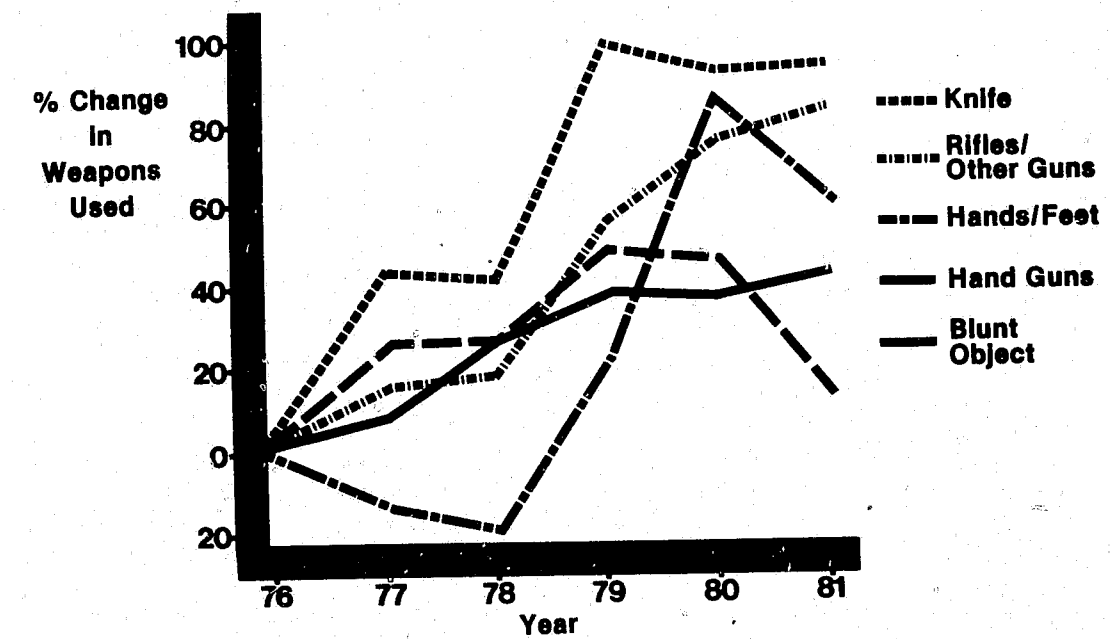


Figure 15

### CHANGE IN SELECTED MURDER CIRCUMSTANCES

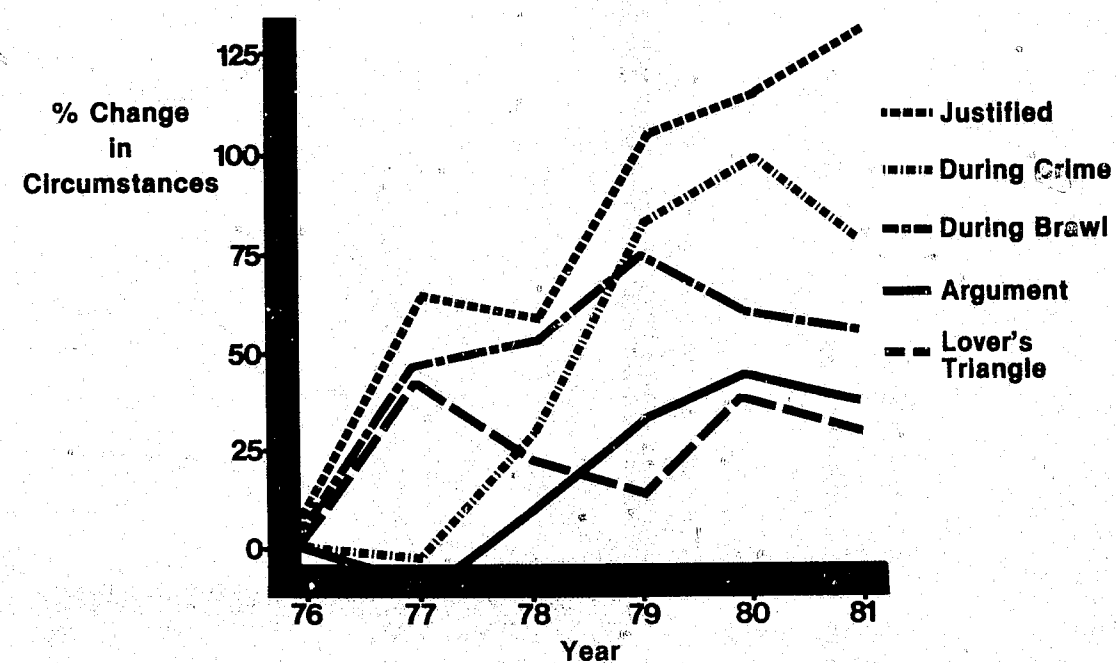


Figure 14

### CHANGE IN COURT DISPOSITIONS OF MURDERS

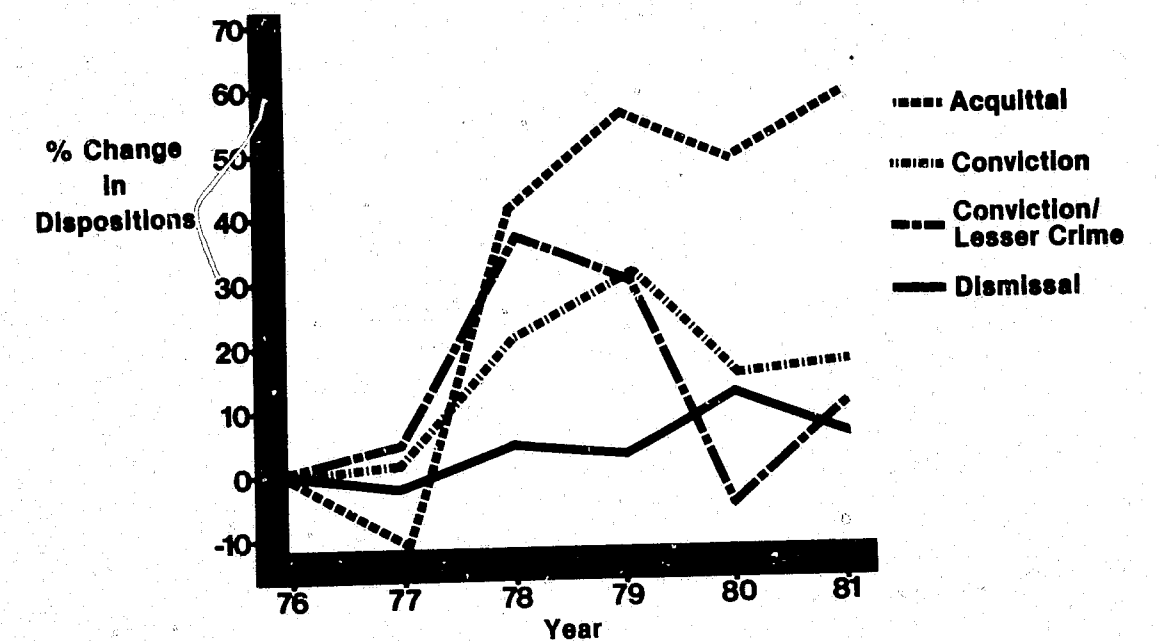


Figure 16

### CHANGE IN COURT SENTENCING FOR MURDER

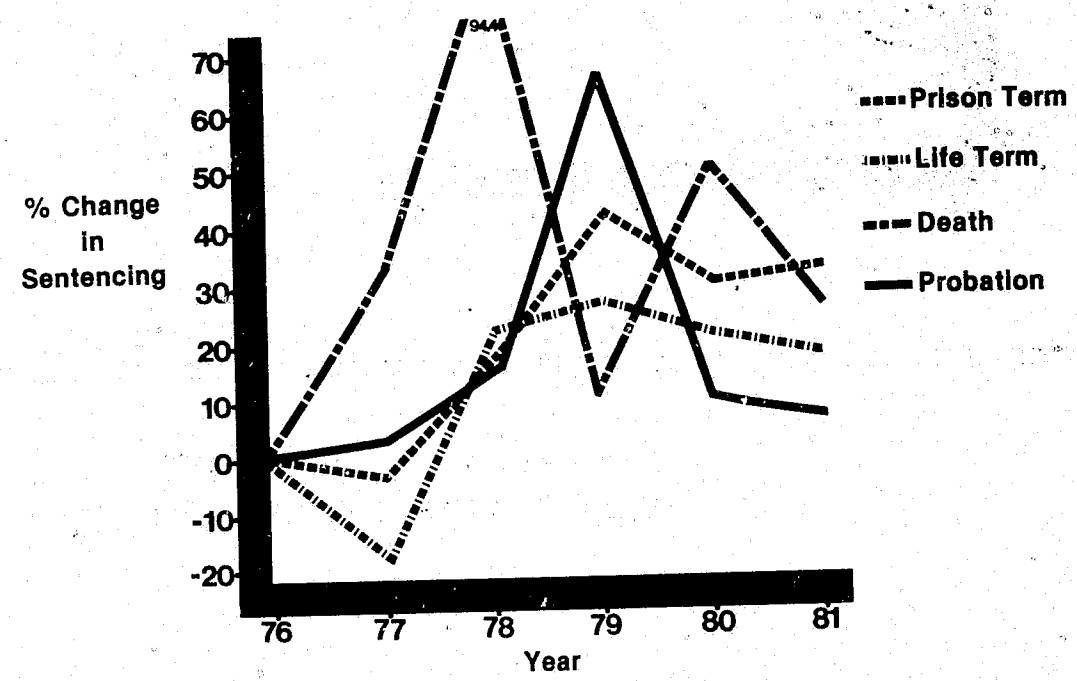


Figure 17

# PERCENT CHANGE IN MURDER RATE BY COUNTY 1970 - 1981

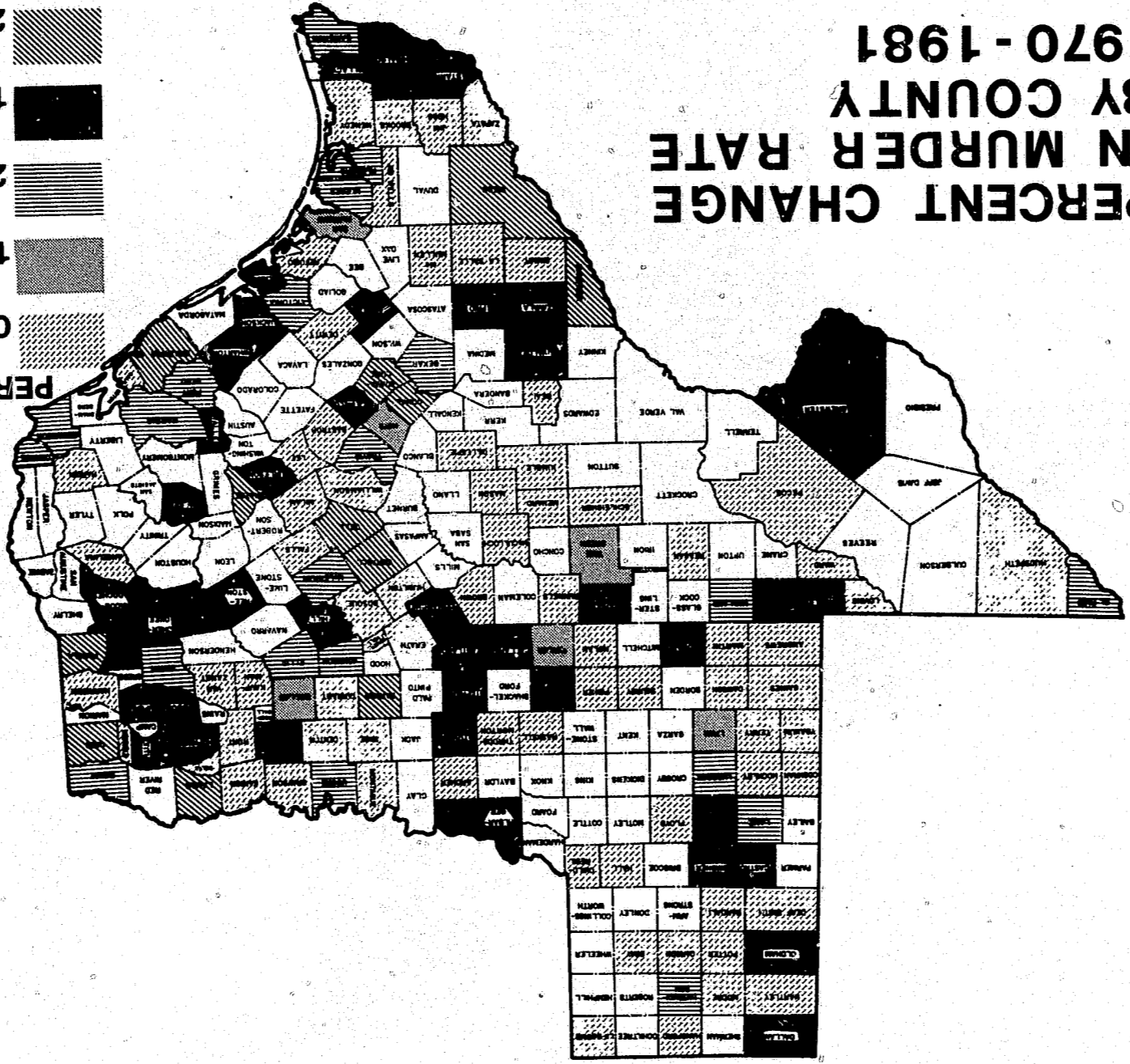
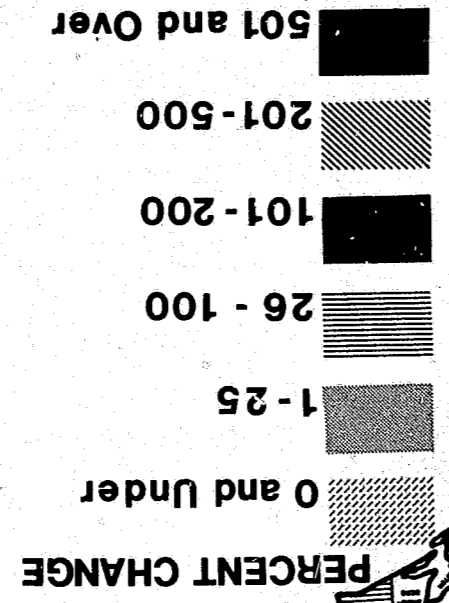
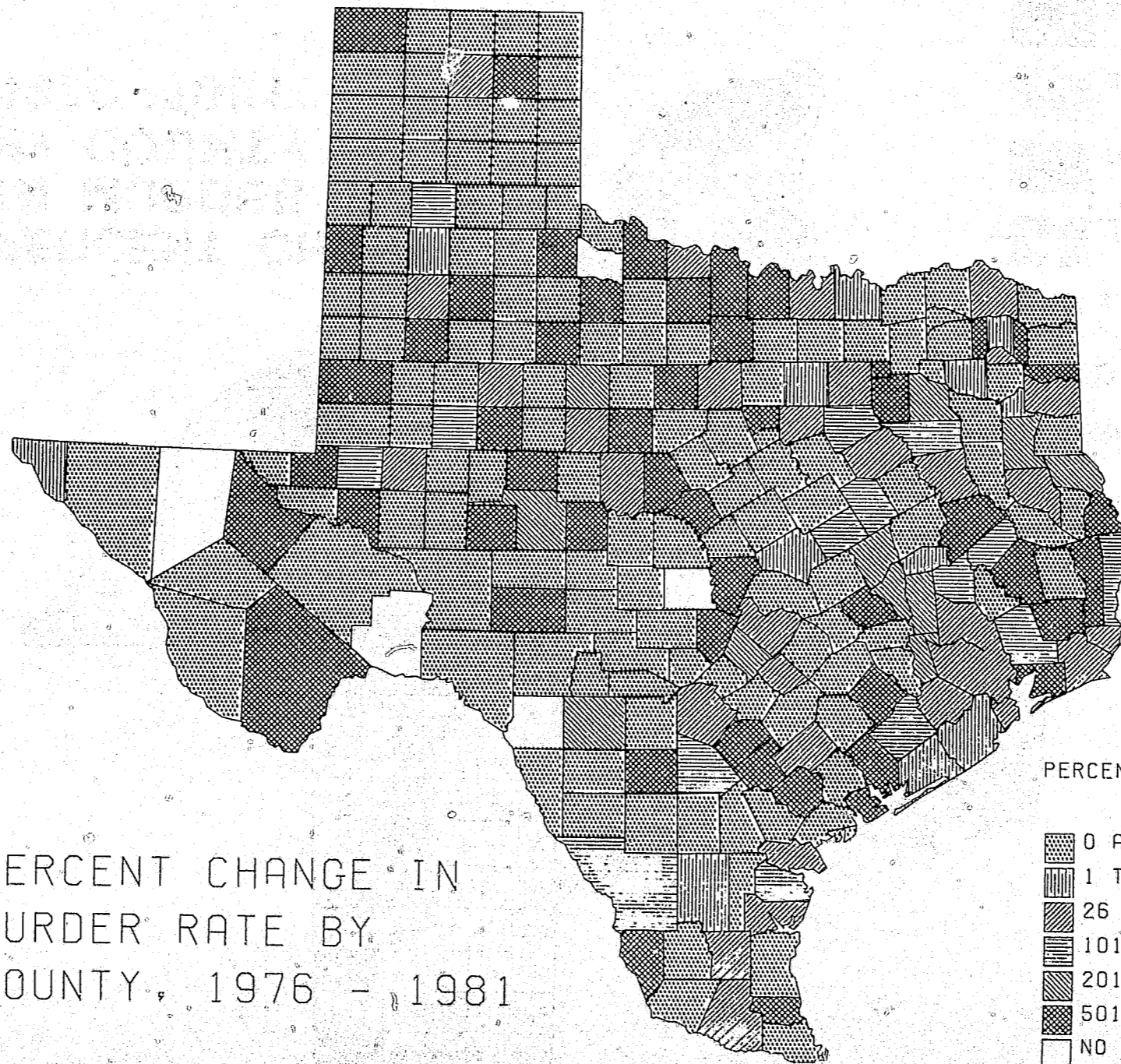


Figure 18



09

PERCENT CHANGE IN  
MURDER RATE BY  
COUNTY, 1976 - 1981



PERCENT CHANGE

- 0 AND UNDER
- 1 TO 25
- 26 TO 100
- 101 TO 200
- 201 TO 500
- 501 AND OVER
- NO REPORTS/NO DATA

Figure 19

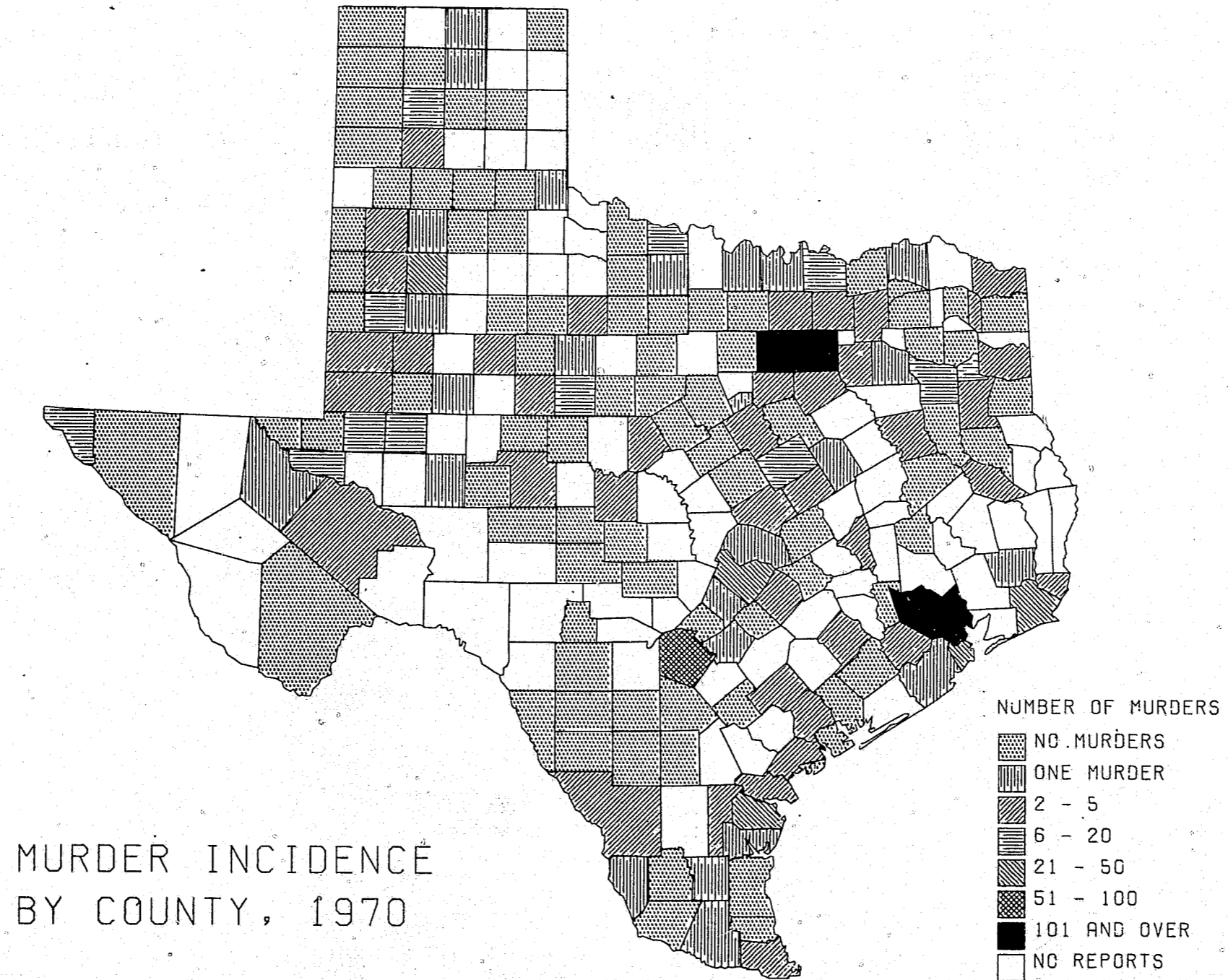


Figure 20

# MURDERS PER 100,000 RESIDENTS BY COUNTY, 1970

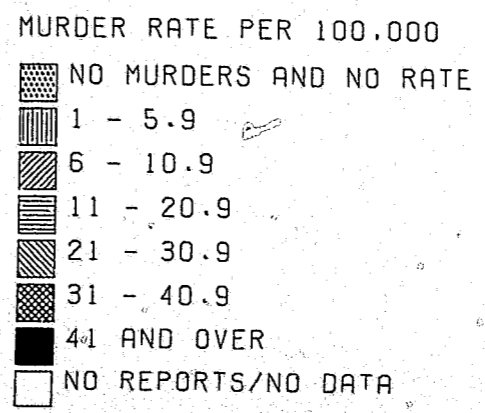
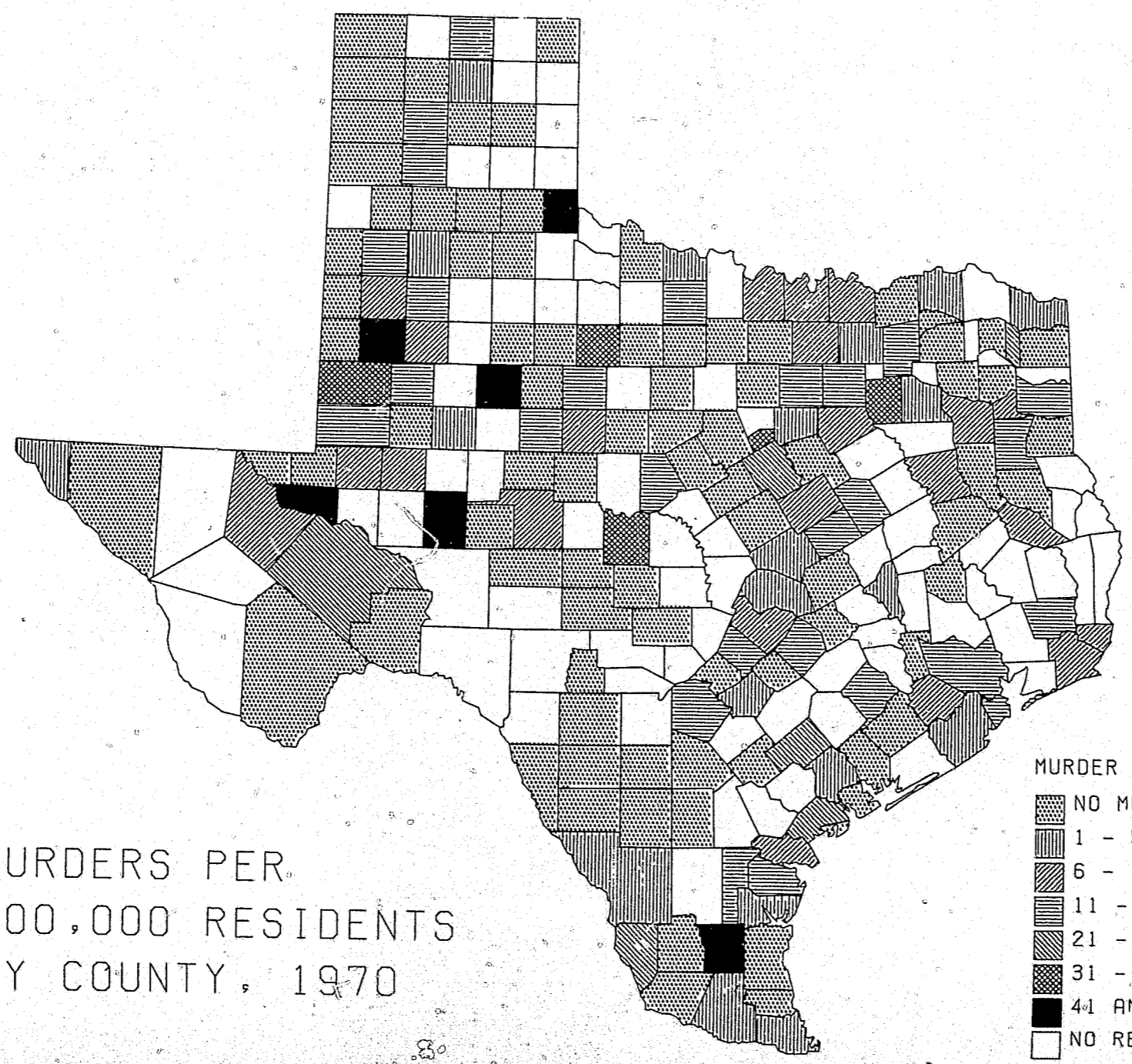


Figure 21

# MURDER INCIDENCE BY COUNTY, 1976

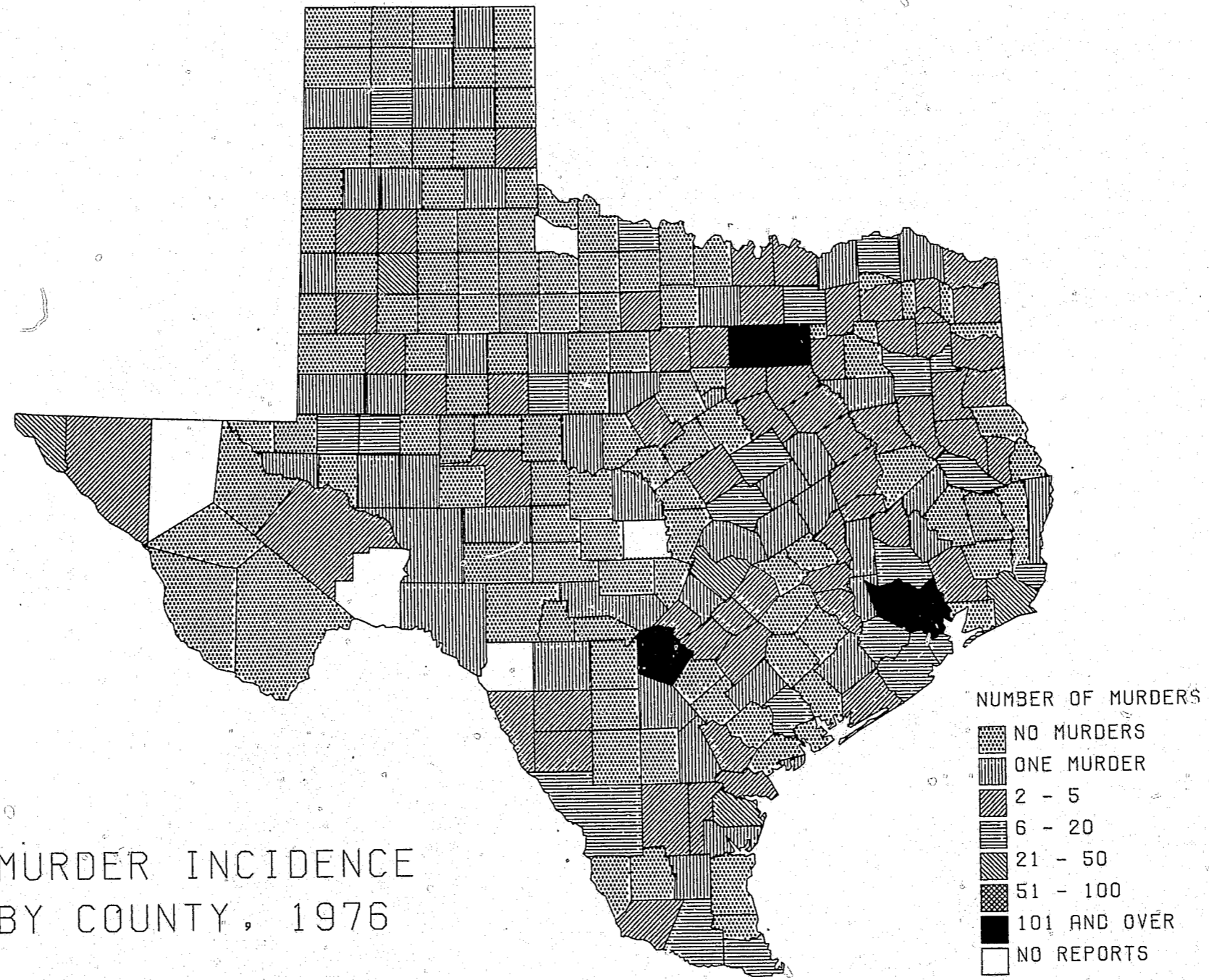


Figure 22

MURDERS PER  
100,000 RESIDENTS  
BY COUNTY, 1976

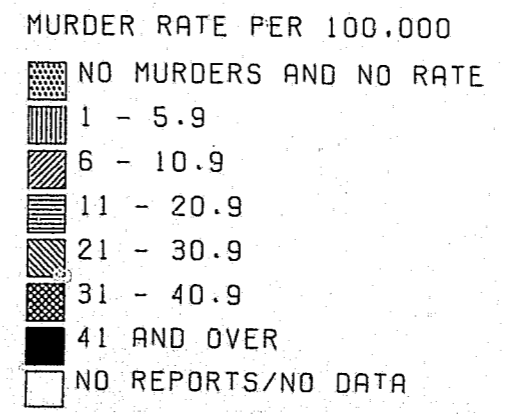
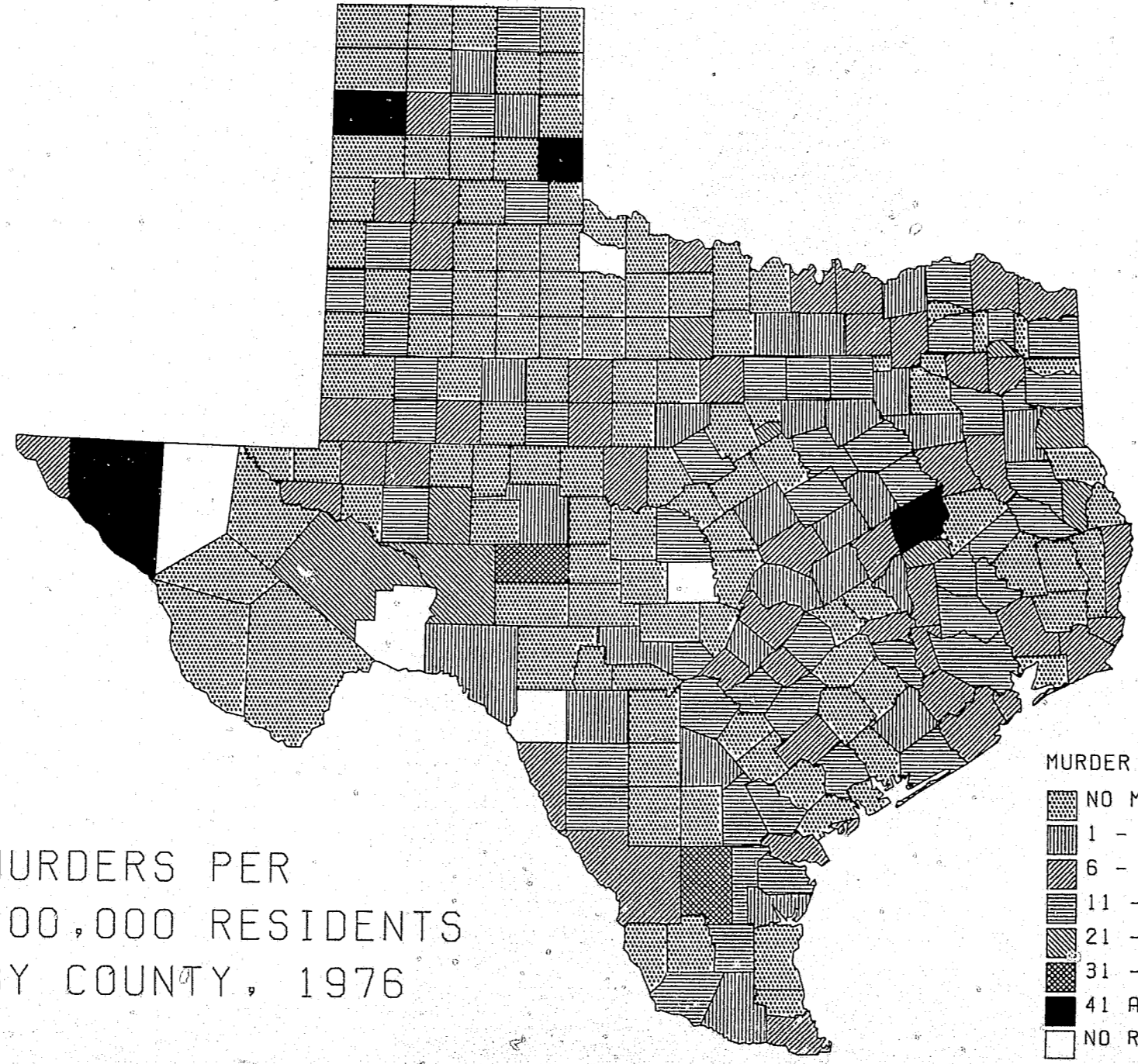


Figure 23

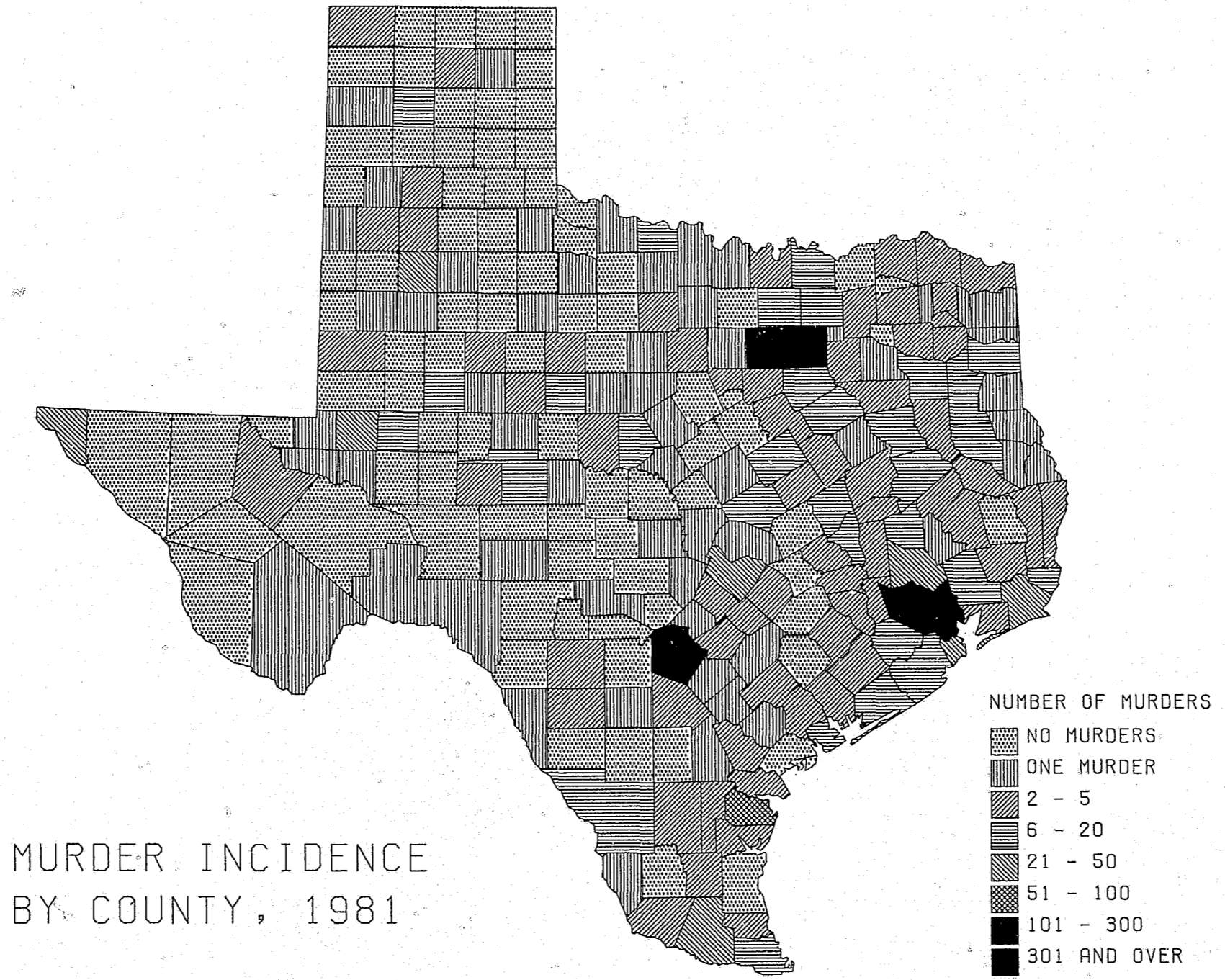


Figure 24

98

MURDERS PER  
100,000 RESIDENTS  
BY COUNTY, 1981

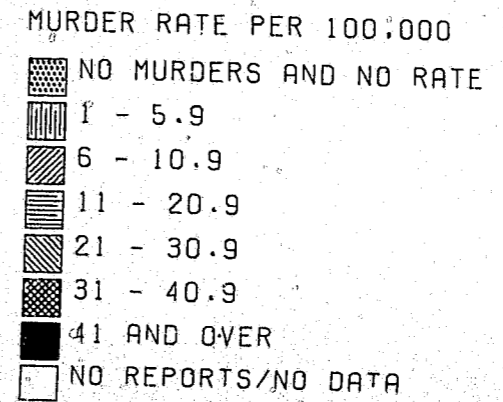
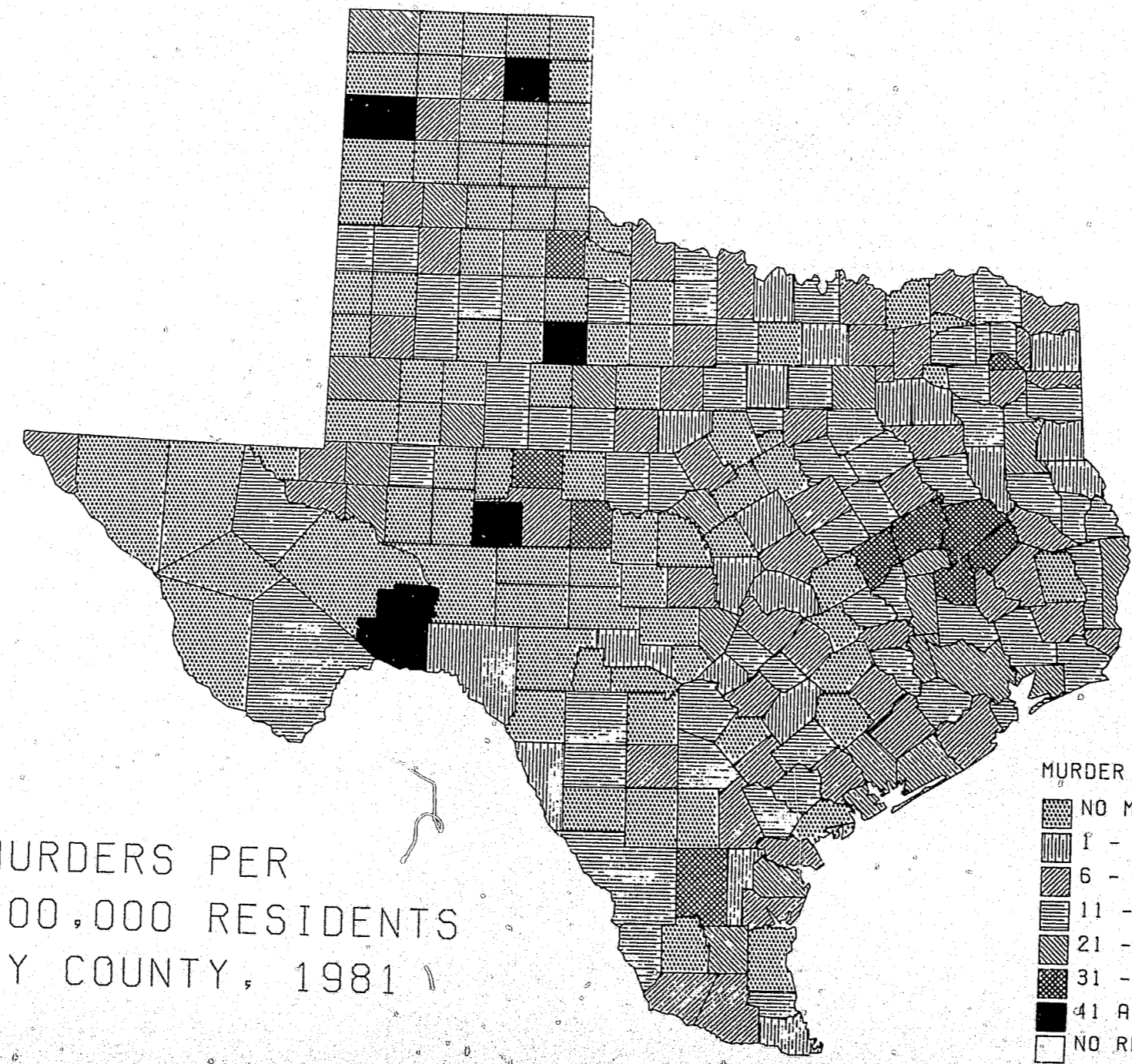
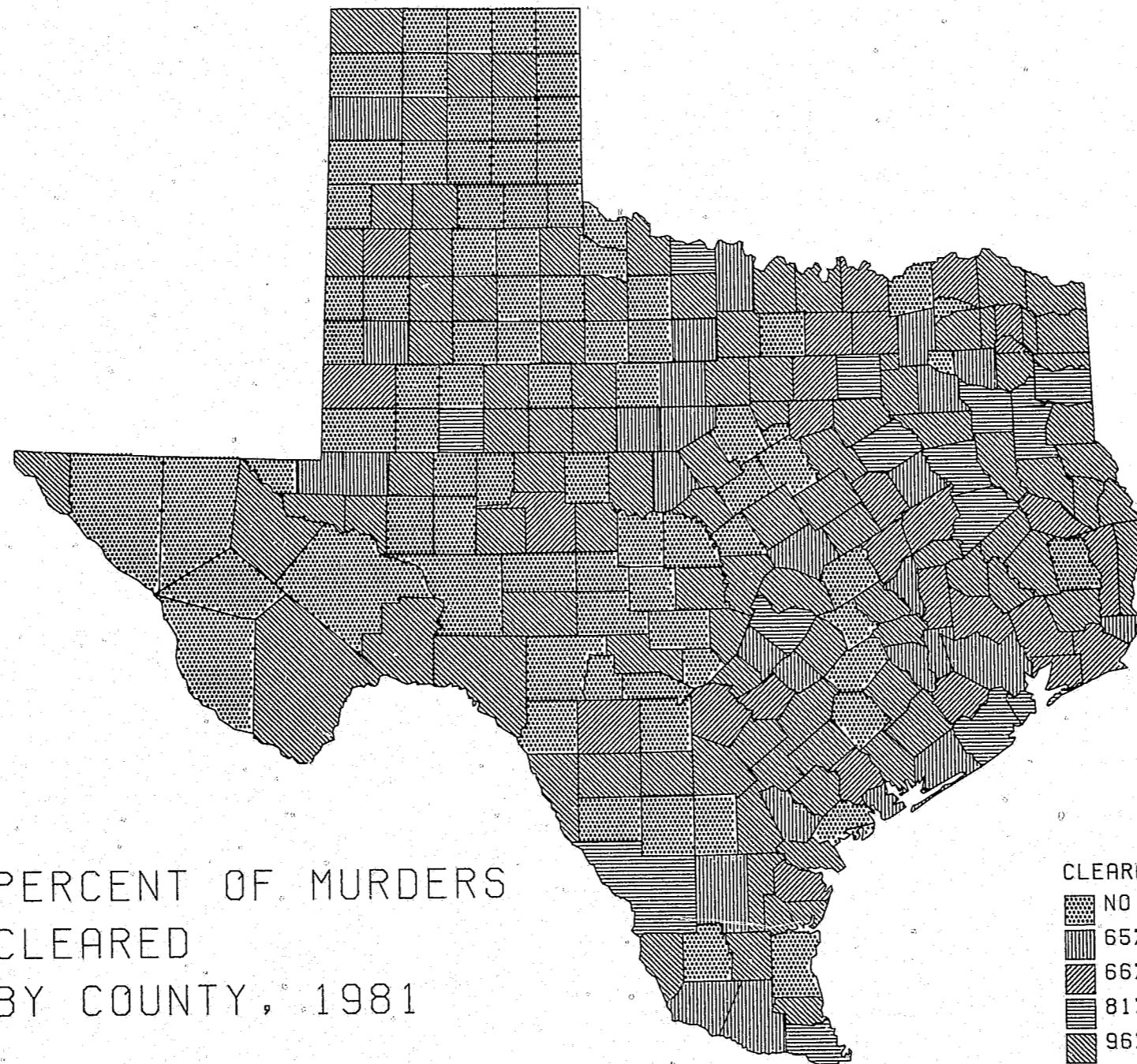


Figure 25

67

PERCENT OF MURDERS  
CLEARED  
BY COUNTY, 1981

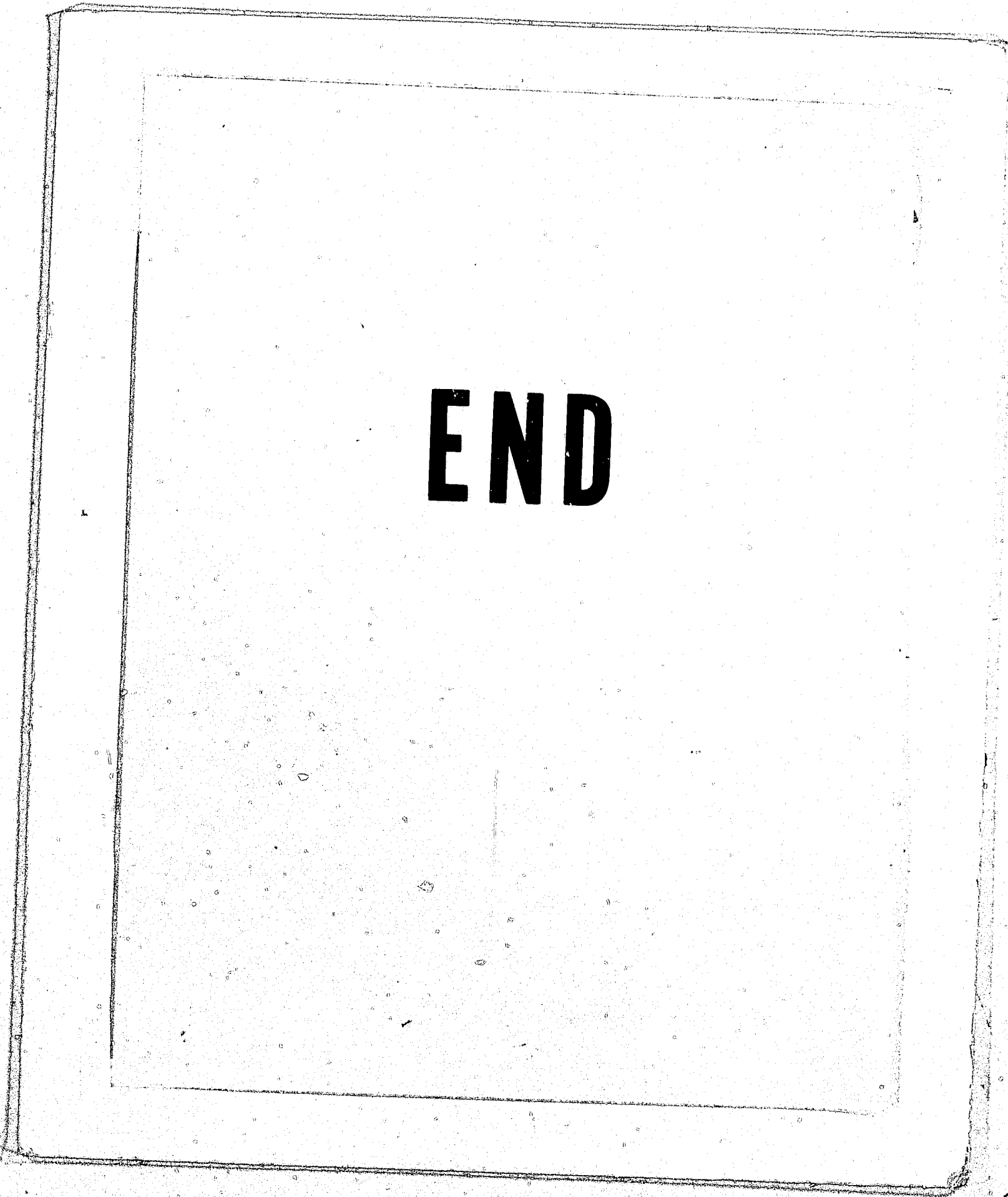


CLEARANCE RATE  
NO MURDERS OR CLEARANCES  
65% CLEARED OR LESS  
66% - 80% CLEARED  
81% - 95% CLEARED  
96% CLEARED OR MORE

Figure 26



┌  
└



**END**